

The Henry Kissinger question

With Japanese Premier Ohira's April 19 announcement that Japan will rearm to resist Soviet expansionism in Asia, Henry Kissinger has once again entered onto the center stage of global politics.

Japan has been under tremendous pressure over the recent past—pressure aggravated by the threat of trade war from the United States and Western Europe, and by the “arc of crisis” destabilizations in the Middle East menacing resource-poor Japan's vital oil supplies—to find in rearmament an easy solution to its economic difficulties. Some Japanese business and political leaders are even reported to be euphoric about the prospect of an “independent” military strength.

Ohira's announcement coincides with the unleashing of the Israeli “marcher lord” against its Middle East Arab neighbors, beginning with the Anschluss of Begin's Sudetenland, southern Lebanon; the hurtling of tribal hordes in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran in direct threat to the Soviet Central Asian republics; and the provocative announcement of U.S. Strategic Air Command dress rehearsals for a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union.

The Soviets have made it known that if this “no prior notice” nuclear maneuver is begun, they may send a “for real” response. Ohira's opening to a NATO and Peking-allied military buildup in the Far East is thus an invitation to bring down on Japan the holocaust of Hiroshima a hundredfold.

Ohira is a close friend of Henry Kissinger. The former Secretary of State happens to be visiting Tokyo this week, attending a meeting of the Trilateral Commission. The Trilateral Commission is one of those con-

spiratorial bodies that overlaps with the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Royal Institute for International Affairs, and the highly secretive monarchist Bilderberg meeting that is assembling in Baden, Austria on April 26. The monotonous theme of all of these gatherings has been the necessity of expanding NATO into the developing sector.

But the mid-April 1979 declassification of a series of U.S. government documents, released to New Solidarity International Press Service which publishes Executive Intelligence Review, could finally bring Henry Kissinger's career of deployments against the sovereignty of other nations to an end.

The declassified documents, released by the State Department's International Communications Agency, cover the period from April 1975 through August 1977, beginning with the Bonn U.S. Embassy's role in a black operation run against NSIPS. Under orders signed by Henry Kissinger personally, Bonn acted as the center for spreading lies against this press service throughout

Western Europe, explicitly aimed at preventing NSIPS from either gathering or disseminating information.

The operations against NSIPS were motivated by the City of London's opposition to the April 1975 “International Development Bank” proposal of U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, a contributing editor to this review. Furthermore, NSIPS had intersected the London-Kissinger directed destabilizations against the Echeverria government of Mexico and later, in 1976, the government of Peru.

While the declassified documents make a mockery of the concern for “freedom of the press” professed by many public figures, they also provide ammunition to those Europeans who may be preparing a flanking maneuver against the London-Peking-Washington-Jerusalem war axis.

To take on Kissinger is a good way to overturn—abruptly—the longstanding myth that intervention between Washington and Western Europe is a one-way process.

The Week in Brief

The *Soviets* are publicly assessing a U.S. decision to conduct Strategic Air Command “*Global Shield '79*” maneuvers at some unannounced time during this year, and asking how their General Staff will know that they are “*not for real.*”

In a pointed April 15 commentary in *Pravda*, the Soviet Communist Party daily described how American bombers will “*stage*” the nuclear bombing of Soviet territory, flying up to the borders of the Warsaw Pact,

then turning on a dime and returning to the U.S.

“The Soviet Union, which will not be forewarned of the date of the maneuvers, will be left to draw the appropriate conclusions, when the radars register the appearance of the American air armada. The Pentagon has never distinguished itself by particular scrupulousness regarding the interests of other states and international security.” This time, however,