

Kissingerian 'strategy of tension' moves to the brink

by Jeffrey Steinberg, Counterintelligence Editor

The Reagan administration now finds itself embroiled in "brushfire" conflicts in virtually every corner of the globe, all orchestrated by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the presently unchallenged "vicar" of American foreign policy, and his friends in the European-centered Socialist International. While the more honest individuals grouped around President Reagan genuinely believe that they are "confronting Soviet and Cuban aggressions" and "demonstrating American will," the tally sheet of recent administration actions in Central America, in southern Africa, in the Indian subcontinent, as well as the newly projected cuts in the four-year Defense Department budget betrays the reality: the Reagan administration has wholly adopted the military strategic doctrine of the deposed Carter administration—including its Global 2000 depopulation blueprint.

If anything, the Reagan administration has achieved a level of implementation of the Carter doctrine that goes far beyond the success Carter and Zbigniew Brzezinski themselves could claim.

One of the clearest expressions of the current U.S. global posture was delivered at the end of August during a closed-door session in Kiel, West Germany. Before a gathering of 30 leading U.S. and European think-tankers, Fritz Kraemer declared that the United States "must confront the Soviet Union in the Caribbean basin."

"Just before I came here to West Germany," the Pentagon emergency planning consultant boasted, "I succeeded in convincing the Reagan administration to change its terminology. The Caribbean basin is now referred to as the 'frontier' in our battle against the Soviet Union. If the U.S. cannot confront the Soviets in Central America and the Caribbean where they are testing our

will, then the U.S. cannot hope to succeed anywhere else. It is now a Pentagon priority to cut the flow of Cuban weapons into Central America." Kraemer concluded his remarks by proclaiming that "categorically there is no danger of nuclear war" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the foreseeable future and that therefore the U.S. can proceed with conventional challenges to the Soviets throughout the Third World.

If the military analysts in attendance at Kiel took Kraemer's remarks as a fairly accurate statement of the military and geopolitical thinking behind current Reagan administration actions, they were right. As is well known in Washington and European capitals, Kraemer was the Svengali who created the careers of not only Henry Kissinger, but also James Rodney Schlesinger and Alexander Haig. Since 1969, Kraemer has acted as the behind-the-scenes orchestrator of four successive U.S. administrations' slide into the insane military doctrine known variously as "limited nuclear war," "mad dog diplomacy," and the "strategy of tension."

Sources in Washington, D.C. have confirmed to *EIR* that since approximately the first week in July, Secretary of State Haig has been the sole arbiter of U.S. foreign and military policy. While the precise details of how this "cold coup" was carried out are not known at this time, evidence has accumulated demonstrating that the Kraemer-Haig-Kissinger triumvirate has seized at least temporary power, and is proceeding on a policy course 180 degrees counter to Reagan's November mandate.

Perhaps the single most glaring piece of evidence to this effect was the report that the crime-linked Italian Socialist Party (PSI) boss, Bettino Craxi, will visit Washington, D.C. in the near future for "private consulta-

tions" with President Reagan.

Craxi has been a personal associate of Alexander Haig dating back to the latter's tenure as commander in chief of NATO. Since his confirmation as Secretary of State, Haig has been an unabashed advocate of Craxi's rise to power.

A Craxi victory in October, following on the heels of the May victory of Socialist International figure François Mitterrand in the French presidential elections, would virtually assure a Socialist sweep of the entire Mediterranean region. Socialists George Papandreou and Felipe Gonzales are already likely winners in the upcoming elections in Greece and Spain.

Many of these European social democrats, including Mitterrand and Spanish Socialist Party head Gonzales, were present last December in Washington, D.C. for the conference on "Eurosocialism and America" at which plans were spelled out for a massive political destabilization of the Reagan administration.

Formulas for provocation

With Alexander Haig running U.S. foreign policy, a string of lunatic provocations has been undertaken in the past two weeks that threatens to 1) bring Washington to the brink of a strategic confrontation with Moscow at a time when the United States is ill equipped to respond in any effective fashion; 2) destroy U.S. relations with Mexico and West Germany, two of its most valuable allies and the governments most intensively under assault from the combined forces of the Socialist International and the Bank for International Settlements; and 3) throw major sections of the Third World into genocidal civil wars in which the only foreseeable consequence would be massive depopulation and likely Soviet domination.

This last is the Haig formula in South Africa, where, last week, 45,000 South African troops backed up by air and sea support units invaded southern Angola in pursuit of guerrilla bases run by SWAPO. Sources in Washington, D.C. have confirmed to *EIR* that the South African action was taken with U.S. consultation. The South African government has subsequently announced that a number of Soviet advisers were captured as part of the SWAPO contingent; unconfirmed reports from Pretoria indicate that several Soviet soldiers may have been killed following their capture, a move that would be calculated to provoke a response from the Soviets or the Cubans. The incident was staged on the eve of a special United Nations session on Namibian independence. Should the United States proceed to publicly back the South African regime, the regional situation will be polarized, with overwhelming Third World rage directed against the United States.

In the Mediterranean region itself, Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi has been directing an anti-American

rampage in the aftermath of last month's air fight between U.S. and Libyan fighter planes. On Sept. 1, speaking before a mass audience in Tripoli commemorating the 12th anniversary of his coup d'état, Qaddafi threatened to bomb U.S. missile storage depots in Sicily, Crete, and Turkey should the United States attempt to carry out further incursions into the Gulf of Sidra; in the same breath, Qaddafi threatened to bring Libya formally into the Soviet camp.

