

OH, HENRY!

Henry Kissinger, One-World Swinger

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■ HENRY Kissinger has been the darling of the Establishment media ever since last summer when he emerged from his two-day visit behind the Bamboo Curtain. Presidential advisors are usually about as well known to the general public as third-string guards on the football team at Montana State, but Kissinger has become a household word. The former Harvard professor even rivals Jackie Kennedy for space in the movie magazines.

Typical of the Batman prose which has been draped about him was this little horror from the *New York Times* of July 17, 1971:

Who but Henry A. Kissinger could have slipped into mainland China, arranged a future chat between Premier Chou En-lai and President Nixon, and kept it all a secret? Only the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs could match the Orientals at inscrutability....

The 48-year-old foreign policy

expert manages the development of Presidential diplomacy while creating the illusion that he is a full-time permanent floating cocktail party guest of honor. That takes dazzling intellect, fancy footwork, beguiling aplomb and, it sometimes seems, mirrors.... He has been described as "Nixon's Svengali" and as the President's Metternich, discussed on the floor of the Senate as "Secretary of State in everything but title."

The only other person in the White House who may know precisely what Mr. Kissinger represents was clearly relieved when Mr. Kissinger decided last January to give up his tenure at Harvard to stay on in Government. "Frankly, I cannot imagine what the government would be like without you," Mr. Nixon wrote to him.

In protocol, says one of his secretaries, Dr. Kissinger comes "just below God." The *New York Times* calls him "the President's proxy," and *Cosmopolitan* coos of Mr. Nixon's superman that he is "the Man of Steel, whom the President can trust with the world's biggest and best secrets."

In Washington, the definition of power is access to the President and possession of information valuable to him. *U.S. News & World Report* remarks that Kissinger "spends more time with the President in the latter's office than any other member of the official family." According to *Time*, "He sees the President an average of 90 minutes a day, apart from

formal meetings of the National Security Council." Eugene Risher of United Press International notes of Kissinger:

He probably spends more time with Nixon than anybody except Mrs. Nixon, much of it alone in relaxed and private discussions. At every international conference the President has held, Kissinger has been at his side. He briefs Nixon on world developments for about 15 minutes each morning and spends at least another hour in the President's oval office each day. Virtually every piece of paper going to Nixon on foreign policy, intelligence, or defense passes through his hands.

In a slip of the tongue, White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler recently referred to Kissinger as "Secretary of State Kissinger." Ziegler quickly corrected the *faux pas*, but then declared the slip "off the record." United Press International reported it anyway, for there can be no doubt that the Press Secretary was right the first time. "Liberal" columnists Evans and Novak declare that the Harvard Professor's authority is "revolutionary," and confirm that "Kissinger's influence, as a direct result of Mr. Nixon's wishes and Kissinger's own unique expertise in the mysterious ways of the bureaucracy, has also been extended over Secretary Melvin Laird's Defense Department."

This is a very interesting position for a man who had to be issued a ninety-day security waiver when he was appointed. Certainly that waiver effectively quashed any investigation into Professor Kissinger's subversive connections. The President is well aware that, after an official is ensconced in high public office for three months, it is virtually futile for the F.B.I. or any other security agency to produce an adverse security report. All of which suggests that we might profitably rummage about in Dr. Kissinger's past before

inspecting his present, so that we might prophetably look into his, and our own, future.

By now every American who can read knows that Heinz Alfred Kissinger was born in Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1938 as a result of Nazi persecution of Jews. Following graduation from high school with scholastic honors in 1941, his highest ambition in life was to become an accountant. Fate, in the form of World War II, intervened.

While he was a private in the Army, Kissinger's potential somehow came to the attention of Dr. Fritz Kraemer, a fellow German refugee serving in American military intelligence. Kraemer saved young Henry (who had by now changed his name from the Germanic Heinz) from latrine duty and had him promoted into the Counter-Intelligence Corps. At first Kissinger was used as an interrogator, but after the fall of Germany he was made administrator of a large German town.

Within a year, through his capabilities and connections, Kissinger was governing a whole district. By now he was once again a civilian with a \$10,000-a-year Civil Service job, a remarkable amount of money in those days for a foreign-born youth of twenty. But the bug of ambition had bitten young Henry and he realized that he needed a college education.

In the fall of 1946, Henry Alfred Kissinger entered Harvard, where he was taken under the wing of Professor of Government William Yandell Elliott. In recommending Kissinger to *Phi Beta Kappa*, Elliott was later to observe that Kissinger is "more like a mature colleague than a student . . . his mind . . . is Teutonic in its systematic thoroughness." *Newsweek* tells us of their relationship: "Elliott, who became Kissinger's mentor throughout his student days at Harvard, was himself a consultant to five U.S. Presidents and probably helped persuade Henry to set his sights higher than professorial distinction."

What *Newsweek* neglects to mention is that Professor Elliott was one of those Harvard Leftists whose names had cropped up in 1953 during Senate Hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations (I.P.R.). After thorough investigation, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee found the I.P.R. to be "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda, and military intelligence" used by the Reds to help deliver China to Mao Tse-tung. To quote further from the official findings: "Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist." Yes, Professor Elliott knew how the world was run. And he obviously informed Henry. *Newsweek* continues:

... after being appointed to the Harvard government faculty in the mid-50's, [Kissinger] became intimately associated with two prestigious organizations located in that peculiarly American midway between the academy and the government: the Council on Foreign Relations and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc. And from these two convenient jumping-off points, it was just a short hop for the Harvard professor to enter government service as an expert on foreign affairs.

Through Elliott, Kissinger was initiated into the Council on Foreign Relations, the club of Establishment *Insiders* in which Elliott was himself an important member. So important is this organization to the subsequent rise of Henry Kissinger that we must spend a few moments describing it.

Although the nation's leading titans of finance, politics, commerce, the academy, and communications belong to the C.F.R., until recently it has eschewed publicity as Count Dracula avoids the sign of the cross. Following repeated exposure by a handful of Conservative authors,

however, the C.F.R. has recently allowed certain carefully selected information about itself to appear in the Establishment media. A feature story on the Council by Anthony Lukas was carried in the *New York Times* of November 21, 1971. Lukas was obviously aware of the charges made over the years by Conservative opponents of this legion of America's unelected rulers. For example, he states:

One of the most remarkable aspects of this remarkable organization, whose 1,500 members include most figures who have significantly influenced American foreign policy in the last 30 years, is how little is known about it outside a narrow circle of East Coast insiders.... Most newspaper references are brief notations that some notable has spoken there (omitting what he said, for all Council proceedings are off the record).

