



*British agent of influence  
Henry Kissinger (left), with  
David Rockefeller.*

sary of the creation of the British Foreign Office, during which he freely acknowledged his British agency (see full text in *EIR*, Jan. 11, 2002). In the course of a lengthy diatribe against President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's opposition to Sir Winston Churchill's goal of recolonization after World War II, Kissinger admitted: "In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department—a practice which, with all affection for things British, I would not recommend be made permanent." Kissinger went on to say that he formulated policy based upon British Foreign Office documents, "even when I did not fully grasp the distinction between a working paper and a Cabinet-approved document."

From the beginning of his posting in the Cabinet, Kissinger, who was in regular contact with the British Foreign Office and 10 Downing Street, set out to destroy Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird. Both they and President Richard Nixon had intended to withdraw from Vietnam during the first few weeks of the new administration. Moreover, Secretary Rogers, with the backing of President Nixon, sought a solution to the Middle East crisis, which involved development of the Middle East using Western Europe as a partner, and engaging Russian assistance in the process. Within two weeks of Nixon's inauguration, the "Rogers Plan" was presented to the NSC by Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco, who stressed that not only must the United States act in an "evenhanded way" toward the Arab states and Israel, but that Israel must be pressured to give up the land it had conquered during the 1967 war.

The British deployed Kissinger to wreck this program.

This he did successfully, while bringing the world to the brink of thermonuclear war and economic ruin. He convinced President Nixon that, both in Vietnam and the Middle East, the U.S.S.R. was testing American "will," and could not be a partner in peace. The result of the destruction of the "Rogers Plan" was the 1973 Middle East War and ensuing "oil shock." Later, Kissinger offered both Syria and Israel the right to partition Lebanon, during the process of which he sought to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization. In this way, Kissinger orchestrated the Lebanese civil war, which served as a model for the destabilization of Iran, and the semi-permanent destabilization of the entire Near East.

In Spring 1975, after Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. issued his International Development Bank (IDB) proposal for a new, gold reserve-backed monetary system, Kissinger flew to Paris to scotch LaRouche's ongoing talks with prominent Middle East government officials, both Arab and Israeli. One Arab state was threatened with immediate cut-off of American food aid, unless it dropped plans to host LaRouche at a diplomatic reception.

As for the Vietnam War, it had dragged on and on, as the American GI "body count" rose until Kissinger finally negotiated a ceasefire in 1973 (never implemented), and then the U.S. withdrew in 1975. In the process, Kissinger secretly expanded the war to Cambodia and Laos. Kissinger's secret, illegal bombing of Cambodia, beginning in 1970, killed several hundred thousand Cambodian peasants, and drove them into the arms of the genocidal Khmer Rouge, which slaughtered several millions of that nation's population during its 1975-79 reign of terror. Under any just criteria of prosecution, Kissinger would be indicted as responsible for the Cambo-

## Kissinger and the 'Get LaRouche' Task Force

Henry Kissinger had declared war against Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. from at least the time that Kissinger was Secretary of State. This first phase was followed in Aug. 19, 1982, by a letter addressed by Henry to then-FBI Director William Webster, demanding the frame-up of LaRouche on bogus charges of hostile foreign associations, and the destruction of the LaRouche political movement.

The Kissinger letter was followed by a January 1983 rump meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, attended by such Kissinger cronies as David Abshire, who founded the Center for Strategic and International Studies; PFIAB Vice-Chairman Leo Cherne (chairman of the British intelligence-inspired International Res-

cue Committee); and Edward Bennett Williams (attorney to Katharine Graham of the *Washington Post*). There, a direct order was given to FBI Director Webster to initiate an investigation of the funding of LaRouche and his associates, noting that: "In view of the large amounts obviously being expended worldwide, the question was raised whether . . . [these activities] might be funded by hostile foreign intelligence agencies."

