

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

Few think like him

"Even in the United States, there are few people thinking like me." A most remarkable statement from the most pompous individual in American postwar politics, even more remarkable because it is true, and Henry Kissinger never tells the truth. But, before an audience of French businessmen and journalists on March 26, this admission slipped out of Kissinger's mouth, according to the next day's daily *Le Matin*.

The admission was made in the context of Kissinger, the past decades' leading advocate of appeasement, pretending to be a lone fighter for a hard line against terrorism and hostage-taking. But, on the "political-subliminal" level, something more fundamental was being expressed: A week earlier, candidates running on the ticket of Kissinger's main adversary, Lyndon LaRouche, had won the Democratic Party nomination for top posts in Illinois.

Throughout 1984, candidate LaRouche had defined himself as the "man Kissinger hates the most," and Kissinger, in March 1984, had promised to deal with the "LaRouche problem . . . once the Democratic primaries are over."

It is not only the "Illinois syndrome." Two days before Illinois, on March 16, France's chief Trilateralist, Raymond Barre, had suffered an embarrassing defeat in France's national legislative elections, scoring badly both in his own election district and with his "Barriste" electoral list. Political insiders now see Barre's ambitions to be France's next President, come the time of scheduled elections in the spring of 1988, as dashed. It could be said that both the French elections and the Illinois results were a rejection of Trilateral, or Kissinger-

ian, policies, in economics and defense.

Not surprisingly, the days since March 18 have seen a flurry of activity in Paris from the Kissinger Associates-Trilateral crowd.

Getting the line straight

On March 20, Trilateralist banker Edmond de Rothschild, of the *Compagnie Financière de Holding*, held a private dinner for Trilateral Commission members, including "several of our American friends," in de Rothschild's words. The Baron angrily hung up the phone, when *EIR* asked him what, if anything, had been said about Illinois during this gathering.

But something, evidently, had been worked out. Whereas, on March 20, Trilateral Commission Executive Director Paul Revay, based in Paris, was speechless, when asked his reaction to Illinois, by March 27, as Henry Kissinger was ending his visit to France, Revay was commenting, "I am told by my American friends, that within one month, you won't hear much about LaRouche anymore. Illinois was just a slip-up by a local machine."

On the official level, Kissinger visited both French President Mitterrand and new Premier Jacques Chirac, on March 26.

On the "private" level (the American embassy in Paris told callers it had "nothing to do" with Kissinger's sojourn), Kissinger spoke before various business or economic associates, including a commercial group called "HEC," and a private dinner sponsored by the French economic magazine, *L'Expansion*. *L'Expansion's* chief, M. Boissonnard, is a true-blue Trilateralist, who took part in the Oct. 25-27 meeting of the Trilateral Commission's European division in Paris, and who is a big supporter of Ray-

mond Barre. Details of this private dinner are being kept secret.

According to a French journalist, Kissinger left Paris on March 27 for Brussels. Reportedly, his main stopping-point in the Belgian capital, is the office of Count Etienne Davignon, of the *Société Générale de Belgique* bank. Davignon is heading a Trilateral Commission project on "Global Economic Management," aspects of which will be presented at the Trilateral Commission summit in Madrid, May 17-19. Davignon is a board member of Kissinger Associates.

Count Davignon epitomizes the disastrous nature of Trilateral economic policies. He headed the "Davignon Plan" for reorganizing the European steel industry, which has been the forward edge of deindustrializing France, and countries.

Davignon is at the center of other Kissinger projects. In late 1985, he was at a private meeting of the newly created "International Leadership Forum" of Georgetown University. Held in Rome, the meeting was organized by Trilateral Commission ex-director Zbigniew Brzezinski, and focused on the "global economic situation."

This group is an outgrowth of another Georgetown unit, described in the official literature of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, as "Henry Kissinger's International Business Councilors," founded in the late 1970s, to bring Kissinger's wisdom into the business world.

All these groups should stop destroying our forests with the reams of paper that contain their studies. When it comes to economics, the voters of Western Europe and the Americas, are demonstrating, indeed, that there are "few people thinking like" Henry Kissinger these days.