

Kissinger power bid running into trouble

by Scott Thompson

There is a Chinese proverb that ought to have been inscribed over the entrance to the global influence-peddling firm of Kissinger Associates, Inc. in 1989: "Unhappiness is getting what you wish." The year began on an auspicious note for Henry Kissinger, when President George Bush picked the firm's vice chairman, Brent Scowcroft, to be his presidential adviser for national security, and the firm's president, Larry Eagleburger, to be deputy secretary of state, causing Gary Wills to write in the Jan. 17 *New York Times*, "The Unsinkable Kissinger Bobs Back."

With Kissinger still on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) and his two minions, whom William Safire dubbed the "Scowgleburger duo," in top posts, it now appeared that Henry would be setting the "secret agenda" of the Bush administration. But as Henry's wish came true and "creeping Kissingerism" took over President Bush's policies toward the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China, Syria, and Lebanon, there was a breakdown in the consensus within the establishment for a global condominium among the United States, U.S.S.R., and Red China, beginning with the Tiananmen Square massacre in June. That meant Henry's "unsinkable" raft was punctured, and at this moment the sharks are circling him in the water.

The first blood was drawn in February during Eagleburger's confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when a bipartisan coalition of senators sought to pry from him the secret client list of Kissinger Associates, Inc., to discover possible conflicts of interest. As *EIR* then warned, the conflicts were so vast—ranging from East-West trade, to the Middle East, to Third World debt, to drug-trafficking from the "Golden Triangle" region of Asia—that Eagleburger would find himself compromised, if his only appointment had been U.S. consul to the Galapagos Islands.

A spate of articles, such as an April 30 front-page piece by Jeff Gerth in the *New York Times* ("Kissinger and Friends and Revolving Doors") and a Sept. 15 front-page article by John Fialka in the *Wall Street Journal* ("Mr. Kissinger Has Opinions on China—And Business Ties"), have driven these conflicts home, causing Kissinger to whine that he is being "dragged through the mud" by critics who seek to "blacken his reputation."

Kissinger's secret agenda

Kissinger began the year as the chief spokesman of the U.S. Establishment on East-West policy, through his role at the Council on Foreign Relations and Trilateral Commission, at a time when Mikhail Gorbachov seemed to promise a superpower condominium, patterned upon the 1815 Congress of Vienna of Kissinger's idol Prince Metternich. After a January trip by Kissinger and a Trilateral Commission delegation which reported back to President Bush, helping shape Bush's "cautious" reevaluation of East-West policy, Kissinger admitted that the Judeo-Christian concept of morality was excluded from his Metternichean "balance of power" doctrine.

This was nowhere more clear than in the way that Kissinger, working through his post at PFIAB and his two minions at Bush's court, shaped U.S. policy for the profit of his powerful client list.

This same crass greed was seen behind Kissinger's policy toward Eastern Europe. Through the March trip of David Rockefeller, who is chairman of the Chase Manhattan international advisory board employing Kissinger as his deputy, and through Kissinger's Trilateral Commission study group, Henry helped shape the administration's miserly aid package to Poland, throwing Poland to the wolf of International Monetary Fund austerity so that debt repayments to banks like Chase Manhattan would be prioritized.

Kissinger also shaped how President Bush has played the "Syria card" in Lebanon. On April 11, while Soviet-backed Syrian boss Hafez al-Assad was sending troops to crush Lebanese Christians and to save the narco-terrorists in the Bekaa Valley from Gen. Michel Aoun's drive for national sovereignty, Kissinger appeared at a Trilateral Commission press conference in Paris to say he "kind of likes" Assad. "God may punish me for it," said Kissinger of his immoral policy.

A river of blood also came to separate Kissinger from humanity, when, after tanks crushed the "Goddess of Democracy" in Tiananmen Square, Kissinger publicly championed Deng Xiaoping as a "great reformer" and the students as a "chaotic element," whom any government would have been justified to crush. Kissinger mobilized all his resources to restore "normal" relations, planning a chain of visits: first in October by President Nixon, honorary chairman of Kissinger's American-China Society; then in November by Kissinger himself; and next in December by the "Scowgleburger" duo.

In 1989, Kissinger got his wish by having the Bush administration kowtow to Deng, profiting clients—including Chase Manhattan, American Express, the American International Group, Midland Bank PLC—which have billions of dollars at risk in Beijing investments. In 1990, as Congress and journalists discover how he may thereby be in violation of U.S.C. Title 18, Sec. 208 over his conflicts, Kissinger may reap a whirlwind.