

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

Will Henry decide to sue Lyndon LaRouche?

"Dr. Kissinger," the reporter began, "two nights ago Democratic presidential candidate LaRouche appeared on nationwide TV and stated that you are a Soviet agent of influence. Do you intend to sue Mr. LaRouche, and what will be your response to his charges?"

Kissinger dropped that air of professorial arrogance with which he usually fends off critics. Face rigid, hands gripping the podium, he stared at the reporter with a burning, murderous glare, and spoke with an emotional intensity which shocked the assembled press corps:

"Oh, Lyndon LaRouche, I treat him with contempt. He used to be called Lyn Marcus, now Lyndon LaRouche. That's a contraction of 'Leninist' and 'Marxist'. . . . I do not feel I have to respond. These charges are vile. LaRouche and his organization are beneath contempt. . . . I will decide on what I wish to do with him after the primaries. Then I will take the appropriate action. These people are contemptuous [sic]. It is a contemptuous organization!"

When Kissinger finished, there was dead silence in the room, the reporters amazed at Kissinger's unwonted outburst. The press conference broke up soon afterward.

Dr. K. was speaking in San José at a convention of the California Dental Association. The premises were mysteriously plastered with dozens of stickers bearing such slogans as "Kissinger Never Again. A distraught manager was overheard on the telephone: "We've got trouble! The whole area, all the doors, have stickers on them that read something like 'Kissin-

ger gives AIDS to boys.' Get propane or something and get them off fast!"

'Excess of rhetoric' in election campaign?

Too much debate on foreign policy is a dangerous thing in an election year, said Henry in a statement issued two days after Lyndon LaRouche accused him on national television of disarming the United States at the behest of the Soviet Union and the Pugwash Conference One Worldists.

The statement, drafted by the Aspen Institute's Douglass Cater following discussions with Henry in Austin, Texas, was also signed by Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Dean Rusk, William P. Rogers, Cyrus Vance, Edmund Muskie, and Alexander Haig.

"We are entering the season of political contest when the contestants of both parties are sorely tempted to make utterances and urge actions which could do harm to America's standing in the world," the statement says. "While mindful that robust argument has always accompanied the choosing of the U.S. President, we caution that excess of rhetoric can have lasting impact on the conduct of foreign policy, causing risk for this nation which has been called to play the role of leader in the thermonuclear age. We urge candidates of both parties to recognize that we must work together for a foreign policy that best serves our national interest."

Our national interest, Dr. Kissinger, or that of the U.S.S.R.?

U.S. military 'fixated' on Western Europe

Kissinger has reiterated his demand for a U.S. military pullout from Western Europe, in an interview with West Germany's *Stern* magazine dated March 28. "Our military is much too fixated on Europe," he said. "Without any military purpose [sic], you cannot

keep half a million Americans, their families included, in Europe in the long run. I say this as an old Atlanticist."

Criticizing NATO's strategy of using nuclear weapons at an early phase of a war, Kissinger said: "As long as NATO thinks of an early use of atomic weapons, our troops are, in their present strength, misplaced. What's the sense of keeping five divisions there? These are questions many more Americans than now will certainly ask themselves in the coming period."

In a March 5 essay in *Time*, Kissinger had dismissed the possibility of war in Europe as "hypothetical and esoteric," and called for a U.S. troop pullout and a transfer of the top command of NATO to European control. The article created an uproar in Western Europe. Asked about this criticism by *Stern's* reporter, Kissinger replied: "Some years from now everyone will see that I was right. . . . Have you heard any negative word from President Reagan?"

Trilateral Commission meets in Washington

The Trilateral Commission opened a three-day plenary session April 1 in Washington, presided over by Kissinger's piggy-bank, David Rockefeller.

Topics on the agenda at press time include: "Scientific, Commercial and Military Uses of Space: Current Issues and Future Challenges," "Central America," and "Democracy Must Work: A Trilateral Agenda for the Decade."

Among those scheduled to address the meeting were Secretary of State George Shultz, International Monetary Fund Managing Director Jacques de Larosière, Mexican Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog, former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, the chairman of Britain's Social Democratic Party, David Owen, and former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita.