

Kissinger tries to stake claim in India

by Linda de Hoyos

For two weeks during the month of January, Henry Kissinger has been touring the capitals of Asia. On this "vacation," as he calls it, Kissinger has met with four heads of states—in India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Singapore—and while in Singapore convened a meeting of various ministers of all the ASEAN countries. Neither they nor he, Kissinger told reporters, were meeting in any official capacity—it was just a gathering of "old friends."

On Jan. 16, Kissinger's travels took him to the Indian subcontinent, where he came with the objective of ruining relations between these countries and the United States, and sabotaging efforts, especially by India, for a new world economic order.

In Pakistan and Nepal, Kissinger was greeted as an old friend. In India, this was hardly possible. Kissinger is known there as "the butcher of Bangladesh and Cambodia," and he has gone on record as hating the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He is also correctly considered the man responsible for the overtly anti-India policy of the United States since 1971, and for the overthrow and murder of Pakistani Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, in retaliation for Bhutto's refusal to halt Pakistan's peaceful nuclear power program.

Nevertheless, in New Delhi, Kissinger was able to meet alone with new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, without the presence of aides. He additionally met with top officials of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. Although Kissinger represented no authority from the Reagan administration, he was, according to political figures in New Delhi, treated as though he did.

As for Kissinger, he bent over backwards to appear as the new-found friend of India. He went so far as to say he had made a mistake in considering Pakistan the key nation to stabilize the subcontinent against the expansionism of the Soviet Union and Moscow's presence in Afghanistan. The way developments are going now, he said, there is no way to stabilize Pakistan.

This confession of past mistakes fooled no one. Political circles in New Delhi instead perceive that Kissinger is looking to propitiate an *actual* new-found openness in the Reagan

White House toward India that had already begun during the prime ministership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In other words, Kissinger is attempting to put himself forward as the key man in a changing relationship.

For Kissinger's British controllers, the intrusion of Fat Henry in the middle of relations between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Reagan is extremely critical. Under the geometry defined by Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and the commitments expressed in his second inaugural speech, the potential is growing that both heads of state could combine, as called for by the Schiller Institute of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, to begin serious negotiations for a new international monetary system for the purposes of global industrialization.

Through his "Kissinger Associates" consulting firm, Henry is the front man for the British and Swiss banks that stand behind the genocidal International Monetary Fund, and who in fact carried out the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. For example, one board member of Kissinger Associates until recently was Lord Peter Carrington, on the board of Barclays and Hambros banks, both of which are closely linked to the André grain cartel, which funds the London-based Sikh terrorist Singh Chauhan.

Kissinger's inside man in India is L. K. Jha, who hosted a dinner for him in New Delhi. Jha is a member of the Brandt Commission, the "soft version" of the debt-for-equity proposals Kissinger peddles. At the Non-Aligned Movement Summit in March 1983, Jha went to great pains at a press conference to declare that any proposals for monetary reorganization put forward by India would be "within the existing structural framework, within the World Bank, and so on." The developing countries do not plan any "encroachments on the autonomy of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund," he said.

Jha, scraping his nose on the floor before his masters, protested that the purpose of Mrs. Gandhi's proposed international monetary conference was only to "advise" the IMF on how best to reform the monetary system, but the IMF—not sovereign governments—would have the final say. Jha's remarks were corrected by other members of the Indian delegation, who reaffirmed their government's commitment to a new world economic order—free of the IMF.

The favored recipe for the type of "reform" Jha is pushing is the Harold Lever Plan, which is being promoted by Kissinger Associate Lord Eric Roll of Ipsden, along with the London merchant bank S. G. Warburg.

Even though Kissinger had thrown Pakistan overboard in New Delhi, in Islamabad, he was awarded the second highest award granted to a civilian—for being "a light to the nation's leadership." Publicly, Kissinger limited his remarks to stating his interest in aiding Afghan rebels fight the Soviet Union.

In Nepal, Kissinger declared that under no circumstances should the United States negotiate a deal with the Soviet Union that might undermine China—a statement widely publicized throughout Asia. Then he went off to visit his relatives at the Nepal Wildlife Park.