Kissinger versus LaRouche in the second battle for Poland

by Scott Thompson

On April 17, President George Bush announced a $1 billion aid package for Poland, which was the response of his administration to the decision of the Polish government to legalize Solidarity and to hold parliamentary elections. This news service has discovered that the entire Bush initiative is the result of months of private diplomacy by the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations and David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, which have sought to develop the economic underpinnings of the "New Yalta" plan for Europe, which Henry Kissinger had raised in January as part of a Trilateral Commission delegation that met with Soviet dictator Mikhail Gorbachov and then reported back to President Bush.

On April 20, a spokesman for David Rockefeller, who had accompanied Henry Kissinger on the January Trilateral trip to Moscow and also led a delegation of the Council on Foreign Relations to Poland in early March, questioned the Chase Manhattan banker on behalf of a journalist about Bush's Polish initiative, and conveyed the following response: "Mr. Rockefeller was delighted at the President's response to the very significant steps taken by the Polish government toward a freer and more pluralistic society. Hopefully it will be persuasive to the Polish government to carry their program still further."

What precisely is Bush's Polish program? On April 18, National Security Adviser Gen. Brent Scowcroft, who had entered that post directly from anchoring the Washington, D.C. office of Henry Kissinger's global consulting and influence-peddling business, Kissinger Associates, openly acknowledged that the entire aid package was hinged on the ability of Polish officials to reach an agreement with the International Monetary Fund that would "improve their economic performance to get loans." Bush himself was quick to emphasize that: "We will not offer unsound credits. We will not offer aid without requiring sound economic practices in return."

Behind this posture of fiscal responsibility, *EIR* discovered from the Polish desk of the State Department that a major reason why the Reagan-Bush administration diplomacy had been to legalize Lech Walesa's Solidarity trade union was that: "If Solidarity were not acknowledged, then it would oppose the austerity measures that are being demanded by the International Monetary Fund. Hopefully, if Solidarity is brought into partnership with the government, Polish public opinion can be swayed to accept these austerity conditions."

In short, the Bush administration has signed on to a package that will force the people of captive Poland, who are already nearing starvation levels of consumption, because of food tribute to the Soviet Union and food exports to the West to earn the money to pay their debts, to have to tighten their belts even further to meet IMF "conditionalities" for any debt relief whatsoever.

Like Kissinger's earlier "Marshall Plan" for the Ibero-American debtor countries, the entire aid package is a ruse that makes the Trilateral Commission, Council on Foreign Relations, and Bush administration into the veritable Horsemen of the Apocalypse who are seeking to assure continued debt service payments regardless of the costs to the Soviet Union's captive nations.

LaRouche's plan for Poland

There was an alternative to the present "Kissingerian" IMF austerity plan for Poland, which had been presented by physical economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who was then running for the presidency, in a nationwide television address on Oct. 31, 1988, entitled, "The Winter of Our Discontent."

LaRouche's proposal for Poland had the following features:

1) A "Marshall Plan"-style program to develop the industry and agro-industry of Poland—free from IMF "conditionalities"—that would make the Polish economy the model for the bloc, being also able to supply advanced technology and agricultural surplus to the Soviet Union;

2) A guarantee of non-interference in Poland by the West, apart from this major economic development program, which would necessarily create greater economic and trade ties with Western Europe and the United States;

3) A return agreement from the Soviet Union that East Germany be permitted to reunite with its Western half, reestablishing the capital of Germany in Berlin, which would also be firmly entrenched within the NATO Western alliance.

