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# FORD IS SET BACK BY SENATE AGAIN; CHILE AID CUT OFF

OCT 2 1974  
New Restrictions on Foreign  
Assistance Also Cover  
Fertilizer for Saigon

## PRESIDENT PLANS VETO

Congress Believed to Balk  
Because of U.S. Role on  
Cyprus and Allende  
NYTimes

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The Senate handed the Ford Administration a series of setbacks today by voting to cut off military aid to Chile, stop fertilizer aid to South Vietnam and affirm its military aid cutoff to Turkey, despite the threat of a Presidential veto.

These foreign-aid restrictions were attached to a stopgap resolution providing funds for various Federal programs for which new spending bills have not been approved.

The entire resolution, which was adopted 72 to 16, now goes to a Senate-House conference committee. A House resolution, voted last week, contains different language on a cutoff of aid to Turkey and does not contain the amendments added by the Senate today.

In the past restricted amendments voted by the Senate have often been thwarted in conference by House support of Presidential prerogatives in foreign affairs. But this year, a number of Senators have expressed dissatisfaction with the handling of the Cyprus crisis and recent revelations about American involvement in Chile, and they believe that Congressional attitudes as a whole may be changing.

One prominent Democratic Senator who did not want to be identified said: "Kissinger is in trouble. These votes reflect that."

Whatever final action the Congress takes, President Ford said today that he would veto any restrictive resolution. In a statement, issued during the Senate debate, the President said the Turkey aid cutoff "would destroy any hope for the success of the initiatives the United States has already taken or may take in the future to contribute to a just settlement of the Cyprus dispute."

Foreign Minister George Mavros of Greece later told a Washington Press Club audience that no progress was being made in the Cyprus talks. This ran counter to assertions by Secretary of State Kissinger that he was making headway in bringing the Greeks and Turks together.

The majorities for the amend-

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ments were built upon most of the rank-and-file Democrats, supported by a handful of Republicans.

Many of those who voted for the amendments wanted to demonstrate their displeasure over a shift in Administration strategy on the foreign aid issue.

In an effort to avoid a new foreign aid bill that would bear restrictions on the President's prerogatives in foreign affairs, the Administration sought instead to extend foreign aid spending by means of the continuing resolution based on last year's legislation. The Senate has now responded by attaching restrictive amendments to this resolution.

These sentiments were clearly expressed in two other amendments adopted by the Senate today.

Senator Walter F. Mondale, Democrat of Minnesota, proposed increasing economic aid to Israel by \$200-million and converting \$100-million in credit sales to military grants.

Administration officials had been hoping to keep aid increases to Israel out of the stopgap resolution and use them as a wedge to drive restrictive amendments out of a new bill. Now Israel has the increase whatever happens on a new bill.

Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, proposed a progressive reduction in the rate of foreign aid spending under last year's legislation by 30 per cent in November and by 10 per cent thereafter until Congress approves a new bill.

Administration officials had been counting on continuing the program at the annual rate of \$2.5-billion authorized last year. Their choice is now either to accept the \$2.5-billion in a new bill proposed by House and Senate committees or face a contraction in the foreign aid programs based on 1973 legislation.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, seemed to sum up some of the remarks in the debate on the continuing resolution when he said "this may be the foreign aid bill" for the year.

The Chilean aid cutoff, advanced by Mr. Kennedy, was adopted by a vote of 47 to 41. The senator said the Chilean junta was "engaged in a continuing pattern of gross violation of human rights, including the torture of political prisoners." The United States now provides Chile with about \$15-million a year in military aid.

The amendment cutting off fertilizer aid to South Vietnam was proposed by Senator Dick Clark, Democrat of Iowa, and adopted by a vote of 59 to 31.