

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

Under attack in Geneva and Milan

During the course of an otherwise atrocious conference organized by followers of the Reverend Moon in Geneva Aug. 13-17 (see page 30), an adviser to the U.S. Army on Soviet affairs, Michael Checinski, delivered a blistering attack on Henry Kissinger, as the key culprit responsible for the loss of American military superiority to the Soviet Union.

Checinski, a Polish emigré who has worked for Israeli academic institutions and who is now at the U.S. Army Research Institute in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, charged: "On the advice of Kissinger, the Soviet government got the green light from the U.S. and NATO to go ahead to achieve military superiority. . . . Kissinger argued that if you appease the Russians, and allow equality, they will no longer be aggressive."

Checinski then cited the famous quote from Kissinger, which appears in a memoir of U.S. Admiral Elmo Zumwalt: "Our purpose is the managing of Soviet superiority." According to Checinski, Kissinger also insisted, through the years, on putting himself forward as the chief of this "crisis-management" process.

Coming in the middle of a speech otherwise devoted to "Economics and Demography" in the U.S.S.R., Checinski's "impromptu" accusations so shocked the participants, including good friends of Dr. K, that an uproar ensued.

"I protest against this statement by

a speaker of the American army," Richard Loewenthal of the Free University of Berlin, a member of the Trilateral Commission and Aspen Institute, angrily exclaimed. "This is not the kind of speech which belongs to a scholarly gathering. When Kissinger was in power, he was trying to manage and stabilize equality rather than give Russia a chance to build up its superiority."

"I was so shocked by what this Checinski said, that I didn't behave well, I admit. I lost control of myself," Loewenthal confessed afterward. "I suspect that more is involved," he continued. "Checinski is technically employed by the American Army, engaged in their political education, on the question of Russia. My suspicion, my feeling, is that more than an individual is involved; he himself could not just do this. It's part of the general anti-Kissinger campaign, coming from the traditional Republican right, but also from the Weinberger-type people in the military.

"After all," Loewenthal stressed, "Reagan himself, in reality, has never been comfortable with Kissinger. He doesn't trust him. He only brought him onto the Central America commission with great difficulty."

He concluded, with one qualification: "Even I must admit, though, that, today, Kissinger has deteriorated, from what he was in his great time. It's a great strength, when you're the foreign minister of a great power, to not necessarily tell the truth all the time, but when you keep doing that after you've left office, it's a problem."

Attack on the money-changers

The Geneva event suggests that, on the strategic plane, Kissinger and his Trilateral Commission friends are

being put under very close scrutiny, especially in the weeks leading up to the next meeting of the European members of the Trilateral Commission in Paris Oct. 25-27. So controversial has that meeting already become that rumors are circulating in European capitals, among friends of former Trilateral Commission/North America head Zbigniew Brzezinski, that the conference site will be changed, or that the meeting itself will be postponed, perhaps even cancelled.

An interesting signal that Kissinger and Co. are being scrutinized *on the financial plane, too*, was the Aug. 21 appearance of a full-page article in the Milan daily *Il Giornale*, quoting extensively from the *Quarterly Economic Report* of EIR, to substantiate the argument that there is now a raging battle in the United States between "patriotic forces" supporting production, vs. "the Establishment" of Wall Street and "Finance," committed to "debt-trafficking" around the world. Reviewing the state of the American economy, the article outlined the usurious policies of such Trilateralist friends of Kissinger as Federal Reserve chief Paul Volcker and former World Bank head Robert McNamara.

It concluded that the central global battle was over the "sovereign control of credit," between those advocates of national sovereignty like the Japanese government and industry, and the believers in supranational control over credit policies, like the McNamara circle, and that the fight by the latter to "open" the Japanese capital market was becoming the central economic-financial policy fight in the world.

Of course, Kissinger, nominally in his capacity as head of Kissinger Associates and board member of American Express and Chase Manhattan, has been intensively involved in this targeting of Japan.