

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

'Reagan must apply Mondale's policies now'

Henry Kissinger, the man who claims to be Reagan's guarantee for re-election, is campaigning for a "bipartisan" foreign policy, based on the Trilateral Commission policies of the Carter-Mondale administration to be implemented now. Kissinger's aim: strategic backdown in the face of Soviet terror even before his man Mondale is elected to the White House.

In a Nov. 30 talk to the New York Dental Association, Kissinger criticized the American Constitution under which "every four to eight years there is a changing administration," and urged Reagan to instead pursue a "bipartisan" foreign policy. His specific recommendation, abandoning support for the sovereignty of Lebanon, was echoed when each one of the Harriman/Kremlin-approved opponents to Reagan called for the United States to pull its forces out of Lebanon (see *Eye on Democrats*). In justification, Kissinger sang the tired old song with a Russian melody about how there are "sixteen parties fighting each other" in a conflict not readily resolved.

Kissinger repeated his "prediction" that the Soviets would return to arms control negotiations within a year. This is the same New Year's prediction Kissinger made in January 1983 when he declared this year, the time was ripe for a "major negotiation" with the Soviets. The year is ending, of course, with the Soviets walking out of two major negotiations and refusing to even consider the only viable negotiating proposal for ending the age of thermonuclear terror—Rea-

gan's beam weapons development proposal.

Central America commission to deliver its report

The American Enterprise Institute sponsored a "peekaboo" session on Dec. 7 to preview the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, which Henry chairs. Although the AEI panel discussion purported to be a presentation of several papers to be included in an upcoming book on Central America policy, almost all of the panelists had appeared as advisers to the Kissinger Commission, and one of them, Dr. William Walsh, was a Kissinger Commission member who concluded with high praise for Dr. K. and reported his "personal" view of the "concerns" of the commission.

It is a good bet that Kissinger will propose that the United States stop acting as a sovereign nation in the Western Hemisphere, conducting "bilateral" dealings with other sovereign nations. "The idea of bilateral negotiations by the United States in this region will be resented, and will be foolhardy," Walsh said. Walsh went so far as to accuse the United States of making Cuba a "fulltime surrogate of the Soviets" by negotiating with Russia, not Cuba, the Cuban missile crisis. Instead, it will be recommended that the United States operate through what amount to channels for the Socialist International (represented on the Kissinger Commission in the form of AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, chief fixer for the Socialist and Communist International-preferred presidential candidate, Walter Mondale) to influence the domestic policies of nations in the region.

This policy was advocated by Eusebio Mujal-Leon, who admitted that the Socialist International under the leadership of Willy Brandt, whom he

failed to identify as a close friend of Dr. K.'s, had promoted distinctly "non-socialist" and "non-democratic," in fact terrorist movements in Central America. Mujal-Leon insisted on "keeping the lines open to the Social Democratic movements in building 'democracy' in the region."

Kissintern policy: no beam weapons

Elsewhere at AEI's 1983 Policy Forum could be heard a number of other Kissintern operatives, notably Kissinger's former National Security Council assistant and current gofer at Kissinger Associates, Gen. Brent Scowcroft, and former Kissinger Mid-East expert Harold Saunders. Scowcroft was the featured speaker on a panel on arms control which was billed as including a discussion of ballistic missile defense strategy. In fact, the only discussion of ballistic missile defense was from two advocates of the Kremlin's policy of opposing beam-weapons development for the United States, Pamela Harriman's second-generation fascist Jeremy Stone of the Federation of American Scientists and Kissinger's former arms control adviser, Raymond Garthoff. Privately, Scowcroft, whom Reagan had appointed to build bipartisan support for his strategic policy, told reporters that Reagan's idea of "making nuclear weapons obsolete" was "crazy."

Saunders, meanwhile, co-chaired a panel announcing the beginning of a new project he is co-directing at AEI for the purpose of "re-evaluating American foreign policy" to determine if the idea of the "primary position of the nation-state, and the emphasis on national sovereignty" were not outmoded in policy making and should not be abandoned in favor of a system of "complex interaction" in which governments are ignored and regions are controlled through manipulation of social institutions. Anyone smell the Trilateral Commission?