

The British fraud behind Harvard's Goldhagen provocation

by Anton Chaitkin

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1. Preface: Neither the book, nor Harvard, are American

This is a report from an ongoing investigation into the actual origins of a literary dirty trick. The 1996 book *Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*, by Harvard University Assistant Professor Daniel J. Goldhagen, is an incitement to ethnic and religious hatred and international destabilization. The book alleges, absurdly, that the Nazi mass murder of Jews stemmed from the supposed intrinsic anti-Semitism of Christianity, from the supposed intrinsic anti-Semitism of the German nation and people, and indeed, from "nationalism" in general.

Goldhagen denounces as "anti-Semites" those Germans who resisted Hitler, as well as those 18th- and 19th-century Germans who sought the emancipation of the Jews.

In the second half of the book, he cites case after case of Nazi shootings of helpless, terrorized civilians. The method is to bludgeon the reader with the record of such gruesome crimes, so that the reader suspends his reasoning and accepts the outrageous "explanation" of these crimes which Goldhagen offers in the first part of the book.

Such a blatant anti-German provocation, in an American-authored book, leads to the suspicion that it is intended to bring on a German reaction against America, or a reaction against Jews. It turns out, not surprisingly, that the book is not American at all; rather, it is one project from a center of British intelligence projects, a center organized at Harvard as part of a scandalous fraud perpetrated by British geopoliticians and their agents, a fraud against Germany and against

the United States.

By investigating the sponsorship of the Goldhagen provocation, we are better enabled to see through some other false, "American" disguises, as well; how Britain's policy of austerity and deindustrialization is carried out against the world's nations by Harvard's Prof. Jeffrey Sachs and his cohorts; and how the U.S. Democratic Party is directed against the outlook of Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy.

Meanwhile, the financing of the Goldhagen book itself unearths within Germany strong traces of the original London-New York-German apparatus which sponsored Nazism, whose exposure will be embarrassing to the present British policy domination of Germany.

2. Meeting with Goldhagen

This author met with Daniel Goldhagen on May 17, near Goldhagen's office at the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies at Harvard. The meeting was arranged after a message was left with Professor Goldhagen, stating that the author's father, Jacob Chaitkin, had been an anti-Nazi strategist employed in the 1930s by Jewish leader Nahum Goldmann and his associates. Nahum was the father of Guido Goldman, who now heads the German studies program at the de Gunzburg Center and who pays Goldhagen his salary.

The discussion lasted a half-hour. Goldhagen is about 35 years old, and has been affiliated with Harvard University as an undergraduate, graduate student, and associate professor. That is, his only adult activity has been under the direction of Harvard personnel.

He was asked, regarding the implications of his book, where we go from here, with respect to Germany? Goldhagen said that Germany today, is a different country. It poses no real problem. This is a stance which he now takes in public forums, and on media interviews. That this contradicts the entire thesis of his book does not bother him. Perhaps it is thought that he can thus not be reproached for his work, it is "only history"; that he is not biased against Germany.

What would he have done, had he been in charge of the Nuremberg trials? Would he have conducted a general inquiry into the whole Nazi phenomenon, including its origins? This would have led to some shock, concerning Western sponsor-



President John F. Kennedy with German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Washington, December 1961. Kennedy's British enemies, from a nest at Harvard, sponsored the Goldhagen provocation against the U.S.-German friendship.

ship for Hitler. Goldhagen said no, he would have imposed stiffer sentences, and put more defendants on trial. But there was, he thought, a sufficient inquiry.

A discussion then followed concerning the thesis Goldhagen wrote in 1982 for his bachelor of arts degree, entitled "The 'Humanist' As a Mass Murderer: the Mind and Deeds of SS General Otto Ohlendorf." Ohlendorf had ordered the shooting of tens of thousands of Jews, and the essay's title naturally appears to be an irony, pointing to an exposure of Ohlendorf's false pretension to being a "humanist." But the essay text repeats the use of the word humanist, without quote marks. Goldhagen claims that Ohlendorf was in fact a humanist and his only real failing was his anti-Semitism. Goldhagen describes Ohlendorf as a highly committed Nazi, a strongly ideological Nazi.

In the Harvard encounter, Goldhagen was asked, how could he call a Nazi mass murderer a humanist? The Nazis rained contempt upon the humanist tradition, which is the precious heart and soul of our civilization. What of the Renaissance artist Albrecht Dürer, the poet of freedom Friedrich Schiller, the German Christian philosopher Gottfried Leibniz, or his follower the German Jewish philosopher Moses Mendelssohn? Mendelssohn criticized attempts to coerce Jews into converting to Christianity; but he also wrote in German, and urged Jews to learn and speak the beautiful German language, and to participate fully in German society. And wasn't Nahum Goldmann a humanist?

Goldhagen vaguely assented that there was something known historically as "humanism," that this might have something to do with Germany. But he insisted that Ohlendorf was in that tradition, a decent man who sought the best for his

country; Ohlendorf was simply blinded by the anti-Semitism, which, according to Goldhagen, arose from the historical mind of the German people.

In the book, Goldhagen writes that the Nazi Party "was founded as the German Workers' Party in Munich on Jan. 5, 1919. . . . The 29-year-old Adolf Hitler, who, after having served as a corporal in the war, was living in Munich, gravitated to it in September of that year as its seventh member. He soon was put in charge of the party's propaganda."

The statement, that Hitler "gravitated to" the Nazi Party, is a clear error. Hitler was *assigned* to the party as a political intelligence agent of the Nordic cultist Gen. Erich Ludendorff, who had a close affinity to Britain's rulers. Hitler officially continued in his army intelligence position until after becoming chief of the party's propaganda. This error in Goldhagen's book is significant because it reflects an ignorance of, or unwillingness to report, anything about the history of Nazism which does not fit with the "sociological" propaganda line against Germany.

Asked about this error, Goldhagen seemed startled, and asserted that the story of Hitler's assignment is not true. He was told that the main historical sources, of the type he would find acceptable, tell the story that way. He then said that, even so, Hitler still "gravitated to the Nazi Party."

It is surprising, Goldhagen was told, that there is no reference in his book to eugenics. The British pseudo-science of eugenics, or "race-purification," has had its most important American center right there at Harvard since the beginning of the 20th century. Hitler's race laws were written by Ernst Rudin, an employee of this movement. And the movement continues fomenting race hatred and persecution through

such Harvard channels as Prof. James Q. Wilson and his Aryan-race-style genetics posing as criminology; and Prof. Richard J. Herrnstein's Ku Klux Klan-line book, *The Bell Curve*. Goldhagen said that this "racist thinking, such as with Herrnstein," goes far back in American and British tradition, but it is "irrelevant—eugenics is not Nazism."

He was asked if he is familiar with the paper entitled "Empires or Nations?" presented last year by the director of the de Gunzburg Center, Charles S. Maier (see below for a discussion of this paper). Goldhagen answered that he is familiar with it. And does he agree with its point, that the empire is to be preferred to the nation-state? After all, empires have been known as reactionary, and even bad for the Jews. And isn't Israel a nation-state? Goldhagen replied that "the nation-state is not good, but for now, what's the alternative?"

