called "World Tension-The Psychopathology of International Relations." Dr. Abraham Weinberg, the president of Israel.

Meanwhile, Tavistock clearly views the State of Israel as a large "test tube experiment." In 1949-50, John Rawlings Rees, then head of the World Federation of Mental Health, commissioned a series of country psychological profiles, called "World Tension—The Psychopathology of International Relations." Dr. Abraham Weinberg, the president of the Jerusalem branch of the Society for Mental Hygiene in Israel, part of an international network of cothinkers created by Rees, undertook the profile of the newly established State of Israel.

In describing a psychodynamic history of Jews, Weinberg argues that the Jews, as the “Chosen People,” are different from everyone else. The fact that they were made to feel different by others, merely reinforces this difference. It also makes Jews, as a personality type, fearful and distrustful of others. To deal with this fear, many Jews attempt to repress their Jewishness, forgetting that they are the “Chosen People.” Weinberg describes the process of assimilation as leading to self-hatred and a rejection of Jewishness.

When Jews were confronted with Nazism and other modern forms of anti-Semitism, some fled into this “perfect” assimilation, even giving up their religion completely. Others tried to live in “both worlds,” establishing strong mother-like ties to non-Jews. However, by far the largest number renewed their attachment to the “Jewish mission.” The suffering was seen as part of that mission, and the “inevitable” creation of the State of Israel and the return of the Jews to their homeland after 1,900 years, was the reward for their suffering. Thus, it is possible now, writes Weinberg, for the first time in a millennium, to create a true Jewish personality, based on the suffering of the Nazi genocide and in the pristine—and controlled—environment of Israel. To arrive at this new definition of the Jewish identity, he says, “it would be necessary to eliminate the group tension caused by the special minority of Jews in the diaspora. Only the freedom guaranteed by the Jewish state will reveal the special character of the Jew or of various Jewish groups.”

Weinberg states that use of communal methods of living and child rearing, which, he claims, some psychologists had a role in creating, will produce a new “race of Jews” which will not be so influenced by the outside world. They will not give into fear and will defend their Jewishness, no matter what the physical cost. Presaging the development of the Jewish Defense League by ADL-Tavistock networks, he says that Jewishness will be defined by the defense of homeland, and that the enemy of Israel, thus becomes the enemy of the Jew.

Thus, has Tavistock attempted to reduce the Jew to a manipulable member of a blood-and-soil cult.

The ADL faction in American history
by Anton Chaitkin

Contrary to all of the Anti-Defamation League’s own self-promotional literature, the ADL is not, and never has been a Jewish civil rights, or Jewish self-defense organization. Its very existence is an anathema to Judaism, and, more recently, to the survival of the State of Israel. As the following chronology will make clear, the ADL was founded as a special operations unit of the B’nai B’rith, a branch of British Freemasonry, established in the United States during the nineteenth century to promote British efforts to reconquer the United States. This has been at the heart of the ADL mission ever since.

As EIR researchers discovered, during a 1978 investigation into dirty tricks directed against EIR founding editor Lyndon LaRouche, the ADL was deployed against the LaRouche movement by one of the most senior officials of the British royal household in the United States, the chaplain of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Canon Edward West, of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The ADL has long served as a “hit squad” for City of London financial interests that have been in the forefront of British efforts to subvert the United States. Space does not permit a full elaboration of the ADL’s history of perfidy. But the time line that follows provides the reader with enough of the story to penetrate the ADL’s own fraudulent propaganda.

1840s: The B’nai B’rith was formed in the United States, as a spin-off of Britain’s Scottish Rite masonry.

1860s: Unlike the great majority of American Jews, B’nai B’rith (at that time a 3,000-member secret society) was favorable to the southern slaveowners’ Confederacy.

Simon Wolf, B’nai B’rith’s leader in Washington, D.C., was arrested in 1862 by federal government detectives as a Confederate espionage agent. On the morning of April 14, 1865, Wolf went drinking with his friend John Wilkes Booth. Later that day, Booth murdered President Abraham Lincoln.

Benjamin Feixotto, editor of the pro-Confederate Cleveland Plain Dealer (shut down by public outrage), became grand master of B’nai B’rith, 1863-66.

B’nai B’rith’s top Midwest leader, Isaac M. Wise, was
nominated for Ohio state senator on the radical anti-Union "copperhead" election ticket. Wise’s running mate for Ohio governor was Clement Vallandigham, then in exile in Canada, whom President Lincoln had banished from the country as America’s leading traitor. The Cincinnati Jewish community was overwhelmingly pro-Union, and Wise’s synagogue issued a formal demand for him to withdraw, forcing Wise off the ticket.

