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TO BAR U.A.R. AID

Yemen Royalist Agent Says It Supports 'Vicious War'

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WASHINGTON, June 21.—An American agent for the embattled royalist government of Yemen told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that United States foreign aid was supporting the United Arab Republic's "criminally vicious war" against the former kingdom and helping to continue its revolutionary regime in power.

Testified Mr. Howard, who received recently in a \$5,000-a-month agent of the royalists, that Congress should cut off all aid to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the U.A.R. until he carries out his agreement to withdraw his troops from Yemen.

Testifying on the \$4,500,000-U.S. foreign aid authorization bill, Mr. Howard said a threat to cut off aid was "the only way that Nasser can be forced to abide by his agreement to withdraw from Yemen."

He also charged that "the lesser policy levels of the State Department have actively and consciously sabotaged" the withdrawal agreement, which was negotiated by the United States.

Earlier in the hearing New York's Republican Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating urged the committee to refuse aid to the U.A.R. and any other country that uses United States assistance to divert its own resources for a military buildup, subversion or propaganda against another recipient of American aid.

Aids at Soviet Arms Buying

Senator Keating further proposed suspension of aid to any country that purchases military equipment from the Soviet Union in quantities requiring a diversion of its domestic resources from economic development purposes. His proposal would require reports from all recipients countountries on the amount of such purchases.

Senator Javits charged that the Arab Republic was spending \$500,000 a day to maintain 28,000 troops in Yemen despite President Nasser's withdrawal agreement, given in exchange for United States recognition of the antroyalist regime. Since the revolutionary regime has now joined the Arab Republic, the Senator said, the troops can remain in Yemen under the guise of complete neutrality.

"At this rate," Senator Javits added, "the U.A.R. has spent in six months since the Yemen revolution on Sept. 26, 1962, more than \$100,000,000 or practically as much as we give the U.A.R. under our aid program."

Senator Keating told the committee that "the best evidence available to me" indicated that "Nasser will have spent \$100,000,000 in Soviet-made weapons from June, 1962, through 1964."

"Congress certainly should

get on to him," Senator Keating said, adding that he had been informed after his visit to Yemen in May that the U.S. had sent a copy of his speech to be forwarded to the Foreign Service and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Foreign Relations subcommittee held a two-hour hearing which demanded answers to specific questions from Mr. Howard, Mr. Javits and Mr. Keating.

They had been asked to explain their role in the \$4,500,000-U.S. foreign aid authorization bill. Some of the questions were:

What is your estimate of the total cost of the U.A.R. military build-up?

Mr. Howard said he did not know what the total cost was, but that it was determined by the U.S. State Department.

"Some are just in blockade for the protection of the Middle East and I am not sure how many," he said. "I don't know what evils there are in the U.A.R., but put some \$100,000,000 in the U.S. government funds to the antiroyalist organization."

Cites Signs of Strength

"Others say that they do not give Nasser the weapons he requires of us, so I am not sure if it is dependent on us or not," he said. "Actually, I think there is some basis in the statement that the ability to obtain the \$4,500,000-U.S. foreign aid and the U.S. attitude regarding the U.A.R. strengthens and aids the revolutionary forces."

Mr. Howard went on to assert and defend his role as an agent of the socialist U.A.R. government organization, the Socialist Union of the Arab Republic, in developing the U.S.-U.A.R. agreement. He said the U.S. had been instrumental in getting the U.A.R. to accept the U.S. dollar as the official currency of the U.A.R. and the U.S. dollar is the only currency accepted in the U.S. import market.

When asked if the State Department may have to take further steps to help the U.A.R. in getting recovered for its losses in the war to the Arab Republic, Mr. Howard replied optimistically that "the recent peace talks between the U.A.R. and the U.S. have shown that there is a desire to settle the conflict in a peaceful manner."

Mr. Howard was asked if he