

Robert Strausz-Hupé

Founded the Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI), for half a century a highly-influential arm of the apparatus of influence involving William Yandell Elliott, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski and their co-thinkers, against the U.S. Constitution. He is, for the entire span of half a century, leading advocate of world empire to “bury” the nation-states, including America.

Early Years: Born 1903, Vienna, Austria. Educated in Austrian secondary school system. Came to United States in 1923.

Positions Held: Investment banker (1927-37); during World War II, United States government project on post-War resettlement; faculty of the University of Pennsylvania (1946-69); Director, Foreign Policy Research Institute at University of Pennsylvania (1955-69); foreign policy adviser to President Richard Nixon; Ambassador to Ceylon (1970-72); Ambassador to Belgium (1972-74); Ambassador to Sweden (1974-76); Ambassador to NATO (1976-77); Ambassador to Turkey (1981-89).

Profile:

After brokering for Russian emigrés and managing Wall Street investments in early Nazi Germany, Strausz-Hupé wrote *Geopolitics*, published in 1942. The book won him career sponsorship at the hands of Isaiah Bowman, who brought Strausz-Hupé into secret government work, and into the circles of Director of Central Intelligence Allen Dulles and the British-Wall Street power axis.

Bowman, a geopolitician who opposed the post-War aims of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had been the director of the intelligence apparatus called The Inquiry, for Colonel Edward House, controller of the Woodrow Wilson Administration. Bowman, with Walter Lippmann and other right-wing advocates of H.G. Wells’ utopian One-World doctrines, brought British utopian subversion into U.S. policymaking; Bowman was a top Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) organizer, committed to using Wilson’s Presidency to sink the Constitution and American sovereignty.

Foreign Policy Research Institute and *Orbis*

Strausz-Hupé created FPRI in the 1950s, immediately putting his close collaborator William Yandell Elliott, and Elliott’s creature Henry Kissinger, on the advisory board of FPRI’s magazine, *Orbis*.

In the inaugural issue (1957) of that geopolitical quarterly, Strausz-Hupé’s essay, “The Balance of Tomorrow,” predicted within the next 50 years the fall of communism, then a new global empire initially under the United States, and finally the wrecking of the U.S.A. and the transfer of rule over

the world to another, unnamed country.

He wrote:

“Will the coming world order be the American universal empire? . . . It must be that . . . [it] will mark the last phase in a historical transition. . . . The mission of the American people is to bury the nation-states, lead their bereaved peoples into larger unions, and overawe with its might the would-be saboteurs of the new order who have nothing to offer mankind but a putrefying ideology and brute force.

“It is likely that the accomplishment of this mission will exhaust the energies of America and that, then, the historical center of gravity will shift to another people. But this will matter little. . . . For the next fifty years or so the future belongs to America. The American empire and mankind will not be opposites, but merely two names for the universal order under peace and happiness. *Novus orbis terrarum*.”

To put this strategy into practice, Strausz-Hupé began in 1969 a new career as a diplomat and a leading Nixon foreign policy adviser, “alternative” to Henry Kissinger.

Most notable is his eight years as Ambassador to Turkey. There he pressed the schemes of Britain’s Bernard Lewis, who sought a new “Ottoman Empire,” with Turkic uprisings in and around the Soviet Union, simultaneously a Turkish alliance with a Greater Israel to enflame and disrupt the Muslim world.

Strausz-Hupé installed as his hand-picked successor as director of FPRI, Daniel Pipes, a radical right-wing Zionist who has pumped out hate material against Islam and promoted the Israel-breakaway-ally scenario to wreck the United States (see Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “The World To Be Seen From Sunday,” *EIR*, Oct. 26, 2001).

FPRI has emerged as a center for the putschists’ clash of civilizations attack. Current *Orbis* board members include Ronald Lauder, prime bankroller for Ariel Sharon and Benjamin Netanyahu; Bernard Lewis; Samuel Huntington; Alexander Haig; neoconservative leaders Midge Decter and Martin Peretz; former Attorney General Richard Thornburgh; former CIA Director James Woolsey; and Strausz-Hupé himself, though now aged 98 and incapacitated.

Publications:

• *Geopolitics: The Struggle for Space and Power* (1942) is advertised as having brought the word “geopolitics” into the American vocabulary.

In this book, Strausz-Hupé wildly lies that Nazism is the result of America’s nationalist economics and foreign policy.

