

Report from Bonn by Rainer Apel

Part III: Genscher, Reagan's adversary

There are noteworthy financial relationships behind the foreign minister's ill-treatment of Pakistani exiles.

West German foreign policy is currently determined not by Chancellor Helmut Kohl but by his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Free Democratic Party. As *EIR* has argued in the previous installments of this series, Genscher is no "Atlanticist" (contrary to popular belief in Washington), but is actively opposing President Reagan's policies, in league with Genscher's good friend Henry Kissinger.

Bonn's policy orientation has been taken over in toto by the *Mitteleuropa* crew Genscher represents, which seeks to loosen European ties to Washington and redraw the map of Europe.

As we have shown, Genscher maintains unsavory ties to such underworld characters as Iranian arms- and drug-dealer Sadegh Tabatabai, as well as to Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi. But Genscher's connections—like Kissinger's—reach into the world of organized crime. Journalists researching the scandal over illegal corporate funding of West German political parties, which made big headlines in 1982, found that Genscher and other prominent FDP politicians had been involved in real estate operations in the United States which tied the politicians to the real estate speculation markets and New York attorney Roy Marcus Cohn. Although most of the West German media did not pick up on this affair, further indications have shown that Genscher had connections to figures of the international gangster

scene such as Jack Sarlie and Jack Somers.

Another track led into a mysterious transfer of an estimated \$500,000 ordered via the U.S. National Security Council into a Swiss bank account—for Genscher's disposal. This action took place when Henry Kissinger was head of the NSC under President Nixon. A transfer of \$500,000—what for? This question has not yet been answered.

One might feel compelled to speak of a long-standing complicity between Genscher and Kissinger, since the Bonn foreign ministry has refused to take any official notice of Kissinger's name being mentioned in connection with the ongoing investigations by Italian magistrates into the real background of the 1978 assassination of Aldo Moro.

What other explanation than complicity could be found for Genscher's refusal to secure political asylum for thousands of refugees from Pakistan after Kissinger's personal protégé, Zia ul-Haq, moved to murder his predecessor Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and dismember Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party? It has been shown that Kissinger ordered the coup by Zia against (and likely also the assassination of) Bhutto. The question remains, therefore, what it is that drives Genscher to support Zia rather than his legitimate adversaries, the refugees from Pakistan who barely escaped prison and murder by Zia's regime.

A related aspect of Genscher's behavior is his continued diplomatic relations with the toppled regime of the former Cambodian dictator Pol Pot, the criminal who murdered between three and four million Cambodians between 1975 and 1979. It is said that Genscher's vote in favor of seating a Pol Pot representative at the United Nations—instead of a representative of the new government of Cambodia under Heng Samrin—originated in special recommendations made by Kissinger.

While it is no secret that Kissinger is trying to undermine Reagan's position in Europe wherever he can, Genscher and his ministry arranged a special public appearance with the former U.S. Secretary of State at a German-American Friendship Event in the West German city of Worms June 12. Meetings between Kissinger and high-ranking West German government officials took place the day before in Bonn. Sources in Bonn say that Kissinger's "blitz" visit here has to be seen in the context of acting German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's upcoming visit to Moscow's Yuri Andropov on July 4th.

Chancellor Kohl has felt compelled to issue at least seven official denials in the past two weeks of international press reports that his upcoming Moscow trip would be to the disadvantage of Reagan's position vis-à-vis Andropov. If there were nothing to the report the *Washington Post* had on Kohl's plans for some "special German deal with Moscow," why should the West German government react so nervously by issuing one denial after the other?

It seems clear that President Reagan, unable to trust his own State Department, cannot trust the Bonn government with its foreign policy shaped by Foreign Minister Genscher either.