

Meet Brzezinski's Projected Replacement: Henry Kissinger

The worsening political bankruptcy of the Carter Administration has impelled certain Bilderberger group forces to project the dumping of the Carter mentor and National Security Council chief Zbigniew Brzezinski for former U.S. Secretary of State (September, 1973—January, 1977) Henry Kissinger. For the benefit of those who are either too young or of too short memory to be familiar with the relevant portion of past United States history, the following basic statistical and psychological profile information are supplied. It is hoped that our readers will use this information to inform their less-advantaged acquaintances.

KISSINGER, HENRY ALFRED

born May 27, 1923 Fuerth, Germany to Paula Stern Kissinger and Louis Kissinger (tailor); emigrates to U.S.A., 1938; enlists U.S. Army, 1943; serves with 970th Counterintelligence Corps, 84th Infantry Division until 1946 (assists in preparations for establishment of Allied Military Government in Germany).

B.A., Harvard University, 1950; appointed consultant to Operations Research Office (through influence of Harvard professor McGeorge Bundy and Col. Fritz Kraemer of Army Intelligence), 1950; appointed executive director of Harvard International Seminar, 1951(-1969); consultant to Psychological Strategy Board, 1952.

introduced to Nelson Rockefeller, 1953; Ph.D., Harvard, 1954; study director on nuclear weapons and foreign policy, Council on Foreign Relations, 1955; director, special studies project on defense and foreign policy, Rockefeller Bros. Fund, 1956; becomes permanent personal foreign policy advisor to Nelson Rockefeller, 1956; consultant, Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, 1956 (-1960).

publishes *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, and *A World Restored: Castlereagh, Metternich, and the Restoration of Peace, 1812-22*, 1957; lecturer, Harvard Department of Government, 1957; director, Defense Studies Program, Harvard, 1958; Associate Professor, 1959.

advisor to Nelson Rockefeller during 1960 and subsequent presidential campaigns; consultant to Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1969 (-1969); consultant to National Security Council, 1961 (removed after October, 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis); becomes consultant to Rand Corporation; full professor at Harvard.

consultant to Department of State, 1965 (-69); advisor on Rockefeller Foundation-funded study, *The President and the Management of National Security*, Praeger, 1969 (recommended reorganization of the National Security Council under "super Cabinet officer").

appointed Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, 1969; reorganizes National Security Council; initiates factional warfare with Secretary of

State William Rogers.

Chile coup, Sept. 11, 1973; appointed Secretary of State, Sept. 22, 1973, four weeks prior to outbreak of fourth Arab-Israeli war and subsequent oil embargo; instrumental in appointments of James Schlesinger as CIA director and subsequently Secretary of Defense, Gen. Alexander Haig as member of Joint Chiefs of Staff and subsequently White House Chief of Staff; marries Nancy Maginnes, executive assistant to Nelson Rockefeller.

The Final Days

Kissinger, who coordinated closely with (present NATO force commander) General Alexander Haig on the inside aspects of the "Watergating" of former President Richard Nixon, came close to being dumped from office during the famous weekend of the 1975 "Halloween Massacre." At the same time that Kissinger's younger political sibling, James R. Schlesinger, was dumped from the Department of Defense, Kissinger himself was formally degraded from the post of National Security Council Chief, and within a month, reportedly ousted from the powerful position of head of the NSC's Special Action Group (SAG), the coordinating agency for covert and paramilitary operations.

However, Kissinger retained his position as Secretary of State throughout the remainder of the Administration of President Gerald Ford, despite massive pressure from conservative Republicans demanding Kissinger's ouster as a major electoral campaign liability. There is little doubt that President Ford's politically anemic campaign of September and October 1976 reflected a cooperative attitude by Ford's campaign toward Nelson Rockefeller and Nelson's protégé, Kissinger. Although Ford won the election by a significant margin, according to any honest count of ballots, it was the weakness of his September and October campaigning which allowed the massive vote-fraud operation to be successful.

Recent Activities

Following his return to "private life" in January of this year, Kissinger maintained a low profile, and as recently as May 23, the West German news magazine *Der Spiegel* reported:

"...four months after his departure, he sits, withdrawn, next to a ventilator pipe in a small spartan office in the Library of Congress...his right index finger stained with ink. In the glare of a cheap plastic lamp he is preparing his memoirs, brooding over red and black binders....Although the external trappings seem gloomy, Kissinger himself seems almost cheerful: he has lost almost twenty pounds, his double chin has almost disappeared, his face is sun-tanned...."