Has the German government reacted adversely to his book? No, he replied. But might the German government *stop paying his salary*, as the controversy grows? To this question, Goldhagen said, "They wouldn't dare."

Goldhagen would say nothing about the origin of his book, or who suggested he write it, except that it had "occurred to him in the early 1980s that the Holocaust had never been dealt with in this way" by anyone else, and so he has been working on this book since then.

When this author turned the discussion to Shell Oil, Montagu Norman, Averell Harriman, and Prescott Bush (George Bush's father), and the relationship between such Hitler-sponsors and the German Krupps, whose bloody money financed Goldhagen's book, he announced that time was pressing, and politely ended the meeting.

3. Official story: Why Germany pays Goldhagen's salary

The dust jacket of *Hitler's Willing Executioners* says that "Daniel Jonah Goldhagen is Assistant Professor of Government and Social Studies at Harvard University and an Associate of Harvard's Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies. His doctoral dissertation, which is the basis for this book, was awarded the American Political Science Association's 1994 Gabriel A. Almond Award for the best dissertation in the field of comparative politics."

Goldhagen, in the book's acknowledgments, writes: "My research was aided by grants from the Fulbright program, the Krupp Foundation, and the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies at Harvard University and its Program for the Study of Germany and Europe. The Whiting Foundation, the Littauer Foundation, and the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles also provided financial assistance. To all of these institutions, I am grateful." He calls the de Gunzburg Center his "intellectual home." There is no further description, in the book, of the de Gunzburg Center.

The Center is at 27 Kirkland Street, across the street from

Harvard Yard. An official brochure of the Center is printed each year and is available to visitors at the center. The brochure says that the Center, "organized within the Harvard Faculty . . . was established in 1969 to promote the study of Europe."

The brochure further explains: "In 1989, through generous endowment by the family of Minda de Gunzburg, the Center moved into its present quarters in the renovated Adolphus Busch Hall." In fact (as one learns from a privately printed book, available only as a display item in the Center's lobby), the Center took on the name "de Gunzburg" in 1989, upon the receipt of construction money. The Center provides no explanation of the identity of Minda de Gunzburg or her family. Upon investigation, she turns out to have been Baroness Aileen "Minda" Bronfman de Gunzburg, who died in 1985 at the age of 60. Her father was Sam Bronfman, the founder of Seagram's liquors and a 50-50 partner with the British Whisky trust. Her brother Edgar Bronfman is head of the World Jewish Congress and a chief funder of the Anti-Defamation League. Her husband, the French Baron Alain de Gunzburg, has been a high official of the Seagram's liquor interests since 1971, and is a member of the 1001 Club, an elite gathering of the aristocracy and moneyocracy of Europe who support the power and policies of the British monarchy.

The official Center brochure also reports, "The Program for the Study of Germany and Europe [was] established at the Center in 1990 by a ten-year grant from the German government." Another brochure, specifically about this German government-financed program within the Center, says that "programs have also been established [by the German government] in the United States at the University of California and at Georgetown University, and in the United Kingdom at the University of Birmingham." There is no further explanation of the nature or origin of this grant.

From discussions with the director of Georgetown University's companion program, it was determined that the German government pays Daniel Goldhagen's salary. A spokesman for the North American office of the Deutsche Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD, or German Academic Exchange Service) in New York City, told *EIR* that the DAAD receives the money from the German Foreign Service, and passes it to Guido Goldman, who pays it to Daniel Goldhagen.

4. What does Germany say about this?

The German Foreign Office published in 1996, through the German Information Center in New York City, a report entitled "The Transatlantic Challenge: German Contributions to the German-American Partnership in the Cultural and Public Relations Spheres; a Report by the Coordinator of German-American Cooperation in the Fields of Intersocietal Relations, Cultural and Information Policy, Professor Werner

Wiedenfeld.” The report begins, “It remains of vital importance to a united Germany to maintain the closest possible relations to the United States, for this partnership constitutes a major investment in the future.” It goes on to say, “It would be a dangerous mistake to think that the rich tradition of German-American solidarity no longer needs public support because it has become self-sustaining. . . . [We seek] an intense exchange at all levels of society, which will allow personal experience to make up for a lack of information and dispel stereotypes.”

The specific program which pays Goldhagen for his bizarre contribution to “German-American solidarity” and “dispelling stereotypes,” is explained thusly: “As a result of discussions with the presidents of leading American universities, the Federal Chancellor undertook an initiative in 1988 to foster and intensify German-American scholarly exchange. This initiative . . . aims to inform prominent young Americans about Germany so they may become involved in the German-U.S. dialogue established by the generation before them.

“[Among the initiatives in 1988 were the] Centers for German and European Studies.

“Three top American universities [Harvard, the University of California, and Georgetown] . . . have each been receiving 1.5 million marks annually since 1990 to develop centers for German and European studies and will continue to do so until the year 2000. The respective agreements were signed in Washington on Nov. 1, 1990.”

The report explains that a certain “McCloy Academic Scholarship Program” is funded jointly by Germany and the United States. It is Guido Goldman who heads both the German Studies program at Harvard’s de Gunzburg Center, and this McCloy program. The German government report says, “Each year the McCloy Academic Scholarship program offers the opportunity for up to 10 highly qualified German graduate students . . . to study for two years at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.”

Oh, that *Kennedy* name certainly opens doors around the world! And one might naturally infer, from the above information, that Guido Goldman and the Harvard apparatus under scrutiny here, have some pleasing, positive relationship to the legacy of the progressive American President and martyr. The truth is otherwise, and disturbingly so.

5. Guido Goldman versus Nahum Goldmann

In the 1984 book which Harvard published to celebrate its 1959 graduates (on their 25th graduation anniversary), Guido Goldman is listed as Director, Harvard Center for European Studies; that is, the Center before it was re-christened “de Gunzburg.” Goldman is described as “Treasurer, U.S. Committee for the International Institute for Strategic Studies,” the think-tank for British military intelligence.

In the 1984 alumni book, Goldman accounts for the origin of the Center, which was soon to house Daniel Goldhagen, in the following terms:

“Since graduating, I have stayed pretty much in the same orbit: based at Harvard but with extensive travel, primarily to Europe. After a year in Germany, I returned to complete graduate studies—as slowly as possible!—in the Harvard Government Department, finally completing a dissertation under the direction of Henry Kissinger just as he departed for Washington [in 1969 to become national security chief]. With Kissinger, I had launched the German Research Program at Harvard in 1967. That subsequently grew into West European Studies in 1969 and then the Center for European Studies some years after. This enterprise . . . is now the biggest of its kind in the United States.”

Goldman goes on to say, “In 1971-72 I chaired an American group that conducted negotiations with the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, leading to the establishment of the German Marshall Fund on the 25th anniversary of George Marshall’s historic Harvard speech . . . which had announced . . . [what] came to be known as the Marshall Plan. This German expression of gratitude for U.S. aid in the post-war period was unprecedented both in its magnitude (150 million deutschmarks) and in its trust, for it assigned all responsibility for disbursement to an entirely American [sic] group and created a truly American [sic] foundation, which I briefly headed until a full-time president was named.”

