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opinion, has tended to further weaken the southeastern flank of NATO.

I would hope that some way could be found to consider this matter of aid to Turkey because, Mr. President, may I say, if it is not, Greece itself will suffer in the long run. As far as the Republic of Cyprus is concerned it, too, will continue to suffer because there will be no give on the Turkish end.

If the Turks cannot buy arms from this country, moreover, they will buy them from Europe, either Western, Eastern or the Soviet Union; and if this Federal money the money they will get it from the Arab countries.

Turkey is a Moslem country. Turkey has adopted a hands-free, strictly correct, attitude as far as the Middle East is concerned. What is going to be the result of a lack of action or an action which turns down an arms sales request which, I understand, has been entered into for some months? Will they with their thousand-mile frontier with the Soviet Union turn in that direction? Will they become more actively interested in the Middle East, which is troubled enough at the present time? Will they withdraw from NATO? Will they make concessions on Cyprus?

These are questions to ponder because as long as the present situation exists there will be no give on Cyprus.

As far as the Greek Government is concerned, with Karamanlis, the premier, and one of the outstanding statesmen in Europe, being buffeted from the right and from the left, and with the Cyprus question in his backyard for all the time, his position may well become weakened.

So I reiterate, as I have on other occasions, the extreme significance of the situation which affects Turkish-United States and, perhaps, Turkish-NATO relations: The frontier with the Soviet Union is the most vital. One of the outstanding statesmen of Greece in the Aetos and, possibly, in the long run because of Cyprus, a weakening of the present Greek Government which, I think, ought to be given all the support it needs. It has at long last—after the overthrow of the colonels' clique, which started the whole thing—they have a government which is democratic. They have a leader in the person of Premier Karamanlis to whom the world can look up, a man of great integrity and ability. A man who needs at this time, but a man whom must be given some support in helping to bring about a settlement of this situation to the end that Cyprus' future will not hang like an albatross around his neck.

I hope, Mr. President, that Congress, in its wisdom, will not give up on a reconsideration of this matter so that some degree of stability can be maintained in the Aegean and in Southeast Europe, and so that these possibilities which I mentioned will not come to pass.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I wish to commend our distinguished majority leader for the statesmanlike remarks he has just delivered, demonstrating once
again that he is not only an effective leader of his party but is also a very effective leader of our country.

I trust and hope that his words will be heard by the White House and by the other side of the Capitol. He has stated most eloquently the case and the need for the legislative action requested by the President.

In recent months and years the legislative branch of the Government has been seeking to assert a more active role in the formulation of the foreign policy of our country. If Congress is to play a responsible role in that field, then it is important for Members of Congress to realize that foreign policy cannot be based on day-to-day domestic political considerations; that our foreign policy must follow a steady and responsible course based on the long-term best interests of the Nation.

Perhaps, we do not have a great deal to beat our chests about in the Senate. It is true that we passed the needed legislation by only one vote. But we did pass it, with the support of our leadership on both sides of the aisle.

I hope the other body, where I had the privilege for 10 years, will respond affirmatively to the President’s request and to the implicit suggestion of the majority leader that it reconsider its action, not only for the sake of the country but for the sake of Congress, which seeks, and should have, a more important and effective role in foreign policy.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I, too, would like to commend the distinguished majority leader for his very wise and considered and tempered remarks this morning.

I have heard from a number of my very fine and admired constituents in Wyoming on this issue. A majority are proud of their Greek heritage and I find many things on which they and I, can, and do agree that are proud moments in the long history of the Greek people. I think it is extremely unfortunate that on this issue, we, do oftentimes reflect the feelings or yield to the pleas of a majority of our constituents, or those we know particularly well, rather than to try to view an issue of this kind in the context of what is best for America.

I have taken occasion in times past to send to my inquiring and disapproving friends in Wyoming, or to a number of them, speeches made by the distinguished majority leader.

I did that several months ago when I thought he outlined better than I have ever seen any other person, precisely the important elements in this issue and why we had to consider the understandable result that would obtain in Turkey if we took the action we did, as the distinguished majority leader has pointed out here this morning.

On the strict issue of following the law, we cannot argue that there was use by Turkey of United Nations forces to commit acts of aggression in Cyprus. But I recall so well what the majority leader said several months ago when he observed that the people in Cyprus—and not only Premier Karmanlis but others as well—understood that if America were by its actions to alienate Turkey, and if as a consequence of that alienation we severed all ties, then what clout we may have had previously and what influence we might hope to exercise in the future in a resolution of the tough, knotty, thorny problem of Cyprus would indeed have been lessened very materially.

I thought what the majority leader said needed to be repeated and needed to be understood by all people.

Mr. HATFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, this morning we had, again, one of those very rare and, I think, helpful experiences of listening to a résumé by the distinguished majority leader (Mr. MANSFIELD) concerning the problems of the Mediterranean, involving the countries of Greece and Turkey.

I think we are all cognizant of the fact that the majority leader has a very distinguished record and career as an academician, a man who has been trained and schooled in history, having had the responsibility to teach young people in a university.

With such an outstanding background of academic experience, we come to think, oftentimes, that people become less than pragmatic or practical in the field of politics.

But I think we have seen in the political career of the majority leader the application and implementation of that knowledge and experience in the academic classroom in a very practical and pragmatic way. His analysis this morning was an example of that point. He not only is a man skilled in understanding the background and history of peoples, but also has the ability to apply that knowledge to current events.

I appreciate very much not only his ability to do that in reference, this morning, to Greek and Turkish relations, but also the fact that he has demonstrated his ability to be a conservator of words. He gets to the point, makes it quickly and eloquently, and that is that. Let my comments and commendation extend beyond the length of his analysis of a very complex issue, I simply congratulate him and express my personal appreciation for his erudite and most practical understanding of this complex problem.