

# The training of an agent of influence

by Robert Zubrin

A review of the early years of Henry Kissinger's career establishes the precise accuracy of Lord Alec Douglas-Home's recent assessment that the former U.S. Secretary of State is "by instruction and experience" predisposed to serve the interests of the British empire.

Born Heinz Alfred Kissinger in Furth, Germany of Orthodox Jewish parents in 1923, Kissinger was forced to flee Germany to America with his family in 1938. There, the Kissingers settled in New York City's Washington Heights neighborhood, and Henry continued his schooling with an eye to becoming an accountant. The emigration experience, however, left Henry with a strong predisposition to the so-called Bettelheim syndrome, named after the psychologist Bruno Bettelheim, who studied Nazi concentration camp inmates—the strong belief by an oppressed individual that only propitiation and emulation of the oppressor can relieve his suffering.

Kissinger was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1943. In the armed forces, he was soon adopted by one Fritz Kraemer, a supporter of the pro-fascist Pan European Union of Venetian-Hapsburg agent Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, who fondly called Henry "my little Jew." Kraemer secured for Kissinger a job as the driver-interpreter for a general in the intelligence division in which Kraemer was an officer.

After the war, Kraemer kept Kissinger in Europe where he worked under Kraemer's supervision as an instructor at the European Command Intelligence School in Oberammergau, Germany. The Oberammergau school was an offshoot of the British Wilton Park project based in London. Wilton Park was the project for profiling and recruiting German nationals after World War II to serve as British agents at all levels of the German government. Between 1946 and 1956, more than 8,000 German POWs were "re-educated" at Wilton Park, where they were treated to lectures by the pro-Nazi Lord and Lady Astor, the British Fabian Society's Bertrand Russell, and Arnold Toynbee of the Royal Institute for International Affairs, to name only a few.

## The Harvard years

On Kraemer's advice, Kissinger gave up his plans to become an accountant, applied to Harvard, and was accepted. There he soon became a protégé of William

Yandel Elliot, the chairman of Harvard's Government Department. Elliot was a longtime British agent, who was trained at Oxford University's Balliol College by A. D. Lindsay. Lindsay, who later headed Wilton Park, was also a prime mover in the establishment of the elite British intelligence forum known as the Round Table. The Round Table was founded in 1910, with funds from South African mining magnate Cecil Rhodes, for the express purpose, as Rhodes specified in numerous drafts of his last will and testament, of reconsolidating the British empire, recapturing the United States, and making the world safe for the expansion of the white race.

In the 1930s and 1940s, Elliot functioned in the United States as a British intelligence operative under the direction of John Wheeler-Bennett, the intelligence director of the Round Table. It was Elliot's dream to use his government seminars at Harvard as an extension of the Round Table operations into the United States, and to recruit agents who could be insinuated into the American government.

In a 1968 essay (basically his doctoral dissertation, *The Pragmatic Revolt in Politics*, republished), Elliot indicated that he was still working toward this goal:

"In conclusion may I make a special plea for a type of group that I do not think we have today as a nation . . . the Round Table. . . . We must find ways to produce some high purpose groups like a . . . Round Table for the Republic, chosen on a coopted basis, selecting those people who represent the best principles. We must find . . . a staff of young men . . . with self-effacing service and heroic willingness to undertake missions no matter how dangerous or difficult. This is what the Round Table of Arthurian legend suggests. . . . the Round Tables could be spread on an international base by a parent Round Table for Freedom. . . . We had the makings of something like this on a lower-level model in the well-chosen representation of Harvard International Summer Seminars set up during the 10 years which I ran the summer school, and with Henry Kissinger as the prime guide for it through most of his life."

## Kissinger's geopolitics

Specifically, the ideology that Elliot had assimilated at Balliol College, and which he and Kraemer passed on to Kissinger to be disseminated at the Harvard Seminars which Kissinger ran for many years, was the British "geopolitical" doctrine of Halford Mackinder and Cecil Rhodes. Founded in eugenics theory, this ideology argued that the large Slavic-populated Eurasian "heartland" must be broken up into feudal fiefdoms and brought under the control of the Western European oligarchy, which would exploit its natural resources and colonize it for the Anglo-Saxon race. It was this ideology which caused the British to trigger both world wars of this century, on the misunderstanding-

ing that their imperial German and Nazi marcher lords, once unleashed, would confine their own ambitions to attacking eastward.

