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Brent Scowcroft

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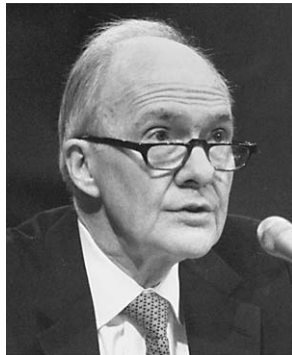
## The Kissinger Clone on the Bush Team

by Anton Chaitkin

Brent Scowcroft, Henry Kissinger's protégé and employee, served as President George Bush's National Security Adviser, a central figure in shaping Bush's so-called New World Order. Scowcroft brought Kissinger's devotion to Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs into Bush Administration policy-making in such areas as Iraq and Eastern Europe.

A 75-year-old Utah Mormon, Scowcroft is a retired "paper-clip" Air Force lieutenant general who never saw combat. After coming up through the ranks through the Defense Department, Scowcroft was working as a Nixon White House staffer in 1973 when National Security Adviser and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made Scowcroft his Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. In 1975, Kissinger chose Scowcroft to replace him for two years as President Gerald Ford's National Security Adviser, when Kissinger had to content himself with being only Secretary of State.

Under Kissinger's lead, Brent Scowcroft worked to adopt genocidal premises for foreign policy. On April 24, 1974, Kissinger sent to cabinet, intelligence, and military officials his infamous National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM 200), "Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests." Developed by Kissinger and Scowcroft, NSSM 200 focussed on the alleged threat to U.S. national security from the growth of population—and resultant growth of demands for industry and political sovereignty—in African, Asian, and Ibero-American nations. It called for using various measures to reduce the population of 13 specified dangerous countries, such as Nigeria, Egypt, Indonesia, and Brazil. The new policy's nightmarish implications have become apparent in Africa, for example, in the complacency of the State Department toward the unchecked spread of AIDS, and a holocaust of war steered by international mineral cartels.



On Nov. 26, 1975, Scowcroft, by then the National Security Adviser, issued National Security Decision Memorandum 314, endorsing NSSM 2000 and related policy proposals by Kissinger.

Scowcroft co-founded Henry Kissinger's personal consulting firm, Kissinger Associates, Inc., in 1982, becoming wealthy as a partner and vice-chairman of the firm until 1989. A key partner was Lord Peter Carrington, formerly British Foreign Secretary for Margaret Thatcher, a banker and cartel magnate and head of one of Britain's most powerful families.

The imperial Kissingerians dazzled, corrupted, or coerced nations and governments into becoming their paying clients. Various institutions under the Yugoslav regime of Slobodan Milosevic were guided by Kissinger Associates: The production of the Yugo automobile was organized as a swindle against Yugoslavia by Milosevic, Scowcroft, and Kissinger Associates President Lawrence Eagleburger, to make a political war chest for Milosevic.

On March 23, 1983, President Ronald Reagan shocked the Bush circles, and the corresponding Trilateral Commission sections of the Democrats, by endorsing Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s proposal to develop an antiballistic-missile weapons system based on "new physical principles." Reagan sought to share the system with the Soviets, end the terror of nuclear attack, and ultimately break out of the Cold War.

Scowcroft and other Kissinger partners worked within the Reagan Administration to push Reagan back toward the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction and away from this conception of Mutually Assured Survival.

The core issue was the world balance of power, which, in the view of the Kissinger group, must not be disturbed by a U.S.-led breakthrough on vast new science and energy potentials that could spur ambitions for industrialization, national sovereignty, and anti-poverty action.

Through the President's Commission on Strategic Forces, known as the Scowcroft Commission, Brent Scowcroft designed a program of gradual disarmament and arms control, leading toward deployment of the Midgetman missile, instead of the SDI or the MX missile. Scowcroft and his minions enlisted bipartisan support, notably including then-Sen. Al Gore, Jr. James Woolsey, Scowcroft's Commission partner, was adviser to Gore's losing Presidential race in 1988.

As Lyndon LaRouche wrote in his 1988 autobiography, *The Power of Reason*, "Brent Scowcroft's present career is typical of those military 'Faustians' who have more or less sold their souls to Kissinger's circles. The Scowcroft Commission itself was typical of the sort of political plum handed to those in Kissinger's good graces."