This “German Marshall Fund,” with Goldman its current board chairman, has in fact merely usurped the name of the U.S. aid program which put Europe on its feet after World War II. The fund works as an adjunct to the British and allied banking oligarchy, creating cadres and propaganda for world government, economic globalization, environmentalism, and British-agent journalism.

We learn more by consulting a profile of Guido Goldman, which the *Boston Globe* published on April 4, 1976. Excerpts from the *Globe* article follow, in which one may observe the gulf between the father’s humanistic self-identity and the son’s immersion in the squalid aristocratic jet set:

“It is said around Harvard that Guido Goldman knows everyone.

“That is not precisely true. But Goldman does know more of the powerful, the rich and the famous than your average government instructor.

“He knows the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, the Kissingers, ambassadors, international bankers, and political leaders on both sides of the Atlantic.

“He shuttles between New York and Washington, Paris and Bonn, the way other professors commute between Cambridge and Newton [two Boston suburbs].

“He has a private, bright red push-button phone on his desk next to the standard Harvard model because he makes so many long-distance calls that he hates to waste time dialing.

“He entertains elegantly in a spacious bachelor apartment filled with those pieces of his . . . metal sculpture collection

that are not on loan to . . . the Museum of Modern Art. . . .

“A few years ago he was the key American figure in negotiating a \$60 million gift from the German government to set up the German Marshall Fund of the United States. In 1974 he was instrumental in getting a \$2 million endowment from the Krupp Foundation for a professorial chair and fellowships at Harvard.

“. . . Goldman readily admits that his family connections—he is the son of Nahum Goldmann, world-famous Zionist leader of the 1930’s and ’40s, founder and still president of the World Jewish Congress—and his background opened doors for him that would have been closed to others.”

Nahum Goldmann was replaced as World Jewish Congress president in 1978 by the degenerate British Empire billionaire Edgar Bronfman; Nahum Goldmann died in 1982. The *Globe* profile of Guido Goldman continues:

“‘I want to be frank,’ he says. ‘If I were John Smith who had learned high school German and had a letter of recommendation from some obscure professor, I wouldn’t have gotten very far. . . . [Because of my father,] I knew half of the German cabinet on a first name basis.

“But the [\$60 million] gift was made, he points out, ‘not because they loved me’ but because the German government was looking for a way to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Marshall Plan and to help build an enlightened American attitude toward Europe.

“. . . Goldman points out that his own ability to negotiate large money deals pales in comparison with the accomplishments of his father, who got well in excess of 50 billion marks (about \$11.4 billion) in reparations for Jews from the German government after the war.”

Indeed, Nahum Goldmann had an excellent relationship with Konrad Adenauer; he considered Adenauer and Franklin Roosevelt the two greatest leaders he had met.

“[Guido] Goldman was born in Zurich in 1937 but the family moved to New York two years later. . . . It was, he remembers, a pleasant and privileged childhood, rich in European culture, music and the arts, and spiced by a steady stream of famous people who came by to talk with his father.

“[Goldman went to a private school] . . . and ‘was always thinking up money-making schemes. Everyone thought I’d be a businessman.’

“He entered Harvard in 1955. . . .

“After getting his degree in 1959, Goldman took five years out to travel and dabble a bit in international banking before returning to Harvard for his graduate degrees. He wrote his Ph.D. thesis on the influence of the German iron industry on foreign policy after 1918. The research led to a friendship with Berthold Beitz, chairman of the board of the Krupp Foundation, and that led, eventually, to the Krupp gift to Harvard. . . .

“According to faculty club gossip, Goldman is ‘close to Henry Kissinger’ and ‘Henry’s protégé.’ Goldman smiles at that. ‘I don’t see him that often,’ Goldman says. ‘I see Nancy more than Henry. But I know him quite well. Our relationship

has endured over the years. . . .’ [Reliable Harvard sources report that Kissinger has been so close to Guido Goldman that whenever Henry would go to New York City, he would stay at Guido’s bachelor apartment there—AHC.]

“‘If I went to Washington [to take up a foreign policy position, in 15 years or so] I would want to go in a senior capacity. I don’t believe very much in learning on the job. A lot of what went wrong in the 1960s was that very young guys with no perspective were running things.’ [Is this a dig at Kennedy?—AHC]

“Right now Goldman’s time and energy are stretched to the limit . . . [including] entertaining or going out almost every night. . . .”

Thus, to summarize, Guido Goldman’s family background and father’s reputation, and his family relationship to the painful process of German reparations for the Holocaust, were usurped by new sponsors at Harvard, to be used for purposes *opposed to the objectives of his father*, or those of his father’s valued strategic partner, Konrad Adenauer.

6. The Brits dance on JFK’s grave: Lord Harlech, Harriman, Kissinger

We get closer to seeing who is ultimately responsible for these fraudulent “German studies,” by reviewing what happened at Harvard, in the de facto British coup d’état against America associated with the 1963 assassination of John F. Kennedy.

In 1964, plans were under way to use the murdered President’s name to cover for a British geopolitical center at Harvard, a center that would oppose and destroy everything positive JFK stood for. In 1966, Harvard announced the creation of the “John F. Kennedy School of Government,” to be built around the core of a new “Institute of Politics.” The new JFK School was described as a transformation and enhancement of Harvard’s existing Graduate School of Public Administration, founded in 1935. The former school was underwritten by Lucius N. Littauer, a Jewish glove manufacturer who had been convicted of smuggling jewelry and wanted a good name for himself. (Littauer destroyed his personal papers, but we have an account of his politics, and the history of the Harvard operation, from the JFK School of Government’s own official history, published by Harper and Row in 1986.)

Littauer had been a U.S. congressman from New York from 1897 to 1907. He was very close to Teddy Roosevelt, the fanatically Anglophile President, and worked as TR’s Congressional floor manager. But Littauer despised the administration of TR’s anti-royalist cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt; and the purpose of the conservative school, for which Harvard’s Anglophile blueblood managers used Littauer’s money, was to train future high-level career bureaucrats who could “avoid the mistakes made by the New Deal,” as the JFK School of Government’s self-history puts it. (Littauer’s Foun-

dation also helped fund the writing of the Goldhagen book.)

In the post-Kennedy era, a “Senior Advisory Committee” was established to guide the transformation of Harvard’s teaching about government, in its new JFK School home, and to run the new Institute of Politics. The school’s official history says this committee “took its duties seriously”; the photographs of certain key committee members are displayed prominently in the history book. The committee, which in effect founded and guided the politics of the JFK School, consisted of:

- W. Averell Harriman, committee chairman; former partner of Montagu Norman in the Nazification of Germany; controller of the foreign, security, and military policies of the Truman administration.

