

Chapter 1

The Black International: The Historical and Political Background to the Creation of Neuroweapons

Intro

It is 1933 the United States of America is an independent and free country living in a world that is increasingly being threatened by totalitarianism, not from despotic Kings and Queens but from a political philosophy known as Fascism. The first country to fall was Italy in 1922 when Mussolini took control. From the roots in neo-Roman Imperialism would grow the greatest threat to humanity ever encountered. Within 11 years Germany would fall too to this Fascist philosophy, but the Fascists main prize and actual root of it's origins lie in the United States of America, which in 1933 saw an attempted Fascist coup of the Roosevelt administration from wealthy Bankers, who also financed the Italian Fascists and German Fascists with the USA being it's main target all along. However, before we can learn about the English and Anglo-American roots of Fascism, we need to examine the time after the first world war when Prussian militarists, deeply allied with Anglo Supremacy, sought to resurrect Germany out of the defeat of the First World War, in a Third Reich. Which we see later, these militarist interests, would use a new weapon to create a Fourth Reich, using the principles of infiltration and control gained from years of Military Intelligence work, that have applied to other nations. Indeed, we see this repeated pattern in Imperialism, for instance the British Secret Intelligence and Military Intelligence developed an algebra, or in computer terms, algorithm, for invading and conquering others which was most brought out during the 1950s and 1960s when the British empire fought to hold onto it's last remains. In fact, the largest intelligence network and capability of the First World War era were the British, so that even Himmler would model his intelligence and security on the British.

As we shall read many of the key players in what would eventually lead to the founding of the Nazi State in Germany can be traced back to a long line of historical developments influencing politics and social relations as well as militarism in Germany stretching back to the founding of the Holy Roman Empire. As we shall see one nexus of interest to Nazism in terms of a 4th Reich and international finance was that of Hamburg which became a center of 4th Reich activism after WWII. Hamburg styles itself as a Hanseatic City. It is important to realize that German interests in America stretch back to the 18th and 19th centuries, where Germans of Philadelphia established the Democratic-Republican clubs, later German immigrants such as Orestes Brownson, anglicized from Braun, a philosopher who claimed

that as a young man he was recruited by Bismarck's forces to infiltrate America with the goal of taking it over. Even this is seen in earlier German society of the goals and methods of the middle ages Hanseatic League headed by Germans. The League was an association for the purposes of trade in Northern Europe of independent cities and their state within a state the League which had an assembly of tradespersons called a Diet, which is somewhat reminiscent of the Anglo-Saxon Witan-- assembly of landed Anglo-Saxons in England of the same period. Indeed, the areas making up the Hanseatic League overlap with those of Anglo-Saxony back in Europe. The Hansa developed from the 14th century and existed at some level up to the 19th century, although never officially disbanded, hence you get cities like Hamburg still claiming to be Hansa. The Hansa as a trading bloc but without larger states resembles more a corporate body as envisioned by Fascism than by the later liberal creation of Adam Smith's capitalism. When any power threatened its trading routes or economic dominance they would collectively draw up an Army or Navy as needed to put down such threats. As the Hansa developed it also became more monopolistic. From the 14th century onward, the need was to defend old markets against growing competition. The whole strength of the league was mustered to organize economic, political, and military resistance against the forces of change, against all opposition to Hanseatic monopoly. The weapons of the German merchants in that struggle varied. They retained of course their initial advantages of geographical position and their ability to put a large merchant navy. They made increasing use of large gifts and loans to political leaders to secure their privileges and stifle opposition. When such means proved inadequate, the withdrawal of Hanseatic trade was threatened and coupled with an economic embargo and blockade that broke most forms of resistance, the same as using economic sanctions today. Only in extreme cases, when vital interests had to be defended against enemies undeterred by less-stringent methods, did the league engage in organized warfare. Its primary means of defense being economic, through the tools of siege mechanisms, although one could argue any monopoly is a siege method.

As its institutions matured so to did its control and influence. It was a decentralized minimalist state, much akin to modern Right Libertarian ideals, it had no standing army or navy, no central taxes, it simply governed itself. it had no central treasury and no central court. It was "governed" by a diet that met generally at Lübeck and theoretically every three years, but the meetings were in fact held irregularly, and their frequency declined after 1400 as divergences between the various members grew and as the conduct of routine affairs was

gradually transferred to the town council of Lübeck. The diets were assemblies of delegates from the various towns, and their decisions (*Recesse*) were determined by a majority vote of the towns represented.

One instrument of the Hansa that should be noted is that of the Kontore, which were trading entities that were established as Hansa Merchant German colonies in other non-German areas, there were four of these, with an important one established in London, their operation and structure is much akin to that of the trading blocs of the City of London. The four Kontore of London, Brugge, Novgorod, and Bergen colonies that enjoyed exemption from the jurisdiction of the land in which they were established, administering their own (German) law and subject to the directives of the Hanseatic diet. Their members corporately owned a large complex of houses, halls, warehouses, and other buildings where they lived a severely disciplined life and carried on their trade with the natives. It is not with surprise that we will read how powerful Banking families of the City of London and Hamburg would later create the Nazi state through their financing, and indeed even lead the negotiations that could lead to a 4th Reich with Himmler after it was apparent the Nazis would not win a military victory, one could argue that after that point the Nazi campaign became a financial one under Himmler's influence.

German Secret Societies and the Thule Society

One can imagine a young Heinrich Himmler sitting and watching attentively to every little detail at the meetings of the Thule Society he and his father attended, taking assiduous notes and entering them into his diary at the end of each day as was his custom. The Nazi's are said to have grown out of this secret mystical society that had seances and other 'meditative' practices. Many early Nazis were members, including nobles such as Countess Heila von Westarp, and Prince Gustav of Thurn and Taxis. Also major arms manufacturer and also an early investor in what would become Neuroweapons research, Fritz Thyssen who was instrumental in the Harzburg Front which helped create the Nazi state. It is no coincidence that Himmler later would be interested in using psychics for war purposes and security purposes as Reich leader of the Nazi SS and started research into psychic phenomena, neuroweapons, in the Ahnenerbe research division of the SS, see Chapter 3, 6 and 8 for more information on the development of neuroweapons by the Nazi State. Another group around this time doing the same research and interested in psychic phenomena was founded

by the leadership of the Soviet Secret Police [see Soviet research section, Ch. 3]. The use of secret societies to steer society is nothing new in German speaking lands.

Secret Societies in Germany were initially student associations, but when the King banned such associations they went underground. Orders first appeared among students in the 1750s in Germany. The Illuminati (1776), Amizisten, Constantisten, Unitisten, Harmonisten were some early associations. They were in conflict with the Landsmannschaften. The above orders were multi-ethnic, the Landsmannschaften were 'nationalist' and 'regionalist'. Landsmannschaften practiced an extreme form of bullying [hazing, pennalism] on freshman, which we also see in the notion of 'fagging' at Anglo-Saxon elite schools in Britain such as Eton. On the other hand we have another form of student association, the Burschenschaften which were not secret. Based in German nationalism. Quite often Burschenschaften decide to stress extreme nationalist or sometimes also liberal ideals, leading in time to the exclusion of Jews, who were considered un-German. In a loose sense you have orders that are Left and Orders that are Right, but even out of the 'liberal' orders some of whose members went on to such vocations as Revolutionaries in France, could tend to reactionary sentiments such as the Eudomonists, former Illuminati, that were against liberal trajectories, creating a reactionary Illuminati subgroup. Previously to these groups the Landesmannschaften existed, founded in 1717 in Halle comprised of seniors and sub-seniors, which is mirrored today in Yale's Skull and Bones, Wolfshead and other fraternities at Yale and other schools associated with the Boston Brahmin, or upper society of America. According to Von Raumer these associations were immediately outlawed (Von Raumer, 52). Being outlawed to continue their activities they became absolute covert using absolute secrecy:

the statute of one of the Lands., for example, provide that a new member, at his entrance, shall give his word of honor 'that he will never reveal what happens at anytime within the society, that he will always be diligently watchful against renouncers (students belonging to no society), and will never reveal that such a society exists and will even endeavor to cause the contrary to be believed. But in case he shall be seriously questioned on the subject by the police or the rector, he must lie stoutly, and be willing to give up his existence at the university for the sake of the society" (Von Raumer, 52)

As one can see the secret nature of their activities were of utmost importance, but why would a student association mean so much to young men of the noble classes? It was a matter of belief. Beliefs based in part if not totally on the Prussian Military culture of their day, which was absolutist militarism. There was no united Germany at this time, rather Prussia tended to dictate to others in either financial or military terms what it wanted. Prussia in the east of Germany, and now with some parts in Poland, was the seat of the House of Hohenzollern. The Prussian Militarist believed in an absolutist monarch, but not an ostentatious king, with gold gilded delicacies, rather the King was the King of a Sparta of the North (warrior-citizens). It was ruled with the assistance of the Junkers- aristocratic nobles with land rights. These Junkers ruled over the serfs in council with the king, and served in the Military. They had a non-representative assembly, more like a House of Lords which could tax by fiat. They did encourage education of the masses in a certain sense, as they sought to instill in their subjects their values and needs, mass conditioning. To what extent different houses sought out to overthrow the King's line and establish their own is not clear. However, for whatever reasons the King viewed the Landesmannschaften as a threat.

Take the Illuminati for instance, Weishaupt is credited as it's founder, it also had the membership of other royals in Germanic lands such as Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick-Wuffenbittel who was a Prussian Field Marshal, member of the Masonic Lodge of the Three Globes in Berlin. Prince Charles of Hesse-Kassel son of Frederick II, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel who created cameralist plans for central control of the economy and hawkish on foreign policy, as well was responsible for overseeing the famous Hessians hired as mercenaries to fight the American revolution for the German holders of the British Crown. The Dukes of Gotha, the future House of Windsor, were also involved. As well as Duke of Weimar Franz Xavier von Zwack, whose nickname was "Cato". What did they espouse, they espoused that the dominant men in society should have totalitarian rule:

Men originally led a patriarchal life.... but they suffered themselves to be oppressed- gave themselves up to civil societies, and formed states.... To get out of this state... there is no other means than the use of Pure Reason by which general morality will be established, which will... dispense with all political supports, and potentiary rulers. This can be done in no other way but by secret associations, which will by degrees and in silence [hidden], possess themselves of the government of the states... We shall

restore the rights of man [patriarchy], original liberty and independence. (Source: N. Bonneville, Illuminati Manifesto of World Revolution, pg. 53-54)

And it is important to keep in mind that when they speak of original liberty and independence it is for only one class or group in society: dominant militaristic men. Of course all this reminds us of Nazism. It is important to see how secret student associations were used to cultivate this belief over generations eventually leading to the National 'Socialist' government in 1933. The eventual creation in 1919 of the Deutsch Gildenschaft which was extremely nationalist and racist, then the creation of the NS-Deutscher Studentbund, which also engaged in paramilitary training of college students and ideological conditioning.

