

Dr. Kissinger's global appeasement game

by Nora Hamerman

As Henry Kissinger swept through Central America at the head of a nine-member delegation of his bipartisan Commission, leaving the region literally in flames, the evidence is mounting that Kissinger has locked the Reagan administration into a global appeasement deal with a Kremlin leadership bent on world domination.

Reality has thus made a foul joke out of Kissinger's sanctimonious pledge, offered in Panama on Oct. 10 to Panama's President Ricardo de la Espriella, that his commission would "respect the sovereignty of the countries" in the region; it also shows the ironic truth behind his declaration, on the same occasion, that he "doesn't want a program manufactured in the United States."

Kissinger is also up to his thick neck in the string of catastrophes known as U.S. Asia policy, and may go along on what is left of President Reagan's Asian tour. Meanwhile, the Soviets are on an anti-West rampage, reflected in their rejection of even the most abject Western arms-control offers, and bloodcurdling calls in their press to mobilize "everything for the front" against Reagan (see article, page 47).

The terms of appeasement of Moscow are that the United States is to relinquish its power and influence in Asia from the Middle East to the Pacific Basin to the U.S.S.R. and communist China, including total abandonment of the principle of defending existing nation-states. In return, Yuri Andropov will allow the United States a free hand to rule over the charred ruins of Ibero-America.

As the Kissinger Central America tour drew to a close, the United States was heading toward confrontation with its

closest Ibero-American neighbor and vital ally, the Republic of Mexico, after U.S.-backed "contra" forces in Central America moved to make good their threats to sabotage Mexican oil shipments to Nicaragua. That coincides with a total U.S. default on President Reagan's commitment to defend Lebanon against partition—the U.S. Special Envoy to the Mideast, Kissinger protégé Robert McFarlane, has endorsed the establishment of a separate administration by Druze leader Walid Jumblatt: the rapid pace of a Soviet-sponsored campaign to dismember Pakistan, the first step to chopping the Indian subcontinent into a patchwork of warring mini-states.

Central America after Kissinger

On Oct. 8 the FDN—a group of the former Nicaraguan national guardsmen employed by the late dictator Anastasio Somoza, now deployed by the United States from Honduras to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinista regime—announced that it had mined Puerto Sandino to make good on its previous threats "to sink Mexican tankers" delivering oil to Nicaragua. Former Mexican President Luis Echeverría observed that the State Department rebels had neither the know-how nor the means, "to sabotage those ships." Instead, he said responsibility lies with "those who are financing and arming" them.

Echeverría was alone among leading political figures in the region to have the courage to say out loud what everyone knows: Kissinger takes pride in his reputation for "undermining democratic governments," Echeverría declared Oct. 9. The future of the region, he stressed, lies with the Contadora group, the joint peace initiatives taken by Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela—not with the Kissinger commission.

On Oct. 11, the FDN blew up Nicaragua's oil tanks in the Pacific port of Puerto Corinto; the fires took two days to quench, and left the country only one fuel depot. That same day, Kissinger met for 50 minutes with Robelo, one of the leaders of the "contra" forces allied to the FDN based in Costa Rica. When Robelo briefed the press on his discussion with Kissinger, he took pains to attack Mexico "for avoiding the issue of totalitarianism in Nicaragua," and tried to split the Contadora powers by praising Venezuela, which has been tougher on Nicaragua, for "being interested in real democracy."

The attempts to keep Mexico from supplying oil to Nicaragua—including threats made by the IMF a few weeks ago to cut off Mexico's access to outside financing unless it halted the oil shipments—are part of Kissinger's effort to isolate Nicaragua physically and economically from the West. This Cuban-style blockade would push Nicaragua further into oil dependency on and an overall alliance with the psychotic Qaddafi of Libya, a joint asset of the Soviet Union and the Nazi International.

An unnamed "high-ranking U.S. official" said Oct. 10 that Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras will set up joint patrols off the Nicaraguan coasts, ostensibly to interdict the flow of arms to guerrillas in El Salvador. The patrols would be the first step in the effort to re-establish the Central American Defense Council (Condeca) after 14 years of inactivity (see *EIR*, Oct. 18). A top priority of the Condeca revival, the official said, is to enlist Panama, which has so far managed to stay out of the strife, as an active combatant against Nicaragua.

