

prevent that from ever happening. So a Versailles system was set up, with the idea of uprooting all possibility of that ever happening in the interest of what had become the Anglo-American alliance, with a sort of a French subordinate running dog at that point, after Versailles. That failed, for various reasons; and at the end of World War II, or in the course of the ending of World War II, the United States and Britain negotiated with Moscow a new version of the Versailles system, including the Bretton Woods agreement, the San Francisco agreements, the Yalta agreements, and so forth.

The real victim of the past postwar period has been primarily the people of the so-called developing sector, who have been looted, and they've been looted by virtue of an agreement and collaboration between the Anglo-Americans on the one side, and Moscow on the other.

The fight has been between Yalta, representing the two quarreling condominium partners, the Anglo-Americans and Russians, and the rest of the human race. That's been the real quarrel over the past century.

So naturally, there are international forces which are just as bitterly, perhaps sometimes even more bitterly, opposed to what I represent, or what Kennedy represented in his way, or what de Gaulle represented, what Mattei represented, and so forth, as those in the United States.

EIR: Could this assassination attempt have been related to the slanders of you internationally?

LaRouche: There is no doubt about that. Remember how the operation was done. Over the period from 1983 through a recent time, there has been no significant coverage of me, in any major Anglo-American entertainment or news media, which pertained to anything I actually did, or was involved in as a breaking news development, except to broadcast, in print or electronically, the wildest falsifications imagined.

These falsifications were all a product, directly, of a group of people represented in a salon in New York City, a salon held under the auspices of a private banker up there, John Train. This included many representatives of government agencies, the ADL, and various press agencies.

These groups plotted and constructed, crafted, if you will, a set of guidelines for lies to be spread against LaRouche, et al. The news media in general dutifully accepted this dictate. If you look back over the *Lexus/Nexus*, or any other survey of publicity on the subject of me over that period, you will find nothing covered, nothing published, *sui responde* by these agencies which does not conform to these wild concoctions coming out of the participants in the Train salon. And this Train salon was a government operation, part of the 12333 operation.

That shows, I think, to any honest and intelligent person, that the slanders which were being concocted under the direction of the same people who concocted the prosecution, and who concocted the assassination plot or were tangled in concocting it, that this is all one common ball of wax.

'Iraqgate' scandal targets Kissinger

by Scott Thompson

Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), the chairman of the House Banking Committee, has released new evidence implicating former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger in widespread corruption, perjury, and conflict of interest. Before assuming top posts in the Bush administration, both Scowcroft and Eagleburger were partners with Kissinger in the international consulting firm of Kissinger Associates.

The documentation, released by Gonzalez in a lengthy report published in the *Congressional Record* on April 28, details the role of the three men and another official of Kissinger's private consulting firm, Alan Stoga, in the manipulation of U.S. government loans to the government of Iraq during the period leading up to the 1991 Persian Gulf war, and in a subsequent effort to cover up the criminality.

Gonzalez has been in the forefront of a several-year-long battle to expose the continuing rotten influence of Kissinger inside the Bush administration. After the release of his April 28 *Congressional Record* report, Gonzalez was accused by Attorney General William Barr of "leaking" classified government documents relating to the so-called Iraqgate scandal. Other senior Bush administration officials threatened a cutoff of all information to the House Banking Committee unless Gonzalez would agree to keep the material under seal.

The Gonzalez assault on Kissinger and friends unfortunately misses the boat in several important respects, which could potentially undermine the impact of the otherwise invaluable effort. Kissinger need not be attacked for "supporting" Iraq—or for delivering high technology to the Third World. What his dirty apparatus does, is to use Third World countries to make money, and to carry out geopolitical manipulations that lead to further destabilization. What needs to be uprooted is not the policy of technological aid (which is what Gonzalez's bill targets), but the operation of the filthy Kissinger apparatus and policy within the federal government.

Indeed, this same apparatus is operating to inflame the Balkan situation—having originally sided with Serbia, and now moving to play the opposition. The manipulative *modus operandi* is the same.

What Gonzalez probe actually details is one facet of the role of Kissinger, Scowcroft, Eagleburger, and others in a decade-long policy of covertly arming both Iran and Iraq to perpetuate a war that ensured the continued inflated price of oil (first established by Kissinger during his tenure as secretary of state in the Nixon administration), the unchecked flow of petrodollars into London and Wall Street, and the prevention at all costs of real economic development and national sovereignty for the nations of the Middle East.

When the Iran-Iraq War ended in 1988, with Iraq the ostensible victor, a City of London-led economic warfare drive was immediately launched against Iraq with the openly stated purpose of blocking any real postwar reconstruction. To facilitate that economic warfare, the British crowd—including the self-proclaimed British agent of influence Henry Kissinger—began to pull the plug on the very dirty banking networks that had been used to funnel arms to both sides during the 1980-88 war.

Representative Gonzalez has unearthed the fact that Kissinger Associates was a key component of that dirty banking apparatus; but so far he has failed to make the distinction between legitimate aid (including legitimate sales of military equipment) to countries like Iraq, and the geopolitical shenanigans of Kissinger and company.

Nevertheless, the evidence amassed by Representative Gonzalez against Kissinger, Scowcroft, Eagleburger, and others is damning and demands answers from the Bush administration.

We reprint below extensive excerpts from Gonzalez's April 28 *Congressional Record* report.

The network that manipulated Iraq

Excerpts from the statement published in the Congressional Record of April 28 by Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) titled "Kissinger Associates, Scowcroft, Eagleburger, Stoga, Iraq, and BNL":

It is truly amazing that the BNL [Banca Nazionale del Lavoro] scandal went on as long as it did. Various agencies within our government knew of BNL's [Banca Nazionale del Lavoro] role in bankrolling Iraq—yet they supposedly did not know that the loans were unauthorized or had not properly reported. How is this possible? The committee is still investigating the extent to which the U.S. government had knowledge of the BNL scandal.

Several of BNL's high-level friends in the United States should have been aware of the BNL loans to Iraq. The high-level patrons that I am referring to are Henry Kissinger, and his Kissinger Associates compadres, Brent Scowcroft and Lawrence Eagleburger.

Several Kissinger Associates clients had extensive dealings with Iraq, including Volvo, Midland Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Fiat, and Asea-Brown Boveri, and those same companies also were the beneficiaries of BNL loans to Iraq

or were involved in some way with BNL-Atlanta. . . .

Both Mr. Eagleburger and Mr. Scowcroft played a key role in the Bush administration's handling of the BNL scandal, even though BNL was a paying client of Kissinger Associates just months prior to the BNL scandal becoming public. . . .

Until recently, Mr. Kissinger was a member of the BNL's international advisory board and during the height of the BNL-Atlanta scandal BNL was a paying client of Kissinger Associates.

While Henry Kissinger was a paid member of the BNL's advisory board for international policy between 1985 and June 1991, he received at least \$10,000 for attending each meeting of the BNL advisory board. Mr. Kissinger met each year with the president of BNL when the latter visited the United States to attend the annual IMF [International Monetary Fund] conferences in Washington, D.C.

Other BNL advisory board members included David Rockefeller, the chairman of the Rockefeller Group and a director of Chase Manhattan Bank, Pierre Trudeau, the former prime minister of Canada, Lord Thornycroft, the former British minister of defense, and other politically well-connected international notables. . . .

Mr. Kissinger was not the only Kissinger Associates employee that dealt with BNL. Mr. Brent Scowcroft, the vice chairman, and Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger, the president of Kissinger Associates also had relationships with BNL.

One of the most prominent of the Kissinger Associates alumni is Brent Scowcroft, President Bush's current national security adviser and head of the NSC staff. . . .

In 1982, Scowcroft joined Kissinger Associates. Scowcroft served as vice chairman and head of Kissinger Associates' Washington, D.C. office until becoming the head of the National Security Council [NSC] under President Bush in January 1989. . . .

While at Kissinger Associates, Scowcroft worked on the BNL account and met on numerous occasions with the BNL management. On three occasions alone between 1986 and 1989, Mr. Scowcroft briefed the BNL board on international political and economic developments. In addition, when the president of BNL traveled to the United States to attend the annual IMF conference, he met with Kissinger and Scowcroft in New York.

Just months after resigning from Kissinger Associates to join the Bush administration, Mr. Scowcroft was heavily involved in the handling of the BNL scandal, including winning approval of the \$1 billion CCC program for Iraq in late 1989. [The Commodity Credit Corporation is a U.S. Agriculture Department (USDA) program to help foreign countries purchase U.S. agricultural products—ed.] for Iraq in late 1989. Mr. Scowcroft was also directly involved in trying to win the release of the second \$500 million CCC installment for Iraq in March 1990. . . .

The NSC did not limit its activities to supporting the 1989

decision to grant credit to Iraq. The NSC was also directly involved in the USDA investigation of the BNL scandal. . . .

The NSC's role in the USDA administrative review raises serious questions because the USDA review was an almost complete whitewash of the problems found during the BNL investigation. . . .

