

ing service and heroic willingness to undertake missions no matter how dangerous or difficult. This is what the Round Table of the Arthurian legend suggests. . . . I would hope the Round Tables could be spread on an international basis 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 the Harvard International Summer Seminars set up during the ten years which I ran the Summer School, and with Henry Kissinger as the prime guide for it through most of his life.”

### Rockefellers fund the Round Tables

Among those who financed the Round Tables for Freedom, which gave a central involvement to Kissinger, were Nelson and David Rockefeller. Kissinger’s first major job for then-New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was to take a partial leave from Harvard to advise the governor on foreign policy, during Rockefeller’s campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968. Henry had first met Nelson Rockefeller at an arms control conference at the Quantico

Marine Base near Washington in 1955, for which Kissinger was selected as a panelist, on the recommendation of Elliott and Gen. Theodore Parker, White House aide to President Eisenhower. The inspiration for the conference had come from Nelson Rockefeller, who was then President Eisenhower’s special assistant for international affairs. Nelson Rockefeller said of his meeting with Kissinger: “I was tremendously impressed. He had the capacity to mobilize all the facts and arguments and to give both sides. And he was a conceptual thinker—he thought in broad terms.”

Kissinger was thus singled out as a member of the “brain trust” around Nelson and David Rockefeller. When, in 1956, Nelson decided to set up a special studies project, established under the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, to make projections as to the nation’s major domestic and international problems over the next decade, Nelson asked Kissinger to be the director of the project. This overlapped a Round Table at the New York Council on Foreign Relations, of which David Rockefeller was president, called “Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy,” for which Henry Kissinger was the rapporteur (see below).

John D. Rockefeller II also has a British pedigree, having been trained at the London School of Economics. He established the General Education Board, which bankrolled the invasion of the American educational system by British Fabianism and pragmatism.

These deep ties between Kissinger and Nelson and David Rockefeller have been lifelong ones. When Nelson Rockefeller lost the 1968 race for the Presidency, it was at his home that Kissinger got the call from President Nixon, asking him to become presidential assistant for national security affairs, and Nelson gave his blessings. When David Rockefeller founded the Trilateral Commission, acting as North American chairman, he frequently sought advice from Kissinger, who became a member of the steering committee upon leaving office.

### The MAD doctrine

According to MIT professor Bruce Mazlish in his biography *Kissinger: The European Mind in American Policy*, sometime between 1952 and 1955, Henry Kissinger took part in group therapy sessions at the Tavistock Institute in London. It was apparently under the influence of these brainwashing sessions that Kissinger began to avow the doctrine of “credible irrationality” or *Shrecklichkeit*. This was the foundation of the military doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction, which originated with British psychological warfare studies conducted by Tavistock Institute psychiatrist H.V. Dicks, for the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces. Another leading proponent of the MADness doctrine was the evil Lord Bertrand Russell, whose Pugwash Conference was frequently attended by Kissinger in the 1950s and 1960s, laying the foundations for the Cold War assault on the nation-state and the notion of scientific and

## LaRouche on Kissinger and Bertrand Russell

*Lyndon LaRouche, during his 1984 campaign for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, delivered a nationally televised broadcast on March 26, titled “Henry A. Kissinger, Soviet Agent of Influence.” Here is an excerpt:*

For nearly 40 years, from late 1946 until March 23, 1983, the strategic and foreign policies of the United States were steered by the influence of the most evil man of the 20th century, the late Bertrand Russell. This may seem unbelievable to those many of you who think of Russell as a leading pacifist. I am not exaggerating in the slightest degree. . . .

Russell’s proposal of a scheme of world-government and his back-channel “New Yalta” agreements with Moscow were, for Russell, H.G. Wells, and their co-thinkers of the Liberal Establishment, a way of bringing Russell’s design for a feudalist Anglo-Saxon world-empire into being. Russell found among the hardened racials within the ruling caste of the Soviet dictatorship a partner who had similar, if conflicting, goals to match Russell’s own. Russell, and avowed feudalists such as Henry Kissinger, allied with the Soviet dictatorship not because they like Russia, but because they hate what the United States represents.