

BORing from within U.S. intelligence

by Scott Thompson

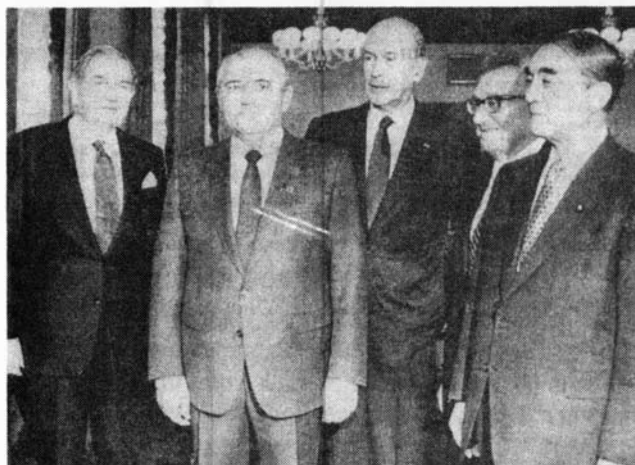
When *EIR* first opened the Kissinger dossier over a decade ago, a majority of the U.S. intelligence community led by James Angleton, the CIA chief of counterintelligence whom Kissinger forced from office, insisted that Henry Kissinger was a Soviet agent. They cited reliable defector information that Henry Kissinger was codenamed "BOR," when he was recruited into a joint KGB/GRU "ODRA Cell," operated through Polish intelligence, which had penetrated the U.S. Army Intelligence Command Center Europe (EUCOM G-2) at Oberammergau, Germany, in 1947, with a homosexual blackmail ring. They also cited as evidence Kissinger's treasonous handling of the 1972 SALT-ABM Treaty negotiations, when Kissinger launched the "Détente I" process. The terms of the treaties ensured the Soviet Union military superiority, close to a first-strike capability; further, Kissinger unilaterally curtailed the antecedents of the Strategic Defense Initiative on the American side, while the Soviets went ahead with a program to develop ballistic missile defense based upon "new, exotic principles," as Soviet Marshal V.D. Sokolovskii termed such directed-energy weapons in his 1962 book *Military Strategy*.

Although *EIR* took this majority view of the U.S. intelligence community seriously, we maintained that a more correct title for Kissinger's memoirs—as opposed to the flights of fantasy he has already written, like *The White House Years*—might be: *I Was a Soviet Agent-of-Influence in Her Majesty's Secret Service*.

A relevant item in the Kissinger dossier, which U.S. intelligence overlooked because of the Anglo-American "special relationship," was Henry Kissinger's open boasting of three decades of treason, when he spoke before a British audience at London's Royal Institute for International Affairs (Chatham House, an international front of Cecil Rhodes's Round Table) on May 10, 1982. As Lyndon LaRouche wrote about Kissinger's revelations in *EIR* on June 1, 1982: "In that speech, Kissinger insists that since no later than the term of office of Secretary of State Jimmy Byrne (June 1945-January 1947), the foreign policy of the United States has been dictated from London by means of secret, unwritten agreements between certain U.S. officials and the Royal government."

Going even further, Kissinger told the Chatham House audience:

"The British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to



From the Soviet newspaper Pravda, this photo shows Mikhail Gorbachov's meeting with members of the Trilateral Commission in Moscow on Jan. 19: (left to right) David Rockefeller, Gorbachov, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Henry Kissinger, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

a degree probably never before 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. . . ."

While there is no reason to doubt the evidence of Kissinger's Soviet agency presented by the U.S. intelligence community, a more appropriate view of the matter is that taken by LaRouche in his June 1982 *EIR* piece: "The Philby case is exemplary. Harold "Kim" Philby, presently an influential General of the Soviet KGB, is to the present moment one of the most prized assets in Moscow of the British monarchy's private household. Philby . . . was sitting in Washington directly on top of the innermost secrets of U.S. intelligence—some of which he was transmitting to Moscow—including his knowledge of every unwritten secret British-American agreement of the sort to which Kissinger refers broadly in his recent public address in Britain." The record shows that Henry Kissinger is a geopolitical deployment of the same British circles that deployed H.A.R. "Kim" Philby.

