

## The Sonnenfeldt ploy and the November coup plan

by Richard Cohen, Washington Bureau Chief

The long-time right-hand man of former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, has been accepted by new Secretary of State George Shultz in a "sensitive and important" informal advisory role at the State Department, according to intelligence sources. Sonnenfeldt's new role was reportedly the central topic on the agenda when Kissinger met Shultz privately on July 17 for seven and a half hours at the State Department. My sources at the White House confirmed that the Kissinger-Shultz meeting indeed involved discussion of Kissinger-suggested personnel changes at the State Department. And in a private talk, Sonnenfeldt himself said that he was asked by Shultz to come to State.

According to the same sources, the Sonnenfeldt appointment is to be instrumental in a dramatic reorganization of foreign policy objectives for the Reagan administration. Discussed at the Kissinger-Shultz meeting was the importance of Sonnenfeldt's long-time relations with key elements of Israeli intelligence. Reportedly, those ties go back to the late 1950s, when Sonnenfeldt was Director of Intelligence and Research (INR) at State. In that highly sensitive role, Sonnenfeldt was accused of transferring important classified material to Israeli intelligence and, at the same time, to Henry Kissinger, then a professor at Harvard University.

Beyond Sonnenfeldt's Israeli connections, Kissinger argued that Sonnenfeldt's relationship of trust with the current head of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, and Brandt's key adviser, Egon Bahr, could be decisive in blackmailing West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whose tenuous domestic political position per-

sists. Finally, Kissinger is reported to have convinced Shultz that Sonnenfeldt has crucial assets within Warsaw Pact nations.

### The new Trilateral policy

The Sonnenfeldt appointment was only one signal to have recently surfaced in Washington concerning a plot to make the Reagan administration undergo what one close observer of the White House characterized as "a 180-degree shift in policy." All indications are that the "180-degree" policy shift the sponsors of Sonnenfeldt hope to accomplish is to take U.S. foreign and domestic policy wholly out of Reagan's hands, and to substitute for it a Trilateral Commission-dictated program including the following:

- 1) An across-the-board revival of the Carter administration's China Card policy, most recently championed by ousted Secretary of State Alexander Haig;

- 2) The imposition of a corporatist, one-world solution to the current global economic crisis via the application of more stringent International Monetary Fund austerity conditionalities for the U.S. economy, the rest of the advanced sector, and the Third World alike. In the United States, the next round of planned Reagan administration tax cuts is to be sacrificed for this new austerity policy; and,

- 3) The implementation of the so-called Sonnenfeldt doctrine in U.S. foreign policy. This doctrine specifies the pressuring of both U.S. allies and the Soviet Union to accept the IMF global austerity plans, under the assumption that the Soviet leadership will allow IMF

prescriptions to be carried out against the Third World without interfering.

Over the course of the week of July 26, this journal has collected and corroborated pieces of intelligence information not available to the public identifying the fact that Kissinger, working through White House Chief of Staff James Baker III and other assets of Vice-President George Bush within the White House, and in increasingly close collaboration with Shultz, is the central figure and architect of a plan to take over the White House.

*EIR* has repeatedly warned from the inception of the Reagan administration that Henry Kissinger and associated elements of the Trilateral Commission, including former Treasury Secretary Alan Greenspan and Detroit-based financier Max Fisher, have moved, since their ill-fated attempt during the 1980 Republican National Convention, to seize operational control over both domestic and national security arms of the Reagan administration. Now they are doing so.

Essential to the Kissinger operation will be a broad disgrace for Republican candidates in the November elections. According to sources close to the Kennedy family, their operatives expect serious losses for Republican candidates in the House of Representatives and a possible devastating loss of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate. Victor Kamber, a key electoral adviser to the AFL-CIO and reportedly close to Democratic Party presidential hopeful Walter Mondale and the Democratic National Committee (DNC) chairman, banker Charles Manatt, says that serious losses are expected for the Republicans in the House, a shocking loss of Republican governorships, and a decisive shift in the makeup of the 1983 U.S. Senate. Kamber contends, along with many other Republican and Democratic insiders, that even if the Republicans should retain the Senate, there will be many more Trilateral-oriented Republican Senators than there are now. These estimates were echoed in private conversation by a top Republican political consultant formerly associated with the Bush campaign and with close ties to the Buckley wing of the party.

Alongside the practical implications of these gubernatorial and senatorial shifts, all these political insiders agree that the 1982 elections will be read as a bitter defeat for Reaganism. White House pollsters agree with these political insiders that the continuing high interest rates, growing unemployment, and "economic hopelessness" are the critical factors in the erosion of Republican support.

### **How and what Reagan was sold**

Jim Baker, White House Communications Director David Gergen, and presidential intimate Deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver, under the guidance of Kissin-

ger and his associates, and with the abundant use of White House pollster Richard Wirthlin's polls, have sold the President on a disastrous 1982 electoral game-plan. According to my sources, Baker and his allies have convinced Mr. Reagan that his own high personal standing with the American public can compensate for economic and foreign-policy "negatives." They have told the President that the most important and respected "image" aspect is the fact that the President "means what he says" and has not backed down on previous promises. Thus, the word has gone out to the entire administration that between now and the November elections the President will not change his position on certain key policies. Already Baker and Gergen have stated publicly that Mr. Reagan will not, between now and November, alter his basic economic policy; and on Friday, July 23, immediately following the surprise presidential announcement of the resignation of Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Murray Wiedenbaum, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan emphasized, "If you are looking for a hint whether we are going to make a change before November, I think it is exceedingly doubtful." And in President Reagan's July 28 press conference, the President stated bluntly that "there will be no sudden changes or 'quick fixes'" on economic policy.

