

Is Kissinger a Soviet Agent?

Details of his rapid rise from college professor to the "president" of the United States are most intriguing CPYRGHT

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BY FRANK A. CAPELL

RECENT EVENTS have proved that the greatest helper in the Western world to Soviet Union's world conquest aims is U.S. Secretary of State Henry M. Kissinger. So perhaps it should not be too surprising to hear charges that he is a member of a secret unit of Communist intelligence.

The latest assertion has been made by a former agent of the K.G.B. who defected, Colonel Michal Goleniewski.

The recruitment of Henry Kissinger by Soviet Intelligence reportedly goes back to World War II. Through the underground and partisan operations in Poland, the Soviets had organized and arranged various intelligence and counter-intelligence networks, part of which were reorganized after the end of World War II and continue to date.

Kissinger's connection with ODRA, a Polish partisan intelligence group (now operated by the Soviets) appears in papers written by a Col. Wozniesiowski, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1956 by the Soviets.

Under the code name of Baraban there was listed an individual referred to as Bosenhard, a member of the U.S. Military Intelligence headquartered in Oberammergau in West Germany. Under the code name of "Bor" and described as an agent of ODRA was U.S. Sergeant (and later Captain) Kissinger, counter-intelligence interrogator of the U.S. Army and instructor at the Military Intelligence School in Oberammergau, who was tied in with Bosenhard. The investigation memo indicated that in 1954 Kissinger was in the United States at Harvard University and having contact with the CIA.

C.I.A. Told About Kissinger

It was in 1961 and 1962 that Goleniewski told the Central Intelligence Agency about Kissinger who at that time appeared to be an unimportant Harvard professor but in 1973 he brought to the attention of both the British Security Service and American Intelligence the fact that Henry Kissinger, code name "Bor," was no longer "unimportant," having become the President's National Security Adviser. The information supplied concerning Henry Kissinger could be verified and confirmed by independent sources as there was no doubt he was in touch with Communist Intelligence during his military service in Germany. Since his phenomenal rise to power in the U.S. Government, Kissinger has been accompanied during his visits behind the Iron Curtain by staff officers of intelligence or counter-intelligence of the K.G.B., which raises the question as to whether he is still in the service of the K.G.B. Kissinger's appointment as U.S. Secretary of State in spite of clandestine connections with the K.G.B. endangers not only the national security of the United States but also that of its Western allies.

The accuracy of information supplied by Aleksei Colonel Goleniewski was substantiated during the Senate Internal Security hearings entitled "State Department Security." The committee's chief counsel questioned a witness (John Norpel, Jr.) who had been with the F.B.I. and State Department Security. He was asked, "Do you know of any information ever furnished to the U.S. Government by Goleniewski which turned out to be untrue or inaccurate?" The witness answered, "I do not. No sir," and also testified that the considerable information supplied by Colonel Goleniewski had been checked out and proved to be true in every case.

North Carolina and Lafayette University. He served in Europe in Company "G," 335th Infantry Regiment, 84th Infantry Division as an investigator in the Counter-Intelligence Corps. He was discharged as a staff sergeant in 1946 to accept employment as a Department of the Army civilian instructor at the European Theater Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany, serving in this capacity for one year. Upon his return to the United States in 1947 Kissinger applied for a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps. He was appointed 2nd Lt. MI (ORC) on April 19, 1948, promoted to 1st Lt. MI (USAR) on May 11, 1951, and on November 15, 1955 was promoted to Captain. He completed annual tours of active duty from 15 to 90 days duration in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, U.S. Army Intelligence Center at Fort Holabird, Maryland. On March 6, 1959 in a letter addressed to the adjutant general, Kissinger indicated a desire to resign his commission because of other obligations and the conviction that he could be "of greater service in a high rank in case an emergency necessitates this step..."

Pro-Communist Viewpoint

In 1955 Kissinger was investigated by Military Intelligence because the publication *Confluence*, which he edited, was reportedly written from a pro-Communist point of view. *Confluence* was a quarterly published by the Harvard Summer School of Arts, Sciences and Education. It received financial assistance from the Ford Foundation, Richardson Foundation, and Far Eastern Foundation. Among its advisers were a number of individuals who, according to intelligence sources, had affiliations with Communist or Communist-front organizations.

Intelligence sources reported that during January and February of 1959 the Federal Republic