

Kissinger Pressed On Aid to Saigon

Washington

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger came under stiff questioning in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday over continuing aid to South Vietnam.

But he won some strong support for tariff and trade concessions to the Soviet Union despite its restrictive emigration policies.

In a hearing on the foreign aid bill, Kissinger promised to order a five-year projection of South Vietnam's military aid requirements. A similar study on economic aid is already being prepared.

Senator Clifford Case (Rep.-N.J.) said that only when South Vietnam realizes that the aid program will not continue indefinitely will it start to be self-supporting.

Kissinger urged that Congress approve \$750 million in the new fiscal year for economic and humanitarian aid to South Vietnam, saying that it is essential for stability.

"Failure to sustain our purposes would have a corrosive effect on interests beyond the confines of Indochina. Renewed warfare in Vietnam could put renewed pressure on relationships we are developing with other interested powers."

Once North Vietnam becomes convinced of the futility of its efforts to win a mil-

itary victory, Kissinger said, political accommodation will become possible.

itary victory, Kissinger said, political accommodation will become possible.

At another point in the hearing, Senators George Hiken (Rep-Vt.) and George McGovern (Dem.-S.D.) voiced strong support for the administration request to extend "most favored nation" tariff treatment to the Soviet Union, a measure not in the aid bill but one that has become highly controversial.

A large majority of the Senate, led by Senator Henry M. Jackson (Dem.-Wash.), has sponsored a trade-bill amendment to withhold favored-nation aid credits unless the Soviet Union stops restricting emigration and harassing those applying to leave.

"It is my belief," said Kissinger, "that those concerned with Soviet emigration should now be working on a reformulation" of the trade-bill amendment. The goal, he said, should be to get some assurances that would lead to a relaxation of Soviet restrictions.

McGovern suggested that pressure to relax restrictions in return for trade concessions is having the opposite effect.

"That is correct," Kissinger said.

Senator Charles Percy (Rep.-Ill.) urged that the President take up the issue of Soviet Jews during his

visit to Moscow.

None offered any resistance.

Senator Mike Mansfield (Dem.-Mont.), who was acting as chairman, warned that he would recess the hearing unless the demonstration stopped. Then another person stood up, and the room was cleared of spectators.

Washington Post



UPI Telephoto

HENRY KISSINGER AT SENATE HEARINGS
Two small bandages adorned his chin