

Henry Kissinger has a worse idea

Out of the rubble of America's foreign policy something even worse is emerging — a self-styled conservative alternative to present policy that will tremendously increase the already perilous danger of thermonuclear confrontation. The invisible hand behind this new turn is Henry Kissinger, the man who is also the behind-the-scenes inspirator of Camp David and the rest of the Administration's disastrous policy debacles to date.

One signal was a lead article in *Commentary* magazine by Edward Luttwak of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), known to be close to Kissinger. Zbigniew Brzezinski's anti-Soviet "China card," the proposed solution to all America's international problems, has turned out to be a dud, says Luttwak. A "toned-down" policy toward China should be pursued to continue to counterbalance the Soviet Union, he argues, but accompanied with a U.S. military build-up. The reason: an all-out pro-China policy could mean "un-

containable" political consequences in the USSR and the U.S.

Luttwak's correct perception of the fact that Brzezinski's foreign policy ace has turned out to be a joker has nevertheless led him to the opposite of a sane U.S. policy toward China. (The proper approach would be something on the lines already being pursued by Japan: deruralizing China through industrial development, and thereby removing the basis for the dangerous Han chauvinist policies of Peking.) Moreover, Luttwak's notion of "toning down" the China option overlooks the fact that Peking has already recognized that the Carter policy is doomed, and is prudently preparing to downgrade its own "U.S. card!"

"Guns, not butter"?

Luttwak is not alone in his plans for a swing to a "guns, not butter" tack of direct confrontation. Highly placed sources in Washington report that acceptance of a U.S.-USSR SALT II disarmament agreement is to be part of a

deal that will also include steep rises in U.S. military spending. An address delivered last week by Bernard Rogers, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, in fact projected a "steeply rising rate of military procurement" over the next 10 years.

In our last issue we reported Henry Kissinger's personally stated views on U.S.-Soviet relations, given in a Colorado speech that went unreported in the rest of the American press. "The extension of Soviet spheres is a process which must be stopped," Kissinger said. The U.S. "must reconstitute our tactical supremacy, . . . to give the United States better means of intervention" in hot spots around the world.

The chorus of demands from Kissinger's friends on the right for military build-up is thus quite continuous with Kissinger's own policies. But the consolidation of this tendency will push the Soviet Union that much closer to a war-winning, rather than war-avoidance, posture, and thus bring the world dramatically closer to war.