

A dossier on Henry Kissinger and his protégé Alexander Haig

by Ira Liebowitz

Heinz Alfred Kissinger is a ranking power in Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the CFR's Trilateral Commission (where David Rockefeller picks up the tabs), and the Aspen Institute. The source of his apparent ability to walk on invisible threads above the heads of nominal policy-making centers, lies, however, in a cross-Atlantic spider's web centered on the British Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) whose leaders, William Yandell Elliott, and A. D. Lindsay, guided his career. The anti-U.S.-nationalist commitments of this network, plus Kissinger's already established record of treason, guarantee that were he to secure a post in the new Reagan administration, either directly or through a protégé such as Alexander Haig in combination with Trilateral favorite George Bush, it would guarantee the capture of the administration by Britain, with worse consequences by far than the Nixon administration. The Kissinger and Haig story is, therefore, worth the telling.

In 1943, as a member of U.S. Army, Kissinger first came under the patronage of Fritz Kraemer of the Counterintelligence Corps at Camp Clairborne, La., and was brought to the European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau in West Germany, a branch of Britain's postwar occupation Wilton Park project. Wilton was then run by Mr. A. D. Lindsay, a very important figure in Kissinger's development. Lindsay was Master of Balliol College at Oxford University and an intimate of wartime British intelligence head Arnold Toynbee. Through this track Kissinger, already a member of U.S. Military Intelligence G-2, was developed as a deep-entry plant at the U.S. national security level. Returning to the U.S., he was urged by Kraemer to go to Harvard University to be, as he was, "adopted as a son" by William Yandell Elliott, the head of Harvard's Government Department. A Rhodes Scholar, Elliott himself had been trained at Balliol College by Master A. D. Lindsay to be his counterpart at Harvard. Elliott created for Kissinger's administration the International Summer Seminars to which aspiring leaders from around the world were brought for recruitment.

Sometime between 1952 and 1955, Kissinger was sent

for finishing-touch "group therapy" back to Britain, to the Tavistock Institute at Sussex, at whose brainwashing seminars he began to espouse the doctrine of "credible irrationality" as the basis for tactical nuclear war against the U.S.S.R.—the doctrine with which Kissinger launched his career.

In 1955 Elliott sent him to Hamilton Fish Armstrong and George Franklin of the CFR, to take part in and publish the results of a study group preparing a report on "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy." This became the Dr. Strangelove doctrine for which Kissinger subsequently became famous. The book form ultimately became a bestseller, publicly proposing the use of insanity as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy.

In 1955-56 it had been Elliot who delivered Kissinger to Nelson Rockefeller with the aim of advancing his career in government on the back of the Rockefeller machine. Passing through the CFR, then back to Harvard at the Center for International Affairs, he then was brought into the Kennedy administration as an adviser on European affairs. His notorious advocacy of the threat of use of tactical nuclear weapons in the Berlin Wall conflict later prompted President Nixon to forbid him to speak in public, when he took Kissinger into the National Security Council in 1968 as, he thought, a concession to Nelson Rockefeller.

Alexander Haig and Daniel Ellsberg

In the two operations that finally toppled the government of Richard Nixon, for which Henry Kissinger was ranking case officer—the 1970 Mideast Crisis and Watergate—one encounters a group of prominent operatives working under Kissinger, all bearing markings of the William Y. Elliott/Balliol College pedigree. This group includes James Schlesinger, Alexander Haig, and Daniel Ellsberg.

Daniel Ellsberg was trained at Harvard's International Seminar program under Elliott as a spokesman for the Kissinger doctrine, after serving in the Marines. He was brought into the NSC by Kissinger and subsequently deployed to convert from "hard-line nuclear warrior" to "dove," to facilitate the Pentagon Papers hoax.

Alexander Haig was discovered by Fritz Kraemer and placed during his career under various patrons in the Defense Department where Kraemer worked. Haig also was brought into National Security by Kissinger and promoted from colonel to general. Haig was to play the crucial role of confidant and manipulator of Richard Nixon in the last phases of the Watergate coup.