While the *Times* correspondent does admit that the C.F.R. has made American foreign policy for thirty years,* it is what he omits that is most interesting. Nowhere does Mr. Lukas tell us that there are well over a hundred members of the Council on Foreign Relations who hold high positions in the Nixon Administration — including, most especially, "Assistant President" Henry Alfred Kissinger.

The *New York Times* obviously assigned Mr. Lukas to act as the magician in charge of making the rabbit disappear into a (cocked) hat... so that those who have been disturbed by Conservative exposure of the C.F.R. will once again return to their siestas. Nothing is said of the largely unseen men behind the scenes

*Mr. Lukas reminds us in the *Times* that "everyone knows how fraternity brothers can help other brothers climb the ladder of life. If you want to make foreign policy, there's no better fraternity to belong to than the Council."

at the Council on Foreign Relations who select or reject Presidential candidates, staff Administration after Administration, and set national policy. When Joseph Kraft, a longtime member of the Council, calls Henry Kissinger "the second most powerful man in the world," he means of those men who visibly hold power. As Disraeli observed, "the world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined." These are the men who took a political has-been, shattered after his defeat for the governorship of California, and made him President. And they are the men who picked up an obscure but brilliant young refugee and made him the "Assistant President" of the United States.

Writing in the *Boston Globe*, Bernard Collier refers to Kissinger's "endlessly lucky career." That is absurd. Henry Kissinger became destiny's tot because the *Insiders* who are now creating our destiny recognized his talents and selected him as their agent for the shaping and molding of American policy.

The owlish Kissinger sailed through Harvard on the wings of four scholarships, including the Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for Political Theory. He thereby established an early alliance with the Rockefeller family, a powerful force in the Council on Foreign Relations. One day the Rockefellers, like the man from Hertz, would put him in the driver's seat at the White House. Meanwhile, Kissinger had by 1954 earned his doctorate at Harvard and was already a consultant to a number of government agencies. At the same time he was teaching at Harvard and running a group called the Harvard International Seminar which, according to *Time*, was bankrolled by the Central Intelligence Agency using foundations as conduits.

Martin Mayer writes in *Cosmopolitan* for January 1972 that in 1956: "When the Rockefeller Brothers Fund was formed, essentially as an investigative arm of the Rockefeller Foundation, Kissinger,

while continuing to serve as associate director of Harvard's Center for International Affairs, was made director of its Special Studies Project." Also in 1956, when the job of Managing Editor of the C.F.R.'s *Foreign Affairs* magazine opened up, C.F.R. Harvardians McGeorge Bundy, Arthur Schlesinger, and William Elliott recommended Kissinger for the post. Instead of taking that job, however, he became a research secretary for the C.F.R. and launched into the writing of a book on nuclear weapons. According to Bernard Collier, "He worked with single-minded concentration on it. He lived with his wife in a New York apartment, and when he came home at night he forbade her to talk to him because it would interrupt his train of thought."

The *New York Times* tells us that in 1957 when that first book, *Nuclear Weapons And Foreign Policy*, was published it "brought Kissinger to the attention of scores of politicians, diplomats and military men and became a source book for American policymakers." That was obviously the plan. The flyleaf acknowledges that it was published by Harper & Brothers for the Council on Foreign Relations. *Nuclear Weapons And Foreign Policy* was particularly dangerous since instead of using the usual Marxist rationale for creating a World Government, it arrived at that point through an apparently hard-headed analysis of Communism. It had the unique distinction of being praised by both *National Review's* James Burnham and security risk Julius Robert Oppenheimer.

In *Nuclear Weapons And Foreign Policy*, Henry Kissinger argued that the most effective deterrent to Communist aggression was the knowledge that the United States would employ nuclear weapons from the very outset. Quotations from this book were cited in a number of Conservative journals at the time of Kissinger's appointment by Nixon, the object being to show that the C.F.R. protégé was a Conservative



Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger is now being portrayed as a playboy spy who runs about the world outsmarting top Reds. Yet virtually every piece of paper on foreign policy, intelligence, or defense which reaches the President must now go first to Henry Kissinger. Picked up as a Harvard student by Professor W.Y. Elliott of the C.F.R., supported by Rockefeller grants through college, and immediately made a staffer for the Council on Foreign Relations, Kissinger was Nelson Rockefeller's foreign policy advisor in 1968, when Nixon picked him for his top job after meeting Kissinger only once at a party. This though the Harvard Professor had shown such contempt for Mr. Nixon as to refuse to write Conservative campaign speeches for him and had said publicly: "That man Nixon is not fit to be President." Henry Kissinger is a longtime disarmament advocate, early promoter of no-win wars, and author of the plan used by Robert McNamara to "reorganize" the Pentagon. And yet Kissinger is now so powerful that he boasts of his authority: "The President is under the illusion that he is giving instructions."



and an anti-Communist. This glossed the fact that in his next book, *The Necessity For Choice*, Kissinger stated that he had re-thought his previous stands, the ones praised by anti-Communists, and had decided they were wrong. Discussing this about-face, Chalmers Roberts observed in his column in the "Liberal" *Washington Post* for December 3, 1968, that Kissinger "later decided that it was doubtful that the United States would know how to fight a limited nuclear war and therefore a conventional strategy should first be employed in case of Communist attack."

Kissinger had now become an advocate of the sort of "limited" no-win ground wars into which we were betrayed in Vietnam. You see, Henry said, "The Soviets cannot profit from limited war." Which is totally absurd. The Soviets have profited enormously by fighting America by proxy in both Korea and Vietnam.

