

# ANGOLA COST PUT NEAR \$60-MILLION

## Humphrey Reveals Request for Covert Operations in Current Fiscal Year

By DAVID BINDER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17— Senator Hubert H. Humphrey said today that covert United States operations in Angola were currently projected by the Administration at a total of \$60 million for the current fiscal year.

Some Senate members are attempting to block funds for the operations that would be made available under the Defense Appropriation Act, the Minnesota Democrat said.

According to Senator Humphrey, who was among those briefed yesterday by Central Intelligence Agency officials on the Angola situation, the Administration has already spent \$26 million in weapons and support funds in Angola and has \$7 million in the pipeline.

He said William Nelson, the C.I.A. director of operations, had disclosed that the Administration was planning to put \$28 million more into Angola.

"The total sum is \$60 million," Mr. Humphrey said. "Next year they'll want \$150 million. Personally I think this is a threshold matter."

"We don't want policy made on a piecemeal basis as in Vietnam," Mr. Humphrey said, suggesting an analogy that is very much on the minds of the Congress in connection with

Two other Senators said they had reason to believe that covert expenditures in Angola far exceeded what had so far been disclosed to the Congress.

Senator John V. Tunney, Democrat of California, declared:

"Maybe a good deal more has been spent than we have talked about, through Zambia and Zaire and manipulations in currency."

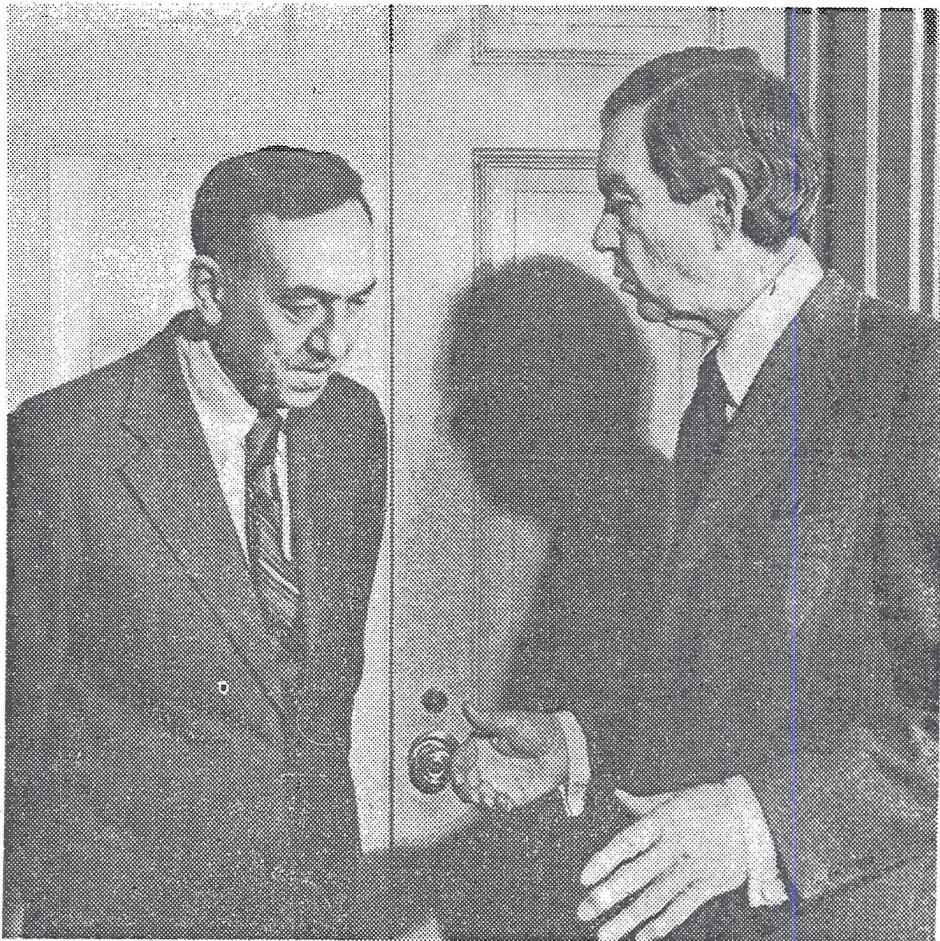
### Payoff to Mobutu Seen

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Connecticut, said he thought the involvement in Angola was a payoff by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire for services rendered to the United States.

Senator Weicker said he had learned from private sources that the Administration had sought \$100 million for Angola operations for a three-month period starting in September, but Congressional intelligence overseeing committees had scaled down the request.

He told a reporter that up to now the C.I.A. had sent \$17 million in ordinance to Angola on behalf of two factions fighting against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which has Soviet support.

"But the posting was low,"



The New York Times/George Tamas

Joseph J. Sisco, left, Under Secretary of State, talking with Representative George H. Mahon yesterday before a closed meeting of the House Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Mahon is chairman. The subject of the meeting was aid to Angola, the topic also of a closed Senate session yesterday.

he went on. "For example, they list a .45 caliber pistol at \$5. So maybe the actual amount of arms was much higher."

Countering Congressional accusations that the Administration was pushing the United States into another Vietnam, President Ford said through a spokesman:

"We do not have nor contemplate sending military or non-military advisers to Angola."

"We have no exploitative intention in Angola," William J. Greener, the spokesman, continued, "nor do we contemplate any United States combat intervention there. There are no parallels between Vietnam and Angola"

The senate held a closed session on the Angola issue for more than three hours this morning, listening to liberals defend a proposal submitted by Senator Tunney that would lead to trimming \$33 million out of the defense appropriations and bar further funding of covert actions in Angola out of defense funds.

The discussion turned to an acrimonious debate over whether committee chairmen privy to intelligence information had an obligation to report to the full Senate on what they knew about covert operations in Angola.

According to a number of Senators who attended the session, John V. McClellan, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who has received regular briefings on the covert actions, steadfastly refused to inform the Senate on what he knew.

Senator Humphrey, who had also been briefed in his capacity as chairman of a Foreign Relations subcommittee on security assistance, said he interpreted the Senate rules differently—that as "an agent of the

Senate" he had the duty of disclosure.

But the question was unresolved by the session, which left many Senators confused over what was being debated—the Angola issue or the Senate's practices.