

Czars in world banks.

The Nazis had captured these files, as well as Romanov assets, during their invasion of the Soviet Union. The Nazis intended to employ these files after their victory, and, after installing a puppet Czar in Russia, to legally claim massive deposits in London and Rockefeller-connected banks for this Czar. The files also reportedly showed how the banking system internal to the Soviet Union had carried over intact from Czarist days. Reportedly, Kissinger and Sonnenfeldt did locate the Bamberg files, which were of immense value to one of Kissinger's later patrons, Nelson Rockefeller.

From cold warrior to National Security Adviser

After his training at Harvard by William Yandell Elliott and Sir Isaiah Berlin, two members of the Round Table Movement that was the center of the conspiracy to bring Hitler to power in the 1930s, Kissinger quickly obtained the posts of adviser to the Operations Research Office, the Pentagon equivalent of Wisner's OPC, involved in the deployment of Nazi-staffed guerrilla armies. He was also an adviser to Nelson Rockefeller, named in 1954 Special Assistant to the President for Cold War Strategy—a "supercoordinator" over covert intelligence operations of the sort run by OPC and the ORO. Sonnenfeldt by 1952 had obtained a post with the sensitive Bureau of Research and Analysis, forerunner of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, which took over liaison with Nazi and Eastern European emigré groups for State when the OPC was collapsed into the CIA in the same year.

In 1969, when Kissinger was appointed National Security Adviser to the President, his operations showed that he was still actively linked to the Nazi International established after World War II. As *EIR* has elsewhere documented, in 1969 Kissinger deployed his deputy, Alexander Haig, to re-establish contact with the P-2 Masonic Lodge of former Mussolini secret police officer Licio Gelli.

On Dec. 7, 1970 the first of several P-2 coups and assassination attempts was carried out by Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, a leader of the fascist MSI and its terrorist Ordine Nuovo adjunct. Borghese, who had been saved from hanging for war crimes by members of Wisner and Dulles's SSU, made contact with Licio Gelli and the P-2 through fascist circles around Skorzeny in Madrid, where both Gelli and Skorzeny were in exile. It was also members of the Nazi International that Kissinger brought into play when he case-officered Track II of the 1973 Chilean coup that led to the overthrow and murder of Salvador Allende.

Among the Nazis who played a prominent role in the coup and the subsequent founding of the murderous secret police (DINA) was Walter Rauff, a former member of the killing units of SS (Einsatzgruppen) under the command at one time of Skorzeny. Rauff became well acquainted with Klaus Barbie as well during their mutual "exile" in Ibero-America.

Book Review

Dulles and the Nazis: the real history

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The Belarus Secret

by John Loftus

Alfred A. Knopf

New York, 1982 \$13.95

On Feb. 9, 1945, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *New York Daily News*, and the *Washington Times-Herald* all published with prominent front-page headlines an article by *Trib* correspondent Walter Trohan exposing a draft Executive Order for a postwar super spy agency. Authored by U.S. intelligence officials William "Wild Bill" Donovan and Allen Dulles, the document proposed the creation of a mega-agency coordinating all domestic and foreign intelligence and covert operations directed principally against the Soviet Union. The agency was to be in co-equal partnership with the intelligence services of His Majesty and King of England.

According to sources inside the wartime Office of Strategic Services, the actual author of the document was a British intelligence officer, Sir William Stephenson, head of the British Special Operations Executive (SOE). After reprinting virtually the entirety of the Donovan-Dulles memorandum, Trohan demanded "prompt congressional denunciation of the adoption of Gestapo, Nazi secret police, and OGPU Russian secret police methods in the United States."

According to sources close to the wartime intelligence scene, Trohan was leaked a copy of the Top Secret document by a patriotic senior grade military officer attached to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As the result of that leak—and a string of similar actions over the next several year period—the Dulles-Donovan scheme for a postwar Anglo-American international gestapo was formally defeated.

Even as Dulles and Donovan were composing their secret draft, the strong, perhaps dominant sentiment within America's military elite was that the Allied cause had been sabotaged on countless occasions by our British "partners." The American command in Western Europe perhaps best recalled the British-orchestrated slaughter of a Canadian division at

Dieppe in France; an unconscionable act of willful sacrifice of lives to block the early opening of an Allied second front in Europe—an American sponsored plan that would have ended the war in Europe a year earlier but would have undermined British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's secret war objective of manipulating Germany and Russia into a protracted war that would strip both nations of their industrial and skilled labor infrastructure.

