Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

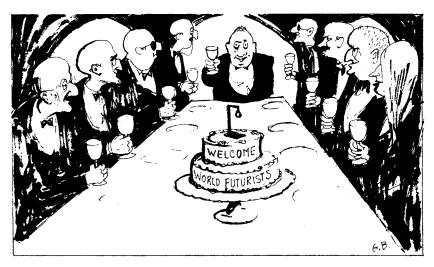
Bringing back the Congress of Vienna

We were recently handed a 1983 book titled, Managing U.S.-Soviet Rivalry: Problems of Crisis Management, where one U.S.-based "crisis" expert proposes as the model for negotiations between the superpowers the "especially impressive" system developed by the "skilled negotiators who assembled at the Congress of Vienna" in 1815 to achieve a "balance of power" for Europe.

EIR's Kissinger Watchers debriefed top "crisis managers" at Harvard University, Stanford University, and other centers of treason on this idea of reviving the Congress of Vienna. We were persistently told: "If you want to understand this idea, you must read Henry Kissinger's book, A World Restored. That is the best account around. We have a lot to learn from 1815."

Given Kissinger's current drive to "decouple" Western Europe from the United States and his treacherous maneuvers against the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, it's no surprise that A World Restored is a handbook for running dirty tricks against the American System. It was the Congress of Vienna, and its affiliated "Holy Alliance" of European oligarchical powers that became the headquarters for international operations to undermine the American Revolution's influence around the world.

Kissinger's A World Restored evolved out of his Harvard Ph.D. thesis on Count Metternich, the head of the Hapsburg Imperial Court and architect of the Congress of Vienna. It was first published in 1957—the same year the first Pugwash Conference was set up to conduit backroom deals with the Soviet Empire into the mainstream of U.S. foreign policy.



Today . . . a short atomic war—tomorrow . . . the world!

Kissinger dedicated his book to McGeorge Bundy, today's head of the treasonous Eastern Liberal Establishment, and to William Yandell Elliott, head of Anglo-Jesuit culturalwarfare subversion operations in the United States after World War II.

Discovery of America was 'destabilizing'

On page 201 of the 1973 re-publication of his book, we read what Kissinger has to say about the 1820 Confession of Faith, the political principles drawn up by Count Metternich in a secret memorandum to Czar Alexander I of Russia, a partner in Metternich's Holy Alliance. The passage Kissinger refers to is in the introductory section of Metternich's Confession entitled, "The Source of the Evil":

". . .his analysis of the nature of revolutions is lucid and powerful. . . . Up to the 16th century, Metternich maintained, the forces of conservation and of destruction had been in an increasingly spontaneous balance. But then there occurred three events which in time caused civiliza-

tion to be supplanted by violence and order by chaos; the invention of printing and of gunpowder and the discovery of America. Printing facilitated the exchange of ideas which thereby became vulgarized; the invention of gunpowder changed the balance between offensive and defensive weapons; and the discovery of America transformed the situation both materially and psychologically. The influx of precious metals produced a sudden change in the value of landed property which is the foundation of a conservative order, and the prospect of rapid fortunes brought about a spirit of adventure and a dissatisfaction with existing conditions. . . . All this gave rise to a type of individual who symbolized the revolutionary era: the presumptuous man, the natural product of a too-rapid march of the human spirit towards seeming perfection [emphasis added]."

Metternich's view of "the source of the evil" is a violent indictment of the optimistic, technologically progressive American cultural matrix created by Benjamin Franklin and his allies. We'll say more about that, and why Kissinger agrees with it, in a future column.

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