In an interesting connection to America, of which we see even more later, out of these student associations also grew the notion of infiltration of the young American republic. As was seen later in the 19th century, as Germany had not been founded as a unified country, they fell behind in the colonial imperialistic conquests of other peoples resources for self-enrichment. What better prize then taking over the American independent country, weak on its legs as a new nation. It was through a German immigrant John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg who studied at Halle, where the Landesmannschaft were a heavy presence, that the Democratic-Republican societies were started in Germantown, Philadelphia, eventually leading to unforeseen development of partisan politics which was never part of the American founders reasoning behind the Constitution and Representative Democracy. George Washington himself believed they were trying to divide America and connected them to the Illuminati. The Democratic Republicans argued against strong Federalism, as noted in the Federalist Papers, of Madison. It is also interesting that in 1832 an American student, Russell, returning to Yale from his German university studies, founded the Skull and Bones Senior fraternity, which was also mirrored in other fraternities, and like German Nationalist secret fraternities forbade Jewish membership until the 20th century, the membership of the fraternity is heavily connected with the Boston Brahmin, and the term 'spook' in reference to being in the CIA derives from the nickname of membership of that fraternity, who comprised a large number of early CIA agents and leaders. An additional interesting note is found in the transcendentalist notebooks of Orestes Brownson, a German immigrant, who accounts how

he was recruited into a secret German order to take over America as he says: “by secret societies under the direction of Bismark and his Italian allies (Brownson 2017)”.

In many conspiracy theories there is a blanket condemnation of “Masons” as running the world, which was also echoed by the Nazi leadership, at least that leadership faction associated with Hitler, the Austro-Bavarian faction or South German faction, which formally banned many Masonic Lodges after rising to power. So it is important to look more closely at these connections. German Masonry started in Hamburg in 1737 and then spread from there, eventually, the royal Prussian King became a Mason although leaving it at a later date. It became associated with the Junker classes as it developed and by the 1930s had developed into a ‘Humanitarian’ Internationalist faction, that was multi-cultural ethnic and religious. Juxtaposed to this was the Prussian Nationalist faction, that was headquartered at the Three Globes Lodge in Prussian Berlin. This Prussian Nationalist faction was allowed to exist in the early part of the Nazi regime, although with neo-Germanic religion supplanting all forms of worship by the Nazis it also was eventually disbanded. The important point is that in the secret orders of the Masons you again have a liberal tendency vs. a nationalist tendency and the nationalist tendency was identified with antisemitism and a natural ally of Nazi beliefs.

Indeed, during World War II the Nazi regime did form a temporary alliance with the 3 Globes Masonic Lodge of Berlin in Prussia, which represented the nationalist tendency in Freemasonry whereas the Internationalist tendency was officially banned by the Nazi Regime, whereas the Internationalists allowed Jews to be members. Returning to earlier history we also see the use of nationalism in the propaganda generated against the Illuminati by rival secret organizations such as the Prussian Rosicrucians, under Johann Christoph von Wöllner, which allegedly took over control of the 3 Globes in the 18th Century. It was the 3 Globes that convinced Frederick the Great in 1783 that the Illuminati had anti-government anti-religious tracks. The evidence being from the reactionary right-wing Masonic lodges, perhaps an early form of secret disinformation.

The Masons are part of esoteric teachings that are common to many lodge like organizations, partly carried out in secret. As such, their secrecy is fertile ground for secret plans and hidden relationships, for instance the founder of the Ulster Volunteer Force in Northern Ireland, Gusto Spence, was initiated ritualistically and previously was a member of the Orange Order before being initiated into a secret organization, of course juxtaposed to Protestant Orders are Catholic ones. The esoteric teachings also can attract an ‘imaginative’ group of people that believe in supernatural powers, as such, one such group was the Thule

Gessellschaft (Society), which does indicate a certain vulnerability to hypnotic suggestibility, see Hitler's post WWI medical treatment.

It is 1919 the German nation lay in military and economic ruin after signing the Armistice which created a heavy burden on the German Nation. In these circumstances many returning veterans and citizens of Germany begin to look for answers to their problems. One such German was Anton Drexler who founded the predecessor the Nazi party, the Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (DAP; German Workers' Party) on January 5, 1919, with the Thule Society's Karl Harrer, changing their name in 1920 to the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP; National Socialist German Workers Party, the "Nazis"). An early creator of the Thule Society Sebottendorff, left before the Nazi involvement in the Society. Some members of the Thule Society Dietrich Eckart (Hitler's speaking coach and political consultant), Erik Jan Hanussen, Gottfried Feder, Hans Frank, Hermann Goring (also connected to Swedish Royalty, Leader of the Luftwaffe), Karl Haushofer, Rudolf Hess (Minister of Propaganda) and Alfred Rosenberg. Wilhelm Laforce and Max Sesselmann (staff on the Münchener Beobachter) were Thule members who later joined the NSDAP., the Beobachter being the propaganda newspaper of the Nazis. Another member and part of the Nazi propaganda influence machine was Julius Friedrich Lehmann, the publisher and brother of bacteriologist Karl Bernhard Lehmann. In 1900 Lehmann left Switzerland and moved to Germany, where he bought the medical journal "Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift" (i.e. "Munich Medical Weekly Magazine"), which he soon managed to make the most widely circulated journal of its kind in Germany, which advocated for instance Eugenics. He established the Deutsche Volksverlag, which he handed over to Ernst Boepfle. Lehmann also published the journal Deutschlands Erneuerung (Germany's Renewal), which was edited by the Pan-German League. Lehmann's publishing house was an important connection between the German Nationalist Protection and Defiance Federation, the Marinebrigade Ehrhardt, then the Organisation Consul and the German National People's Party, in 1923 Lehmann took part in the Beer Hall Putsch. He joined the Militant League for German Culture in 1928, and became a member of the NSDAP in 1931.

Wiemar Republic (post-WWI) German Military Intelligence Creation of Far-Right Political Formations

Before the Nazi Party existed the Freikorps did. Key members of what would become the Nazi hierarchy were members of what was known as the 'Freikorps'. The Freikorps was an unofficial wing of the German Reichswehr, organized as the "Black Reichswehr". A brief account of the history of the Freikorps after WWI gives us valuable insight into the founding of the Nazi Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei, NSDAP). After World War I, in a war that the victors continue to claim was fabricated by the German Royal family, although there is not convincing evidence of this, other than certain financial interests being served by a mass war, the German nation lay in ruins. With only a hollowed out, anemic military known as the Reichswehr (Government Military) led by conservative leaders drawn from the historical militarist Prussian population in the East, which today is split between eastern Germany and modern day Poland. The Reichswehr leadership, most notably under Gen. Von Seeckt, began a secret covert program to fight various threats to their nation, such as in the Ruhr valley, and extending all the way to the Balkans, where minority German populations lived. The Reichswehr termed this underground army the 'Black Reichswehr', it also became known as the Freikorps (a free army).

In 1918, Wilhelm Groener, Quartermaster General of the German Army, had assured the government of the military's loyalty. But most military leaders refused to accept the democratic Weimar Republic as legitimate and instead the Reichswehr under the leadership of Hans von Seeckt became a state within the state that operated largely outside of the control of the politicians. Reflecting this position as a "state within the state", the Reichswehr created the Ministeramt or Office of the Ministerial Affairs in 1928 under Kurt von Schleicher to lobby the politicians. The German historian Eberhard Kolb (2005) wrote that "...from the mid-1920s onwards the Army leaders had developed and propagated new social conceptions of a militarist kind, tending towards a fusion of the military and civilian sectors and ultimately a totalitarian military state (Wehrstaat)."

The biggest influence on the development of the Reichswehr was Hans von Seeckt (1866–1936), who served from 1920 to 1926 as Chef der Heeresleitung (Chief of the Army Command) - succeeding Walther Reinhardt. After the Kapp Putsch, Hans von Seeckt took over this post. After Seeckt was forced to resign in 1926, Wilhelm Heye took the post. Heye was in 1930 succeeded by Kurt Freiherr von Hammerstein-Equord, who submitted his resignation on 27 December 1933.

Many future prominent members of the Nazi movement were drawn from their membership in the Black Reichswehr:

Heinrich Himmler - Freikorps Landshot, Beer Hall Putsch

Adolf Hitler - German Military Intelligence

Capt. Ernst Roehm - Chief of Staff under Gen. Ritter von Epp, in autonomous Bavarian Reichswehr, friend of Himmler

Martin Bormann - Freikorp Rossbach Brigade, involved in covert ops pre-WWII and post-WWII

Goering- Freikorps, and related to Swedish Royal family members that founded Swedish Fascist party.

Kurt Blome - Freikorps, Nazi scientist, part of Project Paperclip

Konstantin Hierl - Freikorps member, oversaw Hitler in Mil-Intel

Kehr, Seisser, Lossow mil conspirators in Munich Putsch (1923)

von Mohl - 1920 Putsch

Ehrhardt - Freikorp leader, brigade associated with Junkers, later formed Organization Consul (financed by Pan-German League), lived with Princess Hohenlohe, fell out with Hitler's Nazis later.

Sepp Dietrich, General in Waffen SS

Rudolf Hess

Karl Wolff- SS Ubergruppenfuhrer, Chief of Himmler's Staff

Werner Lorenz SS Ubergruppenfuhrer, Chief Resettlement Staff

Kurt Jahnke- Black Reichswehr Intelligence agent, involved in Ruhr resistance in 1920s. Previously in charge of sabotage in the United States during World War I. Leader in SS Intelligence.

A normative historical interpretation based on sociological analysis might try to explain the Nazi rise through angst at economic questions imposed on the German people by outside forces. However, a deeper investigation beyond sociological and anthropological understandings and based on military membership and connections shows that the Nazi movement was a direct outgrowth of extreme right wing German nationalism in the Reichswehr. For instance, if we take the case of Adolf Hitler it comes as a surprise to many that he was a low level German Military Intelligence agent (Verbindungsman) sent into the political movements of his day, not just the

NSDAP, but he looked into or reconned many different right wing groups before being dispatched to the party that eventually became the Nazis by German Military command.

