

Bush ambassadorial appointments target allies Turkey and South Korea

by Joseph Brewda

Now that President George Bush has proclaimed the end of the "cold war" and the beginning of a "new era" in international relations, in a speech at Texas A&M University on May 12, nervous U.S. allies might wonder what such euphoric talk means for them. That Washington, London, and Moscow have been attempting to reach a "new understanding," has been clear ever since the 1986 Reykjavik summit. The December 1987 INF treaty, which removed intermediate-range missiles from Western Europe, thereby putting Western Europe at Russia's mercy, shows how far the deal has already progressed.

The nomination of former Bush national security aide Donald Gregg to the post of ambassador to South Korea, and former State Department intelligence chief Morton Abramowitz as ambassador to Turkey, must be seen as steps toward the implementation of this new policy. The new ambassador to West Germany, **Vernon Walters**, has already boasted that he is intent on neutralizing all of continental Europe.

Why are these diplomatic appointments so important for the overall "New Yalta" policy?

West Germany, Turkey, and South Korea all border the Soviet empire. It is here that the "empires" of East and West collide. Consequently, all three states have been vital to the policy of containment of the Soviet Union, which governed the postwar strategy of the United States and its allies. Now that the cold war is declared to be over, these heavily militarized states must be fundamentally transformed, if the New Yalta is to succeed. Walters, Abramowitz, and Gregg have been chosen precisely because they are so well suited to destabilize their respective targets.

They will be aided in this task by other key State Department figures, notably **James Lilly**, the career CIA official now posted as ambassador to Beijing; and **Michael Armacost**, the ambassador to Tokyo. The entire group will be directed by Deputy Secretary of State **Lawrence Eagleburger** and National Security Adviser **Brent Scowcroft**, both business partners and lackeys of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

What Bush policy is toward West Germany has become fairly clear: to bring down the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, possibly as early as this summer. It is not entirely clear what coalition and what personalities the U.S.

regime will support as a replacement. Whatever the sorting out in this matter, the Bush administration will only support coalitions and politicians committed to the New Yalta deal. U.S. troops will be pulled out of West Germany; NATO will become a mere political unit, deprived of military effectiveness; and the economic power of Germany will be handed over to Moscow to build up its war machine.

Here we consider the two other points where the empires collide: Turkey and South Korea. Both are also targeted for destabilization.

Turkey and the Russian gameplan

The strategic importance of Turkey to the NATO alliance is apparent from examining a map. If Turkey were undermined, the Soviet Navy could enter the Mediterranean Sea in full force, thereby enveloping the European peninsula. All of the Middle East would fall under Soviet domination; oil supplies could be interdicted. The Soviets would also be situated to dominate Western Asia and the Indian Ocean, especially since the Iranian regime has now struck a strategic deal with Moscow.

Russia has been intent on controlling Turkey for centuries, precisely out of such considerations; hence, any rational NATO policy is premised on a strong Turkey. Bush's nomination of **Morton A. Abramowitz** as ambassador to Turkey has consequently provoked concern in many capitals.

As a Carter administration Defense Department official, Abramowitz authored the policy of pulling U.S. ground troops out of South Korea. That notorious doctrine of "disengagement" has now been publicly embraced by Donald Gregg. As ambassador to Thailand from 1978-81, Abramowitz oversaw the 1980 collapse of the government of Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan. Like his Korean policy, the fall of that Thai government was designed to aid Beijing. Abramowitz's role in that affair was so notorious that the Indonesian government took the unusual step of rejecting Abramowitz as the proposed U.S. ambassador to Indonesia in 1982.

Then, after failing to place him as ambassador to the Philippines due to strong congressional resistance, Abramowitz was appointed to be the U.S. representative to the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks in Vienna. In 1985, the Bush-Reagan administration made Abramowitz the assistant secretary of state in charge of Intelli-

gence and Research. In that capacity, Abramowitz played a major role in overthrowing the Marcos government of the Philippines, and preparing now ongoing operations against Gen. Manuel Noriega of Panama.

As the chief of State Department intelligence, Abramowitz was naturally up to his neck in supplying arms to Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran. The State Department fostering of Muslim fundamentalism was designed to smash modernizing nation-states such as the Shah's Iran. Now, Turkey is on the list.

The demands which Abramowitz will bring to the government of Prime Minister Turgut Özal in Ankara have now been made public.

