

Editorial

Not-so-strange bedfellows

On Feb. 8, Henry Kissinger praised Massachusetts Gov. William Weld (R) as a possible candidate for President in 1996. In an interview with a *Boston Herald* reporter, Kissinger said, "I think he is one of the ablest leaders in our country. I am very impressed with leadership in this state."

Kissinger's timing was impeccable, because Weld was on the point of signing into law one of the most vicious pieces of welfare legislation yet passed by any state in the Union. The Massachusetts law requires all able-bodied welfare recipients with school-age children to find work after 60 days of receiving benefits, denies increased aid to families who have more children while on welfare, and ends payments altogether after two years.

Clearly, Kissinger, with his record of butchery of whole populations, finds nothing abhorrent in the adoption of the Chinese model of population control for the United States. What is interesting in Kissinger's attempt to boost a Weld presidency, is to review the operations run against Lyndon LaRouche by Weld and Kissinger.

Kissinger was a key mover in the creation of the "Get LaRouche" task force. That task force brought the first criminal indictments against LaRouche and his associates in Boston, first in 1987 and then in 1988. The trial in Boston was declared a mistrial after, as was shown later in a straw poll of the jurors, it had become clear that the defendants would be acquitted.

In fact, the trial had developed in such a way that it was Kissinger and the criminal conspiracy which he had engineered against LaRouche, that was put on trial. The venue was then moved to Virginia, where the norms of justice were so overridden by a corrupt judge—who among other crimes saw to it that a packed jury was seated—that a guilty verdict became a foregone conclusion.

Kissinger's hatred of LaRouche is longstanding. In 1975, LaRouche and his associates exposed the fact that the policies which then-Secretary of State Kissinger was imposing on developing nations, were against the interest of the United States. As Kissinger himself confirmed on May 10, 1982, in a speech to the Royal Institute of

International Affairs (Chatham House) in London, Kissinger was then, and is now, a de facto agent of Britain's royal family.

He said in that speech to Chatham House, "In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department." Especially after President Reagan's March 23, 1983 speech announcing the Strategic Defense Initiative, the British became extremely alarmed at LaRouche's growing influence in shaping global policy initiatives. Who better to set upon LaRouche than mad-dog Kissinger?

Weld, as the U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts, was chosen as the point man to launch a national "crack-down" on LaRouche. This is the man whom Kissinger would have been the next U.S. President. Weld is now openly vying with House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) as to who will have a grimmer record in the effort to turn the United States into a gruesome replay of Hitler's Germany.

Kissinger was asked by the *Herald* reporter whether Weld would not have difficulty in jumping from the State House to the White House, because he did not have the background to handle foreign policy. "I think the scope of Governor Weld's abilities would preclude that," said Kissinger. No doubt the ability to take orders from Kissinger is one of Weld's abilities which Kissinger had in mind.

Even though Kissinger had to take a relative back seat during the Reagan years, in 1983 he was a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which is known to have met at that time to decide how to block LaRouche's growing influence in the U.S. government and internationally. It was from this meeting that steps were taken to form the "Get LaRouche" task force.

Kissinger has had many strange bedfellows, and his public endorsement of his protégé William Weld should come as no surprise.