

'Adventurist' Soviet Warned

By Murrey Marder

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A chill has been put on top-level meeting with the Soviet Union by the Ford administration as a warning against "adventurist" Soviet policy on the model of Angola, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The objective, a senior official said, is to make it evident to the Kremlin that "what has happened in Angola is clearly a major disturbance in American-Soviet relations," without a major breach in U.S.-Soviet policy.

Three U.S.-Soviet Cabinet-level meetings have been postponed to register American "displeasure," as reported Tuesday by The Washington Post. They were planned exchanges on energy, housing and commercial relations.

The State Department also announced yesterday that negotiations for the Soviet sale of 10 million tons of crude oil a year to the United States, have been suspended because of a dispute over freight rates. The intention has been to ship part of the Soviet oil to this country on American vessels that carry grain to the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials said the oil talk impasse is unrelated to the postponement of the Cabinet-level meetings, and that there is no change in the U.S.-Soviet agreement last year for Russian purchase of American grain.

Also, administration officials emphasized, there is no lessened American interest in completing a nuclear arms limitation accord with the Soviet Union, or continuing other policies.

Nevertheless, State Department officials acknowledged that the chill now being registered in the web of U.S.-Soviet relations is sharper than at any time since the two nations at the 1972 Moscow summit conference launched a glowingly-heralded expansion of ties in the name of "detente."

Ironically, a bipartisan group of senators yesterday introduced a Senate resolution calling for the expansion of U.S.-Soviet relations.

The combination of the two events produced considerable confusion about what signals the United States is sending to the Soviet Union, officials

See KISSINGER, A8, Col. 1



SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER
... registering a sharp chill

Soviets Given Warning on 'Adventurism'

KISSINGER, From A1

at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue ruefully acknowledged.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), a chief sponsor of the resolution along with Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.), said the resolution is urgent "because of assaults that have been made on the process of trying to regulate the competition and conflict between the two superpowers so that these frictions do not lead to war."

The resolution, initially sponsored by 10 senators, including leaders of both parties, was broad enough that it was joined later in the day by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), a severe critic of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's conduct of U.S.-Soviet policy.

Kissinger at the time was before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee delivering a 67-page projection of U.S. foreign policy, without mentioning the word "detente," except when asked.

In the hearing, Kissinger repeated his warnings that in dealing with the Soviet Union "we must firmly resist and deter adventurism." Kissinger was referring to the Soviet introduction into Angola of what he has called "massive military supplies," and the use of 12,000 Cuban troops in Angola to achieve military victory last month over U.S.-supported factions.

The United States, Kissinger said, must continue "a dual policy" with the Soviet Union of restraining Soviet power while also striving to put U.S.-Soviet relations "on a more secure, constructive and durable basis."

But while holding out the prospect for "increasing bilateral cooperation" with the Soviet Union, Kissinger said, the United States must make it clear to the Kremlin that "exploiting local crises for unilateral gain is not acceptable."



United Press International

David Kissinger, 14, listens to his father testify at Senate hearing.

Kissinger made no reference, however, to the actions putting off the Cabinet-level meetings with the Soviet Union. That was left to subordinates.

As Kissinger was testifying, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), a supporter of the Cranston-Baker resolution, told reporters he disagreed with President Ford's recent barring use of the term "detente" by administration officials.

"What the hell's wrong with 'detente'?" Mansfield told reporters. "It's a perfectly good word . . . As far as I'm concerned, I'm going to continue using detente. It's a goal we're all striving for."

Cranston said later, when he learned about the postponement of the U.S.-Soviet Cabinet-level meetings, that the administration was giving "contrary signals."

He described the moves taken by the administration as a "kind of nit-picking that may advance the administration's political interests at home," without "getting any message across to Moscow." He said, "My resolution is designed to balance the signals that

are going out, in support of continuing dialogue."

What the Ford administration has postponed was a meeting scheduled to open Monday in Moscow on energy cooperation to be attended by Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb. It also put off a meeting to be attended by Treasury Secretary William E. Simon on economic and commercial cooperation, in April, and a meeting, in about May, on housing cooperation to be attended by Carla A. Hills, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

These are among the 11 cooperation agreements issued dramatically at the 1972 Moscow summit conference.

At a State Department news briefing after Kissinger's testimony was over, press officer Robert L. Funseth expressly linked the postponements to the Angola conflict.

He said, "In the light of the situation in Angola, we felt we could not conduct our business with the Soviet Union as usual. . . Actions such as the So-

viet Union's in Angola have their penalties."

This is "an administration position," Funseth said.

He did not specify when asked exactly what the United States hopes to achieve, noting that in Boston last Thursday Kissinger said U.S.-Soviet policy "cannot, specifically survive any more Angolas."

Funseth denied that the decision was motivated in any way by domestic politics. Some other sources, however, in private avoided such an absolute disclaimer.

The decision to put off the Cabinet-level meetings, several sources said, was made two or three weeks ago.

"I don't think it is simply political," said one informed source, but "it is tailored to the state of relationships." After Angola, he said, the Ford administration could not be in the position of participating in "highly visible" meetings with top Soviet officials with "the meals, banquets and side trips" that would give the impression of "business as usual."