Under Executive Order 12333, which set the guidelines for FBI and other national security investigations, a massive illegal campaign was launched against LaRouche, which culminated in an Oct. 6-7, 1986 government paramilitary raid of the LaRouche movement's publishing offices in Leesburg, Virginia, aimed at murdering the three-time Presidential candidate. When the assassination effort was blocked, the Justice Department staged a series of bogus prosecutions of LaRouche and associates that sent a dozen individuals, including LaRouche, to Federal and state prisons.

dian genocide.

Kissinger's Cambodian genocide is merely the "tip of the iceberg," in terms of Sir Henry's schemes for global genocide on a scale greater than that envisioned by Adolf Hitler. On Dec. 10, 1974, Kissinger had the National Security Council staff draft "National Security Study Memorandum 200: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security Overseas Interests" (NSSM 200), *which would make genocide the official national security policy of the U.S. government.*

Later declassified, NSSM 200 calls for holding world population at 8 billion, rather than the 22 billion then projected for 2075. Arguing that population growth of this dimension would cause "wars and revolutions," NSSM 200 recommends the use of "food control" to stop rapid population growth, and argues that modern, intensive agricultural methods that might feed the growth of populations otherwise, would require "too much capital expenditure." NSSM 200 argues that should the populations of the less-developed countries grow, they would consume fuel and raw materials needed by the so-called industrialized sector.

NSSM 200 selected 13 countries which, it said, accounted for 47% of the population growth outside China, for special treatment: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Colombia.

Kissinger has been implicated in numerous assassinations of foreign leaders who "got in his way." On Aug. 14, 1982, Italian associates of LaRouche submitted an investigative dossier to the Italian Attorney General, presenting evidence of Kissinger's involvement in the 1978 kidnapping and assas-

ination of Italy's Prime Minister Aldo Moro. Included in the dossier were statements from Moro's wife, his daughter Agnese, and son Giovanni, that in 1975 Kissinger had threatened Moro for his effort, as chairman of the Christian Democrats, to create a stable national unity government with the Italian Communist Party, to staunch the terrorism.

Throughout the period leading up to Moro's kidnapping (ostensibly by the Red Brigades) and subsequent murder (his body was found on May 9, 1978), NATO, with full support of the British and of Sir Henry, had been running a "Strategy of Tension" against Italy and Moro, using both "red" (left-wing) and "black" (right-wing) terrorism, as well as abortive coup attempts. Much of this terrorism, particularly that of the fascists, was sponsored by the Propaganda Duo (P-2) Freemasonic Lodge to which Kissinger and his deputy, Gen. Alexander Haig, had channeled covert funds.

Then there is the case of Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who had been overthrown by a coup d'état on July 5, 1977, imprisoned, and then hanged on April 4, 1979. Shortly before his death, Bhutto wrote a response to a concocted government White Paper justifying his overthrow, which *EIR* published in January 1979 under the title "The Pakistan Papers." Bhutto charged that he had been overthrown because of his conflict with Kissinger, who had signed "a death sentence against his person." The reason for Kissinger's threats, according to Bhutto, was that he had refused to accede to Kissinger's insistence that he stop the development of "uranium-processing plants to satisfy Pakistan's energy needs."

Also, as *EIR* first documented in its 1978 pamphlet "Expel Britain's Kissinger for Treason," it was Kissinger, together



*Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, hanged in 1979 on orders from Henry Kissinger.*

with Haig, who orchestrated, from inside the White House, the Watergate coup against Nixon. It was Kissinger who deployed his Oxford University-trained NSC staff member, David Young, to head the Watergate “plumbers unit.” Throughout the *Washington Post*’s “Deep Throat” revelations, which led, ultimately, to Nixon’s resignation, Kissinger maintained frequent personal contact with *Post* publisher Katharine Graham. In effect, Kissinger and Haig took over all key White House decision-making, while beginning the process of destroying the institution of the U.S. Presidency.