Instead of relying upon a nuclear deterrent, Professor Kissinger now proposed that America put her faith in disarmament treaties. In *The Necessity For Choice* he put it this way:

*This is the measure of the task ahead: simultaneously with building our capabilities for limited war and our conventional forces, we will be embarked on arms-control negotiation of crucial import. Our leadership must convince public opinion that we have to increase our military expenditures even while making earnest efforts to negotiate on arms control.**

Henry Kissinger has been deeply involved with the nuclear disarmers for many years. According to James Reston of the C.F.R. and the *New York Times*:

Kissinger worked very closely with Jerome Wiesner, Thomas C. Schelling and others on the formulation of "the strategy of equilib-

rium" for dealing with the Soviet nuclear threat This stable deterrent system, it should be noted, did not rest, as Mr. Nixon's campaign speeches seemed to rest, on the assumption that the United States must always have a clear superiority in military arms over the Soviets.

Schelling and Wiesner, both "Liberal" Democrats and members of the Council on Foreign Relations, are two of the foremost leaders in the effort to disarm America. They openly oppose American military superiority over the Communists. According to Joseph Kraft, Professor Schelling was Kissinger's closest friend at Harvard and advocates a U.N. "Peace Force" with an "invulnerable nuclear deterrent" used as a "strategic force absolutely committed to preventive war." The "Liberals" have always told us that "preventive war" against the Communists is unthinkable, but Kissinger's closest friend at Harvard proposes using nuclear weapons against any country resisting the World Superstate. He specifically advocates nuclear bombing of the United States should it oppose the world dictatorship of the United Nations.†

Kissinger has himself been a participant in at least one of the Pugwash Conferences on disarmament, those peri-

*Kissinger writes in the preface to this book: "I must say a word about two other institutions which have given me encouragement and support: the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Council on Foreign Relations Five years ago, the Council on Foreign Relations gave me my first opportunity to work systematically on problems of foreign policy. My relations with it have remained close and my admiration for it has, if anything, increased. . . . In 1958-59 I had the privilege of acting as research secretary for a discussion group on Political and Strategic Problems of Deterrence"

†For the ugly details see Dr. Thomas Schelling's *Strategic Problems Of An International Force*, quoted in "Inspectorate," *American Opinion* for May 1965.

odic meetings of radical American scientists and politicians with their Soviet counterparts. These Conferences are sponsored by pro-Soviet activist Cyrus Eaton, whom the Reece Committee to investigate foundations discovered to be a secret member of the Council on Foreign Relations. The Pugwash Conferences were often the target of Republican attacks during the Johnson and Kennedy Administrations.

But then Henry Kissinger is amazingly bipartisan. He has been an advisor to every Administration since that of Harry Truman. As Ray McHugh of the Copley News Service observes:

Kissinger is the man who wrote the so-called Rockefeller Commission Report on the Defense Department in 1953 that suggested major moves toward centralization of the defense establishment. President Eisenhower did not invoke many of the recommendations, but the Kissinger plan later became the blueprint for Robert S. McNamara's reign in the Pentagon.

Kissinger's Pentagon reorganization ideas alienated many professional military officers

My, my, isn't that interesting! Robert McNamara and Henry Kissinger are, of course, both members of the ubiquitous Council on Foreign Relations. But wasn't it those very McNamara policies that Mr. Nixon, who has also been listed as a member of the C.F.R., pledged during his 1968 campaign to repudiate? You just know it was.

During the Kennedy Administration,

*Henry Kissinger has remained loyal to the Kennedys, and according to *U.S. News & World Report* of July 14, 1969, he is "a professed admirer of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy — a man whose policies were anathema to rank and file Republicans."

†See *American Opinion*, January 1972, "Get US out!"

Kissinger was special consultant to J.F.K. on the Berlin Crisis.* If the President's decision to accept the Berlin Wall as a *fait accompli* was not a product of Kissinger's advice, at least he has never repudiated it. President Kennedy soon appointed Henry Kissinger to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, whose stated goal is not only to disarm us, but to transfer American arms to an all-powerful U.N. military force. Kissinger certainly knows that the military arm of the United Nations, as represented by the Under-Secretary for Security Council Affairs, has by America's agreement been headed by a Communist since the founding of the United Nations.†

Henry Kissinger's star continued to ascend during the Johnson Administration as the President used him on three highly secret missions to Vietnam, two of them to North Vietnam itself. Of course, during the period that he was advising Democrats Kennedy and Johnson, Kissinger was also foreign policy advisor for Nelson Rockefeller — a fact indicative of the power and influence the Rockefellers have in Washington no matter which party is in power. According to the late *Look* magazine:

When Nelson Rockefeller decided to run for President in 1968, Kissinger tutored the New York Governor through a series of seminars designed to reformulate Rockefeller's thinking on foreign policy. In fact, one reporter who interviewed Rockefeller was directed afterward by the Governor's office to Kissinger to find out just what Rockefeller had meant.

Henry Kissinger's attitude toward Richard Nixon was revealed in the *Wall Street Journal* for December 3, 1968:

When the Republican Convention in Miami this summer picked Richard Nixon for President, one of the most disgusted onlookers was a

45-year-old Harvard professor named Henry Kissinger. "All of us Rockefeller-rooters were disappointed, of course," recalls a Kissinger teammate, "but Henry was really bitter."

So crestfallen was Kissinger, according to Bernard Collier in the *Boston Globe*, that "When Rockefeller had lost for sure, Henry was seen weeping." Collier says: "The alleged Kissinger quotation that is most often repeated is: 'That man Nixon is not fit to be President.'" And, Mr. Kissinger's contempt for Nixon continued for some time, as *Newsweek* observes in its issue for December 22, 1969:

He received an immediate offer to help write nominee Nixon's speeches but turned it down because, a former associate recalls, "Henry doubted that he could write anything that Nixon would be willing to use." But he did remain in informal contact with both the Nixon camp and members of Hubert Humphrey's foreign-policy task force.

Apparently his C.F.R. contacts would have assured Kissinger the same position of importance in either a Humphrey or Nixon Administration. Certainly Henry has never even pretended to be a Republican. *Look* said that Kissinger is a "'political independent' who likes to think of himself as 'liberal.'" Columnist Nick Timmesch adds that "as a political independent, it is doubtful that Kissinger even voted for Nixon."

Nonetheless, Henry A. Kissinger was President-elect Nixon's first major appointment. We are asked to believe that it was fate, the result of a casual meeting that proved to be love at first sight. The *New York Times* for December 3, 1968, tells us that "Dr. Kissinger has known Mr. Nixon less than a year — they met at a Christmas party at the home of Mrs. Clare

Boothe Luce — but Mr. Nixon said he knew Mr. Kissinger long before through his writings [for the C.F.R.]." We are apparently supposed to believe that Richard Nixon appointed Professor Kissinger to the most important position in his Administration on the basis of this happenstance meeting at a party. Obviously the President-elect made the appointment on the advice or at the direction of others.

