

Editorial

Kissinger in Europe

The European oligarchy and the U.S. liberal establishment want to bring back Henry Kissinger as U.S. Secretary of State, in the context of a summit between the Soviet Union and the United States. Rumors are rampant in those circles that it will take Henry and his "negotiating style" to make a "deal" with the oligarchy running the Kremlin.

The Soviets carried out their biggest military maneuvers of the entire postwar period over the last week of June and into early July. Then, on July 12, the military threat to West Germany was made explicit by the release of Moscow's "memorandum" to Bonn. Yet Kissinger's backers are hoping that they can at least work out a truce with the Russians, just as Neville Chamberlain did in 1938 with Adolf Hitler.

They are perpetrating the wild delusion that the Soviets will be persuaded not to act on their threats during the American presidential election campaign.

It is in this light that Dr. Kissinger's July trip to Europe must be seen, where according to several reliable reports he was representing himself as a spokesman for the Reagan administration. Henry was there, at least in spirit, at every one of a dense series of pro-appeasement conferences inundating Western Europe, starting with the July 7-8 coven in Göttingen against President Reagan's beam-weapons defense policy.

The repetitive theme at all these events, as stated by Pugwashite scientist Victor Weisskopf in Göttingen on July 8, is to gear up an international campaign to bring Kissinger back to Foggy Bottom should President Reagan be re-elected.

Henry is the star attraction in Venice at the Cini Foundation's July 14-16 meeting of the Aspen Institute East-West project. The Aspen crowd has been fixated for a year on how to torpedo President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. To make Kissinger's entry into a prospective second Reagan administration more credible, he "favors" the SDI beam-defense systems—as a bargaining chip to be given away to the Russians at the negotiating table!

In the meantime, Kissinger is sure to be getting financial kickbacks for his advocacy of an "independent" European military industry decoupled from the United States. During late June, Kissinger was brought onto the board of a new entity called Euroventures, designed to be the seed-crystal for a European armaments industry, according to insider sources in Italy. The man who sponsored him for this venture, Fiat magnate Gianni Agnelli, spent much of early July in Moscow, making hefty deals with the Soviets.

This seamy side of the "great statesman's" activities fits in with a pattern of outrageous new legal attacks on the European friends of U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, who reached tens of millions of Americans in his ten nationwide half-hour television broadcasts since January with the message that Henry Kissinger is a "Soviet agent of influence." After Dr. K. was in Paris, Jacques Soustelle activated a threatened lawsuit against LaRouche co-thinkers in France. In Italy, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi apparently thinks he can extend the life of his shaky government by speeding up a legal witchhunt against LaRouche collaborator Fiorella Operto over a political poster that targeted both Craxi and Kissinger.

It is not a foregone conclusion that Kissinger will succeed, however. LaRouche's saturation TV barrage against him has lowered Kissinger's influence in Washington, D.C. by an estimated 40%.

In just eight weeks before the Fourth of July holiday, 125,000 signatures were gathered on a petition to oust Kissinger from all policy making in the United States and Western Europe, and these were presented at the founding conference of the Schiller Institute in Arlington, Virginia.

It is because of this that Kissinger is viewed even by his partisans as a liability, and the "Kissinger for Secretary of State" committee is a clandestine outfit. The rapid pace of growth of the anti-Kissinger mass movement is the best chance our civilization has to survive.