

Intelligence Work Backed By Kissinger

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Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger yesterday strongly defended U.S. intelligence operations and called on the American people to end "the self-flagellation" that has done so much harm to this nation's capacity to conduct foreign policy.

"We must resist the myth that government is a gigantic conspiracy," Kissinger said. "We cannot allow the intelligence services of this country to be dismantled."

Speaking in Detroit on what he said "is right with America's foreign policy," Kissinger said that "in a world where totalitarian government can manipulate friendly political parties, there is a gray area between foreign policy and overt intervention which we deny ourselves only at grave risk to our national security."

Kissinger's remark was taken as a defense of U.S. covert intervention in foreign countries and it came in the wake of congressional investigation and criticism of Central Intelligence Agency operations around the globe.

What Kissinger appeared to be advocating was support of political parties and the communications efforts, such as newspapers, of anti-Communist forces.

Kissinger said, "We must discover the excesses of the past, overcome the abuses that are uncovered . . . But it should be possible to cleanse our institutions without disrupting the conduct of our nation's business abroad and buffeting all the instruments of our policy."

In the text of his speech to the Economic Club of Detroit, copies of which were distributed here, Kissinger called for an end to "the delusion that American intelligence activities are immoral; the suspicion that the confidentiality of diplomacy is

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a plot to deceive the public, or the illusion that tranquility can be achieved by an abstract purity of motive for which history offers no example."

Kissinger also addressed himself to specific issues of policy. He said the United States envisages "the eventual normalization of relations" with the countries of Southeast Asia provided "those governments show understanding of our concerns."

He said "this will especially be the case if they deal constructively with the anguish of thousands of Americans who ask only an accounting for their loved ones missing in action and the return of the bodies of Americans who died in Indochina."

Kissinger said "that chapter in our history, which occasioned so much anguish, is now closed. As for our relations with the new governments in that region, these will not be determined by the past; we are prepared to look to a more hopeful future. The United States will respond to gestures of goodwill."

Prior to the normalization of relations he said the United States is "prepared to consider practical arrangements of mutual benefit in such fields as travel and trade."

The secretary reaffirmed the American commitment to the Shanghai communique

with China. "We do not challenge the principle of one China," he said, adding that "while time may yet be required to resolve our remaining differences on this issue, the direction of our policy is clear."

While defending the American policy of "relaxation of tension" with the Soviet Union, he said the United States is prepared for "both firm action in crises and willingness to resolve problems on a realistic and fair basis." He said: "The choice rests with our adversaries."

Kissinger said nothing about American or Chinese activities in Angola, but said the United States cannot ignore "the substantial Soviet buildup of weapons in Angola, which has introduced great power rivalry into Africa for the first time in 15 years."

Nor, Kissinger, said, could the United States "ignore the thousands of Cubans sent into an African conflict," meaning Angola.

He said that "we have cooperated with steps to ease the inter-American boycott against Cuba, and to restore a more normal relationship between the nations of the Americas and Cuba. But let there be no illusions: a policy of conciliation will not survive Cuban meddling in Puerto Rico or Cuban armed intervention in the affairs of other nations struggling to decide their own fate."