Hitler's military career may have publicly ended upon being mustered out of the military in 1920, however, it seems this is just a cover story. As Prof. Eric Weitz explains how Hitler became involved in Military Intelligence:

After experiencing the November Revolution and the "Councils Republic" [Räterepublik], the Bavarian Reichswehr Group Commando No. 4, which was established on May 11, 1919, decided to keep an eye on political groups and to carry out "educational work" (i.e., indoctrination) in order to combat revolutionary activities among the troops. Led by Karl Mayr, the Reichswehr's "Information Department" (Ib/P) was commissioned for this purpose. Adolf Hitler, who had previously belonged to the demobilization unit, joined the "Information Department" as a propaganda writer and informant [Vertrauensmann], and participated in education courses organized by the department. Hitler's contributions to group discussions caught the attention of one course lecturer, historian Karl Alexander von Müller, who knew Mayr from their school days. Müller informed Mayr of Hitler's rhetorical gifts. Soon thereafter, Hitler was appointed as a lecturer for an educational course in Lechfeld (August 20-25, 1919). (Weitz 2019)

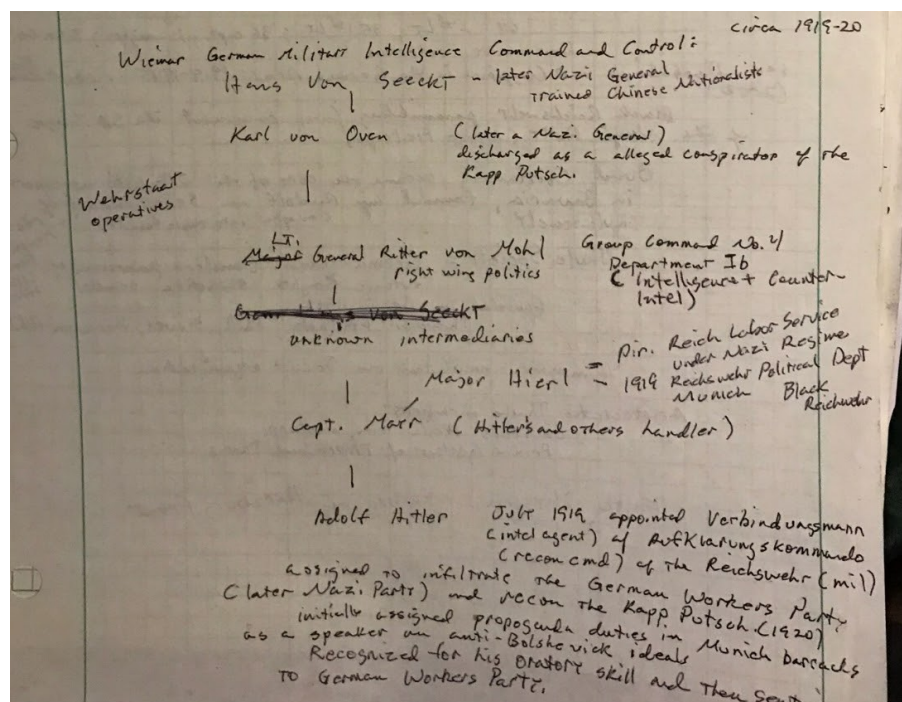
As later related after World War 2 by Hitler's direct superior in German Military Intelligence, Maj. Karl Mayr, who later became Hitler's opponent, and wrote in his memoirs that General Erich Ludendorff had personally ordered him to have Hitler join the German Workers' Party (DAP) and build it up. In 1919 the DAP (soon to become the NSDAP) had a membership of around 100 people. In his capacity as head of the intelligence department, Mayr recruited Adolf Hitler as an undercover agent in early June 1919. Hitler's role involved informing on soldiers suspected of communist sympathies. After this training Mayr issued Hitler the order to become "anti-Bolshevik educational speaker" to the soldiers at the Munich barracks. Furthermore, Hitler was sent as an observer to the numerous meetings of the various newly formed political parties in Munich. Hitler spent much time at the meetings and wrote reports on the political ideas, goals and methods of the groups. This included studying the activities of the DAP (German Workers' Party). Hitler became impressed with founder Anton Drexler's antisemitic, nationalist, anti-capitalist and anti-Marxist ideas. This anti-capitalist sentiment would later be a driving wedge between Nazi factions, the North Germans and Bavarian-

Austrian Nazis, Drexler was impressed with Hitler's oratory skills and invited him to join the DAP, which Hitler accepted on 12 September 1919. After attending a further meeting on 3 October, Hitler stated to Mayr in his report "must join this club or party, as these were the thoughts of the soldiers from the front-line".

In March 1920, Mayr sent Hitler, Dietrich Eckart and Ritter von Greim to Berlin to observe, recon, at close range the events of the Kapp Putsch. On 8 July 1920, Mayr was released from military service as a major of the General Staff of the military district commands VII, but reappeared in September 1920 as commander of Section I b/P of army intelligence. Mayr in 1921 was a Nazi Party supporter, but later became a critic (Wikipedia, "Karl Mayr", https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl_Mayr)

In an interesting episode from young Adolph Hitler's life, it should be noted, that while hospitalized in Pasewalk for treatment of combat wounds consisting of a hysterical blindness that was treated through hypnosis, he heard voices and had visionary dreams related to being Germany's savior. It has been alleged that his doctor at the time had placed him under Hypnotic influence and even used trauma programming on the young man. (Horstmann, 2017)

Black Reichswehr Military Intelligence Chain of Command including Adolf Hitler:



Kapp–Lüttwitz Putsch

The reconnaissance of the Kapp Putsch by Adolf Hitler is not well known. In early 1920 the leader of the Reichswehr grew weary of the stipulations to disband the German military and re-organize, including the disbandment of Marinebrigade Ehrhardt of the Black Reichswehr. The **Kapp–Lüttwitz Putsch**, named after its leaders Wolfgang Kapp and [Walther von Lüttwitz](#), was an attempted coup against the German national government in Berlin on 13 March 1920. Its goal was to undo the German Revolution of 1918–1919, overthrow the Weimar Republic, and establish a Prussian inspired military centered government in its place. It was supported by parts of the *Reichswehr*, as well as nationalist and monarchist factions.

Though the legitimate German government was forced to flee the city, the coup failed after a few days, when large sections of the German population followed a call by the government to join a general strike. Most civil servants refused to cooperate with Kapp and his allies, low government officials staging a civil resistance labor strike. Despite its failure, the Putsch had significant consequences for the future of the Weimar Republic. It was one of the direct causes of the Ruhr uprising a few weeks later, which the government suppressed by military force, after having dealt leniently with leaders of the Putsch.

Beer Hall Putsch

The **Beer Hall Putsch** a failed coup d'état by Nazi Party leader Adolf Hitler, *Generalquartiermeister* Erich Ludendorff and other *Kampfbund* leaders in Munich, Bavaria, on 8–9 November 1923, during the Weimar Republic. Approximately two thousand Nazis marched on the *Feldherrnhalle*, in the city centre, but were confronted by a police cordon, which resulted in the deaths of 16 Nazi Party members and four police officers.

Hitler, who was wounded during the clash, escaped immediate arrest and was spirited off to safety in the countryside. After two days, he was arrested and charged with treason.

The putsch brought Hitler to the attention of the German nation for the first time and generated front-page headlines in newspapers around the world. His arrest was followed by a 24-day trial, which was widely publicized and gave him a platform to express his nationalist sentiments to the nation. Hitler was found guilty of treason and sentenced to five years in Landsberg Prison, where he dictated *Mein Kampf* to fellow prisoners Emil Maurice and Rudolf Hess. On 20 December 1924, having served only

nine months, Hitler was released. Once released, Hitler redirected his focus towards obtaining power through legal means rather than by revolution or force, and accordingly changed his tactics, further developing Nazi propaganda.

Harzburg Front

The creation of the Nazi state is largely credited to the group of politicians, military leaders, bankers and industrialists known as the Harzburg Front who held a secret meeting on Sunday, 11 October 1931. Chief among these is the banking family of Hamburg and the City of London, Schroeder Bank, who also financed the South during the American Civil War, including arms supplies. It is not without coincidence that plans for the rebirth of Germany after World War 2 would center on controlling banking and industries under the plans developed by the Nazi SS for a 4th Reich. The Harzburg Front was a short-lived radical right-wing, anti-democratic political alliance in Weimar Germany, formed in 1931 as an attempt to present a unified opposition to the government of Chancellor Heinrich Brüning. It was a coalition of the national conservative German National People's Party (DNVP), under millionaire press-baron Alfred Hugenberg with Adolf Hitler's NSDAP, the leadership of the Stahlhelm paramilitary veterans' association, the Agricultural League and the Pan-German League organizations

In addition to the leaderships of the DNVP and NSDAP, the SA chief Ernst Röhm, *Reichsführer-SS* Heinrich Himmler and Reichstag MP Hermann Göring, the meeting was attended by numerous representatives on the right of German politics including the Hohenzollern princes Eitel Friedrich of Prussia and his brother August Wilhelm (sons of the exiled Emperor Wilhelm II) and further prominent members of the Prussian aristocracy, the *Stahlhelm* leaders Franz Seldte and Theodor Duesterberg, former general Walther von Lüttwitz, former Reichswehr Chief of Staff Hans von Seeckt (then Reichstag MP of the national liberal German People's Party, today's People's Party of the EU), the Pan-German League chairman Heinrich Class, State Minister Klagges as well as some representatives of the business party such as steel magnate Fritz Thyssen and the *Vereinigten vaterländischen Verbände Deutschlands* ("United Patriotic Associations of Germany") under Rüdiger von der Goltz. The non-partisan Hjalmar Schacht, as a highly respected fiscal expert who had resigned as Reichsbank president the year before in protest against the Young Plan, vehemently spoke against Brüning's economic and financial policy, which caused a great stir. However, most leaders of industry and big business who had been invited to attend were notably absent. Only Ernst Brandi attended.

Schroeder was implicated through his own testimony after the war during the Nuremberg legal proceedings. In Schröder's famous affidavit in the Nuremberg [IG Farben trial](#) of 1947, it says about this meeting:

"Before I took this step, I discussed with a number of gentlemen in business and found out in general how the business world felt about cooperation between the two. The general aspiration of the men of business was to see a strong leader come to power in Germany who would form a government that would remain in power for a long time. When the NSDAP suffered its first setback on November 6, 1932 and thus passed its climax, support from German business was particularly urgent. A common interest of business was the fear of Bolshevism and the hope that the National Socialists - once in power - would establish a stable political and economic basis in Germany. "

Quoted from: [Eberhard Czichon](#) : *Who helped Hitler to power?* . Cologne 1967, p. 78 f .; [Document online](#) at ns-archiv.de.

Industrielleneingabe

The Industrielleneingabe (Industrial petition) was a petition signed by 19 representatives of industry, finance, and agriculture on November 19, 1932 that requested for German President Paul von Hindenburg to make Adolf Hitler the German Chancellor. The idea for the Industrielleneingabe had emerged at the end of October 1932 in the Freundeskreis der Wirtschaft ("Keppler circle"; Keppler-Kreis) and was supported by Heinrich Himmler, who worked as a liaison to the Brown House, Nazi Party Headquarters until bombed in 1943. The drafting of the letter was aided especially by Hjalmar Schacht, the banking figure, who was the only member of the Keppler-Kreis with any significant political experience.

