

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

Kissinger's deal with Moscow

If Henry Kissinger succeeds in repeating his 1968 manipulation of the U.S. presidential election process (as documented in Seymour Hersh's recent book), it will not be a case of history repeating itself as farce. It will be a great national tragedy from which the United States may never recover.

A minority faction within the U.S. intelligence establishment has amassed evidence that Herr Kissinger has extracted a political deal with his business associate Lord Peter Carrington and Soviet boss Yuri Andropov to deliver a Middle East and Central America "peace" at a moment appropriate to ensure that President Reagan's re-election bid is not foiled by a last-minute foreign policy "surprise." Several sources inform me that this deal is being presented to President Reagan with strong words of endorsement from both James Baker III and Michael Deaver. Henry is already reportedly dusting off a spot on his mantle for a Nobel Peace Prize which he hopes to win for ending the Nicaragua conflict.

If President Reagan decides to go along with the Kissinger-Carrington concoction, this will have been the most adept piece of treason ever delivered to his London and Moscow bosses by the "man who brought down Nixon" and launched the office of the President down the slide into the disasters of the Trilateral Commission-owned Carter White House.

Needless to say, the price for Kissinger's piece of election season handiwork is undisputed control over all U.S. foreign policy and a fat position—probably his old office on the top floor of Foggy Bottom—for Herr Professor following a Reagan reelection. If the script follows the Kissinger

stamp, then Henry is already presumably in the middle of negotiations with all of the Manatt-Kirkland approved Democratic Party frontrunners testing their willingness to sign Henry to a top position if he were to "deep-six" Reagan's re-election.

The basics of the scenarios are as follows:

In the Middle East, through the mediation of his personal agent, incoming National Security Director Robert McFarlane, Kissinger set in motion a deal with Moscow, Damascus, and Tel Aviv that would bring "peace" to Lebanon at the price of the extermination of the Arafat moderate leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Christian Falange, including Lebanese President Amin Gemayel (said to be on Kissinger's personal hate list for nearly a decade), and the permanent partitioning of that once sovereign nation into a least three separatist entities—a Syrian-Shi'ite-run north, a Druze canton extending from the Chouf mountains to the Golan Heights, and an Israeli-run southern buffer zone. Such an arrangement would ostensibly curtail further Soviet visible inroads and put an end to the U.S. Marine casualties.

In Central America, sources on the ground have already confirmed that during Kissinger's recent Commission-sponsored trip to Managua, he presented the Sandinistas with the choice of either obliteration under the accelerated weight of Contra activities, or a big piece of a Latin American Marshall Plan that will be a cornerstone of the Kissinger Commission's recommendations. The Commission proposals will reportedly urge that the Marshall Plan funds be drawn from the overall defense appropriations, that these funds be used as a slush fund for what is more appropriately called "ye olde bailout" of the New York and

London banks. Kissinger is reportedly hoping that the diversion of funds from the Pentagon will slow down dramatically the pace of the administration's strategic ABM defense program.

At the heart of Henry's Central America move, Kissinger is claiming a promise from Moscow that the Soviets will put pressure on both Cuba and Nicaragua to cut off all activities in the Central American region, particularly El Salvador.

Andropov's raison d'être?

Henry is an "enemy of the Soviet Union [sic] but he is a known entity and therefore the only Reagan linked figure who Moscow will seriously deal with."

My sources say that Moscow decided to place renewed weight on both the peace-freeze movements in the United States and Europe and Soviet agent-of-influence Kissinger in their ongoing efforts to soften up the West for a "big shoe" missile crisis showdown by the spring-summer of next year.

And finally, during the first week of October, as a gesture of good faith to the Kremlin in the aftermath of the KAL incident—against which even fair Henry had to raise his voice in protest—Herr Kissinger personally launched a series of administration leaks and *New York Times* front page stories claiming that the Soviet pilot who shot down Flight 007 did not know that he was firing on a civilian aircraft. According to my intelligence sources, after the sources of all the leaks of that report were checked, 85 percent of the stories were traced directly back to Kissinger or Kissinger intimates. The remaining 15 percent of the stories were traced to a Soviet correspondent for a Moscow-owned publication based at the London bureau.