Nazi Geopolitics Introduced to America

He writes that the Second World War “is being waged for the redistribution of space,” and that the British Empire “bars the road to expansionist tendencies the world over.” But the Nazis are challenging this, he says, by trying to solve all internal socio-economic problems “by the conquest of space and still more space.”

Where do the Nazis get this doctrine of geopolitics?

Strausz-Hupé announces that the first to present the “theory of space as the prerequisite of national greatness” was the German-born, American protectionist economist Friederich List! He says that List, “the friend of Henry Clay and student of Alexander Hamilton, originated the theory of living space (*Lebensraum*).” Here Strausz-Hupé links the American System of Hamilton and Lincoln, with Hitlerism. He claims that List believed Germany “should expand her manufacture and commerce through protective legislation and a Navigation Act. But, for economic progress, she needed an extended and conveniently bounded territory reaching from the North and Baltic Seas to the Black and Adriatic Seas.”

In the book, Strausz-Hupé traces Nazi political strategy further back, to America’s Monroe Doctrine! He claims it was mere “applied geography,” without any basis in “rights construed from historic precedents.” In fact, President Monroe’s message constituting the Doctrine to Congress actually contrasted the Hapsburg monarchy’s political system (beloved of Strausz Hupé) with that of the United States, and called for the protective tariffs and government transport projects which Strausz-Hupé reviles.

But he writes, “The Monroe Doctrine is the first and most significant application of geopolitical principles, and [Hitler strategist Karl] Haushofer [co-author of Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*] . . . was inspired in his theorizing by American realities.”

Haushofer himself insisted that his work derived from British imperial strategist Halford Mackinder. Strausz-Hupé denied that Mackinder, whose “brilliance” he revered, was Haushofer’s source. And after Isaiah Bowman hired Strausz-Hupé into his U.S. Government geopolitics nest, Bowman and his friends got the aged Mackinder to write an essay for the New York Council on Foreign Relations magazine *Foreign Affairs* (July 1943), which argued for breaking the World War II alliance of the United States with Russia. MacKinder’s essay expressed the need, instead, for an American empire on British lines.

- *The Balance of Tomorrow* (1945).
- *The Zone of Indifference* (1952).
- *International Relations in the Age of the Conflict Between Democracy and Dictatorship* (1954).
- *Power and Community* (1956).
- *The Idea of Colonialism* (1958).
- Co-author, *Protracted Conflict* (1959).
- *Forward Strategy for America* (1961).
- *Building the Atlantic World* (1963).
- *In My Time: An Eclectic Autobiography* (1965). Here, Strausz-Hupé devotes considerable verbiage to his lifelong idol-worship for Napoleon Bonaparte, perhaps the real original geopolitician, whose desire to conquer the Eurasian heartland (Russia) preceded Mackinder and Haushofer.

Strausz Hupé describes in veiled terms his adventures with various fascists in post-World War I Germany, and his German work in the 1930s for Wall Street and British bankers. He names, however, none of these institutions.

But he identifies in the *Autobiography* one individual, Gero von Schulze-Gaevernitz, as his longtime friend, from their days together in Munich just after World War I. Gaevernitz was an early Nazi activist, with family ties to New York bankers when they were backing the rise of Hitler. He left Germany and as World War II was winding up, became the main German adviser to Allen Dulles in arranging terms for the surrender of Nazi leaders.

Here Gaevernitz’s path crossed again with that Strausz-Hupé, who began working with Dulles—before and after the latter ran the Central Intelligence Agency—on political projects such as the postwar order in Germany, and the Free Cuba Committee, the putchist group to which Lee Harvey Oswald belonged.

- With the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, Strausz-Hupé’s 1957 essay was reissued in the December 1991-January 1992 issue of *Orbis*. Introducing the 1957 piece, Daniel Pipes explained that Strausz-Hupé had foreseen the death of communism and that near the end of the millennium, the United States would and must institute a new universal empire. Pipes emphasized that only this would assure the “survival of Western culture and of mankind.” He reminded the reader that the journal’s name comes from *Novus orbis terrarum*, the last phrase of the Strausz-Hupé essay, Latin for “new world order.”

