NOTE AND ANNOUNCE

Compromise language of Turkish aid is on page 2 of this Q+A.

THIS RELEASE AND OIL SPILL LEGISLATION MATERIAL IS NOW IN THE BINS

~~FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE~~ ~~JULY 9, 1975~~

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS E. MORGAN
REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
AND
CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
FOLLOWING THE BREAKFAST MEETING
WITH CONGRESSMEN ON TURKISH AID

THE WEST DRIVEWAY

9:37 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: This morning we had an hour and a half breakfast, a working meeting with a number of the Members of the House Committee on International Relations; the Chairman, Doc Morgan; the Chairman of the subcommittee, Congressman Zablocki, and the ranking Republican on the full committee, concerning an effort to try and resolve the legislative problem of Turkish military aid.

The Administration, of course, has asked for a total removal of the ban, but we have worked with the Democratic Chairman and the other Members of the committee on a compromise that will be before the committee tomorrow.

I just want to thank Chairman Morgan and his associates on both sides of the aisle for taking the initiative in seeking what we believe is a fair and equitable solution.

QUESTION: What is the compromise, sir?

CONGRESSMAN MORGAN: The compromise -- we will start out tomorrow, hold hearings on the Mansfield-Scott resolution, and we hope to complete hearings tomorrow. We will have the Administration witnesses in the morning and, of course, the Greek witnesses in the afternoon in the open hearing.

On Friday, we hope to start the mark-up. We will start the mark-up using the Senate resolution and substitute the bill worked out by Mr. Zablocki and Congressman Fascell and Congressman Hamilton and Congressman Broomfield. We hope we can report that out sometime on Friday.

MORE

Compromise language

The substitute really opens up the pipeline on what Turkey has bought and paid for, plus it resumes the rights of Turkey to make cash sales in the military foreign sales program.

There is no grant military assistance plus there is a complete study for future military and economic aid, both to Greece and Turkey. There is a clause, some safety clauses in that that the President doesn't like. The President has to report to Congress every 60 days on the progress of the sales and the progress, of course, of settling the Cyprus dispute.

I think it is a fair compromise. I think we can sell it to the House. Those who supported the total embargo last December, when we appropriated the foreign aid bill, can vote for this and explain it to the Greek-American people of this country.

QUESTION: Congressman Morgan, will there be action in the House by the 1st of August?

CONGRESSMAN MORGAN: I hope to have action if we can move as rapidly as we can to get it out of the committee Friday or the early part of the next week and immediately apply for a rule.

QUESTION: How much money is involved? How much equipment? Is it millions of dollars in the pipeline?

THE PRESIDENT: I understand that there is approximately $70 million of Turkish military purchases which they bought and paid for that are not delivered because of the embargo. Unfortunately, they have not only bought and paid for this equipment, but they are being charged storage in the warehouses in the United States.

The compromise that Dr. Morgan and the others have worked on would free those Turkish purchases, amounting to roughly $70 million, and add to that the right of the Turkish Government to buy for cash additional military hardware.

QUESTION: How much?

THE PRESIDENT: That is, I think, limited by the overall limitation on foreign military sales.

CONGRESSMAN MORGAN: It would depend on how much military sales worldwide have been purchased. You couldn't determine the figure.

MORE

QUESTION: How is the Cyprus compromise coming along? I mean, is there any progress in the negotiations?

THE PRESIDENT: There is a meeting between Denktash and Clerides scheduled for July 24, and if there is action in the Congress, it will, I believe, greatly facilitate the negotiations between these two leaders of the Turkish and Greek Cypriots, so we are hoping that there can be action. If there is action in the Congress, then the prospects for movement are certainly improved tremendously.

QUESTION: Mr. President, there was a quote on one of the broadcasts this morning saying Congressman Brademas thought some of your meetings involved some arm twisting, like this meeting this morning. Have you been arm twisting on this subject?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I would say just the opposite. I should add that in the last two or three weeks, I and Secretary Kissinger have met with Congressman Brademas, Congressman Sarbanes and Congressman Rosenthal, plus Congressman Hamilton, Fascell, Zablocki, Broomfield and Whalen and maybe one or two others, in trying to get a dialogue started so that we could find the areas of agreement and the areas of compromise, and out of those meetings, I think, has come this compromise.

QUESTION: Mr. President, what does this compromise do to the problem of the law that says that our allies are not to use American weapons against their friends and allies?

CONGRESSMAN ZABLOCKI: The compromise very clearly states that any additional military aid that will be sold to Turkey may not be used for other purposes than NATO defense.

QUESTION: Didn't he law state that from the beginning, though?

CONGRESSMAN ZABLOCKI: The compromise does not deal with any matter that has taken place in the past. It is restating the law for future use.

QUESTION: How will that be policed?

THE PRESIDENT: We, of course, have U.S. military personnel in the various NATO countries, and they follow on the scene the end use of the equipment.

MORE

QUESTION: Mr. President, are we prepared to talk about renegotiating the bases in Turkey now?

THE PRESIDENT: That is another matter of major importance. Roughly 30 days ago the Turkish Government indicated to us formally that they wanted to begin talks for the termination of some of our U.S. bases in Turkey, and the deadline for that is July 17.

We again hope that there can be some action in the committee and hopefully on the floor of the House of Representatives prior to that date so that we can say to the Turks that progress is being made, and if there is progress, then we are in a better position to talk with them without any adverse developments as to those highly important military installations in Turkey.

QUESTION: Do you think Turkey will accept this, the compromise?

THE PRESIDENT: We think it is a good compromise, and we will do our utmost in the Executive Branch to convince the Turks that it is a solution that will lead to the settlement of the Cyprus problem and to the continuation of Turkey as a strong and effective partner in NATO, plus the good bilateral relations that Turkey and the United States have had in the past.

QUESTION: Mr. President, what can you tell us about the developments in the Helsinki Conference?

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Laughter)

THE PRESS: Thank you, gentlemen.

END (AT 9:45 A.M. EDT)

7-9-75

TURKISH AID MEETING

The President opened the meeting by saying: "I strongly feel that we have reached a point of crisis on a very important subject matter, on a very serious problem, and I thought it would be very good, in light of those circumstances, to bring this bipartisan group together to discussit.

"Both the Turkish and Greek governments realize that it is in their best interests to get meaningful negotiations started."

"The net result is that the situation is becoming more serious."

The President then discussed the important role Turkey plays in the NATO alliance and also to US security.

"On July 16 or 17, we have to sit down with the Turkish government and start negotiating for the termination of our bases in Turkey." President then went into some detail about the intelligence gathering capabilities on the US bases in Turkey and how important they are for telling us what the Soviets are up to.

July 10, 1975

KISSINGER ON THE MIDDLE EAST, TURKEY

Departure Remarks Andrews Air Force Base

The following exchange with reporters took place July 9 at Andrews Air Force Base as Secretary Kissinger was preparing to depart for his trip to Paris, Geneva, Bonn and London. In response to speculative questions on the likely outcome of Kissinger's discussions with Rabin, Gromyko, et al, you can say simply that you are not going to get into the details of the negotiations and/or meetings nor will you eculate on their possible results. As always, the Secretary is keeping the President fully informed of his progress during the course of this trip.

The exchange of questions and answers follows:

Sec. Kissinger: I am leaving for consultations with our European allies and also to meet with the Soviet Foreign Minister to review Soviet-American relations, and particularly to discuss the situation in the Middle East. And, of course, we attach great important to the meeting with Prime Minister Rabin, all of which is part of our effort to encourage the process of peace in the Middle East.

