
Book Review

Whose Assassins Are They?

by Anton Chaitkin

The Brothers: John Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles, and Their Secret World War

by Stephen Kinzer

New York: Times Books/Henry Holt & Company, 2013

On Independence Day in 1821, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams proudly stated America's commitment to national sovereignty: "She has, in the lapse of nearly half a century, without a single exception, respected the independence of other nations, while asserting and maintaining her own. She has abstained from interference in the concerns of others. . . . She goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy."

Stephen Kinzer's new book depicts "the global war the United States waged secretly during the 1950s," in which Americans (contrary to Adams), combined with the British to overthrow and murder heads of state.

Since this mayhem continues today, with the same terrible results to U.S. interests as then, we are moved to ask, are such crimes really committed for America's benefit, as their perpetrators claim?

Kinzer has usefully catalogued the misdeeds of John Foster Dulles and his brother Allen as President Eisenhower's Secretary of State and Director of Central Intelligence. But why did they do these things? According to Kinzer, though "born into privilege," they were "steeped in the ethos of pioneers and missionaries. . . . [T]hey were vessels of American history." Kinzer claims that their aggression and assassinations were "promoting the . . . interests of the

United States. . . . [T]hey did it because they were us."

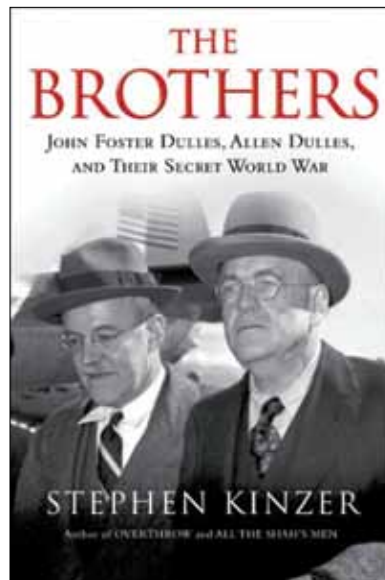
Kinzer maintains that they were blinded, perhaps by anti-Communist zealotry, but that short-sightedness is natural to Americans as an aggressive, imperial people. If that were so, the insanity under Presidents Bush and Obama might never be overcome.

When the author defends this outlook in his closing chapter, he inadvertently suggests what is missing from his story: the trans-Atlantic financier oligarchy of which the Dulles brothers were famously members and paid agents. This is the London and Wall Street clique that seized American policy direction the moment Franklin Roosevelt died, merging the U.S. and British intelligence and security services.

President John F. Kennedy was murdered when he took on this gang. JFK's return to Roosevelt's policies—respect for national sovereignty, improving living standards through industrial and scientific progress, an end to the post-World War II globalist alliance with European imperialists against the poor nations—made the U.S. President the chief "monster" to be destroyed.

Kinzer omits any account of this traditional, Constitutional outlook of the Founders, Lincoln and his successors, FDR and JFK, which is the background needed to understand and judge the usurpation of power by the British and their partners, from the time of Harry Truman through the Dulles brothers, to today.

But Kinzer nervously attempts to refute arguments he has not told us about:



“The Dulles brothers . . . did not colonize America’s mind or hijack United States foreign policy. On the contrary, they embodied the national ethos. . . . Conspiracy theories are as old as the Republic. Most of them posit a secret cabal—Catholics, Jews, Muslims, Masons, anarchists, bankers—that plots world revolution.” Kinzer assures us, “No secret group hovered above and manipulated nations during the 1950s.”

The Six ‘Monsters’

Kinzer cites the “goes not abroad” phrase of Adams’s speech—omitting the whole sovereignty policy statement. He then shows the Dulles brothers going abroad to destroy six men who had sought to befriend the U.S., or to stay neutral, but were driven away—in the name of “fighting Communism.”

- Mohamed Mossadegh, Iran’s prime minister, was overthrown in 1953 by British Intelligence and the Dulles CIA, and replaced by an iron dictatorship.

- Jacobo Arbenz, Guatemala’s President, was forced out by the CIA in 1954 in favor of a junta protecting the United Fruit Company.

