

## The strategic issues behind 'Iran-gate'

by Criton Zoakos

Among America's friends around the world, there is understandable apprehension over the present, explosive situation in Washington. Especially among the NATO allies in Western Europe (in the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, and France) the fear has been expressed, that a protracted political crisis in Washington, a paralysis which may last some two or three years—until the next President is acquainted with his job, as the *Times* of London puts it—might create a vacuum in the Alliance, which would play into the hands of the growing Soviet policy of bullying, intimidation, and seduction in Europe.

They must take into account that the fight in Washington is something much greater than any "Watergate." It is not under the control of any one force or institution; its eventual outcome is not certain except to this extent: A major cleanup is now in progress, a "catharsis" in the classical sense, whose only usefulness would be to free the United States from the pervasive influence of the invisible "para-government" of the liberal Establishment's families and their various gatherings such as the Trilateral Commission. The implications for the world are great.

*EIR* is perhaps best situated to supply the needed added ingredient of insight, especially because the formal occasion around which the Washington scandal revolves and grows, the shipment of American weapons to Iran, is a scandal against which we have campaigned, both in print and in the courts, since 1979.

As reported elsewhere in this issue, the current phase of the President's and Attorney General Meese's inquiry has begun to dismantle what in the international intelligence community is known as the "Kissinger NSC structure." This is the rogue elephant of America which has roamed the world for over 15 years, caused great strategic disasters and suffering—an uncontrolled, supra-governmental entity whose de-

struction can only have salutary effects both for the United States and the Alliance.

Whether President Reagan and his Attorney General are fully cognizant of the implication of what they began is not fully ascertainable now. It is not guaranteed, either, that Reagan and Meese will win the fight which they began—nor should it be left to them alone to fight.

### The 'new strategic consortium'

European allies will best appreciate the benefits accruing from an eventual destruction of the "Kissinger NSC structure," if they recall what had happened to Europe during the 1973-74 period, when Kissinger had declared "The Year of Europe," in the aftermath of the October 1973 War in the Middle East which Kissinger had then arranged, and the "oil price revolution" which brought David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission to world prominence.

The policies begun then by Kissinger were identifiable by three components: a) SALT treaties favoring the Soviets, b) a "special relation" between the U.S. and Israel, c) methodical neglect of Western Europe. The ultimate intended outcome of those policies, was to be what George Shultz almost succeeded in carrying out at Reykjavik—a decoupling of Europe from the United States. Zbigniew Brzezinski's recent book, *Game Plan*, offers insight into the strategic objectives which have constituted the "secret agenda" of the cabal of certain U.S. policymakers associated with the Trilateral Commission, a "secret agenda" which has been promoted methodically from September 1969, when Kissinger put Khomeini in power, to October 1986, when George Shultz almost succeeded in decoupling the Alliance at Reykjavik.

This "secret agenda" of certain powerful U.S. families associated with the Trilateral Commission and broader, more informal gatherings of the "Establishment" loosely referred

to as the “bankers’ CIA,” has been merely reflected in such locations as Brzezinski’s book or earlier, in Kissinger’s policy pronouncements. One central element of the “secret agenda,” has been the objective of supplanting the military alliance between Europe and the United States with a special relationship between the United States and Israel, as Israel is armed to become a significant intermediate nuclear power. Ariel Sharon and Moshe Arens are the architects of the Israeli side of this policy. Since the launching of this secret agenda by the U.S. Establishment, Israel’s nuclear arsenal has grown to some 400 nuclear warheads, mounted on 100 MIRVed intermediate range missiles of some 1,200 km range—while at the same time, the relative military strength of Western Europe with respect to the Soviet Union has declined. The Soviet Union’s consistent silence over Israel’s nuclearization is indicative of the larger strategic deals between Moscow and the U.S. liberal Establishment.

