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The U.S. policy fight and the careers Reagan can end

by Konstantin George

The U.S. election provided landslide evidence that the American public wants a clean break with the policy-making circles around the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission that have steered America's perilous decline. In simple English, the election was a demand for a break with eight years of Kissinger and four years of Carter-Volcker.

Reagan's victory put a welcome end to the career of Trilateral President Jimmy Carter and his Trilateral cabinet crew. In the crucial transition struggle now being waged, President-elect Reagan is within reach—there are solid indications to this effect—of terminating the public careers of Trilateral Commission Executive Director Henry Kissinger and Fed Chairman and Commission member Paul Adolph Volcker.

It is an open secret that Reagan's trusted inner circle of political friends and supporters, and the anti-Carter forces in organized labor, want to keep Kissinger out of government and oust Volcker. A purge of Kissinger and Volcker would represent milestone battles won. The overall war for the shaping of the general policies and staffing of the new administration has, however, just begun. To sum up the point on Kissinger, keeping Henry the individual out of government is one thing; keeping Henry out of treasonous mischief is quite another.

There are two general problems Reagan and his circle will have to confront, involving Kissinger and his allies and underlings. In the first case, there is a pattern, replete with documentary evidence, showing that Kissinger and his friends, in active policy alliance with the lame-duck Carter administration, are striving to explode existing international and domestic crisis situations, and create as many new ones as possible, in order to "box in," option-wise, the incoming Reagan administration. The mode of behavior parallels that of the Buchanan administration, which used its own lame-duck period to render the secession moves irreversible, leaving Lincoln no choice



Photo: Philip Ulanowsky/NSIPS

Will Henry Kissinger's proxies be allowed into the Reagan administration?

but to go to war to preserve the Union.

The crisis rampage involves the following operations:
1) Feverish pre-inauguration destabilizations by Anglo-American networks in Poland linked to Brzezinski and Kissinger, destabilizations designed to sacrifice Poland as a pawn to a Russian invasion. The ensuing international situation would place Reagan's inauguration under a frightening cloud, with the Paris-Bonn-Moscow war avoidance axis severed. Reagan would be locked into a cold war that neither he nor the leaders of continental Europe, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt, were guilty of fomenting.

2) The Carter administration's all-out offers of support to, and actual support of, Khomeini's Iran in the war against Iraq. The ongoing threat is to have Iran strike in kamikaze fashion and disrupt Arab oil facilities in the Gulf. In the middle of this ugly blackmail game against France, Germany, Japan, and President-elect Reagan (an oil crisis for an Inauguration Day present), where is Henry? In Paris, huddled for talks with Iranian madman Khomeini's lieutenant, the would-be butcher of the hostages, Ayatollah Beheshti.

3) The Carter-Kissinger Trilateral carnage in economic and international monetary policy. Both before, and especially since, the election, Volcker has gone on an unprecedented binge, causing skyrocketing interest rates and waging economic warfare against Europe.

Kissinger's mischief works in other ways as well.

Even should Kissinger himself be out of the official running, Henry's clones abound, ready and poised to assume positions of influence in the new administration. Foremost among them is Alexander Haig, former NATO supreme commander, widely considered the front-runner for the post of secretary of state. As a patriotic former Foreign Service officer told this author, too many people believe that "while Kissinger is unacceptable, Haig would be the least of all possible evils."

Yet it's a matter often repeated on the public record that Haig has always acknowledged Kissinger as his mentor. If that weren't enough, then there's the saga of Haig's meteoric career, from desk job to desk job, leaping over the heads of hundreds of combat officers, on account of Henry's patronage.

In 1979, Haig was the preferred presidential option of Henry Kissinger, Kissinger's Georgetown circles, and pro-Thatcher American Tories. This grouping, centered around the "English Speaking Union" crowd and Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, was out to "stop Ronald Reagan at all costs." That year, Kissinger went on record offering his "special advice" in Haig's bid for the presidency.

What the "destroy Ronald Reagan" crowd couldn't do in the election campaign, when the voters rejected all the Eastern Establishment GOP candidates, including Trilateral member Bush, they are now trying to ram through during the transition period.