

KISSINGER REPORTS U. S. IS WEIGHING OPEN ANGOLAN AID

Tells Senate Subcommittee
Such Assistance Must Be
Larger Than Covert Help
— JAN 30 — 1976
OPPOSITION PREDICTED

Clark Sees 'Vast Majority'
in the Congress Rejecting
Further Involvement
NYTIMES

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today that the Ford Administration is now seriously considering open financial aid to two Angolan factions fighting a Soviet-supported nationalist movement.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Africa, he said the overt assistance would have to be "considerably larger" than the \$32 million sent to the two groups covertly by the United States last year.

Mr. Kissinger said it was not in the national interest "to have another public confrontation" over military assistance to the Angolan factions such as occurred in the Congressional votes to cut off further secret aid.

Congress to Be Consulted

Therefore, he said, "we will soon be consulting with the Congress" before making an aid request.

Later, Senator Dick Clark, the subcommittee chairman who had called the hearing, said that "no proposal of any kind of continuing American involvement is going to be accepted by the vast majority of Republicans or Democratic members of Congress."

Mr. Clark, Democrat of Iowa, added that he detected a revulsion in the Congress against a United States role as "world policeman" and that, besides, fresh aid to Angola would be of such a magnitude as to be unacceptable.

[Refugees from the small corner of northwestern Angola not yet occupied by Soviet-supported forces said in

Zaire that they had left an area of chaos and mass flight. Western embassies in Zaire's capital received written Angolan appeals for help to prevent collapse of the southern front as well. Page 4.]

Restraint Is Sought

Mr. Kissinger said his rationale for continuing aid was to encourage the Soviet Union and Cuba to exercise restraint in international affairs and not to seek unilateral advantage by "massive" military actions. He said:

"Our principal objective has been to respond to an unprecedented application of Soviet power achieved in part through the expeditionary force of a client state."

He then remarked that the Soviet Union had supplied \$179 million in arms to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and had enabled 11,000

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Cuban soldiers to fight on its behalf.

The combined Popular Movement and Cuban forces have been pressing offensives for the last few weeks against both opposing groups—the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

"Angola represents the first time since the aftermath of World War II that the Soviets have moved militarily at long distances to impose a regime of their choice," Mr. Kissinger said. "It is the first time that the United States has failed to respond to Soviet military moves outside their immediate orbit, and it is the first time that Congress has halted the executive's action while it was in the process of meeting that kind of threat."

Asked later by Senator Jacob K. Javits, the New York Republican, to expand on this aspect of his opening statement, Mr. Kissinger declared:

"The Soviet Union must not be given any opportunity to use military forces for aggressive purposes without running the risk of conflict with us."

'A Global Monroe Doctrine'

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., the Delaware Democrat, inquired then whether this was the enunciation of "a global Monroe Doctrine"—a reference to the declaration of President James Monroe in 1823 that the United States would view as hostile any attempt by a European power to dominate a Latin-American country.

Mr. Kissinger said this was

not the case. But he added that if the United States indicated it was uninterested in protecting "anything outside Europe and Japan" this would leave the rest of the world "open to Soviet attack." This, he said was "not a doctrine but a reality."

At another point in the hearing Mr. Kissinger was asked whether the United States might have provoked large-scale Soviet intervention by authorizing transmission of \$300,000 to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola in January 1975.

He responded that the money had been used for "bicycle and office equipment, not arms," and that he did not see how it could have "triggered" a Soviet supply build-up. Earlier he asserted that the Soviet Union began heavy weapons shipments to the Popular Movement "in the fall of 1974."

Mr. Kissinger also countered an assertion by Cuba's Prime Minister Fidel Castro, repeated today at a Havana news conference, that Cuban troops had entered battle only after intervention by South African forces on the side of the Western-supported forces in late October.

Mr. Kissinger said that according to intelligence reports, Cuban combat troops and Soviet military advisers arrived in Angola last August.

The hearing did not touch on the commentary on today's issue of the Soviet paper Izvestia, which suggested that the Soviet Union would accept a "political solution" to the Angolan crisis.

Mr. Kissinger was later given a summary of the Izvestia article, but he was said to have

declined to draw any conclusions because the Soviet Union had not communicated such a suggestion to the United States Government.

Other State Department officials expressed some interest in the paper's commentary because, they said, they had held the belief for more than seven weeks that the Popular Movement would eventually propose coalition talks at least to the National Union for Total Independence of Angola, when it was assured that the Soviet-supported faction would dominate Angola.

Mr. Kissinger contended that he and President Ford were startled by the Congressional aid cutoff voted by the Senate,

54 to 22, Dec. 19 and reinforced by the House in a 323 to 99 vote on Tuesday.

Throughout the testimony, there were frequent references by Mr. Kissinger and his questioners to the effects of the Vietnam war on American thinking about foreign involvements, covert operations and executive-legislative relations.

But there was no reference to an allegation by Senator John V. Tunney, the California Democrat, that the Administration had provoked the Angolan Popular Movement to collaborate more closely with the Soviet Union by refusing to allow delivery of two Boeing 737's to Luanda.

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