- 4th Baron Harlech (David Ormsby-Gore). At the time he co-founded the Kennedy School of Government, Lord Harlech was Tory Party deputy leader of the British House of Lords. Later, while supervising Harvard politics, Lord Harlech simultaneously served (beginning 1979) as chairman of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), otherwise known as Chatham House, the home base of the British intelligence services. The RIIA continued the Dark Ages imperial policy associated with Lord Harlech’s maternal great-grandfather, Prime Minister Lord Salisbury. Lord Harlech had been British ambassador to Washington during the Kennedy Presidency. (Lord Harlech’s father, the 3rd Baron, had been a leader of the Arab Bureau of British intelligence.)

Lord Harlech continued to dominate the Advisory Committee supervising Harvard’s politics until his death in 1985. In his person, Lord Harlech represented the very political forces most anxious to reverse John Kennedy’s nationalist, dirigist policies, and to eliminate even the memory of those ideas from the minds of America’s younger generation.

- Robert A. Lovett, partner of Averell Harriman and Prescott Bush at Brown Brothers Harriman investment bank, and former U.S. secretary of defense under Truman and Harriman. Lovett had submitted the “Establishment” list of nominees from which JFK picked his cabinet, giving Kennedy the mostly hostile gang that opposed his policies and covered up his murder.

- Michael V. Forrestal, executive secretary of the “Senior Advisory Committee,” former assistant to Averell Harriman at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Forrestal’s father, Defense Secretary James Forrestal, had fallen out of favor with Harriman, then had allegedly committed suicide. Harriman put first George Marshall, and then Harriman’s partner Robert Lovett, in Forrestal’s place as U.S. defense secretary. Michael Forrestal was loyal to Harriman and hostile to his own father’s standpoint.

- Katharine Graham, owner of the *Washington Post* and *Newsweek*. Mrs. Graham’s husband Philip had been a close JFK friend and adviser. Mrs. Graham (the daughter of reactionary Republicans who editorially supported the Hitler regime) despised John Kennedy, and her husband left her. After her husband was found shot to death, she seized control of

the publications.

- C. Douglas Dillon, former treasury secretary who led the faction opposed to Kennedy’s dirigistic nationalism from within the Kennedy administration. His father, banker Clarence Dillon, had created the German Steel Trust for Fritz Thyssen, to whom Averell Harriman and Prescott Bush transmitted funds to put Hitler into power.

- Otis Chandler, Harrimanite publisher of the *Los Angeles Times*.

- Sen. John Sherman Cooper, former adviser to Secretary of State Dean Acheson; Cooper revised the judiciary of Bavaria after World War II.

- Columbia College dean David B. Truman, former staff member of the British Intelligence-dominated Strategic Bombing Survey.

- Sen. Henry Jackson.

- Jacqueline Kennedy, the President’s widow, who was said to be very close to Lord Harlech.

Others involved with the British takeover

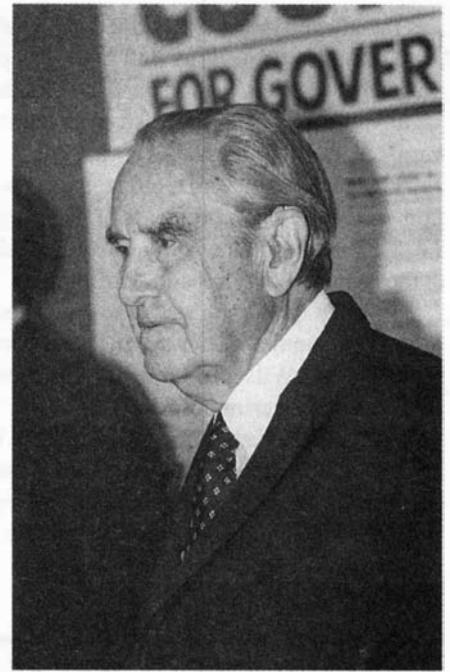
The slain President’s brother Robert, who had played a role in the startup of the JFK School, and might have been expected to strongly influence the course of Harvard, was himself assassinated on June 4, 1968, while running for President.

Richard E. Neustadt, founding director of the Institute of Politics and founding associate dean of the JFK School, was an “associate member” of the faculty of Oxford University, England, from 1965 to 1967, during the startup of the JFK School. Neustadt had earlier taught at Oxford (1961-62), while he was an adviser to President Kennedy. Later, Neustadt was chairman of the Democratic Platform Committee for the disastrous 1972 Convention. It was there that the party jettisoned JFK’s pro-industrialism and threw off its traditional links to labor unions and racial minorities in favor of New Age priorities.

Donald K. Price, while serving as founding Dean of the JFK School until 1977, was a trustee of the Rhodes Trust. In 1985-86, he taught at Oxford University, England. Price had been a top assistant to Robert A. Lovett when Lovett was U.S. secretary of defense.

As the JFK School commenced in 1966-67, Henry A. Kissinger was a professor of government (he is listed in the founding brochure of the Institute of Politics as one of the 17 “Faculty Associates of the Institute”). In 1982, Kissinger delivered an infamous speech at Britain’s Chatham House, then chaired by his old Harvard chum Lord Harlech, declaring that he had been more loyal to Britain than to the U.S. government when he had been secretary of state. Kissinger was sponsored at Harvard by McGeorge Bundy, who was Harvard College dean before he served as President Kennedy’s national security chief. Bundy presided over the coverup of JFK’s assassination, and treacherously reversed Kennedy’s withdrawal from Vietnam.

One of Kissinger’s protégés was Graham T. Allison, who,



The late Averell Harriman, in October 1982 (right); Harriman chaired a British-directed committee of Kennedy's powerful foes who set up the false-flag "JFK School of Government." Left: Henry Kissinger keynotes the "American Spectator" dinner in Washington, May 16, 1996. Kissinger took the torch from Britain's Lord Harlech, and swindled the German government into financing Goldhagen.

just after studying for two years at Oxford, became "Special Assistant (Studies)" to the Institute of Politics, at the startup of Harvard's JFK School. Allison later became dean of the JFK School, and personally organized the international initiatives by his own protégé, Jeffrey Sachs, whereby the South American, Russian, and eastern European national economies have been brutally impoverished.

In recent decades, Allison has been a central figure in the British-Harrimanite management of the Democratic Party, including his work as a military and intelligence adviser to Jimmy Carter, and to Stansfield Turner at the CIA, and as the "Democrat" within the Reagan-Bush military apparatus.

Barney Frank, now a congressman (and an acknowledged homosexual), was "Special Assistant (Student Program)" to the Institute of Politics at the startup of the JFK School.

Sir Eric Roll was among the teaching "Fellows" of the Institute of Politics in residence at the JFK School at the time of its startup under Lord Harlech and Harriman. Roll had formerly been Britain's Permanent Under Secretary of State for economic affairs and Britain's executive director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He went from Harvard to become chairman of S.G. Warburg investment bank in London.

The British director of Harvard's institute

After Lord Harlech's death in 1985, his place on the Senior Advisory Committee was assumed by Shirley Williams, a member of Britain's House of Lords; she remains on the committee today. In December 1988, following the election of George Bush to the U.S. Presidency, Lady Williams be-

came director of the Institute of Politics at the JFK School of Government, serving in that capacity until January 1990. Lady Williams is an Affiliate of the de Gunzburg Center (we shall explore some other colleagues of Goldhagen at the Center, below). She is a professor of Electoral Politics at the JFK School, and is the director of Harvard University's "Project Liberty," which trains leaders of "emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe."