This same brand of geopolitics is what underlies both Kissinger's China Card—under which the United States, allied to a militarily useless Peking regime, serves as the new marcher lord—and his limited nuclear war “madness” doctrine which seeks the mutual destruction of the U.S.-NATO countries and the U.S.S.R. in the hope that after the war the British could re-emerge from their hinterland domains of Australia and South Africa to take control of the world. To Elliot and Kissinger, the United States is a dumb giant to be deployed and hopefully destroyed on behalf of the centuries-old British obsession to control the European heartland.

### **The cult of madness**

Sometime between 1952 and 1955, Kissinger was sent into a “group therapy” program run by the Tavistock Institute of London, the top think tank of the psychological warfare division of British intelligence. It was apparently under the guidance provided in these brainwashing sessions that Kissinger began to espouse the doctrine of “credible irrationality” as the basis for tactical nuclear war against the U.S.S.R. According to the Kissinger/Tavistock madness doctrine, which was based on studies by Tavistock's H. V. Dicks of Hitler's rug-chewing negotiating tactics at Munich, the Soviets could be terrorized into surrendering after a limited nuclear exchange if they could be made to believe that the Western leadership was insane enough to escalate to a full-scale nuclear exchange.

Kissinger was then commissioned by Hamilton Fish Armstrong and George Franklin of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) to write this lunacy up as a book, *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, which the CFR, itself the official American wing of the British Round Table, promoted as a best seller during the late 1950s. In the book, Kissinger argued that the United States should make the *frequent* use of nuclear weapons a *routine* aspect of U.S. foreign policy, so as to acclimatize the Soviets to the fact that America was thoroughly mad. It was during this same period that Kissinger was laundered by the CFR into the position of top foreign policy adviser to the Rockefeller family, whose policies he has controlled ever since.

In 1961, Kissinger was brought into the Kennedy administration as an adviser on European affairs. During the Berlin crisis, Kissinger wanted to send U.S. troops into East Berlin to tear down the wall, and to announce that the United States was prepared to use tactical nuclear weapons if the Warsaw Pact challenged its authority to do so. After a succession of such proposals, Kissinger was asked to submit his resignation.

## **A chronology of gross treachery**

by Christina Nelson Huth,  
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Henry Kissinger, the man whom President Kennedy called a “lunatic” and ordered removed from his position as adviser on European affairs for repeatedly advocating the use of tactical nuclear weapons in the 1962 Berlin crisis, has committed actions which countered the national interest of the United States and under the Nuremberg Code must be defined as promoting genocide.

### **‘Limited nuclear war’**

Kissinger's first major publication was *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, written for the New York Council on Foreign Relations in 1957. This was the public's introduction to the doctrine of “credible irrationality,” in which for the first time the strategic doctrine of “limited nuclear war” was presented as not only possible, but also desirable. Wrote Kissinger: “[All-out war] by identifying deterrence with maximum power tends to paralyze the will. . . .”

“With proper tactics, nuclear war need not be as destructive as it appears when we think of it in terms of traditional war. . . . As long as both sides are eager to avoid a final showdown, a nuclear war that breaks out after diplomacy has established a degree of understanding . . . would stand a better chance of remaining limited. . . .”

### **The Vietnam war**

Within weeks of his inauguration in January of 1968, Richard Nixon and his Secretary of State William Rogers presented to the National Security Council a comprehensive plan for simultaneous de-escalation of U.S. involvement in Vietnam and settlement of the Middle East crisis. Kissinger, serving then as NSC Adviser, objected violently to a U.S. disengagement in Vietnam, arguing that both Vietnam and the Middle East were “proxy” wars against the U.S.S.R.

Kissinger personally oversaw the escalation of the Vietnam conflict, and its spread into Cambodia. The target here was not Soviet or Chinese imperialism, but the populations of the region themselves. The Vietnam war was a war of depopulation, as such Kissinger protégés as Gen. Maxwell Taylor, commander of U.S. troops in Vietnam, and Gen. William Draper, of the