What became the Contras' arms-for-dope scandal first broke on Oct. 6, 1986: The Nicaraguans shot down an aircraft carrying an illegal arms shipment that had been organized by then-Vice President George Bush's staff. President Reagan asked Scowcroft and Sens. John Tower and Edmund Muskie

to investigate the “Iran-Contra Affair.” This Tower Commission reported in February 1987, lying that George Bush was not involved, and that Bush was to be commended for his fight against terrorism.

In recent years, Scowcroft has headed the non-profit Forum for International Policy, and the profit-making Scowcroft Group consultancy firm, both operating from the same address. The Forum’s chairman is Lawrence Eagleburger, Bush’s Deputy Secretary of State; trustees include Sir Colin Powell, Condoleezza Rice, ADM cartel chief Dwayne Andreas, Bush-Baker oil giant Enron’s chairman Kenneth Lay, Bush’s CIA director Robert Gates, Bush’s Trade Representative Carla Hills, and Bush’s Ambassador to the Soviet Union Robert Strauss. Walter H. Kansteiner III, a money-generating Scowcroft Group partner and a senior fellow of the Forum, specializing in Africa, is a professional broker of tropical commodities; he was responsible for Africa in the Bush-Scowcroft National Security Council.

Scowcroft and his partners recently made a handsome profit arranging for Chinese government support for Scowcroft’s client, the Chubb Group insurance company, to operate in China.

### The ‘New World Order’

On Aug. 2, 1990, Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait after a long-simmering dispute over oil on their border and other issues. U.S. Ambassador to Baghdad April Glaspie had told Iraqi President Saddam Hussein a week earlier that she was speaking for President Bush, and that “we have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflict, like your border disagreement with Kuwait.” After the invasion, Arab countries urged the United States to let the Arabs find a solution to the Iraq-Kuwait conflict.

Also on Aug. 2, Bush was scheduled to meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Aspen, Colorado. Bush had for a long period been generally disposed to have a war in the Middle East, but had apparently not finally decided on a U.S. military attack on Iraq. At their Aspen meeting, the Iron Lady, the idol of the pathetic President, informed Bush that he must take America to war; Bush and Thatcher met again in the White House on Aug. 6, for more of the same.

Scowcroft, in his 1998 book *A World Transformed* (officially by Scowcroft and Bush), whines that the “President’s comment that he was not contemplating [military] intervention has been taken by some to indicate that he was passive or indecisive about the notion of doing anything about the Iraqi invasion until Margaret Thatcher ‘put some stiffening in his spine’ at their meeting later that day. Such speculation is wrong, although his choice of words was not felicitous” (New York: Vintage-Random House, 1999, p. 315).

Scowcroft’s comment brings up two important points about their relationship.

First, that Scowcroft’s job was to arrange the choice of words for the intellectually challenged President, as the Bush

family traditionally has servants do everything for them, including thinking.

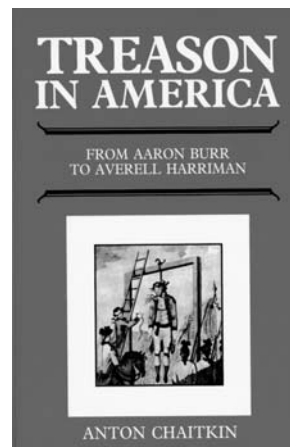
Second, that Scowcroft himself pressed on the British line for military intervention.

Scowcroft writes about the discussion within the Administration immediately after the Iraqi troop movement, and just before the flight to Aspen. Could this “great crisis” be used to shape a new global imperium, now that the Soviet Union was crumbling? “I was frankly appalled at the undertone of the discussion, which suggested resignation to the invasion and even adaptation to a *fait accompli*. There was a huge gap between those who saw what was happening as the major crisis of our time and those who treated it as the crisis *du jour*. The remarks tended to skip over the enormous stake the United States had in the situation, or the ramifications of the aggression on the emerging post-Cold War world. . . . Later that morning, I spoke to President Bush of my concerns. I asked if, in the next [National Security Council] meeting, I could depart from custom in NSC meetings and speak first, outlining the absolute intolerability of this invasion to U.S. interests. He shared my concern and proposed that he himself make such an opening statement. I told him I thought that would stifle discussion, and we agreed I would go first” (ibid., pp. 317-318).

