

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

Philadelphia press reports on Operation Power Grab

Titled "Kissinger Said to be Preparing for a Comeback," a Nov. 20 column by *Philadelphia Inquirer* diplomatic correspondent James McCartney reports that "one of Kissinger's closest friends" (known to this writer to be Kissinger's longtime associate Helmut Sonnenfeldt) said, "Henry hasn't changed, he wants to run the world," and is campaigning for the post of Secretary of State as a steppingstone toward that ambition.

McCartney writes that in addition to using his official position as chairman of President Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America to stage a number of publicity events on behalf of his ambitions, Kissinger, through his "young boy" network of protégés, the "Kissintern," has already gained significant influence in policy areas well beyond his official responsibilities regarding Central America.

The columnist points out that through his former assistant and current employee in Kissinger Associates, Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Kissinger dictated the key aspect of this year's Scowcroft Commission report on strategic policy—the decision to junk Reagan's policy of ICBM modernization in favor of a deployment of less accurate, weaker, and more easily intercepted "mobile, single warhead" Midgetman missiles. In addition, McCartney says, Kissinger exerts broad policy influence, most notably on the question of reaching a "new strategic agreement with Israel," through his friend Secretary of State George Shultz, his former valet Lawrence Eagleburger, now the third most powerful official in the State Depart-

ment, and his former assistant, Robert McFarlane, who replaced Kissinger opponent William Clark as National Security Adviser. McCartney draws the obvious connection between Kissinger's public call for a new military alliance with Israel, and the dispatch days later of Eagleburger to Israel for discussions on "broad strategic issues."

In revelations whose implications should be most damaging to Kissinger's campaign, McCartney reports that close associates of Henry's told him that the good doctor's recent resort to "anti-communist" rhetoric echoing President Reagan's own positions is a sham.

"Kissinger and most of those who have worked with him are part and parcel of the long-standing Eastern Establishment approach to foreign policy," McCartney reported. "Says one of Kissinger's disciples . . . 'We believe in power politics [but] none of us believes the Soviet Union is evil incarnate and that we can't live unless we drive a stake through its heart. . . .'"

Henry didn't sound particularly "conservative," though, when for some reason the American Dental Association featured him as a speaker on Nov. 30 in New York. He declared that there is really no problem in working things out with the Soviets (since their economy is falling apart), and promised that they would soon be back at the bargaining table. He then called for the obliteration of the presidency in favor of "bipartisanship," the watchword under which the Pugwash arms-control network has forced its policies onto the Reagan administration. Kissinger also stated categorically that he opposes President Reagan's efforts to save the sovereignty of Lebanon.

In any case, behind Kissinger's cynical chameleon routines is a story McCartney did not report. That is the intent of Kissinger and his business partner, former British Foreign Sec-

retary Lord Peter Carrington, to suppress the sovereignty of nations under the heel of a compact between Lord Carrington's aristocratic sponsors and the Russian Empire strategists in the Kremlin.

Kissinger's role in all this has been efficiently described by the oft-repeated claim of Egon Bahr, the leader of the German Social Democratic Party's *Ostpolitik* faction, that a "permanent accord" was reached between Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union, during Kissinger's last tenure as Secretary of State. When asked how he can be so sure, Bahr replies, "Me, Kissinger, and Agentov [Alexandrov Agentov, Brezhnev's former personal adviser, who retains his position in the Andropov regime] worked it all out. We have divided the world between us."

Tales from the crypt: how Henry tortured Helmut

Seymour Hersh reports in his book *The Price of Power*: "Once, during a high-level meeting on SALT negotiations, Kissinger humiliated Sonnenfeldt before half a dozen of his peers among the government's experts on the Soviet Union. As one participant recalls the incident, Sonnenfeldt had come to the meeting wearing a back brace—the result, Sonnenfeldt explained, of tension and overwork.

"At one point a paper clip on Kissinger's desk fell to the floor, perhaps accidentally, and Sonnenfeldt bent over and picked it up. A few moments later, the clip fell again, and again Sonnenfeldt laboriously reached over to retrieve it. Some of the participants noticed the interplay—with trepidation. When the clip fell for a third time, it was clear to everyone that Kissinger had deliberately pushed it off his desk. Sonnenfeldt picked it up. Everybody looked at Kissinger and he said, 'Some of you may wonder what Sonnenfeldt does here and now you know.'"