In addition, White House sources have told me that Baker and Wirthlin have insisted that the American Jewish community perceives the President as having gone far enough in pressuring Israel over the Lebanon crisis, and that any further pressure could well lead to a large Jewish vote for Democratic candidates in the fall. And Baker has endorsed a policy of maintaining a hard line on pipeline sanctions until November in order to "secure the President's image."

Older and wiser political insiders in the Republican Party have complained to me that this tactic is sure to result in electoral disasters. They had bitter words for both Republican National Chairman Richard Richards and Ed Rollins, a White House adviser and Lynn Nofziger protégé, for accepting the Baker-promoted program.

By November the President will be faced with more than a massive political defeat. The effect of these policies of "no change" will lead to increasing economic setbacks, growing tension between the United States and Western Europe, and a Middle East catastrophe. Thus, According to Kissinger's secret agenda, November will mark the popular defeat of "Reaganism" and a political crisis demanding the radical shift in domestic and foreign policy he and his associates have already launched.

Kissinger and his friends are telling the White House that they can deal with Schmidt prior to the elections and thus soften European anti-White House rhetoric. In

addition they are telling the White House that their Israeli assets put them in the best position to deal with the Begin government. Finally, Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker has informed the White House that he will promote the erroneous forecast of year-end recovery in the economy and marginally lower interest rates, all for electoral purposes in exchange for White House concessions on post-November economic policy.

### **What Kissinger has already accomplished**

Kissinger's manipulation of these administration vulnerabilities has already yielded results and promises.

On Thursday July 22, the U.S. Senate, under year-long pressure from Volcker and major New York commercial banks and investment houses, passed a three-year tax increase of \$99 billion, the largest tax increase in history, completely undercutting Reagan's "supply-side" tax cut. This package was pushed through the Senate by the White House. But according to sources close to the White House, Volcker's price for verbal support of the administration policies, made public on national television July 25, will be the elimination of the third installment of Reagan's individual tax cut after the November elections.

On July 23, pandemonium broke out at a meeting of the Committee for a Free China in Washington, D.C. when the Committee's leadership exposed a personal letter recently sent to the leadership of the People's Republic of China by President Reagan in which the P.R.C. is assured that U.S. arms shipments to Taiwan will not continue indefinitely. Committee members told me that they are convinced that a July 23-24 series of private meetings between Kissinger, Shultz, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yee at the Bohemian Grove hide-away in California represents the final touches being put on a post-November reinvigoration of the "China Card."

At those meetings it is also believed that Kissinger offered Schmidt help in securing his domestic political position in exchange for West German acquiescence to Kissinger's Trilateral economic plans. While Schmidt's response is not yet clear, White House sources told me that Schmidt's domestic vulnerabilities were uppermost in his mind while in the United States.

These Kissinger initiatives are only the beginning. Next week we will disclose Kissinger's "secret policy agenda" for the post-election period. The following week, we will reveal how Kissinger and his friends sold Reagan a November electoral disaster in 1982, which will include an analysis of the upcoming elections. Finally, we will examine the truth behind the "conservative" counterattack to the Trilateral coup, who is manipulating it, and why it is leading to a civil war in the Republican Party.

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## **Science & Technology**

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# **The promise of U.S. x-ray laser defense**

by Charles B. Stevens  
and Steven Bardwell, Military Editor

Recent, still-classified experiments at U.S. weapons laboratories have convinced many scientists that a new technology—the so-called x-ray laser—could be perfected within the next five years for use as a first- or second-generation defense system against ballistic missiles.

The x-ray laser is complementary to the optical frequency (chemical) lasers and particle-beam weapon technologies currently under investigation in the United States and Soviet Union for ballistic-missile defense; its specific advantages include extreme flexibility in technological development, a very high power-to-weight ratio, relatively low cost, and a high rate of repeatability.

These scientists have privately called for an accelerated research program in x-ray laser defense systems, at an estimated cost of \$100 million per year. Such a program could prove the feasibility of an x-ray laser defense system in two to three years, and lead to a deployable ballistic-missile defense satellite using x-ray lasers within five to eight years.

Over the past year Dr. Edward Teller has been quoted by leading defense officials as stating that a new discovery achieved by the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory "is the most significant development in strategic war-fighting since the H-bomb." According to Teller, the x-ray laser "will tip the battle in favor of the defense for the first time in the history of the nuclear age." Teller has stated publicly that "the United States could have an effective shield against the terrible threat of thermonuclear holocaust within the next several years if we but invest another \$100 million a year in an accelerated program for perfecting this defensive system."

Teller has emphasized that if the government classifications he has vehemently opposed were lifted, he is certain that the American people, presented with the facts about the x-ray laser defense system, would demand that it be built.

### **Nuclear war-fighting**

For the past three decades the world has increasingly faced the prospect that, in the event of all-out war, most of its major metropolitan areas would be incinerated by