

# HOUSE VOTE ENDS AID TO ANGOLANS IN REBUFF TO FORD

**JAN 28 1976**  
His Last-Minute Appeal to  
Counter Soviet Moves  
Is Rejected, 323-99

## VETO TERMED UNLIKELY

But the President Expresses  
'Grave Concern' About  
Repercussions Abroad

**NYTimes**

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 —  
Brushing aside a last-minute  
plea from President Ford, the  
House gave final approval to-  
day to a Congressional cutoff  
of aid for two Western-sup-  
ported factions in the Angolan  
civil war. The vote was 323  
to 99.

Last month the Senate voted,  
54 to 22, to block an Adminis-  
tration request for \$28 million  
for the covert funding of forces  
opposing the Soviet-backed  
Popular Movement for the Lib-  
eration of Angola.

The cutoff was voted as an  
amendment to a \$112.3 billion

defense appropriations bill.  
After the House vote, which  
moved the legislative package  
to the White House, a spokes-  
man there said it was unlikely  
that Mr. Ford would veto the  
bill as amended "since it  
doesn't make sense to risk bil-  
lions needed by defense for \$28  
million for Angola."

In a letter delivered this  
morning to the House Speaker,  
Carl Albert of Oklahoma, Presi-  
dent Ford had expressed "grave  
concern over the international  
consequences of the situation  
in Angola."

### Soviet Spending Cited

Asserting that the Soviet  
Union had spent "almost \$200  
million" in Angola and had  
facilitated the transport of 10,-  
000 Cuban combat troops to  
fight with the Popular Move-  
ment, Mr. Ford declared that  
abandoning the two Angolan  
factions "will inevitably lead  
our friends and supporters to  
conclusions about our stead-  
fastness and resolve."

"I believe," Mr. Ford said,  
"that resistance to Soviet ex-  
pansion by military means must  
be a fundamental element of  
United States foreign policy."

But Mr. Albert was scornful  
of the plea, calling it "a typical  
Ford operation — wave your  
hand, make a gesture and that's  
the end of it." He added:

"One thing about foreign aid,  
military aid or war itself, you  
either do enough or you're  
better off not doing anything."

### \$32 Million From U. S.

Many other members of the  
House voiced similar objections  
that the Angola actions of the  
Administration were too little  
and too late. The Administra-  
tion has spent a total of \$32  
million since last July on the  
National Front for Liberation  
of Angola and the National  
Union for the Total Independ-  
ence of Angola.

After the house vote, Mr.  
Ford issued a statement ex-  
pressing "regrets" that it put  
the United States on record

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as "refusing help" to friends  
in Africa.

The President said that the  
action meant the United States  
"will ignore a clear-cut act  
of Soviet-Cuban expansion by  
brute military force into areas  
thousands of miles from either  
country." This, he concluded,  
causes "serious harm" to Unit-  
ed States security interests.

In reviewing the Administra-  
tion's effort to get Congression-  
al approval of its program of  
covert aid to Angola, high offi-  
cials of the State Department  
noted that chairmen of six Con-  
gressional committees had been  
briefed a total of 25 times  
from late July to early Decem-  
ber and that additional brief-  
ings had been given individual  
members of Congress or entire  
committees by Secretary of  
State Henry A. Kissinger and  
the Director of Central Intel-  
ligence, William E. Colby.

But Mr. Kissinger said later  
that the Administration's ap-  
peal for additional Angola  
funds last December had been  
"botched."

He said he believed that if  
the Administration had scaled  
down its request from \$28 mil-  
lion to \$10 million at that time  
it would have obtained ap-  
proval. This, he said, would have  
enabled the United States-  
backed forces in Angola to  
create a military stalemate  
with the Popular Movement  
and the Cuban units supporting  
it.

### Kissinger Was Away

Mr. Kissinger was in Europe  
when the Angola aid request  
was sent to Congress, and it  
was handled principally by  
White House aides. State De-  
partment officials said later it  
should properly have been  
handled by Mr. Kissinger and  
his staff.

In contrast to the impas-  
sioned debate in the Senate,  
which lasted four days before  
the vote Dec. 19, the House  
discussion before its vote took  
less than an hour and was  
CLAM.

George H. Mahon, the Texas  
Democrat who managed the  
appropriations bill, led off in  
defense of the Administration's

Angola aid request, saying that  
"Time has passed by" and has  
worked to the advantage of  
the Soviet-backed forces.

He said that further American  
"covert aid at this time is im-  
possible," because of the gains  
of the Popular Movement. He  
called the House vote a "tech-  
nical issue," but added that "we  
must avoid sending a signal  
to the Communists that we  
are going to withdraw from  
the real world."

But other Congressmen ap-  
parently had November elec-  
tions on their minds and the  
possibility of vulnerability at  
the polls if they voted for more  
money for Angola. John L. Bur-  
ton, Democrat of California,  
said that anyone who voted  
for more aid "might as well  
start drawing retirement pay."

Andrew Young, Democrat of  
Georgia, recalled the plaes of  
Popular Movement representa-  
tives who visited the United  
States last summer. He quoted  
one as having said, "Don't force  
us into the 1/2 Soviet camp an  
make us another Cuba."

Mr. Young then spoke of  
failures of Soviet intervention  
in other parts of Africa and  
said: "The Russians have been  
everywhere. They can't get  
anywhere because the Russians  
are worse fascists than the  
Americans." (STAY

He was applauded by other  
black Congressmen.