

Kissinger succeeded in shaping its anti-communist editorial policy.

Kissinger's relationship to the Rockefeller family started in the mid-1950s working as the director of a series of studies for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Kissinger greatly benefited from this experience, especially since the Rockefeller family has tremendous power in the "Council on Foreign Relations," a body which is sometimes described as the "Other State Department." Kissinger succeeded in establishing links with the Council which had funded the publishing of his second book, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy." All this time he also maintained a very close personal relationship with Nelson Rockefeller and was his consultant on foreign relations. It was Nelson who offered Kissinger as a candidate for Secretary of State (to President Nixon). As he was also recommended by the CIA, the elite of Harvard intellectuals and the financial elite in the "Council on Foreign Affairs," Nixon could do nothing but accept.

### **Kissinger Ideology in Foreign Relations**

Kissinger's understanding of the world is similar to a great extent to that of (the late, former Secretary of State) John Foster Dulles, only Kissinger's thinking is even more conservative and more aggressive. While John Foster Dulles divided the world into Communists and those who are opposed to Communism, Kissinger considers that any power that upsets the status quo which benefits the advanced capitalist countries, is an aggressive and revolutionary force. Therefore any power, whether small or big, communist or non-communist, becomes a danger when it refuses to accept the international order or other countries' internal structure. Therefore all the socialist and national movements and countries that are opposed to imperialism are all put in the same bag as hostile elements. The United States in its position of the power representing the established order must respond to these threats everywhere.

Kissinger had advocated in his 1957 writings, the use of a double edged sword (in U.S. diplomacy). First, the United States must obtain a sweeping military victory over the Soviet Union, its main rival and establish an international military order in its (the U.S.) favor; second the U.S. must create many little wars against the small powers who defy the present international order. Kissinger considers the peaceful solutions as being "dangerous" and has declared his personal regret that the United States did not take advantage of its exclusive ownership of nuclear weapons to unleash a direct attack on the Soviet Union.

By 1957, Kissinger had also adopted a concept of wars that he describes as being 'limited' instead of an overall confrontation with the Soviet Union. But even those "limited wars" included the use of nuclear weapons with a destructive power up to 500 kilotons. The events in Jordan in September 1970 and the current war in Lebanon are applications of this principle. This instinctive tendency in Kissinger led him to find military solutions to problems that were political in their essence, and to evolve three regional concepts of modern warfare: 1) the necessity of liquidating military accounts with the Soviet Union 2) the necessity of preparing for the effective use of nuclear weapons 3) the necessity of creating a new international order in which the small countries will start regional wars instead of the United States.

Despite the separation between these issues, they all represent the interlinked features of a unique world strategy aiming at ensuring a perpetual military supremacy for the United States.

In 1957, Kissinger had realized that the chances for carrying out a direct and an overall war were diminishing. His thinking was scientific. The nuclear capability of the Soviet Union had made it impossible for the United States to unleash a complete attack. The Soviet Union is also not aggressive enough and is not crazy enough to invade the NATO countries. As long as the Western European

countries had protected themselves from the outbreak of a World War on their territories, there must be therefore small skirmishes in several places of the world that do not constitute a direct attack ... Therefore in these "marginal" countries, i.e. in the Third World countries, the United States has to respond with increasingly superior forces. There the U.S. had to win a series of "limited" wars in a decisive way even if that would require taking the risk of a direct confrontation. Therefore, the direct military struggle is still possible — especially to stop this wave of wars in marginal areas where the United States finds no other alternative...According to the plans, these "wars" will lead to 'much better political results than the overall war.' The central region targetted to implement this strategy is the Mediterranean and the area surrounding it. If the dangers for reaching a solution are greater than what it could be, then there is no alternative but to go to the next stage of the operations (in the Middle East). Even if I am reporting something that has already become obvious, I predict that Henry Kissinger, the famous dove of peace, now that his "shuttle" diplomacy has stopped working for an unlimited period will be the messenger of the Fifth Arab-Israeli war.