She was formerly the general secretary and chairman of the Fabian Society. She was Britain's Secretary of State for Education and Science during 1976-79. She co-founded and was first president of the British Social Democratic Party. Her father, George Edward Gordon Catlin, founded the America and British Commonwealth Association, and authored *The Foundations of Anglo-Saxony* (1941) and *Anglo-American Union as Nucleus of World Federation* (1945).

Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government used Kennedy's name to promulgate doctrines directly contrary to President Kennedy's objectives. For example, why does the "JFK School" not promote the investment tax credit, a Moon-Mars space project, the issuance of Treasury notes instead of Federal Reserve notes, and a massive government research program in nuclear energy development? Why not teach a course in how to face down and defeat the corporate representatives of J.P. Morgan, so students could do as JFK did against U.S. Steel's anti-labor, anti-American, anti-industrial owners? Instead, the so-called JFK School teaches submission to London, deindustrialization, the surrender of labor's rights ("labor flexibility"), crushing the poor ("welfare reform"),

and the alleged inevitability of ethnic conflict.

The policy choices, as well as the key personnel, found in the events of 1966, lead toward the Goldhagen book as well as to other racist and British-imperialist features of Harvard's work.

- Stanley Hoffman, Goldhagen's coach for the dissertation and book, was a professor of government and one of the 17 "Faculty Associates of the Institute" alongside Kissinger at the founding of the Institute of Politics.

- James Q. Wilson was an associate professor of government, and another of the original 17 "Faculty Associates of the Institute." Wilson is famed for his combination of eugenics and fascistic criminology.

- Roger D. Fisher, professor of law, was another of the original 17 "Faculty Associates of the Institute." Fisher now runs "conflict resolution" sessions to legitimize and train guerrilla leaders seeking to destroy the nations of Ibero-America.

7. British Empire war against the nation-state

Daniel Goldhagen's anti-German, racist provocation is not an anomaly, but is quite representative of Harvard's de Gunzburg Center and its German government-financed Program for the Study of Germany and Europe. Goldhagen himself, of Harvard's Department of Government (assistant professor of government and social studies), is a member of the Steering Committee of the Program for the Study of Germany and Europe, and Goldhagen is a director of the journal *German Politics and Society*, put out by the German government-financed program at the three U.S. universities.

Prof. Seyla Benhabib, also of Harvard's Department of Government, is Goldhagen's colleague in residence at the de Gunzburg Center and Goldhagen's fellow member of the Steering Committee of the German government-financed program. Professor Benhabib (born in Istanbul, 1950), who "concentrates her research on Germany," is one of the Center's core personnel. Since 1986 she has been editor in chief of *Praxis International*, the official organ of the group that has controlled Serbia and organized and instigated Serbian mass murder against its Balkan neighbors. This criminal leadership group was trained by Britain's Tavistock psychiatric institute, in whose methods Professor Benhabib is a specialist. *EIR* exposed this operation in 1993, naming Seyla Benhabib as one of the perpetrators (see *EIR*, Feb. 12, 1993).

After 1992, Benhabib and the Serbians closed *Praxis* and opened a "successor journal" called *Constellations: An International Journal of Critical and Democratic Theory*. She is co-author of the 1993 MIT book, *Max Horkheimer: a Reevaluation*, and, as of 1994, she was "currently finishing" a book entitled *The Reluctant Modernism of Hannah Arendt*.

Percy B. Lehning, a professor of government at the Eras-

mus University, Rotterdam, and at the University of Leyden, Netherlands, was in residence at the de Gunzburg Center as a "visiting scholar" in 1994-95. The de Gunzburg Center's 1994-95 brochure explained, "Lehning is currently engaged in a project, provisionally entitled 'Citizenship, Federalism, and Secession.' The object is to locate the right to secede in the broader context of contemporary political theory. The objective will be to try to look for a coherent political theory that formulates the conditions under which secession might be justified."

Michal Federowicz, a sociologist from the Polish Academy of Sciences, was another visiting scholar, who focuses on the "transformation of the economy of East and Central European countries. He has directed a series of field studies concerning enterprise performance in cooperation with . . . the Soros Foundation, and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development." The Soros Foundation is currently campaigning throughout eastern Europe for the legalization of narcotics, and for the destruction of all political forces that would attempt to protect national economies in the dirigist fashion of Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy.

The Brit who made Goldhagen a star

Let us sum up the imperial dirty operations at the de Gunzburg Center, by examining the work of two professors, Gary Marks (not regularly at Harvard, but an important visitor), and Charles S. Maier, director of the Center.

Gary Marks is a British gentleman. He now teaches at the University of North Carolina; he is a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, and will be there next year writing a book with Seymour Martin Lipset. He also works as a referee, or screener, of manuscripts for British, Canadian, and U.S. institutions and publishers.

Marks is quite important to our story. In 1994, he was chairman of the "awards committee" for the American Political Science Association. Marks chose Daniel Goldhagen's work to receive the Gabriel A. Almond award as the year's best dissertation in the field of comparative politics, thereby launching Goldhagen toward fame: The thus-honored dissertation was the basis for the book *Hitler's Willing Executioners*, which was published soon afterward. In a telephone interview, *EIR* asked Professor Marks if he agreed with Goldhagen's hypothesis. He answered only, "It was closely reasoned."

In 1991, Marks himself delivered a paper at Harvard's de Gunzburg Center—his *curriculum vitae* lists that paper's title as "European Integration and the Disintegration of the State." While no paper of that exact title is said to be available in the files of the de Gunzburg Center, there is, in their files, a 1991 paper by Marks, entitled "Structural Policy, European Integration, and the State."

In this 1991 working draft, Marks raises the questions: How might the development of the European Community be able to change "established structures of political authority"?

How could a “decline of the state in western Europe” be brought about? How could nation-states’ “monopoly of legitimate coercion . . . and privileged position as the interlocutor of domestic interests in international relations” be broken? Marks answers by bringing out “the role of subnational governments in the European Community which raise the possibility that the state may be outflanked from above *and* below by the creation of new policy networks linking the [European] Commission directly to subnational governments” (emphasis in the original).

Marks aims to show how the system of European nation-states can be successfully destroyed, not to be replaced by a strong united Europe, but by chaotic, impossibly ambiguous relationships among international authorities, weakened nations, and seceded or semi-seceded subnational regions. This strategy “involves the mobilization of subnational governments.” Marks writes: “The Commission [as opposed to the member European states] . . . is solely responsible for allocating a sizeable portion of total spending for structural policy . . . accounting for around one-quarter of the EC’s total budget. . . .

“The Commission has developed a set of technocratic criteria for determining whether a particular region is eligible for structural funding that increases their administrative autonomy by insulating them [from] member-state dominated negotiations in the Council of Ministers. . . .

“The Commission is shifting . . . [to being] an active participant in framing and monitoring regional development programs. [The EC’s structural funds are less and less being used to] support individual projects proposed by member states.”

Marks points to Spain and Italy as two success stories, and to Germany and Ireland as more problematically unitary states. Marks gloats that “the implicit principle of member state monopoly of aggregation of territorial interests within their boundaries has been breached. . . . For the first time, it [now] makes sense to conceive of European integration as a two-pronged process in which member states are outflanked on the one side by the transfer of authority to the EC and on the other by incentives for newly assertive and politically meaningful regional bodies.

“This development has its corollary in the cross-national mobilization of regional governments and regionally based interest groups intent on gaining direct access to decision making at the EC level. The Commission speaks (and proffers financial aid) directly to territorially organized groups . . . [which] demand direct access to the EC over the heads of their member state governments. . . . Pan-European associations of regional and local governments . . . are now consulted by the Commission on matters of structural policy. For its part, the Commission has opened offices and is directly represented in several regions. Local and regional governments serve as the new interlocutors of the Commission, a role that challenges the traditional monopoly of national governments to mediate between domestic and international affairs. . . . Are we seeing the emergence of a . . . new political order displacing national

state structures?”

Marks includes in the draft a table (see **Table 1**) entitled, “Typology of Political Orders in Western European Development.” It shows the way things were under the “Feudal Order,” how they have been in recent centuries in the “State Order,” and how they are going to be in the “Post-State Order.” The latter glorious future, no surprise, turns out to be a repeat of feudalism.

According to this British gentleman, who made Goldhagen famous, the ending of aristocratic feudalism was a mistake, a ripoff. Marks writes: “Modern states were created by monarchs who had to struggle for predominance . . . [against] disparate baronies. [The monarchs were looking to] expand their armies, exact more resources from their subject populations, develop new and more efficient administrations for this purpose, and find additional resources to undermine or repress the popular resistances that all the above engendered. . . . If some other institutional mix available under the particular circumstances of European feudalism [had been] better suited to the creation of larger and better-equipped armies and the capacity to fund them at short notice it is quite likely (though not of course provable) that the modern state would never have been established.”

Marks concludes by noting that something might go wrong, that “it is possible to imagine a potential reimposition of centralized state structure in the effort of some governments to defend their ‘sovereignty’ by framing issues in sharply nationalistic terms.”

The Empire does a striptease

Finally, let us look at the work of Charles S. Maier, director of the de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Krupp Foundation Professor of European Studies at Harvard, and chairman of Harvard’s Committee on Degrees in Social Studies. Professor Maier’s paper “Empires or Nations? 1918, 1945, 1989 . . .” is to be found in the de Gunzburg files. In this draft paper, Maier shows himself to be an enemy of human freedom and dignity, a hater of America, and a worshipper of the British Empire in all its degraded immorality.

The Maier paper provides a chilling context for evaluating the purpose of the Goldhagen book. The current objective of British (and by adoption, Harvard) policy is to impose savage austerity and poverty on nations. A pertinent model for this would be the regime of Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler’s economic czar, who smashed labor by recycling the workforce into low-wage, labor-intensive brutality while gearing up for a senseless war. Back in the 1930s, the Schacht-Hitler regime was applauded as “economically responsible” by the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and other “respectable” outlets. Now Maier argues that “market forces alone” cannot “assure transnational stability.” That is, that persuasion alone cannot successfully impose the IMF austerity program, that ultimately the power of “empire” will have to be brought to bear—civilized notions of equality and self-government be damned.

TABLE 1

Gary Marks's outline for a return to feudalism

	Feudal order	State order	Post-state order
Constituent units	Multiple, overlapping kingdoms, fiefdoms, duchies, city-states, principalities, etc., alongside universalist church	Limited number of territorially differentiated states	Multiple, overlapping states, international organizations and subnational governments
Principles of integration	Multiple nested secular obligations alongside transnational loyalty to church	Exclusive, territorially defined identities, intensified in many cases by identification of state with nation	Multiple nested identities: some mix of local, regional, national, and supranational
Decisional locus	Multiple, autonomous spheres of secular and ecumenical competence alongside traditional rights and immunities	Singular, hierarchical structure of decision making within each state reflecting principles of sovereignty and in many cases national community	Multiple, intersecting and dispersed reflecting shifting competences among diverse levels of decision making

Source: From a 1991 paper by Gary Marks on "Structural Policy, European Integration, and the State." Marks titled his table, "Typology of Political Orders in Western European Development."

Thus, the Goldhagen book, by turning the historical focus away from fascism as a *policy choice by powerful men*, would obscure for today's citizens the menace of the same ominous policy, now being applied by the same British geopolitical forces which sponsored Hitler.

Maier, director of the Center which Goldhagen calls his "intellectual home," discusses the "settlement" of the world's political affairs, through "a set of international transactions, whether consensual or imposed by force, that keeps interstate conflict short of war, or a balance of power that guarantees a sort of peaceful equilibrium."

Maier writes that the empires' "Vienna settlement preserved peace from 1815 until the wars of 1853 to 1870," relying on "a consensus among agrarian elites, represented by British Tories, Austrian, French, Russian and Prussian statesmen, who took it for granted that traditional aristocracies were the natural governors of society." But "the British," Maier points out, "opted out of counter-revolutionary enforcement" of the "landlord order," that is, Britain's aristocracy was to be of the "modern" type, not feudal agrarian, but merchant bankers.

According to Maier, the world order is now no longer safely preserved and balanced between Soviet repression and the West. In this situation, Maier compares the usefulness of nations and empires, and explains why the empire is to be preferred over the nation-state.

The "architects and defenders" of nations, he writes, drip-

ping with cynicism, "usually claim that the political institutions of modern nation states are based upon the representation of individuals according to civic ground rules . . . [based upon] civic equality and shared participatory rights (at least for the dominant ethnic community)."

"Empires are different," Maier explains. "By empire I refer to a form of territorial organization that groups different nations or ethnic communities around a sovereign center which possesses preponderant resources of power and/or wealth. Whereas a nation usually claims to represent its citizens according to principles of equality, an empire is hierarchic. It frankly envisages that one political community must remain the major initiator of policies and coordinator of economic activity. . . . The key to successful imperial control or coordination rests upon the shared stake of leadership for the elites in each territorial component. Empires are projects of rule in which provincial elites feel they comprise part of the ruling class of the structure as a whole. Empires . . . are efforts at transnational linkage within a hierarchy of peoples."

In imperial economics, "High value-added production takes place at the 'center'; low value-added production takes places at the 'periphery'; the imperial organization tends to throw a political bridge over the flows of products, investments, profits, and labor. This pattern thus tends to corrode the fixed territorial location of productive process and legal jurisdiction; it de-territorializes, or, to use today's jargon, 'globalizes.' "

Not equality, but deviance

A few sentences later in the Maier piece, is an extraordinarily unguarded explanation for the rationale of the bestial empire: “So far as society is concerned, nations value equality; empires come to terms with stratification. They can be opulent for some and rewarding for many even as they impose subjection on others. In return for encroaching inequality they allow wider choices of lifestyle and limit the stigma of deviance. They are cultivated and cosmopolitan; they offer splendid opportunities for bureaucrats and those who can lend their rhetoric to the hierarchic project. . . .

“The thesis of this paper is that despite public rhetoric and ideology, empires or imperial systems have proven indispensable at each critical effort at 20th-century stabilization. Our statesmen repeatedly appeal to nations, but fall back on empires. In those intervals when imperial coordination has collapsed . . . stabilization has proved precarious and ephemeral.”

Maier differentiates “empire”—i.e., the British, though they are not invoked by name—from mere territorial rule: “It must be understood that the patterns of empire, which have proved so recurrently compelling, were not the formalized colonial domains that were divested after 1945. . . . Empire, as used here, refers to the differentiation and hierarchization of the world economy and cultural systems—not just the framework of formal rule.” He then goes on to claim that the “United States has been an imperial power, albeit one that in the developed world, at least, did not have to rely on coercive domination.”

He adopts a snarling, cynical tone toward the United States: “States like to claim that they are nations even when they govern far-flung imperial nations.”

Maier writes that in the 1850s to 1870s, there was a “world-historical controversy over nationalism or confederalism, and nationalism won”—in “Italy, Germany, the American Civil War, the victory of the Mexican liberals, of the outer Daimyo over the Shogunate, etc.”

He then deceitfully serves up together the British-sponsored aristocratic gang which overthrew the republican nationalists, all mixed up with the Lincoln-allied forces they overthrew, attempting to show that the nation-state does not and now cannot exist. “A new class coalition emerged behind these victories: a melding of landed aristocrats, hitherto dominant in national government, with ‘bourgeois’ representatives of industry, of the bureaucracy and the learned possession [sic]. This was the new coalition within the modern Conservative and Liberal parties in Britain . . . it was the coalition that put an end to reconstruction in the United States . . . or that the Meiji oligarchs soldered together. The men who made the re-energized nation states of the latter 19th century collectively represented wealth, technology, expansive energy, as well as ancestry.”

Oozing hatred of the United States and its nation-state allies, Maier goes on, perhaps referring to Harvard itself: “Contemporary science furnished analogues for the national

enterprise, [including] the post-Darwinian doctrines of biological competition. . . . For the larger [countries] . . . the transition to empire was already inherent in their national development. Consolidating the national state meant reworking de facto subjection within their frontiers, even as the new national school systems inculcated the alleged equality of citizenship. Peasant communities at the edge had usually been poor, but now these peripheral peoples—Celts or coloreds, Sicilians, Poles, western Slavs—were pulled into the national vortex, taught the national language, bred to serve as domestic servants, or recruited to forge the heavy metal which their new rulers were using to become united, rich and powerful.”

The Anglophile professor here demonstrates precisely the mind-set of the 1970s “Weatherman” terrorist leader Mark Rudd, spewing out rhetoric against the steel mills that gave a good living to American workers.

Maier continues in the vein of “nation-states turned naturally into empires,” but allows that nations “subscribed to ideologies of uniform civic identity and equality (with caveats for women, children, people of color, the propertyless, the illiterate, and the feeble minded). Empires did not.”

After World War I, Maier contends, “nation-states as such . . . proved inadequate to the economic tasks of postwar reconstruction. . . . A pluralist system of formally equal sovereign states could not stabilize a high-employment economy that normally responded to transnational parameters and signals.”

Maier now describes the heart of British, and Harvard, economics. Good old imperial inequality was what the world needed to overcome the mess national sovereignty had created: “Hobson has suggested, with some acuteness, that the ‘taproot’ of imperial projects involved income inequality at home. Income inequality allowed elites to accumulate savings for which they sought safe, overseas outlets. Conversely . . . imperial organization helped employers to stabilize income inequality within their home territories, not so much perhaps by developing low-wage competition offshore (e.g., Indian cotton workers), as by making the gold convertibility of international currencies the criterion of economic maturity.”

‘Cyberspace and jaded travellers’

Maier concludes this 1995 paper by discussing the new world order. Today, “the size of sovereign political units remains irrelevant so long as they permit free trade and capital movements. And obviously if economic or market forces alone can assure transnational stability, prospects in the West are more cheering than if they cannot.” But Maier doesn’t think the market, unaided by the power of empire, can enforce anything. “Speaking personally, I am doubtful.” After all, we have to deal with human beings who unfortunately tend to resist oppression and starvation, or as he puts it, tend to resist “a painful and still unfinished transition to new industries, unfamiliar principles of labor stratification, and new geographical distributions of economic power.

“We live in the twilight of territoriality, whether as children in cyberspace or jaded travellers in the airport archipel-

ago. So it is not clear how principles of territorial organization can or shall be reconnected with political and economic regulation. All we can say now is that . . . it would be shortsighted to deny the role of imperial organization as an underpinning of market growth and even of so-called market democracy. Civil society and markets alone did not assure the stabilization of Western democratic societies after 1945. Nor did self-sufficient nation-states. They seem increasingly unlikely to do so after 1989.”

8. That Nazi money behind the book: Is it ‘atonement’?

We have seen that the German government has been paying Daniel Goldhagen’s salary while he wrote a book attacking the religion, culture, and historical existence of the German people. Equally interesting is the fact that the Krupp Foundation, representing the wealth accumulated by producers of Hitler’s munitions, paid Goldhagen to write that specific book. Now, the suggestion has been made, perhaps naively, that the Krupps, by financing Goldhagen’s provocation, may be “atoning” for what they did during World War II. But, since Goldhagen thanks the Krupp Foundation for helping finance his book, and nowhere reproaches Krupp or any other political or financial entity with guilt for the Holocaust, this would appear to be transferring the blame, rather than atonement.

Goldhagen explains on pages 4-6 of his book, that his target is neither the Nazis, nor those who brought the Nazis to power or built their war machine, but the “perpetrators” of the Holocaust—by which he means mainly Germany as a nation, culture, and people:

“Explaining the Holocaust is the central intellectual problem for understanding Germany during the Nazi period. All the other problems combined are comparatively simple. How the Nazis came to power, how they suppressed the left, how they revived the economy [sic], how the state was structured and functioned, how they made and waged war are all more or less ordinary, ‘normal’ events, easily enough understood. . . . Until now, the perpetrators . . . excepting the Nazi leadership itself, have received little concerted attention. . . . The commission of the Holocaust was primarily a German undertaking. Non-Germans were not essential to the perpetration of the genocide.”

The Nazis’ rise to power, war-making, etc. are “easily enough understood,” according to Goldhagen. An inquiry into this Krupp Foundation, helps us to understand that which Goldhagen fails to explain about the Nazis’ sponsors. A current brochure from the foundation tells us:

“The non-profit Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung [foundation] is the bequest of . . . Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the last sole proprietor of the firm of

Fried. Krupp. By testamentary disposition [Alfried] provided for the ‘conversion of the firm into a corporation, ownership of which will be vested in a Foundation reflecting the Krupp tradition of serving the public benefit.’

“Upon his death on July 30, 1967, his entire assets passed to the Foundation established by him, which entered into activity on Jan. 1, 1968. . . .