B’nai B’rith’s top southern leader, the British-born Abraham E. Frankland, was arrested in Memphis, Tennessee by Union forces, and admitted to being a Confederate spymaster. Frankland was a collaborator of Confederate Gen. Albert Pike in the creation of the Ku Klux Klan following the Civil War.

1875-85: Jacob Schiff, a German Jewish immigrant with British connections, in 1875 joined the New York investment banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. Schiff was managed and sponsored by Ernst Cassell, top intelligence and banking adviser to Britain’s Prince Albert Edward (later King Edward VII). By 1885, the prince’s backing made Schiff the boss of Kuhn Loeb.

There exist more than 1,500 letters between Jacob Schiff and Sir Ernst Cassell. Schiff and Kuhn Loeb became an American extension of British strategic and propaganda projects. These efforts were managed by a clique of racists and “New Dark Age” advocates, among whose leaders were Prince Albert Edward (king of England, 1901-10), Ernst Cassell, Benjamin Disraeli (British prime minister 1874-80), Lord Salisbury (British prime minister 1885-86, 1886-92), and Salisbury’s nephew Arthur Balfour (British prime minister 1902-05).

1895: Ernst Cassell arranged the marriage of Felix Warburg to Schiff’s daughter, and brought the British-German banker family Warburgs into Kuhn Loeb.


1897: British banker Otto Kahn joined Kuhn Loeb. Ernst Cassell arranged, in London, to finance the purchase of the bankrupt Union Pacific railroad, which was given to Wall Street broker E.H. Harriman; Otto Kahn handled the details for Cassell. Thus Harriman became a power as the prince’s nominee, with the Harriman, Kuhn Loeb, and Warburg interests completely interlocked.

Kuhn Loeb functioned also in a triangular team with the British house of Baring, and Canadian banking and political boss Lord Strathcona.

1901: B’nai B’rith leader Simon Wolf was a featured speaker at the dedication of the Washington, D.C. statue honoring Ku Klux Klan founder Albert Pike.

Meanwhile, Adolph Ochs’s New York Times ran a series of editorials, between 1899 and 1903, calling for taking away the right to vote from southern Negroes. For example, a July 25, 1901 editorial, entitled “Election Reform in Tennessee,” proclaimed:

“The forces which in most Southern States have culminated in a demand for a revision of State Constitutions [to eliminate Negro suffrage] which the political managers could neither resist nor guide for their own purposes, and which have found their highest expressions in the conventions now revising the Constitutions of Alabama and Virginia, have begun to work in Tennessee. Numerically, the Negro is not now, and never was, strong enough to control the state. The danger to be apprehended from him is due to the mercenary character of his vote, and the readiness with which, on the promise of immediate profit or ultimate advantage, he can be manipulated and brought into alliance with those who may find it to their interest to use him for purposes destructive of good government.”

1903: Jacob Schiff was permitted to join the Pilgrims’ Society of London, making him a kind of “honorary Aryan.”

1904: Russian feudalists, allied to the British Empire against Russia’s pro-modernization faction, whipped up peasants to perpetrate savage pogroms against Jewish ghettos. In parliamentary debate over potential Jewish immigration, the anti-Semitic British Prime Minister Balfour argued that Jews were undesirable and not welcome in England.

Simon Wolf became international president of B’nai B’rith.

1905: Britain financed Japan’s war against Russia. Jacob Schiff, in London, agreed to handle a portion of the British sterling loan, on the pretext of “fighting anti-Semitism.” Russia’s industrialization/modernization efforts, the only means by which anti-Semitism could have been ended, were destroyed in the wartime chaos and the resulting 1905 Revolution. King Edward met with Schiff and thanked him for providing an “American” cover for the British attack against Russia; the king then knighted Schiff’s manager, Ernst Cassell. Korekiyo Takahashi, then vice governor of the Bank of Japan, wrote that Schiff’s fronting “was peculiarly gratifying to the British Government . . . [because it] showed that sympathy with Japan and understanding of the Japanese cause were not confined to her British ally” (quoted in Cyrus Adler’s 1928 book Jacob H. Schiff: His Life and Letters, Vol. II, p. 216).

1906: King Edward VII’s agents formed the American Jewish Committee (AJC) in the Kuhn Loeb bank. The committee was led by Jacob Schiff, personnel of Kuhn Loeb, B’nai B’rith leader Mayer Sulzberger, and Cyrus Sulzberger, whose son soon after married Adolf Ochs’s daughter and co-managed the New York Times. The AJC and Kuhn Loeb were organizationally congruent.

1913: The Anti-Defamation League was formed as a public relations arm of the B’nai B’rith.

