

## Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

### Emissary for a 'New Yalta'

For Henry Kissinger, 1985 was a year of world travels on behalf of the "New Yalta" deal between the Soviet Union and the Western oligarchy, and a year of unrestrained thuggery against American allies worldwide.

Given President Reagan's commitment to the Strategic Defense Initiative, Kissinger abandoned his own opposition to the SDI, delphically seeking instead to turn the space defense program into a bargaining chip in arms negotiations, while keeping intact the insane strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction which the SDI was specifically intended to overturn. "I would favor building the SDI into arms-control proposals now," he told West Germany's *Stern* magazine, in an interview published in June. His Sept. 8-9 syndicated column outlined a strategy for the Geneva arms talks—to "negotiate the scope and nature of strategic defense simultaneously and in relation to agreed levels of offensive forces."

Naturally, Henry was the first to try to convince President Reagan that Mikhail Gorbachov's accession to the Kremlin's top post in March meant a new opportunity for the New Yalta forces. On the March 14 CBS Morning News, Kissinger called Gorbachov's rise a potential "dramatic breakthrough" and a "moment of opportunity." In a speech in the Hague

on May 25, he called for drawing up "a code of conduct to guide East-West relations," hailing the "new leader in Moscow and fresh faces in the Politburo" as enhancing the chances for this.

These were the messages that the treacherous Kissinger took in his numerous visits to Western Europe. He described his view of European participation in the SDI, at an April 12 conference on arms control at Emory University in Atlanta: "Whether or not the Europeans participate seems to me to be entirely a European decision; it is not something on which we should expend a huge amount of energy."

On Aug. 2, Kissinger met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn, and the two waxed eloquent about what Genscher called the Soviet desires for a "new détente." Later Kissinger shuttled to Venice, giving a speech at the Banco Nazionale di Lavoro on "Italy and the SDI," in which he put himself forward as the Washington "insider" who can broker deals to bring Italy into the SDI—on his terms.

Kissinger's Middle East diplomacy was an extension of this strategic perspective, as he shaped the State Department's policy of courting Moscow's principal client states—Syria and Libya—while shooting American allies in the back. On Feb. 23, Dr. Kissinger delivered the keynote address to the Moroccan-American Foundation in Rabat. A member of the foundation reported to *EIR* that Kissinger was privately encouraging Morocco's King Hassan to make deals with Libyan dictator.

The content of Kissinger's plan for the Middle East? Look at Lebanon, which Dr. K. slated for demolition and partition back in 1972. Now in 1985 Kissinger proclaims, in a speech in New York on June 3, that "Lebanon

does not have what it takes to be a nation. Lebanon has not been an integral state for 2,000 years, or, at least, since the Crusades."

### A global assault against U.S. allies

Kissinger's thuggery against one-time friends of the United States is most dramatically seen in the case of Thailand, which he visited at least twice in 1985, to counter nationalist and pro-development factions, such as that of former prime minister Gen. Kriangsak Chamonon, who is now undergoing a hoked-up trial for treason in the Sept. 9 attempted coup d'état. During a luncheon in New York in October, Kissinger reportedly told Prime Minister Prem Tinsulamongkorn, "Kriangsak is dangerous and should be eliminated."

For those who remember Kissinger's threats to Pakistan's Ali Bhutto before the latter's execution in 1977, the message was clear. Recall too what Kissinger said just after the Oct. 31, 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi: On NBC's "Nightline" program, he announced that he had always disliked Mrs. Gandhi for her "moralistic attitude."

While brandishing these threats, Kissinger simultaneously put himself forward as the author of a "solution" to the Third World debt problem. A \$1-million-a-year adviser to Chase Manhattan Bank, Dr. K. sought to head off an Ibero-American debt moratorium by demanding that big debtor countries such as Mexico and Brazil put their equity in hock to the banks, in lieu of debt-service payments, while intensifying the austerity conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund. This plan was spelled out in a June syndicated column, "A Plan of Help, Hope for this Hemisphere."