- When North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh defeated the French in 1954, the Dulles brothers pushed the U.S. to re-launch the lost colonial war against him.

- President Sukarno of Indonesia was the subject of military attacks by the CIA and the Dutch colonialists who jointly sought the breakup of that independent nation.

- Congo’s Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba was assassinated by British Secret Intelligence (SIS/MI6) and the CIA three days before President Kennedy’s inauguration.

- Cuban President Fidel Castro was targeted by Allen Dulles and his staff in bizarre and provocative assaults.

The results of these actions were uniformly disastrous:

- A quarter-century of fury against the destruction of Iran’s sovereign government fed the 1979 fundamentalist Islamic Revolution and taking of U.S. hostages.

- The Guatemala coup helped lock the Central American region into the poverty that bred drug-smuggling, violent insurrections, and migrations of hopeless masses north to the USA.

- Intervention in Vietnam/Indochina cost millions of lives. The war itself and an oligarchy-influenced an-

tiwar movement fed a drug-addicted counterculture that deeply demoralized the United States.

- Sukarno defeated the Dulles attacks on Indonesia. Resuming after Kennedy was out of the way, the aggression ousted Sukarno, an admirer of the USA, and choked the rivers with hundreds of thousands of corpses.

- The resource-rich Congo, assaulted before and after Kennedy’s Presidency, became the world’s poorest nation, in an African continent now dying from looting and imperial proxy wars.

- The Castro regime has survived 55 years of comic-book skullduggery, in what has become an American self-mockery.

Why?

Kinzer partly attributes the Dulles brothers’ outlook to the representation of American corporations by their Wall Street law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell. He sketchily describes (John) Foster’s 1920s work building international cartels—such as steel, oil, and chemicals—and, in the 1930s, as a credit manager—selling bonds and arranging debt moratoria—and a spokesman for the German Nazi government that was based largely on those cartels. Foster had Sullivan and Cromwell issuing letters from its Berlin office with the greeting, “Heil Hitler!” (In the fearful 1950s, people avoided mentioning the irony in Foster’s Cold War diatribes against “appeasement.”)

But the Dulles interventions of the 1950s are incomprehensible without the omitted historical background, the record of America’s traditional anti-British-imperial stance.

The 1953 Iran coup was intended to restore to power Britain’s parasitical Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (later renamed British Petroleum or BP).

There were no American oil companies then in Iran. The USA had been known as Iran’s friend ever since the democratic parliament made an American named Morgan Shuster Iran’s Treasurer-General in 1911, to fight the British empire’s hold over the country.¹ The 1943 Roosevelt-commissioned Hurley report² said the U.S. should help Iran resist British imperialism, so that

1. Dean Andromidas, “When Americans Fought for Iran’s Sovereignty,” *EIR*, [Aug. 21, 2009](#) and [Aug. 28, 2009](#).

2. See Anton Chaitkin, “FDR’s Hurley Memorandum,” *EIR*, Nov. 30, 2012.

The Dulles Brothers' Six 'Monsters'



Wikimedia Commons/Palosirkka

North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh: The Dulles brothers pushed the U.S. to launch a colonial war against him.

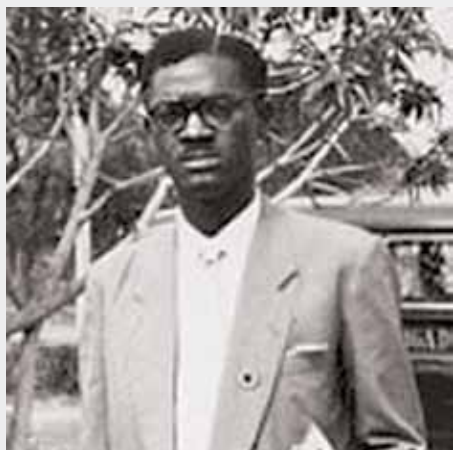


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Iranian Prime Minister Mohamed Mossadegh: overthrown in 1953 by British SIS and the Dulles CIA.



Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz: forced out by the Dulles's CIA in 1954.



Wikimedia Commons/IISG

Congo's Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba was assassinated by British Secret Intelligence and the CIA three days before President Kennedy's inauguration.



