

EIR Feature

The secret agenda of the Bush administration

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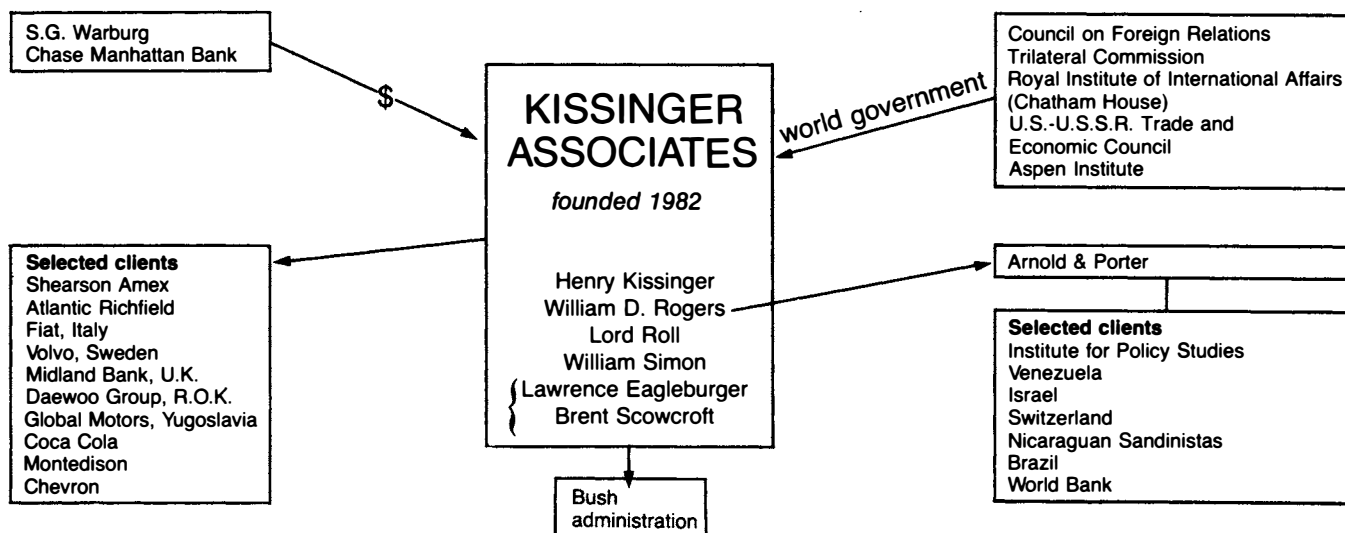
Since George Bush's election, the conventional "inside the beltway" wisdom has held that the new administration is deliberately delaying making any major decisions on strategic policy issues, and has, instead, opted for a go-slow approach, at least until National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft has completed a sweeping strategic review ordered by the President. This review could take anywhere from three months to a year before it is concluded. In the meantime, or so we are told, the President won't take any major initiatives.

The picture we are intended to receive is that nothing of real consequence is yet taking place. That's a bald-faced lie. The ballyhooed strategic review is meant as a cover for the secret agenda which the Bush team has already adopted and is now rapidly implementing. The contents of that secret agenda can be summed up in two words: Henry Kissinger.

Yes, Kissinger is back, and with a vengeance. The man who committed the United States to the devastating SALT I and ABM treaties; who negotiated the great grain giveaway to the Soviets; who engineered the escalating decoupling of NATO; who vowed to "whittle away" the SDI; who consigned the developing sector to an agonizing death by poverty, disease, and crushing debt burden; who personally ordered the deaths of leading international figures who objected to his immoral policies; Kissinger has emerged as the driving force behind the new administration.

The first public sign of this came during the presidential campaign, when Bush named him to his 12-man strategic policy campaign advisory board. But that was only the beginning. Over the past several months, Bush, despite his reported personal dislike for the man, has appointed a slew of top Kissinger operatives to key policymaking positions: Brent Scowcroft, a Kissinger ally going back to the early 1970s, and until recently the head of Kissinger Associates' Washington office, is ensconced at the National Security Council, where he is carrying out a reorganization that will centralize almost all strategic policymaking in his hands; Lawrence Eagleburger, another Kissinger protégé and Kissinger Associates alumnus, has been named to the number two position at the State

Kissinger Associates: world government in embryo



Department. Kissingerites Paul Wolfowitz and John Negroponte have also been allotted important positions.