The following banking and defense interests were represented by signing the letter:

- Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, member of the Keppler circle
- Kurt Baron von Schröder, ITT Corporation executive and private banker from Cologne, member of the Keppler circle and the Deutscher Herrenklub (de), a

social club for rich capitalists in Germany. Several weeks later in his house, the decisive negotiations took place before Hitler's appointment as German Chancellor.

- Fritz Beindorff, owner of the Pelikan AG, in the supervisory board of Deutsche Bank
- Emil Helfferich, member in the board of the German-American Petroleum Company [American Koch family built refinery for this group], Chairman of the Supervisory Board of HAPAG, member of the Keppler circle
- Franz Heinrich Witthoefft, Chairman in the Board of Commerzbank and Privat-Bank, president of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, member of the Keppler circle
- Carl Vincent Krogmann, co-owner of the Hamburger Bank, shipping company and trading house Wachsmuth and Krogmann, board member of the Hamburg National Club, mayor of Hamburg from 1933 to 1945, member of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Keppler circle
- Kurt von Eichborn, co-owner of a private bank in Breslau
- Erwin Merck, supervisor of H. J. Merck & Co., a Hamburg commercial bank
- Fritz Thyssen, chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke

The Keppler Circle's group secretary Fritz Kranefuß, was a member of Himmler's personal staff. It's group financial manager was Kurt Baron von Schröder.

Another interesting connection to the defense sector is that of Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach attending the 1933 fundraising meeting of Goering to raise funds for the Nazi political campaign by rich industrialists, of which many donated and funding the campaign, showing industrial support for the Nazi movement. The Deutsche HerrenKlub of rich conservative industrialists based after City of London elite social clubs had an influence on the Harzburg Front, the Keppler Circle, and the 1933 Goering fundraiser all leading to financial support of major economic forces in Germany being behind the rise of the Nazi state, later 4th Reich plans developed by Himmler where no different, as he was already familiar with the process of getting economic interests behind the Nazi state from the 1930s, which also influenced his founding of Economic Intelligence offices within the Nazi SS.

Post-War 4th Reich Plans

“If we must die, then let the whole [German] people die” Gen. Schellenberg

After it became apparent that the Nazi's would not win the war, mainly due to lack of resources such as oil, many covert feelers were sent out to British sympathizers with the Nazi cause to form a detente. What may not be apparent to the obvious Ally in the British against Nazi Germany during World War 2 was that British society was divided on it's participation in the war, with of course the “Peace in Our Time” of Chamberlain, whose main political allies were sympathizers to the Nazi cause, such as Lord Londonderry, Lord Hamilton. Yet, a deeper and more lasting socio-cultural ties lay in the Banking families centered around Hamburg and the City of London: Schroeder, Kleinwort, etc. previous members of the Harzburg front in Germany while also having deep banking ties in the United Kingdom. It was through this channel that Nazi post-war plans began to come into view, just as after World War I these same interests had previously planned to raise the German Nation out of the ashes of defeat and create a 3rd Reich, albeit one with financial empire at it's core rather than a state.

The negotiations between German Nazis and British Fascist sympathizers centered in the neutral country of Sweden starting in 1943, with the main parties involved that of Himmler and the British banking interests, ultimately tied to Tiarks. Himmler was a sort of anglophile, often talking of how he appreciated the English way of dealing with colonial subjects, he was attracted to tales of the round table of Arthur as a child, later he even wanted to base his Intel organization on that of the British:

“Himmler, however, was said to have stated once that, after Victory, he intended to build up a German Intelligence Service, on the pattern of the British.” (MI5, 2011, From: PF.601.833, pg 54)

Liddell notes the anglophile nature of Himmler as well as a component of ‘revenge’:

“Zech talked a certain amount of Heinrich Himmler, and he regards him as a sadist and slightly mad. He is not intelligent and can easily be bowled out in argument, but he has a great deal of peasant cunning. His father was the principal of some school and he himself received a very good education. Zech has heard him talk about the **English** and their colonial policy. He paints the **English** as a people who walk about cracking whips and referred to an incident in India where it was

alleged that an Indian had struck a British subject. All local inhabitants had apparently been made to crawl on their hands and knees through the village. These incidents are held up to the Germans as something to be learned from the British as the correct method for the Herrenvolk to treat an insubordinate nation. Zech said that he hoped that we would not think that he was merely concerned with giving us amusing and interesting details regarding his experiences. His mind was running on much bigger things. He had gone through an appalling time, both physically and mentally. He had taken the decision to act as he had and hoped that we would make the best possible use of him. He said that most people in Germany deplored the atrocities but that very few of them were prepared to do anything. He referred to his circle of friends at home, some of whom listened to the British wireless and longed for the overthrow of the Nazis, but always said "Well, we must wait and see what happens. One day it will all come to an end." He was convinced, however, that if we treated Germany too leniently all those people and also the army would make preparation for a **war of revenge**. The whole country needed reeducating from top to bottom, otherwise the glorification of war and prowess on the battlefield would once more recreate a German Army or movements which would be as bad as that which had been experienced during the last ten years." (Lidell, 2005, 116)

Himmler's 4th Reich Plans

In 2011 the United Kingdom declassified several 'top secret' MI-5 reports from 1944 to 1949 that regarded the establishment of a 4th Reich centered in the leadership of SS-1 Heinrich Himmler. This set of reports dating from November 1944 to November 1949 contains various indications that the German Intelligence Service (G.I.S) had plans for continued activity despite defeat, after the end of World War II. The file includes reports and assessments of the Sicherheitsdienst (SD) attempts to install a "stay-behind" organization in Europe for use behind Allied lines (led by Skorzeny), after the cessation of hostilities, to build a Fourth Reich. One would wonder how they would manage to build a 4th Reich, according to the interrogations of captured SS agents, this plan involved creating confusion for the Allies, by mainly turning the United States against Russia. Thereby allying themselves with the United States against Russia. Other plans, which would be later echoed in the Black International terrorism campaigns of the 1960s and 1970s, called for fomenting 'civil war' in France. According to the interrogation of Julius Hagemann, who was part of a secret organization the 'Friedensorganisation' setup by the Abwehr, German Military Intelligence, not the SS, an organization like the Black Reichswehr before, was to foment civil unrest, including false flag tactics.

They were planning the rebirth of Germany and were already beginning to work 'usefully'. The main purpose was to "make the allies post-war task as hard as possible," and to "ferment distrust between Americans and Russians" (MI5, 2011)

It is revealed in MI-5 Director, Guy Liddell's, notebooks that the other Nazis viewed Himmler as the Commander;

"It is for this reason that **Heinrich Himmler** is gradually extending his control. He is further to say that defeat, although not yet a fait accompli, must be regarded as a possibility, and that it is, therefore, important that his followers should take no **overt action** which would **spoil their chances of reforming and playing their part in the preparation for the next war.**" (West 2005, pg. 220 10 July 1944). [emphasis added]

Further evidence of Himmler being the leader of a 4th Reich plan is that of eastern front Intelligence chief Major General von Gehlen's discussion with Himmler's assistant, Dir. Amt. IV, Gen. Schellenberg (assistant to Himmler, Chief of SS Intel, worked with Jahnke). Later, Gehlen would go on to organize former SS agents into anti-communist West German agents also working with the CIA.

"Major General von Gehlen in March 1945 asked Schellenberg for a quiet talk in private. One evening he spent three hours with Schellenberg. In the course of this talk Gehlen estimated that militarily a resistance would last another two months. Then the end had to be counted with. Gehlen said that preparations had to be made for this case. The only man with the necessary imagination and energy to undertake this task was Himmler. Himmler should as Commander of the home Army, authorize Schellenberg to build up, together with Gehlen and the best general staff officers, a resistance movement and army on the lines of the Polish resistance....The evening ended with Schellenberg's assurance that he would think it all over thoroughly and then secure the decision of Himmler" (MI5, 2011, Schellenberg Interrogation)

The German Intelligence Service (GIS) was already planning to regroup under different covers. As the secret report relates:

1. Survivors of the GIS are regrouping, reorganizing their service and recruiting new agents. They have great hopes in the rebirth of Germany and are already beginning to work 'usefully'
2. They are counting on differences of opinion between the Allies and foresee an automatic reaction for the peoples of Europe to the 'intense Bolshevik propaganda', and the successes

that this might eventually have. By intelligently exploiting the upheavals in this sphere of adversity, they are reckoning on Germany becoming powerful once again, regardless of the ways and means of achieving this. The new GIS is especially relying on the reaction of the big industrial firms to the 'communist menace', and on the support from abroad (Spain, the Hearst Press in the USA) to help with the reconstruction [Marshall Plan] of Germany. (MI5, 2011)

The important issue from the above is that they were planning on using German industrial firms in their plans. This is also echoed in other ways.

“[Otto] Skorzeny (from Austria) brought the subject up again by telling Schellenberg in rather condescending manner that the SS 'Jagdverbände' [fighting organization] (north, east, south and west) were all being concentrated in the Alps and were fighting there as commandos, All who could join would have to place themselves under his orders, everything else was rubbish. He and Kaltenbrunner (Austrian SS) were absolutely agreed on that”. (MI5, 2011, Schellenberg Interrogation)

“The progressive break up of the Reich showed that a disappearance into civilian clothes and corresponding civilian professions, if necessary even in an extreme way (clergymen, monks, etc), was the only thing one could advise others to do. It amounted to an endeavor to save 'human substance'.” (MI5, 2011, Schellenberg interrogation)

It is worth noting that the Rat Lines out of Germany through Italy were in part run through reactionary Catholic orders, not with Papal permission, but does show the cultural strength of reactionary tendencies throughout different parts of society that could be harnessed to support the building up of a 4th Reich. It is also worth noting the main resistance was comprised of the Bavarian-Austrian alliance within the Nazi Party while North German faction of Nazism was negotiating with Sweden and British financial society. Skorzeny, is of interest in Irish politics as he tried to settle in Ireland and was involved in connections to Fianna Fail politicians.

Showing the pre-planning and logistics associated with post-war efforts on behalf of a Nazi Reich (Administration) are given in the following interrogation regarding SS AMT IIIB RSHA, "Spheres of German Life" or the *Inland-SD*, headed by SS-Gruppenführer [Otto Ohlendorf](#), was the SS information gathering service for inside Germany:

When Source attended the conference at DEISENHOFEN, near MUNICH, in mid Apr 45, it was presided over by an Obergruppenführer in full SS uniform...

The speaker then proceeded to relate how ample funds had already been planted in S America - mainly in the Argentine - and would become available for financing agents in due course. In order to have “bankers” who could distribute this money, certain trustworthy key men had already been sent to live in Spain and Switzerland.