The crisis in Washington dates from the near catastrophe at Reykjavik, and certain events surrounding it. The plan of the American Trilaterals had been to create, with the aid of George Shultz, both the perception and the fact that President Reagan was succumbing to an inevitable decoupling of the Alliance, by means of the so-called Zero Option for Intermediate Range Nuclear Weapons. After Reykjavik, President Reagan suffered a major electoral defeat, mainly because the electorate rejected the administration’s economic policies. Those policies were simply the Trilateral Commission’s same old policies of “post-industrial society,” appropriately rephrased by White House Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan to fit the unfortunate economic philosophy preferences of President Reagan. Both the President’s own economic philosophy and Don Regan’s actual economic policies, cost Reagan the 1986 elections.

The present crisis around the subject of arms shipments to Iran was launched, initially, by Trilateral Commission members in the Democratic Party, who have already organized to prepare Sen. Sam Nunn to be the 1988 presidential candidate for the Trilateral Commission. The Iran arms shipment scandal, timed to explode just as Reagan was losing the mid-term election, had been designed, by its authors, to drown President Reagan under the fumes of a growing scandal, a scandal to serve two purposes: transform Reagan into an ineffectual “lame duck” President, and provide a forum to promote the cause of Sam Nunn.

### **A classical tragedy**

It is obvious that a two-year period of growing scandals and investigations in Washington, with its main protagonists being a weakened and defensive President and an aggressive, prosecutorial Sam Nunn, would have given George Shultz every opportunity to abandon Western Europe’s defense to the mercy of the Soviet Union.

President Reagan, however, retaliated by fighting in an unexpected way, unleashing Attorney General Edwin Meese

to a memorable White House press conference on Nov. 25. The purpose of the press conference was to target for investigation Israeli and Israeli-connected intelligence activities both with respect to Iranian arms shipments, and with respect to NSC-connected operations in Central America. It soon became apparent that the entire “Israeli intelligence apparatus” inside the National Security Council had become the target. Subsequently, when Meese outlined the mandate for the Justice Department investigators, it became further apparent that the whole of what is called the “Kissinger NSC structure,” with its far-flung ramifications, is the broader target. As a result, the initiative is no longer with the Trilateral candidacy of Sam Nunn, but with Reagan and Meese.

President Reagan and his friend Meese are effective political in-fighters. The reason they opened this whole “Kissinger NSC structure” can of worms is, most likely, because it was a good, fair target for a political counterattack. The operating motives were political survival rather than any profound, principled opposition to the disastrous policies represented by this trilateraloid “Kissinger NSC structure.” How far are Reagan and Meese willing to take this matter?

It no longer depends on them. Both President Reagan and his enemies are, as of now, locked into a course of events which is running beyond their control. One thing is for certain, that the “can of worms” has been opened, that the “Kissinger NSC structure,” and its sister feature, Israeli Mossad capabilities in the United States, are being wiped out. It is more than likely, that the interests now hit by the Meese investigation, may soon retaliate and make public further revelations which they would otherwise have preferred to keep secret.

This would only have the effect of provoking a sterner offensive by the President and Meese, precipitating further revelations from the opposing side. The bottom line in the spiraling crisis is this: The Reagan administration can be proven guilty on two counts: 1) Instead of investigating the Carter administration’s backing the Khomeini dictatorship’s coming to power, as Ronald Reagan had promised during his 1980 campaign, the Reagan administration continued the cover-up of the deals with Khomeini which had been set up by Carter, Brzezinski, Vance, and Muskie; 2) Instead of shutting down Carter’s Israeli arms-trafficking to Iran, the Reagan administration sanctioned the reactivation of this operation.

Here, then, is the logic propelling upcoming developments: The Reagan presidency, to survive, must continue “full disclosure” investigations. The Trilateral related networks and capabilities under assault from Reagan’s “full disclosure” policy, must try to undo the President in order to survive. But they cannot “undo” Reagan, unless they prove that the illegality originates in Carter’s policy toward Iran.

Without such national catharsis, the political force, in the United States, which is pursuing the secret agenda of decoupling from Europe, could not be defeated.