

The peregrinations of 'Sir' George Bush

Since leaving office in 1993, George Bush has not exactly been the grandfatherly, golf-playing "retired President" that his public relations officials portray him as. Here is a chronology of some of his travels and interventions.

1993

Jan. 3: With 18 days remaining in his Presidency, George Bush flitted around the world to tie up loose ends. After a two-day stay in Somalia, he arrived in Moscow with National Security Adviser Gen. Brent Scowcroft and former Secretary of State James Baker III, where he signed on Jan. 3 what he called a "balanced" START II treaty.

April 14-16: Bush went to Kuwait to be honored for his role in sending Americans to butcher Iraqis on behalf of the "freedom-loving" Kuwaiti oligarchy. Kuwaiti intelligence cooked up and foiled an Iraqi assassination plot against him, in order to short-circuit the lifting of sanctions against Iraq, where the sanction-provoked death toll will top a half-million lives.

Dec. 1: Bush was invested as an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, by Queen Elizabeth II. The title of "Honorary Knight" narrowly squeaks by the U.S. Constitutional prohibition, forbidding those holding a U.S. "Office of Profit or Trust" from accepting "any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatsoever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State" without consent of Congress. "Sir" George Bush was invested with the highest level of honorary knighthood for a non-British subject.

1994

April 13-15: As part of the Citibank Leadership Series lecture tour, in Singapore, Bush called for free trade, to bring into being "what I call the new world order: more democracy, more economic freedom, and growth and prosperity for all. . . . No government program can equal the benefits of the global trade which will help bring the developing world out of poverty." Bush even took credit for creating the "recent economic freedom in South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines," referring to the deregulation which led their financial markets into disaster. Citibank also sponsored tours by Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Schmidt.

His Citibank tour later took him to Sydney and Melbourne, Australia on Nov. 22-23, and Djakarta, Indonesia on Nov. 24-25. In Taiwan in November, Bush met with President Lee Teng-hui, who was subsequently invited to

the United States by Congressional Republicans, in order to set up a confrontation between the Clinton White House and China.

Sept. 26: Bush traveled to Germany to receive full military honors in Bonn "for his role in German reunification four years ago," which he had, in fact, opposed. Bush was in Berlin earlier to deliver a speech sponsored by the Aspen Institute celebrating its 20th anniversary. Speaking on "America's Role in the World," Bush urged Western nations to do as much as possible to help Russia through its political and economic "reforms."

1995

April 2: Bush arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina with Henry Kissinger. Both men met with President Carlos Menem.

July: At the Bohemian Grove, in California, Bush launched his campaign to buy the White House for his son, Texas Gov. George W. Bush. Bush was supposed to give a 25-minute presentation on "The Future of the Republican Party." Instead, he delivered an embarrassing 20-minute defense of his own record as President, and then introduced the younger Bush to give a 15-minute pitch. According to eyewitness sources, the Texas governor's surprise appearance went over like a lead balloon, because his father had violated all of the Bohemian Grove's strict, if quirky, protocols.

Sept. 11: Bush gave a paid address to the International Conference on Food in Beijing, sponsored by IMC Global, an Illinois-based fertilizer producer. Although there ostensibly as a private citizen, he met with Premier Li Peng.

Sept. 13-19: George and Barbara Bush gave a half-dozen speeches in five cities in Japan for an undisclosed, large amount of cash, sponsored by the Women's Federation for World Peace, headed by Hak Ja Han Moon, the wife of Rev. Sun Myung Moon. The Unification Church front group had previously hosted speeches by Bush at several events in Washington. The Bushes' appearance drew harsh criticism inside Japan, not least, because shortly after the Japanese National Police linked the Aum sect to the sarin gas attacks in the Tokyo subways, Japanese media reported that the Unification Church put up some of the seed money to launch Asahara's Aum sect. Two of the Aum members arrested are former members of the Unification Church.

A Korean source, alarmed about Bush's trip to Japan, and Moon's reciprocal tour of the United States, told *EIR*: "Bush's trip to China and his words of peace are a complete coverup. The Bush group in the Republican Party is trying to create a new Cold War against China, North Korea, and other Asian nations. It was Bush who went to Taiwan last year, and invited Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui to the U.S.