Wikimedia Commons/Cuban press

President Sukarno of Indonesia (left): hated and attacked by Dulles & Co. for leading his country to independence against the Dutch colonial power. Cuban President Fidel Castro (right) was repeatedly targeted by CIA boss Allen Dulles.

Iran could use its own resources to modernize its economy and end its poverty.

In 1951, Congressman John F. Kennedy assailed the Truman Administration (in which Allen Dulles was director of CIA covert operations) for the projected "intervention in behalf of England's oil investments in Iran."

Moved by Roosevelt's 1940 announcement of the Atlantic Charter, making self-government America's aim in World War II, Guatemalans deposed a dictatorship and democrats took power in 1944. Foster and Allen Dulles overthrew that U.S.-inspired government.

Ho Chi Minh's nationalist movement in Vietnam

was allied to the United States against Japan in World War II. The British-allied strategists who usurped power in Washington following FDR's death, cut off America's ties to Ho and drove him to the Russians.

President Kennedy used the UN in the Congo to shut down the British-run mercenary secessionists who had been unleashed by the MI6/Dulles murder of Lumumba. Post-Kennedy Anglo-American policy forbade industrialization, and blocked national sovereignty in Africa.

Kennedy invited Sukarno to the White House, initiated industrial development aid to Indonesia (including nuclear energy research), and squeezed the Dutch colonial military out of their persisting occupation.

JFK and Fidel Castro were reaching for rapprochement when Kennedy was murdered; Castro was not surprised that Allen Dulles went onto the Warren Commission, to close off investigation of the assassination squads that Dulles and the British had set up throughout the world.³

Foreign Agents

Kinzer's book contains many hints of the combined British/Wall Street usurpation of power over American institutions. We have, for example, British SIS officer Christopher Montague Woodhouse explaining how he worked on the Americans to overthrow Iran's Mossadegh: "When we knew what the prejudices were, we played all the more on those prejudices. . . . Allen Dulles was also receptive. . . . He proved to be shrewd and practical, and he greatly helped in convincing the CIA" and President Eisenhower, who "initially took little interest" in the project.

But the author fails to pursue this and other instances of oligarchic initiatives as investigative leads. He is left with anti-American polemics and a ridiculously narrow picture of the Dulles family's own background.

By Kinzer's strange account, for example, "The first American member of this . . . family, Joseph Dulles, fled Ireland in 1778 to escape anti-Protestant repression, made his way to South Carolina, and became a prosperous, slave-owning planter."

Ludicrous! There was in 1778 no such "anti-Protestant repression." Irish Protestants and Catholics were allied against the British oppressors, an enemy with

whom the Dulles family had identified since the conquest by William of Orange. And Kinzer chooses to omit the source of the wealth which buoyed the family among the slave-owning overlords: Joseph's brother William Dulles went out with the East India Company, and made a fortune providing private security services to the British conquerors and their subordinate Indian princes. William brought his loot to South Carolina and continued financing the Dulles clan when he returned to London.⁴

All Kinzer tells us of succeeding generations is that they went north in the U.S., and were missionaries (in India), and pious religious leaders, until the Rev. Allen M. Dulles married the daughter of the wealthy lawyer/diplomat John Foster and became father to Foster and Allen.

The son and grandson of immigrant Joseph Dulles were indeed managers of the American Sunday School Union. But they were employed by members of the famous Brown banking family, which organized and financed this U.S. wing of a London imperial religious agency. The Dulles family thus came into sponsorship by a pivotal arm of the trans-Atlantic oligarchy—Alexander Brown and Brown Brothers, bankers in the U.S. South, Wall Street, and England, who shipped and brokered most of the slave cotton to Britain and helped consolidate British control over Wall Street. By the period after the Civil War, Sunday School leader Joseph Heatley Dulles was also the principal investor in a Mexican silver-mining enterprise affiliated with the London/Wall Street banker J. Pierpont Morgan.

Fast forward to the end of World War I. The young Dulles brothers are members of the Wall Street law firm Sullivan and Cromwell, and participants at the Versailles Peace conference. Kinzer tells us that "the brothers and a handful of their friends had decided to create an invitation-only club, based in New York, where the worldly elite could meet, talk, and plan . . . [to] provide . . . guidance [to U.S. political leaders] in a systematic way. . . . [They were American] bankers, businessmen, and international lawyers. . . . They called it the Council on Foreign Relations."

