

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

'A little Henry never hurt anyone'

Kissinger's gang, as we reported last week, has moved into the State Department to prevent President Reagan from doing anything sensible following the Soviet Union's shooting down of Korean Airline Flight 7. Now we learn that Kissinger, never a particularly modest fellow, aspires to take over U.S. policymaking for Russia, Europe, the Middle East, and China—on top of Latin American policy, which he is already running from his position as chairman of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. He is even telling his friend Secretary of State George Shultz to ask Reagan to take him along on the President's April 1984 trip to China, as Richard Nixon did in 1972.

Nixon, in an op-ed in the *New York Times* Oct. 2, wrote that "the time is ripe for a deal" with Moscow, and called on Reagan to appoint a "personal representative" to undertake "intensive, absolutely confidential negotiations." Three guesses whom Nixon has in mind.

"A little Kissinger never hurt anyone," Shultz and James Baker II are telling the President. "It got Nixon elected in '72." They are peddling Reagan stories about Kissinger's "marvelous" handling of the Russians in the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and SALT talks, his shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, and his secret deals with the Chinese and Vietnamese.

Henry had gone on record starting the first of the year saying that 1983 will be Reagan's big chance for a "major negotiation" with the Soviet Union. But he had some explaining to do after the Russians shot down KAL 7.

He had his friend Daniel Schorr ask him at his State Department press conference Sept. 29 to explain his views on U.S.-Soviet relations in light of that morning's news that Soviet

President Andropov had just endorsed the KAL massacre policy, hitherto publicly defended mostly by Soviet military spokesmen. Schorr called Henry "a national treasure on strategic questions"—to which Henry replied by instructing the press to make sure to quote Schorr on this.

He then spun out his new view of the East-West situation. First he confessed that he might have been wrong about that "major negotiation" in 1983, but he insisted that "it is still in the objective interests" of both superpowers to conclude arms control and other agreements.

Kissinger then explained that the KAL massacre policy was the result of a "paralysis" of the Kremlin leadership resulting from the fact that Andropov's position had not been consolidated, and he predicted that Andropov would probably soon be replaced by a new Kremlin leadership. Kissinger saw no threat of Soviet preparations for war in the current situation, but acknowledged that we "might" be headed for "a long cooling off period."

Tells *Der Spiegel*: 'I agree with McNamara'

Kissinger amplified this in an interview with West Germany's *Der Spiegel* magazine published Oct. 3. The shooting down of KAL 7, he said, "was not the essential aspect—this was hardly anything more than a malfunction within the system." Kissinger proposed that the United States deploy far fewer than the planned 108 Pershing II's and keep on with arms control talks.

Where should such negotiations lead? Kissinger stated that he "agrees completely with the analysis and 80 percent with the recommendations" put forward by "my good friend Robert McNamara" in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*. McNamara calls for

the United States and NATO to unilaterally eliminate their nuclear weapons and says the U.S. should not retaliate against a nuclear attack until it has determined Soviet "intentions." "If the White House were destroyed [by a Soviet missile] that does not necessarily mean that they are trying to destroy the West," writes McNamara.

Kissinger told *Der Spiegel* that it was not Andropov who was to blame for the KAL shootdown, but the "bonapartists" of the Soviet military. The United States could therefore pursue Kissingerian diplomacy with the more reasonable forces in the Kremlin.

Asked about the Mideast crisis, Kissinger predicted that a "pro-Syrian government will ultimately rule in Beirut," and praised Syrian President Hafez Assad, the biggest drug mafioso in the region. Kissinger demanded that the United States give the Soviet Union an "equal footing" in the Mideast, even though this may go against what he chose to call "American prejudices."

In a bid to promote his Central America Commission, Kissinger was invited by Commission member Lane Kirkland to put in a special guest appearance at the meeting of the AFL-CIO executive committee in Hollywood, Florida, the weekend of Oct. 1 (see *Labor*, page 57). He held a press conference, probably figuring he could count on Kirkland to run a tightly controlled operation and keep this news service out so he could lie in peace.

But somehow Lane slipped up and *EIR*'s Elliot Greenspan walked in and asked Henry to explain the probe of Kissinger's conflict of interest in Central America which Rep. Henry Gonzales has introduced into the House of Representatives. When he heard *EIR*, Kissinger looked around for security guards while muttering "nonsense, nonsense." Other correspondents came up to *EIR* afterward, looking for more information on the Gonzales investigation.