“Chairman and chief executive member of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation from the beginning of its activity has been Prof. Dr. . . . Berthold Beitz.

“Today the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung is the principal shareholder of Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp.”

Among the projects of the Krupp Foundation are, in the “science” category, a “Lexicon of Bioethics of Görres-Gesellschaft (since 1993),” that is, a modern-day continuation of the fascist eugenics movement; and, in the “education and training” category, Daniel Goldhagen’s work. And, among lesser Harvard projects, Laura Ginsburg, travel grant for writing on “Spain’s Gay Rights Movement”; Nani Clow, travel grant for research on “Physics, Psychics and Spiritualism in Late-Victorian England: Sir Oliver Lodge and the Psychical Researchers”; and Angelia Means, research fellowship, “Postnational Political Theory: Relocating the Public Sphere.”

Other Krupp education projects include the McCloy scholarship program of Guido Goldman; “Training in Germany for junior executives in Brazilian industry (since 1977)”; “Centre for training industrial foremen in Brazil (1980 to 1988)”; and projects for Russia, Poland, and China.

The Krupp Foundation board includes Karl Otto Pöhl, former chairman of the German central bank (Bundesbank); and Johannes Rau, the British-aligned governor of the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, whose post-industrial policies helped demolish the once-great steel industry of the Ruhr.

Britain’s own Nazis

Berthold Beitz, the founder and longtime chairman of the Krupp Foundation, was an important Nazi functionary in Nazi-occupied Poland during World War II. He was not punished for what the Nazis did there, because he was a Nazi-British joint agent, in a very sensitive position. This is the story of Beitz’s agency:

The Royal Dutch Shell company, combining the British and Netherlands monarchies, was led from 1912 until 1939 by Shell founder Sir Henri Deterding. Shell chief Deterding’s notoriety as a supporter of Hitler was second only to that of Montagu Norman; Shell was said to have contributed \$60 million to the German Nazi Party. In September 1939, when Britain declared war on Germany, a representative of Rockefeller’s Standard Oil president William S. Farish flew to England, where he worked out an agreement with Royal Dutch Shell for the continuation of the Standard Oil cartel with the

Nazi chemical and munitions firm IG Farben, despite the war, and even if the United States would enter the war. The Standard Oil representative then flew to the Netherlands on a British Royal Air Force bomber to close the deal with IG Farben. Sir Henri Deterding died that year inside Nazi Germany.

The IG Farben-Standard Oil cartel owned and operated the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland, using slave Jews who were murdered after making artificial gasoline for Hitler. Another part of the Nazis' fuel from Poland was supplied by the Shell Oil Company's German subsidiary, from their Polish operations. Beitz, a Shell employee, ran Shell-Germany's Galician oil fields from 1939 to 1944.

After the war, Beitz came under the sponsorship of the British within occupied Germany. He was made deputy chairman of insurance operations within the British zone in 1946. During 1949-53, Beitz was director general of an insurance company, and then was thrust into the position of *Bevollmächtigter*, the prime potentiary or de facto boss, over the Krupp interests in Germany. Beitz was sponsored by the British, who, after having ensnared the United States and Russia in the Cold War, ran some of their dirty dealings with the East bloc through Beitz. Konrad Adenauer attacked some of these Beitz operations.

Beitz was also a leader of the restored Friedrich Flick interests. Flick had been a partner of Averell Harriman and Prescott Bush in Poland, and, after serving three years of a Nuremberg sentence for using slave labor, Flick came back as a billionaire.

Krupp and eugenics

From early in the 20th century, the Krupp family helped organize the eugenics movement, a British intelligence project run jointly with Arthur Balfour's Psychical Research Society. The British author Paul Weindling writes, in "The Rockefeller Foundation and German Biomedical Sciences, 1920-1940," in the book *Science, Politics and the Public Good* (London: Macmillan Press, 1988):

The Psychiatric Institute in Munich "had initially been endowed with 11 million marks, contributed by Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach [head of the Krupp steel and arms family] and James Loeb [Paul Warburg's brother-in-law], an expatriate American of the Kuhn-Loeb banking family." This institute was the original offshoot of the British eugenics, or race purification movement inside Germany. With the addition of Rockefeller Foundation support, the Psychiatric Institute's Nazi chief Ernst Rudin went on to write Hitler's race laws and organized the Nazi regime's killing squads.

The Krupp enterprise, famous from a century earlier as a great German steelmaker, supported Hitler, and certainly played a major role in building the Nazi war machine. The Krupps were not as central the players that British agents Thyssen, the IG Farben bosses, Schacht, etc. were in organizing the Nazi state. But the British have worked to ensure that the only good side of Krupp, the pre-World War I industrial-

ism that aided human civilization, should be suppressed today. It is in any case a disgrace, that the money Krupp gained from building Hitler's war machine, was used to support a race-hater such as Goldhagen.

The real post-World War II relationships at Krupp are best illustrated by the curious episode beginning Nov. 11, 1962, involving the Krupp, Churchill, and Harriman families.

Winston Churchill II (grandson of the former prime minister, son of Pamela Digby Churchill, and later the stepson of Averell Harriman), went on an adventurous nine-month, around-the-world tour in a light airplane with Arnold von Bohlen, nephew of Krupp family head Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach. The two comrades, Churchill and Krupp, formerly leaders of the Oxford Ski Club, visited many colonial and former colonial countries, impressing on the colonial natives everywhere that Churchill and Krupp are united, and are to be saluted together.

This, then, is the real identity of the "Krupps," who determined that the old Nazi money should finance Daniel Goldhagen's attack against Germany.

It should also be noted that the Fritz Thyssen Foundation is to be found working side by side with the German government-financed German studies program, not at Harvard, but at the University of California. This is named after the infamous Fritz Thyssen, who wrote the book *I Paid Hitler*. What is not in Thyssen's book, is the criminal operation of Bank of England Governor Montagu Norman, and his partners Averell Harriman and Prescott Bush, in organizing Thyssen's financing of the Nazi Party; neither is the legal action of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, shutting down the Norman-Harriman-Bush-Thyssen Nazi bank in New York in October 1942. (See Webster Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin, *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography*, Washington, EIR, 1992, for a full account of the Thyssen case.)

Then there is the Carl Duisberg Society, which, according to the above-cited report of German Foreign Office, is involved in German-American exchange programs jointly financed by the Duisberg Society and the German government. A representative of the society's affiliate in New York told *EIR* that this involves exchanges with congressmen, teachers, and students. Carl Duisberg was the boss of the Bayer chemical company in the early 20th century. Duisberg and Erich von Ludendorff together created the IG Farben cartel, under the strict international financial rule of Montagu Norman, and the joint control of Shell and Rockefeller, with Bayer at its center. Duisberg said he modelled the cartel on the Rockefeller trust. Back during World War I, Duisberg asked the German Army to get him slave workers from Belgium, but the affair created such a scandal that it was quickly terminated. The world, and the Jews, were not so lucky with the cartel in World War II.

We may conclude that real "atonement" would involve a simple apology—and closing down the British Empire for good.