The *Deseret News* of Salt Lake City can afford to be less coy than the *Times*. It tells us the truth about how Kissinger came to be selected as Mr. Nixon's Colonel House: "In the end, it was Rockefeller himself who brought Nixon and Kissinger together. 'Rocky set up the job for Henry,' says a former Rockefeller aide, 'because he . . . thought it might give him (Rockefeller) some voice in foreign policy.'" *U.S. News* confirmed this in its issue for November 1, 1971, as follows: "It was on the advice of Governor Rockefeller, who described Mr. Kissinger as 'the smartest guy available,' that Mr. Nixon chose him for his top advisor on foreign policy." And *Cosmopolitan* adds: "... Though nobody says it in so many words, apparently Kissinger did not accept the offer until he had talked over the situation with Nelson Rockefeller."

Just why Rockefeller, who could not even deliver his own state's electoral vote to Nixon, should be naming the key man for the Nixon Administration is a point which concerned Americans should ponder. It is both ironic and sad that even the Conservative weekly, *Human Events*, was at the time gloating that Rockefeller and his allies had been shut out of all key posts in the Nixon Administration.

Nelson Rockefeller, whose brother David is Chairman of the Board of the Council on Foreign Relations, had advocated the establishment of a sort of "Assistant President" in 1960, when Nixon made his first run for the White House. This "first secretary," according to the *Wall Street Journal* of June 23,

1960, "would be answerable only to the President; he would determine long-range policy He would have the status of prime minister, as it were, and he would outrank the Cabinet members." As Rockefeller saw it, there would be two positions. One man for foreign affairs (Kissinger), and one for domestic affairs (originally Arthur Burns, now George Schultz). Upon announcing the appointment of Kissinger, President-elect Nixon revealed that his job would be to plan "long-range policy."

In making the appointment, Mr. Nixon said several men had been under consideration, but: "I felt that at this time there was a need to bring to government someone who had never had that responsibility before." While this was in line with Candidate Nixon's pledge to bring "new leadership" to America, it was not in line with the facts. As we have seen, Kissinger had been an advisor to the previous three Administrations. Asked whether the appointment meant that he was embracing ideas expressed by Mr. Rockefeller, the President-elect responded: "As we approach these problems, we are going to approach them without any inhibition with regard to statements that have been made in the past by those in the planning functions."

If you can make heads or tails of that artful circumlocution, please explain it to me.

The American voters should have opened fire as soon as they saw who saluted when Nixon ran Kissinger's flag up the pole. The Far Left went into fits of ecstasy. The *New York Times* of December 4, 1968, quoted Professor Adam Yarmolinsky (C.F.R.) of Harvard, the notorious Leftist who was responsible for the Kennedy appointment of Robert Strange McNamara to be Secretary of Defense, as declaring: "I will sleep better with Henry Kissinger in Washington. He has the kind of judgment, balance and ability to see that the President is exposed to the whole spectrum of views he

should get." The *Times* then quoted Arthur Schlesinger Jr. (C.F.R.) as declaring: "I think it's an excellent appointment. It's very encouraging. He's the best they'll get. He asked for my advice a few weeks ago and I urged him to accept." Professor Schlesinger added that he did not think Kissinger would have accepted the job if he had believed Mr. Nixon's campaign speech calling for arms superiority over the Soviet Union.

George F. Kennan (C.F.R.) also "applauded" the selection. And John Kenneth Galbraith "called the appointment of his friend 'a good one.'" James Reston (C.F.R.), apparently the Establishment's chief media spokesman since the retirement of Walter Lippmann (C.F.R.), declared Mr. Nixon's choice of Kissinger "a reassuring sign that the new administration is going to make a serious and objective reappraisal of its security programs and priorities." The ancient radical Max Lerner noted, "It is also a happy choice because of Kissinger's high standing in the intellectual community." And "Superliberal" Joseph Kraft (C.F.R.) wrote:

The best augury to date for the incoming administration is the article on Vietnam just published here in Foreign Affairs by Henry Kissinger. Nobody can tell how the new foreign policy team named by President-elect Nixon will respond to the challenge of events. But at least the way is finally open to play it straight with the Communist world.

Business Week reported that the appointment of Kissinger "should banish the notion that Nixon might pursue any simplistic sort of anti-Communist policy in the world." And the delight of the Establishment *Insiders* generally was summed up by Joseph C. Harsch, another member of the C.F.R., who observed in his column:

Politically, Professor Kissinger belongs to the "Eastern Establishment." . . . Kissinger has grown up in the foreign policy group which revolves around the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. Here he came to know, and work with, the whole cluster of top men in banking and industry who make up the true inner core of the so-called "Eastern Establishment."

William F. Buckley Jr., the Establishment's certified voice of reasonable and respectable opposition, cooed that Kissinger was the "anti-Communist at Harvard." Buckley had also given his perfumed seal of approval for Nelson Rockefeller to be Nixon's Secretary of State. Apparently Mr. Rockefeller accepted by proxy!

Time magazine wrote of Kissinger: "Bonn, London and Paris may disagree on a score of issues, but they are in happy unanimity in their respect for him; even Moscow is not displeased." You can bet Moscow was not displeased! But those who voted for Nixon had every right to be. Throughout his campaign Candidate Nixon had proclaimed: "We cannot be led in the '70s by the same men who led us from disaster to disaster in the '60s." Yet Nixon's very first move was to appoint one of the architects of those disasters to the most important position in his Administration. According to Establishment spokesman James Reston:

Dr. Kissinger, who took his doctoral degree at Harvard under McGeorge Bundy [C.F.R., and now head of the Ford Foundation], has been concentrating on precisely these problems for years at Cambridge and at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, and it is significant that he has the respect of most of the foreign policy experts who have served the last three presidents.

The more it changes, the more it remains the same. When a new Administration enters, Team One of the C.F.R. returns to the foundations and the academy, and Team Two takes its place under the banner of "New Leadership."

