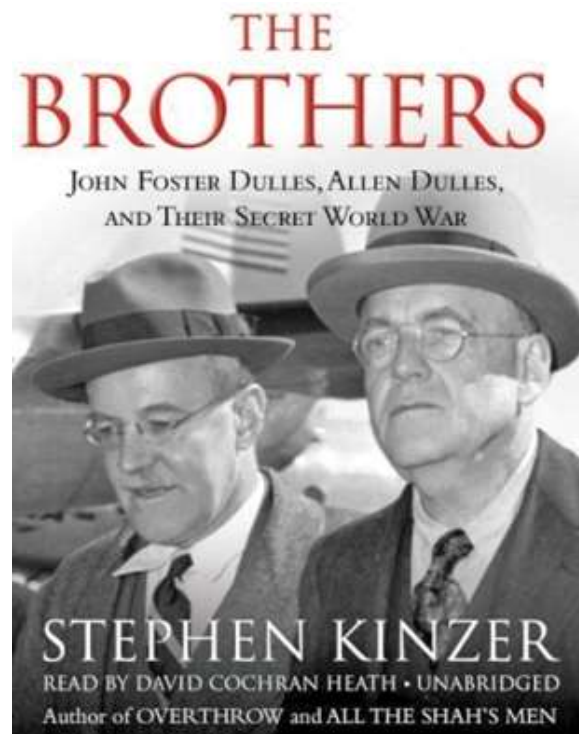


The Brothers John Foster and Allen Dulles, A Century of Cold War

bookreview by Karel Vereycken,
first published in 2014



“Anyone who has ever wondered why the United States has come to be so hated around the world should read this book.”

The Brothers, John Foster Dulles, Allan Dulles and Their Secret World War
By Stephen Kinzer, Times Books (New York, 2013).

Written by Stephen Kinzer, a former *New York Times* correspondent, this book is very timely. Why? Because it exposes how individuals knowingly set up the Cold War machinery as early as the 1950s, which is once again bringing the world to the brink of chaos today.

The new generation of journalists in charge today, no doubt too busy to study history, offers us daily caricatured replies of anti-Russian rhetoric, not hesitating to present Vladimir Putin as the "ghost of Stalin," this dictator who caused millions of victims.

The Western Main Stream Media are full of low-level police reports, presented as serious investigations, on the "Putin networks" that are infiltrating our countries to subject it to his tyranny.

The Cold War, yesterday and today

Initially, although US Senator Joseph McCarthy (NOTE 1) was in the spotlight with his fiery anti-communist speeches, it was John Foster Dulles (1888-1959) and his brother Allen Dulles (1893-1969) who were leading the way.



**US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (right)
with President Eisenhower in 1956.
Wikipedia Commons**

President **Harry Truman (1884-1972)** had started the trend, but it was when President **Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969)** and his Vice President **Richard Nixon (1913-1994)** (both Republicans) took office in 1953 that John Foster Dulles became Secretary of State and Allen Dulles head of the CIA.

John Foster Dulles remained in this position until his death in 1959, Allen Dulles until 1961. Both were corporate lawyers at the famous firm of **Sullivan & Cromwell**, the armed wing of the pro-British Empire colonial and greedy interests that occupied the City of London and Wall Street. (NOTE 2)

Through this close examination of the worst that has been done in the name of America, the author allows the world to identify what is leading us to the abyss today. For with the intervention in Libya, the war in Syria, and the Western power grab in Ukraine, where NATO and the EU are congratulating themselves on having installed neo-Nazis in power to push back the "Russian threat," we have just gone back in time. Didn't Obama, in his speech to the UN General Assembly on September 24, declare that Russia was one of the three threats facing the world, along with the ISIS and Ebola?

While Russia and China are the primary targets, the entire BRICS group and its allies are now in the cross-hairs. Challenging the IMF and the World Bank, wanting to trade gas and oil in currencies other than the dollar, as Jean-Christophe de Margerie advocated, and making Russia and China partners, has now become a mortal sin in the eyes of Washington and London, whose banks are reeling.

If it's not the Cold War, "it certainly resembles it very much," says Jean-Sylvestre Mongrenier, a researcher at the French Institute of Geopolitics: "*We find the same protagonists, the same East-West axis.*" And above all, "*we are clearly in a hybrid situation between peace and war,*" the very definition of a "Cold War."

Raised as British imperialists

The Dulles brothers were born to the Presbyterian Reverend **Allen Macy Dulles** and **Edith Foster**. From their early childhood, they were initiated into the secrets of world politics by their grandfather, **John Watson Dulles (1836-1917)**, the U.S. Secretary of State under President Harrison, the first to participate in the overthrow of a foreign government, that of Hawaii. He created the beginnings of a military intelligence service.

The other major role model for the two teenagers was their "uncle," **Robert Lansing (1864-1928)**, the stepson of John Watson Dulles. Lansing was also Secretary of State, but for the Democratic President **Woodrow Wilson**, another interventionist. Lansing, who took the two brothers under his wing, created a small intelligence service, the **Bureau of Secret Intelligence**, the forerunner of today's **Diplomatic Security Service**.

Sullivan & Cromwell, the Devil's Advocates

When Foster decided, against the wishes of his family, not to become a priest but to pursue a career as a "Christian lawyer," his mother "was heartbroken," he claimed. With good grades in philosophy, Foster won a scholarship to attend Henri Bergson's lectures at the Sorbonne in Paris. In 1911, he was hired by the most prestigious law firm on Wall Street at the time: Sullivan & Cromwell, located at 48 Wall Street.



William Nelson Cromwell (1854-1948).

