

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

Henry backs Mondale against the President

While Kissinger is struggling to convince the Reagan administration that he can clinch the 1984 election for the President by producing diplomatic miracles in U.S. relations with the Soviets in the Mid-East, in East Asia, and in Latin America, the evidence is mounting that Kissinger and his "young boy" network have merged with the campaign apparatus of Walter Mondale.

The model for Kissinger's assistance to Reagan is not 1972, when Nixon's summits in Peking and Moscow contributed to his landslide victory over George McGovern—but 1976, when Kissinger's checking account, David Rockefeller, put Jimmy Carter into office while Kissinger ran loser Gerald Ford's State Department. Kissinger's motive is his loyalty to the grand strategy of his senior business partner, Lord Peter Carrington. Carrington's "New Yalta" compact with the Kremlin depends on replacing Ronald Reagan with a pliable Democrat such as Walter "Prince Valium" Mondale.

Kissinger himself appeared on a podium on Nov. 16 with Mondale's leading fixer, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, at a benefit for the AFL-CIO-linked "International Rescue Committee." Kirkland, a friend of Kissinger's and of Kissinger's buddy Secretary of State George Shultz, is strong-arming the AFL-CIO apparatus into line behind its Executive Board's rump endorsement of Mondale. Kirkland is setting up a special campaign organization which bypasses any influence by local labor organizations. Kirkland, of course, is a

leading member of Kissinger's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

The nomination of Mondale is also apparently a top priority for "Project Democracy," the apparatus which was established by Shultz and Kissinger's ex-valet, Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. The AFL-CIO, now the backbone of the Mondale campaign effort, is also the major recipient of Project Democracy funding from the United States Treasury.

On Nov. 15 the "Coalition for a Democratic Majority" was resurrected to showcase Mondale before a group of self-proclaimed "neo-Conservative" Democrats as a "born again" anti-Soviet fighter. After presenting himself as a "life-long opponent of the Soviets," Mondale was questioned by a panel of eight CDM executives, at least three of whom—Ben Wattenberg, Austin Ranney, and Penn Kemble—are leaders of Project Democracy, which Mondale also supports, and whose prime Congressional backer, Dante Fascell, was honored at a CDM luncheon following Mondale's appearance. Although each of the "neo-Conservative" panelists was aware of Mondale's involvement with the Soviet-backed terrorist clique of Coard and Austin on Grenada, none of them challenged Mondale's contention of die-hard anti-Sovietism.

Who's who in the 'Kissintern'

Members of the "Kissintern" who work for the Mondale camp fall into two categories: those who have also been given jobs in the Reagan administration through the efforts of Shultz, Eagleburger, and Kissinger, and those who haven't.

Mondale adviser William Hyland, who rose to prominence as a Soviet policy expert on Kissinger's National Security Council (NSC) staff, is also a member of the Scowcroft Commis-

sion on strategic policy which has urged Reagan to drop his "Mutually Assured Survival" defensive doctrine and to replace it with an "obsolete build-up" policy closer to that of Mondale and Glenn Council on Foreign Relations Chairman Winston Lord, who was Kissinger's assistant during his "back-channel" negotiation of the SALT I treaty with the KGB, now serves both as a senior counsellor to the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America and an adviser to Walter Mondale.

Mondale adviser Richard Moose was Kissinger's first National Security Council staff secretary. Kissinger's former Latin American affairs adviser Viron Vaky now serves Mondale in the same capacity. Mondale's arms control advisers Walt Slocombe and Barry Carter were both on Kissinger's SALT I team. A top Mondale adviser, C. Fred Bergsten, was Kissinger's NSC expert on economic policy. He is now the executive director of the Institute for International Economics, on whose advisory board sat Shultz until his appointment as Secretary of State.

The IIE is almost entirely supported by the German Marshall Fund, which sponsored a conference in December 1980 mapping out a strategy for tarring President Reagan with responsibility for an economic collapse.

In addition to those Kissinger boys working directly for Mondale, a number of those who have had too much pride to join the Mondale camp outright have been running about bad-mouthing Reagan. Kissinger's former assistant Alexander Haig recently attacked Reagan for "snatching defeat from the jaws of victory" in Lebanon. Kissinger crony Helmut Sonnenfeldt told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of U.S.-Soviet diplomatic relations, that U.S. foreign policy under President Reagan lacked the "coherence" it had under Kissinger in the seventies.