As the President's chief advisor on foreign policy, Kissinger now sits at the apex of a pyramid of vital committees. The most important of these is the 25-man National Security Council, charged with formulating U.S. defense policies. Henry Kissinger helped President Nixon bring "New Leadership" to America by picking twenty-three holdovers from the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations for that Council — a fact almost totally ignored by the Establishment media. Columnist Anthony Harrigan, who did comment, said:

Nixon Administration supporters who closely observe the defense establishment and who count themselves as realists in military and foreign policy issues were shocked recently when they saw the full list of new National Security Council members.

Dr. Kissinger has assembled a staff made up of people identified with the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations and with such individuals as McNamara, Rusk, Rostow and Katzenbach. To many people, the list will appear to be nothing less than incredible. . . . The Kissinger selections would fit in nicely with a Hubert Humphrey or Edward Kennedy Administration.

The *New York Times* quoted a "knowledgeable Johnson Administration official" as admitting Kissinger's staff was comprised of "virtually all in-house people." Another observed that holdovers from the Kennedy-Johnson Era would outnumber newcomers from the academic world or Nixon's campaign organiza-

tion. The disgusted American Conservative Union, a predominantly Republican organization, declared in its *Battle Line* for February-March 1969:

But what all this means should be clear to any conservative who still possesses his reason. Whatever policies in foreign affairs President Nixon may choose to follow, the apparatus he has established to execute those policies is controlled by the very liberals who have weakened American power and prestige for two decades.

Most of Kissinger's staff was put together from McNamara's "Whiz Kids" and the staff of Walt Rostow, who was three times refused security clearance. For instance, an early member of the Kissinger staff was Daniel Ellsberg, who was part of a special panel of foreign policy experts working to formulate Nixon's Indo-China policy.

All policy options devised by the various important Administration committees filter up to Henry Kissinger, who in turn synthesizes them for the President. Kissinger is at the apex of the system, and while the claim is made that he passes on all recommendations to the President with total objectivity, he would be less than human if his own very strong views were not reflected in the presentation. As Kissinger remarks about his job: "I make very sure to tell the President of the choices various departments recommend and the implications of each. Usually, he asks which I'd take and I tell him."

David Landau of Harvard writes in the *Los Angeles Times* that Kissinger "is the single authoritative carrier of national policy besides the President himself." Professor Kissinger's disdain for advice from *hoi polloi* of the Cabinet and Congress has become legendary, and is described by Landau in the *Los Angeles Times* of July 18, 1971, as follows:

Kissinger felt that the Presidency was the only office of government which could determine and execute foreign policy in the way it should properly be conducted. Congress was an impediment; its members, by and large, were not properly schooled in the hard-fought, intricate practice of diplomatic affairs and were more likely to respond to the uninformed concerns of their voters, to the shoddy tug-and-pull of the popular political process, than to the arduous twists and turns of great-power relationships....

His feelings are similar toward the academics who parade to Washington to peddle their ideas. And when one sets aside popular opinion, Congress, the bureaucracy and the academic community, there remains the President alone. The inescapable conclusion is that Kissinger's only meaningful constituency is a constituency of one.

Mr. Nixon has made much political capital with rhetoric about the necessity of decentralization. But the national security system which Kissinger has set up for the President is centralization personified. As Landau puts it:

Such a policy of threat demanded a high degree of centralization — and the resulting Nixon-Kissinger policy structure was designed to circumvent those forces in government, such as Congress and the Cabinet bureaucrats, which were considered extraneous to that approach.

So centralized is the decision-making process that there is some indication that Henry Kissinger may be more important in setting foreign policy than even the President. While discussing the Indo-Pakistani War, the arrogant Kissinger told the

other members of the Washington Special Action Group meeting at the White House: "The President is under the illusion that he is giving instructions."

Does Henry Kissinger ignore the President's instructions with impunity? One wonders. Certainly President Nixon recently took another giant step towards centralizing power in the hands of Kissinger by giving him absolute control of all intelligence activities. On November 5, 1971, U.P.I. reported:

President Nixon has ordered an overhaul of the government's intelligence operations by creating a special committee headed by Dr. Henry Kissinger, the White House announced today. The announcement said Kissinger, presidential advisor on national security affairs, will supervise an intelligence committee to be set up within the National Security Council.

Reporting to him will be Richard Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the attorney general; the undersecretary of state; the deputy secretary of defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Naturally, the White House said it was making the changes to "increase efficiency and improve quality," but David Kraslow of the *Los Angeles Times* indicates that the changes are being made because the White House is unhappy with the fact that the various bureaus of military intelligence are "alarmist" about Communist plans, whereas the C.I.A. and Kissinger take a more reasonable view. Columnist Flora Lewis adds the following:

There is also a concern that the reorganization, which makes the President's national security advisor, Henry Kissinger, top dog over intelligence, will centralize the system so much it will become a

tool for White House aims, not an outside source of technical expertise.

General Nathan Twining voiced similar worries over such centralization of intelligence as early as 1966 in his book *Neither Liberty Nor Safety*. Well aware of what it could mean, Twining warned:

If I were more inclined to hysteria and gloom with respect to the future health of our military forces, I would take very seriously the comments of one of my former staff officers, who in 1961, made the following observation:

"The first thing which a revolutionary coup attempts is to seize control of the communications system, the public information system, and the intelligence system of the government in power which is being overthrown. Even though there has never been an overt coup in this country, it seems to me that our government is creating a very powerful machine, a machine possibly subject to the whim and the control of a single agency. This agency is not now despotic, nor is it interested in the overthrow of the system of government which is America's heritage. However, I worry about the people who will come later and so, I must also worry about this constant erosion of our traditional system of checks and balances and the interference of free communications with the American people."

Kissinger watchers have remarked that the President's security advisor is suffering from an absolute case of Acton's Disease. Henry is getting precariously close to absolute power — and it shows. According to Bernard Collier in the *Boston Globe*, he had a traumatic childhood and a domineering mother, and as a result



Mr. Kissinger arrives in Peking. At his right is top espionage agent Huang Hua, now Mao's man at U.N.

Henry "broods and worries and wrestles with guilts." Collier continues: "He will have small nasty tantrums, sometimes so close together that they seem like one big one . . ." Kissinger's close friend Joseph Kraft remarks that "His suspiciousness is proverbial." *Life* describes him during his days as a professor:

At Harvard he was seen as a tense, driven man with a prickly personality that made him as many enemies as friends. He was proud, impatient, intolerant of fools and suspicious of those who seemed potential competitors. "Sooner or later," said a man to whom it had happened, "that thin link of trust Henry had with anyone would break and then he would be a devastating adversary."