Question: Mr. Secretary, there's been some talk of additional U.S. assurances, commitments, guarantees for Israel. Are there any additional assurances?

Sec. Kissinger: Any progress towards peace in the Middle East has two elements -- the negotiations between the parties in the Middle East and what the United States can contribute in the way of assurances, or acting as a transmitter of assurances of the two sides to each other, and whatever it is humanly possible to do, the United States will do to promote progress.

Question: Mr. Secretary, there are reports that an agreement is already wrapped up between Israel and Egypt.

Sec. Kissinger: Totally wrong.

Question: But is it approaching the point?

Sec. Kissinger: No. We are not anywhere near that point. But all sides, Israel and Egypt, are working seriously. And, of course, the United States has repeatedly expressed its interest in promoting peace on a basis just to all.

Question: Mr. Secretary, there's been a report that the President and some leaders in the House have worked out a tentative compromise on resuming aid to Turkey.

Sec. Kissinger: Well, they discussed this morning possible ways by which aid to Turkey can be resumed. Hearings will be held in the Foreign Affairs Committee or the International Relations Committee tomorrow, and we are hopeful that something can be done.

Thank you.

July 16, 1975

TURKISH AID

Q. Is the President optimistic about a favorable House vote reinstating aid to Turkey?

A. As you know, and as the President has stated repeatedly, Turkey is one of our closet friends and allies. We strongly support the resumption of military assistance to Turkey and the President is continuing his efforts to work with the Congress to resolve this problem. Tomorrow morning the President will have another breakfast with approximately one hundred-thirty Congressmen to discuss the Turkish aid question.

FYI ONLY: The House legislation on Turkish aid is expected to come to the floor Tuesday, July 22. The vote will be close, but at this time, indications are that the legislation will be passed with some restricting amendments (e.g. withholding the reinstatement of FMS credits or sales).

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Ron

July 17, 1975

MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ON
RESTORATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY

BACKGROUND:

This is the President's second meeting in a week with a large group of Congressmen to press for early favorable action by the House on resumption of military aid to Turkey.

On the afternoon of Friday, July 11, the House International Relations Committee voted 16-11 to report out amended compromise legislation which would restore a portion of the military aid terminated last February 5. The purpose in this breakfast meeting with approximately 130 members of the House of Representatives was to urge House approval of the Turkish aid legislation at an early date in order to forestall retaliatory steps by the Turkish government that might damage U. S. and NATO security interests in the Eastern Mediterranean and to remove impediments to Turkish flexibility and accommodation on the Cyprus issue.

READOUT:

The President met for 105 minutes this morning with approximately 130 members of the House of Representatives.

Over breakfast, the President discussed the Turkish aid issue and reiterated his conviction that military assistance to Turkey, an old and faithful ally, should be reinstated as soon as possible. The President stated that he was pleased by the action of the House International Relations Committee, reporting out the Turkish aid bill last Friday afternoon. He mentioned once again the importance of U. S. and NATO facilities in Turkey for both our bilateral relations and for the NATO alliance.

* * * *

Q. Will the U. S. begin negotiation with the Turks now that the deadline for action reinstating aid to Turkey has been reached?

A. I understand that Amb. Macomber is meeting today with high ranking members of the Turkish Foreign Ministry in accordance with their request. For any details, I would refer you to the State Department.

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Covert

Turkey - Israel

answer

TRANSMITTED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Operations Center

LDX MESSAGE RECEIPT

S/S #

RECEIVED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

'75 JUL 17 PM 6:21

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

LDX MESSAGE NO. 578, CLASSIFICATION UNCLASS, NO. PAGES 2

DESCRIPTION OF MSG.

FROM: IRWIN PERNICK (Officer), S/PRS (Office Symbol), 22494 (Extension), 2109 (Room Number)

LDX TO:	DELIVER TO:	EXTENSION:	ROOM NUMBER:
NSC (White House)	1. Margaret Vanderhye	2255	West Basement
	2.		
DOD/OASD (PA)	1. Cdr. L. Hamilton	79312	2E800 (Pentagon
	2. LtC. M. Braman	79312	2E800 (Pentagon
	3. Maj. R. Lincoke		
	4. Col. S. Wright		

FOR: CLEARANCE ☐ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☒ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: Requested by Nessen

VALIDATED FOR TRANSMISSION BY: Dan
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OFFICER

Q Nessen at the White House briefing this morning said he thought -- I emphasize the word "thought" -- that Secretary Kissinger at a meeting with Congressmen pointed to the action by Turkey, in the Islamic Group of Forty, to oust Israel from the UN, as an indication that -- as an example of the fact that the withholding of arms from Turkey would affect the traditionally close ties between the United States and Turkey. Can you confirm that that is what the Secretary in fact said? Nessen said he thought that is what Kissinger said.

A I cannot confirm that, because I did not raise that subject with him. But on this question, I am not sure that the report that came out on this is entirely accurate. Naturally it is for the government of Turkey to explain its policies towards third countries. But it is our understanding that Turkey did not participate in those meetings in Jidda at which the resolution relating to Israel was drafted and adopted, and that Turkey does not feel bound by the resolution; and that the government of Turkey has made this known to those concerned. That is our understanding.

Q What about Iran?

A What?

Q Does the same hold for Iran?

A I do not know about Iran.

Q What is your understanding based on, Bob? Did the Turks tell you this?

A Yes. We have been in consultation with the Turkish government on it, Endre.

Q When you say Turkey did not participate, you mean the government didn't participate? Was it an observer? There was some Turkish element there.

A Yes. But what I said was, I believe, that the Turkish delegation, if you will, did not participate in those meetings at which this resolution with regard to Israel was drafted and adopted.

Q But Turkey was there.

Q They did not vote for it, is that what you are saying?

Q Turkey did not vote for it. Is that your statement?

A As far as I know, that is our understanding.

Q The reports are all to the contrary.

A It is a very complicated question, frankly.

Q Well, it shouldn't be that complicated to find out whether Turkey voted or not.

A You might want to ask the Turkish government.

Q Bob, when you said the reports were inaccurate, were you talking about what Nessen said this morning, or what Kissinger said?

A I have not read what Ron Nessen said, frankly. I have not seen it. I am listening to what you are saying.

Q You have no confirmation that Kissinger took that position.

A No, I do not.

Q Thank you.

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July 18, 1975

TURKEY'S VOTE AT THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT

If asked for clarification between your statements and those of Amb. Anderson on the Turkish acquiescence in the Islamic Resolution ca calling for Israel's expulsion from the UN, you may wish to say simply that:

We understand that the Turkish government has registered its reservations disassociating itself from ~~with~~ the Resolution.

(We only "understand" this to be true since sketchy, conflicting reports make it difficult to confirm what thebTurks intend to convey or to do with respect to the Resolution. To any questions on what the Turkish government actually did, simply refer to the Turks.)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE JULY 25, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I deeply regret the announcement of the Government of Turkey to suspend all American activities at joint U.S.-Turkish defense installations and to take over control and supervision of these important installations.

I repeatedly warned the House of Representatives of extremely serious consequences, such as this, if the United States failed to restore military sales and credits to our Turkish allies. I again want to praise those House members of both parties who voted in the national interest. Now, as a result of yesterday's 223-206 vote in the House of Representatives, Turkey has today announced actions which I believe will work to the detriment of critically important U.S. security interests.

In view of these damaging developments, I urge the House of Representatives to reconsider its refusal to restore the traditional U.S.-Turkish defense relationship. Prompt, affirmative action by the House of Representatives is essential to the vital national defense interests of the United States, our partners in the Eastern Mediterranean, and our allies in the Atlantic Alliance.