In 1882, lawyers **Algernon Sullivan (1826-1887)** and **William Nelson Cromwell (1854-1948)** founded the **Edison General Electric Company**.

Seven years later, for its client **J.P. Morgan**, S&C merged 21 steel producers into a single company: **National Tube**. And in 1891, S&C orchestrated the merger of National Tube and seven other firms to create **U.S. Steel**, which had a market capitalization of one billion dollars, an enormous sum at the time.

S&C did not hesitate to intervene in politics. For example, when the American Congress adopted a law to build the Nicaraguan inter-oceanic canal, Cromwell, paid to do so by the French

polytechnician **Philippe Bunau-Varilla** in charge of the construction of the Panama canal, managed to convince the US Congress to cancel their decision in favor of the Panama project.

S&C quickly became the operational center where the future of the financial and economic world was decided, and John Foster Dulles was tasked with defending their clients: investors in Brazilian railroads, Peruvian mines, and Cuban casino banks. When World War I broke out, he was traveling to Europe to promote the interests of **Merck & Cie**, the American **Cotton Oil Company**, and the **Holland America Line**.

In 1917, when liberals in Cuba revolted against conservatives who refused to accept their electoral defeat, S&C's thirteen clients in sugar, railroads, and mines turned to John Foster Dulles for protection. Foster then traveled to Washington as quickly as possible.



**Entrance gate of the former headquarters
of the United Fruit Company in New Orleans, USA.
[Wikipedia Commons](#)**

During breakfast with "Uncle Bert" [Secretary of State Lansing], he suggested sending two destroyers to restore order. Lansing dispatched them that same afternoon, and US Marines landed to suppress the protesters. They would remain there for five years.

Lansing then entrusted his nephew John Foster with a mission: to "cleanse" Central America of German influence. S&C had played a key role in the creation of the State of Panama and was the regime's legal representative.

The firm's other client was the infamous **United Fruit Company**, a banana producer that had financed the coup d'état of Costa Rican dictator Federico Tinico (the origin of the expression "a banana republic" is immediately clear). In Panama, Foster convinced the government to declare war on Germany. If they refused, the United States could reduce the \$250,000 they paid annually for using the canal.

Woodrow Wilson



Democratic President Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924).
startribune.com

In 1918, US President **Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)** decided to attend the Paris Peace Conference to promote his vision of the post-war order. The first American president to leave his country's territory during his term, Wilson intended to advocate for the right to independence and self-determination... but only for the peoples of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

This double standard sparked riots in four colonized countries in the spring of 1919:

--Korea, which revolted against the Japanese occupation;

--Egypt;

--India (Gandhi);

--and China, at war with the British Empire. Sun Yat-sen attributed these riots to the rage provoked by the disappointment following the great powers' refusal to allow self-determination.

The great “democrat” Woodrow Wilson, Kinzer confirms, was an admirer of the Ku Klux Klan and considered segregation “not humiliating but profitable.” As president, he ordered the segregation of the federal bureaucracy and the capital’s transportation system. During his term, the United States intervened more than under any previous presidential administration: in Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, and even the USSR.



From left to right: John Foster Dulles, Winston Churchill, financier Bernard Baruch and Chase Manhattan Bank boss Winthrop Aldrich in 1943 during the development of the Baruch Plan. (AP)

In Washington, Foster made a great impression on one of the leading financiers of the time, Bernard Baruch.

Baruch would later become the American delegate to the war reparations conference. As Baruch's advisor, Foster drafted the terms, highly favorable to S&C's clients, imposed on the defeated nations—namely, the disastrous Treaty of Versailles.

When **John Maynard Keynes**, for his own reasons, warned the world about the consequences of the treaty, Baruch paid John Foster \$10,000 to write a rebuttal. Upon his return from Europe, William Nelson Cromwell rewarded John Foster by making him his business partner. John Foster's clients at that time included, in addition to **J.P. Morgan, Brown Brothers (see below), Lazard Frères, Goldman Sachs, and First National Bank of Boston.**

At the Paris Conference, Wilson denounced the "poison of Bolshevism," and his Secretary of State, Lansing, described communism as "the most hideous and monstrous thing that the human mind has ever conceived," something that only "criminals, depraved individuals, and the mentally incapable" could support. His cousins said nothing different.

Allen Dulles and the British Empire



Allen Dulles (1893-1969).
bhavanajagat.com

Lansing also played a pivotal role in shaping the career of his other brother, Allen Dulles, by introducing him to **Captain Alex Gaunt**, a British intelligence agent based in Washington. *"I think the best thing for you is to become an intelligence officer,"* Uncle Bert told him, first deploying him to Vienna and then to Bern, Switzerland.

From childhood, Allan had been fascinated by Rudyard Kipling's novel, *Kim*, whose hero is an Irish orphan in India where he becomes a British secret agent, the British being seen as those who wanted "justice to be done."

In 1922, Allen Dulles, who had worked there since 1916, was promoted to head of the Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau at the U.S. State Department, which at the time was heavily focused on promoting the interests of the oil giant **Standard Oil**, owned by the Rockefeller family. In 1926, seeking higher pay, he left the administration to join S&C.

From Bergson, John Foster retained the concept that history is an eternal struggle between "dynamic" and "static" forces, a concept he would later apply to politics. In the 1930s, he began by describing France and England as static forces, while Germany, Italy, and Japan (the Axis powers) were dynamic forces...

The Dulles and Nazism

In truth, John Foster Dulles was a key player for the German economy under Nazism. Foster had participated in drafting the **Dawes Plan of 1924**, which opened up a huge market for American banks. German banks borrowed from American banks. With this money, they paid off war debts to France, Belgium, Italy, and other countries. These countries, in turn, repaid their own debts to American banks; the entire system was unfairly advantageous to the latter. Foster sold German bonds in the United States.