On July 25, 1988, the so-called American Friends of Turkey (AFT) held a closed-door meeting in Washington entitled "The United States-Turkey Relationship: Agenda for the 1990s." While the AFT is described as a lobby for Turkish interests in the United States, it works closely with the U.S. State Department, Pentagon, and U.S. intelligence agencies. A copy of the AFT confidential report was released to the Turkish government. The AFT also leaked copies of its demands to the Turkish press.

The most important formulations of the report are those of **George S. Harris**, the chairman of the AFT task force on "political aspects of U.S.-Turkish relations." Harris currently directs the Near East and South Asian division of State Department intelligence, and is a top Abramowitz deputy. His remarks represent official U.S. government policy.

Harris demands that the Özal government "place less emphasis in Turkey's agenda for the 1990s on the Soviet threat and more on relations with the Soviet Union." He ridicules Turkey for having a "hairshirt mentality." Implicitly referencing the U.S.-Soviet deal, he gloats, "The Turkish argument that emphasizes geostrategic location and its value to NATO has become a less useful selling point in Turkey's relations with the U.S."

Similarly, former U.S. Attorney General **Elliot Richardson** makes U.S. policy brutally clear in his conclusion of the AFT report: "Gorbachov has embarked on an ambitious program of internal reform. . . . His aim is to reduce both risks of conflict and the cost of Soviet engagement. This kind of realism calls for comparable realism on our side through step-by-step moves that reduce the risk of war." Then, the kicker: "All these considerations apply to the U.S. relationship with Turkey and to Turkey's relations with Western Europe. Turkey and the U.S. should be able to look confidentially toward a lessening of tensions with the U.S.S.R."

The report also calls for demilitarizing Cyprus. It claims that since it is widely perceived that Turkey has a "human rights problem," Turkey must be "sensitive" to the issue. In fact, the perception that Turkey has a human rights problem is fueled by the CIA's National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and other agencies intent on destabilizing that state. AFT conduits NED funds to the Turkish press specifically for this purpose. Any Turkish nationalist would violently

object to such AFT formulations. Reportedly, it was precisely to fuel such a reaction, that AFT vice president **Daniel O. Newberry**, until recently the U.S. consul general in Istanbul, leaked the secret report. Such reactions provide the Bush administration the pretext for further lessening of its commitment to that embattled state of Turkey.

Naturally, mere lip-service is given to the issue of Turkish economic development. Nothing is said about the International Monetary Fund, which is currently attempting to de-

The new ambassadorial appointments, Vernon Walters, Morton Abramowitz, and Donald Gregg, were chosen precisely because they are so well suited to destabilize their respective targets. That, after all, is the intention of the "New Yalta" strategic gameplan.

stabilize Turkey through its outrageous economic demands. If the IMF demands for deindustrialization and cancellation of vital infrastructure projects are accepted, Turkey will be destroyed.

U.S. policy can also be traced out by following the itinerary of AFT activist **Paul Henze** on his numerous trips to the eastern provinces of Turkey, where the Kurdish insurgency is based. Henze is the former CIA station chief in Ankara. His AFT associate, **Heath Lowery**, is reportedly the former CIA section chief in Istanbul. Meanwhile, Kurdish insurgent leader al Talbani and his representatives have traveled on pilgrimages to Washington to seek upgraded support for their anti-Turkish operations. Al Talbani is a CIA asset who is also close to the Iranian secret police.

Another Friends of Turkey operative is **Richard Perle**, an important Abramowitz crony, who recently secured a \$850,000 yearly contract with the Turkish government to lobby on behalf of Turkish interests in the United States. Perle was the Reagan-Bush administration official who authored the INF agreement. He is the protégé of Albert Wohlstetter, who authored the Reagan-Bush administration "Discriminative Deterrence" report that called for the U.S. to lift the nuclear umbrella from Western Europe and Asia.

Reduce troops in Korea

Speaking at his Senate Foreign Relation committee nom-

ination hearings on May 12, proposed U.S. Ambassador to South Korea **Donald Gregg** endorsed the Abramowitz policy of pulling U.S. ground troops out of Korea. "I think we are at the point where we can begin to think about sitting down with the Koreans and negotiating, in a truly consultative way, eventual reduction of our troops," he stated. In those same hearings, Gregg also reported that he would work to ensure "fair access" to Korean markets, part of a policy of U.S. trade war against all of its Asian allies.