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) website explains the group's origin somewhat differently: "On

3. See Chaitkin, "John F. Kennedy vs. the Empire," *EIR*, Sept. 6, 2013; and Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., "John F. Kennedy's Vision of Peace," *Rolling Stone*, Nov. 20, 2013.

4. See Samuel Gaillard Stoney, *The Dulles Family in South Carolina*, published in 1955, on the occasion of a commencement address by John Foster Dulles at the University of South Carolina; a copy is held by the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton University.

May 30, 1919, a little group of diplomats and scholars from Britain and the United States convened at the Hotel Majestic, billet of the British delegation [to the Versailles Conference], to discuss how their fellowship could be sustained after the peace. They proposed a permanent Anglo-American Institute of International Affairs, with one branch in London, the other in New York.”

In fact the Dulles brothers’ “handful of friends” who created the CFR were chiefly British empire strategists associated with the Round Table group, such as Philip Kerr (Lord Lothian) who steered the Versailles conference to impose harsh reparations on Germany. John Foster Dulles of Sullivan and Cromwell represented the British banking apparatus that extended from the Bank of England through the House of Morgan in London and New York, the apparatus to which the Allies gave the power to arrange the German reparations payments.

To secure their global interests, these financiers established a system of cartels over world industries, with John Foster Dulles as the cartels’ lead attorney and financial manager. Operating in Germany in the

1920s with his brother Allen, Foster picked up a minor German financial official named Hjalmar Schacht and promoted him to the Morgan/Bank of England apparatus as a man with a plan for building up the German part of the cartels to facilitate the reparations payments.

In the early 1930s, Schacht and Bank of England Governor Montagu Norman supervised the flow of funds into Adolf Hitler’s political machine from the cartels and from Dulles’s clients such as Brown Brothers Harriman. With Hitler installed as Germany’s dictator, Schacht, Norman, and Foster Dulles then arranged the international credits to build the Nazi war machine.

The British-Wall Street-German cartels underlying the Hitler regime were a first approximation of a world government, the philosophy for which was expressed in a 1938 book, *The Universal Church and the World of Nations*, authored by Lord Lothian, John Foster Dulles, et al. Lothian and Dulles argued that national sovereignty, such as the political and juridical independence of the United States, is the cause of war. In private meetings in 1935 and 1937, Lothian and Hitler had agreed that non-white peoples must be prevented from achieving the industrialization that the sovereignty-loving American Republic had long promoted for the world.

Thus, the Dulles brothers rose through the mid-20th Century as lawyers and agents for Brown Brothers Harriman, Morgan, and Rockefeller bankers, a clique conjoined to the City of London and British monarchy in a tangled web of intrigue and crimes against the USA and its Constitution; and in warfare against the presidencies of Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy.

This is the trans-Atlantic axis that today, in the form of the National Security Agency (NSA) and Britain’s Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) jointly spies on the whole world’s population; that engages in London-origin wars and destabilizations that spawn terrorism; that’s behind Obama’s desperation to block Congressional re-instatement of the Glass-Steagall Act that would pop the derivatives bubble and defang Wall Street.

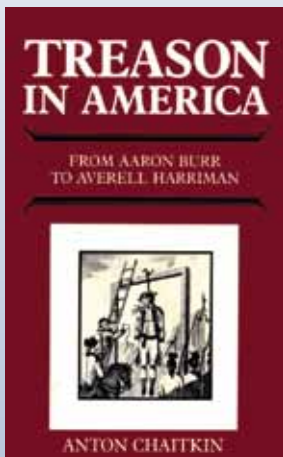
Kinzer proposes that the bust of John Foster Dulles that once adorned Washington’s Dulles Airport be brought out of storage and restored to its place of honor on the concourse, since the Dulles brothers “are us”!

Our only viable future is to reassert the heritage that would reject that monstrous claim.

Treason in America

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Anton Chaitkin’s *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* is an authoritative inquiry into the criminal apparatus



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