Working for Kissinger is reputed to be akin to spending life in a pressure cooker. A former member of the Kissinger staff spoke of him to writer Noel E. Parmentel: "He's got us all buffaloed. He can

(and will) lift your security, get you a foundation black ball, bong you at the colleges, put you in Coventry. He's got spies in every department. He's running the Ministry of Fear. All his phones are tapped and he keeps long dossiers."

Another former Kissinger employee bitterly refers to Henry as "Dr. Strange-love," and uses adjectives such as "selfish, cunning, calculating, power-mad, and publicity-obsessed." This former staffer declares: "In my book Hank Kissinger is a suspicious, fearful misanthrope surrounded by people who are compelled to maintain a low profile to keep their jobs. I'd sooner dig ditches than work for him again."

Described by Bernard Collier as a compulsive nail biter, Kissinger reminds others of Captain Queeg in *The Caine Mutiny*. "I have been accused of megalomania," says Kissinger. "Actually I suffer from paranoia." Kissinger is supposed to be kidding, but the members of his staff laugh just loud enough to get by.

Friend and foe alike agree that Henry thoroughly enjoys his power and fame.

Joseph Kraft tells us Kissinger's intellectual hero is the German philosopher Hegel. This will mean nothing to those who are unaware that both Karl Marx and Adolf Hitler built their dreams on Hegel's theories of dialectical materialism and total subservience of the individual to the state. As Kissinger told *Look*: "The imperatives of the individual are always in conflict with the organization of society." He makes it clear that "the organization of society" under the federal government comes first — right after Henry Kissinger.

But the machines of mass propaganda spend little time on such aspects of Kissinger's personality. We are told what a devoted father he is to his two children, but nothing is said about why he abandoned them. Some of the gooiier puff even implies that he is still deeply in love with his former wife, Ann Fleischer, and only chases movie starlets to forget the loneliness of life without her. That is hardly the picture painted by the acetic Noel E. Parmentel:

When he [Henry Kissinger] was married to Ann, who was a genuine human being, he couldn't stand it. After she literally slaved to send him through graduate school he almost turned her into a zombie with all that screaming and shouting. Just like the Gestapo. He was ashamed of her New York accent and always told her how she embarrassed him in front of "important people." It got so bad she was scared to even open her mouth. That house in Belmont was like "Gaslight."

Little wonder his wife divorced him.

But Dr. Kissinger shows no signs of pining away. Despite the fact that he is

said to work from twelve to twenty hours a day, he somehow manages a flamboyant social life.* Kissinger spread the word by describing himself to a group of journalists as "a secret swinger." Now, reveals the stodgy *New York Times*, "Glamorous women reportedly stalk him at social events." *Parade* quotes one of these as gushing, Henry is "my own jolly little war criminal obsessed with power. But I love him." *Women's Wear Daily* has actually called him "Cuddly Kissinger." As the Don Juan of the Potomac confided to a *New York Times* reporter, "Power is a great aphrodisiac."

Among the much-known ladies who have been connected with the Lothario of the White House are Women's Lib leader Gloria Steinem, a former C.I.A. shill who is now sponsor of the Committee to Defend the Black Panthers; Leftwing activist Jill St. John; Zsa Zsa Gabor, Marlo Thomas, Hope Lange, and Samantha Eggar. While Kissinger usually enjoys the publicity, he wasn't too pleased when Judy Brown, best-known for her role in the pornographic X-rated Danish film, *Threesome*, called in reporters to discuss their eighteen-month relationship.

At a recent Hollywood party, Henry was introduced to *Playboy's* June Wilkinson, who is best known for her oft photographed serial numbers: 43-22-36. Gossip columnist Nancy Anderson reports: "The next morning the President's advisor phoned June for a date, giving her the surprise of her life, because she didn't think he had her brand-new, unlisted phone number. Henry explained: 'I called the White House and got it in three minutes.'" Big Brother has your number too!

While Kissinger's proclivities for public chasing may be symptomatic of his neurosis, they do not directly affect the survival of the nation. His attitudes and policies toward Communism do. Walter Trohan, columnist emeritus of the *Chicago Tribune*, strongly protests the policies now being pursued by Nixon and Kissinger. Trohan observes:

*When he is out playing, Kissinger carries an electronic "call-boy" to summon him to instant communication with the President.

Only six years ago Henry A. Kissinger branded as "suicidal" the policy of communist appeasement on which he has embarked the President and the United States. The assistant to the President on national security affairs has done a complete about face. In 1965, while he was at Harvard University, Kissinger wrote a book, "The Troubled Partnership," which was published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. In this book he clearly warned against efforts by our leaders to deal with their Communist Russian counterparts. He wrote frankly and to the point: "... Such a course is suicidal for the West. It will stimulate distrust within the alliance. The traditional Western balance-of-power diplomacy will reappear manipulated by the Kremlin. [One may substitute Peking, if one pleases.] Any Soviet [Peking] incentive to be responsible will vanish. The Soviet [Peking] leaders will be able to overcome their difficulties with the assistance of the West and without settling any of the outstanding issues."

The U.S.-prompted move to get Red China into the United Nations has stimulated distrust within the Western Alliance. Nationalist China was expelled by the votes of our allies. Allies were encouraged to vote against Nationalist China by Kissinger's second trip to Red China at the time admission was an issue in the U.N. Already France is pursuing a course of bilateral diplomacy with the Kremlin. So is Canada.

It should also be mentioned that Kissinger has cleared West German détente with the Soviets. He has done much to destroy our alliances in both Asia and Europe, and in doing so has strengthened the Communists immeasurably. At the same time these moves, combined with

the endless war in Vietnam, have produced in America a near paralysis of will to resist Communism. When the "Liberal" Democrats told the public that the Cold War was over and the rowdy Reds had been domesticated, a significant portion of the American people refused to believe them. Now that the false promises of "peace" are emanating from "Conservative" Republicans, the great masses of American people are sinking slowly into their easy chairs, mesmerized by pipe dreams of the lion at last lying down with the lamb.

