

Kissinger's friends wreak havoc in Washington

by Nancy Spannaus

Henry Kissinger, the man Moscow has counted on most to undermine the defenses of the United States, was not personally active in Washington, D.C. the week of June 18, but everywhere you looked, you could see the damage caused by his friends. In fact, it is only thanks to the cumulative effect of the series of television interventions by Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. that U.S. Senators who work with Kissinger and the KGB did not succeed in further gutting the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, or passing a proposal to massively cut U.S. troops in Europe.

Dominating the final week of debate over the Defense Authorization Bill in the U.S. Senate, was the "Nunn amendment," a Kissingerian proposal to withdraw 90,000 U.S. troops from Europe by 1990 unless the Europeans increased their defense spending more rapidly. Nunn's cosponsor, William Roth of Delaware, actually re-inserted excerpts from Kissinger's March 5 *Time* magazine piece on decoupling into the *Congressional Record*.

Although they had failed to pass a further reduction in the budget for the Strategic Defense Initiative the previous week, the Kissingerian crowd did not stop moving on that front either. On June 19, the "National Campaign to Save the ABM Treaty" announced a campaign to defeat the development of beam-weapons systems, including "prevent[ing] any [scientific or technological] discovery which will endanger the ABM

In addition the Senate voted up "sense of the Senate" resolutions for the President to submit two languishing arms-control treaties to them for ratification, and that he resume efforts to ban "all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time." While these treaties, the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosion Treaty, will have no immediate effect, they are helpful in stiffening Moscow's dangerous resistance to negotiating on the only terms

that could bring world peace—the joint development of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Nunn's 'test for Europe'

Nothing made the Anglo-Soviet lobby happier than the Senate fight over the Nunn-Roth amendment, one of the centerpieces of the Kissingerian deal with the Soviets to pull U.S. troops out of Europe.

The Nunn-Roth proposal mandated the withdrawal of 90,000 U.S. troops by 1990, should Europe fail to comply with a series of spurious demands for spending increases for the so-called "conventional defense" of Europe. This proposal precisely mirrors that of Kissinger and Irving Kristol—both of whom argue that Europe is indefensible in a nuclear war, and thus have written off Europe as part of U.S. strategic interests. Passage would have resulted in advancing the self-fulfilling prophecy of the Kissingerians: having kicked the Europeans in the teeth, the Kissinger crowd would then have remarked how ungrateful Europe is for U.S. attentions.

On June 20, after a strong mobilization by the White House to corral as many Republicans as possible, the Senate defeated the Nunn bill by 55-41. But it then proceeded to vote up a substitute resolution by Sen. William Cohen of Maine, who declared that he was substantially in agreement with Nunn, but disagreed on its tactical approach. The Cohen resolution, passed with a vote of 94-3, specifies that the United States should freeze troops levels at 326,414 after 1985, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that NATO allies are making the necessary military improvements.

The debate on both resolutions reflected the alarming progress which the neo-isolationist friends of the KGB have made since the *Time* magazine article of March 5. Petty complaints about budgetary matters dominated the discourse,

as Senators totally incognizant of U. S. dependence on Europe for strategic defense babbled on.

Within days of the vote the Kissingerian columnists had begun to use this new grist for their mill. Most effusive in praise for Nunn was *Washington Post* columnist Stephen S. Rosenfeld, who, in a column entitled "Putting the Test to Europe," described the Nunn proposal as "the foreign policy event of the decade." Attacking Europe as "schizophrenic" and "fluttering," Rosenfeld writes: "Nunn's contribution to this confused scene is to provide a place where this latter-day Archimedes can stand while he moves an awfully important piece of the Atlantic world."

Rosenfeld was speaking for the entire faction of Aspen Institute decouplers, the crew that now has one of its primary spokesmen, Lord Peter Carrington, firmly ensconced as head of NATO. A British source close to Carrington put it this way: "Nunn has raised the right issue at the right time. We are in the midst of a global diplomatic revolution, a global shift in power that is the biggest shift in power relations since World War II. . . . Because of the massive American commitment to anti-ballistic missile system defenses, the issue has been joined: Europe must decide what it wants to do. What I foresee is that within five years, NATO will no longer exist. Continental Europe will become an armed neutralist camp, and, for balance-of-power reasons, we in the United Kingdom, will form an Anglo-Soviet Alliance. . . ."