Kissinger sets up the Mideast

Within two weeks of inauguration in 1969, the President convened a National Security Council meeting where Joseph Sisco, Undersecretary of State under William Rogers, presented the Nixon Middle East strategy which came to be known as the Rogers Plan. Said Sisco, "Israel had to be coaxed into withdrawing from Arab occupied lands. . . . The United States had to take a direct hand in arranging a 'genuine' peace, and Russia had to be made to join in this construction." This plan was conceived as the centerpiece of a package involving Vietnam peace and a SALT treaty which defined the policy commitment of Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, and Secretary of Commerce Elliott Richardson. Kissinger stood alone, advocating a British-inspired foreign policy of hard-line confrontation with the U.S.S.R. in proxy wars in Vietnam and the Middle East.

Rogers opened far-ranging negotiations with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin in Washington and by July 25, 1970, proposed a ceasefire in the Mideast based on agreements with Nasser of Egypt and the U.S.S.R. Nasser, key in the Rogers Plan, convened an Arab summit to win support for negotiations and to isolate the "rejection front."

However, with covert control over key portions of the Syrian military, Jordanian armed forces, and PLO radicals, London was in a position to shape a situation conforming to briefings being delivered by Kissinger to Nixon. Those briefings predicted a Soviet bid for power against Hussein of Jordan through "Soviet proxies" Syria, the PLO, and Iraq.

Suddenly, in the middle of Rogers Plan developments, the trap was sprung. According to Kissinger's biographers, "On Sept. 15 . . . at 8:30 p.m. there was a call for Kissinger from the White House. Directly from 10 Downing Street had come the word that Hussein had just placed Jordan under martial law. Britain felt the situation was critical." Syrian tanks had moved into Jordan to protect the Palestinians. It struck no one as odd that no other part of the Syrian armed forces had moved.

In the crisis Kissinger assumed control of U.S. government policy, "a kind of deputy commander-in-chief." U.S. forces were ordered on alert, the Joint Chiefs came under Kissinger's control, and Hussein went along with the British scenario to liquidate the

Palestinians. Israeli Prime Minister Rabin requested of Kissinger that Israel be placed under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. Nixon agreed, and the Syrian armored units quite lawfully withdrew the next day.

The end result was the Rogers package and the Nixon Mediterranean strategy was washed down the drain. The stage was set for the oil crisis of 1973-74.

In February 1973, Kissinger was granted control of negotiations with Egypt to halt what Egypt bluntly called the short-term danger of Middle East war. Kissinger proceeded to present intricate and unacceptable formulas regarding Israel's campaign to annex Egyptian land, then delivered massive weaponry to Israel—making war inevitable. Though by September Nixon had resolved to make John Connally his new secretary of state, Kissinger blackmailed himself into the job, and two weeks after his confirmation, war broke out. Owing to his sweeping usurpation of presidential powers and suppression of intelligence evaluations, he was able to claim that the war was "a surprise." The price of oil tripled, with devastating consequences for the United States, Western Europe, and Japan.

Watergate

As of 1973, Nixon was totally dependent on Kissinger and Haig for the formulation and execution of policy. Hence his vulnerability to the "inside job" that led him to bow to the prearranged pressures of the Watergate scandal.

The years-long preparation for Watergate, which undercut not only the stature of the presidency but also the traditionalists in Congress, has been most extensively documented in a 1978 *Campaigner* Special Report by *EIR* Contributing Editor Costas Kalimtgis, titled "Expel Britain's Kissinger for Treason."

While the Kennedy clan prepared Congress and the Justice Department for the prosecution of Nixon, and the Washington Post spearheaded the smokescreen of "investigation" of the hotel burglary and Nixon's response, Kissinger first maneuvered Nixon into accepting a legal defense strategy rather than a political counteroffensive, while Haig controlled the President's lawyers, who declined to make any effective argument that Nixon had committed no impeachable offense.

At the beginning of August 1974, Haig circulated the "smoking gun" tape of Nixon's crude but irrelevant comments, in order to deter the President's GOP allies from backing a political fight. On Aug. 5, Kissinger and James Schlesinger put the U.S. military command on "internal alert" and ordered them to accept no White House orders without the countersignature of the secretary of defense. On Aug. 7 Haig rounded up a delegation to inform the President that he "had lost his base of support in the Senate." Nixon submitted his resignation to Henry Kissinger.