

FULBRIGHT SEES CONGRESS VOTING INTERIM AID PLAN

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But Indicates Opposition to
Administration Package
of Military Assistance

SENATE UNIT SITS TODAY

Chairman Pledges Support of Relief for Refugees and Aid to Israel NYTimes

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted today that Congress would approve an interim solution to keep foreign aid alive, but he indicated opposition to the formula being devised by the Nixon Administration.

The Arkansas Democrat, one of the leaders in the Senate's defeat of the Administration's foreign aid bill Friday night, pledged his personal backing for what he called "the least controversial" aspects of foreign aid, such as refugee relief and military aid to Israel.

But, affirming his well-known opposition to other American military assistance programs, he said he thought that Administration efforts to retain military aid to Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos—as well as to Greece—would again be defeated by the Senate or would at least produce a long fight.

Expiration on Nov. 15

Administration sources said today that they hoped to push through a resolution to extend economic and military programs for 90 days after the existing continuing resolution expires on Nov. 15. This would continue aid at the rate of last year's expenditures, or \$2.64-billion a year.

In addition, officials plan to ask for a supplemental appropriation of \$400-million-\$250-million for Pakistani refugee relief and \$150-million for South Vietnamese economic programs.

Approval of that package would carry the aid program into 1972, by which time the Administration would have a new coordinated program to offer Congress, aides said.

Senator Hugh Scott, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, have already indicated their desire to carry the Administration's fight for a continuation bill.

Fulbright Indicates Opposition

But Senator Fulbright, reflecting the views of the liberals who opposed the aid bill, largely because of anger over the Administration's role in Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam, indicated that he would not support such an administration package. The Senator appeared on the Columbia Broadcasting Company's television program, "Face the Nation."

Senator Fulbright said that when the Foreign Relations

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Committee met tomorrow morning, its members would discuss the situation and see what could be done.

"I would say—without having talked to them at all—that some kind of interim program will probably be devised," the committee chairman said. "There are various ways of approaching it. We do not like—I do not like—the continuing resolution approach."

"I am thinking generally along the lines of an interim program which would take care of those parts of the program which are the least controversial," he said.

"There are such things. The children's program is universally applauded, the Palestinian refugees, the Pakistan refugees. No one is opposed to them. A number of things of this character can be put together."

Cites Military Domination

"The really controversial things," he said, "are the use of this program for part of the military domination of other countries."

Critics of the Administration's bill cite the fact that some 55 per cent of the \$3-billion dollar request was for military aid.

Asked if he would support a filibuster on the Senate floor if the Administration introduced a continuing resolution, Mr. Fulbright said that that depended whether the Administration would seek to keep things as they are now, with military aid included. If the Administration did so, he said, he predicted "great opposition."

Israel, he noted, was "a special case," and should be supported.

A Turning Point

In general, Mr. Fulbright expounded his own critical thinking about the way American foreign policy had developed in the postwar years, particularly his view that the defeat of the foreign aid bill was something of a turning point.

He said the vote was "the beginning of a new era—a change in our basic foreign policy."

Foreign aid, he said, started out as a worthy endeavor, but "turned into a tool of the cold war." He said it was a form of "welfare imperialism" by which the United States exerted influence on many countries.

"I think this is the beginning of a re-evaluation of our foreign policy," he said. "This is one aspect of it, an important aspect of it. I think we have followed the idea that we could dominate other countries and make them be subservient to our will."

Senator Fulbright rejected suggestions that the vote was indicative of a new rise in isolationism in the country: "the idea of neo-isolationism is absolutely a misuse of language," he said.

Citing his support for the recent passage in the Senate of a \$2-billion appropriation for international organizations—as distinct from direct aid, which he largely opposes—he said:

"The true internationalist is the one who wants to internationalize these things, who supports things like the United Nations or the International Bank."

Direct aid, he said, is "a vehicle for imperialism, not internationalism."

He said that the military sections of the aid bill were used "for the influencing and perpetuation of existing regimes."

"This has been part of the policy of preservation of the status quo, the prevention of any change in so many countries that need change," Senator Fulbright said. "And this has—this has generally, I think—eroded the basis for the whole program."

Bush Sees Hope for Aid

In another development, George Bush, the United States representative at the United Nations, appearing on the American Broadcasting Company's program "Issues and Answers," said there had been much discontent with the foreign aid program, "but I think in the final analysis, when calm and consideration take over, that there will be a program because people recognize there are some fundamental things being done there that affect the self-interest of everybody in our country."

Mr. Bush said that the Administration would take into consideration some of the complaints made by Senator Fulbright and Senator Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, but that "we are not going to forgo our obligations around the world; we are not going to withdraw."

Asked if he felt there was a mood of isolationism in the country, Mr. Bush said: "I think some feel that way and I think the President is determined that that mood not be furthered." Mr. Nixon, he said, "realizes that we cannot withdraw into some Fortress America."

Senator George S. McGovern, the only Presidential hopeful on record against the foreign aid bill, was out of Washington Friday when the vote was taken.

But he issued a statement today that he would introduce a bill tomorrow that would restore the \$300-million credit to Israel for purchase of aircraft, continue assistance to Pakistani refugees and bar aid to the Greek regime. He also said his bill would contain funding for the United Nations, at present levels.