An Anglo-Soviet Trust agent

Highlights of the Kissinger dossier include:

- In 1960, the former Chief of Polish Intelligence's Counterintelligence unit, operating under the pseudonym "Col. Michael Goliniewski," defected to the CIA, after he had exposed a dozen top Soviet "moles" throughout Europe. "Colonel Goliniewski" told the CIA about a penetration of EUCOM G-2 at Oberammergau, known as the "ODRA Cell," which Henry Kissinger, then a civilian employee at the intelligence school center, had been recruited into under the codename "BOR."

Earlier, as a non-commissioned officer with the 84th Division's 790th Counterintelligence Corps based in West Germany, Kissinger's unit had recruited several Nazi/Communist double agents, including SS officer Klaus Barbie, who, according to documents released under the Freedom of Information Act, had been recruited by the Soviets earlier through the "Red Lilac Organization": a Nazi/Communist underground based in the Soviet zone of occupied Germany.

In 1951, Eric Bosenhard was sentenced to four years' imprisonment by courts of the Allied High Commission for his role in the "ODRA Cell." In his appeal, Bosenhard claimed to have been blackmailed as a homosexual. Kissinger was protected from prosecution for his role in the "ODRA Cell," and British spy novelists like Richard Deacon, in his recent book *The Truth Twisters*, continue to run protection for the Goliniewski revelations about Kissinger.

- Kissinger's first of several mentors was Fritz Kraemer, like Kissinger a German refugee to the United States, who has aristocratic pretensions. Kraemer had been trained at the London School of Economics, and he once told *EIR* that his closest friend was Jay Lovestone, the Soviet Trust agent who was general secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A. until he was ousted as part of Stalin's purge of the Bukharinites. Kraemer introduced Kissinger, whom he termed "my little Jew," to William Yandell Elliot at Harvard, who had himself been recruited as an American agent of Cecil Rhodes's Round Table movement, when Elliot studied under A.D. Lindsay at Balliol College, Oxford. Elliot's Oxford thesis, as well as his later writings to bring the United States into World War II as Britain's "dumb giant on a leash," spoke of the U.S. becoming a "Round Table for the Republic," or more specifically, part of a post-World War II Anglo-American, English-speaking Commonwealth, as envisioned by Rhodes. Following Kraemer's advice that "a gentlemen does not attend City College," Kissinger entered Harvard and became a protégé of Elliot.

As Kissinger's British colleague Lord Home of the Hirsell (a.k.a. Alec Douglas-Home, the former British Foreign Secretary), told *EIR*, "Kissinger was an agent of Britain by instruction."

- In 1954, with the emergence of Nikita Khrushchov as Soviet general secretary, the KGB revived the more sophisticated, pre-Stalin practices of deception and provocation, as epitomized by Feliks Dzerzhinsky's "Trust" operation, according to the report of Soviet defector Anatoli Golitsyn, writing in *New Lies for Old*. Along with these methods, the Soviets founded a disinformation department of the KGB.

As *EIR* has elsewhere documented, perhaps the most important back channel established by Khrushchov's KGB officials as part of the "Trust" revival was the Pugwash Conference, which was founded in 1955 by the evil Earl Bertrand Russell, out of the World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government. Russell, an avowed Commu-

nist who hated the United States, sought to use Pugwash to negotiate with the Soviets a "one-world empire" with Eastern and Western divisions (patterned upon the Greco-Persian system negotiated with Alexander the Great's father, Philip) that would use its monopoly on nuclear weapons to carry out a "global New Yalta" condominium.

Pugwash was used by the Soviets to dupe the Western elites into believing that they had accepted the insanity of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), the theater-limited nuclear war, and flexible response, peddled by Kissinger in his 1954

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book for the Council on Foreign Relations, *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*. The conferences also became, through Kissinger's participation in the 1960s, the preferred back channel through which the 1972 SALT-ABM Treaty was prenegotiated, even before the Nixon administration took up the arms control issue. During the 1960s, Kissinger participated opposite known or suspected KGB agents in several Pugwash conferences, including the seminal 11th Pugwash Conference at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, of September 1963, where Pugwash launched the campaign against U.S. development of ballistic missile defense (BMD).

This campaign was spun off from the Soviet "moles" in Pugwash to be picked up in the United States by such individuals as former Kennedy administration National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy, who mobilized mass support against an American BMD system, while Kissinger published a book which suggested that the United States should stick with the MAD doctrine (leaving its cities wide open to nuclear bombardment), even though the Soviets continued to build the sort of strategic defense Initiative advocated publicly by Marshal Sokolovskii as early as 1962.