Kissinger's public activity has become more visible in recent weeks, however, particularly since his reported attendance at a Memorial Day meeting at the Pocantico

Hills estate of Nelson Rockefeller. On June 4 Kissinger was in Austin, Texas, addressing a Young Presidents Organization conference; on June 5 he addressed the Dallas Women's Club; and that night attended a private party hosted for him by William Clements, former Deputy Secretary of Defense in the Ford Administration. While in Texas, Kissinger maintained a hardline against any prospective Administration concessions to Cuba, and according to one source, in private meetings "Kissinger was not too complimentary to Carter."

On June 9, Kissinger was back in Washington, D.C. where he recently assumed a teaching position at Georgetown University. In a speech to the conservative-profiled American Enterprise Institute, Kissinger took a strong stance against the emergence of so-called Eurocommunism, identifying it as a major threat to the Atlantic Alliance.

During the weekend of June 11-12, Kissinger flew to Chicago for meetings with regional editors and publishers and an address to the Midday Club, composed of prominent area industrialists. On June 11 Kissinger was a participant at the conference of the National Alliance to Save Energy, where in addition to calling for conservation, Kissinger indicated he favored increased energy production and the deregulation of oil and gas prices.

Psychological Profile

Kissinger's basic profile is one typical of numerous academic figures: the inside man fixed at approximately mid-adolescence in underlying interpersonal impulses and world-outlook, uneasily concealed behind a very thick *persona*. The result is an adolescent boy playing out a fantasy-role in the adult world. Kissinger's principal fantasy figures are, according to his own repeated accounts, nineteenth-century Rothschild protégés Metternich and Bismarck. Kissinger, whose adult political career began under Rockefeller protection during his graduate years at Harvard University, represents himself as performing the kind of role for the Rockefeller family, principally his patron, Nelson, that Metternich and Bismarck performed for the Rothschild House during the nineteenth century.

The sometimes-stressed friction between Kissinger and political sibling James Rodney Schlesinger has a slight corroborating basis in the fact that Kissinger is political whereas Schlesinger is not. This shading of difference is emphasized by the fact that Schlesinger's strategic conceptions are intrinsically mixed continuation and parody of the famous Kissinger strategic doctrine of the late 1950s. There is nothing, barring additional gadgetry, in Schlesinger's strategic outlook which was not already fully developed in the earlier Kissinger doctrine. Schlesinger leans toward the apolitical linguistics currents of the RAND Corporation, where Schlesinger was programmed for his later roles, and toward the schizophrenic "lists of perceptions" of the Hudson Institute's Hermann "Megadeath" Kahn. Although Kissinger is himself a covert operations freak in his own right, his style tends more toward the British nineteenth-century model, whereas Schlesinger and others of that sort lead toward a purely mechanical conception.

The sharper distinctions in style exist between Nelson Rockefeller protégé Kissinger and David Rockefeller protégé Zbigniew Brzezinski. This is highlighted in an informative fashion by the obvious differences between the fantasy-life of the two. Kissinger's fantasy-life is identified with figures he regards as "winners," whereas Brzezinski's self-image is that of the deeply-embittered "loser," the decayed Polish aristocracy. Although governed by forces which share the same ultimate goals, Kissinger is politically flexible, where Brzezinski is inflexibly obsessive. Thus, although Kissinger would cheerfully impose fascist regimes — Chile — upon nations to achieve his goals, he has never exhibited an overtly fascist character-structure. Brzezinski's conspicuous features, in both his published writings, his conduct in office, and other relevant intelligence materials, has a classically fascist personality profile. This distinction in "style" between the two is underlined in comparison of their 1950s doctoral dissertations. Kissinger's point of self-reference is the Rothschild-dominated monetarists' Concert of Europe, whereas Brzezinski's point of reference is the fascist-totalitarian world of the Technetronic Society. Kissinger will use fascist methods as a means to an end; with Brzezinski, fascism itself is the goal.

The Present Issue

The combination of Brzezinski and puppet Carter has quickly proven itself to be not only a hideous interaction of two acutely pathological and limited personalities, but has been in every principal respect a dangerous, blundering failure from the standpoint and perception of the Rockefeller and other interests. Although the Carter Administration's thrust toward provoking early intercontinental thermonuclear war is still operational, concerned layers of monetarists view the Carter Administration's role in both foreign and domestic policies as an utter failure.

In a large measure, both leading monetarist circles in the world are influenced increasingly by their perception of the successful analyses and related work of the U.S. Labor Party. Despite a last-ditch effort by the Basel Bank of International Settlements (BIS) to patch together a private banks' bail-out of Third World debt through the IMF, there is a widespread belief that this desperation effort cannot succeed. Internal developments inside the USA, plus the corroboration of the Labor Party's strategic analysis, plus Labor Party chairman LaRouche's private International Development Bank proposal, have impelled forces within the Bilderberger association to develop fall-back options under the kinds of circumstances the Labor Party's strategic analysis prescribes as most favorable.

