

## Dr. K's new post spells trouble on the right

by D. Stephen Pepper

Senator Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) is planning to hold hearings in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on the conflict of interest created by Henry Kissinger's appointment to chair the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The basis for the conflict, as identified by sources on the senator's staff, is Kissinger's role as chairman of the international advisory board of Chase Manhattan bank. Since Chase is one of the principal holders of unredeemable Latin American debt, and since Kissinger's policy role will directly affect the region, there does exist a real basis to challenge Kissinger's influence on government policy.

This, however, is only the tip of the iceberg. Kissinger's policy and outlook are shaped by his loyalty to an international community whose priorities are directly contrary to the stated goals of the Reagan administration, and indeed to the national interest, not only in the pursuit of debt collection, but even more clearly in arms control policy. Kissinger throughout his career has done everything possible to prevent the development of anti-ballistic missile systems, including deliberately withholding strategic intelligence from then-President Nixon to protect the treaty banning such systems which he had just negotiated with the Russians. ABM system development is a crucial goal of the Reagan administration.

Helms's hearings are now planned for September, and at present he has issued invitations only to Kissinger himself, Henry Paolucci—a conservative Kissinger watcher—and Seymour Hersch, the author of the recent book exposing Kissinger's backstair manipulations (see review, p. 55). Unless Helms makes the commitment to broaden the hearings to include the intelligence developed by Lyndon H. LaRouche's associates, which is available to the committee, the hearings will go nowhere. Kissinger does not have to answer the invitation, and the White House has already stated that on advice of counsel they see no conflict of interest.

A press release of Aug. 3 circulated by the LaRouche-linked news service NSIPS demonstrated that Kissinger has close ties with the law firm of Arnold and Porter, and with its senior partner William Rogers. Arnold and Porter were registered foreign agents of the Sandinista government until August 1981. Rogers, former undersecretary of state for Latin America under Jimmy Carter, is a member of Kissinger As-

sociates, and the law firm represents Kissinger's firm. Between Kissinger Associates and the Arnold and Porter law firm, most of the interested parties to the international debt crisis are involved. It can hardly be claimed that Kissinger approaches Central America without prejudice.

An even more urgent matter for the hearing to take up is Kissinger's deliberate betrayal of U.S. national interest at the time of the first test ban treaty in 1972. As documented in information provided by Lyndon LaRouche to the president of the Senate and relevant committees, including Foreign Relations (see *EIR*, May 3), Kissinger knew but did not disclose to Nixon that the Soviets were proceeding to develop and test beam-weapon systems. As LaRouche's document states, "The simple, clear and irrefutable fact is that Kissinger, et al., employed their positions of trust and influence . . . to falsify the composition of facts available to the Executive and Congress, . . . and that they did potentially fatal damage to the defensibility of our republic."

This is the real skeleton in the closet. But it will take a determined effort from beyond Washington to expose it. Restlessness in conservative ranks could be shaped into a movement strong enough to get Helms on the right track, especially since the Tom Ellis appointment has recently shown that the objections the Senate has been reluctant to raise against Kissinger are ruthlessly applied to conservative nominees. Ellis, a member of the Congressional Club, the major political action committee in Raleigh, North Carolina, was recently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as the President's candidate to fill a place on the Board for International Broadcasting. The appointment was shot down when nine members of the committee criticized Ellis's membership in the Pioneer Foundation, a race eugenics organization. Ellis pointed out that it had been founded in 1936 by Boston Brahmins—i.e., the same liberal establishment that created Kissinger.

Secondly, there is plenty of evidence that Reagan loyalists are unhappy about the appointment but simply do not know what action to take. One leading northeastern fundraiser commented, "It's a complete turnaround. Reagan was elected to oppose Kissinger, and now he is in the government." Another individual, who asked not to be named, had led the fundraising in a crucial sunbelt city, but indicated that while he remained loyal to Reagan he would not again go down the line for him the way he did in 1980. Such well-known Reagan supporters as W. D. Mounger of Jackson, Mississippi and Jimmy Lyons of Houston have been reported to be particularly dismayed. Their favorite "conservatives," Judge William Clark and Jeane Kirkpatrick, are both reported to have been "enthusiastic" about the appointment. This leaves them no entry point to influence the administration.

The Helms hearings, however, could help break Reagan free if the conservatives, who now feel helpless to change matters, get behind the LaRouche documentation and ensure that the full Kissinger dossier be made public.