

Get Kissingerites out of the Reagan administration!

by EIR's U.S. intelligence staff

With Election Day past, one of the most critical battles in the history of the American republic remains to be fought out, and will be decided over the next six to eight weeks: the battle over who will shape the policies of the second Reagan administration. Will President Reagan act on the overwhelming mandate which the American population handed him and embark on policies of high-technology-vectored economic growth, predicated on the rapid development of a beam-based defense system for the United States and its Western allies? Or will he be captured lock, stock, and barrel by the Eastern Establishment forces against which he explicitly campaigned in 1976, 1980, and—though much more quietly—again this year?

Although the American people resoundingly voted “no” to those Eastern Establishment forces in 1980, these think-tankers re-emerged nonetheless to carry out a virtual coup within the first Reagan administration, erecting a “palace guard” around the President. The very Establishment policymakers who concocted Walter Mondale’s campaign platform—which was trounced at the polls—are now moving in to “advise” President Reagan!

The only way the President can escape domination by this crowd is to embark immediately on a thorough purge of his administration. The American citizenry must be mobilized to provide the President with the political backup he requires to eliminate from his second term all those individuals associated with the politics and person of Henry Kissinger.

If Reagan does take swift and decisive action to terminate the influence of Kissinger and his collaborators over United States policy, then his presidency—and the nation—will stand at least a fighting chance of reversing the helter-skelter rush into economic depression and military disaster which the oligarchical families behind both Kissinger and Mondale have foisted on the United States. But if the President fails to act decisively and ruthlessly, his re-election will fast become a Pyrrhic victory. Given the slightest leeway, Kissinger and his collaborators will see to it that Reagan’s second administration pursues essentially the same policy agenda that a Mondale administration would have.



If President Reagan is to deliver on the mandate given him in the Nov. 6 election, he will have to purge the Kissinger moles from his administration. Shown are (clockwise from the upper right) Henry Kissinger, Paul Volcker, George Shultz, and Donald Regan.

That agenda, which Kissinger associates George Shultz and Robert McFarlane have been spending the last five months working on, includes the following ingredients:

- First and foremost, concluding a “New Yalta” deal with the Soviet Union. This policy, which originated with the powerful circles around McGeorge Bundy, the “dean” of the Eastern Establishment, would carve up the world into two feudal world empires, one in the East, the other in the West. It calls for the United States to cede Europe and the Middle East to the Soviet sphere of influence, and to eliminate the American beam-weapons program.

- Second, imposing genocidal economic policies throughout the globe. The famine sweeping Africa is merely a portent of things to come as a result of the International Monetary Fund’s conditionalities. Kissinger’s plan—outlined in the report of his Central American Commission—is to open up Third World countries to unrestrained looting, in the name of “free enterprise.”

Although President Reagan is personally behind the Strategic Defense Initiative one hundred percent, and while he has made it clear, most recently in the last televised debate of the campaign, that he is philosophically opposed to Malthusianism, these good intentions will not suffice. To the extent that he permits Kissinger and company even the slightest leverage, Reagan will be forced, bit by bit, to abandon the SDI and all hopes of deterring Soviet plans for world domination, and to accept unconscionable levels of austerity, not only in Africa or Argentina, but here at home.

Reagan’s failure in his first term to reverse America’s economic decline, to increase defense funding above Carter

administration levels, and to aggressively implement his March 23, 1983 “Star Wars” speech, is directly traceable to the influence of the Kissinger faction. The problem is not Henry Kissinger per se. But pathetic, infantile Henry has been designated by the Establishment Brahmins as their front-man, particularly in relation to the Reagan administration. Ending Kissinger’s credibility both at home and abroad will deliver a telling blow to his back-room employers.

To do that, the President must first clean out the State Department, which, true to its century-old tradition, is functioning as the coordinating center for policies inimical to genuine U.S. interests. It is George Shultz and his underlings who have led the fight for “decoupling” from Western Europe and against the SDI. Then the President must turn his attention to the State Department’s collaborators in other departments—Donald Regan at Treasury, John Block and Daniel Amstutz at Agriculture, Fred Iklé at the Defense Department, et al. Finally, he must show the door to the Kissingerians in the White House—James Baker III, Richard Darman, Michael Deaver, and Robert McFarlane. There is one further step: The President must also end the influence which certain key, Kissinger-allied “think-tanks” have over administration policy.

The American people went to the polls Nov. 6 and rejected the zero-growth, “Let’s make a deal with Moscow” mentality which was the battle cry of the Mondale campaign. Yet this is the same outlook held by Kissinger and his friends inside the administration. This report identifies the people, the policies, and the institutions which must be closed down if Reagan is to fulfill the mandate he was given.