

The new dangers in Haig's tricontinental diplomacy

by Graham Lowry

Longtime friends and associates of President Ronald Reagan are expressing deep concern over Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visibly escalating collaboration with the Socialist International's gameplan for global destabilization. This week Haig announced that he and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, representing the Socialist government of François Mitterrand, had reached complete agreement on foreign policy outlook—despite the fact that the Mitterrand government has made public its determination to support guerrilla movements throughout Central America.

There is also little doubt that Haig has given the green light to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's provocative actions in Lebanon and Iraq. In protesting the delay of the delivery of F-16s to Israel by the Reagan administration in response to Israel's raid on Iraq, the Israeli government excluded Haig from its censure, calling the secretary of state "our friend."

This week Haig is off to the People's Republic of China, where he will attempt to revive the "China Card," one of the most dangerous policies fielded by the Carter administration.

While maintaining the *posture* of a tough stand against the Soviet Union, the pattern of Haig's activity is the right-hand track of a policy of destabilization in parallel with the leftist Socialist International. The coordination is not accidental. Longtime associates of the President believe that Haig is now telling President Reagan that the Socialist International is America's best insurance against the Soviet Union.

The claim ignores two crucial facts. First, Soviet Communist Party official in charge of foreign commu-

nist parties, Boris Ponomarev, told the West German Communist party late last month that it should cooperate with the Socialist International, the best friend of the Soviet Union against the United States. Second, the leaders of the Socialist International, including François Mitterrand, gathered at a Washington, D.C. conference Dec. 5-7, 1980, to plan how to bring down the Reagan administration, with a 1960s' style movement of radicals, environmentalists, and trade unions.

Boosting Eurosocijalists

Throughout his tenure as secretary of state, Haig's promotion of the same Socialist International leadership has not been disguised. The tempo of his maneuvers has been increasing since early May. As reported widely in the Italian press, he met secretly then in Rome with Italian Socialist Party General Secretary Bettino Craxi, the would-be Il Duce, and exerted pressure within Italy on behalf of bringing a Craxi government to power. Later in the month, while Ronald Reagan was speaking at West Point, extolling the engineering and nation-building tradition of the military academy, Haig met in Washington with Swedish Socialist International leader Olof Palme, whose international disarmament commission uses the arms race issue to restrict technological development and interfaces with the Socialist plan for international "social convulsions."

Last weekend, Haig came out of the closet to publicly embrace the new Socialist Foreign Minister of France, Claude Cheysson.

Cheysson came to Washington to open official relations between the United States and the French



Stuart Lewis/NSIPS

The Secretary of State en route to a June 9 meeting.

government of Socialist International leader François Mitterrand, whose presidential victory last month over Giscard was engineered, according to high-level French sources, with substantial assistance from Alexander Haig. After his meeting with Cheysson, Haig reported happily to the press that "we had common assessments" and forecast "rich and rewarding and constructive" relations with the Mitterrand government. French troops are to be withdrawn from the Central African Republic, leaving Libya's terrorist dictator Muammar Qaddafi a free hand to build a "Greater Libya" out of a ravaged northern Africa. French policy in Latin America is to receive official direction from guerrilla controller Régis Debray, the former promoter of Che Guevara.

Cheysson also endorsed the long-discredited Camp David agreements, making clear that France under Mitterrand will abandon its previous commitment to the economic development of the moderate Arab states. The day after Haig and Cheysson met, the Israeli government of Menachem Begin bombed the French-built Iraqi nuclear facility at Baghdad on the lying pretext that it was making nuclear bombs for use against Israel. The Socialist International responded with a hue and cry over the dangers of nuclear proliferation—and technological development—in the Third World, while officials from Haig's State Department delivered ominous assessments of the threat of nuclear weapons development by the Iraqis, dusting off the old Carter policy on nuclear nonproliferation.

When the Reagan administration, reportedly over Haig's objections, made the token gesture of suspending

delivery of some F-16s in response to Israel's atrocity, the President was blasted as a betrayer of Israel by Haig's longtime crony William Safire, who served on the White House staff with Haig during the Watergating of Richard Nixon. In his June 11 column, Safire also reported that Haig ally François Mitterrand, while "tut-tutting publicly, is profoundly relieved" that Israel blew up the Iraqi nuclear site. Then Mitterrand announced June 9 that it is permanently pulling out its technical team from Iraq's nuclear program.

