

Dateline Mexico by Carlos Cota Meza

Kissinger and Colosio

What was British intelligence agent Henry Kissinger doing in Mexico in the weeks before Colosio's murder?

The most frightening aspects of the perverse Henry Kissinger's recent syndicated column, "The Moment of Truth for Mexico," are its implications for the March 23 assassination of presidential candidate Luis Conal-do Colosio.

The first question is: Why did Colosio meet *in secret* with Henry Kissinger? A private political meeting is one thing, but a *secret* political meeting is quite another. Of the first, one could assert, "We met, but issued no statement." Of the meeting between Colosio and Kissinger, nothing was known until Kissinger himself chose to reveal it.

"I saw Colosio . . . ten days before his assassination," Kissinger wrote. "We met in a small, nondescript private residence on the outskirts of Mexico City." Kissinger described the absence of security personnel for the candidate, or of any of the other trappings which one usually associates with political power in Mexico.

Who advised Colosio to commit such an error, and why? But, beyond that, Kissinger asserted that he also met with current PRI candidate Ernesto Zedillo, under similar *secret* arrangements, about which Zedillo has revealed nothing yet. Did Kissinger perhaps also meet with Manuel Camacho Solís in the 10 days prior to Colosio's assassination?

Kissinger reminisced over earlier meetings with Colosio, when the latter was still PRI president, and said that Colosio "wistfully" acknowledged that "the economic reforms under President Carlos Salinas de Gortari would, sooner or later, undermine

the one-party rule which had brought peace and stability but also political stagnation" to Mexico. Kissinger reported that in his last meeting with Colosio, the latter also admitted that "if he won, his victory would be challenged as undemocratic and unleash a new round of violence." Colosio reportedly insisted that his administration would extend Salinas's economic revolution into the political and social realms.

Is Kissinger's report true? One thing is sure: Colosio Murrieta is not here to confirm or deny it.

Kissinger asserted that "a few weeks earlier," he had met with Zedillo, as chief of Colosio's presidential campaign, whom he found "some-what sharper" than Colosio. Did Colosio know of that meeting?

The meetings occurred at a moment when the preeminence of the PRI faced "an unprecedented challenge" from the Chiapas guerrilla uprising, and from the involvement of Camacho Solís, who, in the "unexpected" role of peace commissioner, was delivered "a highly visible platform to emerge as a candidate." Kissinger described the present situation of both the PRI and the Salinas government as "the harbinger of a new, uncharted era."

For Kissinger, "Some good will have come from the tragedy of Colosio's murder," and the best that Mexico's "friends and admirers" can hope for is that "we are witnessing the birth pangs of a new democracy rather than a return to the violence of the Mexican Revolution."

These quotes are especially relevant to the investigation of Colosio's

assassination. Within 48 hours of the assassination, Kissinger's masters in British intelligence were already putting out the line that the assassins were to be found inside the PRI. After Kissinger's article appeared, the campaign to blame Mexico's "political system" for Colosio's murder, and the PRI as "the brains of the conspiracy," was unleashed both nationally and internationally.

In memory of Luis Donaldo Colosio, it is incumbent upon the PRI's substitute candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, to reveal the contents of his meeting with the infamous destabilizer: whether the meeting in fact took place, and if he knows what occurred during Kissinger's meeting with Colosio. The same goes for Manuel Camacho Solís.

Recall that Kissinger was implicated—and formally investigated—in the kidnap-assassination of Italy's Prime Minister Aldo Moro. According to Moro's widow, Kissinger threatened her husband with death. Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, just before he was executed, charged that Kissinger had threatened him as well. According to the widow of the Shah of Iran, Kissinger was responsible for her husband's death.

Kissinger is a member of the advisory board of the Canada-based Hollinger Corp., one of a number of wartime British intelligence networks turned "corporate" after the war. Sharing and crossing those British-Canadian networks is the "corporation" known as Permindex, which has been implicated in the assassination of John F. Kennedy as well as in multiple assassination attempts against French President Charles de Gaulle.

In view of all this, it is imperative that Kissinger's political activities in the days prior to Luis Donaldo Colosio's murder be brought into the light of day.