## Egypt

### **"Painful Solutions"**

As reported last week, the Egyptian political and economic situation is rapidly deteriorating. Egypt's main problems, according to the July 14 issue of the prestigious Business International, are, rising imports, stagnating exports, domestic subsidies and deficit financing. "Any hope of a painless solution vanished earlier this year," comments the business weekly.

Plans for Egypt drawn up in March by the International Monetary Fund were designed to use up idle capacity in public sector industries, i.e., putting to work its highly educated and skilled workforce in labor intensive jobs, increasing exports (the key export, cotton, has been falling by 39 per cent, costing Egypt some \$500 million) this in turn would increase Suez Canal trade. The IMF also proposed that Egypt get long term foreign exchange from the petrodollar rich Arab states while attracting foreign private investment. To date, not one of these schemes — all aimed at guaranteeing that Egypt could meet its \$175 million monthly debt service payments — has been implemented.

A combination of the world economic depression and the fall of world trade plus the strong Nasserite opposition within Egypt, politically opposed to President Anwar Sadat carrying out the IMF's austerity programs, has made the Egyptian economy a bad risk for the international investment community.

Sadat, fully aware of this, was forced to lower his sights and is now concentrating on three main direct looting areas, Business International reports: "Austerity in public expenditures combined with higher income tax and customs receipts...substantial cuts in price subsidies and most importantly a reformed currency exchange system." The Egyptian debt (in excess of \$16 billion) is such a headache, an IMF official confirmed that West German, British and France and the World Bank have formed a committee to monitor the debt on a monthly basis. If Sadat wants to remain in power he has to be able to implement the austerity and repay his debts to the New York banks, sources report.

Business International reports that the 30-40 per cent inflation rate is unpopular with Egyptians, yet it points out that if the country doesn't comply with the "stabilization program that the IMF has been urging for some time," then the Arab countries will not give Egypt any more credits. Fearing a collapse of Sadat, the IMF has been forced to adopt a policy of "wait and see." In a

telephone interview this week, a spokesman for an influential New York investment bank had the following comments on the Egyptian situation:

**Banker:** Sadat's position is not rosy. Politically and economically the situation is deteriorating. The army is very dissatisfied with him. The overall national debt has now reached the \$16 billion. All the New York banks have agreed not to give any more funds to Sadat except small amounts and only on 60 day period. The major banking activities have centered offshore, an operation which has drained Egypt's resources. The Arab International Bank, which is controlled by Kuwait, is the major bank for such activities. Another bank is the Arab-African bank. Both of these banks are controlling the offshore system and are channeling funds in and out of the country....There is a real possibility of a coup against Sadat....

**NSIPS:** If the Arabs are doing something like that (draining Egypt's reserves), how do you expect Sadat to come out of his crisis?

**Banker:** The Saudis and Kuwaitis want to use Egypt for military purposes. Look at the Libyan-Egyptian dispute. (Libyan leader)

Qadafi always was fighting for the Islamic leadership and he is more successful than the Saudis. The Saudis can not allow something like that to happen, so they are funding the "Muslim Brotherhood" in Egypt, turning it against Libya. The possibility for Egyptian-Libyan war is always there. Only one killing of an Egyptian in Libya and you can have war. The Saudis are hoping that Sadat can take over the Libyan oil wells. But as far as I'm concerned, there is a bigger possibility of a coup in Egypt than Syria. The banks will have to review their policies towards Egypt very soon.

An IMF official concerned with Egypt, told NSIPS this week "Everything has gotten out of hand, especially with the (Egyptian government) Ministries....The Ministries' opposition is not a unified attempt against Sadat. They are serving different interests for the different families. As far as I'm concerned, the West is not going to allow the downfall of Sadat's regime. The loss of Sadat would have a lot of implications not only for the West, but for the (Persian) Gulf states. At present, the IMF must adopt a policy of 'wait and see'."

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