More significantly, Bush tapped Kissinger to serve as his personal emissary to Mikhail Gorbachov, entrusting him with a letter to the Soviet leader, when Kissinger traveled to Moscow in mid-January with a delegation of Trilateral Commission members, among them his personal piggy bank David Rockefeller, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Kissinger's ascendancy spells absolute disaster for the United States and its allies. As Kissinger admitted in an interview with Mexico's Televisa network Feb. 16, he would have entered the Reagan Cabinet two years ago, presumably as Secretary of State, except that "there was opposition because it was thought I was too desirous to negotiate with the Soviet Union. Basically, they were against me because I was a friend of Nelson Rockefeller, who was identified with the moderate wing of the Republican Party." Apparently, in the Bush administration, these views are no drawback, but actually qualify Kissinger to serve as de facto secretary of state.

Although the Bush team would no doubt prefer to keep its Kissinger-authored secret agenda under wraps, the public record contains more than enough evidence, from the pens and mouths of the Kissinger gang, of what that agenda contains. *EIR* offers some of this evidence here.

1. Redrawing the world map

Although political expediency forced Kissinger to adopt a harder line on the Soviet Union the past several years,

there has been no fundamental change in his attitudes on this crucial issue. The main objective of Kissinger's "Soviet policy" is to strike a comprehensive, global power-sharing deal with Moscow, one immediate consequence of which will be an end to the American military presence in Western Europe, which will then be absorbed into the Soviet sphere of influence. Other principal components of this devil's bargain—which the Soviets have no intention of honoring—include: a precipitous decline in the American defense commitment in Asia; a new emphasis on the discredited "China card"; a financial bailout of the Soviets; the integration of East and West economies into a one-worldist malthusian regime; and "regional agreements" governing such hot spots as Afghanistan, Central America, and Africa.

Kissinger has repeatedly proffered his European decoupling, going back to as early as 1965, when he proposed an "Austrian" solution to Central Europe. As secretary of state, he argued repeatedly that Western and Eastern Europe should be seen as an "organic unity." In an early 1980s speech, Kissinger stated that the United States should be prepared to sacrifice 25% of its global power, as part of this bargain with Moscow.

In March 1984, during the same period in which he was named to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), Kissinger played a key role in revving up the NATO decoupling scenario, when he published a NATO "reorganization" proposal in *Time* magazine, which would virtually have severed the European-American defense relationship.

The redrawing of the global map to the benefit of the Soviet

Union continues to lie at the heart of Kissinger's strategic gameplan. Kissinger was a prime shaper of the Iklé Wohlstetter report (officially, the report of the Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy), released at the Pentagon in January 1988. The report, which has come to dominate U.S. strategic policy, said in effect that U.S. allies can no longer count on protection by the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

Then, last summer, during the height of his supposed hawkish shift, Kissinger, together with Carter Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, co-authored an article for the Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs*, which signaled that the Establishment had reached a final consensus on abandoning NATO. Entitled "Bipartisan Objectives on Foreign Policy," the article stated that the U.S. must accept the fact that it is no longer the world's leading power, and cut back its international commitments concomitantly. "Despite our vast military power, our ability to shape the world unilaterally is increasingly limited. . . . We can no longer afford financially to do as much internationally. . . . We would anticipate that the American role in some areas of the world may become less conspicuous."

There is nothing to fear about such a decline in U.S. influence, Kissinger and Vance insisted, because "today, the emergence of a rejuvenated Soviet leadership has raised new hopes for Soviet-American relations. We have both met several times with General Secretary Gorbachov," they reported, and found him "highly intelligent and determined to remedy the failures of the Soviet economy. . . . He is eloquent in arguing that he prefers to live in peace with the West and that he wants to reduce Soviet defense spending so as to transfer resources into the civilian economy. . . . Our overall conclusion is that there is a strategic opportunity for a significant improvement in Soviet-American relations."