The agents were to lie low for a certain period after the end of the war in Europe and at a given time were to start organizing “national” movements which would be thoroughly in keeping with the traditions of each country but which would all preach anti-Bolshevism and stir up unrest culminating in civil war. If the cult of anti-Bolshevism were not particularly popular, then any other sore point, such as the burden of supporting an Army of Occupation or of having to cede territory, might be seized on. The main purpose was to make the Allies’ post-war task as hard as possible, so that the Nazi Party could, in time, reaper in a suitable disguise and build up the Fourth Reich.

In going to work, no movement was to make mention of its pro-Nazi sentiments or to indulge in anti-Semitic propaganda. This was stressed as a cardinal rule.

Each movement should also strive to create different slogans, methods of approach to the public, initiation ceremonies [such as used in the creation of C company in Belfast, Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)], ranks, etc., in order to lessen the risk of the affinity between movements being suspected.

It is not a coincidence that many former Nazis became Christian Union activists and politicians after the war, thus in keeping with the ‘cover’ of just being pro-German, not Nazi.

The use of information management is key to the success of such a project. Like the lodge structures of secret societies, and here we are dealing with a secret society but based in extremists ideals of German Nationalism, so that we see the same structures employed:

The Nazi intended to form a “three-layer” [compartmentalized] organization to control the various movements. The first layer would concentrate on forming a German “Schultzinschaft” [brain trust] out of Europe and so would direct the high policy. The second layer would be that which had to model the policy of the first layer to suit the various countries. Unlike the first two layers, the third layer might (in carrying out its general propaganda work) become known to the various movements. (MI5, 2011, P.F.602,431, pg. 43)

It is important to note that this is a layer above those of public front groups, say for instance the Christian Democratic Union in Germany, 3 Layers among insiders, with an uninitiated layer or layers

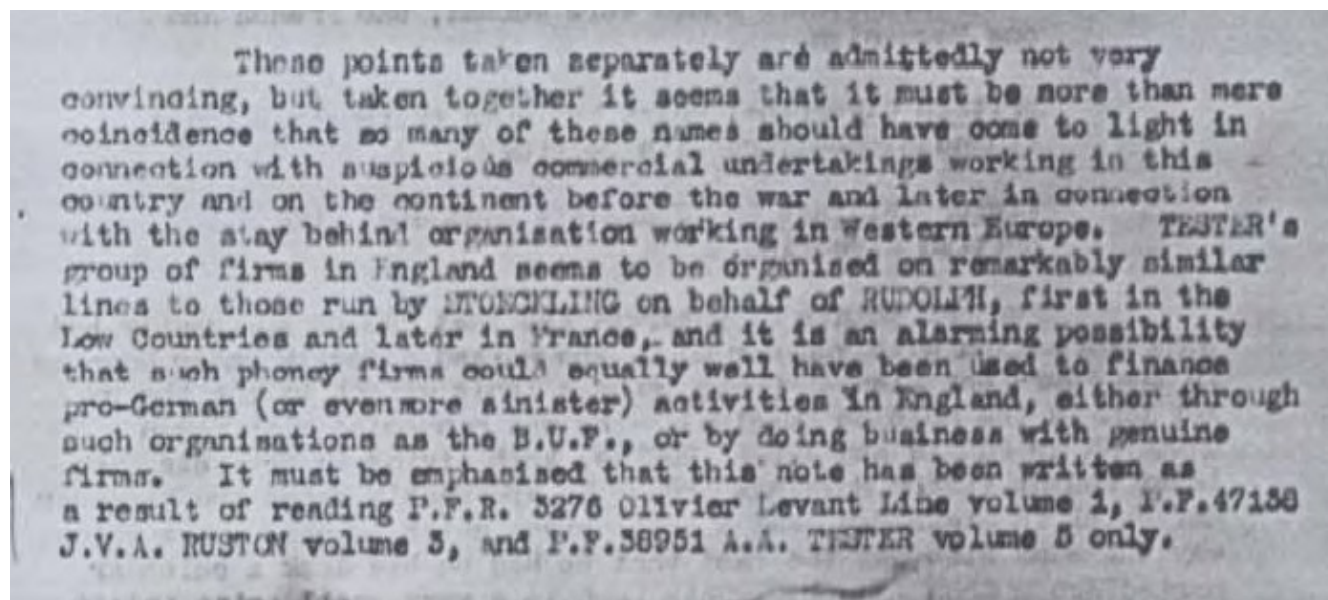
below that, with its first two layers completely covert and only an interface layer with the convenient idiot orgs. Lodge structures are used throughout European societies, for instance we could look at the Lodges of the Orange and Black Orders associated with British Unionism, not to mention the well known Masonic Orders, some internationalist some xenophobic nationalist, like 3 Globes in Berlin, which cooperated with the Nazi state

Interrogations further elucidated how this covert network was supposed to operate, with main emphasis on intelligence gathering:

“The most important espionage function required of these agents is the collection of political intelligence especially relating to anti-Allied underground movements and the position of pro-Fascist and pro-German elements.... it is easy to discern Skorzeny's [sent to Ireland, among other places] overriding anxiety to keep his finger on the pulse of political movements or quarrels which could be used for his purposes.” (MI5, 2011)

The main vehicle for intelligence gathering and general hidden administrative and research work was the use of front companies, both before and after the war, not just in Germany but also in England.

MI-5 notes:



These points taken separately are admittedly not very convincing, but taken together it seems that it must be more than mere coincidence that so many of these names should have come to light in connection with suspicious commercial undertakings working in this country and on the continent before the war and later in connection with the stay behind organisation working in Western Europe. TESTER's group of firms in England seems to be organised on remarkably similar lines to those run by STONCKLING on behalf of RUDOLPH, first in the Low Countries and later in France, and it is an alarming possibility that such phoney firms could equally well have been used to finance pro-German (or even more sinister) activities in England, either through such organisations as the B.U.F., or by doing business with genuine firms. It must be emphasised that this note has been written as a result of reading P.F.R. 3276 Olivier Levant Line volume 1, P.F.47138 J.V.A. RUSTON volume 3, and P.F.38951 A.A. TESTER volume 5 only.

(MI5, 2011)

Hamburg 4th Reich Nexus

As previously noted above the Saxon area of Hamburg was a center of Anglo-Saxon-German Banking families. According to Lord Hugh Thomas, a respected British historian, in his work on the death of Heinrich Himmler, has linked Hamburg with post-war Nazi plans:

German Communists unmasked concealed Nazi assets and tracked down Nazi war criminals – activities that were often inextricably linked. Disturbingly often, they also uncovered links to Allied interests. They studied individual Länder (state) to see whether there was any substantial difference in the post-war concentration of such Nazi power and influence and discovered the state of Hamburg was unique, not only for its remarkable post-war prosperity. Several Nazi war criminals listed by the Nuremberg trial remained at large in Hamburg, many more than in any other Land. They were left unmolested by German authorities, and the selective indifference and inertia of the British military government ensured that most remained undisturbed. Their position was doubly secure thanks to the very rightwing Hamburg justice and police departments. In the 1950s the police alone contained thirty-one former SS men, many of them officially named as war criminals. They were employed as chief inspectors, chief superintendents, and one was even chief commissioner in charge of police training. Their appointments were made so soon after the end of hostilities that the East German investigators came to believe they had been prearranged in wartime. This view was supported by the fact that at the end of the war, most senior SS men and members of the Nazi hierarchy had gravitated to Hamburg. (Hamilton, 2001, 118)

These East German Intelligence findings were confirmed by the United States Military as early as 1948:

Confirmation of this East German finding came independently from the American Secret Service in Germany who, in the immediate aftermath of war, concluded that Hamburg was the kernel and headquarters of a well established SS network. They found that within two years of the end of the war a conference had been arranged in Dortmund to teach the methodology evolved after May 1945 by senior SS personnel in Hamburg. The new organization was structured following the same sub-groups as the original SS. Hamburg was also the first German city to benefit from Himmler's carefully laid financial plans. Herman Abs, one of twelve directors of the Deutsche Bank, was appointed to the Hamburg branch after the Maison Rouge [red house] meeting as a guardian to thwart hostile Allied intentions and keep control of SS funds. However, the intentions of some of the British finance houses and merchant banks were to prove anything but hostile, even to a bank with such a tainted reputation. Worse still, a

remarkably complacent British Military Governor failed to enforce American General Clay's orders that Abs be physically barred from entering any Deutsche Bank. Despite heated representations, the British did not put into effect any of the banking controls they had agreed with the Americans, which were essential to prevent the Deutsche Bank from resuming its all-powerful position. (Hamilton, 2001, 119)

Hamburg is no stranger to the SS. As the SS had placed their economic and financial analysis divisions in Hamburg, as well as nearby Kiel:

...two research institutes within his own SS organization. The first, Gruppe VI WI, studied world economics under Amt VI in a large, scientifically-run institute in Hamburg, and the second, based in Kiel, focused on world markets and trade. Gruppe VI WI was created to train hand-picked SS men in finance according to strictly agreed requirements of individual businesses and industrial firms. (Hamilton, 2001, 75)

Dr. Marcus, formerly of Jahnke's J-Buro Intel part of the SS, also located in Hamburg, protected by the British authorities. During this time he seems pre-occupied with infiltrating Hamburg banks and identifying Nazis working to build a 4th Reich. Dr. Marcus was a member of J-buro which was responsible for initiating contacts with the British during the war to arrange a detente. J-buro was also staffed by a member of the Schroeder banking family.

In a further example of the centrality of Hamburg to 4th Reich plans we have this report:

"So he [Ljunggreen in Denmark] under the present war conditions for instance go to England and work there. The Intelligence Service might be partly military and partly business. Ljunggreen need not fear any German organizations, as neither SD, Sipo, Abwehr or similar organizations could do him any harm, as the "Doctor's" Intelligence Service was above all of it.

When Ljunggreen still declined, the "Doctor" told him that when he had thought it all over, he would get a telephone No. in Kopenhagen which he could call, after this the matter would be settled. It did not matter that the war would soon be finished as they were working far ahead, and the "Doctor" mentioned that an occupation of Germany in a way would cause some disorder, but the very first thing which would be organized would be the Secret Intelligence Service

The Head Quarter of this Intelligence Service was situated in Hamburg, and they had a transmitter in Halle.

Collusion and Blocking Investigations:

The question of Allied collusion with the Nazi Germans during the post-war is not really open to debate, as such former Nazis as Gehlen headed West German Intelligence after the war with the aim of using former Nazi's professional skills in hunting Communists during the war to having them do it during the 'Cold War'. Throughout this research we have seen many Nazi's escape under questionable circumstances: Mengele, Skorzeny, and Himmler allegedly never died. We could also point out that such important men of science involved in Nazi Research never were even put before the Nuremburg process, such as Von Vershuer and the public disinformation campaign blaming a subservient Mengele as somehow being the leader of these experiments rather than Von Vershuer.