S&C notably sold bonds issued by the German steel giant and Hitler supporter, **Krupp AG**. Foster's largest client was the New Jersey-based **International Nickel Company**, for which Foster was both a lawyer and a shareholder. In the early 1930s, the company formed a cartel with Canadian and French partners, and in 1934, John Foster brought the German chemical giant **IG Farben** into the cartel. IG Farben would go on to produce Zyklon B gas, to be used in extermination camps.

Both John Foster and Allen Dulles were friends with **Hjalmar Schacht**, first head of the Reichsbank and later Hitler's Minister of Economics. Schacht, along with the Governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, created the **Bank for International Settlements (BIS)** in Basel, a system of "independent" central banks that continues to this day to enforce the dictates of the financial oligarchy by sidelining states.

At the head of the BIS, a global private bank enjoying total legal immunity, was a friend of Allen Dulles, the American **Thomas McKittrick**. (NOTE 3)

In 1933, newly elected President Franklin Delano Roosevelt sent Allen Dulles to Berlin to question German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Hitler, well-briefed that Dulles represented the business and financial sectors, complained about the injustice done to Germany by war reparations while advocating for universal disarmament. When another American diplomat questioned him about the excessive measures taken by German authorities against dissenters, Hitler replied that he was simply trying to maintain order *"to protect the millions of dollars of foreign capital invested in Germany."*

When Roosevelt declared war on the cartels and sought to regulate American finance, the brothers were outraged. While J.P. Morgan financed an assassination attempt against Franklin Roosevelt,

John Foster advised his clients not to comply with the new law governing securitization. *"Resist the law with all your might, and soon everything will be back to normal."*

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)



The headquarters of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in New York.
blogs.cfr.org

In 1926, Dulles and a handful of close associates set up the New York "**Council on Foreign Relations**" (CFR), an Americanized version of the **Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA or Chatham House)** in London.

Its first president was **Norman Davis**, the former Assistant Secretary of State under Wilson. Among the founding members were **Elihu Root**, Wilson's Secretary of War, and other Wilson advisors such as **Archibald Coolidge**, who would become the editor-in-chief of the CFR's journal, *Foreign Affairs*.

After Coolidge's death, **Hamilton Fish Armstrong**, a close associate of Allen Dulles, directed the journal for half a century while Allen Dulles presided over the CFR. Operating in near secrecy, this think tank and meeting place for the Anglo-American elite was quickly nicknamed "the secret government." The CFR sent more than six hundred secret memoranda to the U.S. State Department. Today, unsurprisingly, this influential think tank poses a threat to China and the BRICS.

The Room

Allen Dulles also created another ultra-secret club, an ancestor of the Bilderberg Group, called **The Room**, which met in an unassuming building in New York, allowing bankers like **Winthrop Aldrich**, CEO of Chase Manhattan Bank, or Vincent Astor, *"the richest boy in the world,"* to talk with the heads of the secret services to promote their business.

What is striking about the Dulles brothers' careers is the blatant and deliberate conflict of interest. What is considered an ethical breach and illegality today was perfectly acceptable at the time. In the United States, no one was required to declare their income, and few were surprised that a public figure would take advantage of an opportunity offered by their public office to enrich themselves personally.

Business as usual

It is no secret that certain Anglo-American elites fueled and supported Hitler's rise to power . Beyond enriching themselves, their geopolitical objective was to ensure the mutual destruction of Germany and Russia, and subsequently, the establishment of a world government under Anglo-American control. It was their agents in France who encouraged collaboration, using the slogan: *"Better Hitler than the Popular Front!"*

In 1922, the democratic businessman **W. Averell Harriman** decided to create a bank for his friend and partner, the German steel baron **August Thyssen (1842-1926)**, whose son Fritz would become a member of the Nazi party in 1923 and one of Hitler's godfathers. His steel group would become the economic backbone of the Nazi regime.

Together with Thyssen's Dutch representative, H.J. Kouwenhoven, who chaired the **Bank van Handel en Scheepvaart (BHS)** in Rotterdam, Harriman & Cie founded the **Union Banking Corporation (UBC)**, essentially a shell company for the Dutch bank wholly owned by Thyssen. By financing UBC and BHS, the Anglo-Americans could discreetly provide crucial financial support to the Berlin regime.



Hitler admirer Prescott Bush (right) with his protégé, Eisenhower's vice president, Richard Nixon (center).
democraticunderground.com

The presidents of UBS were banker **George Herbert Walker** and his son-in-law **Prescott Bush (1895-1972)**, the father of future president and CIA director George H.W. Bush and grandfather of President George W. Bush. Harriman & Cie merged in 1931 with the British group Brown Brothers to form **Brown Brothers Harriman**, of which Prescott Bush was a partner.

Thus, when on March 16, 1933, after the consolidation of the Führer's power, Hjalmar Schacht resumed his post as governor of the Reichsbank, **John Foster Dulles, as lawyer for Brown Brothers Harriman, Dillon Read, Kuhn Loeb, and other Wall Street merchant banks, went to Berlin to agree with Schacht on the financing of the new government.**

For his part, Allen Dulles, also a lawyer at S&C, defends the interests of his main clients: the British investment bank **J. Henry Schröder** of London, of which he is one of the directors and whose advisor is John Foster, Thyssen, BHS and **Baron Kurt von Schröder**, director of the JH Stein bank of Cologne and principal financier of the Gestapo.

