

# Kissinger Plea for Unity

Los Angeles

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger warned yesterday that unless the Ford administration and Congress unify on foreign policy, some other nations might be tempted into irresponsible actions.

In a speech at a Los Angeles World Affairs Council luncheon, Kissinger said a new nonpartisan spirit in foreign policy is "a national

necessity."

"In that spirit, and on behalf of the President, I invite the Congress to a new national partnership in the conduct of our foreign policy," he said.

Although Kissinger acknowledged that Congress has both the right and duty to participate in foreign policymaking, he made it clear he wishes Congress would leave the day-to-day con-

duct of diplomacy to him.

"It is important to recognize that the legislative process — deliberation, debate and statutory law — is much less well suited to the detailed supervision of the day-to-day conduct of diplomacy," he said.

Later, Kissinger went to San Clemente to visit former President Nixon. He was expected to have dinner with Mr. Nixon and then fly to

Palm Springs to stay with friends over the weekend.

In the speech, Kissinger, who has been critical of congressional intervention in foreign policy in recent months, said: "Legislative sanctions are too public or too drastic or too indiscriminating."

As cases in point, he cited the failure of the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement and restrictions on trade with Ecuador and Venezuela be-

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cause they are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries even though they did not participate in that group's oil embargo.

"Another is the impact of restrictions on aid to Turkey in our efforts both to advance the Cyprus peace and negotiations and to safeguard our wider security interests in the eastern Mediterranean," the secretary said.

"The growing tendency of the Congress to legislate in detail the day-to-day or week-to-week conduct of our foreign affairs raises grave issues," he said. "American policy . . . must be a coherent and purposeful whole."

Kissinger warned, "Foreign nations must deal with our government as an entity, not as a complex of divided institutions. They must be able to count on our maintaining both our nation-

al will and our specific undertakings.

"If they misjudge either, they may be tempted into irresponsibility or grow reluctant to link their destiny to ours."

He called congressional attempts to use foreign aid assistance "as an instrument of pressure" ill advised.

He said such pressure, particularly if designed to

force a government to behave in a certain moral way, "is likely to harden positions. The very leverage we need is almost always lost."

In attempting to achieve more unity with Congress, Kissinger said, "Specifically, the administration will seek the views of as many members of Congress concerned with a particular issue as possible."

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