As we go to press, it is far from certain that Gregg's nomination will ultimately be accepted by the Senate. At his hearings, Gregg continued to generate controversy through his blatant lying about his own role, and that of then-Vice President George Bush, in the Iran-Contra affair. As Bush's national security adviser, Gregg was central to arming Iran and the Contras.

Like Abramowitz and Vernon Walters, Gregg is no diplomat. He is a career CIA official and coup-plotter. Gregg is the case-officer for the so-called South Korean student movement, which has violently demanded the unification of South Korea and North Korea. Gregg intends to use this movement to force the South Korean government into compliance with Bush's demands. Some indication of U.S. policy is provided by a 1987 report of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, which formally called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Republic of Korea. U.S. administration policy is really not that different from that of the students.

That Gregg has sponsored South Korea's radicals first became publicly known in the early 1970s, when he was the CIA station chief in Seoul. When radical leader Kim Dae Jung was kidnaped from Japan by Korean security officials, Gregg dispatched a U.S. military team to prevent his asset from being executed on the high seas. Surprisingly enough, a recent confidential letter from Kim to Gregg was released at the confirmation hearings. In the letter, the pro-North Korean insurgent tells the CIA agent, "I am deeply indebted to you for saving my life in 1973 and 1980, and I am looking forward to working with you in our common task of realizing true democracy in this country."

This has not been the only time that Gregg has aided anti-American radicals.

As the CIA representative on the Carter National Security Council, with oversight over covert operations, Gregg played a major role in the consolidation of Ayatollah Khomeini's rule in Iran. As Vice President Bush's national security adviser beginning in 1982, Gregg was instrumental in the overthrowing the Philippines government of Ferdinand Marcos, together with Abramowitz. He helped install Raoul Manglapus as the foreign minister of the Corazon Aquino government, which replaced Marcos following the coup. Manglapus is an advocate of throwing the U.S. bases out of the Philippines, and a longtime associate of Kim Dae Jung at the Washington, D.C.-based International Center for Development Policy, chaired by former ambassador Robert White.

The withdrawal of the U.S. military presence from the Philippines and the destabilization and withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from the Korean peninsula are key features of the Bush-endorsed "New Yalta" deal.

A National Council of Churches offensive

Korean dissident leader Rev. Moon Ik Hwan recently traveled to North Korea, where he met with North Korean dictator Kim Il Sung. As if to underscore the Bush administration's hostile intent toward its erstwhile ally, the illegal trip was financed by U.S. government agent Kim Dae Jung, according to his own admissions.

The meeting was the first time that Kim Il Sung has officially met with a South Korean since 1972. At the March 28 meeting, Reverend Moon addressed Kim as "respectable chairman," and referred to the South as being run by "dictatorial forces." Their discussion was devoted to planning the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

As Moon put it, "When I met Kim Il Sung, I said, let us not allow Korea to be divided for 50 years, it is a disgrace. He clasped my hand and said, that is good. We must work together." Moon reported that he supported Kim Il Sung's proposed confederation, under which the two states would supposedly retain their own ideological systems. The official North Korean media praised the talks as "overflowing with compatriotic sentiments."

Reverend Moon, like Kim Dae Jung, is a U.S.-trained radical. He is one of several Korean dissident leaders run by the U.S. National Council of Churches (NCC), which has served as a cover for intelligence operations since at least the days of CIA director Allen Dulles. There is not one important South Korean radical leader now pushing reunification who was not trained in the United States.

Shortly after the Moon trip, the NCC sponsored a closed-door conference of a delegation of North Korean officials with South Korean insurgents in the United States, not far from CIA headquarters. Naturally, every South Korean effort to suppress these insurgents is denounced as a "human rights violation" by the U.S. media otherwise so intent on depicting Korea and Japan as the new "yellow peril."

Whatever ultimately happens to Gregg, the U.S. moves against the government of South Korea will pick up steam. **James Lilly**, the new ambassador to Beijing, will shortly call for a new round of meetings between U.S. and North Korean government officials which began covertly last December. The purpose of these meetings is to "normalize relations." The North Korean ambassador to Beijing, Chu Chang-jun, held a rare press conference open to Western journalists on March 29, to praise the Lilly discussions and report, "We hope to continue them." Prior to his appointment, Lilly had been until recently the U.S. ambassador to Seoul. There, he fostered South Korean radical movements. Lilly is a longtime Bush CIA crony, like Gregg, and can speak directly for the President.