

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

Fat Henry's globe trotters

According to his secretary on Sept. 15, Henry Kissinger has gone on a globe-trotting tour of indefinite duration and destination, except that the secretary confirmed the trip had taken him back to the P.R.C., where he met with the Butchers of Beijing whom Kissinger has defended.

Perhaps his long absence may be explained by reports from sources on the House Banking Committee that it had begun to question staff members of his global influence-peddling firm, Kissinger Associates, about their knowledge of financial deals with the Bank for Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), and the LBS Bank of New York. This included a letter to Kissinger with seven questions from committee chairman Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), which was sent on Aug. 1, right before Kissinger left.

Kissinger and former Kissinger Associates president, now deputy secretary of state, Lawrence Eagleburger, have escaped these investigations, but that may change now that Gonzalez has begun to ask his questions. Rather than being "above suspicion," these two are more likely to know why these banks have been implicated in drug- and gun-running, assassinations, and espionage.

Kissinger, who admitted that he was a British agent in a May 10, 1982 speech at Chatham House in London, started his travels after an August overnight "love boat" cruise to honor former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, organized by Thatcher loyalist Lord Sterling, chairman of the P&O shipping company. During the cruise, Kissinger dazzled the "Iron Lady" with a *tour d'horizon* speech, and later a twirl around the dance floor, according to publicity accounts. When *EIR* questioned her secretary

after the cruise whether the "Iron Lady" was still suffering bouts of depression verging upon a mental breakdown, the secretary said she had gotten over them and Thatcher had once again begun "to work a lot."

Meet me in Beijing

From Sept. 7-14, Henry, Maggie, and her successor, John Major, overlapped one another in travels to Hong Kong and Beijing. On Sept. 7, according to U.S. Embassy reports in Beijing, Kissinger met with P.R.C. Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and on Sept. 8 with Premier Li Peng. Kissinger's delegation included: two former U.S. envoys to China, Leonard Woodcock and Arthur Hummel; former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs Richard Holbrooke; two former undersecretaries of state; and Michael Oksenberg, who was the NSC architect of President Carter's policy to give the P.R.C. a nuclear weapon and ICBM capability. A dozen other fellow travelers probably included his many business associates, whom he earlier advised to make multibillion-dollar investments in China.

On Sept. 11, while Kissinger was still in Beijing, Thatcher arrived on a mission so "secretive," that even Communist Party head Jiang Zemin expressed puzzlement, according to the London *Times*. And, she met with the other officials with whom Kissinger had just met, reporting that China will not follow the Soviet trend.

However, both were pursuing the trail of Prime Minister John Major, who, a week earlier, had been the first Western head of state to visit Beijing since Tiananmen. Major had signed a "concessions" policy for smooth integration of British banking and ports in Hong Kong with the mainland, pursu-

ant to Thatcher's 1984 negotiations to turnover the Crown Colony by 1997. Kissinger himself had been the principal architect of the Chinese "free trade zones," on the Hong Kong model. They proved disastrous, because the real economy of Hong Kong is heroin and drug-money laundering, not production.

After the visits of the three Anglo-American leaders, China not only reiterated that it would open "free trade zones" in southern provinces, which include the "Golden Triangle" opium/heroin zone, but it also announced a "free trade" policy for some cities, that would permit slave labor production areas in cities along the coast and interior.

A chunk of the 'Red Fat Cat'

From their rendezvous in Beijing, Kissinger and Thatcher surfaced on Sept. 12 to give a press conference together in Hong Kong. While she was there with Fat Henry, Li-Kai Shing, who is known as "the Red Fat Cat," extended Thatcher free hospitality at his hotels.

Henry and Li have more in common than their girth. Sir Y.K. Pao shares membership with Li on the board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which dominates "Golden Triangle" heroin money flows; Li is also a member of Chase Manhattan's international advisory board, where Kissinger is deputy chairman. There are allegations that Li is the source of mysterious cash that enabled Conrad Black's Hollinger Corp. to pay several times the value of the London *Daily Telegraph* and *Jerusalem Post*, which Hollinger directed to back Thatcher's calls for a Persian Gulf war. Today, Thatcher is a foreign policy adviser to Hollinger, while Kissinger is a board member.