"Now that President Clinton has repaired relations with Beijing, by sending his wife to China, the Bush people have to find another way to heat up the conflict," the source said.



***'My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;
Look on my works ye mighty, and despair.'***

“So Reverend Moon and the Bush group are out to break up the U.S. nuclear agreement with North Korea.” The source emphasized Moon’s role in the World Anti-Communist League (which was founded in London).

According to former Bush aides, the ex-President received a cool \$5 million in cash from the Moonies; and he plans to use much of that money to buy the Republican Party Presidential nomination for his son George W. Bush, in the year 2000.

Sept. 27-Oct. 1: Bush, Thatcher, and Mikhail Gorbachov presided over a conference titled “Toward a New Civilization: Launching a Global Initiative,” in San Francisco, sponsored by the Gorbachov Foundation, an outgrowth of the Esalen Institute’s Soviet-American Exchange Program.

1996

Jan. 11: Bush went to China to inaugurate a joint venture gas pipeline between Atlantic Richfield and Chinese enterprises. He met with President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng.

Jan. 12: In Seoul, South Korea as part of the Citibank Leadership Series, Bush demanded that the R.O.K. open itself up for deregulation and free-trade looting.

March: Bush, at times accompanied by his former national security adviser, General Scowcroft, made an eight-nation tour of the Middle East, described by his office as “just private visits to friends.” He met with King Fahd in Saudi

Arabia; President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt; and Sultan Qaboos bin Said in Oman. In Kuwait, Bush opened a new U.S. embassy building and dined with Emir Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Bush’s tour took place, just as Syrian-controlled Hezbollah terrorists were launching attacks on Israel, sparking Israeli retaliation into Lebanon and threatening the Rabin-Arafat peace accords. His “private” visits included Beirut and Damascus; he reportedly met with President Hafez al-Assad, to negotiate an oil exploration deal for the Texas company Enron. According to his office, Bush assured Assad that Clinton would not be reelected.

Prior to his Mideast swing, he attended the First International Conference on Kuwaiti POWs and Human Rights, held in London, along with Margaret Thatcher, former British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd, and former Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. The conference was bankrolled by the Kuwaiti royal family.

June 17: Greek shipping tycoon Yiannis Latsis, a financial backer of Britain’s Prince Charles, hosted the entire Bush family, plus “Sir” Gen. Colin Powell, on a ten-day cruise aboard his yacht.

July 26: Bush, Dole, and Texas Gov. George W. Bush met in Kennebunkport to put aside their differences. The former President endorsed Dole with the memorable words: “My heart lies at his level, the Dole level.”

October: Bush on the stump for Republican candidates, including several TV ads. Particularly revealing, Louisiana Congressional candidate Woody Jenkins began airing ads featuring Bush, shortly after the scandal exploded around Jenkins’s involvement in the Contra cocaine-running operations. In the ads, Bush defended Jenkins’s Contra cutout “Friends of the Americas,” whom Bush described as “doing the Lord’s work.” Jenkins lost his election.

Nov. 17: Former Russian Security Council head Gen. Aleksandr Lebed arrived in Houston for a private meeting with Bush, Brent Scowcroft, and Bush’s former secretary of state, James Baker III.

Nov. 20-25: Bush toured five Ibero-American nations, bankrolled in part by Sun Myung Moon. He was received by the Presidents of Venezuela, Brazil, and Peru, and he was a guest in the home of Argentina’s President Carlos Menem. In Buenos Aires, he was the star speaker at a banquet inaugurating Moon’s new newspaper, *Tiempos del Mundo*. Bush accompanied Moon to Montevideo, Uruguay, where the Korean reverend led an “evangelization seminar” for 4,500 Japanese maidens.

Other low-lives with whom he consorted during his trip, in which he spoke out for expanding NAFTA to the entire Western Hemisphere, included Venezuela’s ex-President Carlos Andrés Pérez (convicted of malfeasance and impeached); and Brazil’s disgraced businessman Mario Garnero of Brasilinvest, who had joined Henry Kissinger’s debt-for-equity looting schemes back in 1982.