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# # #

Official Turkish Government Announcement on the Turkish Radio, 2:00 p.m. EDT, 25 July 1975 from the Minister of State for Information

"The Defense Cooperation Agreement and all related agreements have lost validity. All activities of all joint defense installations, except NATO activities at Incirlik, are suspended as of tomorrow, July 26. All installations at which activities have been suspended will be turned over to the control and supervision of the Turkish Armed Forces."

September 8, 1975

TURKISH EARTHQUAKE

Q. What is the United States doing to assist the Turkish people following the disastrous earthquake in Eastern Turkey on September 6? Has the President expressed his concern on this issue?

A. The President was very concerned to learn about the earthquake in Turkey. He is sending a message of concern to the government of Turkey today on the subject. As to U.S. aid, we are presently looking into how we can best help in this tragic situation.

Q. Has any formal request for aid been made by the Government of Turkey?

A. We are not aware of any at this time.

FYI: See Attached cables.

M Lomber has $25,000 disaster relief funds available

OP IMMED /ROUTINE
EIA433FIA405ESA438
DE RUQMGU #6865 2500810
R 070755Z SEP 75
FM AMEMBASSY ANKARA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC NIACT IMMEDIATE 637
EUCOM IMMEDIATE
USCINCEUR IMMEDIATE

INFO AMCONSUL ADANA 4757
AMCONSUL ISTANBUL 246
AMCONSUL IZMIR 6275

C~~O N F I D E N T I A L~~

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE ANKARA 6865
STATE FOR AID/PHA/FDRC AND EUR/SE
E.O. 11652: NA
TAGS: TU, AEMR
SUBJECT: TURKISH EARTHQUAKE

1. EARTHQUAKE LASTING 23 SECONDS STRUCK DIYARBAKIR-BINGOL AREA IN EASTERN TURKEY AT ABOUT 1223 LOCAL (0923 GMT) SEPTEMBER 6. ESTIMATE OF NUMBER KILLED HAVE BEEN STEADILY REVISED UPWARD AS RESCUERS FIND MORE BODIES. LATEST BULLETIN FROM TURKISH STATE RADIO SAYS IT IS FEARED DEATHS WILL EXCEED 1500 RPT 1500. WORST DAMAGE REPORTEDLY OCCURRED AT TOWN OF LICE (PRONOUNCED LEE-JEH)

WHICH IS NEAR CENTER OF AFFECTED REGION AND WAS STRUCK BY AVALANCHE SET OFF BY EARTHQUAKE. SOME 500 DEATHS ARE ESTIMATED IN LICE ALONE, WHERE 1000 HOUSES ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

2. FIRETRUCK WITH U.S. PERSONNEL ABOARD WAS SENT FROM PIRINCLIK CDI (DIYARBAKIR) SEPTEMBER 6 CARRYING WATER AND CHEMICALS TO DISASTER AREA. ON RETURN SEPTEMBER 7, THESE PERSONNEL REPORTED THAT LARGE NUMBER OF TURKISH MILITARY HAD ALREADY ARRIVED ON SCENE, HAD CORDONED OFF AREA, AND HAD BEGUN CLEARING DEBRIS.

3. GOT HELD EMERGENCY CABINET MEETING SEPTEMBER 6 CONCERNING DISASTER RELIEF, AND PRIMIN DEMIREL FLEW TO AREA FOR FIRST-HAND LOOK MORNING SEPTMBER 7. PRINCIPAL OPPOSITION LEADER ECEVIT ALSO FLYING TO AREA. TURKISH AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY WERE TO FLY 17 TONS OF SUPPLIES TO DIYARBAKIR MORNING SEPTEMBER 7.

RECALLED
PSN:056701 PAGE 01 TOR:250/10:23Z DTG:070755Z SEP 75

DAD, 5/12/85

4. BASIC PROBLEM FOR RELIEF PLANNERS AT THIS TIME IS DETERMINING EXTENT OF DISASTER AND RELIEF NEEDS. REMOTENESS OF MUCH OF EARTHQUATE-STRUCK REGION ADDS TO DIFFICULTY OF GETTING INFORMATION.

5. WE HAVE INFORMALLY CONTACTED FOREIGN MINISTRY TO INDICATE BASIC WILLINGNESS TO HELP IF SO REQUESTED. FOREIGN MINISTRY DUTY OFFICER EXPRESSED APPRECIATION AND SAID GOT HAD RECEIVED SIMILAR OFFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS. FOR THE PRESENT, HE SAID, GOT DID NOT NEED ANY HELP BECAUSE IT WAS NOT YET FULLY AWARE OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DISASTER. HE INDICATED GOT WOULD PROBABLY BE MAKING SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR HELP IN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO.

6. TENTATIVE OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE BY U.S. MILITARY (SUCH AS AIR EVAC
-
UATION AND MEDICAL TEAMS) HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE BY U.S. INSTALLATION COMMANDERS NEAR DESASTER REGION TO TURKEISH SECOND AIR FORCE COMMANDE
R
AND TO TURKISH BASE COMMANDER AT INCIRLIK. THESE OFFERS WERE PASSED ON TO TURKISH GENERAL STAFF. NO RPT NO RESPONSE HAS BEEN RECEIVED SO FAR.

7. AMBASSADOR IS PREPARED TO EXERCISE HIS DISASTER RELIEF AUTHORITY AND PROVIDE $25,000 UPON REQUEST OF GOT.
MACOMBER
BT

RECALLED
PSN:056701 PAGE 02 OF 02 TOR:250/10:23Z DTG:070755Z SEP 75

OP IMMED /ROUTINE
EIA483ESA385
DE RUQMGU #6866 2501235
O R 071229Z SEP 75
FM AMEMBASSY ANKARA

TO SECSTATE WASHDC NIACT IMMEDIATE 638
USIA WASHDC NIACT IMMEDIATE 4529
USCINCEUR NIACT IMMEDIATE
EUCOM NIACT IMMEDIATE

INFO AMCONGEN ADANA 4758
AMCONGEN ISTANBUL 247
AMCONGEN IZMIR 6276
USDO/RFC PARIS 116

C O N F I D E N T I A L

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE ANKARA 6866
FOR USIA PASS VOA, IPS
FOR AID/PHA/FDRC
EUR/SE
REF: ANKARA 68YT DTG: 070755Z SEP 75
E. O. 11652: NA
TAGS: AEMR, TU
SUBJECT: TURKISH EARTHQUAKE - SITREP NR 2
BEGIN LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

1. AMBASSADOR HAS DETERMINED DISASTER SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT USG ASSISTANCE. INFORMAL INDICATION OF NEEDED ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF DISASTER RELIEF, HOWEVER, AWAITING FORMAL REQUEST FROM MFA BEFORE ANY ADDITIONAL ACTION TAKEN. DISASTER RELIEF OFFICIALS INDICATED NEED FOR MONEY TO LOCALLY PURCHASE MEDICAL SUPPLIES, FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS FOR SURVIVORS.

2. IN MEANTIME, HOWEVER, REQUEST FUNDING CITATION TO DISBURSE $25,000 FOR FOREIGN DISASTER EMERGENCY RELIEF TO GOT. UPON RECEIPT, FUNDS CITATION FROM AID/PHA/FDRC, EMBASSY WILL REQUEST USDO/RFC PARIS FOR TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR DISTRIBUTION BY EMBASSY ANKARA. END LIMITED OFFICIAL USE.