LaRouche's plan would not only have stopped the destruction of the Polish people, through a combination of looting by the Soviet Union and IMF-linked banks, but it would have stopped the drift toward neutrality of West Germany under the deceptions of Gorbachov's "Common House of Europe" approach. In contrast, Kissinger's "New Yalta" plan, as even Evelyn de Rothschild's *Economist* admits in a feature article ("Mikhail the Liberator") of its April 8-14 issue, fails to counter this Soviet attempt to "Findlandize" Western Europe:

"Gorbachov's *laissez-faire* in Eastern Europe is matched by Gorbachov's seduction in West Germany. NATO's discomfort will grow if reform spreads to *perestroika*-resistant East Germany; West Germany would be tugged harder towards neutrality and thoughts of reunification. . . . [Faced with this process] Mr. Henry Kissinger has proposed a new East-West deal under which the Russians would give Eastern Europe more freedom in return for a Western promise not to make trouble for Russia there. This would amount to 'Yalta' II. It would be a mistake. Today's Eastern Europe is too messy for a tidy plan."

The day after LaRouche's television broadcast, the Soviet Union responded through a crackdown on Polish dockworkers. It is known that several members of the Eastern Establishment also received tapes of the broadcast, which they took seriously enough to develop a countermeasure that would preserve the creditor banks' status quo. Not only does Kissinger's "New Yalta" plan include in at least one version an "Austrian solution" for West Germany—i.e., reunification in exchange for neutrality—but a ranking member of the Council on Foreign Relations has confirmed that phase two of the Rockefeller-Kissinger Polish economic package will be to engage government officials and bankers into their scheme in West Germany, the largest holder of Polish debt. Under this pressure, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has already assigned his finance minister to work with the Bush administration and the Poles on their program.

Kissingerism without Kissinger

In the same breath on April 17 that the *Washington Post* announced President Bush's IMF aid package, it stated, based upon unnamed high-level sources, that Henry Kissinger's "New Yalta" plan had been rejected by Bush. *EIR* investigators have been able to uncover that the Anglo-American Establishment (including the British Rothschilds) has been undergoing a cosmetic process of adopting Kissinger's program, while publicly criticizing Kissinger for having gone "a bridge too far."

A well-informed source, who attended the April 8 meeting of the Trilateral Commission in Paris, played up this cosmetic ruse in a background briefing made available to *EIR*, when he agreed that Kissinger's plan would constitute a "New Yalta." "Even in the Trilateral Commission meeting Kissinger was trying to explain that he had simply been misunderstood," the source said. "But, the final 32-page draft report on East-West relations that Kissinger delivered to the Trilateral Commission meeting with former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone could easily be seen as synonymous with the position taken by David Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations delegation to Poland and the aid program of the Bush administration. They are all in fundamental agreement."

Not only did the "Scowgleburger" duo—Scowcroft from the NSC and Lawrence Eagleburger from the State Department—help shape Bush's IMF package for Poland but, a source who accompanied David Rockefeller to Poland, confirmed that the fruit represented by Bush's aid program had already been presented for the plucking during that March trip by Rockefeller; Rockefeller has been a longtime patron of Kissinger who today not only employs Kissinger Associates as a consulting firm for Chase, but uses Kissinger as his lieutenant on the international advisory board of Chase, which has a significant holding of Polish debt.

This source said that Rockefeller told Solidarity and Polish government officials on the trip, that, if they reached an "historic compromise," then this "would be remembered." But Rockefeller gave the Poles a deadline to liberalize before the April 8 Trilateral Commission meeting in Poland, which the Poles met with their April 5 announcement of what were billed in the West as "unprecedented political, economic, and social reforms."

Rockefeller and the CFR delegation also concluded that Hungary was "even more open to private sector investment, which will be concluded if there are further indispensable political reforms, social peace, and economic reforms." According to this source, the next step of the Rockefeller group will be: 1) To discuss the question of a measure of debt relief along lines of the "Brady Plan" as a sweetener for Eastern Europe; 2) To have the Bush administration explain its plans more clearly to the Polish government, which, has so far been cautious in its reponse; and, 3) To encourage major private sector investment in Hungary and Poland by Western banks and industry. Otherwise, the Kissinger-Rockefeller manipulation of the Bush administration through the channels of the Trilateral Commission and Council on Foreign Relations, appears at present to be locked in as a policy.