

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.