Another aspect of collusion is that of thwarting investigations. During the end of the war, the Nazis started moving their funds around to plan a revival after their military defeat. The overwhelming negotiation points with Himmler and friendly British interest was primarily a financial affair.

In 1944 the Allies started to worry and investigate that the Nazi State would move it's assets and begin the 4th Reich organizing in South America:

In response to the Red House report, British and American investigators started working in concert from the end of 1944. As they delved deeper into Himmler's financial maze, they discovered a multiplicity of complex yet expertly concealed transfers of much of Germany's wealth. The sheer magnitude of Himmler's enterprise and its breathtaking purpose astonished them. As they mined for information, they were also perplexed by the extent of personal wealth that he had stashed away, minor in comparison with the business ventures, yet disturbing evidence of compulsive personal greed. But Himmler's ambition for the transfer of Germany's wealth was the main focus of the British and American governments' anxiety. They responded in very different ways. In America, the FBI and OSS were the main investigators, backed up by the US Treasury Department and US State Department. They threw massive resources into a top-priority operation in the United States and Latin America, reporting their progress to the Sub-committee on War Mobilisation for the Committee on Military Affairs. (Thomas, 2002, 78)

The money began moving to South America:

Mordrelle told his handlers that he had attended a conference in Deisenhofen near Munich in April 1945. He said that the meeting was presided over by an Obergruppenfuehrer in full SS uniform, comprising 15 representatives from countries west of Germany. Mordrelle said that plans to promote post-war

unrest were discussed. At the meeting it was said that ample funds had been planted in South America (mainly Argentina) and trustworthy bankers had been sent to live in Spain and Switzerland. (Hamilton, 2001)

It is noted that an investigation into tracking Nazi assets was set up by the United States with the following threats highlighted:

"The fear was that the German political and economic leadership, sensing, defeat, would act to transfer secretly blocs of industrial and fiscal capital to neutral countries, thereby escaping confiscation and the reparations bill. If this happened, German economic and industrial power would be largely intact and would act as a power base from which an unrepentant German leadership could build a resurgent Fourth Reich in 20 years. The military defeat of Germany thus would again be meaningless." (MI5, 2011)

One investigation by the US to track Nazi gold was foiled from within, Alan Dulles was part of investigating Nazi financial transactions in Switzerland, earlier in history the State Department had been in charge of investigations and intelligence, creating a one-man bottleneck as far as intelligence information and sharing went, while FDR did have his own Intelligence sources to inform him, such as the Astor led network, working for the Naval Reserves officially a 16 page article from the Summer 2000 issue of the CIA journal, "Studies in Intelligence" titled, "The OSS and Project SAFEHAVEN, Tracking Nazi Gold." This article was written by Donald P. Steury, who at the time was a CIA Officer in Residence at the University of Southern California. The article recounts the OSS role (SI–Secret Intelligence and X-2–Counterintelligence) in support of US policy to track, locate, and prevent Nazi postwar control of Germany's gold and other valuable assets in neutral countries as an Allied victory approached. The overriding goal of SAFEHAVEN was to make it impossible for Germany to start another war. (MI5, 2011)

SAFEHAVEN brought out these differences in a form in which they were incapable of resolution. Jockeying for position reached a peak in August, when FEA official Samuel Klaus [Special Assistant to the General Counsel of the Treasury Department] set out on a factfinding tour of Allied and neutral capitals accompanied only by State Department official Herbert J. Cummings, with the Treasury Department deliberately excluded from participation. It found out anyway, and two Treasury officials set out in hot pursuit of the Klaus mission, catching up with it in London. Klaus grudgingly allowed them to accompany him to Stockholm, but he refused to permit them to continue further with his delegation. Undeterred, the two Treasury Department officials followed Klaus to Spain. This was too much for Klaus, who canceled the remainder of his trip and returned to Washington.

The situation was worse in Spain, where US Ambassador Carlton J. Hayes was accused of actively blocking implementation of SAFEHAVEN. It should be noted that in Switzerland, Dulles was supposed to track down German financial interests as head of the OSS in Switzerland, the financial capitol of Europe

Aside from deliberate interference there is also bureaucratic interference as noted in the conflicts between Head of British Military Intelligence Guy Liddell and other government agencies:

“Liddell’s second continuing anxiety was his deteriorating co-operation with Section V [MI-5] whose inflexible head, Felix Cowgill, had spent most of his career studying Communist infiltration in India and had a highly-developed sense of tight compartmentalisation. Cowgill recognised that ISOS with its derivatives was the holy grail, a source that had to be protected at all costs. Liddell, on the other hand, while acknowledging the value of signals intelligence, wanted to exploit the opportunities it offered. As Liddell documented, the two opposing cultures frequently came into long and bitter conflict, and threatened to compromise numerous other areas of mutual interest” (Liddell, 2005, 1).

USA Fascist Plot to Overthrow FDR

In 1933 there was a plot to overthrow FDR, which was revealed by retired Marine Corps General Smedley Butler, to the House Un-American Activities Committee. The tracing back of the plot leads to Wall Street Investment interests, such as J.P. Morgan who also financed Nikola Tesla. In the 1930s as Fascism swept Germany it too had it’s adherents here in America, but not usually associated with the American Bund, but from homegrown Anglo-Saxon Supremacy. For instance, one law firm associated with far-right tendencies Sullivan & Cromwell, Sullivan (Ulster Scots Protestant background) backed neo-Confederacy social clubs in New York City. Others involved in funding far right groups such as the American Liberty League, the Crusaders and Sentinels, included the DuPont’s, W.S. Farish, Howard Heinz (Mellon Bank), J. Howard Pew, John L. Pratt, Alfred Sloan, E.T. Wier, to name a few.

Evidence of continued efforts by powerful U.S. fascists to regain control of the White House is illustrated by a 1936 statement by William Dodd, the U.S. Ambassador to Germany. In a letter to Roosevelt, he stated:

“A clique of U.S. industrialists is hell-bent to bring a fascist state to supplant our democratic government and is working closely with the fascist regime in Germany and Italy. I have had plenty of opportunity in my post in Berlin to witness how close some of our American ruling families are to the Nazi regime.... A prominent executive of one of the largest corporations, told me point blank that he would be ready to take definite action to bring fascism into America if President Roosevelt continued his progressive policies. Certain American industrialists had a great deal to do with bringing fascist regimes into being in both Germany and Italy. They extended aid to help Fascism occupy the seat of power, and they are helping to keep it there. Propagandists for fascist groups try to dismiss the fascist scare. We should be aware of the symptoms. When industrialists ignore laws designed for social and economic progress they will seek recourse to a fascist state when the institutions of our government compel them to comply with the provisions.” (COAT, 2004)

Mind you this is during the period when the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is being formulated and finally established in 1934 in defiance of J.P. Morgan, with Joseph Kennedy as it's head, a close ally of FDR, and one of the first Irish-Americans to break through into the political elite, dominated by Boston Brahmin, WASP Americans.

American Intelligence, at least in the beginning and probably framing it's history for good, is heavily influenced by Wall Street Law firms, such as the founder of the CIA and OSS Bill Donovan, descended from Scottish Unionists. In the coup planning, although Donovan does not appear, his friends and associates do, for instance you can look at the law firm Sullivan and Cromwell, where Donovan worked, also the Dulles brothers, and it's involvement with far-right reactionary tendencies as previously noted. One friend of Donovan's who served with him in the military is Robert Sterling Clark, who was a grandson of the opium trading Boston Brahmin Cabot family, Edward Cabot Clark, and also heir to the Singer Sewing Co. fortune. Robert served in China during the Boxer Rebellion, he was mainly involved with supporting the American Liberty League and the Committee for a Sound Dollar and Sound Currency (CSDSC), which was a Morgan Front group lobbying for the gold standard, rather than floating currency. Included among its members were several Morgan partners and Walter E. Frew, of the Corn Exchange Bank, which was controlled through National City Bank after a 1929 deal engineered by Morgan and exposed by the Pecora congressional investigation. One of the initial meetings between the coup plotters and General Butler was organized by Gerald MacGuire, associate

of Clark and a member of the same organization, (CSDSC), Frew personally gave MacGuire \$30,000 for the project under discussion with General Butler.

One family that crosses the Atlantic with both American and English houses, like many Boston Brahmin intermarrying with British nobility for prestige and to spread their power, that is the Mallet family. One of the conspirators to overthrow fellow blue blood, though from New York, FDR was Grayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy, who ran a stock trading company that employed MacGuire, MacGuire, working with Donovan on behalf of J.P. Morgan, had previously visited fascist Italy and Germany to observe veteran organizations which promoted the Fascist dictatorships, such as those associated with the Black Reichswehr and the Croix de Fie (Fire Cross) which assisted a failed coup attempt in France on Feb 6, 1934 , Donovan also gained access to behind the scenes troop movements in Italy and Germany, declaring himself a fascist to Mussolini to gain such insider information.

In November 1935 Donovan traveled to Italy, where he met Benito Mussolini; convincing the dictator he was sympathetic to the Fascist Cause, Donovan received permission to visit the Italian lines in Abyssinia, which Italy had invaded the previous month. Donovan spent two weeks touring facilities and interviewing Italian officers. Upon his return to the United States, Donovan--who had traveled at his law firm's expense--briefed an excited War Department, which had been unable to place spies among the Italian invaders. Continuing to travel as a private citizen and making use of his network of contacts, he visited Germany in 1937 and observed German Army maneuvers; in 1938 he toured the Czechoslovak defenses in Sudetenland, witnessed the fighting in Spain, and again observed maneuvers in Germany." (Linderman, 2016)

Grayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy is a relative of the Dulles brothers, and was the Director of Morgan's Guarantee Trust Bank which financed Mussolini, and is connected to the British Kleinwort Bank that financed Franco's fascist coup in Spain. Though named Murphy he is not Irish Catholic, but again of Protestant Scottish Unionist descent. He fought in the Spanish-American War and World War I, he had a metal plate in his head and probably suffered from a traumatic brain disorder. Murphy was on J.P. Morgan's "preferred client list," was a director of Morgan's Guaranty Trust bank and several Morgan-connected corporations. He and his banking house played an important role in syndicating Morgan loans to fascist Italy, for which he was decorated by Mussolini with the Order of the Crown of Italy, Commander class. Researcher, L. Wolfe, notes regarding Murphy:

As early as 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt [advocate of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, cousin of FDR] selected him for secret assignments, including planning U.S. military interventions in the Americas. After WWI, Murphy headed the American Red Cross in Europe, which he used to develop a network of informants in European governments. In the 1920s, he made several “fact-finding” trips to Europe, with “Wild Bill” Donovan who was later director, Office of Strategic Services. These missions, including meetings with Mussolini prior to his coup, were done at the behest of Morgan and London interests.