3. BEGIN UNCLASSIFIED. LATEST DETAILS ON DISASTER ACCORDING

RECALLED
PSN:056801 PAGE 01 TOR:250/13:24Z DTG:071229Z SEP 75

DAO, 3/7/85

TO TURKISH RADIO NEWS BROADCAST AT 1000 GMT, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, AS FOLLOWS:

A. DEATH TOLL IN THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER IN EASTERN TURKEY HAS RISEN TO 1700 PERSONS. FIVE HUNDRED WERE REPORTED DEAD IN THE VILLAGE OF LICE AT THE CENTER OF QUAKE AREA.

B. THE RADIO REPORT SAID 650 SERIOUSLY INJURED HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO HOSPITALS IN THE TOWN OF DIYARBAKIR FORTY MILES SOUTH-WEST OF LICE. ELEVEN HUNDRED BUILDINGS WERE REPORTED DESTROYED IN THE LICE AREA.

C. TURKISH AUTHORITIES SAID THAT 1,000 ARMY TROOPS ARE NOW AT THE SCENE WORKING TO CLEAR THE RUBBLE AND PROVIDE RELIEF TO THE SURVIVORS. SIX HUNDRED ADDITIONAL TURKISH MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE REPORTEDLY ON THEIR WAY TO THE SCENE. THE RADIO REPORT SAID 123 MILITARY VEHICLES, 12 AMBULANCES, AND TWO HELICOPTERS ARE ALREADY AT WORK IN THE AREA.

D. SEVERAL TURKISH OFFICIALS, INCLUDING PRIMIN SULEYMAN DEMIREL, CHIEF OF STAFF SEMIH SANCAR, DEPUTY PRIMIN TURAN FEYZIOGLU, AND THE MINISTERS OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH, COMMUNICATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION, LEFT ANKARA LATE SUNDAY MORNING BY SPECIAL PLANE TO GO TO THE AFFECTED AREA. REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER BULENT ECEVIT HAS ALSO REPORTEDLY GONE TO THE SCENE.

E. RELIEF SUPPLIES FROM THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT ORGANIZATION HAVE ALSO BEEN SENT TO THE AREA. THESE SUPPLIES INCLUDED TENTS, BLANKETS, MEDICINE AND FOOD ACCORDING TO RADIO REPORTS. END UNCLASSIFIED.

MACOMBER

BT

RECALLED

October 3, 1975

FAVORABLE VOTE LIFTING THE TURKISH EMBARGO

Q. You have just ready the President's statement on passage of S. 2230. Can you tell us what the main provisions of the legislation are? Furthermore, what does the Rangel amendment do? Does the attachment of this amendment mean that the legislation must go to conference committee before it comes to the President?

A. To answer your last question first, the legislation will not go to conference because the Senate has accepted the change made by the House. The main provisions of the Rangel amendment are as follows:

"(C) the President is requested to initiate discussions with the Government of Turkey concerning effective means of preventing the diversion of opium poppy into illicit channels.

(2) The President is directed to submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees of the Senate within sixty days after the enactment of this Act a report on discussions conducted under subsections (b)(1)(B) and (C) (eco, military aid to Greece) opium, together with his recommendations for economic and military assistance to Greece for the fiscal year 1976."

More generally, the main provisions of S. 2230 (passed by 237-176) are:

(1) That the President must report within 60 days and for subsequent 60 day periods, on the progress of the Cyprus negotiations;

(2) the commodities in the pipeline are released ($185 million).

(3) permits the flow of commercial cash sales.

NOTE: Any FMS sales, grants and credits have to wait until the Foreign Assistance legislation has passed.

(The Foreign Assistance Bill has been sent up, but the Administration has not submitted its specific requests).

October 3, 1975

RESUMPTION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY

Q: Mr. President, you mentioned rebuilding our security relationship with Turkey. What initiatives do you have in mind and will we be able to resume normal operations at the joint defense installations in Turkey?

A: As I said, the partial lifting of the embargo is an important first step in restoring the proper balance in our relations with Turkey. We have been in continuing touch with the Turkish government concerning the future of our security relationship. That relationship, as you have mentioned, includes a number of very important bilateral and NATO defense installations. Activity, at present, has been suspended at some of these installations, and we are looking forward to ~~returning each facilities to active status at the earliest possible date in our common defense interests and those of the Alliance.~~ discussing these issues with the Turkish government.

Q: Mr. President, what is the current status of the Cyprus negotiations?

A: As you know, the intercommunal talks held in New York in early September adjourned without making further progress toward a Cyprus settlement. We believe that the partial lifting of the embargo will better enable us to work with the parties involved -- Greece, Cyprus and Turkey -- to resume meaningful and productive negotiations on the Cyprus issue. Progress in the intercommunal talks, of course, is essential to satisfactory resolution of the Cyprus crisis.

Q: Mr. President, concerning the Cyprus refugees, what humanitarian assistance has been given to date and what additional help is planned?

A: In fiscal year 1974, the United States provided $25 million for refugee assistance on Cyprus. These funds were channelled through the U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Red Cross. A program of similar scope is planned for fiscal year 1976. Resettlement of the refugees is an agenda item in the talks between the two Cypriot communities.

Q: Mr. President, what are we planning in the way of economic and security assistance for Greece?

A: We have, of course, been in touch with Greece on the matter of U. S. assistance since early this year. These consultations are continuing and our objective is to meet Greek needs for assistance which will help them in meeting their economic and security problems. There is, of course, specific language on this subject in the legislation just passed and I will soon be making reports to the Congress.

February 11, 1976

TURKISH BASES AGREEMENT

Q. The Washington Post and the New York Times report today that with the delay in the Caglayangil visit, the prospects for a U. S. -Turkish bases agreement in the near future is in doubt. Can you shed any light on the progress of the talks?

A. The announcement of the delay of the Caglayangil visit was made at State yesterday. The United States and Turkey have been negotiating a bases agreement since last October. While those negotiations are in progress, I won't comment in detail about them, except to say that Secretary Kissinger, at a military briefing yesterday afternoon, expressed his expectation that Foreign Minister Caglayangil would be visiting the United States within the next four weeks and that a U. S. -Turkish agreement could be concluded reasonably soon.

February 11, 1976

U. S. REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTING CITIZENS AND CORPORATIONS ABROAD

Yesterday we said that "any American firm or individual making unlawful payments to officials of foreign governments cannot look to the Department of State for protection from legitimate law enforcement actions by the responsible authorities of either the foreign country in question or by the United States."

I have, for any of you who would care to take a look at it after the briefing, the State Department protection guidelines for Americans abroad (Attached). In addition, there are fairly detailed regulations administered overseas by our U. S. Consular Offices. The Consular functions include the full spectrum of assistance for Americans, ranging from the advisement of local laws and providing lists of attorneys, to making representations, in certain circumstances, to the host ogovernment on behalf of Americans.

For detailed information on this subject, I would refer you to the legal counsel's office at the Department of State.

March 24, 1976

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER CAGLAYANGIL

Wednesday, March 24, 1976, 5:00 pm

The President will meet this afternoon at 5:00 pm with Turkish Foreign Minister Sabri Caglayangil (Chaw-lay-UN-gill), Although I do not have an agenda for the meeting, likely topics include U. S. - Turkish bilateral relations including U. S. assistance for Turkey; the status of the U. S. - Turkish bases negotiations, and the Cyprus situation. General Scowcroft will also attend. We will provide a readout following conclusion of the meeting.

March 25, 1976

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH CAGLAYANGIL

Questions to amplify readout:

The President and Foreign Minister noted the long-standing ties of friendship and alliance between the United States and Turkey and agreed on the importance of building on and strengthening this relationship.

