

# Kissinger, Sachs ready to lead India to the slaughter

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

Since the election results for the state assemblies in Maharashtra and Gujarat were announced, and the annual budget for Fiscal Year 1995-96 was presented to Parliament on March 15, India has been inundated by visitors from the West, promoting India's "success" with economic reform.

In order to curry favor with the Indian political authorities and businessmen, some of these visitors put on a new garb, a painted smile, and changed their lingo completely. The most noticeable behavioral change was that of two outrightly anti-India individuals—Harvard Prof. Jeffrey Sachs and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. During their recent visit, both Sachs and Kissinger were eager to prove their "friendliness" to India over the years, and particularly their goodwill toward the present government. In the process, both resorted to lying.

Kissinger served as U.S. national security adviser and secretary of state in the 1970s. It was Kissinger's "Pakistan tilt" in the early-1970s that led to the slaughter of millions in Bangladesh (née East Pakistan) and eventually dismembered Pakistan. It is no secret that through this period, Kissinger actively shaped and personally fueled a strong anti-Indira Gandhi bias and, hence, an anti-India bent in U.S. policy. His role in the subcontinent more broadly has been that of an assassin, as was documented in former Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's memoirs written from jail prior to being hanged by the tin-pot dictator Gen. Zia ul-Haq. Just prior to the chain of events that led to his hanging, Kissinger personally assured Bhutto that he would "make a horrible example" of him should Bhutto dare to pursue nuclear technology for his nation. Kissinger's role in annihilating almost the entire family of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, the founding President of Bangladesh and a close friend of Mrs. Gandhi, on India's Independence Day in 1975, has been acknowledged by a former colleague of Kissinger in the National Security Council as yet another example of Kissingerian thugery.

However, India best remembers Kissinger, not for hurling filthy abuse at Mrs. Gandhi, but for his relentless campaign against India for being a "Soviet lackey." Kissinger's initiative, with the help of Pakistan, to bring about a strategic alliance between the United States and Mao's China, was

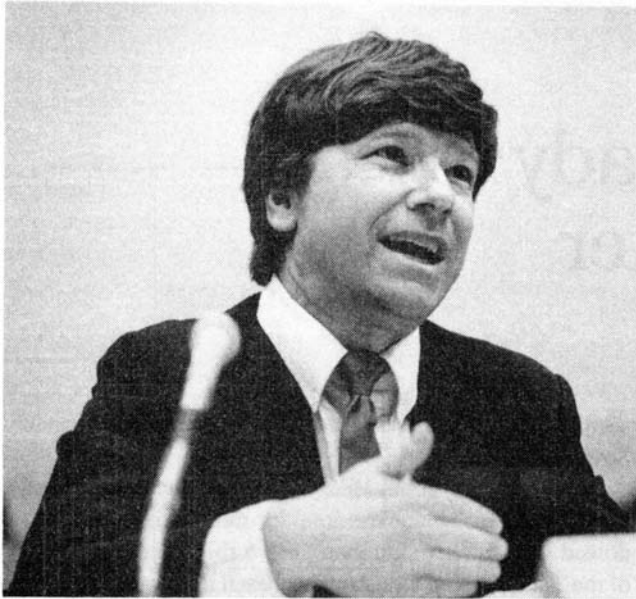
seen in India as much as an anti-India policy as it was anti-Soviet Union.

But one thing about Henry Kissinger that cannot be denied, beside his shameless love for money, is that he is endowed with thicker skin than even a rhinoceros. As a guest of the Tatas, Indian industrialists based in Bombay, Kissinger did not even stutter when he told newsmen that "in 1962, I lauded India's role as a non-aligned nation." But, then, lying is Kissinger's second nature, and since he is now on the scent of making money in India, he is willing to say anything to please the Indians. Kissinger even got a meeting with Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, thanks to the liaison carried out by former U.S. ambassador to India and now the Japan-expert at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, William Clark.