Even President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, by no means an enemy of the Crown, had come around to the realization by the war's end that American war objectives and British war objectives were by no means identical. On more than one occasion at Casablanca, Teheran, and Yalta, FDR had declared that the United States would not sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives in Europe and the Pacific for the sake of restoring the British Empire. Roosevelt's call for a postwar "American Century," typified by his Casablanca call for the transformation of the Sahara desert into an agricultural breadbasket for all of Africa using American technology, symbolized the prevailing aspirations of the patriotic U.S. military and intelligence elite at war's end.

From the vantage point of nearly 40 years of postwar history, leading to the present era of great international crisis and the looming threat of a third world war, it is not inappropriate to contemplate the lost sense of national purpose, the failure of the postwar political and military leadership of the United States to realize FDR's American Century. John Loftus's *The Belarus Secret*, in its own limited way, is a useful aid in answering the question of what went wrong and who is to be held accountable.

Loftus's book is the product of several years of research into the postwar recruitment of leading Nazi collaborators from Byelorussia (White Russia) into the services of U.S. intelligence. Some of that research was conducted while Loftus was a staff attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations (OSI), a unit created on dubious motivation during the Carter administration to hunt down and deport wartime Nazis who had illegally entered the United States.

What Loftus discovered and reports in considerable detail in *The Belarus Secret* is that the only wartime Nazis of consequence who managed to puncture the screens of military intelligence and immigration services' background checks and rechecks were those Nazis illegally ushered into the country through the efforts of the Dulles-Donovan-Stephenson Anglo-American crowd. As Loftus stated in the preface, "I hope that it will reflect credit upon them, particularly those members of Army counterintelligence and the regular staff of the CIA who tried so hard to keep the Nazis out of our country. I hope this book puts the blame where it belongs, with the State Department."

Loftus detailed the role of a little-known State Department clandestine operations unit called the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC), headed by Frank Wisner from 1947 until its

late-1951 incorporation into the CIA Planning Section. An Anglo-American protégé of Allen Dulles, Wisner was "more British than the British" in his commitment to implement Churchill's postwar plan to drag the United States and the U.S.S.R. into a Cold War. According to one former U.S. military intelligence officer who battled Wisner and Dulles, Wisner's OPC office was the center of a world-federalist cabal incorporating prominent homosexuals infiltrated into the foreign policy and intelligence establishments of many nations of the East and West, a cabal that believed that nation-states must be destroyed to cure the world's ills. The self-described "International Brotherhood," according to the source, included Henry Kissinger, Fritz Kraemer, Frank Wisner, Helmut Sonnenfeldt and Kim Philby, among others.

Loftus provides extensive evidence that Wisner's OPC was the principal U.S. agency responsible for the recruitment of countless wartime Nazi criminals into the State Department's postwar anti-communist crusade. The same Wisner, perhaps not so paradoxically, was also one of the closest American collaborators of H. R. "Kim" Philby, the postwar head of Section 9 (Anti-Soviet Operations) of British SIS and currently a General in the Soviet KGB. Thanks to the Wisner-Philby collaboration, virtually every U.S. covert action into Eastern Europe was a disaster, usually resulting in the capture or death of every individual involved, whether quisling-turned-American agent or U.S. military personnel assigned on the ground to one of Wisner's special units.

In late 1951, Wisner, his mentor and OPC colleague Allen Dulles, and a crew of "Ivy League dilettantes" including Kermit Roosevelt, Tracy Barnes, Desmond FitzGerald, Richard Bissell, and Cord Meyer, Jr., relocated OPC lock, stock and barrel into the Central Intelligence Agency. It could only be described as a quiet coup d'état, carrying out, in effect, the aborted 1945 Dulles-Donovan-Stephenson Anglo-American gestapo plan.

It was literally all over but for shouting from that point on—at least from the standpoint of the American Century dream shared by FDR and the best of America's wartime military elite. Or, perhaps, the beginning of the end is best traced back to 1943 in Berne, Switzerland. There, Allen Dulles, OSS station chief, aided by Frank Wisner and later exposed Anglo-Soviet agent Noel Field, entered into negotiations for a "separate peace" with leading elements in the Nazi high command. It is that "separate peace" which is playing out today with the resurgence of the Nazi International of Klaus Barbie and François Genoud. It is not inconsistent with the evidence presented by Loftus and others that today the intelligence services of both the United States and the Soviet Union have been implicated in the Nazi International's drugs and arms smuggling network that recently tried to murder a Pope.

It would not be inappropriate to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Dulles's treason by rekindling the national purpose that was so viciously attacked by the British "allies."