Among the steps Kissinger and Vance recommended the new President take to achieve this improvement:

- Having NATO "redefine its goals and rededicate itself to new missions," in view of the fact that "the relative role of the United States" in the defense of Western Europe "is likely to decline."

- Focusing the next phase of arms control "on conventional forces and weapons in Europe," which will hasten the end of the American military presence there.

- Pursuing the "China card." "There is a strong bipartisan consensus in favor of developing the relationship further. . . . We are confident that the Chinese leaders, now and in the future, will have a keen appreciation for China's geopolitical interests, which we believe will continue to be consistent with our own."

This is the package which Kissinger has essentially sold to Bush. The importance of Bush's choice of Kissinger as his back channel to Gorbachov cannot be overstated, especially given the content of this contact. According to various accounts of Kissinger's mid-January meeting with Gorbachov, including a Feb. 12 *Washington Post* leak, the major topic of the Kissinger-Gorbachov meeting was the

former's proposal for an East-West political settlement in Central Europe, which envisions an "independent," neutralized Central Europe, after the Austrian model. According to the *Post*, Kissinger briefed both Bush and Secretary of State James Baker on Jan. 28 on Gorbachov's reaction to this proposal, as well as to Bush's letter, the contents of which have not been revealed. Kissinger reportedly informed Bush and Baker that he foresees easing of Soviet controls over Eastern Europe, which would permit a drastic reduction in Western forces in Europe.

The Bush administration has given every indication—not least of which were Baker's deliberately provocative tour of Western Europe and Secretary of Defense-designate John Tower's statement at the Wehrkunde meeting in Munich hinting at the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Europe—that it is indeed operating according to Kissinger's decoupling script.

2. Bailing out Gorbachov

Kissinger played a pivotal role, during the "Détente I" period, in transfer of technology, food, and other economic assistance to the Soviet Union, so it is hardly surprising that, despite his recent warnings that the West shouldn't bail out Gorbachov, he is promoting policies aimed at doing just that:

- The Trilateral-Gorbachov mid-January discussions involved the prospects of vast increases in Western financial assistance to the crumbling Soviet economy. According to TASS reportage, the Trilateral delegation had as their fundamental question for Gorbachov whether "his views of the possibilities of *perestroika* and the time it will take for its ideas to be realized in such a way that it will be possible to raise the issue of organically integrating the Soviet Union into the world economy."

- In the *Foreign Affairs* article cited above, Kissinger and Vance flatly stated, "We are not worried that expanded economic ties with the U.S.S.R. may aid in the creation of a serious economic threat."

- Lawrence Eagleburger, whose myriad financial and political ties to Yugoslavia through Kissinger Associates are documented elsewhere in this report, helped draft a study for the Institute for East-West Security Studies which called for ending restrictions on U.S.-Soviet economic relations. Issued in the fall of 1987, the study praised Gorbachov's reforms and recommended that the U.S. dismantle most restrictions on Soviet-American trade and grant both most-favored-nation trade status, and IMF observer status, to the Soviet Union.

- Eagleburger addressed the same issue in the chapter he contributed to the *American Agenda* report, issued by former Presidents Ford and Carter immediately after the presidential election, as a blueprint for the new administration. Eagleburger wrote that one of the major questions in the U.S.-Soviet relationship is, "What steps should be taken to integrate the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries into

the world economy, and what conditions must be attached, such as the abandonment of such practices as dumping and heavy subsidies?"

3. Strategic Defense Initiative

The Kissinger cabal poses the greatest single threat to the Strategic Defense Initiative, outside the Soviet Union. He and his collaborators have been trying to destroy the program ever since Reagan unveiled it in March 1983, because they know that development and deployment of a comprehensive strategic defense system would bring a hasty end to the balance-of-terror regime upon which their New Yalta schemes depend.

