

use his new creation—the Americas Society—to extend Friedmanite economic policy throughout the continent.

Removing obstacles

Not all the countries of Latin America responded with the same enthusiasm as the Chileans, however. As far back as February of this year, when Haig sent envoy Vernon Walters to Latin America to drum up support for his “Soviets are taking over Central America” thesis, the Brazilian government pointedly rebuffed Walters and stated that it would prefer to rely on its own embassies in Central America as sources of information on the region. Itamaraty, Brazil’s foreign ministry, stated at that time that the government would adhere to a policy of strict “nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.”

The political coup that took place last week against the chief architect of Brazil’s noninterventionist policy, Presidential Minister Golbery, was an obvious attempt to alter that country’s strategic alignment (see p. 34).

The more immediate question that arises is how the Golbery removal will affect the strategic alignment of

other Latin American nations, most notably Argentina. Argentine President Roberto Viola and Foreign Minister Oscar Camilión publicly oppose Argentina’s military involvement in Central America. But extreme right-wing military factions that *do* favor participation in Central America as an extension of the proposed South Atlantic Treaty Organization—SATO—could feel sufficiently strengthened by Brazilian developments to force the government to line up behind Washington.

Last week’s Bolivian coup may also be a plus for the advocates of strategic confrontation, although the smoke still hasn’t cleared after the ouster of Gen. Luis García Meza. Rather than pursuing any serious policy changes, the coup appears primarily to have been a face-lifting operation to remove the stigma of drug-trafficking from the junta. To date, the junta’s overt involvement in cocaine-trafficking has prevented its official recognition by the Reagan administration.

A “clean” Bolivian government, finally made respectable by U.S. diplomatic recognition, could be an additional asset for Ambassador Kirkpatrick and Secretary Haig.

Who is Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick?

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick is a prime example of “right-wing” Socialist International penetration of the Reagan administration. She and her husband Evron are close to Social Democrats U.S.A., a branch of the Socialist International, and Ambassador Kirkpatrick is listed on the advisory board of another Socialist International organization, the League for Industrial Democracy, housing both “right-wing” and “left-wing” socialist agents. Before she entered the Reagan administration, with help from National Security Adviser Richard Allen, Kirkpatrick worked with Senators Daniel Moynihan and Henry Jackson and leaders of the AFL-CIO in the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, a grouping disingenuously billed as a conservative Democratic alternative to George McGovern’s left-wing takeover of the party.

Kirkpatrick’s appointment was reportedly based on an article she wrote for the November 1979 issue of *Commentary* magazine. Entitled “Dictators and Double Standards,” the article drew the distinction between “moderately repressive regimes” such as Anas-

tasio Somoza’s in Nicaragua, and “totalitarian” ones such as the Soviet Union, and urged the United States to make common cause with the former against communism and consider the Soviet Union its primary adversary. Beneath the anticommunist rhetoric, Kirkpatrick’s writings defend a more insidious premise: that the vast majority of the world’s nations can have neither democratic governments nor significant economic development, and that the United States should abandon its concern for both objectives.

Kirkpatrick’s outlook stems from her admiration for Viennese logical positivist Sir Karl Popper, the successor to “New Dark Age” advocate Bertrand Russell as head of Britain’s Aristotle Society. Popper is best known for his ideological tracts equating Platonism with “totalitarianism,” and for his defense of Aristotle’s bestial pragmatism. He is also a founder of the Mont Pelerin Society, the organization created for high-level operations by the international “black nobility.”

Kirkpatrick’s allegiance to Popper was demonstrated in her recent participation in founding the Committee for the Free World. The committee claims Popper as its ideological godfather and intends to use its anticommunist cover to continue his battle against Neoplatonic science. Addressing the group’s first meeting in February 1981, Kirkpatrick vowed to use her U.N. ambassadorship to “pursue a parallel political course.”