



Sir Henry Kissinger, Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a professed agent of the Queen.

and secretary of state. (Today, Kissinger is Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, a rank normally given to top British diplomats.) In his speech, Kissinger stated that he had pursued British policy in these positions irrespective of the sovereign concerns of the United States, which he ostensibly was serving. Excerpts from that speech, entitled "Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy," include the following statements:

"The British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to a degree probably never practiced between sovereign nations. In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. *In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department. . . . It was symptomatic* [emphasis added]. . . .

"In my negotiations over Rhodesia I worked from a British draft with British spelling even when I did not fully grasp the distinction between a working paper and a Cabinet-approved document. The practice of collaboration thrives to our day, with occasional ups and downs but even in the recent Falkland crisis, an inevitable return to the main theme of the relationship."

Much of Kissinger's speech, apart from these admissions of British agency, was an attack on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for challenging British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's adherence to empire.

5. George Bush's empire: drugs and raw materials

George Bush is currently engulfed in three serious scandals, any one of which could send the former President to jail.

Since Aug. 18-20, 1996, when the *San Jose Mercury News* in California published a three-part series on the role of the Nicaraguan Contras in flooding the streets of Los Angeles with cocaine during the mid-1980s, new evidence has surfaced of then-Vice President Bush's pivotal role in the cocaine pipeline that was used to bankroll the secret Contra war in Nicaragua. Under Executive Order 12333 and National Security Decision Directive Number 3, President Ronald Reagan authorized the use of "private assets" by U.S. intelligence agencies, in running covert operations, and placed Vice President Bush in charge of a White House planning and operations structure that ran the Central America program, and other "secret wars" in lieu of the National Security Council. Bush was in charge of the Special Situation Group, and its working arm, the Crisis Pre-Planning Group, which employed Lt. Col. Oliver North as its secretary.

This Bush-led White House apparatus—not the CIA—ran the Contra operations, including the Ilopango air base in El Salvador, which served as a hub of guns-for-drugs trafficking for the Contras. Former CIA officials, including Donald Gregg and Felix Rodriguez, along with North, reported directly to Bush, and were the principal figures involved in smuggling tons of cocaine into the United States, occasionally even landing on U.S. military bases, according to eyewitness and other accounts. One former Drug Enforcement Administration agent, Celerino Castillo, has provided details from his own mid-1980s probe of cocaine trafficking at Ilopango air base, when he was the DEA agent in charge of El Salvador, confirming the role of Rodriguez and North in the dope smuggling, and confirming that Bush was personally informed about the illegal operations. Castillo was eventually cashiered out of the DEA as the result of his refusal to "back off" from the Ilopango probe, even after he was informed by the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador that Ilopango was a "White House covert operation, run by Oliver North."

The evidence of Bush's pivotal role in the Contras' cocaine pipeline was assembled by *EIR* in a September 1996 *Special Report*, "Would a President Bob Dole Prosecute Drug Super-Kingpin George Bush?" The report, and additional documentation of the Bush involvement in the cocaine-for-weapons business, has been provided to the Inspectors General of the CIA and the Department of Justice, and to Congressional investigators now conducting at least three separate probes of the Contra-cocaine connection. Since the *San Jose Mercury News* revelations, the Senate Select Committee on



An anti-Bush rally in Houston, Texas, Oct. 4, 1996. Bush stands exposed as a former drug kingpin, a Moonie-cult lackey, and a director of Britain's Canada-based, Africa-genocide-linked, Barrick International interests.

Intelligence has held two days of hearings, where, among others, former Senate subcommittee special counsel Jack Blum provided extensive evidence of the Reagan-Bush administration's narcotics operations to fund covert activities in Central America, Afghanistan, and elsewhere.

The *EIR* report included a draft multi-count "kingpin" federal drug conspiracy indictment against ex-President Bush and others, based on evidence already presented in Congressional hearings, court records, and now-declassified White House documents. The draft indictment names George Bush as the crack kingpin of the 1980s.

Additionally, the former President has been personally implicated in a strategic raw materials grab in eastern Zaire, which has helped fuel one of the worst holocausts of mass-murder in modern history. Since leaving office, Bush has assumed the active leadership of the international advisory board of Barrick Gold, a Canadian company that has moved in recent years to corner the world's gold-mining business. Barrick, along with Anglo American Corp., the South Africa-headquartered Oppenheimer family raw materials cartel, has moved into the battle zone of eastern Zaire, to buy up formerly government-owned gold mines, at the very moment that an invasion by Ugandan and Rwandan military forces is taking place. Hundreds of thousands of Rwandan Hutu refugees have been driven from refugee camps in the mining area since September 1996, when Barrick made its initial push to corner the gold-mining industry in the mineral-rich area of eastern Zaire that has now, with the backing of the foreign invaders, attempted to secede from the central authority of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Everywhere that Barrick has expanded its operations in the past year, evidence has surfaced that George Bush used his personal political ties and clout to open the doors for the Canadian firm's raw materials grab.

Barrick Chairman and CEO Peter Munk is a former swindler who now operates as a front man for Britain's most powerful "opium lords," the Keswick family of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Jardine Matheson, and the P&O Steamship Line, the original British Opium War "Dope, Inc." apparatus.

Bush, to the chagrin of many of his loyal political cronies, has also placed himself in the position of chief public booster of Rev. Sun Myung Moon, the South Korean wheeler-dealer whose worldwide business and religious empire has been a long-standing front for the most corrupt elements of British and American intelligence. Bush recently toured Ibero-America, arm in arm with Reverend Moon, helping to launch a hemispheric Spanish-language version of Moon's *Washington Times*. Bush has received millions of dollars in "speaking fees" from Reverend Moon for his activities, which also took him, earlier in 1996, to Asia, where he spoke before Moon's Unification Church rallies in Japan. His recent trip to Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, accompanying the Unification Church head, drew widespread media criticism. Ex-President Bush was accused of fronting for Moon in order to put together a warchest for his son George W. Bush's planned run for the GOP Presidential nomination in the year 2000.

Bush's role in the Barrick operations in Zaire, and his travels on behalf of Moon were detailed in *EIR*. The Barrick story was the cover story of the Jan. 3, 1997 issue.