

ing that their imperial German and Nazi marcher lords, once unleashed, would confine their own ambitions to attacking eastward.

This same brand of geopolitics is what underlies both Kissinger's China Card—under which the United States, allied to a militarily useless Peking regime, serves as the new marcher lord—and his limited nuclear war “madness” doctrine which seeks the mutual destruction of the U.S.-NATO countries and the U.S.S.R. in the hope that after the war the British could re-emerge from their hinterland domains of Australia and South Africa to take control of the world. To Elliot and Kissinger, the United States is a dumb giant to be deployed and hopefully destroyed on behalf of the centuries-old British obsession to control the European heartland.

The cult of madness

Sometime between 1952 and 1955, Kissinger was sent into a “group therapy” program run by the Tavistock Institute of London, the top think tank of the psychological warfare division of British intelligence. It was apparently under the guidance provided in these brainwashing sessions that Kissinger began to espouse the doctrine of “credible irrationality” as the basis for tactical nuclear war against the U.S.S.R. According to the Kissinger/Tavistock madness doctrine, which was based on studies by Tavistock's H. V. Dicks of Hitler's rug-chewing negotiating tactics at Munich, the Soviets could be terrorized into surrendering after a limited nuclear exchange if they could be made to believe that the Western leadership was insane enough to escalate to a full-scale nuclear exchange.

Kissinger was then commissioned by Hamilton Fish Armstrong and George Franklin of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) to write this lunacy up as a book, *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, which the CFR, itself the official American wing of the British Round Table, promoted as a best seller during the late 1950s. In the book, Kissinger argued that the United States should make the *frequent* use of nuclear weapons a *routine* aspect of U.S. foreign policy, so as to acclimatize the Soviets to the fact that America was thoroughly mad. It was during this same period that Kissinger was laundered by the CFR into the position of top foreign policy adviser to the Rockefeller family, whose policies he has controlled ever since.

In 1961, Kissinger was brought into the Kennedy administration as an adviser on European affairs. During the Berlin crisis, Kissinger wanted to send U.S. troops into East Berlin to tear down the wall, and to announce that the United States was prepared to use tactical nuclear weapons if the Warsaw Pact challenged its authority to do so. After a succession of such proposals, Kissinger was asked to submit his resignation.

A chronology of gross treachery

by Christina Nelson Huth,
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Henry Kissinger, the man whom President Kennedy called a “lunatic” and ordered removed from his position as adviser on European affairs for repeatedly advocating the use of tactical nuclear weapons in the 1962 Berlin crisis, has committed actions which countered the national interest of the United States and under the Nuremberg Code must be defined as promoting genocide.

‘Limited nuclear war’

Kissinger's first major publication was *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, written for the New York Council on Foreign Relations in 1957. This was the public's introduction to the doctrine of “credible irrationality,” in which for the first time the strategic doctrine of “limited nuclear war” was presented as not only possible, but also desirable. Wrote Kissinger: “[All-out war] by identifying deterrence with maximum power tends to paralyze the will. . . .”

“With proper tactics, nuclear war need not be as destructive as it appears when we think of it in terms of traditional war. . . . As long as both sides are eager to avoid a final showdown, a nuclear war that breaks out after diplomacy has established a degree of understanding . . . would stand a better chance of remaining limited. . . .”

The Vietnam war

Within weeks of his inauguration in January of 1968, Richard Nixon and his Secretary of State William Rogers presented to the National Security Council a comprehensive plan for simultaneous de-escalation of U.S. involvement in Vietnam and settlement of the Middle East crisis. Kissinger, serving then as NSC Adviser, objected violently to a U.S. disengagement in Vietnam, arguing that both Vietnam and the Middle East were “proxy” wars against the U.S.S.R.

Kissinger personally oversaw the escalation of the Vietnam conflict, and its spread into Cambodia. The target here was not Soviet or Chinese imperialism, but the populations of the region themselves. The Vietnam war was a war of depopulation, as such Kissinger protégés as Gen. Maxwell Taylor, commander of U.S. troops in Vietnam, and Gen. William Draper, of the

depopulation think tank, the Draper Fund, have documented in their own words.

Genocide in Cambodia

Henry Kissinger, in collaboration with Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai, coordinated every aspect of the spread of Vietnam war-fighting into Cambodia, the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, and the coming to power of Khmer Rouge faction-leader Pol Pot in Cambodia. Between 1975 and 1978, 3 million of Cambodia's 7 million people were exterminated by the Pol Pot regime under the sponsorship of the Chinese government in Peking and with the knowledge and approval of Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig.

Kissinger and Haig together planned and carried out the so-called Vietnamization of the war, involving the gradual withdrawal of American troops from the region. The key to this plan, which the public record shows that Kissinger discussed fully with Peking's Chou En-lai, was to wind down American presence while keeping Vietnam divided, and to hand over Cambodia to Peking's puppet Pol Pot. Alexander Haig was the on-the-scenes desk officer for this mission. Thomas Enders, currently Haig's State Department deputy in charge of Latin America, was at that time Haig's right-hand man, residing in Cambodia.

Under this Kissinger-organized reign of terror, the civilian government of Lon Nol collapsed, the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge took power, and the depopulation of Cambodia began.

The China card

Under Kissinger's direction, President Nixon's effort to normalize relations with mainland China within the context of continued détente and trade agreements with the Soviet Union was perverted into the now-discredited China Card policy. In Kissinger's British-dictated geopolitical scheme, the White House was to be convinced to replace its East-West détente efforts in favor of an alliance against the Soviet Union with the militarily useless Peking regime. From London's—and the Peking leadership's—point of view, a Peking-U.S. axis would lead toward superpower confrontation, the destruction of both the United States and the U.S.S.R., and the unfettered rise to world dominance of a "third force."

Kissinger's personal loyalty to London's China Card policy knew no bounds. As is documented in *Dope, Inc.*, the scandal-provoking 1978 report on the international drug cartel, the former Secretary of State used his office to suppress all information on China's burgeoning opium-producing industry, which Peking expanded at the height of the Vietnam War for the explicit purpose of addicting hundreds of thousands of American soldiers in Southeast Asia.

The Middle East war

On June 25, 1970 Nixon's Secretary of State William Rogers put forward a proposal for a 90-day cease fire in the ongoing war of attrition between Egypt and Israel and for negotiations to open the way for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied during the 1967 conflict. Egyptian President Nasser officially accepted the Rogers plan in July, and the U.S. intervention was praised by the Soviet press as a positive step toward peace.

Immediately, Kissinger began coordinating disruptions throughout the region with other assets of British intelligence, including the British-controlled terrorists in the radical PFLP wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Israeli Mossad. PFLP terrorism soon led to a virtual civil war in Jordan. From the National Security Council, Kissinger argued that the U.S.S.R. was behind the destabilizations.

It was out of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war brought on by his manipulations, and the infamous shuttle diplomacy that followed the war, that Kissinger, on behalf of the City of London oil cartel and the Club of Rome oligarchists' depopulation lobby, created the 1973 oil hoax.

Robert Dreyfuss writes in his 1980 best-seller *Hostage to Khomeini*: "The 1973-74 oil hoax was the work of Henry Kissinger. During the December 1973 OPEC meeting in Teheran, the Secretary of State had told the Shah to demand an astronomical price increase." World oil prices more than doubled from \$5.00 to \$11.65 a barrel. During the height of this crisis, which delivered an economic shock from which world industrial and agricultural production has never recovered, OPEC's leadership recognized the hand of the U.S. Secretary of State in driving up prices. U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia James Akins wrote after the crisis that Saudi Oil Minister Yamani had told Akins that "there are those amongst us who think that the U.S. administration does not really object to an increase in oil prices, and there are even those who think you encourage it."

Murder of Pakistan's Ali Bhutto

Henry Kissinger's vendetta against Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is one of the most bloody case histories demonstrating the lengths to which Kissinger will go to enforce backwardness, poverty, and misery in Third World nations.

Bhutto defied Kissinger's admonitions against undertaking the development of nuclear energy in Pakistan. "I am going to make a horrible example of you," Kissinger told the Pakistani leader during an October 1976 visit to Pakistan's capital city. Not long after Kissinger made this pledge, Bhutto was overthrown by the heroin-running Islamic fundamentalist regime of Zia ul-Haq, who imprisoned and hanged Bhutto.