Q. You mentioned that U. S. -Turkish security issues were discussed. Could you amplify on this?

A. Yes. They agreed on Turkey's substantial contribution to the defense of the West, both in NATO and CENTO. The President said that he was totally committed to continuing efforts with the Congress to restore the full balance in our security assistance relationship with Turkey.

Q. Will a new U. S. -Turkish Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) be signed during the Foreign Minister's stay in Washington, thus permitting the resumption of U. S. operations, suspended by the Turks last July, at the joint defense bases in Turkey?

A. The negotiations on a new U. S. -Turkish defense agreement were reviewed in talks earlier today between the Foreign Minister and the Secretary of State and in the meeting just concluded. In today's meeting, the President and Foreign Minister noted the substantial progress made to date in the negotiations and expressed the conviction that early conclusion of a new bilateral defense agreement would be in the best interests of both nations.

Further discussions on this issue are scheduled for tomorrow between Foreign Minister Caglayangil and Secretary Kissinger.

Q: As a result of today's meeting, can we expect to see any progress toward a Cyprus settlement in the near future?

A: The President and Foreign Minister reviewed recent developments in efforts to reach a negotiated settlement of the difficult and complex Cyprus problem, including the results of the most recent intercommunal talks between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities. I do not have anything more detailed on this aspect of the talks.

Q: Did the President extend an invitation to President Koruturk of Turkey to visit the United States in the near future?

A: The President did extend an invitation. I am not certain whether it was to President Koruturk or Prime Minister Demirel -- I'll get that for you -- to visit the United States at a mutually convenient future date. The Foreign Minister indicated that he would be pleased to convey this invitation.

Q: What about a visit to the United States this year by Prime Minister Caramanlis of Greece?

A: I prefer to keep my comments right now to the Turkish invitation. I don't have anything for you now on a visit by the Greek Prime Minister.

March 30, 1976

US-TURKISH DEFENSE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Q: A new US-Turkish bilateral Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) was signed by Secretary of State Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil here on Friday, March 26. What are the details of the new agreement?

A: It is a source of great satisfaction that the United States and Turkey have successfully concluded the negotiation of a new Defense Cooperation Agreement. The new agreement reflects the very important defense interests we share with the Government of Turkey as NATO allies -- the President reviewed these issues personally with the Turkish Foreign Minister last week. The new agreement makes an important contribution to the national security interests of the United States, and for this reason is very much welcomed.

As you may know, [~~Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hartman~~ background] ~~briefed the press~~ on the full details of the new agreement at the Department of State on Monday afternoon, March 29. I would refer you to State for further information on the specifics of the agreement. (FYI: The details of the new agreement are contained in the attached State fact sheet. END FYI.)

Q: We understand that the new agreement must have Congressional approval before going into effect. What are the prospects for favorable Congressional action? How long do you think the Congress will take to act?

A: We hope that the Congress would take up the agreement as soon as possible. We believe that vital US and NATO security interests in

the Eastern Mediterranean are at stake and that early acceptance of the new DCA will preserve and safeguard these interests.

U.S.-Turkish DCA: State Talking Points

-- A new U.S.-Turkish bilateral Defense Cooperation Agreement was signed by Secretary Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil here last Friday, March 26.

-- This agreement replaces the 1969 DCA, which was suspended by Turkey last July 25 following a Congressional vote reaffirming the embargo on U.S. arms shipments.

-- The new agreement will take effect following an exchange of letters of acceptance by the two governments. The U.S. will transmit its acceptance only after Congressional approval. We plan to submit it shortly to both Houses for their endorsement by joint resolution.

-- In requesting Congressional approval we will, in effect, be seeking a multi-year authorization for the U.S. assistance levels we have agreed to provide Turkey.

-- The new DCA -- which is consistent with though not identical to the one it replaces -- establishes the framework for a continued defense cooperation which has been mutually beneficial for nearly 30 years.

-- U.S.-Turkish defense ties reinforce these two countries' bonds in NATO and provide one of the important buttresses to the Western alliance system.

-- When the agreement takes effect, the U.S. will be able to resume activities at monitoring facilities and navigational and communications sites in Turkey, and to resume related support activities.

-- We believe that U.S. security interests in the Eastern Mediterranean require the rapid and complete restoration of U.S.-Turkish relations and that early acceptance of this agreement by the U.S. Government will accomplish that purpose.

Duration

-- The DCA will be valid for four years, but there are provisions for its extension after that period unless one of the parties gives notice of intention to terminate.

U.S. Assistance

-- We have provided military assistance to Turkey for many years. This geographically important country has one of the largest armies in NATO.

-- Despite rumors to the contrary, the Turks did not seek, and therefore we have not promised, rental for use of facilities in Turkey. Our promised assistance is not related to the number of facilities we use but rather to Turkey's needs in relationship to its NATO commitments.

-- The assistance we have promised to provide Turkey during the life of the DCA is consistent both with past U.S. assistance levels to that country and our earlier projections of what we could offer over the next four years.

-- The U.S. will provide Turkey (Article XIX) during each of the four years of the agreement a $250 million assistance package composed of grants, and FMS credits and loan guarantees.

-- During the first year, the grant component will be $75 million. The grant component will decline in subsequent years, but total grant assistance during the four years of the agreement will be not less than one-fifth of the total.

-- The U.S. will provide this support within the framework of generally applicable U.S. foreign assistance and military sales legislation as they relate to all recipient countries.

-- We have indicated to the Turks some of the types of equipment the U.S. Government will be prepared to sell Turkey from U.S. stocks once the agreement takes effect. For such purchases, Turkey would be able to use the credits and loan guarantees provided by the U.S., or any other financial resources available to it.

-- The Ex-Im Bank has indicated that during the life of the agreement it will be prepared to extend to Turkey up to $70 million annually in loans, consistent with the bank's criteria.

Command and Control Responsibilities

-- While the installations on which U.S. and Turkish activities are jointly conducted were called Common Defense Installations under the previous agreement, they are defined as Turkish Installations under Turkish Commanders in the new agreement.

-- As in the case of our cooperation with all other NATO Allies, however, the U.S. chain of command is preserved and U.S. personnel and equipment remain under the full command of U.S. officers.

-- The agreement provides for joint use of these installations and it is our hope that Turkish personnel will assume an increasingly important role in carrying out their mission.

Mr. President, with only limited progress to date toward a Cyprus settlement, why does the United States continue to provide military assistance to Turkey, the nation which invaded Cyprus in July 1974?

A: I believe we should be looking to the future and to the interests of the United States rather than debating events of 1974 -- events which are subject to different interpretation by each of the interested parties.

We cooperate with Turkey -- in terms of military assistance -- not as a favor but as a contribution to our common security. Events of the past year have shown that restrictions on military assistance to Turkey -- a NATO ally -- are counterproductive, impeding rather than facilitating progress on Cyprus and otherwise damaging our overall interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. We want to be as even-handed as possible toward all the parties in the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus. At a time when the United States is taking steps on a number of fronts to improve and strengthen relations with Greece, we should not be considering punitive legislation which would reimpose restrictions on aid to Turkey. This course would damage U.S. interests and offer the prospect of stalemate or worse on issues of importance to us in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Administration is consulting with the Congress on security assistance legislation for countries in the Eastern Mediterranean.

In my meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil on March 24, I firmly reiterated the importance my Administration attaches to Turkey's contributions to the NATO Alliance.

From Moige after Bitsios 4/15/76

Q: You mentioned that US-Greek security issues were discussed. In this regard, have we concluded a new bilateral security agreement with Greece permitting continued operations from our bases in Greece? If so, what are the details of this agreement?

