

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

Jesse Jackson covers Kissinger on Grenada

The usually verbose Henry Kissinger has had nothing to say to the, in his mind, eagerly awaiting world on President Reagan's action to liberate Grenada. On the Lebanese crisis, the PLO, arms control, China policy, the Korean airline massacre, and the Latin American debt bomb, Kissinger has ostentatiously let drop his so very erudite insights. However, on the subject of the President's Grenada policy, a dramatic action taken in the region for which Kissinger has official responsibility as the chairman of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, the fellow has been strangely silent.

Nevertheless, Jesse Jackson, Washington's mayor Marion Barry, and members of the Gertrude Stein Democratic Club plan anti-Reagan demonstrations in the nation's capital on Nov. 12, whose climax will be burning an effigy of Henry Kissinger in front of the State Department in protest of his alleged role in promoting the Grenada invasion.

Could it be that the Washington gay community has turned its back on Kissinger? I find it more likely that they are trying to cover for Henry's refusal to either publicly support the President in the face of stiff opposition from his British business partner, Lord Peter Carrington, or oppose the President, risking the carefully nurtured conservative, anti-communist image he has been working on since his defection from the Hubert Horatio Humphrey camp in 1968.

Note that Jesse Jackson is a friend, if not of Henry's, of Henry's friends. It is also true that Henry is a friend of

the friends of the terrorist regime in Grenada which Reagan finished off.

On the day Kissinger was sworn in as chairman of the Central America commission, Jesse Jackson was preparing for a trip to Moscow to meet with his campaign strategists. As part of that preparation, he arrived at the State Department for an hour-long meeting with Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Richard Burt. Burt, a prematurely grey 36-year-old bachelor, is an intimate of the same Anglo-Soviet policy circles which produced Kissinger. He is a former *New York Times* correspondent and former assistant director of the British International Institute for Strategic Studies, as well as a member of London's Royal Institute of International Affairs, to which Kissinger declared his allegiance in a notorious speech of May 10, 1982. Burt's career was promoted by Kissinger's current colleague and Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who lubricated the young Burt's press career with copious leaks.

In the Reagan administration, Burt's rise has been sponsored by two former assistants to Kissinger, ex-Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and current Undersecretary Lawrence Eagleburger.

Kissinger and the Carter-Mondale gang

So, the sincerity of Jackson's opposition to the policies of Henry Kissinger is, at best, uncertain. What of Kissinger's own loyalties? It is clear from the roster of experts on Central America whom he has invited to enlighten his commission that Kissinger is no enemy of the Carter-Mondale crowd who did everything they could to turn Grenada into a colony of brainwashed terrorists targeting the hemisphere.

On Oct. 21, Kissinger paraded his and Carter's piggybank, David Rockefeller, before the commission, then

the two sashayed over to the White House. Rockefeller not only built the Carter-Mondale campaign organization known as the Trilateral Commission; less well known is the fact that his activity in Caribbean affairs promoted the crew Reagan put to rest in Grenada. Rockefeller was involved in the founding of Caribbean/Central American Action (C/CAA), and funds it to this day through a number of corporate fronts. C/CAA was formed by Carter Democrat and ex-Florida governor Robert Graham, the brother-in-law of *Washington Post* publisher Katherine Graham. A second founder of C/CAA was Rep. Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.), born a British subject on the island of Trinidad-Tobago, who has led the Congressional Black Caucus into an alliance with the Queen's policy of opposition to Reagan's Grenadan liberation operation. Previously, Dymally was a linchpin of Charles Manatt's California Democratic Party mafia and a leading promoter of the Manatt-Carter-Mondale alliance with the Reverend Jim Jones' People's Temple suicide cult.

The day following Rockefeller's appearance, Kissinger sat David Aaron down before the Commission. Aaron, an aide to Walter Mondale, had become deputy National Security Adviser to Carter, but was removed from that post after it was discovered he had leaked information to the Kremlin which resulted in the death of at least one United States intelligence agent. Aaron's underling, Robert Pastor, collaborated with Peter Bourne in drafting a political strategy for the terrorist gang in Grenada (see article, page 52).

More recently, Philander Claxton of the Futures Group, which has ties to the Soviet systems analysis establishment led by KGB general Dzerman Gvshiani, was invited to the commission to give his views on the problems of Central America: Too many people being born, and not enough dying.