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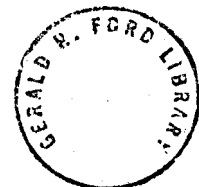
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White House Press Briefing*Barbieri*Statement of the White House Press Secretary

The President has noted that the House of Representatives is scheduled to vote today on S. 2230, legislation which would partially lift the arms embargo imposed against Turkey last February 5. The President strongly believes that favorable House action on this measure is critical if vital U.S. and NATO security interests in the Eastern Mediterranean -- interests severely damaged by the embargo -- are to be restored.

Favorable action on this measure will enable the United States to begin rebuilding its security relationship with Turkey, a good friend and an important NATO ally; to renew effective efforts with all the parties involved -- Greece, Turkey and Cyprus -- to realize an early and equitable settlement to the complex Cyprus dispute; to intensify assistance in cooperation with appropriate international agencies to alleviate the suffering of the refugees on Cyprus; and to pursue ~~economic~~ assistance to Greece to help that country overcome its current economic problems.

The President feels that these goals in the Eastern Mediterranean are ones on which all can agree, but that they cannot be achieved without favorable resolution of the Turkish military assistance issue. For this reason, the President believes that House approval of S. 2230 is essential to the safeguarding of most important U.S. and Alliance interests and to the efforts of the United States to help realize greater peace and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean.



KISSINGER TESTIFIES ON THE HILL

Q: Secretary Kissinger testified this morning in executive session on the Sinai agreement and on the preconditions for releasing material related to it. Can you tell us anything about what he said and what the Administration's views on the disclosure of the disputed material is?

A: I think you should check with State on the Secretary's testimony for this morning. As/the President's views, he is concerned about further delay in approving the proposal for the U.S. technicians. He has as you know sent a letter to Congress to this effect. He feels that the Administration has made an unprecedented effort to inform the Congress of all aspects of the agreement and appropriate committees have all the relevant documents. He will continue to work with the Committees to make as much as possible public within the requirements of confidentiality in dealing with other governments.

FYI ONLY: Attached cable of possible interest.



October 2, 1975

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON SALT

Q. Yesterday in Omaha the President seemed to imply that a SALT II agreement may not be a possibility soon. Is that in fact, a correct interpretation, and if so, does this mean that General Secretary Brezhnev may not be visiting this year?

A. I would not place that interpretation on the President's remarks. The situation is unchanged; neither is our position on the desirability for attaining an agreement. As far as General Secretary Brezhnev's visit is concerned you will recall Secretary Kissinger's remarks on this question at his last press conference:

"As far as SALT is concerned, the basic issues of principle were settled at Vladivostok. Several other issues of great consequence have been settled in the meantime. We are now down to two or three issues of great importance on which agreement has not yet been reached, but on which, if agreement were reached, the negotiation could be concluded within 6 to 8 weeks after that.

We expect to discuss those issues with Foreign Minister Gromyko when he is here, and we still expect to receive the General Secretary in Washington before the end of this year."  
At this time we still expect a visit from Brezhnev this year.



SCHLESINGER ON THE PERSHING

Q: The Baltimore Sun reports today that Secretary Schlesinger has commented on the attitude of the Europeans toward Pershings for Israel saying that he thinks there is a "predilection in Europe that the introduction of this weapons system to the Middle East would not serve at this time the purposes of stability." Is this more evidence of Schlesinger's disagreement on the Pershing deal? Has the President received indications from European leaders that they do not favor the Pershings for Israel?

A: The President has stated repeatedly that no commitments on the Pershing have been made; the matter is under study. As far as evidence of disagreement in his Cabinet is concerned, the President addressed that question yesterday in Omaha and I have nothing further to add to his remarks.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

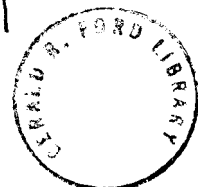
July 21, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:           RON NESSEN

FROM:                       MARGITA E. WHITE *man*

Attached are additional editorials on Turkish aid. The Christian Science Monitor and the Indianapolis Star were among the newspapers we telephoned on July 10. *J*

cc: General Scrowcroft



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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

JUL 1 6 1975  
E - 191,246

Vital dates for Cyprus



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

STAR

M - 231,064

S - 379,299

JUL 19 1975

The Turkey Aid Knot

M.W.  
          