In 1919, Murphy was one of 20 elite U.S. officers who met in Paris with the guidance of J.P. Morgan & Co. operatives to found the American Legion [based on the model of the Croix de Feu]. Murphy personally underwrote that operation to the tune of \$125,000, and solicited additional funds from allies of Morgan in the industrial and financial community. Murphy was “kingmaker” for the legion’s “Royal Family” because the legion still owed him and his friends a great deal of money. (COAT, 2004)

The British Mallet’s are well respected as statesman and military people. The Mallet name pops up in negotiations with Himmler, and is also connected with the German Kleinwort Banking family, which also was located in the City of London, again showing the importance of the City of London financial empire. Lord Thomas writes regarding this connection:

‘The atmosphere [in the British Legation in Stockholm] was petty, childish and demeaning,’ confessed undercover SOE officer Sir Peter Tennant, the Legation’s press attaché, and he was partly to blame. The problems had started when he noticed that Sir Victor Mallet, Chief of the British Legation, had been holding secret meetings with his friend Marcus Wallenberg, the Swedish financier, and Himmler’s envoy Dr Karl Gördeler. (Mallet also came from a family of bankers that had ties with **the German Kleinwort** family who owned the merchant bank of that name.) Gördeler was a constant visitor to Sweden, making some ten trips during 1940 alone, when he was known to have met with Thoma and Calissendorf, wealthy ex-diplomats and prominent members of the Swedish establishment who were involved in peace manoeuvres. According to Tennant, Schellenberg first met with Mallet in March or early April 1943. Before then, on several occasions in January Mallet had met with Himmler’s envoy, the lawyer Dr Schmidt, always in the company of Marcus Wallenberg, and Georg Conrad van der Goltz, who left Sweden to work at the Deutsche Bank later that year. Tennant immediately sent a strongly worded report to London, which was.... six weeks went by before Tennant first suspected from Mallet’s manner that he knew what Tennant had done. It was not until much later that autumn that Tennant was approached by Robert Turnbull, head of the SOE in Stockholm, with

a confidential message from Sir Charles Hambro to 'festina lente'. They wanted him to take it easy because Mallet was representing banking interests. By that time relations between the two men were decidedly frosty. Tennant, with some relish, made Mallet a prime intelligence target, while Mallet struggled to maintain his dignity and make life as unpleasant as possible for Tennant.

Tennant thought his position had strengthened considerably when on 23 December 1943 the Soviet government demanded Sir Victor Mallet's recall on the grounds that he had been supplying the German High Command with details of the Soviet Army. But the Soviet request was ignored. (Thomas, 2002, Ch.6)

The Mallet connection to the Kleinwort Bank of England shows a continuity of interest between this family and Fascism, the Kleinwort Bank financed fascist Spain. The firm helped finance Francisco Franco's coup d'état in Spain by approving a credit of 800,000 pounds at 4% interest on 15 September 1937. A month later Kleinworts agreed another loan of 1,500,000 pounds sterling at 3%. (Torrus, 2016).

The planning for a 4th Reich entailed according to Himmler the rebuilding of German Industry after the war, one final connection with American fascist activists is that of William Lockhart Clayton who was on the American Liberty League executive committee, son of a plantation slave owning southern family with holdings in the cotton industry, he was the author of the Marshall Plan, which financed the re-building of German Industry after World War 2, which whether done in concert with German Fascists to rebuild Germany as per Himmler's plan, or just a coincidence that a far-right American designed the Marshall Plan, the relationship is something to be aware of that the designers, even after the military defeat of Nazism, of the re-building of Germany were American far-right big business interests.

One other intriguing parallel between the American far-right Anglo-Saxon Nationalists and Nazi Germany is that of the issue of using a formal process in tracking it's enemies. The IBM tabulator machines the Nazi's used to organize the Holocaust and the Prison systems was foreshadowed in the United States in 1926, with one far right group, the Sentinels boasting that it had "card-indexed more than 2000 radical propagandists making it comparatively easy to check their movements and counteract their activities" (COAT, 2008). In this way the card-indexing used by the Sentinels is eerily presaging the same card-indexing using IBM machines the Nazis used, however, a full decade earlier. Some leading industrialists involved in the Sentinels were Raymond Pitcairn, billionaire son of PPG Industries founder, John Pitcairn, Jr., who served as the Sentinels' national chairman for several years, was also the group's primary benefactor: in early 1935 he single-handedly revitalized the Sentinels with a donation of \$85,000 (more than

\$1.25 million in 2008 dollars). To a group which had raised exactly \$15,378.74 since 1931, this was a massive injection of capital. Board members included Edward T. Stotesbury, a prominent investment banker and partner of J.P. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co.; Horatio Lloyd, also a partner of J.P. Morgan & Co.; J. Howard Pew, the President of Sun Oil; and Bernard Kroger, founder of the Kroger chain of supermarkets.

In 1936 the J. Henry Schroeder Bank of New York had entered into a partnership with the Rockefellers. Schroeder, Rockefeller and Company, Investment Bankers, was formed as part of an overall company that Time magazine disclosed as being "the economic booster of the Rome-Berlin Axis. " The partners in Schroeder, Rockefeller and Company included Avery Rockefeller, nephew of John D., Baron Bruno von Schroeder in London, and Kurt von Schroeder of the BIS and the Gestapo in Cologne founding member of of the Harzburg Front. Avery Rockefeller owned 42 percent of Schroeder, Rockefeller, and Baron Bruno and his Nazi cousin 47 percent. Their lawyers were John Foster Dulles and Allen Dulles of Sullivan and Cromwell. Allen Dulles (later of the Office of Strategic Services) was on the board of Schroeder. Further connections linked the Paris branch of Chase to Schroeder as well as the pro-Nazi Worms Bank and Standard Oil of New Jersey in France. Standard Oil's Paris representatives were directors of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, which had intricate connections to the Nazis and to Chase.

(Higham, 2007)

The complicity of the Dulles brothers is noted by US lawmakers and jurisprudents-- it's alleged that former US Supreme Court Justice Goldberg called the Dulles brothers traitors, he was a WWII OSS operative himself. As one senator noted about the Dulles brothers involvement through Sullivan and Cromwell:

"Senator Claude Pepper criticized John Foster Dulles, Gov. Dewey's foreign relations advisor for his connection with the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell and having aided Hitler financially in 1933. Pepper described the January 4, 1933 meeting of Franz von Papen and Hitler in Baron Schroeder's home in Cologne, and from that time on the Nazis were able to continue their march to power." -New York Times, Oct. 11, 1944

Later, after the war, both Dulles brothers would serve in the Government, with Alan going on to become head of the CIA and John, becoming Secretary of State under Eisenhower. Their

friend Bill Donovan would play a role in the creation of the CIA after the war as the OSS became a permanent body governing American Intelligence.

England, A Nazi Spy and the Founding of the CIA

The founding of the CIA is largely owed to a relationship with secret British Intelligence just before the war and during the war. It is interesting to note that the US was under pressure from British Intelligence in America to join the war on the Allies side. Including covert operations by Britain on American soil. These ops were headed up by a British agent, William Stephenson, a Canadian heading the British intel efforts in America as British Security Coordination (BSC). As one can imagine the intertwining of Anglo-Americans and English is not that surprising. Often professionals were in social circles with common elements of both antagonistic and beneficial relationships depending on these persons of substance's interests. The state of Intelligence was not just limited to the state, but often involved the use of Private Intelligence, this was common to both Britain, America and Germany, for instance in Germany Jahnke's J-Buro provided private intel to the SS. Where this is done in the UK "The Room" club, "The Walrus" club were common names for private intel gatherings of upper social elites. In America, "The Room; the Club. President Roosevelt's personal intelligence service of upper-class anglophile New Yorkers, led by FDR's friend and kinsman Vincent Astor. Astor was a conduit for information from British intelligence to FDR." (Mahl, 1998, 199) In Germany with the Jahnkeburo (J-Buro) which provided private intelligence to the SS Amt IV, and Jahnke was known as being in charge of Amt IV along with Schellenberg. One example of the intertwining interests an associate of FDR and a friend of Alan Dulles, was the WWI enemy agent for Germany against America, but an American, Frederico Stallforth (Dulles, 1958), though an enemy agent during the war was from the proper social class and continued his life as though nothing happened, he was a back channel conduit to the Nazi regime for FDR's administration.

Differently, Stephenson was not of an upper social class, but had success in the business world, before becoming head of BSC in the US. He eventually became the point man for interface between British and American power including intelligence, a friend of FDR, he was asked to mentor Bill Donovan as the newly minted Coordinator of Intelligence (COI), he went to Britain under Stephenson's tutelage and Stephenson's aid, Ellis to learn the ways of secret intelligence, though Donovan himself had plenty of experience between the wars for the Morgan organization. Stephenson is an interesting person, he was the founder of the 'Dirty War' of British Intelligence used during the decolonization of the British Empire, such as

that in Ireland. While also found to be somewhat absent minded at times: "Stephenson's occasional inability to recall things that struck me as ordinarily memorable." (Troy, 1996, 7)

Stephenson was soon a close adviser to Roosevelt, and suggested that he put Stephenson's good friend William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan in charge of all U.S. intelligence services. Donovan founded the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which in 1947 would become the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). As senior representative of British intelligence in the western hemisphere, Stephenson was one of the few persons in the hemisphere who were authorized to view raw Ultra transcripts of German Enigma ciphers that had been decrypted at Britain's Bletchley Park facility. He was trusted by Churchill to decide what Ultra information to pass along to various branches of the U.S. and Canadian governments.

On 2 May 2000, CIA Executive Director David W. Carey, representing Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet and Deputy Director John A. Gordon, accepted from the Intrepid Society of Winnipeg, Manitoba, a bronze statuette of Stephenson. In his remarks, Carey said:

Sir William Stephenson played a key role in the creation of the CIA. He realized early on that America needed a strong intelligence organization and lobbied contacts close to President Roosevelt to appoint a U.S. "coordinator" to oversee FBI and military intelligence. He urged that the job be given to **William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan**, who had recently toured British defences and gained the confidence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Although Roosevelt didn't establish exactly what Sir William had in mind, the organization created represented a revolutionary step in the history of American intelligence. Donovan's Office of Strategic Services was the first "central" U.S. intelligence service.

