

## Kissinger Spills the Beans

In his article, “A U.S. National Strategy” (above), LaRouche calls for an end to “Balance of Power” politics, famously associated with former Secretary of State and National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger. Kissinger’s record of diplomacy—from setting up wars (Iran vs. Iraq), to squelching Third World nations (Mexico), to negotiating spheres of influence, exemplifies the British approach. In his notorious May 10, 1982 speech at Chatham House, London, the headquarters of the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA), Sir Henry even admitted that he acted as a British agent, and explained how the British approach differed from the American.

Here are excerpts from that speech.

“In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department.”

Even more damning was Kissinger’s scathing attack on President Franklin Roosevelt, and his embrace of the balance of power and nuclear blackmail dogmas of Sir Winston Churchill.

Kissinger started out by distinguishing between

American and British policy: “All accounts of the Anglo-American alliance during the Second World War and in the early postwar period draw attention to the significant differences in philosophy between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, reflecting our different national histories. . . . Many American leaders condemned Churchill as needlessly obsessed with power politics, too rigidly anti-Soviet, too colonialist in his attitude to what is now called the Third World, and too little interested in building the fundamentally new international order towards which American idealism has always tended. The British undoubtedly saw the Americans as naive, moralistic, and evading responsibility for helping secure the global equilibrium. The dispute was resolved according to American preferences—in my view, to the detriment of postwar security.” (emphasis added)

Then, in a brief discussion of the Third World, Kissinger observed: “Americans from Franklin Roosevelt onward believed that the United States, with its ‘revolutionary’ heritage, was the natural ally of peoples struggling against colonialism; we could win the allegiance of these new nations by opposing and occasionally undermining our European allies in the areas of their colonial dominance. Churchill, of course, resisted these American pressures, as did the French and some other European powers.”

As do the devotees of British imperialism today.