

## Editorial

### *How It Happened, Back Then*

At the end of 1932, with the election of Franklin Roosevelt as U.S. President, the situation of the British and U.S. financier circles behind Adolf Hitler and the Nazis was desperate. The Nazi Party was virtually bankrupt, in the process of threatened disintegration.

The plotters of what became the Hitler coup d'état were the Anglo-U.S. circles typified by former Bank of England head Montagu Norman; Norman's partners and accomplices Averell Harriman and the grandfather of today's U.S. President, Prescott Bush; and Montagu's asset Hjalmar Schacht in Germany. These forces—Prescott Bush, among others—decided to move to arrange the financial resuscitation of Hitler's Nazi Party, and used various assets, including certain trade-union circles in Germany, to bring down the potential partner of incoming U.S. President Roosevelt, the von Schleicher government of Germany.

The German generals who should have remained on post to prevent the Hitler coup d'état, left the scene. The plotters induced President Paul von Hindenburg to dump von Schleicher, on January 28th, and appoint Hitler Chancellor on January 30th.

Next, the plotters of the coup d'état arranged an incendiary attack on the leading building of Germany, the Reichstag, which Goering et al. used to install Ashcroft-like police-state decrees, establishing Hitler as dictator, and founding what became notorious as the Nazi death-camps.

However, Hitler's dictatorship was still vulnerable. Schacht saved the Hitler dictatorship by instituting Felix Rohatyn-like measures used to build the Nazi war-machine in preparation for the intended war.

Originally, the Anglo-American backers of Hitler had intended Hitler to prepare and launch a war

on the Soviet Union, with the intent that British and French forces should attack Germany only when the German military forces were trapped deeply in their invasion of Russia.

When the British monarchy found itself blushing to discover that Hitler planned to make a deal with Stalin and attack to the West first, the monarchy panicked, and from about 1936 committed itself to bringing in the U.S. to mobilize for the coming war against Hitler.

Today, some things, if only some, are different. Fifteen years after World War I, the economies of the U.S.A. and Western Europe still commanded much of the physical strength they had built up prior to and during that war. Then, most notably in the U.S.A. and Germany, the efforts led by Roosevelt and Schacht, respectively, revived much of that vast potential, while it was still alive.

Today, more than 35 years have passed since the ruinous first Wilson government of Britain, and 30 years since Nixon's folly of August 1971. The "outsourcing"-dependent, bankrupt U.S. domestic economy, and those of Europe, are a pitiable wasteland compared to the U.S. and European economies of 1932-1933. The U.S. and world monetary systems of 1933-1945 were resuscitated by "Dr." Franklin Roosevelt, as contrasted with the delusion that today's economies could be revived, by black magic, as zombies, or rescued by Rohatyn in the fashion of the famous sheep of Panurge.

Meanwhile, has anyone seen either the Democratic Party or the trade-union movement, these days? Or those who, when last seen, were off in some swamp, somewhere, admiring the Moon?

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.,  
Founding Editor  
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