## Soros's boy

Another such pretender who was recently in town attending an international conference hosted by the London *Financial Times*, is Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, the wrecker of the economy of Russia (among other nations). Sachs was in India earlier, in August 1994, promoting a fast-track economic reform in the style of Russia. At that time he had presented an eight-point charter, which went like this:

- trade reforms, including bringing duties on consumer goods to as low as 10%;
- capital flows which allow multinationals to hold 100% equity without cumbersome permission;
- financial market reforms, including de-nationalization of banks;
- tax reforms, including a total shift to the value-added system and dismantling of all internal trade barriers;
- changing labor laws to allow "hire and fire";
- privatizing state-owned enterprises where, among others, workers and the public are shareholders, too;
- attracting huge infrastructure development projects, even if they come saddled with conditionalities and counter-guarantees;
- shifting the government to the job it is uniquely qualified to fulfill: providing primary health care and primary education.



Harvard Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, who helped destroy the Russia economy, is now befriending India in order to do the same thing there.

When Sachs presented this charter, he was literally laughed off the podium by Indian industrialists and others. The Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), a chamber of commerce for the engineering industries in particular, where Sachs spoke, witnessed one industrialist after another standing up and saying that Sachs was out of his mind.

But, in March 1995, the same Sachs was paraded around by the *Financial Times*, but it was supposedly a “different” Sachs, one eager to kiss and make up. He told the Indians that the process of reforms adopted in India was unique and achieved by most democratic means. “It has been managed in so wide a country, so diverse, and so democratically. It can then be done anywhere,” Sachs said. When people pointed out that the Rao government, because of the political difficulties encountered already vis-à-vis economic reforms and for its own reasons, did not adopt his eight-point charter, Sachs had no difficulty in saying that “India was on the right track.” India may even get on the fast-track adopting his eight-point charter if the report turns out to be true that Indian Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has taken a liking to Professor Sachs and had invited him for a private lunch.

Showing the Kissingerian lineage, Sachs, the protégé of the Hungarian-American investment banker George Soros (another recently acquired “friend” of India), reversed what he had said earlier. This time around he expressed concern over the proposed social spending in the last annual budget and said that it would put pressure on the nationalized banks.

### Drug money-launderers

Along with Sachs and Kissinger came a host of others including an old “friend of India,” Stephen Solarz. No longer

a U.S. congressman and stripped of official political power in the United States, Solarz, who had tried earlier unsuccessfully to land himself the job of U.S. ambassador to India, was in New Delhi promoting India’s commercial interests in Central Asia. But while making money is surely on his mind, like the rest of the gang, Solarz has lost out in India following his now-famous statement—which identifies his British geopolitical and Cold War lineage—that an independent Kashmir is an option that could be looked into by India. A Cold War pawn, hooked into the Anti-Defamation League-Mossad-British geopolitical games, Solarz is now probably looking for money and payoffs.

The *Financial Times* conference also introduced to India the Eagle Star holdings, a drug money-laundering outfit whose activities have been well documented in the book *Dope, Inc.*, a publication of *EIR*. Eagle Star runs the Bronfman family operation from the top, through its control of English Properties, and English Properties’ control of the Trizec Corp. of the Bronfmans. The Bronfmans are already in India hawking their whiskeys, and Eagle Star is now being introduced.

Two other companies which moved in around the same time are Kleinwort Benson and the American International Group (AIG), both known for their drug-money-related activities. Kleinwort Benson’s wholly-owned subsidiary Sharps Pixley Ward jointly runs the Hongkong gold market with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, a crucial support operation for the Far East drug traffic.

The inundation of India by these unsavory characters was preceded by statements issued far and wide that the Indian economic reforms are going to be more “sustainable” than those of China, provided India opens its door wider to let fresh investors into unopened sectors. However, there is little doubt that those statements are mere ruses. The purpose of such deployment of international stars at this point in time is an attempt to use high-powered flattery to force open the door for western investors to invest in such lucrative money-making areas as insurance and banking, among other sub-sectors, in India. In order to make this point, individuals such as Sachs and Kissinger had no compunction in lying through their teeth, saying exactly the opposite of what they believe and had said earlier.

### Financial ‘cold war’

Behind this game lies a clear strategy. The first part hinges on the observation among some in the West that their leverage against China is dropping fast and sure. Hongkong, an intervention point as well as a cash cow, will soon become a part of China. This may provide China with a significant financial capability. At the same time, efforts to drag Washington into confrontation with Beijing have not worked so far, and if the Clinton administration continues to pursue its confrontation with the British colonial policymakers, the looting of China may have to be given up altogether. The

Russian scene is also changing, as the Chechen intervention by Moscow suggests, and it is unlikely the Soros-Sachs combination will get control over Russia soon for further pillaging, notwithstanding the power of the International Monetary Fund to help the combination.

