

# The International Bank Ring Behind Terrorism

*Moro, LaRouche assassination probe leads to funding sources*

The most advanced elements of the European counterintelligence investigation of the Moro assassination have opened up the long-closed dossier on the financing of terrorism. Combined, the Moro investigation, the investigation of the background to the July 16 attempted assassination of U.S. Labor

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## BANKING

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Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and a related investigation of illegal activities on the part of senior officials of the Deutsche Bundespost, have provided an outline of the banking networks that service terrorism (see cover story).

This preliminary report reflects the limitations of a report on a continuing investigation, which cannot prejudice the further progress of the inquiry — which currently involves the security forces of several nations, as well as several intelligence groups sponsored by multinational corporations, the U.S. Labor Party's intelligence group, and the similar arm of the European Labor Party.

As of current state of information, two criteria identify the terrorist banking networks. From a police-blotter standpoint, the world membership of the Jerusalem Foundation, an Israeli intelligence front operating under political control of the British section of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is the skien of the terrorist financiers. Its operations stretch from New York and Montreal to London, Paris, Geneva, Basel, and Tel Aviv. The three investigations referred to above provided interlocking pieces of the puzzle:

- The Moro investigation revealed that the Basel and Geneva banking nexus, including the shadier side of Edmond de Rothschild's financial empire, conduited funds from the Histadrut (via the European headquarters of B'nai B'rith) for the Moro killing, and pinned down the Israeli intelligence role.
- The investigation of the attempted assassination of LaRouche showed top-down political control of the U.S. "network" side of the operation through Jerusalem Foundation Honorary President Nahum Bernstein, employed for nine years by the Jewish Agency and the Israeli government as a professional hitman, and by Max Fisher of Detroit, a Jerusalem Foundation board member and contributor. The investigation further revealed that the higher level of political control over Bernstein and his friends traced back to the Lord Prior of the Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Lord Caccia, former head of Britain's Foreign Office.

- The investigation of Bundespost Chairman Walter Hesselbach and his associate Heinz Karry revealed a set of connections that include 1) the leadership of the West German branch of the Jerusalem Foundation, including Hesselbach and Karry; and 2) intimate financial ties to the Paris and Geneva-based Rothschilds, as well as to Basel money-laundering operations of the type cited in the Moro investigation.

However, neither the higher levels of European counterintelligence, nor the multinational corporate investigative teams, nor the Labor Party's counterintelligence proceeded from the mere web of connections. The view at the West German Chancellory and at the Italian Presidential Palace on the terror question is identical to that presented in the cover story of this issue of EIR. Terrorism in Europe and the Mideast is a mechanism deployed by British and other aristocratic circles, in alliance with a faction of Israeli intelligence and a group of nominally Jewish banks, intended to stop at all costs the European Monetary Fund-Arab Monetary Fund linkup. Those banking circles which have been most vocally antagonistic to the Schmidt-Giscard "Grand Design" policy are also the terrorists. The current round of exposures in the European media is the result of the coincidence between the results of ground-level security investigations, and the long-held suspicions of leading French, West German, and Italian political circles.

## The Case of Hesselbach

Hesselbach's Investitions-und-Handelsbank (IHB), one of the larger banks in West Germany's second tier, is at the crossroads of Europe's dirty money traffic, which runs in a great arc stretching from Montreal, through Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva and Basel, through to Tel Aviv. Hesselbach staked himself to the bank through the same Zionist lobby political circuit that came to light through the attempted assassination of U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and the illegal activities of the Bundespost. Hesselbach set out to make the IHB into a major international commercial bank from scratch in 1963, passing his hat from the Warburgs to the Lamberts to the Rothschilds, according to West German press accounts.

### *Not in the Directory*

The organization that came through for Hesselbach is a little-known, but extremely high-powered, financial operation run by the Paris-based Guy de Rothschild, described by Der Spiegel as "the

Rothschild private millionaires' club" — the Union Financiere of Paris. Union Financiere, which publishes no annual report and is listed in none of the international banking directories, is a front for 30 partners who wish to make investments in which their names will not come up. Excepting a couple of old French families who are merely in on the Rothschilds' action, the membership list is the Murderers Row of European finance.