- On leaving government in January 1977, Kissinger assumed the post of North American director of the Trilateral Commission—a position formerly held by Zbigniew Brzezinski, who assumed Kissinger’s post as National Security Adviser to President Jimmy Carter.

- Kissinger was the founder and chairman of Kissinger Associates, Inc., which, notably, had Britain’s Lord Peter Rupert Carrington as a founding member of its Board of Directors. The “consulting firm” served as an informal arm of British intelligence. The founding vice-chairman was Brent Scowcroft, and the founding president was Lawrence Eagleburger. Later, Kissinger also formed Kent Associates, along the same lines.

Kissinger was the chairman of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (1983-84), which had been initiated by President Ronald Reagan, who reneged on his campaign promise that Kissinger would have nothing to do with the Reagan Administration. Immediately after this commission filed its report, President Reagan appointed Kissinger to be a member of the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (1984-89). Kissinger used his position on PFIAB not only to monitor the most secret U.S. intelligence reports, but also to instigate operations.

- Kissinger is presently a trustee of the Center for Strate-

gic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington.

- His current corporate positions include: International Advisory Board, Chase Manhattan Bank; International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.; Board of Directors, ContiGroup Companies, Inc.; Board of Directors, Freeport McMoran Copper & Gold, Inc.; Board of Directors, First-Mark Holding; Board of Directors, The TCW Group, Inc.; Advisory Board of Directors, American Express Co.; Advisory Board of Directors, Forstman Little & Co.

#### **Publications:**

- *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy* (1957). This book from the CFR project by the same name was ghost-authored for Kissinger by Gordon Grey. It praised feudalism, “set-piece” theater limited nuclear war, of the sort advocated by the Pugwash Conference founded by Bertrand Earl Russell, many of whose early sessions were attended by Kissinger. The book states: “To the extent that military operations can be conducted in stages, so that a sequence of events is approximately concluded before the next commitment is made, it will give an opportunity for evaluation of the circumstances which make a settlement advisable. Not the least of the paradoxes of the nuclear age may be that lack of secrecy may actually assist in the achievement of military objectives and that, in a period of the most advanced technology, *battles will approach the stylized contests of the feudal period, which served as much as a test of will as a trial of strength.*” This is exactly what Lord Russell’s Pugwash ally, Dr. Leo “Strangelove” Szilard, had earlier presented in a scenario for “theater limited nuclear war” in the Middle East.

- *A World Restored: Castlereagh, Metternich and the Restoration of Peace, 1812-22* (1957). In this book, which promotes the British and Habsburg oligarchic model of the Congress of Vienna. Kissinger asserted the superiority of European balance-of-power machinations over relations among sovereign nation-states, again casting himself with the British, against American republicanism.

- *The Necessity for Choice: Prospects of American Foreign Policy* (1961).

- *The Troubled Partnership: A Reappraisal of the Atlantic Alliance* (1965).

- *White House Years* (1979).

- *For the Record* (1981).

- *Years of Upheaval* (1982).

- *Observations: Selected Speeches and Essays* (1984).

- *Diplomacy* (1994).

- *Years of Renewal* (1999).

- *Does America Need a Foreign Policy?* (2001). Here, Kissinger argues that the world has entered the “post-Treaty of Westphalia” era—i.e., that the era of the sovereign nation-state has ended, and world government is the new order.

**Present Associations:** Executive Committee of the Trilateral Commission; Board of Directors of the International Rescue Committee; Council on Foreign Relations.

## Zbigniew Brzezinski

**Early Years:** Born in Warsaw, Poland, March 28, 1928. Came to the United States in 1953, and was naturalized in 1958. Zbigniew was the son of minor Polish nobility, Tadeusz and Leonia (née Roman) Brzezinski.

**Family:** Married Emilie Anna Benes, June 11, 1955, and had three children: Ian, Mark, and Mika. Brzezinski's wife was one of the daughters of the late Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes, in whose government, Clinton Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's father, Josef Korbel, served as a special assistant to Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk. Madeleine Albright served as the Congressional Liaison officer on Brzezinski's National Security Council (NSC) staff in her first major U.S. government post, and she later helped him write his memoirs.