The latter will appear as one of the directors of the BIS, alongside **Herman Schmitz**, director of IG Farben, Walther Funk, of the Reichsbank, and the Nazi economist **Emil Puhl**, the latter two having been personally appointed to the board of directors by Hitler.

It is now widely acknowledged that the four firms that most supported and profited from the Nazi economy were the investment banks **Brown Brothers Harriman, Dillon Read, and J. Henry Schröder & Cie, along with their lawyers at Sullivan & Cromwell**. It should be noted that this was the heart of Wall Street, an extension of the City of London and the British Empire.

As documented by Glen Yeadon (NOTE 4):

"These ties with the Nazis were so extensive that 23 of [Prescott] Bush's companies were closed under the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917. Five of them were closed in 1942, the other 18 after the war. (...) Before their liquidation, Bush hired two lawyers from the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, the brothers John Foster and Allen Dulles, to cover up the fact that his companies were in Nazi hands. This deliberate action made any denial of his involvement impossible; it was treason, both for him and for the Dulles brothers."

When, after the war, the Dutch authorities took an interest in the Dutch bank (BHS), they questioned its CEO, Kouwenhoven. Worried by the authorities, he rushed to the United States in late 1947 to complain to his friend and protector, Prescott Bush. Although in excellent health, Kouwenhoven died fifteen days later of a heart attack. Prescott Bush would later become a protector of Richard Nixon and a staunch supporter of Eisenhower.

Office for Strategic Studies

When war broke out, the Dulles brothers quarreled. It was only through **a vote by the Board of Directors** that John Foster, who believed there was no shame in doing business with Hitler's Germany, agreed to close the Sullivan & Cromwell branch in Berlin, which his brother considered a little too conspicuous.

Meanwhile, Allen believes his time as a master spy has come and gets himself hired by Bill Donovan, who in 1942 was tasked by President Franklin Roosevelt with urgently creating a proper intelligence service. But Roosevelt was perfectly aware that Dulles is a traitor and has him appointed to a position where he is charged with investigating... those who collaborate with Hitler—that is to say, his own clients—all while having his phone tapped by the team of **Sir William Stephenson**, a close associate of Roosevelt.

Donovan then created the **Office for Strategic Studies (OSS)**, whose first teams, for lack of anything better, were trained to conduct "clandestine" operations against the Nazis by the British **Secret Intelligence Service (SIS or "MI6")**.

Following leaks, Allen Dulles discovers he is being wiretapped. Donovan then decides to send him back to Switzerland to trap him there. A tireless womanizer, Allen Dulles becomes involved with **Mary Bancroft** in Bern, who introduces him to her friend, the psychoanalyst **Carl Gustav Jung**.

From Jung, Allen gleaned ideas for conducting "psychological warfare" operations. Once his presence is revealed by the press, Allen Dulles attracts like a magnet all those who wanted to oppose Hitler, including Nazi criminals who saw the end approaching and hoped, by joining the Allies, to escape the judgment that awaited them. Dulles then collected intelligence to have Nazis condemned at Nuremberg, while integrating into his service **Reinhard Gehlen**, one of the heads of

Nazi intelligence at the head of a network of several hundred Nazi spies in the Baltic countries, in Romania (The Iron Guards), in Croatia (Ustaše) and in Ukraine (Bandera's OUN-B), etc., with a view to going to war with the Soviets.

With **Operation Paperclip**, over 1,500 Nazis and their personnel, were exfiltrated from Germany and protected in the United States and South America by the CIA. Among them were a handful of highly skilled scientists, such as **Wernher von Braun**, whose contribution to the American lunar mission was invaluable. However, most were actual war criminals whom the CIA wanted to keep in reserve for the fight against Bolshevism.

Among them was the Nazi torturer Klaus Barbie, recruited in 1947 by the 66th Detachment of the U.S. Army's **Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC)**. In 1951, Barbie was exfiltrated to Argentina by Krunoslav Draganovic, a Croatian Catholic priest. This infamous "Route of the Monasteries" (less prosaically called the "ratline" in English) was organized with the active participation of the New York Catholic **Cardinal Francis Spellman**, a virulent anti-communist and close friend of the Dulles brothers. When questioned by Klaus Barbie about his reasons for helping him escape, Draganovic confessed: *"We need to maintain a kind of moral reservoir from which we can draw in the future."*

According to archival documents, Allen Dulles also allegedly concealed information at his disposal from the judges of the Nuremberg tribunal in charge of judging Nazi crimes, in order to protect SS **General Karl Wolff**, an accomplice in the murder of 300,000 Jews.

Frightened by the way things were going, Truman dismantled the OSS in 1945, imposing a temporary separation between the analysts who were attached to the State Department and the "action service", placed under the control of the Department of Defense.

The separation was reversed in 1947, when the same Truman created the CIA with the same Allen Dulles at its head! When Dulles was asked what the CIA was, he replied: "The State Department for non-friendly countries."

Dulles and Europe

In September 1946, Allen Dulles, the new president of the Council on Foreign Relations, financed the creation of the **European Union of Federalists (UEF)** in Hertenstein (Switzerland) around personalist philosophers, notably **Alexandre Marc** and **Denis de Rougemont**, and the former head of the **Combat** resistance network, **Henry Frenay** (NOTE 5).

The UEF mobilized public opinion to promote the complete political integration of Europe (that is, the loss of state sovereignty). To this end, Senator Fulbright, along with Allen Dulles, established the **Committee for a Free and United Europe** and the **American Committee on United Europe (ACUE)**, created on January 5, 1949, to finance pro-European movements. In its final composition, former OSS director William Donovan became its president, with Allen Dulles as vice-president. The first meeting of the ACUE's executive committee was held... in Allen Dulles's office, at 48 Wall Street, the headquarters of Sullivan & Cromwell.