1917 through 1920s: Sir William Wiseman, an English blueblood baronet, served as liaison between U.S. President Woodrow Wilson and the British government in World War
I. Following the war, Wiseman joined Kuhn Loeb; according to the firm’s internal history account, Investment Banking Through Four Generations, Sir William joined the firm "after service in the British Army and as chief of British Intelligence in the Western Hemisphere." Wiseman, a non-Jew, was a Kuhn Loeb partner until his death in 1962.

During the 1920s, Kuhn Loeb and the Warburgs brokered the purchase of German assets by E.H. Harriman’s son Averell Harriman. Under the policy leadership of the pro-fascist Bank of England Governor Montagu Norman, the German firms associated with Harriman and Warburg became the headquarters for Nazi Party fundraising and campaigning in the 1926-32 period.

1930: Kuhn Loeb partner Otto Kahn and Averell Harriman were recorded as members of the American Eugenics Society, the offshoot of the British fascist organization whose American branch had been founded by Averell Harriman’s mother.

January 1933: Adolf Hitler became chancellor of Germany. His attacks on Jews soon led to large-scale protests abroad.

Feb. 18, 1933: The New York Times editorially praised the international bankers’ financial bailout of the new Hitler government, arguing that “any attempt to force immediate repayment of short-term loans would disrupt German finance. But the effect of their [the bankers’] action has been to strengthen the whole international situation at perhaps its weakest point.”

March 31, 1933: The B’nai B’rith and the American Jewish Committee issued an official joint statement, counselling “that no American boycott against Germany be encouraged,” and urging “that no further mass meetings be held or similar forms of agitation be employed” against the newly formed Hitler dictatorship.

June 4, 1933: The New York Times warned against trying to force German firms to pay their debts in violation of the Hitler decree cutting down the payments: “Reports from New York that American holders of German bonds would resort to forced seizure of German property in the United States in the event of a default on service payments were deplored in American banking circles here on the ground that there would be no justification for resorting to such a procedure.”

Kuhn Loeb, meanwhile, was marketing reduced-interest bonds for the Hitler regime, which the pro-boycott faction denounced as a Nazi swindle. Jacob Chaitkin, father of this author, successfully did what the Times warned against—sued the Nazi-linked financiers “to force seizure of German property in the United States in the event of a default on service payments.”

1933-38: The AJC and B’nai B’rith/ADL worked to block the boycott against Nazi Germany led by the non-British-controlled American Jewish Congress. For years, the Congress movement, led by Rabbi Stephen Wise and Nahum Goldmann, fought to overcome the sabotage of the British-sponsored AJC-B’nai B’rith combination. Only when Britain did an about-face in 1937-39 and began to officially oppose Hitler, did Britain’s American Jewish faction “support the boycott.”

All through the Hitler period and into the 1960s—while Britain’s Sir William Wiseman was at Kuhn Loeb—the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith were run as joint organizations for purposes of fundraising, management, and intelligence.

1943-1950: The British intelligence services, through pro-Nazi faction leader Montagu Norman, psychiatrist Gen. John R. Rees, and Julian Huxley, organized a post-World War II “mental health” global propaganda apparatus. One important project, under the direction of the U.S. networks of Rees’s Tavistock Clinic, was a mass psychological profiling project including the publication of the book The Authoritarian Personality. The project purported to explain fascism, racism, and, by implication, the mass slaughter of the Jews, with false “scientific authority,” as if they were a “sociological” rather than a political problem involving evil policies of powerful men. Among the project’s themes were the equation of fascism with German ethnic identity, Roman Catholicism, and opposition to wealthy and powerful families!

The American Jewish Committee was the official publisher of this monstrous fraud, and the Anti-Defamation League adopted its themes as a political weapon.

In 1945, the American Jewish Committee founded the magazine Commentary, as a postwar British Empire political outlet within the United States.

1960: The American Jewish Committee’s new headquarters building in New York was named the Institute of Human Relations, stressing the AJC’s close relationship with the British Crown’s Tavistock Institute.

1982: American Jewish leader Nahum Goldmann died, after long service as head of the World Jewish Congress. During the 1930s he had fought for anti-Hitler action, against the sabotage of the right-wing ADL/American Jewish Committee faction. Goldmann had also been a leader of efforts to bring about peace and reconciliation between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Billionaire Canadian Edgar Bronfman took Goldmann’s place as head of the World Jewish Congress. The British Crown and Canada’s Lord Strathcona had sponsored Bronfman’s father’s rise to wealth in the bootlegging racket. By 1990-91, Edgar Bronfman was listed in Who’s Who in America as a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee, chairman of Anti-Defamation League N.Y., and an Overseer of B’nai B’rith International.

Increasingly today, only those affiliated with racist British geopolitical aims have been permitted to assert themselves as representatives of the Jewish community. It is this newly dominant faction that has used “holocaustism” as a weapon of reactionary politics—undoubtedly the greatest case of chutzpah the world has ever known.