**Education:** B.A. with first-class honors in Economics and Political Science, McGill University, 1949; M.A. in Political Science, McGill University, 1950; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1953-56.

### **Positions Held:**

- Instructor, Government and Research Fellow, Russian Research Center, Harvard University (1953-56); Assistant Professor of Government and Research Associate, Russian Research Center and Center for International Affairs, Harvard University (1956-60).

- Columbia University, Associate Professor of Public Law and Government (1960-62).

- Member, Joint Committee on Contemporary China, Social Science Research Council (1961-62).

- Director of Research, Institute for International Change (1962-77).

- Member, Policy Planning Council, U.S. Department of State (1966-68).

- Co-founder and Director, Trilateral Commission (1973-76). The Commission was founded at the initiative of Brzezinski and David Rockefeller, with strong input from Henry Kissinger. It recruited leading political, financier, media, labor, and industrial figures from North America, Europe, and Japan. The Commission selected then-Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter for membership, and groomed him for the 1976 Presidency, under Brzezinski's personal tutelage.

As Brzezinski boasts in his memoirs, "By the end of 1975 I had emerged as Carter's principal foreign policy adviser." Together with Trilateraloid and future Carter Administration Ambassador to Italy Richard Gardner, who was married to Venetian oligarch Danielle Luzzato, Brzezinski wrote the key foreign-policy paper for Democratic Party

candidate Carter at the end of January 1976, which would later form the kernel of Carter Administration policy. Brzezinski also boasts in his memoirs not only that "all key foreign policy decision-makers of the Carter Administration had previously served in the Trilateral Commission," but that "the new President's specific views on foreign affairs . . . had been formed during his time with the Trilateral Commission."

- Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs with Cabinet Rank (1977-81). Working with his NSC staff assistant, Samuel Huntington, Zbig crafted a 43-page, classified book, spelling out ten foreign and national security policy goals of the incoming Administration. Two of the pivotal goals were: promoting military ties with China, to play the "China Card" against the Soviet Union; and buildup of human rights as a cornerstone of Carter Administration foreign policy.

In his memoirs, Brzezinski reserves his highest praise for Samuel Huntington. Huntington was assigned to work on what became Presidential Review Memorandum 10, which Zbig describes as leading to Presidential Directive 18, signed on Aug. 24, 1977, which launched the idea of positioning tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, and revamping the U.S. military for mobile "out-of-area" deployments.

However, first, Brzezinski crafted a plan for the reorganization of the NSC, which further consolidated power into his own hands. Presidential Decision Directive/NSC-1 authorized Brzezinski to initiate Presidential Review Memoranda on any foreign-policy initiative. And, Presidential Decision Directive/NSC-2 reorganized the NSC system, so that there would be only two subcommittees: 1) the Policy Review Committee (PRC), which would be chaired by another Cabinet member; and 2) the Special Coordination Committee (SCC), chaired by Brzezinski, which would be responsible for U.S. policy on arms control, all crisis management, and intelligence policy issues, including "approval of sensitive operations or of covert activity."

Brzezinski was also assigned to report all decisions to the President with a cover "Opinion" memorandum, and also to report back on the President's decision to other Cabinet members. All cables, reports on negotiations, and speeches by Cabinet officials—including especially those by the Secretaries of State and Defense, were to be vetted by Brzezinski. With President Carter's full backing, Zbig step-by-step replaced Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as the principal public spokesman to explain U.S. foreign policy.

In a final feature of his consolidation of power, Zbig usurped the power of Director of Central Intelligence Stansfield Turner. In his memoirs, Zbig states: "It is generally not well known that during the Carter years the CIA was also held under very strict control by the NSC. The Director of the CIA had relatively limited access to the President, briefing him only once a week and then, later, only twice a