

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

Who's next?

On April 3, 1984, we published a column called, "Kissinger and Organized Grime," detailing Kissinger's ties to the crowd running Shearson/American Express and explaining the background to Fat Henry's being put on Shearson/Amex's board of directors. One year later, to the day, the Philadelphia offices of Shearson Lehman, the brokerage house subsidiary of Shearson/Amex, were raided by officials of the U.S. Customs Service, joined by the IRS and the FBI under the direction of the Financial Task Force of the U.S. Justice and Treasury departments. According to the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of April 4, the officials seized "hundreds of business records in an investigation of alleged unreported cash transactions and money laundering."

Twenty-seven months of cash receipts, disbursement blotters, and other records were seized in the process. This should set in motion some unwanted twitches and flutters in Henry Kissinger's heart; it is the second time in weeks that a Kissinger-associated individual or entity was nailed for money-laundering scams.

In a recent column, we reported that a good buddy of Henry Kissinger, Propaganda-2 Freemason leader Francesco Pacienza of Italy, had been arrested in New York by Customs officials as a result of investigations that included evidence that Pacienza had been involved in drug-trafficking-related money. The Italian press was replete with reminders that Kissinger was one of Pacienza's good friends.

On the Philly case, it should also

be noted that one of Kissinger Associates' partners, banker Mario d'Urso, is a board member of Shearson/Lehman/Amex. D'Urso, a darling of the Soviet-linked Venice-Trieste finance-and-insurance crowd, was unavailable for comment on the April 3 raid. But sources close to D'Urso expect that the subject will be on the agenda when the full board of KissAss meets for lunch in New York City on April 23.

A new poll

In the meantime, some enterprising individuals known to *EIR* have initiated a new polling service, tentatively titled, "Who's next?" The enterprising individuals intend to provide questionnaires to the financial *crème de la crème* of the United States, London, Geneva, Venice, etc., to learn their judgment of who is likely to take their turn next in the laundering-charges barrel.

Moscow connection

We refrained from identifying Moscow as one of the money centers involved, for certain self-evident logistical reasons. But that is where a good deal of the Kissinger story must be told. Since the late 1960s' start of KGB rule by Yuri Andropov, the Soviets have become sophisticated in the arts of drug-dealing and money-laundering, to the point of having a controlling impact. Henry Kissinger's recent behavior on the Soviet front would certainly lead one to conclude that he thinks he has some special "arrangement" with people over there, some kind of "deal."

Whenever Henry Kissinger recommends a policy, illicit financial remuneration can not be far behind.

On March 14, Kissinger puzzled

many watching the CBS Morning News by exclaiming that the rise of Gorbachov signified a potential "dramatic breakthrough" in U.S.-Soviet relations, and presented a "moment of opportunity" in bilateral negotiations. The day before, Kissinger lunched with President Reagan. On March 15, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, just returned from a meeting with Gorbachov at the Chernenko funeral in Moscow, parroted Kissinger's talk of a potential "moment of opportunity."

Kissinger's bowing act toward Moscow was repeated in a speech March 28 before the Chicago-based Refco futures-trading firm. The speech was made in the wake of the murder of U.S. Major Nicholson in East Germany. Despite this, Henry said, "It's much too early to make a judgment. We ought to be a little calmer about this Soviet leadership until it does something." The following evening, March 29, KissAss director Gen. Brent Skowcroft was the keynote speaker at a conference of appeasers gathered at Averell Harriman's Arden House estate in Harriman, New York to discuss expanded U.S.-Soviet trade.

But these are just the prelims. On the morning of April 12, Henry Kissinger will be the keynoter at a panel on "arms control" at the Jimmy Carter Center at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. The five-day, April 9-13 conference, co-sponsored by peanut-farmer Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, has a most striking cast of characters. Aside from virtually every Neville Chamberlain in the West, the conference will feature four top-level Soviet representatives, including Soviet Ambassador Anatolii Dobrynin, the Soviet imperial regent for North America; Soviet Defense Ministry official Lt.-General Mikhailov; Soviet Foreign Ministry official Sergei Tarasenko; and Soviet scientist E. P. Velikhov.