To deal with this contingency, some of these forces have launched semi-covert operations whose included purpose is to neutralize the Labor Party's growing influence by coopting as much of the appearance of the Labor Party's program as is seen consistent with and tolerable to the monetarist faction's interests. As part of this attempt to preempt the situation, Henry Kissinger has been re-launched as a counterfoil to the discredited Brzezinski and the Carter Administration.

Despite Kissinger's more political approach and

greater strategic flexibility, the present crisis provides no margin for success of methods borrowed from the middle of the nineteenth century's central European history. It was the attempt to continue the policies of Metternich and Bismarck into the twentieth century which most directly caused two world wars and must

tend to inevitably cause a third. In the final analysis, Kissinger's style, while comparing favorably to the lunacy of Brzezinski's, represents only a slower approach to the same general war which Brzezinski's methods would trigger immediately.

'Kissinger Is Very Available'

Kissinger is very available — that's the message a close associate of the former Secretary of State delivered in an interview this week which evidenced significant dissatisfaction with the Carter Administration's Belgrade policy.

Q: I have been getting some very varied background from different quarters regarding the upcoming Belgrade meeting and the Carter Administration's handling of foreign policy, especially with the Russians on the human rights issue. Some people whom you would associate with, say, the Harriman wing, are very worried that the Carter people are going to blow it for us if they push real hard at Belgrade. We will simply defeat our own purposes, they say, because the result will be to bolster the position of the so-called hardliners, and then we'd really be in trouble and so forth. What are your views?

A: Yes, you are right, there are serious disagreements on this. Let me inform you first off that I hold a number of important advisory posts outside of the official government per se but these have allowed me to have some significant input into the planning for the Belgrade meetings, especially with the Department of State.

I think the Russians will respond — that is unless the U.S. goes very very big on human rights, which is possible — pretty much the way they did on that televised debate the other night...Now, if we go all out, we are definitely back in a Cold War situation, which we are very close to. There's nothing wrong with Cold War, you see — it's not Hot War; no shooting — a battle of ideas, some tough debate, totalitarianism and so forth. But somehow there's a fine line that is drawn between this and being, shall we say, a Cold War extremist, which some people think Carter may tend to become and so they are, in that sense, justifiably worried.

I'm not saying Carter will go that far, we may have to wait on that judgment. So we must be very careful. If we go all out, some of the concerns you mentioned might occur. Also, the liberals and the Russians would accuse the U.S. of starting the Cold War again and the next question is how do you balance this with detente? We must be very careful.

Q: I understand you recently met with Henry Kissinger. Did you discuss these concerns?

A: Yes we did. Kissinger is watching this very carefully, but as you know he is not raising his voice in public very much at this time.

Q: Are you and Kissinger hopeful that Carter will deal with the situation adequately?

A: Well, I think, I hope Carter will say to the people going to Belgrade and to the State Department people that we need to walk in tandem. We need a unified approach despite disagreements. That we need to come out of this meeting with a set of formalized followup meetings and future conferences. I think he should tell Vance to stick to the agenda and keep it moderate. Meanwhile, Carter himself, not at the table, can continue to talk out on human rights.

Q: Aren't the Europeans likely to reject the U.S. approach and go their independent way, especially if we push hard?

A: Yes, this is something to definitely keep in mind and something I have been emphasizing in my discussions on this. *Europe does not want a real tough confrontation; they are worried about Carter; quite frankly they are more interested in the 'baskets' dealing with trade, travel, economic cooperation and so forth. The key thing to keep in mind is that it would be a mistake to think that we can force a quick breakthrough with the Russians, that we can have overnight results. It doesn't work that way. It's a long arduous process. What we should hope for is continued small progress. (emphasis added)*

Q: Is Kissinger concerned...

A: Oh yes...

Q: I mean about Carter and Brzezinski possibly getting us fouled up?

A: Well, let me put it this way. I think that Carter had not really thought the thing through, say the way Kissinger had. Carter kind of jumped right in there and started knocking it out with them right away and now we have to look at it.

But I asked Kissinger about this the other day and he said that even if you'd been in high level government posts for six years or more you still don't know everything you need to know, that any President would go through something like this. What, he's only been in there six months or so, eh?

I think what we have to do is establish a kind of national private consultant group, with people from law, ethnic groups, labor and so forth, make it representative but have people who are experienced in international negotiating, and advise the President, and maybe go public with hearings and so on, to make sure that the