Over the succeeding weeks, Scowcroft himself knocked

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down the cautions put up by other advisers, and, with Bush's sanction, increasingly stifled conflicting voices.

Then on Aug. 23, 1990: Scowcroft told reporters, "We believe we are creating the beginning of a new world order out of the collapse of U.S.-Soviet antagonisms."

On Sept. 11, 1990, President Bush picked up the Scowcroft slogan for a war in an address to Congress on Administration objectives. Bush gloated that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov was backing him in condemning Iraq, then said, "A new partnership of nations has begun. . . . The crisis in the Persian Gulf, as grave as it is, also offers a rare opportunity. . . . Out of these troubled times, our fifth objective—a new world order—can emerge."

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## Dick Cheney

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# Oil in the Family

by Anton Chaitkin

Just after President George Bush nominated Dick Cheney to be Secretary of Defense, a syndicated column appeared in the *Pittsburgh Press* on April 4, 1989, entitled "Kissinger Regaining Influence under Bush." The column, by Susan Bennett, began, "He's back. Conservatives who call him the Mick Jagger of foreign affairs are sounding the alarm—'Nightmare on Pennsylvania Avenue—Kissinger returns!'"

The column, accompanied by a cartoon showing Kissinger as a fat dwarf, warned that "suspicions about his influence in the new administration were heightened when Bush tapped two close Kissinger associates—Brent Scowcroft and Lawrence Eagleburger—for two top Administration posts. Scowcroft then recommended to Bush that Rep. Dick Cheney, who was White House Chief of Staff in the Ford Administration when Kissinger was Secretary of State, replace John G. Tower as the Defense Secretary nominee."

The junior Bush's Vice Presidential running-mate, Richard Bruce Cheney, has been a loyal functionary of the Bush clan, Kissinger, and the Anglo-American globalists, while packaged as a plain, old Western moderate conservative Republican.



Perhaps Cheney's most important service to his sponsors was his role in sabotaging Congressional investigation of the Iran-Contra scandal. The public remembers him better for his attack-dog performance in executing Bush's wars against Panama and Iraq.

Cheney, 59, worked as a budget-cutter in the Nixon Administration. He was Chief of Staff to President Gerald Ford in 1975-76, and then a U.S. Congressman from Wyoming from 1979 to 1989.

The Bush and Kissinger networks have made Cheney a rich servant.

The Kissinger-oriented Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., has been a crucial channel for Cheney. He served on CSIS's advisory board along with Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft; he and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) co-chaired CSIS's Military Strategy Forum, a panel of strategic policy "experts" established by Kissinger and David Abshire. Cheney has taken part in many CSIS projects, often with Sam Nunn, who as Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, went all-out to get Cheney quickly approved as Bush's Defense Secretary.

From 1995 until his Vice Presidential nomination, Cheney was chief executive of the gigantic, global, Texas-based Halliburton oil services company.

The oldest member of Cheney's Halliburton board, who helped him get this job, is the fanatical Anglophile Anne Armstrong, the former U.S. ambassador to Britain, who is also chairman of the board of CSIS. President Bush's Trade Representative Carla Hills is a trustee of CSIS and a director of Halliburton; so is oil magnate Ray L. Hunt, the Bush family financial angel.

The British baron Lord Clitheroe was part of the Halliburton board that chose Cheney. His lordship was a long-time executive director of Rio Tinto Zinc, and a political and commercial ally of Lord Peter Carrington (a Rio Tinto director and a partner in Kissinger Associates, Inc.).

As Halliburton's chief, Cheney brought Kissinger-Bush operative Lawrence Eagleburger in as a Halliburton director.

Cheney has recently lobbied for lucrative projects in Russia and the Caspian Sea region. He was a key powerbroker in procuring \$489 million in loan guarantees from the U.S. Export-Import Bank last year for the Russian firm, Tyumen Oil Co. (TNK). Most of the loan guarantee was to go toward buying equipment from Halliburton. The State Department blocked the Ex-Im Bank loan guarantee last year, "in the interests of national security."

The Center for Public Integrity cites U.S. and Russian intelligence sources that link the Alfa Group, a major shareholder of TNK, with drug trafficking from Central Asia and the Far East into Europe. An unidentified former KGB officer is quoted as saying that Alfa Bank and its trading arm, Alfa Eko, "had been deeply involved in the early '90s in the laundering of Russian and Colombian money and in the