

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin



What was Henry really doing in Mexico?

It has once again been demonstrated that not everyone shares the North American news media's reverence for Dr. Henry Kissinger. News coverage of the visit of Henry Kissinger and his National Bipartisan Commission on Central America to Mexico centered on the demonstration against him conducted by the Mexican Labor Party (PLM).

Kissinger arrived by limousine at the Mexican Foreign Ministry to find 25 demonstrators with placards reading, "Kissinger Is a Fag," "Kissinger Is an Assassin," "Sepulveda, Show Kissinger the Door—He's Here to Sabotage Contadora," and "Kissinger Is a Butcher." As Kissinger crawled out of his limo, the group began the chant, "Kissinger is a faggot." Foreign Ministry security made no attempt to disperse the raucous demonstration. Kissinger's commission consort, Lane Kirkland, probably relieved not to find himself the target of ridicule, waved pleasantly at the picketers as he left and said, "Adios."

The big question surrounding Kissinger's trip to Mexico is why did he meet with Finance Minister Julio Sil-

va Herzog. Could it be that, under cover of his mandate to explore Central America policy, Kissinger is pressing his plans for resolving the debt crisis by mortgaging entire national economies?

In Hong Kong, he dropped the pretense

Although, as we have reported here, Kissinger has been carefully working to build his image as a reliable "anti-Soviet conservative" in order to increase his influence in the Reagan administration, he dropped all pretense of support for Reagan's philosophy or foreign policy in a late-October address in Hong Kong. In his speech to the Hong Kong trade fair, the text of which has not been publicly made available in the United States, Kissinger not only attacked Reagan's policy of building a strong security relationship with South Korea and Japan, but ridiculed Reagan's foreign policy as being based on "theology."

In Hong Kong, addressing an audience which included such reputed arbiters of the Asian dope trade as David Newbigging of the poppy-flaunting Jardine Mathieson bank, Kissinger went beyond his denial of Soviet culpability in the Korean Airlines Flight 007 massacre, which he dismissed as a "mistake," and called for the United States to re-open relations with the psycho-killer regime of Kim Il Sung in North Korea.

After a greeting to the conference's chairman, Alun Lord Chalfont, Kissinger began with praise for the foreign-policy machinations of the British oligarchy. "For Britain in the 19th century," he said, "the balance of power required no explanation. It was in the bloodstream, so to speak." He then retailed the outrageous libel that the security of the United States up through 1945 was "really taken care of by the British Navy," and derided President Reagan's "moral" approach

to foreign policy as that of a "group that believes that if the walls of Jericho have not yet crumbled, it is because the right trumpet has not yet been blown."

After whining a bit about the problems faced by the Soviet Union, Henry proceeded to attack the Reagan policy of cooperating with Japan and South Korea on Pacific Basin security questions. "The historical memories of many parts of Asia would be severely jarred by a Japan that sought to achieve its security entirely by its own national efforts," he warned. "I do not think it is wise for the United States to press Japan to build up its defense forces." To this was appended a threat: "We have to keep in mind that political trends can be unleashed that the dominant forces in Japan today would themselves not welcome."

In place of cooperation with Japan and South Korea, Kissinger recommended an arrangement based on the most backward and cultish currents in China. "China has never had to conduct a policy of sovereign equality towards its neighbors," he crowed, "because it has been, both by size and by cultural achievement, in a very special relationship." He went on to say, somewhat accurately, that the China he wished to perpetuate had based its external policy on ideas akin to those of Nietzsche (the ideological forebear of Adolf Hitler).

Turning to the drug bankers assembled before him, Kissinger said, "We don't need anybody else. . . . It is a question of wealth and imagination. . . . So my final point is that we have a great opportunity, especially we the nations of the Pacific area, to produce order under the heavens."

As part of this policy, Kissinger made his proposal that international recognition be extended to North Korea, in line with an effort to force South Korea, whose leading cabinet officials were recently murdered by the cult to the North, to negotiate with Kim Il Sung.