Could it be that the NSC's involvement in the USDA study of BNL was meant to cover up an awareness that CCC-guaranteed commodities were being diverted to pay for Iraq weapons purchases? . . .

Taken together, these factors raise serious questions about why the NSC was involved in the BNL investigation and whether or not they were aware of the diversion of U.S. commodities [for military purposes]. These questions take on special importance in light of NSC director Scowcroft's long affiliations with BNL.

Lawrence Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State, has held many positions of international influence in both the public and private sectors. . . . When in 1969, Henry Kissinger became Nixon's national security adviser, Mr. Eagleburger served as his executive assistant. . . . Eagleburger rejoined Kissinger at the State Department again as his executive assistant in 1973. . . .

Before assuming his current position as deputy secretary of state in 1989, Mr. Eagleburger, like Mr. Scowcroft, worked for Kissinger Associates, Inc. In fact, during this tenure, Mr. Eagleburger was the president of Kissinger Associates. . . .

The most notorious Eagleburger involvement in the BNL prosecution was related to the investigation by the United States Attorney in Atlanta of Iraqi involvement in the BNL scandal. . . . [S]ometime between the BNL raid in August 1989 and early 1990, it was decided that the Atlanta investigators would not be permitted to interview the Iraqis involved in the BNL scandal.

Instead, it was decided that the Atlanta investigators would be permitted to submit written questions to the State Department which in turn would send the questions to Iraq. This pen pal approach to the criminal investigation effectively thwarted the investigation of the Iraqis responsible for the BNL scandal and was used as an excuse to delay the rest of the BNL indictment until it was more politically correct to reveal Iraqi involvement in the scandal.

Another link between Kissinger Associates, BNL, and Iraq is Alan Stoga. Alan Stoga is a former economist at First Chicago Bank and is currently a director of Kissinger Associates. . . .

The former head of BNL's U.S. operations stated that he attended a 1987 meeting in New York with Mr. Stoga, the head of BNL's Rome headquarters, and Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Scowcroft, Mr. Eagleburger. The meeting was held to give BNL advice on doing business in several countries, including India. Mr. Stoga and Mr. Scowcroft brought the BNL officers to lunch after the meeting. . . .

Committee investigators interviewed Mr. Stoga about his role during the June 1989 trip to Iraq. Mr. Stoga stated that he went along on the trip to get to know the country better since he had never before been to Iraq. He stated that he did not go on the trip to discuss Iraq's debt problem.

To the contrary. In a "60 Minutes" interview that aired a week ago, the president of the United States-Iraq Business Forum, Marshal Wiley, stated that Mr. Stoga was in Iraq to advise Saddam Hussein on Iraq's debt problems and the feasibility of restructuring Iraq's debts. Mr. Stoga may also have misled the public about Kissinger Associates' relationship with the BCCI organization [the London-based dirty-money Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which was seized by British authorities in June 1991 and later liquidated—ed].

BCCI was notorious for recruiting well-connected, former high-level government officials around the world in order to influence government policy and to gain protection from the law. They also tried to hire Kissinger Associates in the fall of 1989, when Mr. Stoga and BCCI's representatives met several times to discuss BCCI becoming a client of Kissinger Associates.

Conclusions

Mr. Scowcroft and his staff at the National Security Council along with the State Department masterminded the Bush administration's handling of the BNL scandal, in order to mitigate the damage it would have caused to United States-Iraq relations. In the process they trampled on United States law enforcement efforts and repeatedly misled the Congress and the American public about United States policy toward Iraq.

BNL was not Mr. Eagleburger's client at Kissinger Associates, although he did meet with BNL's management for at least one briefing. But I did show in April 25, 1991 and Feb. 24, 1992 floor statements that several of Mr. Eagleburger's Yugoslavian-related business ventures, the LBS Bank and the Yugo automobile, relied on BNL-Atlanta financing. Despite these ties, Mr. Eagleburger did not recuse himself from the handling of the BNL case.

These revelations are not surprising—Mr. Scowcroft and Mr. Eagleburger refused to recuse themselves from the handling of the BNL scandal even though BNL was a client of Kissinger Associates just months earlier. Their actions provide a revealing example of the ethical atmosphere at the White House and the top levels of the State Department.

As for Mr. Kissinger, he misled the public about his relationship with BNL and about his firm's contacts with Saddam Hussein. Mr. Stoga misled the Banking Committee about the reasons for his trip to Iraq in the summer of 1989 when he met with Saddam Hussein to discuss Iraq's debt problem.

Their ethical behavior is just as deplorable as Mr. Scowcroft's and Mr. Eagleburger's. Is anyone really surprised?