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Kissinger Rejects Aid for Rhodesia

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Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said last night that the United States will not be lured into support for white-ruled Rhodesia by American opposition to "massive Soviet and Cuban military intervention" in Africa.

"We have no stake in and will give no encouragement to illegal regimes" in southern Africa, Kissinger said. He added, "Let no one believe that American support can be extorted by the threat of Cuban troops or Soviet arms."

However, Kissinger again reiterated: "The United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad." Once again Kissinger did not explain how the Ford administration might prevent them.

The Secretary was trying to steer a course through what he and his associates concede to be the latest, pro-

found challenge to his basic foreign policy. It has them discussing all ranges of military and diplomatic options, including seemingly improbable ones, or how the United States might checkmate the use of Cuban troops and Soviet arms in regional conflicts.

Kissinger's remarks were in an address prepared for delivery in Dallas before the World Affairs Council of Dallas and Southern Methodist University.

Once again the secretary challenged, although not by names, presidential candidates who have charged that the United States is now militarily inferior to the Soviet Union. Responding obliquely to the accusation that he has stepped into partisan politics, which he denies, Kissinger said:

"... As Secretary of State I am inevitably a partisan of
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White-Ruled Rhodesia Won't Get U.S. Support, Kissinger Says

KISSINGER, From A1

a strong America and a strong defense as the underpinning of a strong foreign policy...

"I do not accept the proposition that other nations have gained military ascendancy over us, that the administration has neglected our defenses, or that negotiations to reduce the threat of nuclear war are unwise.

"These charges sound remarkably like the 'missile gap' claims which aroused anxieties in 1960 only to dissolve suddenly a few weeks after the election."

But the most significant new factor in Kissinger's address was his effort to explain how to prevent the use of Soviet-Cuban power "for political exploitation," as in Angola, without exposing the Ford administration to charges that it is siding with white-ruled African nations.

The Ford administration was chagrined when Rho-

desia's defense minister recently hailed, and a Rhodesian black nationalist leader deplored, Kissinger's warnings about further use of Soviet-Cuban military power in Africa.

Sen. Dick Clark (D-Iowa), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations African Subcommittee, said Friday that "it would be disastrous for our relations with Africa" if the United States follows "the old formula: back the side the Communist powers are opposing."

"That would put the United States on the side of racial domination."

Equally, Clark warned, to launch "some kind of military intervention against the island of Cuba itself, would be a disastrous policy."

The United States is backing those who oppose Rhodesia's refusal to grant majority rule to the blacks, said William E. Schaufeler Jr., assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

He testified on Friday that the United States is prepared to help Mozambique economically for "implementing United Nations sanctions" against Rhodesia. Mozambique, on March 3, closed its border with Rhodesia, cutting that Nation's trade lifeline to the sea.

Kissinger, in his Dallas speech, said there are "two equal principles of our policy—our support for majority rule in Africa and our firm opposition to military intervention."

He again blamed Congress for "our inaction" in opposing Soviet and Cuban military intervention in Angola. Kissinger repeated that "Angola has set no precedent" because "America remains capable of forthright and decisive action."

In addition, Kissinger said, "The United States has made clear its strong support for majority rule and minority rights in southern Africa."