

Given Califano's role in promoting Haig's career, it is worthwhile examining Califano's background. Like Haig, Califano is a product of a Jesuit education, but where Haig generally pursues a "right-wing" Jesuit track, Califano has a "left-wing" Jesuit profile—precisely paralleling the right-left setup now being engineered for Reagan in Central America.

Known as the "deputy president of the Great Society" because he developed and implemented most of President Johnson's social experiment programs, Califano was first brought into government service in 1961 by Cyrus Vance, then Army counsel. When Vance was named secretary of the Army, he took Califano with him, and in 1963, the year Califano got Vance to hire Haig, was promoted to Army counsel.

In 1964, Haig and Califano worked side-by-side as special assistants to Vance, who by that time was deputy secretary of defense under Robert McNamara. In that post, Califano became McNamara's chief trouble-shooter, working on the Pentagon chief's cost-reduction and reorganization programs (which later achieved notoriety as the Vietnam "body count" method) and supervising the use of federal troops in civil rights confrontations in Alabama. Califano early on earned the reputation as one of McNamara's top whiz kids, a term derisively applied by military traditionalists to the accounting-oriented systems analysts who had taken control of the Pentagon.

In 1965, Califano was named Lyndon Johnson's special assistant for domestic trouble-shooting and proceeded to initiate and implement key Great Society programs including legislation on consumer protection, auto safety, civil rights, water pollution, as well as creating the Office of Economic Opportunity and Model Cities. He also helped crisis-manage the Watts ghetto uprising in Los Angeles, which had been deliberately provoked as part of the British-inspired scenario for destabilizing the United States' political structure.

When Califano left the White House in 1968, he worked briefly for the prestigious liberal Democratic law firm Arnold and Porter and then established himself at Edward Bennett Williams's law firm, where he represented Coca-Cola and the *Washington Post*. In 1977, Jimmy Carter named Califano secretary of health, education and welfare to applause from Ralph Nader, among others.

There is no evidence whatever that the Califano-Haig relationship has been based purely on personal friendship. On the contrary, the two have functioned as political allies, albeit from superficially distinct standpoints, during the last two decades.

In fact, according to John Lehman, a Reagan defense adviser who is personally close to Haig, Haig consulted continuously on policy with both Califano

and Vance during his tenure as NATO Supreme Commander. "That shouldn't surprise anyone," says Lehman. "They share the same policy viewpoint, even though they may seem to be different."

That policy convergence, most efficiently described as the "controlled economic disintegration" laid out by the Council on Foreign Relations in its *1980s Project*, explains why liberal Democrats in the Senate who have been making loud noises about Haig's involvement in Watergate may let Haig get through his Senate confirmation hearings with a light slap on the wrist. According to an aide to Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.), the Kennedy protégé who is leading the anti-Haig Hill forces, "The senator has never said he opposes Haig. In fact, he'll probably end up voting for him. We just want to show that the Democrats didn't roll over and die when Carter lost the election."

It may also explain why three top Democratic Party spokesmen, all members of the Carter administration—Secretary of State Ed Muskie, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, and special adviser on Soviet affairs Marshall Shulman—have all publicly endorsed Haig for Secretary of State.



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick.

Allen and Kirkpatrick: a foreign-policy problem

If Secretary of State-designate Alexander Haig succeeds in steering Ronald Reagan into a no-win foreign policy track, it will no doubt be with the compliance of two other key Reagan appointees: National Security Adviser Richard Allen and United Nations Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick.

Kirkpatrick and Allen, whose paths have crossed at various times in the past, have both recently made statements that implicate them in the overall attempt to destabilize Reagan through a Central American blowup.

Allen, who functioned as Reagan's chief foreign policy adviser during the 1980 presidential campaign, is generally credited with talking Reagan into adopting the North American Accord idea—i.e., a common market

for energy encompassing Canada, the U.S., and Mexico, which Mexico rightly sees as a direct attack on its national sovereignty. Allen has recently stated that he hopes Reagan will bring up the idea at his Jan. 5 meeting with Mexican President López Portillo. This would place a severe strain on the new administration's relations with its most important neighbor even before Reagan takes office.

