

Nixon Foreign Aid Bill--Hanoi Left

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Washington

President Nixon sent a \$2.9 billion foreign aid bill to Congress yesterday, including a request for \$632 million for rebuilding all countries of Indochina except North Vietnam.

Because of Hanoi's alleged

cease-fire violations, Mr. Nixon said he would not seek any money for North Vietnam until it "adheres fully" to the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Mr. Nixon said that the total aid request — \$300 million more than the current \$2.6 billion level — was "the absolute minimum invest-

ment which the United States can afford to make if we wish to help create a peaceful and prosperous world."

The bill requests \$1.25 billion in military assistance to countries other than South Vietnam and Laos, \$1 billion in economic aid to countries outside of Indochina, and

\$632 million for South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Cambodia's military aid of \$180 million is included in the \$1.25 billion section — the only country in Indochina whose military assistance is not financed by the Defense Department.

In addition to the \$2.9 billion sought in the foreign aid

Out

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bill, the administration has asked for \$1.9 billion in military aid to South Vietnam and Laos, provided under the Pentagon Appropriations Bill. Additional aid is also included in the Agriculture Department's food sales programs.

In recent years, foreign

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aid has run into considerable trouble on Capitol Hill, with a loose coalition of conservatives annoyed with giveaway programs, and liberals irritated with American involvement in foreign countries, both opposing direct American aid programs.

Senator J. William Fulbright, chairman of the foreign relations committee,

has introduced his own measure this year to phase out the military grant aspects of foreign aid — budgeted for \$625 million in Mr. Nixon's bill — and will begin hearings today.

Because of the aid controversies on the hill, foreign aid for the fiscal year ending June 30 has been provided through temporary "continuing" resolutions, without any specific authorization.

In his aid bill, Mr. Nixon asked for a one-year authorization for programs to Indochina as well as for military aid. All other economic aid would be provided through a two-year authorization.

But State Department and congressional sources said they doubted that Congress would approve more than a one-year authorization for even the economic aid, in light of its recent criticism of aid programs.