

Kissinger Warns Russia About Future Angolas



2000 Hear S.F. Speech

By Michael Harris

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that the United States is still prepared to continue seeking detente with the Soviet Union but not at the price of permitting it to impose minority governments in Africa and other areas.

Kissinger said that Congress, by cutting off American financial and military aid in Angola, had taken away the leverage President Ford needed "to halt blatant intervention by the Soviet Union and Cuba."

"The government has a duty to make clear that Angola sets no precedent and that this type of action will not be tolerated again," Kissinger said.

Kissinger told a luncheon audience of 2000 at the Fairmont Hotel that the United States does not insist on having its own way in the world. He said it is willing to recognize "indigenous" African governments, even when they are unfriendly.

"But in Angola," Kissinger said during the question period that followed his talk, "it is 11,000 Cubans who are doing all the fighting for the (Soviet-backed) MPLA."

"There are other Cuban forces of much smaller size all over Africa. There are Cuban forces in South Yemen. We cannot remain indifferent, especially when the forces of the small Caribbean nation are backed by Soviet logistics."

In a press conference that followed the luncheon, Kissinger declined to say what action was contemplated to combat Cuban intervention or where he thought the next military crisis might occur.

In the question period, Kissinger denied that he had had any part

By Stephanie Maze

ANTI-INVOLVEMENT DEMONSTRATORS
They protested peacefully outside during Kissinger's speech

in the departure of Ambassador Daniel Moynihan as ambassador to the United Nations. He emphasized that United States policy would not change as a result of Moynihan's sudden decision to resign.

"Ambassador Moynihan is a close friend of mine over many years," Kissinger said. "I recommended him to his present position after reading an article by him (on the United Nations) in Commentary magazine.

"We knew exactly what he wanted to do, and he was sent to the United Nations to carry those policies out. He carried the instructions of the President of the United States and the secretary of state with great distinction and gave them his own inspired cast."

American foreign policy, Kis-

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singer said, has been rooted for the past several years in the knowledge that the United States and the Soviet Union have become comparable in strength.

"What is new today is the culmination of 30 years of postwar growth of Soviet industrial, technological and military power," Kissinger continued. "No American policy caused this; no American policy could have prevented it.

"But what American policy can do is keep this power from being used to expand Soviet influence to our detriment. We have the capacity to enable friends and allies to live with a sense of security."

Kissinger said the United States now is handicapped by internal divisions that threaten its conduct of foreign policy and particularly its effort to control the nuclear arms race.

If the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are allowed to collapse, he said, the United States and the Soviet Union would begin enlarging their nuclear arsenals again.

"An accelerated strategic buildup over the next five years could cost an additional \$20 billion," the secretary argued.

"In the process of such a buildup and the atmosphere it would engender, it would be difficult to return to serious negotiations for some time . . . And in the end, neither side will have gained a strategic advantage."

Kissinger acknowledged that the United States had, as many congressional critics have argued, acted secretly in sending money and arms to the opponents of the pro-Soviet faction in Angola.

"That is correct, for our purpose was to avoid an escalated confrontation that would make it more difficult for the others to back down," Kissinger said.

The policy appeared to be working, he added, when the Soviet

Union halted its airlift from December 9 to December 24.

"After the Senate vote to block further aid to Angola, Cuba more than doubled its forces (from 5000 to 11,000), and Soviet military aid was resumed on a large scale," Kissinger said.

It was, the secretary added, "the first time that the U. S. has failed to respond to Soviet military moves outside the immediate Soviet orbit.

"And it is the first time that Congress has halted national action in the middle of a crisis."

Kissinger's talk, which the State Department billed as a major policy address, was designed to win the support of a large and influential audience for a firm, united foreign policy.

"The administration will continue to make its case, however unpopular it may be temporarily," Kissinger said. "Let no nation believe that Americans will long remain indifferent to the dispatch of expeditionary forces and vast supplies of arms to minority governments . . .

"Debate is the essence of democracy, but restraint is the cement of national cohesion. It is time to end the self torment . . . and undermining our national confidence."

While Kissinger was in the hotel, about 500 demonstrators protesting U.S. involvement in Angola, marched from Union Square, where they attended a rally, to the Mason street sidewalk across the street from the main entrance to the Fairmont.

The demonstrators carried signs and chanted peaceably. Police assigned to crowd-control duties wore regular uniforms instead of the riot gear seen at past demonstrations.

There were no incidents, and by the time Kissinger left the hotel to drive to the airport the demonstrators had gone.