The Nixon Administration has from the start worked to soften the image of the Communists as an implacable foe bent on world rule. After all, if Communism is intrinsically evil, and if the Reds are untrustworthy and break their treaties, why would we want an "era of negotiation"? In order to prepare the American people for this glorious new era, Mr. Nixon's campaign rhetoric to the effect that America must settle for nothing short of military superiority over the Soviets was immediately replaced with Kissinger's doctrine of "sufficiency."

Dr. Kissinger helped prepare a report for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which opposed Nixon's campaign appeal for "nuclear superiority." Shortly after that report was submitted to Nixon, the President at his first press conference came out for "sufficiency" instead of superiority. A column by union propagandist Edward P. Morgan revealed that "sufficiency" is not a new invention. According to Morgan:

Nuclear physicist Ralph Lapp refers to it several times in his recent book, The Weapons Culture. It has also been attributed to Columbia University's Zbigniew Brzezinski, one-time head of the State Department's policy planning staff and foreign policy advisor to Hubert Humphrey in the 1968 Presidential campaign.

Brzezinski is of course a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Morgan continues:

Physicist Lapp, a steadfast critic of the nuclear arms race, described the President's adoption of "sufficiency" last week as a "fantastic Republican U-turn" and said he was delighted with it.

Kissinger says the concept of "sufficiency" is explained by the following principle: "The foundation of a stable order is the relative security — and therefore the relative insecurity — of its members." That's doubletalk, and it means our chief advisor on national security desires that the United States be relatively insecure. That is a fantastic U-turn for the Republican Party. And it was immediately after adopting this approach that the Nixon Administration entered the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks.

Mr. Nixon's Colonel House does not even view Communism as a threat within our own Hemisphere. The respected columnist Paul Scott reveals that it is "Colonel" Kissinger who is behind Mr. Nixon's repudiation of his campaign promises to quarantine Castro:

Henry Kissinger, the controversial White House national security advisor, is apparently convinced that President Nixon has no intention of carrying out his campaign promise to adopt a hard-line policy toward Communist Cuba. Although the President pledged to tighten the U.S. economic-political quarantine of Cuba if elected, Kissinger is working quietly within the Nixon Administration for just the opposite.

The President's chief foreign policy advisor has asked the Rand Corporation, a private study organization, to make a report on the feasibility of restoring political,

economic and cultural relations with Castro's Cuba.

"If Kissinger wanted a policy to back up the President's campaign pledge, he wouldn't have asked for that type of study," stated one high-ranking Defense Department official. "His request would have been for a joint State-Defense review on how the quarantine could be strengthened."

For example, Kissinger has encouraged persons working on Governor Nelson Rockefeller's Latin American report to press the view that the U.S. should offer Cuba normal relations with trade. He also had a major role in getting the National Council of Churches recently to call for the U.S. to drop its quarantine of Cuba and reestablish diplomatic relations.

Henry Kissinger even arranged for the Nixon Administration to reverse its promises to the people concerning aid and trade with Communist nations. Instead of closing down any pipelines to the Communists, Nixon followed Kissinger's advice and increased trade with the Communist bloc by one thousand percent while the President's Commerce Secretary predicted an even greater expansion in the near future. The Pentagon was recently informed that all the barriers to Red trade are coming down, and that any objections from within the ranks will be dealt with harshly.

It was Kissinger who arranged President Nixon's trip to Communist Romania, and who is now encouraging the President to turn over to the Hungarian Communists the Holy Crown of St. Stephen, symbolic of the legitimate rule of Hungary and now in safekeeping with the U.S. Government. Both of these moves are calculated to demonstrate to the captive nations that rebellion is hopeless, for the United States is now on the side of their captors.

Professor Kissinger is also running up the white flag here at home. Each year he attends the Soviet Embassy's annual celebration of their victory in the Bolshevik Revolution. There, amid vodka toasts to the Glorious Soviet Union, our highest security advisor fraternizes with some of history's greatest mass murderers. What is any American doing at a celebration of the victory of the Bolsheviks? If this is not hypocrisy then, with American boys being killed with Soviet weapons in Southeast Asia,* it is treason!

Certainly "our" Henry the K. is on the coziest of terms with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, a high official in the Soviet K.G.B. The *New York Times* reveals of Kissinger:

On the wall of his office in the White House is a curious photograph — a veterinarian about to inoculate a bulldog. Mr. Kissinger admired it at an exhibit of Soviet photographs. It was sent to him by the Soviet Ambassador, Anatol F. Dobrynin, with this message on the back: "Henry, don't be too serious. Take it easy. Relax. Anatol."

It certainly makes one feel all warm inside to know that Anatol and Henry are such good friends.

Meanwhile the Vietnam War is a disaster unparalleled in American history. Every aspect of that seemingly endless conflict hurts the American cause and helps the Communists. It has alienated virtually an entire generation; it has paralyzed our nation's will to resist Communism; it has promoted weakness and pacifism; it has been used to excuse the hippie movement and the drug cult; it has escalated inflation to dangerous proportions; and, it has been used to

destroy morale and discipline in the military. Yes, it has been Henry Kissinger's kind of war.

Kissinger was one of the originators of the "flexible response" doctrine of "limited warfare" which produced the Vietnam tarbaby. In *The Necessity For Choice*, he wrote: "Limited war is based on a kind of tacit bargain not to exceed certain restraints . . . it takes two to keep a limited war limited or a local defense local." The Vietnam War has been just such a tacit bargain for America to continue to pour her sons into the meat grinder while the Soviets arm Asians to do their killing for them. Kissinger has maintained: "Any limited war must have some sanctuary areas." It has been these sanctuary areas, where the real targets are, which have permitted the war to be dragged on for a decade when almost every military authority says it could have been ended with victory in a few months.

Within a week of Kissinger's appointment by President Nixon an advertisement appeared in the *Washington Post* promoting a new radical book entitled *No More Vietnams?* Incredibly, this Vietnik polemic was authored by superpinks Theodore Draper, Edwin Reischauer, Stanley Hoffman, Hans Morgenthau, Arthur Schlesinger Jr. — and Henry A. Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger was a dove on Vietnam before Dr. Spock, yet *U.S. News & World Report* calls him "the author of the Administration's basic formula for dealing with the Vietnam problem." One can only gasp!

