



Miguel N'Zau Puna, second from left, general secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), explaining the use of an American 87-mm. rocket launcher to soldiers near Huambo. NYT Pictures/Ingeborg Lipman

Kissinger Said to Warn Allon of Angola Danger

NYTimes JAN. 9 1976

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has told Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel that his country's security could be more jeopardized in the long run by developments in Angola than by the debate on the Middle East next week in the United Nations Security Council, Israeli sources said today.

In their private talks yesterday, Mr. Kissinger reportedly told the visiting Israeli officials that if the United States, because of Congressional opposition, failed to halt Soviet military activities in Angola, the Soviet Union and others might

not take American warnings seriously in the future.

In Mr. Kissinger's view, this could encourage Arab countries such as Syria to run risks that could lead to a new attack on Israel, backed up by the Russians.

Mr. Allon is here to discuss next week's Security Council debate on the Middle East, and work toward a common Israeli-American position. He met this morning with Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld and later with Mr. Kissinger.

Following their meeting today, Mr. Kissinger said the talks had been "very satisfactory" and that the United States would take Israel's views seriously when it developed its own tactics and strategy for

the debate, which Israel will boycott if, as expected, the Palestine Liberation Organization is invited to participate.

Mr. Allon said the two countries had a "basic understanding" of what was needed in the Middle East.

The United States has pledged that it would veto efforts to alter the basic Middle East negotiating framework in the debate, but has left itself flexibility for dealing with moderately worded resolutions that might not be acceptable to Israel.

Although Mr. Kissinger's predictions are not shared by his critics, who see no correlation between Angola and Israel, Mr. Allon reportedly agreed with Mr. Kissinger and expressed his own concern about the refusal of Congress to support the covert aid to American-backed factions in Angola.

Mr. Kissinger also expressed these views to an Israeli correspondent, Nisim Kivity of the Tel Aviv afternoon paper Yediot Aharonot, before the start of Mr. Kissinger's dinner for Mr. Allon at the State Department last night. In a conversation today, Mr. Kissinger con-

firmed that he had stressed to Mr. Allon privately that the test of wills over Angola could have profound repercussions.

Mr. Kissinger has made no secret in recent months of his gloom over the long-run developments here and abroad for the West. He believes that Congress, and to a certain extent, the press, are engaged in an excess of self-criticism bordering on self-destruction.

The Secretary of State believes, for instance, that the failure of the Senate to back continued support for anti-Soviet groups in Angola and the recent leaks to the press about covert aid to anti-Communists in Italy were both "disasters" that could be interpreted in Moscow only as a lack of will in this country.

His concern is heightened by what he regards as a simultaneous refusal of Congress to support moves that would encourage conciliation by Moscow in arms control and trade.

The net result, the Secretary believes, is that the United States has lost whatever leverage it might have on Moscow; it has neither the ability to reward Russian behavior nor respond to it.