In truth, far from the European ideal, the objective was once again geopolitical. In July 1947, Foreign Affairs, the CFR's journal, published an anonymous article, actually written by the geopolitician **George F. Kennan**. In it, he described the danger of communist expansionism and advocated a policy of containment. Under Truman, the National Security Council defined its implementation: *"To federate all the states of Western Europe liberated by the Anglo-Americans;*

Remove the Soviets (rollback) from the Central and Eastern European states they occupy and integrate them into the "United States of Europe"."

In addition, as early as 1952, the CIA intended to make the network of the former Nazi Gehlen the core of the new German intelligence service, the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND), of which Gehlen would become the director in 1956.

The launch, in Paris in 1952, by Prince Bernhard and the Polish diplomat Joseph Retinger, of the Bilderberg Group (named after the hotel where the first meetings in the Netherlands would take place starting in 1954), was part of the same strategy. As Hubert Védérine, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained: *"At the time, the goal was to convince European and American leaders to strengthen ties and not lower their guard against the powerful Soviet Union."*

And as John Foster Dulles pointed out: *"The audacity to go to the brink of a world war, without provoking it, is part of the rules of the game."*

In 1958, the Dulles brothers supported the appointment of **Walter Hallstein** as the first president of the European Commission. A lawyer during the Third Reich, Hallstein already had European experience: from June 21 to 25, 1938, he represented the Nazi government during state negotiations with Fascist Italy concerning the establishment of a legal framework for "the new Europe" .

ACUE's support for the European project lasted until 1960, three years after the Treaty of Rome. On April 20, 1960, its president, **William C. Foster**, who had succeeded Donovan, announced to **Robert Schuman** that he was preparing to suspend the committee's activities and close its offices in New York and Paris, proudly recalling the financial assistance provided to the European project.

At the time of the ACUE's suspension, its treasurer was **John McCloy**, a banker close to the "Seven Sisters" of the Rockefeller family, a leader of the CFR, and a personal friend of **Jean Monnet**. McCloy had worked in the United States in the late 1930s for the American bank **Blair & Cie** and met one of the most brilliant lawyers of the time: John Foster Dulles !

Constantin Melnik, advisor to Prime Minister Michel Debré on security and intelligence between 1959 and 1962, recalls: *"The two people who played the biggest role in Europe in financing politics and trade unions were Allen Dulles and [the head of the AFL-CIO] Irving Brown."* One day, Allen Dulles requested a meeting with General de Gaulle.

Melnik: *"The General was furious and sent him back to Debré. Since Debré wasn't interested in intelligence, I received him. Allen Dulles and I spent entire evenings discussing things. Dulles considered me something of a protégé, but I agreed with de Gaulle, who believed that one couldn't be subservient, even with goodwill. (...) Dulles felt he had saved Europe through his contacts with politicians. And he specifically mentioned the role of Schuman and Monnet. Yes, Schuman and Monnet had ties to the CIA. (...) De Gaulle wanted contacts with the CIA to be concentrated at the intelligence service level and for CIA personnel to stop meeting directly with Monnet and Schuman."*

To hell with sovereignty

John Foster Dulles, like Tony Blair and the American neoconservatives today, argues that the nation-state system that emerged following the Peace of Westphalia (1642) has become a *"society of anarchy."* For him, *"the system of sovereignties no longer resonates with peace and justice."* He therefore considered the decision in France on August 31, 1954, when the National Assembly rejected the **European Defence Community (EDC)**, a sad event.

Following in the footsteps of the English futurist **H.G. Wells**, and well before architects of the euro like Jacques Attali, John Foster believed that a kind of supranational guild, above nations, was necessary for the benefit of all. This guild would emerge in stages, beginning with *"an economic and financial union from which political union would flow as a natural development."*

Before the end of the war, Franklin Roosevelt convened world leaders in San Francisco to create a new global security architecture: the United Nations.

When John Foster was suggested to participate, Roosevelt replied: *"He'll play it his way. He'll orchestrate leaks. He'll be a disruptive force. I don't like Foster Dulles. I don't want him involved in this."*

But the Republicans forced him to accept it, and FDR died shortly afterward. Thus, Foster Dulles and his team did everything they could to ensure that the United Nations statutes did not jeopardize the interests of Anglo-American patrician families.

Big Brother

Kinzer's book helps us understand that Big Brother isn't a 21st-century invention. Dulles' grandfather and uncle had already considered the idea, and the NSA was created in 1952.

Long before the invention of drones, U2 aircraft flew at high altitude over the USSR and some NATO countries, photographing them without their knowledge. The photos? They showed that while the USSR certainly wanted to gain influence, it didn't possess the military power the Dulles brothers attributed to it. But then again, nobody needed to know that... Obama didn't invent the intimidation of journalists. Compared to Allen and Foster Dulles, today's spin doctors are choirboys.



Claire and Henry Luce
Wikipedia Commons

John Foster and Allen did not neglect the media. They created **Radio Free Europe** and **Radio Liberty**, which broadcast in Eastern Europe, and they maintained excellent relations with press magnate **Henry Luce**, whose wife, **Claire Boothe Luce**, was the United States ambassador to Rome from 1953 to 1956.

With one million *Time* subscribers, four million *Life* subscribers and 18 million listeners to the magazines' radio shows, Luce was by far the biggest propaganda vehicle for the Dulles brothers.