Acceptable compromise

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GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK  
NEWSDAY

E - 444,407

S - 344,627

JUL 11 1975

Getting the Turks to Move on Cyprus

...who understandably

JULY 24, 1975

## Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

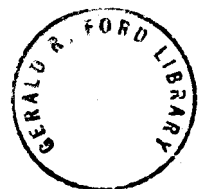
I am deeply disappointed by the refusal of the House of Representatives to partially lift the embargo on the shipment of arms to Turkey. It is my strong conviction that this negative vote can only do the most serious and irreparable damage to the vital national security interests of the United States, including our normally excellent relations with the Government of Turkey, U.S. security interests in the Atlantic Alliance and the Eastern Mediterranean, and U.S. efforts to assist the governments of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus to reach a just and equitable Cyprus settlement. It will also seriously affect important interests elsewhere.

I and members of my Administration worked hard to persuade Members of the House of Representatives that vital, national defense interests are at stake in this issue. I am very proud of those 206 Members of Congress of both Parties, as well as the Members of the Senate who supported a similar measure, for casting their votes in the national interest. I deeply appreciate the efforts of the Bi-Partisan Leadership of the Congress and the members of the House and Senate Committees on International Relations and Foreign Affairs who supported the legislation. I will continue to make every effort to assist in achieving an equitable settlement of the Cyprus dispute. I will work to reassure our allies, Turkey and Greece, of our continuing desire to maintain strong and effective relationships with them despite this set-back. I hope the House of Representatives will reconsider its failure to act affirmatively.

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OCTOBER 3, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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THE WHITE HOUSE

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I welcome the passage by the House of Representatives of S. 2230, which provides for a partial lifting of the embargo on U. S. arms for Turkey. The House action is an essential first step in the process of rebuilding a relationship of trust and friendship with valued friends and allies in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Senate approved the partial lifting of the arms embargo earlier. I hope that conferees from the Senate and House will quickly agree on the final form of this vitally important legislation. I have no objections to a House amendment requesting consultations with Turkey on the problem of the illegal opium traffic.

The House vote reflects a cooperative effort to work with the Congress on the difficult question of Cyprus and the vital task of restoring stability and security along NATO's strategically important southern flank.

With the partial lifting of the embargo, I intend to take action in four broad areas in the weeks ahead.

First, we will seek to rebuild our security relationship with Turkey to underscore that Turkey's membership in the Western alliance and partnership with the United States serve the very important interest of both nations.

Second, we will make a major effort to encourage resumption of the Cyprus negotiations and to facilitate progress by the parties involved -- Greece, Turkey and Cyprus -- toward a peaceful and equitable settlement of this dispute. In this connection, we will fulfill whatever role the parties themselves want us to play in achieving a settlement acceptable to all. In accordance with S. 2230, I shall submit to the Congress within 60 days of enactment a report on progress made in reaching a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Third, the Administration will intensify cooperation with appropriate international humanitarian agencies to find ways to alleviate the suffering of the many people displaced as a result of the 1974 hostilities. The plight of these unfortunate people makes progress towards solution of the Cyprus problem all the more important.



Finally, the Administration wishes to provide every support to the democratic government of Greece. In that regard, we will pursue efforts to help that country overcome its current economic and security problems. Also, in compliance with S. 2230, I shall submit within 60 days my recommendations for assistance to Greece for fiscal year 1976.

Our goals in the Eastern Mediterranean in the months ahead -- to help the parties involved achieve a Cyprus settlement, to rebuild a relationship of trust and friendship with both Greece and Turkey, to alleviate the suffering on Cyprus and to meet Greece's needs for assistance -- are objectives on which we can all agree. Let us now join in working together to achieve them.

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON FAVORABLE ACTION  
BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADOPTING S. 2230

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