Once Kissinger became national security adviser to President Nixon, he invited the American Pugwash scientists to join a panel which laid the basis for the ABM Treaty, that shut down the U.S. BMD program, while permitting the

Soviets to develop the "exotic technologies" envisioned by Sokolovskii.

Kissinger and East-West trade

Henry Kissinger claims, in the second volume of his memoirs, that it was a group of naive American businessmen, not himself, who instituted the stampede toward expanded East-West trade during the years of "Détente I." An actual look at the record finds that Kissinger was a seminal figure in such trade, as he is today through his firm Kissinger Associates, during the emergence of "Détente II" with Mikhail Gorbachov.

This question is especially relevant today, given the stated commitment of Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) to go through the record of Kissinger Associates clients with a fine-toothed comb, during Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings into the nomination of Kissinger Associates President Lawrence Eagleburger to be Undersecretary of State in the Bush administration. Already, the Senate investigation has discovered Eagleburger implicated in an East bloc money-laundering and technological espionage case, through his position on the board of the Yugoslavian LBS Bank of New York. Several Kissinger Associates clients were in the forefront of East-West trade during Détente I and II.

On Nov. 20, 1971, Henry Kissinger sent Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans to Moscow on a trip that would make expanded East-West trade the cornerstone of his "Détente I" policy. In 1972, Kissinger operated through the Treasury Department to establish the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission, which gave the U.S. government direction to expand trade in heretofore embargoed areas, as well as negotiating Most-Favored Nation trading status for the Soviet Union and a settlement of the Soviets' Lend-Lease debts, which amounted to less than 10¢ on each dollar spent by the United States to save the Soviet Union after the Nazi invasion. Later, Kissinger fought the adoption of the late-1973 Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which linked the granting of MFN status and Ex-Im Bank credits, to the human rights issue. Also in 1973, Kissinger initiated, through Pepsico chief Don Kendall, Soviet Trust agent Armand Hammer, and Kissinger's patron David Rockefeller, the founding of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (USTEC), which acted as a U.S.-Soviet Chamber of Commerce to expand trade. USTEC's founding also involved then Treasury Secretary George Shultz.

Among the leading Kissinger Associates clients involved in East-West trade are:

- **Chase Manhattan Bank.** Since the 1920s, Chase had functioned as a U.S. Ex-Im bank, maintaining a revolving credit line to finance trade with the Soviet Union. It even was caught trying to smuggle tank engines to the U.S.S.R. in the 1930s. Chase chairman David Rockefeller was a co-founder of USTEC, and on May 21, 1973, he was the first American banker to open an office in Moscow, at 1 Karl

LaRouche comments on Bush role in his case

The following statement was released by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on Feb. 22:

"Naturally, there is a growing, international perception, that President George Bush is guilty of some degree of witting complicity in the atrocity perpetrated against me and my associates. There is an expressed desire that I comment upon this.

"There is Bush complicity. For example, a document taken from Lt. Col Oliver North's White House safe exposed a malicious operation against me, of which Bush's legal counsel, C. Boyden Gray, has relevant knowledge. There is other evidence tending to implicate George Bush himself.

"The most relevant fact is, that the Bush White House has independent knowledge that the charges against me are fraudulent. How the White House acts, on the basis of its knowledge, will be a test of the new administration's morality.

"I propose to allow the White House a fair amount of time to clean its skirts of complicity in the political frameup in Judge Bryan's court. In the meantime, I limit my fire to the leading issue, of getting Henry A. Kissinger and everything he represents out of U.S. policy-shaping.

"I emphasize, these recent developments have proven conclusively, that every derogatory thing I have said about Kissinger is true, and much, much more."

Marx Square. Rockefeller had plumped for expanded East-West trade since the Johnson administration. During "Détente I," Chase was the lead financier of the Kama River truck plant, which also produced Soviet military trucks.

- **Fiat.** During "Détente I," Italy's Fiat, assisted by U.S. firms, built the Togliatti auto plant at Volgograd, which not only produced the Fiat-124, but also advanced suspension systems for Soviet tanks. Fiat chairman Gianni Agnelli was then and is now on the International Advisory Board of Chase; Kissinger became the board's chairman when he left public office. Today, Fiat is building more, modern automotive plants in the U.S.S.R.

- **Montedison.** This Italian firm, whose account was handled at Kissinger Associates by Lawrence Eagleburger, in March 1988 confirmed that it would take part in the largest joint venture ever built in the Soviet Union: a \$6 billion modern petrochemical plant. Montedison's partners include Soviet Trust agent Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum.