

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

Dr. K peddles 'Holy Alliance'

Henry Kissinger, sans wife Nancy, was a fixture at the recent U.S.-Soviet summit, despite the fact that in late January he was forced to resign from the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board under a cloud of charges that he was "a thief." What with these vicissitudes of fortune, one would have thought Henry would keep a low profile for awhile. But before, during, and after the summit, he has been promoting a project dear to his heart for decades, namely, the resurrection of the 1815 Holy Alliance that employed Russia as a battering ram to crush republican revolutions in Europe.

This was the implicit theme of his May 29 syndicated column, entitled "U.S. strategy in a new world." In it he endorsed Secretary of State James A. Baker III's December proposal to transform NATO from a military to a political alliance—a proposal which President Bush said might be possible under Article II of the NATO Charter, in his concluding press conference with President Mikhail Gorbachov. But, complains Kissinger, this idea of "a new political role for NATO" has "run up against the historic suspicion of some Europeans that the United States is manipulating NATO to undermine European unification."

Kissinger also called for a review of East-West strategy—apparently along lines called for during the April visit to the United States of British

Intelligence Committee head Sir Percy Cradock (see *International Intelligence*). On June 1, Kissinger told BBC that the Bush-Gorbachov summit should go beyond arms control agreements, to "visualize where we want Europe to be five to ten years from now." The summit, said Henry, presents "an opportunity to shape a new international order," and that's what the two sides should discuss.

Kissinger's cronies join the chorus

The same words were uttered by National Security Adviser Gen. Brent Scowcroft, on CBS News "This Morning" show on May 31. The former vice chairman of Kissinger Associates, Inc., said that beyond traditional summit concerns like arms control, "For the first time, [the Soviet and U.S. leaders] will consider re-making the face of Europe." Scowcroft confirmed that the fate of a unified Germany would be high on the summit agenda, and stuck to the President's contention that a unified Germany ought to be a member of NATO. However, Scowcroft added, as for Soviet demands for limits upon German armaments, "I think this question should wait until the next NATO summit, when the U.S. will advance the idea for a total re-shaping of NATO military doctrine in line with the changes on the Warsaw Pact." On the surface, Bush and Gorbachov seemed to agree to disagree on unified Germany's membership in NATO and its sovereign right to determine its military level of armament.

A similar line was peddled by former Kissinger National Security Council deputy William Hyland, currently editor of the Council on Foreign Relations quarterly, *Foreign Affairs*.

Writing in the May 26 *International Herald Tribune*, Hyland said that the Bush-Gorbachov summit must deal with a way to "manage" the breakup of the Soviet empire by creating a "new balance of power" for Europe, in which the question of German unification is key. Hyland said the Soviets require "far-reaching guarantees from the U.S." and therefore the U.S. "must reassure Moscow," while advocating German reunification.

Hyland showed just how he would bargain for such issues when, on June 3, he appeared on NBC News to tell Soviet Foreign Ministry official Vitaly Churkin, "While we must first settle the German question, it would be desirable eventually to create an umbrella organization like CSCE [Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe]. I think something like that is in the works."

Perhaps the clearest indication that what the Soviets mean by strengthening of CSCE was provided on June 3 by Soviet official Valentin Falin, who called for the creation of a "pan-European Council" that would combine East and West in a mutual security system and that would dictate terms of German reunification. While that Soviet bargaining position "received a chilly welcome" in Washington, according to Reuters, the counterproposals of the Kissinger gaggle appear to contain differences only over which side of a Persian Empire-style model—i.e., East or West—will be the dominant power in an imperial arrangement that overreaches the sovereignty of all existing nations.

The Kissinger gang clearly has the ear of Secretary Baker, whose policy is to give Gorbachov everything he wants "to save him." And some of President Bush's statements during the summit indicate that he entertains bargaining along these lines as well.