

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

A bad week for Henry

It started on Friday, May 19, when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a measure that would require members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board to make public their financial disclosure statements through the Office of Government Ethics. The measure was specifically aimed at Henry.

Members of Congress, ranging from Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) to Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), have been trying to compel Henry to release financial information that would confirm his multiple conflicts of interest, since he was appointed in late 1983 to be chairman of the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America, and then in early 1984, a member of the PFIAB.

Representative Gonzalez was so frustrated at Kissinger's "global influence-peddling" through his Kissinger Associates consulting firm, that he even introduced a special resolution before Congress to compel Henry to "come clean."

After five years of an overwhelming "appearance of impropriety," the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 15-1 for the special bill.

A Soviet agent of influence

The bill was introduced by Sen. Jesse Helms, and it had reportedly been drafted by Helms staff member David

Sullivan. Sullivan seems to have acquired some new information to the effect that Henry Kissinger has operated as a "Soviet agent of influence" causing major damage to U.S. national security. Apparently, Senator Helms thinks that the best way to deal with someone whom former CIA counter-intelligence chief James Angleton had called "objectively a Soviet agent," is through unmasking the dirty dealings that have financed his national security violations.

Senator Helms made no bones at the hearings about the bill arising out of Kissinger's flouting of the law. "Henry Kissinger has been up to his armpits in deals with foreign countries. He's not king; he doesn't have to serve on this board."

Another Helms aide on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Thomas E. Boney, Jr., said that the measure was based upon the appearance of conflict (partially discovered by investigative journalists with *EIR*, *The New York Times*, and so forth) rather than concrete evidence of any wrongdoing. Actually, when the *Times*'s Jeff Gerth sought to probe Kissinger's abuse of PFIAB, he was taunted by Kissinger's attorney that he would never discover proof of wrongdoing, because the actions of PFIAB were all highly classified.

And Scowcroft is next

A spokesman for the Office of Government Ethics meanwhile confirmed that an investigation is under way to determine whether National Security Adviser Gen. Brent Scowcroft had violated the financial disclosure provisions of the Ethics in Government Act, as *EIR* investigators had charged in a complaint filed with White House Counsel C. Boyden Gray's office and with Judge Frank Nebecker, who

heads the Office of Government Ethics.

The *EIR* complaint charged that General Scowcroft had failed to list the clients of Kissinger Associates for which he had rendered more than \$5,000 in services: a scandal clearly bigger than the "Japanese watch" caper that led to the ouster from the NSC of Reagan appointee Richard Allen. General Scowcroft may be subject to prosecution.

Basically, Scowcroft has falsely claimed that he was an "independent contractor" for Kissinger Associates, and he was not an "officer" or "employee" required to reveal this information by the law. Actually, Scowcroft wrote on his financial disclosure form that he was a "consultant," and he only confirmed that he had actually been vice chairman of Kissinger Associates when a reporter caught him at the lie. Further, Scowcroft reports that Kissinger Associates paid him a \$293,000 salary last year, which clearly constitutes an "employee."

Also, General Scowcroft acknowledges in a March 7 amendment to his financial disclosure form written for Gray's office that he knows about the law: He merely claims that "Dr. Kissinger won't provide me with a list of the clients."

Here we have a man considered competent enough to be National Security Adviser, who claims he has amnesia unless Dr. K provides him a list of those clients for which he had performed major services. It is notable that although Scowcroft recuses himself from dealing with some 70 firms in his financial disclosure form, he does so from none of the firms that he serviced through Kissinger Associates.

If this is the best cover story that our National Security Adviser can come up with, President Bush is in for a rough four years in the White House.