A: Earlier today, Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Bistios initialed a "framework" US-Greek security agreement. The Department of State has the specifics of this "framework" understanding, the details of which will be worked out in the near future.

Q: Is the new US-Greek agreement similar to the accord reached with Turkey about two weeks ago when the Turkish Foreign Minister was in Washington?

A: I think the agreement should be considered on its own merits. I wouldn't wish to compare it to any other. The defense agreement now being negotiated with Greece underscores the important security interests we have with that country.

Q: Do we agree to provide Greece with specific levels of military assistance as a part of the new bilateral security agreement?

A: I believe levels of assistance are mentioned. You want to check with State on the amounts and details.

Q: What about Greece's request for US guarantees to intervene in any Greek-Turkish confrontation in the Aegean?

A: The general situation in the Eastern Mediterranean was reviewed and I believe the subject is covered in the public exchange of letters

between Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Bitsios released by the Department of State earlier today.

Q: What about a visit to the United States this year by Prime Minister Caramanlis?

A: As you may recall, the President mentioned in his remarks to the AHEPA Banquet last week that he looked forward to his next meeting with Prime Minister Caramanlis. Beyond that, I don't have anything specific for you at this time on a visit by the Greek Prime Minister.

FOR 3pm POSTING

WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE

President's Meeting with Former Turkish Prime Minister
Bulent Evevit

July 29, 1976

The President met for half an hour this morning with former Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit who is on a private visit to the United States. Ecevit, who was Prime Minister of Turkey in 1974 is leader of the opposition Republican Peoples Party.

The President and Mr. Ecevit discussed several matters of mutual interest including US-Turkish relations and in this context the US-Turkish Defense Cooperation Agreement, as well as international developments relating to Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean.

* * * *

Q: Did the President mention the attempt on Ecevit's life in New York?

A: The President did express his personal regrets and sympathies for that unfortunate incident in New York.

Q: Are additional security precautions being taken?

A: I would refer you to the State Department.

Q: What is the purpose of Ecevit's visit?

A: Mr. Ecevit is on a private 10-day tour of the United States. He is scheduled to deliver lectures at several major universities.

Q: Who else will he see in Washington?

A: Yesterday he met with Secretary Rumsfeld, as well as members of the House and Senate, and later this afternoon he will meet with Secretary Kissinger.

Q: Have they met before?

A: This is their first meeting. In 1975 and 1976 the President met with Turkish Prime Minister Demirel and Foreign Minister Caglyangil.

Q: Who else was in the meeting with Ecevit and the President?

A: Secretary Kissinger, the President's National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, Melih Esenbel the Turkish Ambassador, and Hasan Esat Isik who is Ecevit's foreign policy advisor.

Q: What did they talk about with regard to Cyprus?

A: As on the other issues covered this morning, there was a general exchange of views. The President expressed the hope that the parties in the negotiations can [redacted] take the steps required to bring them to a rapid and equitable conclusion.

August 12, 1976

ISTANBUL ATTACK

Q: What is your reaction to the terrorist attack on an Israeli airliner at Istanbul Airport?

A: We deplore the senseless act of terrorism at Istanbul Airport and the killing of four innocent people for political purposes. It is simply intolerable for any group or person, whatever their motives, to take human lives in the belief that it advances their cause.

Q: Has the President sent a condolence note to the boy's family or to Senator Javits ~~or the boy's family~~ on the death of his aide?

A: I am not sure yet, let me check and get back to you.

COMMENT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT AGAINST TURKISH AID

Q. Do you have any comment on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee report which concludes that the United States should go slow on giving aid to Turkey under the Defense Cooperation Agreement?

Guidance:

I would not want to comment on reports concerning leaks from confidential Congressional documents. I would simply reiterate that the President continues to hope for expeditious and favorable Congressional action on the Defense Cooperation Agreement which he has submitted for Congressional approval.

FYI ONLY:

We expect the SFRC to hold at least one day of hearings before adjournment. We expect no action in the House.

Ron Nessen

November 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRENT SCOWCROFT, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

E E Anderson

FROM: E. E. Anderson, Director

SUBJECT: Turkey Earthquake

Attached is the sixth update report on the Turkey earthquake. We will continue to keep you informed on the overall situation in the affected area and the nature of U.S. relief efforts.

Attachment: a/s

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
Washington, D.C. 20523

Situation Report No. 6
Monday, November 29, 1976
0800 Hours EST

Turkey Earthquake

Facts:

Date:	November 24, 1976
Time:	Approximately 0700 EST (2:00 p.m. Turkey time)
Intensity:	7.6 Richter Scale
Location:	Northeastern provinces of Turkey, with epicenter near town of Muradiye. The area is heavily mountainous, most villages 6000 feet or more above sea level.
Deaths:	3,626
Injured:	8,000
Homeless:	51,000, of whom 20,000 are children
Weather:	Intermittant snow, continued near freezing.
Status of American Citizens:	No American citizens are known to have been in the area at time of earthquake.

General Situation:

A brief warming spell Sunday afternoon allowed continuation of the airlift into Van following morning disruption due to snow. The snow began again Sunday evening making the distribution of relief supplies more critical as well as difficult. The low temperature forecast is 8 degrees centigrade.

Light aftershocks continue in the area, but apparently are causing no new injuries. The vital statistics above show no official change over the past day.

The most critical problem continues to be the inability to move supplies from Van airport, which is beginning to accumulate a tremendous volume of commodities, to the villages where they are needed, due to the worsening weather. Some villagers are reported to be making their way toward Van.

United States Government Assistance:

(Secretary of Commerce Richardson is in Ankara today at President Ford's direction to convey the President's concern over the tragedy to Prime Minister Demirel).

-- Thirty-eight U.S. aircraft arrived in Van carrying 558 tons of cargo. The initial movement of relief supplies will be completed by 1000 GMT today.

--Total A.I.D. disaster relief donations so far arrived in Turkey consist of:

-- 1,120 tents (32' x 16')

-- 2,240 heating/cooking stoves

-- 800 five gallon fuel cans

-- 500 cots

-- 10,000 wool blankets

-- $25,000 cash to Turkish Red Crescent

-- An additional 10,000 blankets from A.I.D.'s stockpile in Leghorn, Italy, and 1,000 kerosene heaters from the United States are scheduled to depart for Turkey today.

-- Total value of the above relief, including transportation, is estimated at $2.5 million.

-- The U.S. Air Force has also loaned navigational aids, communications and offloading equipment to the Turkish Government to convert Van airport to 24 hour operations. A 46 man U.S. military team has been flown into Van to instruct and help in the erection of the U.S. supplied tents and stoves at the disaster sites.

Voluntary Agency Assistance (reported to date):

-- CARE has provided one ton of powdered milk (NFDM) for use of estimated 1,000 children orphaned or separated from parents. CARE expected to request more NFDM for longer term needs of these and other quake victims.

-- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has released clothing from their warehouse in Turkey.

-- The Red Crescent notes that winter clothing donations within Turkey have been generous and they are not appealing for clothing (except overcoats, which are needed).

International Assistance:

The United Nations Disaster Relief Office is sending a representative to Ankara to coordinate international donor assistance, which has already been initiated by the UNDP ResRep. Representatives from 23 foreign embassies and several voluntary agencies have met with the ResRep in Ankara.