Richard Allen

Allen's advocacy of supranational regional governments—the ultimate content of the North American Accord concept—is characteristic of his overall outlook. Educated at Notre Dame and conduited to the Jesuit-oriented University of Munich for graduate training, Allen early on became a functionary of Central European circles committed to recreating a global feudal order. One of his earliest patrons was Robert Strausz-Hupe, scion of a family from the Hapsburg petty nobility. Now based at the University of Pennsylvania's Foreign Policy Research Institute, Strausz-Hupe publicly endorsed the scheme proposed by Mussolini admirer Count Coudenhove-Kalergi for transforming Europe from a group of nation-states to a feudal "Europe of the regions." Strausz-Hupe maintains close contact with Allen and writes regularly for the Heritage Foundation magazine *Policy Review*.

A founder in 1962 of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies—a principal center for Jesuit-run global destabilization operations—Allen joined the Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace in 1966, and there gained a foothold into the Reagan camp.

In 1968, Allen was named by President Nixon as senior staff member of the National Security Council, but personality conflicts with Henry Kissinger supposedly caused his ouster. He then became deputy assistant to the President for international economic affairs and Deputy Executive Director of the Council on International Economic Policy. After leaving the government in 1972, he established his own consulting firm, Potomac International.

In 1965, Allen toured Portuguese Africa under the sponsorship of the Gulbenkian Foundation, founded by the oil magnate of that name who had helped the Warburg interests finance the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. In 1972, he was hired as a consultant to the Overseas Consortium of Portugal, which advocated continued Portuguese control over its mineral-rich African colonies.

After the 1974 Portuguese coup, Allen got involved in a movement funded by wealthy Azores landowners who had launched a movement to "liberate" the Azores from Portuguese rule.

In 1973, Allen was working with the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to establish an International Business Center in that country.

Allen has been tainted by the scandal surrounding international fugitive financier Robert Vesco, and has been accused of using confidential information he procured during his White House days for his own personal business advantage.

Allen was instrumental in persuading Reagan to name Haig as secretary of state.

Jeane Kirkpatrick

Like Allen, Jeane Kirkpatrick maintains a steady interest in Latin American affairs, although her main area of expertise is in French politics. Reagan's new U.N. ambassador told this news service several months ago that "the most important change in U.S. foreign policy would have to be in our relations to Latin America and the Caribbean." Kirkpatrick stated that "it is very important that we target Cuba. . . . I feel very strongly that we should counteract the crucial role of Cuba in Central America and the Caribbean. . . ." This is the line being fed to Reagan to manipulate him into a stereotyped right-wing operation in Central America.

In the same interview, Kirkpatrick also indicated her links to the Socialist International. She boasted that she had just held a series of meetings with Hubert Matos, the Cuban dissident who had just been released from a Cuban prison through the intervention of the European Social Democracy and is now emerging as a key social-democratic-linked figure in South American politics.

Educated at Barnard College and the Jesuit-dominated University of Paris, Kirkpatrick is a lifelong Democrat.

Her husband, Evron Kirkpatrick, was the man who engineered the late Hubert Humphrey's political career, from his first campaign for mayor of Minneapolis. He is now head of the American Political Science Association.

Active herself in Democratic Party politics, Kirkpatrick has been a member of the Democratic National Committee and worked on the Winograd Commission, which formulated the delegate selection rules that governed the 1980 Democratic Party convention that renominated Jimmy Carter. She was a charter member of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, an AFL-CIO-sponsored group of right-wing social democrats within the Democratic Party.

Kirkpatrick is also a leading member, together with Richard Allen, of the Committee on the Present Danger. She has taught at Georgetown University for 20 years and is a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute.