

Kissinger and 'Zbig': Two Students of One Southern-Fried Fascist

by Scott Thompson

Tweedledum Sir Henry Kissinger and Tweedledee Zbigniew Brzezinski—the two squabbling twins of the Anglo-American oligarchy's foreign policy—were both protégés of Harvard government professor William Yandell Elliott. Elliott (1896-1979) had come up to Harvard to train U.S. foreign policymakers, from Tennessee, where he was a leading light of the “Nashville Agrarians,” literary and philosophical nostalgics for the Southern Confederacy.

Under the tutelage of Elliott, who had become head of the Department of Government at Harvard, Sir Henry and “Zbig” became two of the most genocidal lunatics of the Twentieth Century, advocating warfare specifically for population reduction, against darker-skinned people, while pursuing bloody regional wars, epitomized by Vietnam and Lebanon, wars that held the danger of escalating to World War III.

This strange trio—Kissinger the would-be modern Metternich, Brzezinski the Polish aristocrat, and Elliott the Southern-fried fascist—recall the coalition of President Lincoln's enemies 150 years ago: the British monarchy and its Wall Street allies; the European Hapsburg powers; and the slave Confederacy. This trio represents the “heart of the beast,” in terms of the modern Southern Strategy.

The sibling rivalry of Sir Henry and “Zbig” for William Yandell Elliott's attention, was reported by Walter Isaacson in *Kissinger: A Biography* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992). In the end, it appears that Kissinger won out in the contest. Elliott, as head of the Harvard University Summer School (1950-61), appointed Kissinger to head a major project, the Harvard International Seminar, which brought future leaders to the United States from all parts of the world to be indoctrinated as U.S. agents of influence. Kissinger made this Seminar his own from 1952-68. He also edited the Harvard journal, *Confluence*, which was an existentialist European-American foreign policy journal backed by Elliott and the Harvard Summer School. “Whatever I have achieved,” Kissinger wrote in 1963, “I owe importantly to Elliott's inspiration.”

Brzezinski set off for Columbia University, where he became a major figure on his own.

As for Elliott, he spent easily more than half his time as a U.S. government employee and/or adviser. This began when, in 1937, he was appointed to the Business Advisory Council, which was then headed by Wall Street scion W. Averell Harriman. Harriman, only four years earlier, had helped the head of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, finance Adolf Hitler's 1933 rise to power. Moreover, as the 1985 book *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* (reprinted by EIR in 1999) makes clear, the Harriman family had helped finance the same Eugenics Records Office, whose conference invitees included several future leading Nazi “race scientists.”

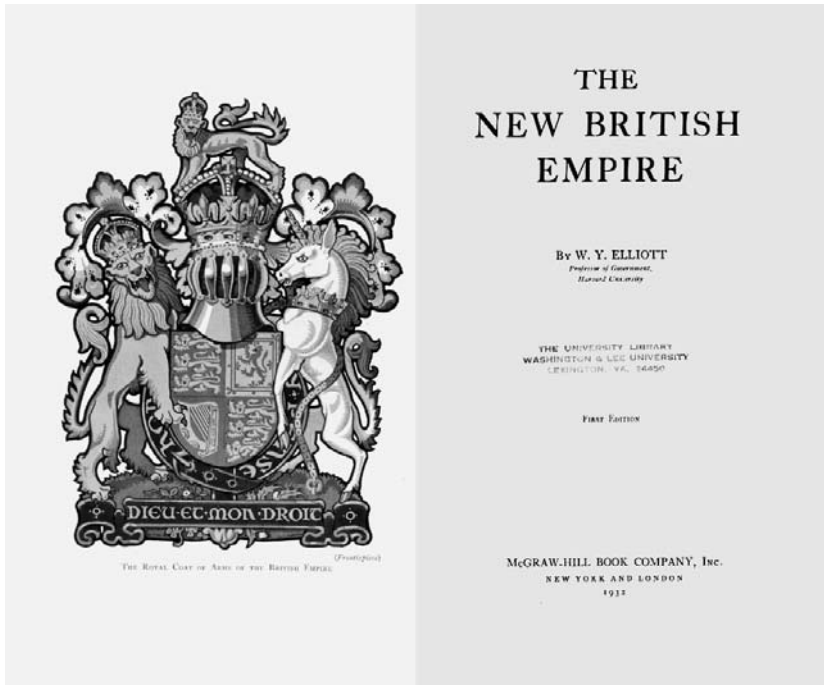
Kissinger's Malthusian Genocide

With such a background, it should come as no surprise that Sir Henry Kissinger had been welcomed as President Richard M. Nixon's Presidential Adviser for National Security, after Nixon won his 1968 campaign, which had been based in part upon the racist Southern Strategy of recruiting the followers of George Wallace in the South to vote for a Republican.

Unbeknownst to many of Sir Henry's liberal admirers, it was he who convinced a willing President Nixon to undertake an National Security Council (NSC)-directed, inter-agency study of global “overpopulation,” especially among darker-skinned people. Produced with the assistance of his Deputy, Gen. Sir Brent Scowcroft, who would later serve as National Security Adviser to President Gerald Ford and also President Sir George Bush, National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM 200) was entitled, “Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and National Interests.” Not only did the document call for “Zero Population Growth” in the United States, where it recommended a limit of one child per family. It endorsed the genocidal levels for population reduction embedded in The World Population Plan for Action and the other resolutions adopted at the August 1974 UN Population Conference, which focussed upon 137 less developed countries (LDCs).

Sir Henry and his murderous sidekick Gen. Sir Brent Scowcroft, developed a “hit list” of 13 developing countries, for which the NSC posited a “special U.S. political and strategic interest” in their population reduction. They were: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Colombia. In each instance, population growth was to be halted, if not reversed, for the brutal reason that somehow population growth not only thwarted U.S. national security, but would also deny U.S. access to scarce strategic raw materials.

As Kissinger summed up in NSSM 200: “Development of a worldwide political and popular commitment to population stabilization is fundamental to any effective strategy.”



1932 book by the man who trained Henry Kissinger (above) as a diplomat. William Yandell Elliott was at that time a founder of the “Nashville Agrarians” grouping advocating return to the principle of the old Southern Confederacy. By the 1950s, when he trained Kissinger, he was head of the Harvard University Government Department.

The report continues by suggesting the use of “food as a weapon” for population reduction.

After Nixon’s resignation, his successor, President Gerald Ford, endorsed NSSM 200. While Kissinger cooperated as Secretary of State, National Security Adviser Scowcroft brought for President Ford’s signing on Nov. 26, 1975, National Security Decision Memorandum 314 (NSDM 314). This brought every major U.S. government agency into line with the Executive Summary of NSSM 200, as outlined above.

To this day, genocidal levels of population reduction remain official U.S. government policy. As Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. said to a Washington, D.C. audience on Dec. 12:

“So, actually, the policy of genocide was actually introduced as an official policy in 1966. . . . [In] 1974, Kissinger made it an official policy of the Republican Party and the Government. Scowcroft made it the official policy. With Global 2000, Carter made it the official policy. *Genocide is the policy of the United States today!* It says that there are too many people in Africa, in South America, and elsewhere, who are sitting on top of natural resources — and Kissinger argued this explicitly in 1974. ‘They’re sitting on natural resources. We, pure whatever — democrats — will want those natural resources in future generations. We can’t allow these people to continue to multiply, and eat up these resources. We can’t allow them to have technological development, because they’ll use more natural resources. We’ve got to keep that

population down! And, population control, since Kissinger, has been the policy of the United States. . . . Call things by their right name — that is genocide.”

Brzezinski’s Geo-Fantasies

According to the official, published history of the Trilateral Commission (an organization that combines the Anglo-oligarchic elites from the United States, Europe, and Japan), it was Zbigniew Brzezinski who convinced David Rockefeller to support this program. As the first international Executive Director of the Trilateral Commission, it was “Zbig” who helped recruit Georgia Governor and peanut farmer, James Earl Carter, to be the Trilaterals’ malleable Presidential candidate.

“Zbig” took “Jimmah” under his wing prior to the 1975 Trilateral Commission meeting in Kyoto, Japan, which set the policy for the forthcoming Presidential election. With the Republicans discredited by Watergate, and with the aid of the Averell Harriman wing of the Democratic Party, the Trilaterals swept in Carter, their ventriloquist dummy, in January 1977. Atlanta was used as the headquarters of a so-called “New South” movement that was the Democratic response to Nixon’s Southern Strategy. Then, as Presidential Adviser for National Security, Zbig saw that 13 Trilateral members received major posts in the new “Cartah” Administration.

Still, Zbig kept up his sibling rivalry with Kissinger, according to Isaacson, writing a September 1976 speech for

President Carter that denounced the “Nixon-Kissinger-Ford” foreign policy as “covert, manipulative and deceptive in style.” These attacks, coming in a southern drawl from Gov. Jimmy Carter, apparently drove Kissinger to distraction. Dutifully, Carter continued to be Zbig’s ventriloquist dummy, stating that “under the Nixon-Ford Administration,” “there was a ‘Lone Ranger’ foreign policy, a one-man policy of international adventure.” Carter went on that Kissinger’s policy was based on “secrecy . . . closely guarded and amoral” (which was certainly true; but so was Zbig’s policy).

As National Security Adviser, Zbig (Washington *cognoscenti* called him “Woody the Woodpecker”), promoted a package of the worst of British geopolitics. The best-known was his advocacy of an “Arc of Crisis”—plagiarized from British ethnologist and geopolitician Bernard Lewis—which advocated deploying fanatics under Islamic cover to break down all the Near East and Central Asia into warring tribes, which would thereby undermine the “soft underbelly” of the Soviet Union. Apart from the outcome of the Afghanistan War, which has today produced some of the world’s most dangerous terrorists, another infamous outcome of Zbig’s policies was the November 1979 takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Today, Brzezinski shares the same title with Sir Henry, as a Senior Counsellor at the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Both were hired when Anne Armstrong was chairman of CSIS, as well as being the Reagan/Bush Administration chairman of the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB). (See accompanying article on Armstrong and the King Ranch of Texas.) At CSIS, Zbig has been free to draft many weighty tomes on his “looney-tunes” version of geopolitics.

In his latest, *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and its Geostrategic Imperatives* (New York: Basic Books, 1997) Zbig praises the earlier geopolitical writings of Thule Society members, Austria’s Karl Haushofer and Britain’s Halford Mackinder. Zbig not only tries to provide cover for Mackinder’s role as the provider of the geopolitical figleaf for King Edward VII’s provocation of World War I, but also claims that Karl Haushofer, who had studied Mackinder, was not the source of Adolf Hitler’s geopolitics. As any decent college textbook would report, Haushofer, after the aborted Munich *putsch* attempted by the Nazis, visited Adolf Hitler in prison to help polish up *Mein Kampf*. During those prison visits, Mackinder’s dogma that whoever rules the “Eurasian Heartland” rules the world, became transformed in the pages of *Mein Kampf* into the necessity for a *Drang nach Osten* (“Drive to the East”) for *Lebensraum* (“living space”). It is a sign of his dementia, that Zbig could try to resurrect these two bloodied geopoliticians today.

British Agents All

On May 10, 1982, in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Office of British Foreign Secretary, Kissinger gave a speech at the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA or “Chatham House”) entitled, “Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy.” In that speech, Kissinger, whom the Queen later dubbed as a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (usually reserved for the highest members of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office), admitted that during the Nixon and Ford Administrations, he had been an agent of British influence.

Amongst those who would have been proudest, had he lived to hear it, was William Yandell Elliott, who was a rabid Anglophile to the core, representing the historic link between the British and the Confederacy. As a Rhodes Scholar, Elliott had studied at Balliol College, Oxford, under A.D. Lindsay, a top British cultural warfare agent, earning his D. Phil. in 1923.

As one of the first of many books, Elliott had written *The New British Empire* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1932), in which he focussed upon the successful transformation that was under way of the British Empire into a “Commonwealth” under the British monarchy. Next, Elliott wrote *The Need for Constitutional Reform: A Program for National Security* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1935), which proposed that the states of the United States ought to be transformed into administrative units called “regional commonwealths.” And, during World War II, Elliott wrote *The British Commonwealth at War* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1943), that concludes with a section on the “Round Table of the Republic.”

Contrary to the postwar vision of FDR at the Atlantic Charter meeting, where he enunciated that after the war the British and all other colonial powers must end their “Nineteenth-Century methods” of empire, Elliott proposed that there should emerge from the ashes of World War II an “English-Speaking Commonwealth.” This idea of a “Round Table” is taken directly from the Last Will and Testament of the racist and South African raw materials grabber Cecil Rhodes.

Both Sir Henry and Zbig more than paid back to the British the thirty pieces of silver that the British had given to their mentor, William Yandell Elliott. In fact, when Sir Henry published his Harvard doctoral thesis under the title *A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace 1812-1822* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1957), he stated in the acknowledgements: “I have dedicated the book to Professor William Y. Elliott, to whom I owe more, both intellectually and humanly, than I can ever repay.”

Sir Henry’s book, fittingly, is a paean to the British and Hapsburg Austro-Hungarian empires. Both empires supported the developments that led toward the Civil War, by backing Elliott’s beloved Confederate slavocracy.