The real target of Condeca, though, is Mexico. Former President Richard Nixon, brought in by Kissinger to testify before his commission last month, and invited by Henry to Guatemala, predicted in an Oct. 13 commentary on Central America in the Mexican daily *Excelsior* that if Nicaragua stays in the hands of the communists, then eventually "the great enchilada [sic] of the Soviets: Mexico" will fall. "I love the Mexican people. But as a nation, Mexico is dangerously unstable. It is an excellent candidate for communist subversion," Nixon continued, citing "corruption and myopic economic policy." *The Daily Telegraph* of London, in a column Oct. 12, argued that Britain must view backing an anti-communist crusade in Central America as an extension of its NATO responsibilities, and warns that Mexico could go communist, "given the glaring inequalities and unprecedented decline of confidence in the regime."

Handing over Asia

Not only is the Kissingerian chorus that "Mexico is going communist" a dangerous lie intended to turn Mexico into an Iran on America's southern flank, but this lie is also a smoke-screen to hide the fact that as Kissinger's fist closes over U.S. foreign policy, the Soviet Union is being given free rein to unleash operations against the United States in Africa and

Eurasia.

The bombing massacre Oct. 9 which killed four South Korean cabinet ministers and 15 others during a state visit to Burma has kicked off new destabilizations in Asia. Although the perpetrator of the highly professional hit has yet to be identified, an evaluation of "who benefits" points at Kissinger and his allies in the Soviet Union, China, and the Swiss-based Nazi International.

The murder of the South Korean cabinet members, in particular Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk, abruptly halted a big South Korean initiative for economic cooperation and coordination with India and the ASEAN countries. The six-nation tour, led by South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan, had been planned with India during the Foreign Minister's recent visit in New York City. Lee Bum Suk, a former ambassador to India, had been working closely with Indian Foreign Minister Rao.

Cooperation between South Korea, Japan, ASEAN, and India is indispensable to stability in the Pacific Basin region. Such stability demands the strengthening of existing nation-states through technology transfer from the industrialized countries, including the United States, and cooperation in massive infrastructural projects which would rapidly increase the productivity of agriculture and transport. A proposal for such Pacific Basin development was presented by *EIR* founder and Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on Sept. 15 in Washington, D.C.; the proposal was intended to shape the agenda of President Reagan's fall Asia tour, which at that time included Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, and Japan.

Thanks to the intervention of Kissinger and his allies, however, the Reagan trip is now in shambles. The murder of the South Korean officials promises to heighten the tension between that nation and North Korea, which President Hwan has blamed for the attack. South Korean and American troops in Korea went on alert, and the situation may endanger President Reagan's trip to Korea, scheduled for late November.

Security at the site of the bombing, a memorial to World War II veterans in the capital city Rangoon, had been extremely tight. Since the Koreans were already on high alert, it seems unlikely that North Koreans could have penetrated their screen. Intelligence sources in India point to contamination of the Burmese authorities, as well as a superpower umbrella, as prerequisites for the hit's success.

Soviet news reports of the incident showed the same cynical glee as earlier Soviet reportage on the KAL massacre. In a Korean-language broadcast Oct. 10, Radio Moscow charged that South Korea "can exploit the Rangoon incident to intensify suppression in South Korea and aggravate the tension in this region."

New arc of crisis

The second dramatic development in Asia has been the targeting of the Philippines through the set-up assassination

of Benigno Aquino, the cancellation of Reagan's trip, and the relentless pressures of the IMF. Kissinger circles in the State Department are cooperating with the opposition to President Marcos, and with the forces pushing for the Fund's totalitarian austerity measures. It is clear from the continuation of "business" unrest that the IMF, which forced a 21 percent devaluation of the Philippines currency in early October, is working to create the conditions for more upheaval.

