

The Kissinger Associates firm: a new vehicle for British influence

by Scott Thompson

When Henry A. Kissinger first emerged in control of U.S. executive branch policy during the late 1960s, it was the Trilateral Commission and that less-well-known conduit of European oligarchical policy, the Bilderberg Society, which ensured Kissinger's rise to power and controlled his activities. A new vehicle has been prepared for Kissinger's re-emergence as the leading U.S. enforcer of the programs dictated to the United States by the British and European oligarchy: Kissinger Associates, Inc.

Kissinger Associates, a Washington, D.C.-based "consulting firm," boasts the following board members:

Lord Carrington, former British Foreign Secretary. Despite his resignation over the Malvinas crisis, Lord Carrington remains one of the most influential "one world" strategists in the British policy-making echelons which deploy Henry Kissinger as a trouble-shooting thug. (See accompanying article for more on his career.)

Robert O. Anderson, the chairman of Atlantic-Richfield and of the Aspen Institute, which is one of the main think tanks for the "convergence theory" of the Kissinger group. Aspen was the site where the Watergate toppling of President Nixon was initially planned, as well as a coordinating center for overthrowing the Shah of Iran through a secret alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood forces behind Khomeini that paved the way for a Mideast giveaway to the Soviets. Anderson frequently travels to Moscow where he meets with Dzermen Gvishiani, the son-in-law of Alexei Kosygin and major figure in the circles around KGB General H. "Kim" Philby.

Pehr Gyllenhammar, the chairman of Volvo in Sweden, who was responsible for introducing Tavistock's corporativist worker-management schemes into Swedish industry. Gyllenhammar is also on the board of the Skandia insurance conglomerate. Skandia is one of the major investors in IRIS, a 1,000-man Washington, D.C.-based private intelligence company run by former Secretary of Defense and World Bank chairman Robert McNamara and former Tory British Prime Minister Ted Heath, of whom Kissinger once said: "I

have had a longer friendship with him than with any other leading British political figure." A trustee of the Aspen Institute, Gyllenhammar helped Anderson arrange a computer interface among Aspen, Control Data in Sweden, IFIAS (which serves as a Swedish-based front for the Muslim Brotherhood), Soviet computers, and IIASA, the Vienna-based think tank of the KGB-linked Djermen Gvishiani. Gyllenhammar is also a Chase International board member.

General Brent Scowcroft, who was Kissinger's National Security Council deputy until named as his replacement as National Security Adviser. It was Scowcroft, Kissinger, and Haig who ran the White House inside track of Watergate, supported from the outside by the *Washington Post's* trial-by-press attacks. Scowcroft has remained Kissinger's special operations assistant, working out of offices at International Six, Inc. in Washington, D.C.

William D. Rogers, who was Assistant Secretary of State and Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs in the Ford administration. Rogers is a solid Rockefeller Latin American man, serving at different points with such investment and counterinsurgency groups as AID, the Inter-American Development Bank, and Overseas Private Investment Corporation. He has also been, from 1965 to the present, a partner in the Arnold and Porter law firm.

Jeff Cunningham, the former president of Chase International's Orion Bank subsidiary in London, who is now full-time secretary to the board of Kissinger Associates.

What the associates have to say

Interviews with Kissinger Associate board members (the week after the announcement that the new consulting firm is seeking clients at an annual retainer rate of \$250,000), revealed that the company will serve as a major operational center for the implementation of plans by the Bank for International Settlements and the International Monetary Fund to manage the "controlled disintegration" of the world econo-

my, beginning with the austerity-enforced depopulation of the developing sector.

The successful refinancing of Third World debt, especially that of Mexico and Argentina (where Kissinger will soon visit) is one of the most critical problems of Kissinger Associates' corporate clients, said one source at the new consulting firm. Mexico is to be put through IMF-directed austerity, regardless of whether this creates a "volatile and potentially unstable situation," that may lead to "serious problems"—"potentially even a coup—before 1990." Argentina, where Kissinger is being deployed to negotiate a cessation of hostilities government sources have already decried as unacceptable, must also be forced to meet its debt payments though Britain froze \$4 billions in assets. These Third World countries "will be the big losers . . . as banks retrench to buildup reserves."

Asked about how the overall world debt crisis should be handled, another Kissinger Associates board member said: "The concern of the BIS group is to make certain there isn't any panic. Look at the example of how the so-called New York real estate crisis was handled in late-1970s: By just taking four or five years to work these things out rather than slamming everybody into bankruptcy, the banks came out of it reasonably well." In short, sovereign nations, including the United States, Germany and other advanced sector countries, are to be treated like New York City, brought under the

control of a global "Big Mac" receivership—designed in this instance by the BIS and "the more enlightened central bankers and commercial bankers"—who will run them through the hoops of genocidal austerity.

As for the Western alliance, "The [Reagan] administration is not at all wedded to [West German Chancellor Helmut] Schmidt's survival," one Kissinger Associates source said, adding: "You can say Schmidt has run out his string and it's inevitable. . . . We got into enough problems in the past with our support for the Grand Coalition which brought in the SPD in the first place." This source insisted that Schmidt should be allowed to fall and the sanctions against European nations cooperating in the trade on Soviet national gas pipeline development be upheld regardless of how it affects an already unstable NATO alliance. Such a willingness to sacrifice Schmidt, for whom Kissinger and his associates protest great friendship, is especially ironic since the Chancellor fled to California early last month for private meetings with Kissinger and the new Secretary of State George Shultz, where the Chancellor was led to believe an accommodation for his survival had been worked out.

Kissinger Associates, Inc., through its special advisory relationship to the multinationals, will potentially draw upon a vast array of oligarchic think tanks, KGB-linked private intelligence channels, and other resources to profile nations in order to break resistance to this genocidal scheme.

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