

The Man Who Taught Carter to Smile

Zbigniew Brzezinski's Totalitarian Breakthrough

Nov. 12 (NSIPS) — When David Rockefeller first conceived the notion of making Jimmy Carter President, he assigned Zbigniew Brzezinski the task — the three men had lunch together in New York in 1973. For Brzezinski, the effort to turn a functionally psychotic “Jesus Freak” into a seeming presidential candidate was the realization of a dream. As early as 1967 he had called for “a symbolic presidency, where functionally necessary experts replace parties and governmental bodies” (Daedulus magazine). Now, a decade later, if James Earl Carter is inaugurated on Jan. 20, Zbigniew Brzezinski will assume power over a “constituencyless government.”

Brzezinski not only dreams of fascism. He dreams of war. This Rockefeller court advisor was thrown out of the Kennedy administration immediately after the Cuban Missile Crisis. Brzezinski spent the spring of 1968 in Prague, Czechoslovakia — right up until the invading Red Army undid his months of handiwork. And this same Brzezinski, widely proposed as Carter's designee for Director of the National Security Council, is the hand-in-glove collaborator of the other men passionately committed to war — Eugene Rostow, Paul Nitze, James Schlesinger, Admiral Zumwalt — who created the Committee on the Present Danger, which has already turned the “Carter transition” into a countdown to nuclear holocaust.

Brzezinski has been the Director of the Trilateral Commission for the last three years. To that body he recruited not only Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, but virtually all prospective cabinet members in his long-planned Carter administration. As the Trilateral directorship certifies, Brzezinski sees the world through the eyes of a Rockefeller. He is a functional, psychotic “monetarist.” Human progress and development do not exist. There is only power, crises, and their manipulation to factional advantage.

To Brzezinski, democracy and the U.S. Constitution are less than worthless: “The President,” he has written, “will no longer be able to adjust and interrelate all the functionally specialized interests that will evolve, and the representation in the legislative process will become far more abstract.” In the Trilateral “technocratic dictatorship” scheduled to take office Jan. 20, the “President” will leave government to Brzezinski's “functionally necessary experts,” and Congress will be permitted no constituencies.

This commitment to a fascist “technocratic dictatorship” colors Brzezinski's perception of everything. Brzezinski, who has devoted most of his adult life to subversion of the socialist countries, does not hate the Soviet Union, but rather admires his ignorant perception of “Soviet strength.” To Brzezinski, the Soviets have accomplished what he still seeks: the “totalitarian breakthrough.” Utterly oblivious to the true social and material basis of Soviet society (can a monetarist comprehend at all the USSR's humanistic call for international development?), Brzezinski writes that the Soviet leadership simply “does what it pleases;” its leadership is “not influenced by constituencies,” — farmers, labor, industrialists, minorities. “Perhaps that is their strength.”

But the Soviet Union's commitment to the idea of progress, their true strength and the greatest obstacle to monetarist looting of the world's productive apparatus — this Brzezinski hates passionately. He is a “double-dyed anti-Communist” charged the Soviet Communist Party several years ago. He

“directly calls for subversive work against the socialist countries,” wrote Pravda. His “ultimate goal” is “to change the status quo through restoration of capitalism in the socialist countries” and “the destruction of the socialist commonwealth.”

Brzezinski's record proves every Soviet charge, and his impending assumption of command at the National Security Council on Jan. 20 in itself qualifies as an internationally provocative incident, cause enough for a Soviet pre-emptive nuclear strike against the North American continent.

In 1961 as an advisor to President Kennedy and the National Security Council, Brzezinski proposed a policy of “Peaceful Engagement with Eastern Europe.” Its aim was to “promote revolutionary changes in the (Communist) movement and the bloc as a whole.” At the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Brzezinski worked closely on the NSC staff with Carterite war maniac Paul Nitze and Nitze's pupil, Henry Kissinger. Brzezinski published an article in the New Republic demanding that the U.S. “insist that the Soviets evacuate East Berlin and East Germany as the only sensible way of changing the status quo without a war. We could even hint darkly that this is the least they have to do to forestall our liquidating Castro.” (New Republic, Nov. 4, 1962)

The man whom Kennedy dismissed for such madness, the Soviets know, is now only weeks away from more power than Kennedy every had.