UNDRO reports the following:

1. Austria: 2,000 bottles plasma substitute

2. Belgium: 2,000 Blankets. $26,315 cash through UNDRO.

3. Canada: $110,000

4. Denmark: Planeload of sleeping bags, heaters, overcoats.

5. Finland: 100,000 Finnish Marks in cash through the League of Red Cross. Also 2,000 blankets.

6. France: 2,000 Blankets
   1,850 Parcels of Clothing

7. Federal Republic of Germany:
   300 Himalaya Type Tents
   880 Other Tents
   27,400 Blankets
   4,000 Training Suits
   200 Stoves
   4,000 Trousers
   5,000 Pullovers
   700 Ski Trousers
   175 Sleeping Bags
   1,200 Cots
   25 Cubic Meters of Winter Clothing for Children
   20 Cubic Meters of other Winter Clothing
   1 Military Medical Battalion

   FRG & Caritas (Joint): 1,750 Blankets, Clothing for 5,000.

   In addition, Germany is providing a fully-equipped military battalion of medical personnel to be flown by 25 planes directly to Van. First plane is scheduled to arrive in Van November 29, 1976.

8. Greece: 300 Tents, 5,000 Blankets.

9. Iran: 700 Tents
   1,800 Blankets
   15 Tons of Powdered Milk
   4 Tons of Tinned Food

10. Italy: 10,000 Woolen Blankets
15,000 Packages of Bandages, and Surgical Gauze
1,000 Bottles Sterilix
5,500 Ringer Solution
380 KG Surgical Medical Dressing

11. Japan: $3,412 Cash

12. Netherlands: One Inflatible Hall with hot Air Blowers, dimensions 160 X 12 X 8 meters, with technicians. Also$3,984 being contributed in cash through UNDRO.

13. Norway: 550 Tents

14. Pakistan: 100 Tents, 3,000 blankets

15. Sweden: One plane-load unknown contents.

16. Switzerland: 10-12 big pre-fabricated houses equivalent to 40-50 housing units, which can accommodate up to 300 people;
50 tents,
2,000 blankets,
5,000 military cloaks.

17. United Kingdom: 5,500 Blankets
50 Heavy-duty Army tents 9 x 10 feet
100 Camp Beds

UK & Licross (Joint): 1,000 Sleeping bags,
5,000 overcoats

18. UNDRO: 6 tons medicaments (Physiological and Glucose Solutions)
Value: $20,000

19. UNICEF: Allocated for Local Purchase of Children Clothing, $25,000

20. UNDP: Donation of $25,000

Government of Turkey Assistance:

-- The Turkish Armed Forces have 17 helicopters available in the area which they are using to rush tents, medical and military personnel, and needed supplies into the stricken area as weather permits.

-- The Turkish Red Crescent has sent 1,000 tents, 3,000 blankets, food, a medical team and 40 relief workers into the area.

--Thirty doctors from the staff of the Ataturk University Medical School have gone to the area. There are two mobile hospitals in use.

-- Throughout Turkey, there has been an intense response from citizens who are reported to be "jamming" blood donation centers; substantial quantities of clothing and cash have been collected by Kizilay (Red Crescent) and other organizations.

-- UNDRO reports that the Government of Turkey has decided to bring in workers and materials from other regions to build emergency shelter. The New York Times states that Prime Minister Demirel has said on Sunday that the Government of Turkey would build new housing in the near future.

E. E. Anderson
General USMC (Ret.)
Director

November 29, 1976

SUBJECT: AID TO TURKEY

JWR

BACKGROUND:

As of Sunday, Nov. 28, disaster relief provided by A.I. D. through its Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance totaled an estimated $2.5 million.

U.S. relief supplies are being flown by USAF C-141 Cargo planes to U.S. bases in Turkey, and transferred there to C-130 cargo planes to be flown to the Van airport for distribution to the quake area. Movement of supplies to Van was hampered by bad weather, which closed the Van airport for a time. On Sunday, however, sunshine and warmer weather allowed resumption of the airlift for a time. Colder weather and more snow resumed late Sunday, continuing to interfere with flights. As of noon Sunday 38 U.S. aircraft had arrived in Van, with 558 tons of cargo. Air Force personnel are working to help convert Van Airport into a 24 hour operation; the Air Force has loaned navigational aids and off-loading equipment to help convert the airport. Also, a 46-man U.S. military team has been flown into Van to help set up disaster relief operations, and U.S. troops at the Incerlik NATO Base have volunteered to help where needed.

Aid provided by the U.S. includes: 1,120 tents; 2,240 stoves for heating and cooking; 800 five gallon cans of fuel; 500 cots; 10,000 wool blankets; $25,000 in cash to Red Crescent (Turkish version of Red Cross).

In addition, 10,000 more wool blankets and 1,000 kerosene heaters are scheduled to go out today.

Private agencies from the U.S. providing aid include: C.A.R.E., 1 ton of powdered milk; Catholic Relief Services, clothing.

Additional aid is being provided by 10 nations and 3 United Nations organizations. (LIST ATTACHED)

U.S. citizens who wish to help should make cash contributions to C.A.R.E. or to the Red Cross.

All U.S. relief is being coordinated by the U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Office of A.I.D. Contact Jerry Rosenthal, 632-8351 for further details.

Q--When is Secretary Richardson going to report to the President?

A-- As you know, Secretary Richardson went to Turkey as the personal representative of the President. He is expected to make a report to the President on the situation within the next few days. At this time it is not known when the Secretary will return to the U.S.

FYI: Commerce doesn't expect him in Washington until Saturday, because he is resuming his original schedule.

International Assistance:

The United Nations Disaster Relief Office is sending a representative to Ankara to coordinate international donor assistance, which has already been initiated by the UNDP ResRep. Representatives from 23 foreign embassies and several voluntary agencies have met with the ResRep in Ankara.

UNDRO reports the following:

1. Belgium: 2,000 Blankets. One million pledged through UNDRO.

2. Federal Republic of Germany:
   - 300 Himalaya Type Tents
   - 470 Other Tents
   - 5,400 Blankets
   - 4,000 Training Suits
   - 200 Stoves
   - 4,000 Trousers
   - 5,000 Pullovers
   - 700 Ski Trousers
   - 175 Sleeping Bags
   - 1,200 Cots
   - 25 Cubic Meters of Winter Clothing for Children
   - 20 Cubic Meters of other Winter Clothing

   In addition, Germany is providing a fully-equipped military battalion of medical personnel to be flown by 25 planes directly to Van. First plane is scheduled to arrive in Van 0600 hours November 28, 1976.

3. Finland: 100,000 Finnish Marks in cash through the League of Red Cross. Also an unknown number of tents and blankets.

4. France:
   - 2,000 Blankets
   - 1,850 Parcels of Clothing

5. Iran:
   - 700 Tents
   - 1,800 Blankets
   - 15 Tons of Powdered Milk
   - 4 Tons of Tinned Food

6. Italy:
   - 10,000 Woolen Blankets
   - 15,000 Packages of Bandages, and Surgical Gauze
   - 1,000 Bottles Sterilix
   - 5,500 Ringer Solution
   - 380 KG Surgical Medical Dressing

7. Netherlands: One Inflatible Hall with Hot Air Blowers, dimensions 160 x 12 x 8 meters, with technicians. Also Dutch Guilders of 1 million being contributed in cash.

