

## Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

### Kissinger's recipe for dealing with Moscow

On Feb. 22 the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* ran an interview given by Henry Kissinger to Henry Brandon of the *New York Times*, where Fat Henry advises sending a special envoy to Moscow to conduct across-the-board negotiations "before the elections" and set up a summit between Reagan and Dr. K's Moscow friends. It's exactly the role *EIR* has told you Henry—said to have already made a secret trip to Moscow—was plotting for himself. At our deadline the *Times* had not yet printed it, so here are excerpts, translated back into English.

"What the Russians fear is that if they made an accommodating move with Reagan, this would validate his policy and he could then turn against them, exploiting their own offers. On the other hand, if they take into consideration the possibility that he may be reelected and keep in mind the reshuffle which that will bring to the ruling group, I maintain that, adding it all up, these considerations will take the upper hand over their fear of legitimizing Reagan. . . .

"We had agreed on a visit by me in 1979, but suddenly the Russians canceled it or rather postponed it. At the time, it seemed inexplicable, but two weeks later, the Soviets invaded Afghanistan and that was obviously not a propitious moment. . . . Since then we have not had the chance to reschedule my visit.

"But overall, I would be glad to go, at the right time, to meet the top

Soviet leaders. There is no reason why I should not go to Russia. But I would only go if I could meet all the people who count."

Summit talks, says Kissinger, can only put the finishing touches on previously worked out deals. What is most productive is a meeting between "representatives designated for this purpose and who enjoy the full confidence of their heads of government and foreign ministers," to conduct private exploratory talks, preferably without publicity.

"Such a meeting should be set up before the presidential election. . . . Such a meeting would avoid subjecting proposals to middle level bureaucrats which, when they get to the top level, are so encrusted with bureaucratic caviling that it is very difficult for the heads of state to make decisions. So the representatives of the two sides have to have direct access to the leaders. . . .

"Since I maintain that arms control, separate from the political context, is bound in all probability to wind up in a blind ally, the special representative must be able to discuss an entire package of proposals, which should include trade. . . .

"It is necessary to reach some agreement with the Soviet Union, otherwise we run the risk of a conflict in the Third World."

### Inauguration Day 1985

President Ronald Reagan awoke, shouting, in the middle of the worst nightmare he had ever experienced. From as much as can be pieced together, the horrible vision went something like this.

The newly elected President of the United States was waiting to be inaugurated, and standing near him was the newly elected Vice-President, Rep. Barbara Mikulski from Baltimore. They were to be sworn in together and deliver a joint inauguration address to the assembled dionysiac rabble slurp-

ing and gleeping in ecstatic anticipation below. It was a clear, bright day, but, except for the saddened figure of President Ronald Reagan waiting silently for the awful moment to begin, there was not a heterosexual in sight.

There was a half-hour delay. On his way to the inauguration ceremony, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had been seized by a fit of uncontrollable vomiting. The ceremony paused until an Associate Justice could be forced from his hiding-place at gunpoint and brought to the reviewing stand.

By the time Mondale had stumbled his way through the oath of office, the Associate Justice mumbled into the microphone. "By the powers vested in me, I now pronounce you man and wife." Shrieks of delight erupted from the ecstatic maniacs assembled below; they now knew that the Mondale-Mikulski administration had begun in fitting style.

While the Soviet KGB moved in to take up permanent occupancy of the Old Executive Office Building, Mondale and Mikulski delivered the inauguration speech, each taking turns reading the alternate words of the script displayed on the teleprompter.

The address began with a personal note. Mondale-Mikulski said: "Before I begin our Inaugural Address, I take this occasion to give public recognition to the great man who advised my campaign every step of the way, and without whose active work in U.S. foreign policy, I could never have been standing here before you today. I give you our new Secretary of State, National Security Adviser, and White House Chief of Protocol, the new Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Henry A. Kissinger!

"Now that I have fulfilled all of my campaign-promises, I shall now explain to you the new 800-billion-ruble budget the FBI will push through the Congress next week. . . ."

It was at that point that the President awoke.