

Kissinger stages coup in the NSC

by Freyda Greenberg

The removal on Oct. 13 of Judge William Clark from his post as National Security Adviser to the President, rather than having anything to do with replacing Interior Secretary James Watt, is the culmination of a systematic drive by Henry Kissinger and allies to re-establish control over U.S. policy-making. That Clark's replacement, Robert McFarlane, is described by a personal associate to be "a 150 percent Kissinger symp" is one important part of the story. The shakeup at the NSC, however, was accompanied by coordinated personnel shifts in other quarters.

The central policy issue, for which Clark's NSC had been a relative bastion of support, is the strategic defense doctrine elaborated by President Reagan last March. It is Henry Kissinger and associates and his most prominent international ally and business partner, former British Foreign Minister Lord Peter Carrington, who have led the opposition to that policy—moving instead to seize the policy-making apparatus of Western powers to support a "New Yalta" policy of accommodation with the Soviet Union and continued strategic decline of the United States.

Concurrent with Clark's ouster were not only additional "reassignments" of like-minded personnel within the Reagan administration, but a parallel process was underway in the United Kingdom, where the circle of Thatcher government advisers associated with the British political-scientific tradition of Winston Churchill were also being removed.

Lord Carrington is now expected to be appointed secretary general of NATO in the next days—his return to official power delayed for months because of opposition to his appeasement designs. Carrington and Kissinger have argued strenuously especially since the Korean Airlines massacre that the Soviet Union is not on a rampage for world imperial domination. It is reported that Carrington and company are seeking a deal with the Soviets especially on Asia and Middle East policy, both areas that have been victimized by Henry Kissinger's influence in the past, an influence renewed during the last year.

In September 1983, *EIR* published a special report, "The Kissinger Plot to Take Over the Reagan Administration," in which Washington bureau chief Richard Cohen documents a

"wave of operations by Kissinger and his associates to usurp control over Reagan's foreign and international economic policy, for which the July 1982 appointment of George P. Shultz as Secretary of State was the essential precondition." Cohen describes newly-appointed National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane as an important player in this plot—holding a place for Kissinger policy in the Reagan administration, first as counselor in the State Department and then in the number two position at the NSC.

Who is Robert McFarlane?

This past July 22, McFarlane replaced Phillip Habib as Special Envoy to the Middle East following a meeting with Reagan, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and Lebanese President Gemayel. Since his appointment, McFarlane, in the true spirit of Kissingerian shuttle diplomacy, has effectively hung Gemayel out to dry while giving portions of Lebanon not already controlled by Israel to the increasingly bellicose Syrian regime. It is anticipated that the machinations of McFarlane, Carrington, et al. will quite deliberately lead to a fifth Middle East war.

According to the *EIR* report, McFarlane's relations with Kissinger go back at least to 1967. At that time, following service in Vietnam, McFarlane studied "international relations" on an Olmstead Scholarship at the Swiss Institut des Hautes Etudes in Geneva. Upon his return, McFarlane joined the NSC staff under then-director Henry Kissinger, representing the Marine Corps, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as their liaison on the Middle East and South Asia. In 1973, McFarlane graduated from Executive Counsel to the President (Nixon) for Legislative Affairs to become NSC adviser Kissinger's executive assistant—a role held by Al Haig before him. In the Ford administration, McFarlane served in the same executive assistant role under Kissinger-surrogate Brent Scowcroft.

The same source who characterized McFarlane as "150 percent Kissinger" reports that McFarlane pushed strongly for Kissinger's appointment as Secretary of State during the Reagan transition. McFarlane moved from his counselor's position at State over to the number-two position at the National Security Council after President Reagan chose then-Deputy Secretary of State William Clark to replace Richard Allen as head of the NSC.

Another important connection to Middle East policy goes back to McFarlane's stint from 1979 to 1981 on the professional staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee. From this post he headed the notorious Jimmy Carter whitewash investigation of the ill-fated April 1980 hostage rescue mission in Iran. The committee's report completely covered-up collaboration by the Carter State Department and the National Security Council with the Khomeini regime—a ration that has since been confirmed in various locations including a July 25, 1983 *Time* magazine article revealing Carter administration sales of arms to Khomeini during the hostage siege.