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P O. Box 1972, G.P.O.
New York, New York 10001
Editorial (212)279-5950
Customer Service (212)564-8529

MOYNIHAN DUMPED, KISSINGER TO FOLLOW AS ATLANTICISTS TRY TO HOLD EUROPE

Feb. 8 (IPS)-- Having failed to win support for his hell-raising blackmail confrontations with the Third World, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Daniel Moynihan was unceremoniously dumped this week by the New York financial interests associated with the Harriman-Ball Atlanticist clique. Moynihan, reknowned as the Wyatt Earp of the international community, submitted his resignation Jan. 31, igniting widespread speculation that his boss, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, will shortly find compelling reasons of his own to join Moynihan in retirement at Harvard.

The diplomatic personnel shuffle marks the latest Harriman-Ball effort to halt the disastrous policy of North-South confrontation between the U.S. and pro-development forces in the Third World, initiated under the late factional leadership of the Rockefeller Brothers. Harriman et al, recognize that such a policy threatens them with the definitive loss of Western Europe and Japan from the U.S. Atlanticist orbit.

Their equally incompetent alternative is to: 1) De-emphasize the Rockefeller-Kissinger "world policeman" role for the U.S.; 2) Concentrate on carving up spheres of influence between the East and West; 3) Offer Europe and Japan a "co-equal" partnership with the U.S. in the implementation of a corporatist "guns, not butter" austerity policy; 4) Make such an offer superficially attractive by throwing the Europeans contracts for arms production; 5) Muzzle domestic opposition among U.S. defense contractors, whose piece of the pie is shrinking, by blackmail and Watergating. Through such a "policy" the newly hegemonic Harriman group hopes to blunt, at least temporarily, the drive for debt moratoria in Italy, the Third World, and the U.S. being led by the International Caucus of Labor Committees.

OUT WITH THE OLD

Moynihan advertised his uselessness to the Harriman-Ball grouping in increasingly strident tones in the week before his dismissal in a secret cablegram to the White House and State Department. In the cablegram he complained bitterly that his "I'm corralling the Third World through htreats and terror" campaign was being systematically undermined by State Department officials. Moynihan's self-described tactics of "screaming, hurting and yelling" at Third World nations were characterized by the New York Times yesterday as "damaging to Washington's relations not only with the Third World but with its closest allies as well."

While Moynihan's political obituary was being written, bourgeois news commentators began preparing the presses for Kissinger's. On February 2, syndicated columnist Mary McGrory commented on the Secretary's oft-quoted statement that "all democracies have shown the need for authority in foreign policy...There spoke the child of the Weimar Republic where Germany embarked on a faltering and doomed experiment in democracy that led to Hitler...That's when Kissinger's ideas about the need for authority and secrecy were formed." The Feb. 4 Chicago Tribune reports that "Henry's star is fading the West."

With Moynihan's removal, reporters are now asking Kissinger when he will resign. Kissinger's compulsive interventionist policy in Angola and his refusal to negotiate a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union are particularly cited as the final rupture with his liberal Democratic supporters.

The European press meanwhile has roundly attacked Kissinger for linking U.S. foreign policy reverses at the hands of the Third World pro-development forces to the U.S. policy of detente with the Soviet Union. West Germany's Sueddeutsche Zeitung criticized Kissinger for attempting to create an "African Mayaguez" in Angola and predicted he would soon be forced to resign.

Uncurbed, Kissinger is maintaining his confrontationist posture. Last week he informed two Congressional committees that he would recommend against relaxing U.S. trade restrictions against the Soviet Union because of Soviet involvement in Angola. He also informed Congress that a joint multi-billion dollar USSR-U.S. project to develop Siberian resources such as natural gas would be scrapped for the same reason. In a major foreign policy speech in San Francisco Feb. 3, Kissinger echoed his December remarks that the Soviets have emerged as a nuclear superpower and warned that historically, the emergence of such a power has led to war. Furthermore, Kissinger threatened, if a SALT agreement is not concluded soon, the U.S. will have to increase its defense expenditures by \$20 billion over the next five years.

Bristling over his African retreat, Kissinger blustered: "Angola sets no precedent...this type of action will not be tolerated again...Let no nation believe that Americans will long remain indifferent to the dispatch of expeditionary forces and vast supplies of arms to impose minority governments--especially when that expeditionary force comes from a nation in the Western Hemisphere."

Kissinger also lambasted Congress for failing to capitulate to his dictatorship over foreign policy, promising that if this recalcitrance continues, "crises are inevitable." Such dire threats which were repeated in a Feb. 4 speech in Laramie, Wyoming, prompted the Feb. 6 Chicago Tribune to editorialize that the Secretary "looked pathetically like a tear-stained five-year-old warning defiantly that he would accept no more switchings from his angry father...Perhaps he's losing his grip. He's talking about the Congress, but how does a Secretary of State 'not tolerate' the Congress? Perhaps he'll have them all rounded up and arrested." The Tribune editorial written by Frank Starr calls for Kissinger's resignation or his removal from office by President Ford.