In 1941, he published an article in *Life magazine* entitled "*The American Century*," arguing that the United States, in the name of the legacy of Western civilization, had a duty to replace England as the world's policeman. The theme of the good Samaritan, the good guy who reluctantly takes on the dirty work no one wants to do, but from which, in the final analysis, everyone will benefit, is a recurring feature in this strange mix of Protestant Calvinism and a misguided American exceptionalism.

"For us, Foster said, there are two types of people in the world. There are Christians, who are in favor of free enterprise, and there are the others."

It is true that for Calvin, "*Christians are the weapons in the hand of God and the executors of his providential will*".

To counter these imperial and pseudo-Christian excesses, Franklin Roosevelt's vice-president Henry Wallace, representing a completely different American tradition, was outraged in 1942:

"Some have spoken of the "American Century." I say that the century on which we are entering -- the century which will come into being after this war -- can be and must be the century of the common man.

Perhaps it will be America's opportunity to -- to support the Freedom[s] and Duties by which the common man must live. Everywhere, the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in practical fashion. Everywhere, the common man must learn to increase his productivity so that he and his children can eventually pay to the world community all that they have received. No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism.

The methods of the 19th century will not work in the people's century, which is now about to begin. India, China, and Latin America have a tremendous stake in the people's century. As their masses learn to read and write, and as they become productive mechanics, their standard of living will double and treble. Modern science, when devoted whole-heartedly to the general welfare, has in it potentialities of which we do not yet dream."

<https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/henrywallacefreeworldassoc.htm>

The weapon of culture

By launching the **Congress for Cultural Freedom (CLC)** with Denis de Rougemont, the Dulles turned modern art, painting, music, and literature into weapons of the Cold War. Through the Fairfield, Ford, and Rockefeller foundations, as well as secret funds from the Marshall Plan, millions of dollars flowed to the American **National Students Association (NSA)**, non-communist unions, and the non-communist European "left."

8-15
Boston

DRAFT
9 June 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Project MKULTRA, Subproject 8

1. Subproject 8 is being set up as a means to continue the present work in the general field of L.S.D. at [REDACTED] until 11 September 1954.
2. This project will include a continuation of a study of the biochemical, neurophysiological, sociological, and clinical psychiatric aspects of L.S.D., and also a study of L.S.D. antagonists and drugs related to L.S.D., such as L.A.E. A detailed proposal is attached. The principle investigators will continue to be [REDACTED] all of [REDACTED]
3. The estimated budget of the project at [REDACTED] is \$39,500.00. The [REDACTED] will serve as a cut-out and cover for this project and will furnish the above funds to the [REDACTED] as a philanthropic grant for medical research. A service charge of \$750.00 (2% of the estimated budget) is to be paid to the [REDACTED] for this service.
4. Thus the total charges for this project will not exceed \$40,250.00 for a period ending September 11, 1954.
5. [REDACTED] (Director of the hospital) are cleared through TOP SECRET and are aware of the true purpose of the project.

for [REDACTED]
Chemical Division/TSS

APPROVED:

[REDACTED]
Chief, Chemical Division/TSS

PROGRAM

Declassified documents on Operation MK-Ultra Wikipedia Commons

Prisons where torture can be carried out with impunity because they are located outside the scope of American law were not invented by George Bush. Allen Dulles created secret prisons in Germany, Japan, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Using drugs like LSD to make people talk or turn them into killers? Allen Dulles launched and presided over the infamous **MK-Ultra project**.

Thousands of soldiers and students were drugged without their knowledge to study the drug's military potential in real-world conditions. The family of **Frank Olsen**, a CIA officer who allegedly jumped out of a window during drug trials, still disputes the official version. In reality, Olsen, disturbed by what he had discovered in prisons during a tour of Europe, was reportedly eliminated by his superiors at the agency. In 1973, CIA Director **Richard Helms** ordered the destruction of all records, and after press revelations, the US Congress decided to halt the experiments.

Dulles' teams (Richard Helms, Frank Wisner, James Jesus Angleton, William Colby, etc.) were also behind NATO's **Gladio** (stay-behind) program, organizing secret armies ready to fight if an Alliance country fell into the hands of an undesirable political force.

Before the BRICS, Bandung and the Non-Aligned Movement

Two significant events would then intensify the frenzy and adventurism of the Dulles brothers. The first was **Mao's presidential term in China in 1954**, considered (wrongly) as a victorious advance of world communism under the leadership of Moscow, and therefore a defeat for the ideologues of the Cold War.



A precursor to the BRICS, the 1955 Bandung Summit (Indonesia) was the first meeting between 29 colonized countries of Asia and Africa. From left to right: Zhou Enlai (China), Sukarno (Indonesia) and Nasser (Egypt).

lewebpedagogique.com

Next came the Bandung Conference in 1955. Led by Egypt's Nasser, India's Nehru, Indonesia's Sukarno, and China's Zhou Enlai, twenty-nine countries met in this Indonesian city. Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah (who survived two assassination attempts in 1962 and 1964) and Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia also participated.

Predecessors to today's BRICS, they affirmed their non-alignment. Never before had so many leaders of colonized countries, representing at the time half of humanity, gathered to defend their common cause.

In his welcoming address, Sukarno called on the colonial powers to abandon their interventionism and adopt *"the principle of live and let live. (...) We, the peoples of Africa and Asia, can mobilize all the spiritual, moral, and political strength of our two continents for the cause of peace,"* he said.

