

SENATE UNIT VOTES INTERIM MEASURE FOR FOREIGN AID

Splits Package Into 2 Bills Providing for Economic and Military Assistance

TOTAL AT \$2.3-BILLION

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Nixon Calls Sum Insufficient

—Debate on Proposals Is

Expected Next Week

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a move to break the impasse on foreign aid, approved two separate bills today, one for economic assistance and the other military. The measures would authorize a total of \$2.3-billion in aid, or \$1.2-billion less than the Administration had requested.

The two bills, which amount to a stripped-down version of the single foreign aid authorization bill that the Senate rejected last Friday night, are expected to be called up for debate on the Senate floor next week, possibly as early as Monday, with the economic aid bill probably having priority.

The immediate White House reaction was that the committee had cut too deeply into the foreign aid package. The White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, said he had been authorized by President Nixon to say that the money provided in the committee bills "is insufficient to meet the requirements of my policy."

'An Interim Measure'

The policy preamble in the Senate bills emphasizes that they are advanced as "an interim measure" designed to carry foreign aid through this fiscal year, which ends next July, while Congress develops a new foreign aid program for the future.

One of the bills approved by the committee today would authorize \$1.144-billion in economic and humanitarian aid in the current fiscal year, which began July 1. The Administration had requested \$1.569-billion.

The other bill would authorize \$1.185-billion in military assistance, instead of the \$1.983-billion asked by the Administration.

Aid Appears Endangered

The fate of this foreign aid legislation appeared endangered by the closeness of the decision, made largely on partisan lines, to break the aid package into two parts. The vote was 8 to 7, with one committee member, Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat of Maine, absent.

With the package now divide the military aid bill is considered to be vulnerable to cuts and rejection by the Senate, where former liberal supporters of the entire assistance program have turned against military aid but still support economic assistance.

Similarly, the economic aid bill is open to opposition in the

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House, where sentiment runs strongly for military aid.

In the past, when the types of aid were put together into one bill, they tended to protect each other.

The committee's action in splitting the aid package into two bills and sharply cutting the Administration's requests is expected to switch some votes in the Senate. But whether enough will be changed to assure passages was still considered uncertain.

Last Friday, with 32 Senators absent, the Senate voted 41 to 27 to kill the single bill. But before doing so it had cut the amount that the bill would have authorized to \$2.9-billion. Today the committee cut \$600-million more.

If the two bills are approved by the Senate, they still must be passed upon by the House, which approved its \$3.4-billion version of the Administration measure last August by a 202-192 margin.

Representative George H. Mahon of Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representative Frank T. Bow of Ohio, ranking Republican of the committee, made clear today they favored substantial reductions in the \$3.5-billion foreign aid bill that the Administration had presented.

But instead of new authorizing legislation, they preferred a continuing resolution permitting the Agency for International Development, which administers foreign aid, to spend at an annual rate of about \$2.3-billion until a foreign aid appropriations bill can be passed by Congress.

House to Vote Tuesday

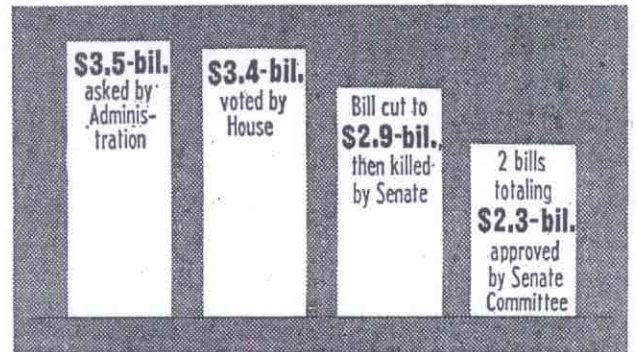
The House is scheduled to vote on such a continuing resolution, supported by the Administration, next Tuesday.

In support of the Administration, Republican Senators Jacob K. Javits of New York, John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, went into the meeting of the Senate Committee today with the strategy of seeking a \$2.9-billion bill incorporating both economic and military aid.

Realizing that majority sentiment was running against them within the committee, the Republican Senators fell back on a single bill providing \$2.4-billion. This proposal was defeated by a 10-6 vote, largely along party lines.

On the opposing side, Senator Fulbright, the committee chairman, proposed three bills — economic, humanitarian and military — providing a total of \$2-billion. The committee first

Foreign Aid Legislation



Aid Plans Are Compared

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Following is a table comparing the amounts authorized for foreign aid programs under the two bills approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today with those sought by the Administration in its original request to Congress for this fiscal year:

	Amount in Bill (in Thousands)	Amount Requested by Administration* (in Thousands)
I. Special Bilateral Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1971		
1. Development loans (worldwide)....	\$250,000	\$400,000
2. Technical assistance (worldwide)...	175,000	231,300
3. Alliance for progress.....	225,000	364,000
Loans:	(150,000)	(235,000)
Grants:	(75,000)	(129,000)
4. Administrative expenses—A.I.D.....	45,000	57,600
TOTAL BILATERAL ECONOMIC.	\$695,000	
II. Special International Humanitarian and Multilateral Assistance Act of 1971		
1. International organizations (U.N.D.P., UNICEF, Etc.).....	\$139,000	\$141,000
2. Indus basin grants.....	15,000	15,000
3. Pakistan refugee relief.....	250,000	250,000
4. American schools & hospitals abroad.	15,000	10,200
5. Contingency fund	30,000	100,000
Total humanitarian and multilateral..	\$449,000	
TOTAL ECONOMIC AID.....	\$1,144,000	\$1,569,100
III. Special Foreign Military and Related Assistance Act of 1971		
1. Military grant aid.....	\$350,000	\$705,000
2. Supporting assistance (includes \$85-million item for Israel).....	435,000	768,000
3. Military credit sales (sets credit ceiling at \$550-million and earmarks \$300 million of the ceiling for Israel)	400,000	510,000
Total military	\$1,185,000	\$1,983,000
TOTAL—THREE BILLS	\$2,329,000	\$3,552,000

*Some listings include funds previously authorized under Foreign Assistance Act of 1967.

voted to accept three bills and then, with Senator Muskie absent, reversed itself and decided by an 8 to 7 vote in favor of two bills.

In a series of close votes, the committee then decided to add \$263-million to the basic bills proposed by Senator Fulbright, with \$75-million added for economic assistance and

\$250-million for military assistance. Many of the close votes, according to Senator Fulbright, were decided by the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, casting the proxy vote of Senator Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota. Senator Mundt has been absent from the Senate for nearly two years as a result of a stroke.