

## Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

### Henry wants to sell SDI, dirt-cheap

Friends of Henry Kissinger, East and West, will be gathering at the historical site of Chautauqua near James-town, in upstate New York, for a week of political and cultural exchanges, June 24-28.

But at the last minute, a good friend of Dr. Kissinger, Moscow Oriental Institute head Yevgenii Primakov, cancelled out. Rumors are that Primakov is not travelling abroad quite so much these days. He is wary of the circles associated with PLO head Yasser Arafat. Primakov, after all, was the one chosen to deliver an unmistakable KGB death threat to Arafat, in a public speech in Moscow. Now the case officer for the outbreak of terrorism in the Middle East, he was last in the United States, meeting with Kissinger's cohorts at Harvard University, just weeks before the hostage crisis broke out.

In his stead, top-level representatives of the Soviet embassy, possibly headed by Ambassador Anatolii Dobrynin, will be at Chautauqua, together with Dr. Yuri Zamoshkin, the head of the division of Georgii Arbatov's USA-Canada Institute in Moscow that oversees the study of "American ideology and public opinion."

On the American side, the scheduled keynote speaker is R. Mark Palmer, a Kissinger trainee who heads the State Department's Soviet/East Euro-

pean affairs desk at Kissinger protégé Richard Burt's European Affairs division. Palmer is being joined by two other Kissinger associates, Brent Scowcroft and Helmut Sonnenfeldt, and by National Security Council head Robert McFarlane.

### The 'temptation' of unilateral disarmament

What will they talk about? The tip-off is found in an interview granted by Kissinger to West Germany's *Stern* magazine, and reprinted in English in the June 16 *Sunday Observer* of Great Britain, under the title, "How to Talk to Gorbachov."

The interview throws light on Dr. K's apparent "Damascus road" conversion to the Strategic Defense Initiative. At an Atlanta, Emory University conference at the Jimmy Carter Center in April, Kissinger, in the presence of Dobrynin, took a "pro-SDI" stance, in opposition to such Khomeiniac fanatics as IBM's Dr. Strangelove, Richard Garwin. It is now clear why: Henry wants to bargain the SDI away.

"I favor a concept of strategic defense. I would favor building the SDI into arms-control proposals now and would not separate the issue of research from the issue of deployment. . . . [Arms control] is necessary. We have an obligation to try to talk to the Soviets about serious arms control. But that, in my view, requires a serious defensive component."

He also wants to give the Soviets all of Europe.

"Whether the Europeans participate or not seems to me to be entirely a European decision; it is not something on which we should expend a huge amount of energy." Never mind that American-European cooperation on the SDI is now the foundation of the Western Alliance.

Not desiring to take personal blame for the Neville Chamberlain sell-out he proposes, Kissinger hands responsibility for the matter over to State Department arms-negotiator Paul Nitze. "I would not be available for this or any other operational assignment," he asserts, but "Nitze could."

"I have in mind a philosophical or conceptual discussion of the relation between offense and defense. Paul Nitze has said this should happen, but he wants to do it in 10 years, after we have defensive weapons. I want to do it now."

What does Henry want to do? "While as a statesman, I cannot accept unilateral disarmament, I can understand how many serious people are caught up in this temptation."

### Is Kissinger running the show?

In the introduction to the interview, *Stern* commented: "What Henry Kissinger says or writes, can be official policy in Washington tomorrow." France's *Le Figaro* magazine was not alone, as the Beirut hostage affair unfolded, in speculating on June 19 that Kissinger now runs policy in the White House, at least on terrorism.

On June 18, at the State Department, for example, Kissinger underling Richard Murphy was holding a meeting on Afghanistan with Oleg Sokolov of the Soviet embassy, and Yuli Alekseyev of the Soviet foreign ministry. This was the third in a series of "regional crisis-management" talks, the earlier two on the Middle East and southern Africa.

After concluding these talks, Murphy took his own "Damascus road," and told a congressional committee June 20 that it was his evaluation that the United States should make new openings to Syria.