

Kissinger's New Policy Of Punishing U.S. Foes

Washington

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has formally initiated a policy of singling out for cutback in American aid those nations that have sided against the United States in United Nations votes. In some cases, the cutbacks involve food and humanitarian relief.

According to State Department officials, Kissinger has already postponed agreements on development aid to Tanzania and Guyana because of their votes in the United Nations General Assembly to condemn Zionism and to oppose the administration's position on Korea.

Other nations such as Malawi and Ivory Coast, which supported administration positions in the United Nations, will be given additional aid.

The new policy was described in both negative and positive terms.

The official who disclosed this information to the New York Times called the policy no more than a "zap list" to punish small countries and do nothing about others such as Egypt that were also voting against the United States.

State Department officials who confirmed the policy spoke of it as simply a way of showing developing nations that their behavior in international organizations would affect their direct

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relations with the United States.

As one official put it, "if bilateral concerns aren't overriding — like Middle East peace talks — we have to do something tangible to them to show that their opposition to us is not cost-free."

Congress appears to be divided on this issue. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has issued a report specifically prohibiting the politicizing of economic aid. But the House International Relations Committee passed a resolution that, in effect, endorsed some kind of get-tough approach after the United Nations vote condemning Zionism as a form of racism.

In the new year, the policy will be carried out in a more systematic and wide-ranging way, using all available aid programs — grant military aid, military credit sales, grant food aid, credit food sales, Export-Import Bank loans, development and humanitarian relief assistance — but relying initially and mainly on diplomatic protests.

State Department officials traced the origins of the new policy to three factors: one was the appointment of Daniel P. Moynihan as representative to the United Nations. Moynihan came to this position on the heels of an article in Commentary magazine calling for a strategy of "raising hell" in the United Nations.

A second was Kissinger's long-held belief that when nations acted against important interests of the United States on issues that were extraneous to their own interests, the administration should take a stern line.

The third factor was the United Nations vote condemning Zionism as a form of racism which caused a number of congressmen to press for cutting off American contributions to the United Nations and to many of its member states.

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