Included in this group are the Rothschilds; their Belgian cousins, the Lamberts; their Dutch affiliate, Pierson, Heldring, and Pierson; the Warburgs; and one of Basel's oldest institutions, the Baseler Handelsbank.

Union Financiere picked up 15 percent of the shares of the IHB, which Hesselbach still chairs. The IHB began to leverage this investment into shares in other companies, including some interesting joint ventures with Hesselbach's political cronies over at the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft (BfG). Owned by the West German trade unions, the BfG has the double distinction of serving as the financial front in West Germany for the Second International — whose political interface with the Jerusalem Foundation and other Israeli intelligence fronts is the grid of European terrorist deployments — and also the financing of most of West Germany's trade with Israel.

Hesselbach's Paris backers control a number of suspects in European terrorism, including one Jean-Pierre Bloch, the publisher for the left-wing scum who hang around the French Socialist Party, e.g., Daniel Cohn-Bendit, before Cohn-Bendit moved to Israel. Bloch, who is the European chief of B'nai B'rith, reports back to B'nai B'rith headquarters in Basel, the conduit for the money that paid Aldo Moro's assassins.

Opening the can of worms in Basel and Geneva, the centers for Swiss dirty money operations, brings up a number of individual cases that shed light on the broader investigation. European security authorities — and American public and private security specialists — already know that the Israeli trade union funds that were used to hire Moro's assassins were sent first to Basel banks, then to European B'nai B'rith headquarters, and then to agents in the employ of Umberto of Savoy.

The operation is broader than one prominent man's death. Hesselbach's crew, for example his colleague in the Jerusalem Foundation and the Bundespost, **Heinz Karry**, were up to their necks in the 1975 bankruptcy of Tibor Rosenbaum's International Credit Bank in Geneva.

Rosenbaum, an intimate of World Jewish Federation President Nahum Goldmann, was Israel's top secret armaments purchaser abroad, post-bankruptcy investigation revealed. While Karry was responsible for banking oversight in the West German state of Hessen, Hessen's state bank paid for a 450,000 mark stake in Rosenbaum's bank — of which nearly half disappeared into the Geneva sewers. Heinz Karry

neatly juggled his way out of the ensuing scandal, which brought down the Hessen state government in 1975.

Another member of the gang, a Swiss-domiciled Dutchman named Nicola Krul, handled gun-running to terrorists in the Levant and the Persian Gulf over a number of years, behind his cover as "economist" for the old, respected, and dirty Geneva banking house Lombard Odier. (Lombard Odier retains close connection with the Brussels-based Lamberts, not so much through financial contact as through an interchange of their operatives.) Krul maintains a year-round apartment in Damascus, keeps up contact with Palestinian splinter groups, knows all the current economic theories, as well as how to strip down a submachine gun in less than 30 seconds.

### *The Secret War*

Nicola Krul is important to counterintelligence investigators despite the fact that he is an office boy, as one prominent American economist characterized him. Krul left a slimy trail over a secret war against the U.S. Labor Party and its chairman LaRouche, starting early in 1976.

Krul personally profiled LaRouche for possible assassination during 1976, immediately after LaRouche's May 1976 tour of Italy confirmed the Labor Party chairman as a leader in the effort to pull down London's world order of indebtedness. In the period leading up to then Guyanan Foreign Minister Fred Wills's historic speech to the United Nations General Assembly in September 1976, the network in which Krul operates ran a major effort to destroy the Labor Party. The effort aimed directly at LaRouche and the Labor Party's organizing efforts for debt moratorium and a new world monetary system. London lived in terror of a politically inspired wave of debt moratoria, in which the vanguard position would have fallen to Vatican-linked political forces in Peru.

Warburg's Henry Simon Bloch — the same Bloch who stated that LaRouche would get the Malcolm X treatment during July — attempted to enlist the Labor Party in a plan to use the debt crisis to wreck the U.S. economy. Under Bloch's scenario an American banking crash would benefit London, Amsterdam, Brussels, and Geneva. Krul was working the same side of the street. Columbia Professor Robert Mundell, a paid agent of the Rothschilds' Italian affiliate, attempted to do the same, and informed the Labor Party then that he was working with Krul. Krul surveilled LaRouche during that period to prepare an assassination attempt.