The Ethnic on the Make

Brzezinski is the son of a British agent in the Polish diplomatic corps. Brzezinski's parents were aristocratic “whites” in Poland, both diplomats for the “great Polish Republic,” founded by the fascist butcher and putchist Pilsudski. Tadeus, his father, participated in British Intelligence operations against the Soviet Union, first in Germany and then in France. (Poland's diplomatic corps was controlled directly by British Intelligence and the German Nazi Abwehr of British agent Admiral Wilhelm Canaris.)

When Zbigniew was 10 years old, his father took the family to Canada in 1938 to head up the embassy in that center of international espionage. The family, once among the rulers of Eastern Europe, never returned to Poland, and their son's planned career as a Polish diplomat for Anglo-American intelligence evaporated with the Red Army's drive west against the Nazis in 1944. The enraged aristocrats submitted their services directly to Rockefeller's private intelligence agencies. (Zbigniew's mother still heads the CIA-front “Polish-Canadian Red Cross” and his father has involved himself in numerous exile political groupings in North America.)

Zbigniew went to Harvard, where he studied under Carl Friedrichs, a neo-Kantian devotee of the political philosophy of Hitlerian ideologue, Alfred Schmidt. He received his PhD in 1953 in the same international relations program which graduated Henry Kissinger. He maintained his attachment to Friedrichs and produced two tomes in imitation of the neo-Kantian Schacht-collaborator, Max Weber.

These books, *The Permanent Purge* and *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy*, were refuted a mere few months after their publication by Khrushchev's “De-Stalinization” policies in the Soviet Union, but betrayed his perverted fascination with the

besieged-fortress aspects of the Soviet political system in "the totalitarian breakthrough" notion.

It is purely a paranoid's projection: a small clique seizes power to the exclusion of all "constituencies." The "ethnic on the make," as the London Times described Brzezinski, had found a career — Soviet Studies for Rockefeller's CIA. As if to claim his right to rule in Eastern Europe, Brzezinski married Emilie Benes, the grandniece of the President of pro-war Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes. Benes has gone down in history as the man who fed Stalin a dossier falsified by British Intelligence to frame-up Soviet Gen. Tukhachevsky on charges of "treason," prompting his execution and enormously weakening Soviet defenses on the eve of the Nazi Anschluss.

Zbigniew completed his apprenticeship with the fascist Friedrichs, and wrote his well-known and detailed **The Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict**, no more than a listing of Brzezinski's tactical recipes for political disruptions and industrial sabotage throughout Eastern Europe to break these countries away from their alliance with the Soviet Union. He continued the "destabilization" emphasis in later writings, **Alternative to Partition** (1965), **Political Power: USA-USSR** (1964), **Ideology and Power in Soviet Politics** (1962), **Dilemmas of Change in Soviet Politics** (1968).

In 1960, Brzezinski moved from Harvard to Columbia University's Russian Institute. The same year, he obtained a position as an advisor to John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign, and was appointed an advisor to the new President's National Security Council, undoubtedly a result of his connections to JFK's "Cambridge group" of Rockefeller-connected advisors which included Viet war architect Walt W. Rostow. In 1961, as director and founder of Columbia's Research Institute on Communist Affairs, he organized a series of lectures on national television, through which he publicized his program for overturning Soviet rule in Eastern Europe. The lectures helped create the domestic political climate in the U.S. for the Berlin crisis and Cuban missile crisis which the Rockefeller circles were already planning.