An especially telling insight into Kissinger's duplicity in this business appeared in a column by Jules Witcover on June 24, 1968. Mr. Witcover described a private background dinner with Kissinger and eight of the nation's top columnists and news commentators during the early part of June. Jules Witcover revealed that Kissinger "suggested strongly that the Nixon Administration is not unalterably opposed to an eventual Communist take-

*On October 9, 1971, the *Washington Post* carried this statement by Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny: "The Soviet Union supports until total victory the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression . . ."

over in Saigon so long as the Administration isn't blamed for it." And, Witcover continued:

At that dinner in the Georgetown home of a prominent columnist, Kissinger said that if the war was ended, and six months later Ho Chi Minh was sitting in Saigon, that would not be an honorable end. But, he said, that if two or three years later, Saigon went Communist, the Administration would accept that.

Accept it? It's being planned that way! Writing in the *London Observer*, Nora Beloff comments of Kissinger:

No one was more responsible than the former Harvard professor for hammering out President Nixon's peace offer, disavowing military victory. . . . If he is right, the Americans can look forward to a more or less painful withdrawal even if, after several years, the Communists take over.

In his syndicated column of December 5, 1968, Joseph C. Harsch (C.F.R.) revealed that Kissinger "was one of the first among the top experts to conclude that a military victory in Vietnam was, perhaps, neither possible nor to be desired." To think that military victory is impossible might be only a reflection of ignorance; to decide that it is not *desirable* amounts to treason. And Americans know it!

Thinking to praise Kissinger, Nora Beloff writes: "He is less troubled by the turbulence on the left than by the threat of an anti-intellectual backlash from the right." (Read: His only fear is that when Americans realize how they've been had they could well descend on Kissinger and those he represents with an anger worthy of an enraged Zeus.) Professor Kissinger's friend, Joseph Kraft, confirms this fear. He maintains Henry Kissinger's job is to

camouflage our defeat in Vietnam, and writes that the war was extended into Cambodia "because otherwise President Nixon would be unseated by the super-patriots of the right." The *Boston Globe* confirms this as follows: "As one might suspect from his background, Henry Kissinger says he is most concerned about the danger on the right."

So far, Dr. Kissinger has succeeded in avoiding any backlash by prolonging the war until even Vietnam hawks are thoroughly exhausted. And he has now pulled off a series of cloak and dagger stunts in Paris which amount to a proposal of American surrender — complete with reparations to be paid the enemy. If it works, the Communists will in a few years control Saigon, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, and Bangkok. But if America wakes up to what is happening, Professor Kissinger will, indeed, get a very close look at that "danger on the right" about which he is worried.

Meanwhile, the Kissinger-Nixon team has managed to pull the linchpin on the Republic of China, the Taiwan mainstay of anti-Communism in Asia. Now that other Asian nations see we are preparing to surrender South Vietnam and betray Taiwan to the Red Chinese, they are reading the handwriting on the wall — and they note that it is written in the fine hand of Henry Alfred Kissinger.

It was only twelve days after President Nixon took his oath of office that he instructed Professor Kissinger to explore the possibilities of opening relations with the regime in Peking, now carefully referred to as the People's Republic of China. Mr. Nixon took this action after promising during the campaign that he would do no such thing. At the same time, he was writing in the C.F.R.'s official house organ, *Foreign Affairs*, that he would establish relations with the Red Chinese. Different words for different birds.

Kissinger has claimed that "the People's Republic is led by a highly principled man" and expressed high praise for

the Asian Eichmann, Chou En-lai. To Henry Kissinger, we are told, the fact that we have had "problems" with those who control Mainland China has nothing to do with Communism. *Life* quotes him as follows:

The turbulence in Asia is a matter of imbalance rather than ideology alone — it is the result of the size of China, 700 million people. It is not a matter of what government they have but the fact that they are all united behind one government.

Which is a falsehood so arrogant and obvious as to inspire awe.

The "ultimate relationship" between Peking and Taiwan, Kissinger told a news conference, should be settled "by direct negotiations between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China." In other words, "Adios, Chiang!" The United States has already reduced its military commitment to Free China, and the move is being read in the Orient for what it is: a pullout. World leaders also read the graffiti on the wall when Kissinger was visiting in Peking as the vote came up for seating Red China in the United Nations and expelling our Nationalist ally. Kissinger dismissed it as "a painful coincidence," but a diplomat in Hong Kong remarked: "...the fact is that foreign ministries make a special effort to avoid such coincidences. Coincidences happen only when they are planned. Why was it planned in this case?"

It appears that the move is designed to create a Great Troika, embracing the U.S.S.R., Red China, and America as a step toward the Great Merger. Kissinger

knows Americans would be very reluctant to enter a World Government dominated by the combined and united powers of Russia and Red China. The two must be made to appear to have as great difference with each other as they have with us — and that is how it has been made to appear to the American public.

Like the other Establishment *Insiders*, Henry Kissinger always refers to the planned Great Merger of the nations of the world as a "new world order." *Newsweek* notes: "International order," the highest value in Kissinger's political pantheon and a recurrent phrase in all his writings, can only be achieved through the most delicate balance of major-power relations." As Henry says, "Institutions based on present concepts of national sovereignty are not enough." The World Superstate, Kissinger explains, "will not come quickly; many intermediate stages must be traversed before it can be reached. It is not too early, however, to prepare ourselves for this step beyond the nation-state."

And that is just what Dr. Henry Alfred Kissinger is preparing for us.

Many Republicans want desperately to believe that Richard Nixon is still basically sound, but that he is a victim of Kissinger, who has somehow hypnotized the President. That is utter nonsense. As a columnist for the "Liberal" *Chicago Daily News* put it: "Kissinger understandably is President Nixon's pride and joy." And remember that Richard Nixon has himself written to Kissinger: "Frankly, I cannot imagine what the government would be like without you."

Supply your own comeback. ■ ■

CRACKER BARREL

■ Handel, who felt the Divine Presence when he wrote the *Messiah* in twenty-three days, said, when told the work was admired and loved by all: "That is not what I had hoped for. It was not written to please the listeners, but to make them better people."

■ Hate has been described as a luxury no one can afford.

■ When asked to explain the secret of his success, the great violinist Nicolo Paganini replied: "Toil, solitude and prayer."