India's **Nehru** declared that he *"does not believe in the communist or anti-communist approach."*

For Egypt's **Nasser**, *"the game of power relations in which small countries are manipulated must end."*

China's **Zhou Enlai**, for his part, affirmed that China *"does not want a war with the United States."*

Although a congressman from Harlem asked him to send a delegation of whites, blacks, Jews, and Protestants to the conference to demonstrate to the world that the United States was a democracy, John Foster Dulles decided that no American representative should attend. For him, whether blind

or hypocritical, it was nothing more than a deception, a ruse by the communist camp to extend Moscow's power.

Six monsters to defeat

Regime change, an invention of George Soros ? Kinzer reminds us that in 1821, US Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, who embodied the genuine anti-imperial impulse of the "*American system of political economy*" (Hamilton, Carey, Lincoln, etc.) opposed to British free trade, insisted that "*the United States does not go abroad in search of monsters to destroy.*"

Yet, that is precisely what the Dulles brothers did by targeting regimes that disturbed their ideology and, above all, their clients.

Although the list of their targets is longer – especially if one considers their role in the arrest of Jean Moulin, recently mentioned by Jacques Cheminade, or against Nasser – Kinzer documents six operations conducted by the Allen Dulles' CIA against "monsters to be taken down":

Iran, 1953, Operation Ajax



Mohammed Mossadegh (1882-1967)

At the explicit request of British intelligence, the CIA financed a coup against Prime Minister **Mohammad Mossadegh**, who had just nationalized the **Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC, later renamed British Petroleum)**, which was under the control of one of Allen Dulles's main clients, the Schroeder bank.

Directed on the ground by CIA agent **Kermit Roosevelt**, the grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt (NOTE 6) , the coup technically failed, but an enraged mob of three hundred people eventually stormed the government headquarters. Although pro-American, Mossadegh was deemed "too weak" to resist a potential communist threat. The Shah of Iran was installed in power, and Mossadegh was sentenced to three years in prison.

Guatemala, 1954

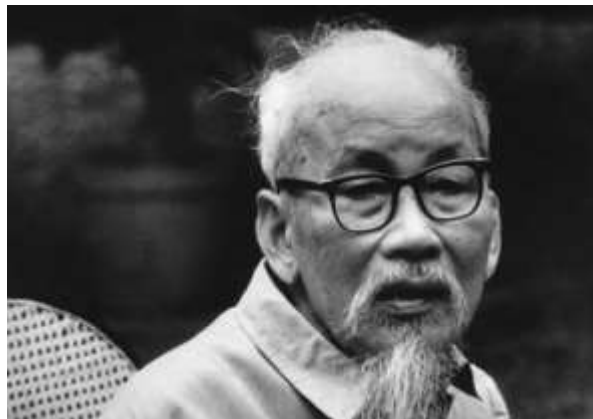


Jacobo Arbenz (1913-1971)

After a campaign portraying him as a "dangerous communist," orchestrated by Freud's nephew and American intelligence collaborator, Edward Bernays, the democratically elected president, **Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán**, was overthrown by Castillo Armas mercenaries.

In his inaugural address, Arbenz had set three fundamental objectives: to transform a semi-colonial country into an economically independent state, to liberate it from feudalism and establish it as a modern capitalist nation, and to ensure that the majority of the population benefited from this transformation. Foreign capital would always be welcome as long as it respected the country's conditions and Guatemalan law. Naturally, the resulting agrarian reform threatened the United Fruit Company, which owned the entire country and in which the Dulles brothers were shareholders.

Vietnam, 1954



Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969)

While the United States was massively funding France's colonial war in Vietnam (to the tune of one billion dollars in 1954), after the defeat at Dien Bien Phu, **Pierre Mendès France** concluded the Geneva Accords, which the United States refused to sign.

After two years of division between North and South Vietnam, a national election was scheduled for 1956. To prevent the highly probable victory of the communist **Ho Chi Minh**, the Dulles, against Mendès France's advice, imposed their own candidate, Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem, despite the country being predominantly Buddhist, was a practicing Catholic. Supported by the CIA, he refused to organize the referendum on self-determination stipulated in the final declaration of the Geneva Accords. When Washington realized its choice had been a mistake, Diem was arrested and assassinated in November 1963 on the orders of the CIA. As Kinzer notes: "If Foster had accepted the Geneva Accords and persuaded Eisenhower to do the same," the United States could have avoided the quagmire of Vietnam.

Indonesia, 1958



Sukarno (1901-1970)

A guerrilla force of several thousand people, equipped with CIA-funded aircraft, is attempting to overthrow Sukarno's regime and even dismember the country. To discredit the man who had inspired the Non-Aligned Movement and organized the Bandung Conference, the CIA even went so far as to produce a pornographic film featuring a fake Sukarno wearing a latex mask!

Cuba, 1961

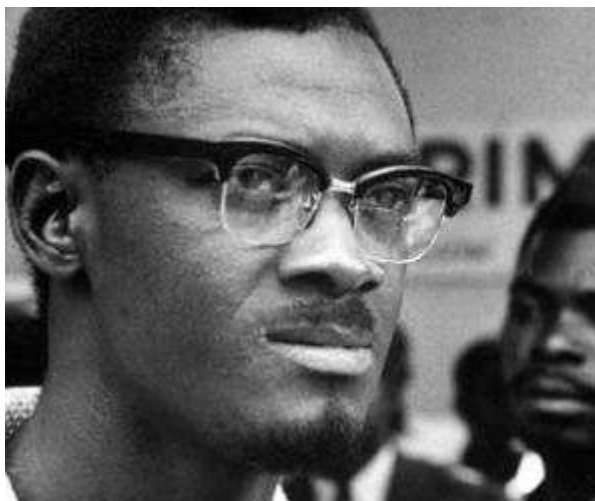


Fidel Castro

With the rise of **Fidel Castro**, it was once again not the "free world," but Anglo-American banks and sugar interests that were threatened. To dislodge him, 1,500 Cuban exiles, trained and armed by the CIA and led by veterans who had successfully carried out the invasion of Guatemala in 1954, attempted to land in 1961 on the Cuban beach of the Bay of Pigs. Although they were protected by repainted B-26 bombers of the Alabama National Guard, the operation failed.

