

Editorial

It's Kissinger who's dangerous

On Aug. 14, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger attacked President Clinton in his internationally syndicated column. The title of his column was: "A Special Role for Germany Is Dangerous." His complaint: Clinton is strengthening the collaboration between Germany and the United States; moreover, the President is threatening the "special relationship" between the United States and Great Britain. Such *heresy* is not to be tolerated, was Kissinger's message.

Not only that. In his recent visit to Germany, Clinton rejected the axiomatic assumption of British policy: maintenance of a "balance of power." As a self-proclaimed spokesman for the British ruling establishment, Kissinger found intolerable the President's endorsement of a leading role for Germany in the agro-industrial development of Russia and of the nations of the former Soviet Union. Even more intolerable was France and Germany's adoption of Lyndon LaRouche's conception of the Productive Triangle—albeit in the form of a white paper issued by outgoing European Commission President Jacques Delors.

"The novel aspect of Clinton's European policy," wrote Kissinger, the pompously dishonest pundit, "is that it seeks to build the Atlantic area from East to West, reversing the architecture of the postwar period. But making Russia the hinge of U.S. Atlantic policy places an exorbitant strain on one of the most brittle nations. And it lures the United States into assigning a role to Germany that its leaders have not requested, its circumstances do not favor, and that unnecessarily wounds Great Britain and France. . . .

"Nothing illustrates better the lack of historical perspective plaguing current foreign policy. Even to hint at a solitary and preeminent role for a country whose disasters have been caused by its inability to manage a purely national policy in the center of the continent is as disquieting to Germany's neighbors as it is to the architects of German postwar policy.

"It is not without significance that, in responding

to the President, Chancellor Helmut Kohl specifically invoked the legacy of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer—to seek a major German role not on a purely national basis but as an integral part of the Atlantic Alliance and of the European Union. The impact of a so-called 'singular' German-American relationship on the rest of Europe will be to foster separation of western Europe from the United States, widespread fear in eastern Europe and the isolation of Germany within Europe."

In his recent book *Diplomacy*, Kissinger attacked a similar apostasy by another American President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Kissinger excoriated Roosevelt for rejecting policies which would even imply "the reestablishment of the balance of power, which he in fact wanted to destroy."

In contrast, Kissinger admiringly cites a statement made by then Sen. Harry Truman, on the occasion of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. In 1941, Truman recommended that the United States encourage the two countries to fight each other to the death. To that end, Truman said: "If we see that Germany is winning, we ought to help Russia; and if Russia is winning, we ought to help Germany, and that way let them kill as many as possible, although I don't want to see Hitler victorious under any circumstances."

Whether or not Truman understood it at the time, this had been the linchpin of British policy all along, as the British establishment forced Hitler down the throats of the German people. It was not Hitler or Stalin whom the British opposed, but the nations of Germany and Russia, which they wished to destroy.

The British intention, then and now, is to maintain their political supremacy by cleverly playing nations against each other. And in order to do so, they must have operatives like the evil Henry Kissinger in positions of influence in U.S. government. Neither they—nor their toadies like Kissinger—will tolerate a President like Bill Clinton, who might just realize Roosevelt's aim to see the age of imperialism ended.