

Kissinger out of PFIAB; score one for LaRouche

by Scott Thompson

At the end of January, still consumed by rage, Henry Kissinger finally threw in the towel and demanded that President George Bush accept his resignation at once from the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB). Score one for investigative journalism and for *EIR*, whose founder, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., had asserted last year after two employees of Kissinger's global influence-peddling firm, Kissinger Associates, Inc., had entered high posts in the Bush administration: "Everything I said about Henry Kissinger is true."

Well, a number of top investigative journalists appear to have agreed with LaRouche, at least so far as believing that Henry had been lining his pockets by using his position on PFIAB to shape U.S. policies for the profit of his banking and corporate clients.

With the appointment in January 1989 of Kissinger Associates president Larry Eagleburger to be deputy secretary of state, and of the firm's vice chairman, Gen. Brent Scowcroft, to be assistant to the President for national security affairs, it seemed like Henry would not only run foreign policy, but, while he also remained in charge of Kissinger Associates, make a fortune as he did so. Kissinger's Waterloo was the courageous stand of unarmed, revolutionary Chinese students at Tiananmen Square, when, on June 4, Deng Xiaoping send tanks to crush the "Goddess of Democracy" and thousands of the students who had erected this symbol of their desire for real change in China. Before the blood had dried on the paving stones, Henry lauded Deng Xiaoping, whom the students dubbed "the butcher of Beijing," as the "symbol of Chinese reform" and denounced the students as a "chaotic element." Even Henry's strongest defenders began to realize that the reason why he smelled was because he was rotten.

It was the martyrdom of these courageous students that won the battle against Henry Kissinger and ultimately drove him from office. As Lyndon LaRouche, against whom Kissinger's friends on PFIAB had directed a "Get LaRouche" task force starting in 1983, which resulted in LaRouche being "railroaded" to jail by 1989, said, "After Tiananmen Square, a river of blood separates Henry Kissinger from the moral outrage of humanity."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee tried half-heartedly in Eagleburger's March 1989 confirmation hearings, to lay bare the multitude of conflicts of interest that arose from his previous post at Kissinger Associates, Inc. While the

Senate ultimately could not even force Eagleburger to make public the full list of Kissinger's clients, *EIR* and investigative journalists went to work on the question.

On April 30, Jeff Gerth and Sarah Bartlett wrote a front-page piece for the *New York Times* titled "Kissinger and Friends and Revolving Doors." They raised the issue of how Kissinger had used his post on PFIAB to influence arms development and other policies on behalf of his clients. Kissinger wrote an editorial for the *Washington Post* on Aug. 1, denouncing Congress for having "voted overwhelmingly to impose sanctions against China going well beyond the measures already taken by President Bush." *Post* journalist Richard Cohen responded on Aug. 29 with a piece titled, "Kissinger: Pragmatism or Profit?" that questioned whether Kissinger's anti-sanctions call had been because his clients had vast investments there.

It's blood money

On Sept. 15, John Fialka laid bare Kissinger's stake in kowtowing to the butchers of Beijing in a front-page piece in the *Wall Street Journal* relating how Kissinger was chairman of China Ventures, Inc., a joint venture with the merchant-banking arm of the Chinese government that had pooled \$75 million for investment in China.

After Kissinger reported back to President George Bush from his November trip to Beijing, apparently telling Bush not to keep tough economic sanctions, because the attitude of the Communist Chinese regime had become more positive, Walter Pincus wrote in the Dec. 14 the *Washington Post* that Kissinger's clients had billions at risk in China investments. Kissinger denied that his trip had had a role in President Bush's decision to send the Scowcroft-Eagleburger duo to Beijing on a public mission on Dec. 2. Already, the charges of "blood money" were beginning to take their toll, because as Pincus wrote: "Kissinger . . . described as 'McCarthyism' any linking of his views on China to his business interests."

The drop-by-drop exposés of Henry, accelerated by exposés in *EIR*'s Kissinger Watch column, continued until Henry decided in early January to quit. Even close friends like Rep. Steve Solarz (D-N.Y.) and columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak had been incensed by his immorality over China. Evans and Novak blasted him on Dec. 18 in a column entitled "Secret Information and Private Interests."

By the timing of his resignation, Kissinger escaped a repeat grilling on conflict-of-interest questions of his former employee, now Deputy Secretary Eagleburger, by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), in Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on Feb. 6 to discover what underlay the "Scowgleburger duo's" two trips to Beijing since the massacre. Moreover, now that he has resigned from PFIAB, removing his conflict-of-interest bind, Henry is in a position to collect his blood money: The board of China Ventures, Inc. is scheduled to meet in late February or early March to decide whether to renew business deals with China.