8. Sweden: One plane-load unknown contents.

9. Switzerland: 10-12 big pre-fabricated houses equivalent to 40-50 housing units, which can accomodate up to 300 people

10: United Kingdom: 3,700 Blankets
50 Heavy-duty Army tents 9 x 10 feet
100 Camping Beds

11. UNDRO: 6 Tons Medicaments (Physiological and Glucose Solutions)

12. UNICEF: Local Purchase of Children Clothing, $25,000

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Government of Turkey assistance:

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E E Anderson
E. E. Anderson
General USMC (Ret.)
Director

Date:	November 24, 1976
Time:	Approximately 0700 EST (2:00 p.m. Turkey time)
Intensity:	7.6 Richter Scale
Location:	Northeastern provinces of Turkey, near town of Muradiye. The area is heavily mountainous, most villages 6000 feet or more above sea level
Deaths:	3,600 (OFFICIAL)
Injured:	8,000
Homeless:	51,000, of whom 20,000 are children
Weather:	Occasional snow, continued cold
Status of American Citizens:	No American citizens are known to have been in the area at time of earthquake

General Situation:

The weather in the area remains bad. Three inches of snow fell in the Van area yesterday hampering relief operations at the airport. Weather conditions were not expected to improve until later today. Much of the general area is covered with snow. Turkish relief officials are using ground transportation to continue the delivery of much needed supplies.

Aftershocks continue to rock the quake area. The Muradiye area experienced a strong shock Saturday afternoon. No loss of life has yet been reported.

As bodies are recovered, the official death toll has risen to 3,600. Over 8,000 persons have been reported injured, 1,500 remain hospitalized.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
Washington, D.C. 20523

November 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRENT SCOWCROFT, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FROM : E. E. Anderson, Director

SUBJECT: Turkey Earthquake

Attached is the seventh report on the Turkey earthquake. We will continue to keep you informed on the overall situation in the affected area and the nature of U.S. relief efforts.

Attachment: a/s

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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Washington, D.C. 20523

Situation Report No. 7
Tuesday, November 30, 1976
0800 Hours EST

Turkey Earthquake

Facts:

Date:	November 24, 1976
Time:	Approximately 0700 EST (2:00 p.m. Turkey time)
Intensity:	7.6 Richter Scale
Location:	Northeastern provinces of Turkey, with epicenter near town of Muradiye. The area is heavily mountainous, most villages 6000 feet or more above sea level.
Deaths:	3,620 (Official, see below)
Injured:	8,000
Homeless:	51,000, of whom 20,000 are children.
Weather:	Intermittant snow, continued near freezing.
Status of American Citizens:	No American citizens are known to have been in the area at time of earthquake.

General Situation:

Secretary of Commerce Richardson met with Prime Minister Demirel yesterday to express the concern of President Ford and the American people over the plight of the earthquake victims. The Prime Minister spoke of his country's appreciation of the American people's assistance in this time of need. Prime Minister Demirel also stated that the need for emergency materials had mostly been met and expressed the desire that no more be brought to the area until the situation can be reassessed. The Prime Minister told Mr. Richardson that the death toll is 4,000; 4,000 houses were wrecked in 130 villages and towns; 3,000 were wounded and all of these have been taken care of.

The American Embassy in Ankara reported this morning that the log jam at Van had been rapidly broken down by Turkish military efforts to get the material distributed. The role of the 46 U.S. volunteers who have been instructing and aiding in the construction of tents and heaters has been in part instrumental in the optimistic attitude now seen in the relief organizations.

United States Government Assistance:

-- The initial U.S. relief operation was completed on November 29. A total of 40 C-130 sorties delivered over 580 tons of relief supplies to Van airport.

-- An additional 1,000 heaters and 10,000 blankets were being staged at the time Prime Minister Demirel expressed the wish that a moratorium be placed on incoming shipments of commodities. These materials will be held in readiness at Incirlik AFB in Turkey until it is determined that they are needed in the disaster area.

-- Total A.I.D. disaster relief donations to date consist of:

  -- 1,120 tents (32' x 16')

  -- 2,240 heating/cooking stoves

  -- 800 five gallon fuel cans

  -- 500 cots

  -- 10,000 wool blankets

-- Total value of above relief, including transportation, is estimated at $2.5 million.

-- In addition, the U.S. Air Force helped the Government of Turkey with conversion of the Van airfield to 24-hour operation by installing U.S. emergency runway lights, additional communications, cargo management staff, forklifts and other handling equipment. This U.S. presence was supplemented by volunteers flown into the area to help instruct in the erection of the unfamiliar tents and heaters.

Voluntary Agency Assistance (reported to date):

-- American National Red Cross: $25,000 cash donation through LICROSS.

-- CARE: 1 ton of powdered milk; $50,000 ($25,000 from CARE headquarters and $25,000 from CARE/Canada) for local purchase of blankets, clothing and food.

-- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has released clothing from their warehouse in Turkey.

-- Church World Service: Has appealed to U.S. churches for $100,000 to be used for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the devastated area.

-- Southern Baptist Convention: Donated $10,000 to the Baptist Church in Ankara for local purchase of tents, clothing and other relief supplies.

International Assistance: UNDRO reports the following:

1. Austria: 2,000 bottles plasma substitute.

2. Belgium: 2,000 Blankets. $26,315 cash through UNDRO.

3. Canada/LICROSS $100,000.

4. Denmark: 6,960 Polar Coats, 345 Kerosene Heaters, 1,000 Sleeping Bags.

5. Finland: 100,000 Finnish Marks through LICROSS, Tents and Blankets.

6. France: 2,000 Blankets, 1,850 Parcels of Clothing

7. Federal Republic of Germany:

300 Himalaya Type Tents	200 Stoves	4,000 Sweat Suits
800 Other Tents	175 Sleeping Bags	4,000 Trousers
27,400 Blankets	1,200 Cots	5,000 Pullovers
45 Cubic Meters Clothing		1 Military Medical Battalion

FRG/CARITAS: 1,750 Blankets, Clothing for 5,000.

8. Greece: 300 Tents, 5,000 Blankets.

9. Iran: 700 Tents, 1,800 Blankets, 15 Tons Powdered Milk, 4 Tons Food.

10. Italy: 10,000 Blankets, 15,000 Pkgs Bandage, 1,000 Bottles Sterilix, 5,500 Bottles Ringer Solution, 380 Kgs Surgical Dressings.

11. Japan: $3,412 Cash

12. Netherlands: 1 Inflatable Hall with Hot Air Blowers, $3,984 Cash.

13. Norway: 550 Tents

14. Pakistan: 100 Tents, 3,000 Blankets.

15. Sweden: One Plane-load, Contents Unknown.

16. Switzerland: 10-12 Prefab Houses, 50 tents, 2000 Blankets, 5,000 Clocks.

17. United Kingdom: 5,500 Blankets, 50 Tents, 100 Camp Beds.

UK/LICROSS: 1,000 Sleeping Bags, 5,000 Overcoats.

18. UNDRO: 6 Tons Medicaments (Value: $20,000), Assessment Personnel.

19. UNICEF: $25,000 allocated for Local Purchase Childrens' Clothing.

20. UNDP: $25,000 Cash

Government of Turkey Assistance

-- The Turkish Armed Forces have 17 helicopters available in the area which they are using to rush tents, medical and military personnel, and needed supplies into the stricken area as weather permits.

-- The Turkish Red Crescent has sent 1,000 tents, 3,000 blankets, food, a medical team and 40 relief workers into the area.

-- Thirty doctors from the staff of the Ataturk University Medical School have gone to the area. There are two mobile hospitals in use.

-- Throughout Turkey, there has been an intense response from citizens who are reported to be "jamming" blood donation centers; substantial quantities of clothing and cash have been collected by Kizilay (Red Crescent) and other organizations.

-- UNDRO reports that the Government of Turkey has decided to bring in workers and materials from other regions to build emergency shelter. The New York Times states that Prime Minister Demirel has said on Sunday that the Government of Turkey would build new housing in the near future.

E. E. Anderson
General USMC (Ret.)
Director