As for the Soviet dimension, guerrillas in the Moro Liberation Movement, a Qaddafi-linked Muslim group, declared a state of war against Marcos the weekend of Oct. 9. The activation of their 10,000 rebels to achieve "independence" for the island of Mindinao will probably dovetail with the offensive of the official Communist Party-related opposition; it parallels collaboration of Soviet and Nazi International "separatists" throughout Asia. This alliance is already on the march in the Indian subcontinent, where Nazi International agents in the Khalistan Liberation Movement, Baluchistan, Assam, and the Sind are working with the Soviet "liberationists" to tear India and Pakistan apart—with the full complicity of the Kissinger-Shultz State Department, as shown by the disgusting antics of U.S. Ambassador Barnes last summer.

Enter Dr. Kissinger

Kissinger does not intend to leave it to anyone else to take the reins in this area of intensifying conflict.

On Oct. 31 Kissinger plans to be in Djakarta, Indonesia together with State Department Global 2000 advocates who are collaborating with the IMF to shut down the most enterprising economies left in the world. Kissinger's trip to Indonesia follows a visit to Hong Kong, where he will keynote a two-day conference on "Political and Economic Development in Asia in the 1980s." His record on development is shown in his attacks on industrialization in Mexico, Iran, and every other nation he has shown concern in.

In addition, rumors abound that Kissinger will accompany President Reagan to China next spring. The architect of the China Card would move to sell Reagan on the line that the United States could use China against the Soviet Union—a move not only useless militarily, but based on the delusion of Chinese loyalty to the West.

In Japan, the Kissinger-contrived Lockheed scandal has finally succeeded in its purpose of bringing down Prime Minister Nakasone's political ally, Kakuei Tanaka. Tanaka was found guilty Oct. 12, and is under heavy pressure to resign his seat in parliament. Combined with the State Department policy of demanding destruction of the Japanese industrial policy, this move could shake the bastion of stability in all Asia. Kissinger reportedly will stop in Japan after visiting Hong Kong.

What will happen as control of the already weak U.S. presence in Asia is turned over to the "economic diplomacy" of Henry Kissinger? Torn apart by separatism and IMF dictates, the area will move even more rapidly into the orbit of the Soviet Union.

The New York Times lies

The real authorship of a front-page Oct. 7 *New York Times* article containing a special type of disinformation respecting matters inside U.S. government intelligence agencies originated within the Soviet government, it was charged on Oct. 11 by *EIR* Editor-in-Chief Criton Zoakos. The charge pertained to a *New York Times* article by reporter David Shribman titled "U.S. Experts Say Soviet Didn't See Jet Was Civilian."

"Though the *Times* has in the past assisted in dissemination of Soviet-authored disinformation campaigns," Mr. Zoakos said, "Mr. Shribman's particular item is made of quite a different cloth from any past *Times* collaboration, documented or otherwise, with Soviet authorities. At issue right now is the Soviets' and Henry Kissinger's drive to cause the United States to unilaterally disarm itself of its remaining strategic defenses."

"True, Mr. Shribman cites as his source certain 'U.S. intelligence experts,' and proceeds to air these fellows' insinuations. In my capacity as intelligence director of the *EIR*, I find myself obliged to point out to the *New York Times* that it is their duty to order Mr. Shribman to publicly reveal his sources in this matter," Mr. Zoakos said.

"This obligation of the *New York Times*," he continued, "flows out of the following considerations: Shribman's article claims that his informants told him that 'most American intelligence specialists' now believe that the Soviet pilots did not know, on Sept. 1, that they were shooting a commercial airliner when they shot down the KAL 7 flight.

"This claim is patently false. There exists no such change of mind in the official U.S. government intelligence services and functions. To this day, the intelligence agencies of the government view the KAL incident in precisely the manner described by President Reagan on national television and subsequently reiterated in breathtaking detail by Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick at the U.N. Security Council.

"Merely those Japanese-supplied tapes on which the President and Mme. Kirkpatrick based their presentations established permanently and incontrovertibly the fact that the Soviet pilots knew they were shooting down a civilian airliner. No future evidence can possibly reverse this judgment