But they were planning to try again! To justify another invasion, the Dulles brothers conceived **Operation Northwoods** in 1962, a "false flag" operation. The plan was to carry out attacks against American military personnel and blame Castro for them. The Kennedy brothers, bewildered, refused.

Congo, 1961



Patrice Lumumba (1925-1961)

The Belgian Congo supplied uranium for American nuclear bombs. Allen Dulles first sends **Dr. Sydney Gottlieb**, the chemist who headed the CIA's MK-Ultra project, to develop a poisoned toothpaste to eliminate Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. Initially, the project fails, but to prevent

the new president, Kennedy, from halting the entire operation, Belgians and Congolese agents under CIA supervision ultimately assassinate Lumumba.



"Glorious Victory", a painting by the Mexican painter Diego Rivera. In the center, US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, with Allen behind, shaking hands with Carlos Castillo Armas, the dictator installed by the Dulles brothers to replace Jacobo Arbenz whose agrarian reform threatened the United Fruit Company, of which the brothers were shareholders.
twoworlds.me

Eisenhower and Kennedy

How could the political authorities have tolerated such criminal acts? Until now, it was believed that Eisenhower, who had been one of the organizers of the 1944 Normandy landings and had denounced the "military-industrial complex" in his farewell address, had been a "victim" of the system represented by the Dulles brothers. But Kinzer's book offers a much more nuanced perspective.

Certainly, General Eisenhower, who had lived through World War II, systematically opposed any ground deployment of American troops. As an alternative to "boots on the ground", he decided to reduce conventional military spending while significantly increasing the American nuclear arsenal and, above all, in the utmost secrecy, resorting to clandestine operations, which fascinated him.

While Truman had shown the way, the author asserts, he never, unlike Eisenhower, gave his approval to overthrow or eliminate foreign heads of state.

All of this is reminiscent of Obama, who acknowledges airstrikes but prefers the "targeted killing" by drone of any individual suspected of terrorist acts, whether American or not, convicted or not. In Obama, as in Eisenhower, behind a broad smile lurks a man capable of the worst. For her part, Hillary Clinton commented on the killing of Gaddafi thus: *"We came, we saw, and he died."*



Robert Kennedy, assassinated on June 6, 1968 in Los Angeles, never believed that his brother, JFK, was assassinated by a lone gunman.
Wikipedia Commons

When John Fitzgerald Kennedy came to power in 1961, he discovered the extent of two already ongoing operations: the assassination of Lumumba and the invasion of Cuba.

After the Bays of Pigs disaster, Allen Dulles was dismissed immediately but continued to direct his teams from his home. After Kennedy's assassination, President Johnson, who privately complained that the CIA had created "*a goddamn Murder Inc.*" in the Caribbean, appointed... Allen Dulles to the **Warren Commission** tasked with the investigation, which was promptly buried.

Robert Kennedy, in private, never considered the theory of a lone, deranged killer credible. For JFK's friend, Congressman **Neil Gallagher**, his assassination could only have been the work of FBI Director **Edgar Hoover** and **Allen Dulles**.

Thankfully, the truth is stubborn. Today, the scandals surrounding the Obama administration on all sides might finally banish the ghosts of the Dulles from the White House...

NOTES

1. His lawyer, **Roy Cohn**, was the instigator of the smear campaigns against the American economist Lyndon LaRouche.
2. It is surprising that, in the case of the massive fine imposed on BNP Paribas, the bank called upon Sullivan & Cromwell to help it conduct its internal investigation. The firm not only scrutinized the bank's accounts, but, in order to allow it to comply with US law, proposed the dismissal of several senior executives...
3. In his book, "The Tower of Basel", Adam LeBor recalls that Montagu Norman and Hjalmar Schacht were not displeased by the appointment of Thomas McKittrick, an American banker, to head the BIS. Upon leaving the BIS in 1946, McKittrick was rewarded and joined Chase National

Bank in New York, where he remained until his retirement in 1954. Chase was allied with J.P. Morgan. Admittedly, when the United States entered the war in December 1941, McKittrick's position "became difficult." But McKittrick managed to keep the bank afloat, *"partly thanks to his friend Alan Dulles, the head of American intelligence stationed in Bern, Switzerland. McKittrick was an agent of Dulles, known by the code name 644, and frequently provided him with information obtained from Emil Puhl of the Reichsbank, a regular visitor to the BIS."* In July 1944, Roosevelt's envoy to the Bretton Woods Conference, Harry Dexter White, and Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau were the most ardent enemies of the BIS, which they tried to shut down. Unfortunately, under pressure from the British (John Maynard Keynes) and the Dulles brothers, Truman ultimately allowed it to continue.

4. Glenn Yeadon with John Haynes, *The Nazi Hydra in America: Suppressed History of a Century*, Progressive Press, September 11, 2002.

5. From 1943 onwards, Allen Dulles financed Henri Frenay's *Combat* network to sabotage the efforts of Jean Moulin who had excluded the Spanish Fascist Franco admirers and included the communists in the National Council of the Resistance (CNR).

6. By adding his own "Roosevelt corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine, Theodore Roosevelt, a proponent of the "big stick" policy, theorized, in the name of the need to protect, the right of unilateral intervention by the United States, particularly in the Caribbean.

END.