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Sir Henry Alfred Kissinger

Title: Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Early Years: Born in Fuerth, Germany, May 27, 1923, to Louis and Paula (née Stern) Kissinger. Emigrated to United States with family before World War II, via Britain, and was naturalized in 1943.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army 1943-46, where he met his first mentor, Fritz Kraemer of the AUS Counterintelligence Corps (CIC), who referred to Kissinger fondly as “my little Jew.” Kissinger had been part of the Army Specialized Training Program, to train a core of personnel who would direct the occupation of Germany. Kraemer obtained for Kissinger a position as interpreter for the General heading the Intelligence Division. And, after a brief stint in an occupied German village, Kraemer next got Kissinger posted to the European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau, which was an offshoot of the British Wilton Park “re-education” project, out of which the British recruited a host of agents who were put into leading positions in postwar Germany. The head of Wilton Park at this time was Heinz Koeppler, head of the Psychological Warfare Division of the Political Intelligence Division, British Foreign Office.

Family: First marriage to Ann Fleischer, 1949; two children, Elizabeth and David; divorced 1964; second marriage to Nancy Maginnes, former executive secretary to David Rockefeller, March 30, 1974.

Education: After Fritz Kraemer told him that “a gentleman does not attend City College,” Kissinger gained entrance to Harvard University, receiving his: A.B. *summa cum laude*, 1950; M.A., 1952; and, Ph.D., 1954. With William Yandell Elliott as his thesis adviser, Kissinger wrote a 300-page dissertation, *The Meaning of History: Reflections on Spengler, Toynbee, and Kant*.

Some time during this period of study, Kissinger was sent to a “group therapy” program run by the Tavistock Institute of London, whose director, H.V. Dicks, had developed the “madness doctrine” for British conduct during World War II as head of Psychological Warfare Studies under the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces. It was apparently under the guidance of Tavistock’s brainwashing sessions, that Kissinger began to espouse the doctrine of “credible irrationality” as the basis for tactical nuclear warfare against the U.S.S.R.

Positions Held:

- Under the direction of William Yandell Elliott, Kissinger became Executive Director of the Harvard International Seminar (1951-69); he was also the Seminar’s Director of Defense Studies for the program (1958-69). Kissinger served as the editor of the seminar’s publication, *Confluence, An International Forum*, which was founded in 1951, until its

demise in 1958. The Harvard International Seminar was based upon the model of Wilton Park, and numerous future world leaders were both indoctrinated and recruited as Anglo-American “agents of influence,” by Kissinger and his new mentor, Elliott.

Confluence was founded by Elliott to create *Novus nascitur ordo* (“a new order is born”), an apparent reference to H.G. Wells’ 1928 *Open Conspiracy*. The publication was funded by the Smith Richardson Foundation and the Ford Foundation (under the presidency of John McCloy), and its Advisory Board included another Elliott protégé, McGeorge Bundy. Two consecutive 1956 issues of the magazine were devoted to Ku Klux Klan proponent and “Wellsian Democrat,” President Woodrow Wilson. Other authors ranged from British fascist Enoch Powell, to Karl Jaspers, who helped popularize fascist ideologue Friedrich Nietzsche.

- Through Elliott, Kissinger was brought into a number of national security agencies, including: consultant to the Operation’s Research Office (1950-61); consultant to the Director of the Psychological Strategy Board (1952); consultant to the Operations Coordinating Board (1955); and consultant to the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group (1959-60).

- Kissinger, under the patronage of New York Council on Foreign Relations’ Chairman John J. McCloy, and of CFR member McGeorge Bundy, served as Study Director of the CFR’s Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy task force.

- He was a member of the faculty of the Department of Government, at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University (1954-69). He clashed frequently with the Center’s director, Robert Bowie, and was known to fellow profs as “Kissassinger.” At the same time, Kissinger was associate professor of government at Harvard (1959-69); he became a full professor in 1962, and served there until 1969. His posting at the Center for International Affairs secured his Harvard tenure—over strenuous objections from some senior faculty. Elliott and Bundy, then a Harvard Dean, were instrumental in overcoming the opposition.

- Director of Special Studies Project, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc. (1956-58).

- Consultant to the Department of State (1956-69).

- Kissinger was a consultant to the National Security Council under Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs McGeorge Bundy beginning in 1961, but he was fired on direct order by President John F. Kennedy, when he pushed for the use of theater nuclear weapons during the Berlin crisis of that year.

- Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs in both the Nixon and Ford Administrations (1969-75).

- Secretary of State (1973-77).

Throughout his career, true to his pedigree as William Yandell Elliott’s protégé, Kissinger was a self-confessed agent of the British. He delivered a keynote speech at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) on May 10, 1982, at an event commemorating the 200th anniversary