Although Kissinger has paid lip service recently to the SDI, he and his collaborators have made it perfectly clear that they will permit an SDI program only to the extent that it will be used as a bargaining chip, or, at most, result in a limited missile defense deployment. As Brent Scowcroft wrote in an Atlantic Council report issued last year, to ensure strategic stability, the U.S. "while defending peace and freedom . . . must recognize that certain types of pressure on the Soviet Union could elicit Soviet reactions highly dangerous to peace, democratic values, and Western security," among which would be a full-scale commitment to the SDI.

Scowcroft has repeatedly taken the point for the Kissinger gang against the SDI. He has publicly called Reagan's vision of the SDI as a population protection system "impossible," and has called early SDI deployment a "gamble" which should be avoided at all costs. Shortly before the presidential elections, Scowcroft, who, along with Kissinger, was then serving on the Bush campaign's strategic policy advisory committee, told the *Washington Post* that Bush is "clearly aware" that the SDI cannot continue to take an increasingly large share of a tight defense budget. "There is just absolutely no doubt that SDI cannot continue along the lines that Ronald Regan wanted it to. It's impossible."

Scowcroft has also argued for the "narrow reading" of the ABM Treaty—as does Moscow—which has put killing restrictions on the progress of the SDI. Testifying to the House Democratic Caucus on SDI in 1987, he contended that "ten years' adherence to the 'narrow' or traditional interpretation of the ABM Treaty would not hamper very seriously what we need to do in SDI. . . ." which, in Scowcroft's view, is very little.

This past fall, Scowcroft helped devise recommendations for the new administration under the auspices of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington. The report asserts that, "It is against the national interest to adopt deployment of SDI as a goal at this time. . . . Any deployment decision should be delayed until the 1990s at the earliest."

Scowcroft has spoken favorably about Sen. Sam Nunn's (D-Ga.) ALPS ("Accidental Launch Protection System") proposal, which is designed to keep the SDI impotent and obsolete; and, in a chapter he wrote for the *American Agenda*

report, recommended limiting the SDI to a "treaty-compliant deployment of 100-200 ground-based ABM launchers" which would only protect U.S. bombers.

4. Third World debt

Kissinger's name has become synonymous in the Third World with the genocidal campaign of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the international banks to force repayment of the debt load, even if this means the total destruction of the countries involved. At various times over the past 15 years, he has personally terrorized, intimidated, and blackmailed those political forces who have attempted to defend the principles of national sovereignty and sanctity of human life against this onslaught. For instance, when Mexican President José López Portillo in 1982 adopted a series of emergency economic measures to circumvent the IMF's murderous conditionalities, Kissinger labeled his actions dangerous and radical, and then proceeded to shape the Baker Plan, for the express purpose of undercutting what he labeled "populist" opposition to the IMF.

The Bush administration has given every indication—from Vice-President Dan Quayle's blast at the "debtors' cartel" during his recent trip to Ibero-America to Bush's statement that there is no place for debt forgiveness in any U.S. debt plan and Baker's emphasis on debt-for equity scams—that it intends to follow Kissinger's advice in this crucial area as well.

It appears that Eagleburger will be the administration's chief enforcer on the debt matters. This, despite the fact that he sits on the boards of several major debt-holding banks, among them Midland Bank, while Kissinger Associates represents Chase Manhattan, Citibank, and Midland, which creates a conflict-of-interest situation that makes the recent revelations concerning James Baker's Chemical Bank holdings pale by comparison.

Eagleburger briefly discussed the debt crisis in his chapter of the Ford-Carter *American Agenda*, calling it "a major smoldering problem," a problem so serious that it cannot be "simply a question for the Secretary of the Treasury." He also urged the new administration to make Mexico the chief area of its concern in Ibero-America, and as a first step in that direction, to "appoint a 'czar' to deal with Mexican questions, with specific authority to manage all aspects of U.S. Mexican policy."

The stress on Mexico is a clue to another major component of Kissinger's secret agenda: integrating Mexico, Canada, and the United States into a North American Common Market, in which Mexico's role would be to supply cheap labor and cheap raw materials to its "partners."

Observers believe that Kissinger's and Eagleburger's pawprints were clearly visible in the strong backing which Bush gave to Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's Nazi-like crackdown on the Mexican oil workers union in January, which was designed to eliminate all independent opposition to the Common Market scenario.