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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: JERRY H. JONES
SUBJECT: Turkish Aid Vote

Your memorandum to the President of May 16 on the above subject has been reviewed and the following notation was made:

-- Buckley - yes
Taft - maybe
Dole - maybe
Goldwater - OK

Please follow-up with the appropriate action.

Thank you.

cc: Don Rumsfeld

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Buckley - yfs

Taft - maybe

Bale - "

Polk - ~~no contact.~~
OK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN....

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.F.*

SUBJECT: Turkish Aid Vote

Attached is a Whip check on the Turkish Aid bill scheduled for Senate consideration on Monday, May 19.

The questionables and/or undecideds are underlined.

Our *✓* recommendation would be that you call Senators Buckley, *✓* Dole, Goldwater and Tift on the Republican side and Senators Allen, Humphrey and McClellan on the Democratic side if possible.

Our office as well as State and Defense are also working on these undecideds and questionables.

OK
RBR

Yeas	Nays	Yeas	Nays	Yeas	Nays
					Moss
✓					Muskie
✓					Nelson
✓					Nunn
					<u>Pastore</u> ?
					Pell
					Proxmire
					<u>Randolph</u> ?
✓					<u>Ribicoff</u> ?
✓					Sparkman
					Stennis
	✓				Stevenson
✓					Stone
✓					Symington
✓					Talmadge
					<u>Tunney</u> ?
✓					Williams
✓					
					<u>Republicans (39)</u>
					YEAS
					NAYS
					?
					Absent
					(R) Total
					<u>Democrats (61)</u>
					YEAS
					NAYS
					?
					Absent
					(D) Total
					<u>GRAND TOTAL (100)</u>
					YEAS
					NAYS
					?
					Absent
					Total

* Up for Election
 ** Announced Retirement

DATE: MAY 16, 1976
 SUBJ: AID TO TURKEY

RESTORATION OF AID TO TURKEY
MANSFIELD-SCOTT BILL (S. 846)

FACT SHEET

1. United States military assistance to an old and faithful ally, Turkey, was cut off on February 5 by action of the Congress. This has imposed an embargo on military purchases by Turkey, extending even to items already paid for.
2. Our longstanding relationship with Turkey is not a favor to Turkey. It is a clear and essential mutual interest. Turkey lies on the rim of the Soviet Union and at the gates of the Middle East. It is vital to the security of the eastern Mediterranean, the southern flank of Western Europe and the collective security of the Western alliance.
3. With approximately half a million men under arms, including NATO's second largest land force (375,000 men), and a key strategic position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the Middle East, Turkey makes a decisive contribution to the Western alliance. NATO military authorities have stated that a continuation of the U.S. ban on mutual aid to Turkey will seriously degrade the capability of all arms of the Turkish armed forces, and their reinforcement by NATO forces in a time of tension. The U.S. ban therefore imposes a grave limitation on NATO's military posture in the southern region.
4. The aid cut-off by the Congress was intended to influence Turkey in the Cyprus negotiations. But the results of the Congressional action has been to block progress towards reconciliation, thereby prolonging the suffering on Cyprus; to complicate our ability to promote successful negotiations; to increase the danger of a broader conflict.
5. The Turkish aid cut-off has not brought concessions from the Turks. Instead, it has hardened their position in the Greek-Cyprus-Turkish crisis; it has fueled Greek-Turkish tensions in the Aegean; and we now run the very real risk of serious damage to US-Turkish relations and NATO relations.
6. There is growing frustration and irritation in Turkey over this penalization of a trusted ally by the United States. The Turks believe they have shown great patience. With the formation of the Demirel government, we now face the prospect of retaliatory steps against the United States and cut backs of facilities of great military importance to us unless we lift the military aid ban. If these actions were to occur,

not only would they harm important U.S. security interests but also would further damage prospects for a Cyprus settlement.

7. The parties centrally involved in the Cyprus crisis are working in earnest to see if progress can be realized. The representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities recently resumed talks in Vienna. The attitudes of Greece and Turkey are of central importance and we cannot continue to alienate one of the major participants.
8. We firmly expect the pace of diplomatic activity to increase. On May 29-30, the President will travel to the NATO summit for intensive talks with the NATO Heads of Government including the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers.
9. Our goal continues to be that of assisting the parties in the Cyprus crisis -- Cyprus, Greece and Turkey -- to reach a settlement that accommodates the concerns and interests of each -- and, in turn, contributes to stability to the Mediterranean and the continuing strength of the Alliance. The President has an opportunity to move toward this goal at Brussels.
10. If the Administration is to have the required flexibility, it is essential that the Senate take immediate favorable action on the Mansfield-Scott Bill.
11. Favorable Senate action on the Mansfield-Scott Bill will act as a stimulus to progress on the Cyprus question. Without Senate passage of this bill, the situation will almost certainly deteriorate.