A similar state of agitation now exists in the Korean peninsula, following the recent American claims that North Korean surface-to-air missiles were fired at U.S. surveillance planes traveling on the North Korean-South Korean border area. At the same time, an estimated \$100 million in new arms shipments from the United States have been reportedly passed to Afghani rebels. The two principal conduits for these weapons are Pakistan and the Peoples Republic of China.

As Fritz Kraemer noted in his Kiel speech, however, virtually every country in Central America and the Caribbean is on some sort of alert status in anticipation of a coup d'état attempt, an outbreak of civil war, or a threat of destabilization on its border.

Alexander Haig has, for the time being, successfully reversed the "good-neighbor" breakthroughs achieved by the sessions earlier this year between Mexican President López Portillo and U.S. President Reagan, and has initiated a process intended to drive Mexico into the Socialist International camp. The Aug. 28 joint communiqué between Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson in support of the insurgents in El Salvador effectively launched that wrecking operation, one that threatens to draw Mexico into a preprogrammed Central America-wide civil war as a victim rather than an arbiter.

National sovereignty

In a recent interview with an official of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), special attention was riveted on the question of national sovereignty. According to the *EIR* interviewer, the IISS representative went into near-Hitlerian ravings against the "outmoded, outlived, disgustingly moralizing" view of politics associated with the institution of the sovereign nation-state, singling out the president of Mexico and chancellor of West Germany as two of the leaders responsible for the continued prominence of nationalism and mercantilism in world affairs.

To the extent that President Reagan exerted independent qualities of judgment on foreign-policy matters during the first six months of his administration, it was a direct reflection of his consultations and developing personal relations with the heads of government of Mexico, West Germany, and to some extent with the former president of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The severing of those relationships therefore represents a strategically significant factor in the ability of Alexander Haig and his Socialist International collaborators to provoke regional wars of genocide on behalf of the "one-world" Global 2000 doctrine.

In response to this internationally coordinated attack, both López Portillo and Helmut Schmidt have redoubled explicit organizing of their respective citizenries on behalf of nationalism and scientific and technological progress. Chancellor Schmidt appeared on West German national television Aug. 30 to outflank the ultraleft's Jacobin "disarmament" agitation by proclaiming that the trade-union movement of West Germany is the only antiwar movement of any legitimacy; the leadership of the labor movement promptly announced a petition drive among its 8 million members endorsing Schmidt's antiwar, progrowth call.

The reality principle

While Schmidt and López Portillo, in relative isolation, struggle to prevent their own nations from being consumed in the Socialist International/Haig drive, Soviet military superiority remains a factor that cannot be shunted out of existence by the rantings of madmen like Fritz Kraemer.

It is emphatically not the case that the Soviet Union has determined to give up the thought of fighting a strategic thermonuclear war. Numerous statements and diplomatic deployments by high-ranking Soviet officials in recent weeks have made it clear to all who wish to face reality that the Kremlin is not in the least snookered by either the Socialist International's embrace of the Third World cause or by Alexander Haig's "mad dog" efforts at intimidation.

The Soviet leadership knows the significance of the Reagan administration's announced intent to slash the U.S. defense budget by \$30 to \$50 billion. They understand the implications of the Reagan administration's immersion in Carter policy, including Global 2000. The Soviets have now embarked on a ruthless waiting game, in which they will encourage every global factor that contributes to the strategic-military weakening of the West. They will lend their tacit approval and occasional KGB expertise to the activation of Socialist International-sponsored terrorism. They will allow Haig, Kraemer et al. to walk into a reverse "arc of crisis" in which U.S. and allied forces are overextended in brushfire conflicts in every corner of the Third World. And ultimately, they will decide whether to go for a strategic showdown; barring, of course, a resurgence of the nationalist-mercantilist forces in the OECD nations with which the Soviets can establish an economic-foreign policy community of principle. Whatever course of action is taken by the Soviet command, it will not be taken on the basis of the criteria Fritz Kraemer spelled out in Kiel.

Terrorism

Targets: Schmidt, Reagan, Mexico —and Italy

by Michele Steinberg

The capitulation by the Reagan administration to international "crisis management" proposals advanced by Socialist International representatives François Mitterrand and Pierre Trudeau at the July 20-21 summit in Ottawa began a break in the emerging policy collaboration between the Reagan administration, West Germany, and Mexico—three of the last remaining Western governments not completely dominated by either the Socialist International or the British Foreign Office. That capitulation signaled a new round of destabilizations directed at crushing those three governments.

In the first four days of September, two plots on the life of President Reagan have been uncovered; Guatemalan right-wing death squads threatened to assassinate Mexican President José López Portillo if he visited the president of Guatemala to resolve a border dispute that threatens to precipitate a coup d'état; and the dreaded Baader-Meinhof gang, dormant for over a year, has been reactivated in West Germany in an assassination threat against Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer and a series of firebomb attacks on U.S. military installations and personnel.

In the **United States**, the Reagan administration faces the first serious round of Socialist International-influenced mass protests against the White House since the Watergating of President Richard Nixon. On Sept. 7, a projected 100,000 people will march in the New York City Labor Day parade in a test of anti-Reagan strength for a larger national march on Washington, D.C. Sept. 19. In this context, the left-wing terrorist networks that vowed to eliminate the President just weeks before the actual March assassination attempt have once again been deployed against Mr. Reagan. During the Labor Day demonstration, countergangs led by the Yuppies, the Communist Workers Party, and the Revolutionary Socialist League plan to disrupt a Reagan visit to New York City's Gracie Mansion.

Police in Baltimore, Maryland arrested a young drug addict named Ison Joseph Dean, Jr. on Sept. 3 as he was driving toward Washington. The trunk of his car was loaded with high-powered rifles and handguns; and he