The consistent pattern of Haig's activities is one of deliberate sabotage of the ability of the Reagan administration to influence world affairs toward stability. President Reagan's meetings this week with Mexico's López Portillo demonstrated such potential, as indicated by Reagan's reporting their "basic agreement on the need to strengthen the economies of the lesser developed nations to bring about social and economic development of their people." As the discussions between the two leaders were proceeding, however, Haig's choice for Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Thomas Enders, was remonstrating to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about the "Sovietization" of the Caribbean and spinning out strategies for stepped-up confrontations. Such a policy would only fuel the Socialist International's destabilizations of the region.

Pushing for the 'China Card'

Now Haig is off to China with the hope of resuming a China Card policy of Jimmy Carter and Zbigniew Brzezinski. His gift to Peking is the U.S. decision to

relax restrictions on arms sales to the Chinese regime, by removing China from the National Security Council's "international communist conspiracy" list and placing it on the "friendly developing countries" list.

U.S. arms sales to China are not likely immediately, given the White House's reluctance to involve itself in the "China Card" ploy. But the Chinese are now eligible for sales of "dual-use technologies" such as electronics and other equipment with military applications.

On the arms question, a senior State Department official says, "We are going to China with an open mind on this issue," but most analysts see the arms sale prospect

the "American Card" faction of the Chinese leadership around Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping. The real subject of Haig's negotiations will be the attempt to re-establish a U.S. axis with Communist China in support of Peking's campaign of destabilization and genocide in southern Asia, including support for returning Pol Pot's murderous Khmer Rouge regime to power in Cambodia. The State Department is pushing support for Pol Pot as a "strategic imperative," one consistent with the Global 2000 world depopulation policy promulgated by the Carter administration and supported by Haig. Following his China visit, Haig will take the Cambodian issue to the ASEAN meeting of Southeast Asian nations in Manila.

Simultaneously, Undersecretary of State James Buckley, another Global 2000 backer, is off to Pakistan for talks on U.S. military assistance to the Chinese-backed dictatorship of General Zia, who supposedly wants arms to resist the Soviets. But while he makes noises about the Soviet threat in Afghanistan, Zia has maintained the bulk of his troops on the border with India, the region's leading proponent of industrial development.

If Ronald Reagan permits Haig to wield the power and influence of the U.S. on behalf of the Socialist International and the lunatic Chinese and Israeli regimes, prospects for pulling the world out of its downward spiral of uncontrolled disintegration will fast evaporate.

As Democratic Party leader Lyndon LaRouche told an audience of 120 representatives of the Reagan administration, the Congress, and diplomats from around the world in Washington June 10, "Since the defeat of French President Giscard, there is a growing danger that there will be World War III within the decade of the 1980s." The only potential force with sufficient power to avert war at present, LaRouche said, is the Reagan administration, and therefore "anyone who is fooling around trying to destabilize the Reagan administration . . . is removing the last possible option for averting World War III." Haig's actions have squarely placed him in that dangerous category.

NDPC Statement

'No American patriot can tolerate Volcker'

The following is a policy statement of the National Democratic Policy Committee issued June 8 by NDPC advisory board chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche.

Fritz Leutwiler, head of the central bank of Switzerland, has put himself at the head of a combination of forces threatening to destroy the U.S. dollar if President Ronald Reagan should interfere with the economy-wrecking policies of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker. Such a declaration by Leutwiler is tantamount to a threatened act of war against the United States, a new "Pearl Harbor." Every American patriot must respond to that threat accordingly.

The United States has the power to crush such insolent enemies. Every American patriot must prepare to rally behind President Reagan if and when the President decides to use the power of the United States to conduct economic warfare in defense of our own nation against both its foreign adversaries and their sympathizers within our shores.

The United States can crush a large section of its foreign enemies merely by the single action of remonetizing its gold reserves. These gold reserves should be valued at approximately \$500 an ounce or at current bullion market value, whichever is higher. However, the United States will transfer gold bullion only to nations which accept a gold-reserve agreement based on the same standards.

The United States can override the decision of Paul A. Volcker in the HongShang case [the takeover of the Marine Midland Bank in the U.S. by the Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai—ed.], and demand *full transparency* of Canadian and other British Commonwealth Eurodollar banks doing business with or within the United States.

The United States can provide itself adequate, low-interest credit for capital-improvement loans for industry and agriculture by repealing precedents analogous to the 1876-1879 Specie Resumption Act, and by issuing U.S. gold reserve-secured currency notes as participation in creditworthy loans to industry and agriculture by local private banking institutions.