After the Cuban missile crisis, Kennedy summarily dismissed Brzezinski and others including Nitze and Henry Kissinger because of their opposition to the negotiations the President subsequently opened with the Soviets for a nuclear test ban treaty. Kissinger and Brzezinski were promptly hired by the Rockefeller family's Rand Corporation, where among other duties they tutored Carterite Defense Secretary designate, James Rodney Schlesinger.

After clambering aboard the steering committee of "Young Citizens for Johnson" in 1964, Brzezinski at one point offered his services to debate opponents of the Vietnam War in a series of national television debates. Johnson's Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, now of the Committee on the Present Danger, and then-NSC Director McGeorge Bundy, promoted him to serve on the State Department Policy Planning Staff. Brzezinski was now in a position to actually undertake political destabilization of Eastern Europe.

The Soviets at this time had initiated a peaceful diplomatic thrust for East-West trade, cultural and scientific exchange, and a Conference on European Cooperation and Security. They proposed simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Brzezinski was put directly in charge of the Rockefellers'

"Die Spinne" fascist networks linked to the West German Social Democratic Party, the neo-fascist Franz Josef Strauss, and West Germany's Foreign Minister at the time, Willy Brandt. "Strikes" in Poland and the "Prague Spring" of Dubcek in Czechoslovakia followed, with Brzezinski himself in Prague for the spring months to supervise the CIA's "rebellion." Pentagon sources relate that it was the State Department that initiated the conduiting of arms from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. through Strauss in West Germany to Czech "Die Spinne" fascists in the Summer of 1968.

But even so, Brzezinski's "Prague Spring" was conducted purely in his capacity as a Rockefeller retainer. It destroyed President Johnson's overtures to the USSR for a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which the President had planned ever since his 1967 meeting with Kosygin in Glassboro, N.J. Brzezinski was left in rage as Johnson allowed the Red Army to crush his fascist Czech "revolution."

"The Totalitarian Breakthrough"

Today, it is this madman who guides the Carter "transition team," installing the apparatus to execute his policies. As Brzezinski has written, the opposition to the technocratic dictatorship "must be suppressed quickly in an early confrontation." (New Republic, Jan. 11, 1969). Marching to the banner headlines of the Trilateral-controlled Eastern press, the "transition team" of Brzezinski's flunkies (like John Koch, his personal assistant and the liaison between Carter's Atlanta headquarters and Washington) is now dismantling the legitimate, duly constituted Ford administration, and by the end of this month, intends to have enough control of the Justice Department, FBI, and other agencies to quash the joint Labor Party-Republican moves to challenge Carter's illegally chosen electors.

Then, according to Brzezinski's prescription, will come the "Technoelectronic Age": Computers, he has written, will reach the level of man's "creative capacities...it will soon be possible to assert almost continuous surveillance over every citizen...well-nigh total political surveillance." (ibid.)

Like Henry Kissinger, Brzezinski will have at his disposal the double power of the official NSC apparatus, on the one hand, and Rockefeller's private intelligence service, on the other. Brzezinski himself is a board member of Freedom House, an institution that controls Ustashi terrorists in the U.S., Europe and Latin America; he is a board member of Amnesty International, an organization that defends arrested CIA agents around the world and acts as a "brain drain" conduit from Eastern Europe under the guise of "protecting Soviet Jewry"; he is a director of the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

With Europe, he will threaten an oil embargo if it does not accede to Trilateral Commission-dictated austerity. With the Soviet Union, he will activate spies, industrial saboteurs, and ex-fascists in Eastern Europe, if it refuses to take a suicidal hands-off attitude toward Rockefeller's genocide in the developing sector. He will threaten "nuclear terrorism" — as he did in a European interview last month — to force the Soviets to give up their most vital strategic interests. Brzezinski will offer the Soviets "convergence" of the two systems into a single world system. But "convergence" in reality posits not the convergence with, but the submersion of the opposite system," he admits. The Soviet Union knows this — too well for any of us to survive if Brzezinski and his puppet Carter are installed in the White House.