This defeatist view is more blunt than Kissinger's, but it is a precise reflection of the direction Kissinger, Carrington, and the Aspen crowd have been talking about for two years now. The perspective is to have the United States "turn to the Pacific," and "become a seapower," thus de facto abandoning its logistical and political base to be a superpower! It is such strategic catastrophe, not just the question of pennies for guns, which is at stake in the Nunn debate.

Saving mutual suicide

As some members of the Reagan administration understand, the actual means for saving the Atlantic Alliance lies with the expansion of the Strategic Defense Initiative into a cooperative venture between Europe, the United States, and Japan. President Reagan has so far been able to preserve the SDI program, and he has deployed the head of the program, Gen. James Abrahamson, on an admirable speaking tour to explain and build support for the program. Once the program is appropriately off the ground, proposals like that of Senator Nunn and Trilateral Commission member Roth can be ruled out.

Hence the attention of the KGB-Kissinger crew, to make sure that that never happens.

On June 19 a new blue-ribbon committee was set up for this purpose, one intended to be so prestigious that its members include both Mr. Soviet Handler W. Averell Harriman, and Mr. Eastern Establishment McGeorge Bundy among its bevy of foreign policy establishment veterans. At the founding press conference, former arms control negotiator Gerard

C. Smith announced that "The danger of President Reagan's March 23 announcement [for a research program for beam weapons defense] is its emphasis on nation-wide defense, and the defense of population. . . . We *must* live with the threat of mutual suicide. We have no alternative."

A closer look at the list of signatories to the new committee indicates why they are so upset about the "defense of population." Most are tried and true members of the genocide lobby going back to the Vietnam war, and are now devoting practically full time to eliminating births, and encouraging deaths, in the nonwhite regions of the world.

The 46 friends of the KGB include: former president Jimmy Carter; Robert McNamara; Dean Rusk; Morton Halperin; Gen. Maxwell Taylor; Ellsworth Bunker; William Colby; Rev. Theodore Hesburgh; Pugwash scientists Kosta Tsipis and Jack Ruina; and many more.

Smith and his co-speaker John Rhinelander, a legal adviser to the U.S. delegation at SALT, went out of their way to defend the Soviet Union's violations of the ABM treaty—in order to keep the blame fixed on Reagan for the deteriorating international situation. The 1972 ABM treaty, negotiated by Henry A. Kissinger, succeeded in getting the United States to dismantle its only anti-missile defense system, while allowing the Soviets to forge ahead with both offensive and defensive systems. When this was pointed out by attendees at the press conference, Rhinelander and Smith did not hesitate to apologize for the Soviets. We just don't know what their intentions are, Rhinelander argued, after acknowledging that the Soviets have phased-array radars pointed over the U. S. Pacific Northwest!

The Campaign to Save the ABM Treaty is mostly a propaganda campaign at present. Its authors emphasize that its main aim is to prevent the testing of the Talon Gold program in 1985, the program which will test components of laser tracking systems needed for an anti-missile defense.

Not over the hump yet

An overview of the entire \$291 billion defense authorization bill which passed the Senate this week indicates that it is by and large intact as the President put it forward. The President was able to hold overall cuts to the level of \$14 billion, and won the most crucial vote on maintaining a significant spending level for the SDI research.

To the degree that the President held the line, he has Lyndon LaRouche to thank. It was LaRouche who took to the airwaves to expose Soviet embassy interference in preparing anti-satellite resolutions in the Congress, and the KGB-kook contamination of anti-SDI "conservatives" such as Gen. Danny Graham. The atmosphere was thus created in which Senators began to refer to the freezenik bills as "written in the Soviet embassy."

Ensuring that these scandals stick will be a critical task for U. S. patriots as the defense budget moves into negotiations with the House, and further discussions. And above all, that traitorous Henry Kissinger must be kept out of Moscow.