In this context, the building up of India, through empty rhetoric and drug-money capital, could be expected to ignite apprehension in Beijing and may work out as a leverage to blackmail China. China's paranoia about Tibet, and India's harboring of the Dalai Lama, a plaything of the geopoliticians of the British kind, can be well exploited through making "friendly" overtures toward India.

### Why India?

India, now a prime target, is quite accessible as of this moment. On one hand, India must be pitted against China strategically, and identified as a "saner nation" than China and a place where the so-called western values are better understood and appreciated.

But, behind this "grand strategy" lie serious apprehensions. Recent electoral outcomes indicate that the century-plus-old Congress Party is eroding away like the old Ozymandias, and there is little hope that life can be pumped back into its limpid self. The withering away of the Congress Party is wrought with dangers for these "well-wishers of India." To begin with, there is a definite indication that one-party rule in Delhi could very well be a thing of the past for the next 10-15 years. It is understood that a coalition government cannot, in the Indian context where the population is highly politicized, push through such policies as bank nationalization or full convertibility of the currency.

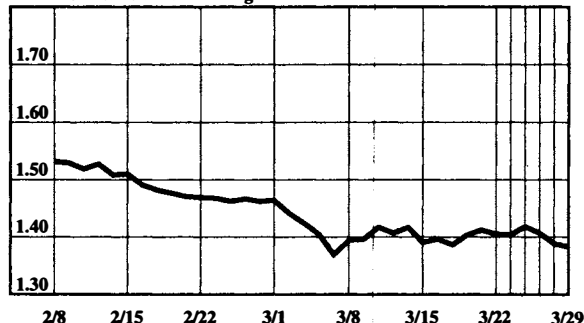
These "well-wishers of India" are also afraid that, since the "ill effects" of the economic reforms have been used successfully as campaign material by the opposition parties, defeat of the Congress Party in the 1996 general elections, a likely occurrence, could mean a setback for the economic reforms, particularly the money-laundering opportunities emanating out of further reforms. As an example, they have seen that in the state of Maharashtra, the Congress' heavy promotion of further reform in the state resulted in the ousting of the party from the seat of power for the first time in the state assembly since independence.

This means that deregulation of the insurance companies, full convertibility of the Indian currency, denationalization of the banks, allowing the electronic wire transfer of drug-money from offshore banking areas to buy off Indian companies, and similar opening up of India to international financial looting, may get derailed along with the Congress Party. This fear has created a sense of exigency—it's now or never. While this galaxy of visitors recognize that the Rao government cannot possibly deliver those plum aspects of future economic reform without conceding to its own certain burial in the coming elections, the greed is too overwhelming and brooks no reason.

## Currency Rates

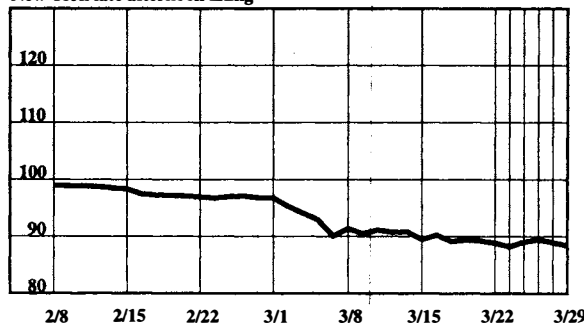
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



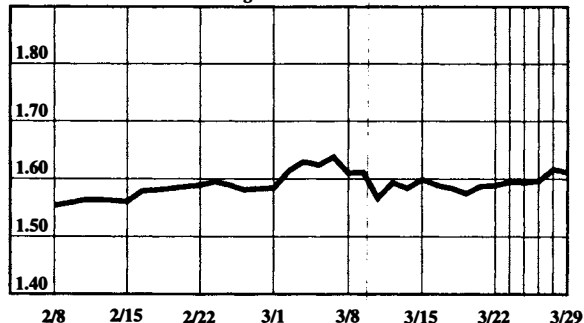
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