Bloch, meanwhile, employed network connections ranging from the United Nations to the Far East to conduct a blackmail operation against LaRouche aides then involved in the effort to bring about a new monetary system.

Krul's little nest, the Geneva-Basel core of dirty money banks specializing in Mideast terrorism and

arms traffic, turns up once again in the aftermath of the Moro assassination, and in the financial empire of the Bundespost's Walter Hesselbach. Henry Bloch, who personally conducted a blackmailing operation against a leading Labor Party member, unwittingly became a source of direct testimony corroborating the Labor Party's documentation of a London-centered hit contract against LaRouche.

#### *Jerusalem Foundation Coordination*

The skein that wraps up the whole operation is the Jerusalem Foundation, the Israeli intelligence front whose West German branch runs under the control of Walter Hesselbach and Heinz Karry, also of the Deutsche Bundespost. Henry Bloch's partner at Warburg's Kenneth Bialkin is the Jerusalem Foundation's number two man in the United States. Krul, the late Tibor Rosenbaum, and the rest of the Geneva-Basel crew have lived off the Zionist lobby's dirty operations since 1934, when Swiss banking secrecy laws were first enacted to cover the combined flow of Zionist and Nazi funds into Switzerland.

Hesselbach got his start in the world of high finance through the main European financial supporters of Zionist lobby operations, operating out of Paris, the same financial groups who control the terrorist operators in the European branch of B'nai B'rith.

For a number of reasons — including the need to protect a continuing investigation and an interest in protecting individuals only peripherally involved in these events — we do not choose to reveal the full details of Henry Bloch's, Nicola Krul's, and Robert Mundell's dirty work. Part of this material we will publish at an appropriate later date.

But the series of reports the Labor Party has published on international terrorism contains sufficient leads to enable a competent law enforcement agency to put the above-named gentlemen, among others, behind bars. What competent law enforcement authorities should examine is the basic correlation in the case: in public, the institutions and individuals named are the most vociferous opponents of the new international monetary system that Giscard, Schmidt, Fukuda, and others have now agreed to build. In private, they are affiliated with a narrow group of financial institutions that law enforcement authorities have long suspected, or known to be involved with illicit money and terrorist operations. Viewing the network as a whole, the correlation is precise, and every sordid detail is

not required to make the case to shut them down for good.

## **The Sienna Connection**

An undetermined part of this operation ran through Prof. Mundell's Villa Santa Colomba, to which he was staked by the Monte dei Paschi Bank in Sienna. At the Villa, Mundell conducts the annual conferences the bank sponsors, which regularly draw a fair sprinkling of the Mont Pelerin Society crowd, as well as Prof. Robert Triffin of Yale; Nicola Krul; and the entire "British wing" of Italian finance, including Banca d'Italia chief Paolo Baffi and his former deputy Giovanni Magnifico.

The Monte dei Paschi outfit itself is a fascinating operation, although its prominence is in international gold smuggling operations in the Far East and the Soviet Union. It controls and finances the Florentine jewelry manufacturing that provides gold in the appropriate form for use in the international drug trade. It also has the leading role in the Soviet black market in ruble bank-notes and gold — which works on the basis of the hard-currency privileges of Western bankers and diplomats operating out of Moscow. Monte dei Paschi officials estimate the size of this market at 20 billion rubles.

The Sienna crowd is the core Black Guelph contingency planning body, which first considered the possibility of leveraging the problems of the Eurodollar market and LDC indebtedness to London's advantage in 1976. At that time, Henry Bloch and Robert Mundell circulated a scenario under which a wave of Third World debt moratoria, probably led by the De La Flor group in Peru, would bring down the Eurodollar markets and the International Monetary Fund. The big American commercial banks would collapse. In the stead of these institutions would step the Bank for International Settlements, under the direction of its then rotating chairman Jelle Zijlstra, the Governor of the Dutch central bank.

The scenario was counteracted through a number of channels, failing on the leading point that the British and allied groups could not maintain control over the debt moratorium process. The Colombo meeting of the Non-Aligned heads of state in August 1976 established a political center for development policies unacceptable to London, Amsterdam, Brussels, and Geneva. The set of operations against the Labor Party that culminated in the attempted LaRouche assassination date from this period.

—David Goldman