OSS worked closely with and learned from Sir William and other Canadian and British officials during the war. A little later, these OSS officers formed the core of the CIA. Intrepid may not have technically been the father of CIA, but he's certainly in our lineage someplace. One scholar that has reviewed this history, specifically looking into the origins of the CIA, has noted about Stephenson and Donovan's relationship and how it developed:

"For us, in the United States," Declared William J Casey in 1974, "it all began with a New York lawyer who saw his country facing a deadly menace and knew that it was unprepared and uninformed. It's hard for us to realize today that there was a time in 1940 and 1941, When William J. Donovan was a one-man CIA for President Roosevelt." (Troy, 1996, 3)

“...British dimension to the story of the CIA’s origin. What intrigued me was the oh so subtle suggestion that, at least initially, Donovan, our CIA hero, had been London’s “man in Washington” (Troy, 1996, 5)

“Then Stephenson laid on that Donovan trip to London, had the royal red carpet rolled out for him, and helped arrange for the second trip, wherein Donovan received an introductory course in British intelligence and unconventional warfare. Tjen Stephenson, under his SIS cover as director of British Security Coordination (BSC), convinced both Donovan and FDR of the need for establishing COI. maneuvered Donovan into heading the new agency, and thereafter played intelligence schoolmaster to him and his fledgling organization.” (Troy, 1996, 5)

It was not necessarily a desire of the CIA for it’s origins and reliance on William Stephenson to be publicly known. Indeed, it does not appear in any early versions of it’s origin story :

“Thus, it never appeared in the US War Department’s two-volume top secret history of OSS, which was completed as close to events as 1946-47. Nor did it appear in Arthur B. Darling’s CIA history, which was written in 1953, still not too long after the events, but which was shortly thereafter deep-sixed because of official displeasure with it.” (Troy, 1996, 5)

Even internal historians to the CIA had problems accessing the materials and knowledge, Whitney H. Shepardson, tried to look into the origins of the CIA but: “...Shepardson never moved past the research stage before reported frustration over limited access to documents caused him to throw in the sponge. Hence, Stephenson’s name was still lost to CIA history.” (Troy, 1996, 6)

One of the sticky points with this knowledge is that of Dick Ellis, Stephenson’s confidant and aid, who rather dramatically was revealed to be a Nazi spy. Who was responsible for taking Donovan in hand to show the ropes of the Secret Intelligence world in Britain, Donovan who previously confessed to being a fascist. Charles H. (“Dick”) Ellis, deputy to Stephenson, Nazi spy: “Ellis, said Stephenson, was the tradecraft expert, the organization man, the one who furnished Bill Donovan with charts and memoranda on running an intelligence organization.” (Troy, 1996, 7) “Now, understand what? Stephenson told me, on my return trip, that ‘they’—presumably men from MI-5 or MI-6 (British Military Intelligence, Section Five or the Security Service) had questioned him about Ellis’s loyalty. There had been some ‘fuss’, they said, about Ellis having

allegedly worked for the Germans before the war.” (Troy, 1996, 14) “Suffice it to say that by 1966 it had become a very contentious issue within MI-5 and MI-6 and led to what the experts call a ‘hostile’ interrogation of Ellis. Out of that came, reportedly his admission of Nazi, but denial of Soviet, espionage.” (Troy, 1996, 14) “Nor has anyone speculated on the possible damage done by Ellis to SIS, COI and OSS. Likewise, no trace of Ellis is found in Pavel and Anatoli Sudaplatov’s account of Soviet espionage in the United States during the war years. Still, one must wonder what seismic secrets, such as Ellis’s actual confession, are locked up in British and American intelligence vaults.” (Troy, 1996, 15)

Thus, we see that the creation of the CIA was a result of WWII operations in terms of the OSS, being based on British models of secret intelligence work, though the main organizers are obviously implicated in being allied with Fascism. Later, Alan Dulles became head of the CIA, it was known that the OSS and CIA were both largely comprised of Boston Brahmin Anglo-American White Anglo-Saxon Protestant aristocracy. As we shall read the development of the CIA was a contentious issue.

"On Nov. 18, 1944, Col. William Donovan had submitted a long and detailed report to President Roosevelt which called for the creation of a permanent central authority for intelligence within the Executive Office of the President." (Carter 2016, 107) The creation of a civilian intelligence agency was a critical issue to be overcome in DC at this time, as it would directly invade on traditional military oversight of intelligence by transferring that from the military to a civilian entity which would not be comprised of Academy grads but rather Ivy League grads.

"Army G-2 head General Clayton Bissell authored the most direct challenge to Donovan's blueprint for a post-war intelligence system. Bissell asserted that the director of this new central intelligence organization would hold too much control over the flow of information and analysis reaching the president, with the inevitable result that the commander-in -chief would be denied a diversity of perspectives and analysis. For their part, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) preferred a model in which an intelligence coordinator would report to a council of agency heads who would be comprised of the secretaries of State, War, and Navy as well as the members of the JCS. In follow-up memoranda to key actors, Donovan strongly asserted the advantage for the president of an intelligence community that would speak with one authoritative voice and the need for a director of intelligence who could act autonomously as a general manager of the whole intelligence community. (Carter 2016, 108)

Nonetheless, plans for creating a central organ for Intelligence moved forward. In June 1946, General Hoyt Vandenberg [first CIA director] succeeded Admiral Souers of CIG. "During his eleven-month tenure Vandenberg was able to convince the NIA directors to return to him all of the old OSS clandestine intelligence collection units that had been transferred to Army Intelligence when the OSS had been disbanded. Vandenberg merged these espionage and counterintelligence units into an Office of Special Operations." (Carter 2016, 114) He was consolidating all intel into a central organization, which would soon lead to the act of Congress that founded the CIA in 1947:

"With the enactment of the 1947 National Security Act, the CIG essentially became a congressionally chartered and therefore more permanent CIA. The CIA was afforded a clearly articulated chain of command reaching through the newly created National Security Council to the president himself. By the time Vandenberg resigned as DCI in May 1947 his intelligence agency had grown from an organization of about four hundred to over four thousand employees. By that time Vandenberg had also managed to acquire the FBI's former intelligence jurisdiction over Latin America [where the Nazis now regrouped], and had taken over the Army's espionage and counterintelligence operations [no countermeasures independently deployed]. By the summer of 1947 the CIA had already emerged as an all-purpose intelligence bureaucracy, but its emphases were on espionage, counterespionage, and intelligence analysis, not covert action, and no CIA non-ambiguous authority to conduct covert operations, and although the agency was already engaged in some such actions by mid-1947, it was not until NSC Directive 10/2 was issued in 1948 that the CIA was officially authorized to conduct covert political and paramilitary operations. At that point onward the CIA was very nearly the organization which Colonel Donovan had originally proposed as the successor to the OSS." (Carter 2016, 115)

At first information warfare was not part of the CIA this changed in 1948:

"On June 18, 1948, the National Security Council created the new Office of Policy Coordination (OPC) specifically to carry out covert political, psychological, economic, and paramilitary operations. The OPC was a hybrid agency that operated as independent service alongside and sometimes in competition with the CIA's Operations Directorate from September 1948 until it was finally merged into the CIA in August of 1952. The OPC's director was a State Department appointee, but the agency operated under the joint supervision of the departments

of State and Defense. However, the OPC received its operational directions from the DCI. OSS veteran Frank Wisner was appointed to direct the OPC." (Carter 2016, 119)

Wisner plays a role in creating the Gehlen organization in Germany, which was led by a former Nazi SS General. (Carter 2016, 124-5). Wisner was a Yale graduate and member of the Skull and Bones senior fraternity, he started the influential Georgetown Club within the world of secret intelligence, primarily comprised of Brahmin Blue bloods working for the government or its direct correlates. He later went insane, which may be an example of psyops directed against him.

"Once Congress had chartered the creation of the CIA, Truman signed National Security Directive 4-A in December 1947. This directive explicitly authorized the Director of Central Intelligence to conduct covert psychological operations. President Truman followed this in early 1948 with NSC Directive 10/2, which formally authorized the CIA to undertake covert political and paramilitary operations as directed by the NSC." (Carter 2016, 120)

With this we have the CIA entering the work of psychological operations, information warfare and research into this battle space begins with some of the Operation Paperclip Nazi scientists brought to America also alleged to begin psychological experiments building on their Nazi war research.

The "Black" Terrorist International: Neo-Fascist Paramilitary Networks

A lasting legacy of the Nazi interest in subversion and information warfare is that which became known in the fascist terrorist campaigns of the 1960s-80s is that of the use of 'intoxication', a direct output of research by Nazis of turning resistance fighters into informants. It is explained by Bale as:

The French term intoxication, which in general means "poisoning", is used by Leroy and other guerre revolutionnaire proponents to refer to the "poisoning" of the mind. Specifically, it signifies the manipulation of the political environment by means of the systematic dissemination of false or misleading information to a targeted group (or groups), the purpose of which is to paralyze or otherwise influence that group's subsequent actions. The targeted group can be relatively small or encompass an entire society. (Bale 1994, 227-8)

This was used by the Black International which sought to foment civil wars in France, Italy and elsewhere through false flag operations. For instance, Skorzeny who had been

appointed in charge of the continuing fight of the SS at the end of the war, was now leading this movement after escaping Dartmund prison under suspicious, in terms of Allied collusion, circumstances as noted: "that Skorzeny escaped from Darmstadt prison on 27 July 1948 with the help of a relatively extensive Nazi support network that operated both inside and outside of various prisons and detention centers. (Bale 1994). He was alleged to have trained Americans in commando arts, then later he was noted as training Arab forces against Israel. He even made an attempt at establishing a residence in Ireland but was rejected by 'pressure' from the Irish government so he was not successful in gaining residence in Ireland. He was later outed in a false flag operation of his in France where he tried to infiltrate Communist groups but was outed by a journalist's photo. This is not an isolated case as Bale points out other operatives had the same fate:

Leroy collaborated with Guillou at Aginter until his **left-wing cover** was "burned" by various journalists and he lost his ability to continue conducting **"infiltration and intoxication"** operations.²⁰⁸ Others who formed the core group of the action-oriented Ordre et Tradition were **Jay S. Sablonsky** (alias "Castor", "Jay Salby", "Hugh Franklin", and several other pseudonyms) of **Philadelphia**, who apparently was affiliated in some way with American intelligence (Bale, 1994, 135)

One of the other methodologies taught by Skorzeny and other SS agents working for a 4th Reich is that of the 'strategy of tension':

The following passages have particular relevance in connection with the types of terrorist actions that characterized the **"strategy of tension"**: Subversion acts with appropriate means upon the minds and wills in order to induce them to act outside of all logic, against all rules, against all laws: in this way it conditions individuals and enables one to make use of them as one wishes.* **Action psychologique [is] a non-violent weapon [used] to condition public opinion through the use of the press, the radio, conferences, demonstrations, etc...with the goal of uniting the masses against the authorities.** (Bale, 1994, 138) (Kruger, 2015)

As we shall read later, this is the equivalent of the Soviet creation of Reflexive Control. These methods of Information Warfare do not originate with the Soviets but have been practiced for a long time by all colonizing powers for instance.

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