

**How Prescott Bush Helped Finance the Nazi Party and Profited From
his Involvement with the Third Reich**

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Abstract

The United States Government recently released documents supporting claims that the Prescott Bush, father to the 41st United States President George H.W. Bush and grandfather to the 43rd United States President George W. Bush, had financial ties to Nazi Germany. What was the extent of his involvement with Nazi Germany?

Prescott Bush helped finance Hitler's rise to power, the Nazi war machine, and its proselytizing efforts. Acting as director and manager for financial institutions including W. A. Harriman & Co. Bank, Union Banking Corp, and Brown Brothers Harriman, Prescott Bush knowingly laundered money for Nazi interests and financed industrial ventures which benefited the Nazi war machine. Prescott Bush and his associates continued to do business with their Nazi clientele even after the United States banned the continuation of such practices with the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1942. When the United States seized Union Banking Corp.'s assets, a government investigation found that Union Banking Corp was run for the benefit of enemy nationals, specifically the family of eminent Nazi financier and industrialist Fritz Thyssen. Various United States government documents show that Prescott Bush continued in these illegal endeavors until 1951, when he cashed in his Union Banking Corp Stock, making a profit of \$1.5 million. Neither he, nor any of his associates at W. A. Harriman & Co., Union Banking Corp, or Brown Brothers Harriman were prosecuted for their actions, and Prescott Bush went on to run a successful senatorial campaign in 1952. Prescott Bush died of cancer in twenty years later, in 1972.

How Prescott Bush Helped Finance the Nazi Party and Profited From his Involvement with the Third Reich

Throughout history, investors, armament dealers, and other businessmen have benefited from the industrial and financial necessities created by war. These war millionaires “have long carried on a profitable business of arming the potential enemies of their own country,¹” selling out their own countries² or otherwise profiting from war. Their motives frequently are not ideological, but monetary. There is no morale question about what they are doing; they are simply capitalizing on a situation.

Leading up to and during World War II, a number of businessmen, companies and financial institutions conducted illegal dealings with Nazi Germany and its industrial sector. One of these businessmen was Prescott Bush, father to the 41st United States President George H.W. Bush and grandfather to the 43rd United States President George W. Bush. But what was the extent of his financial involvement with Nazi Germany? Prescott Bush, acting as director and manager for a number of financial institutions, helped finance Hitler’s rise to power, the Nazi war machine and its proselytizing efforts. From his involvement with the Third Reich, Prescott Bush profited at least \$1.5 million.

Prescott Bush attended Yale University where he was inducted into the aristocratic secret society “Skull and Bones” in 1917. There he met and rubbed elbows with his future business partner Averell Harriman, the son of railroad tycoon E.H. Harriman. Prescott Bush graduated that year and in 1918 he joined the army. He was discharged in 1919. That same year he met Dorothy Walker, the daughter of George

¹ (Engelbrecht & Hanighen, Merchants of Death. Pages 3-4)

² During the United States Civil War J.P. Morgan sold the United States 5000 defective rifles as “new carbines in perfect condition” at exorbitant prices. When the soldiers tried to fire the rifles, they “shot off their own thumbs”. (Engelbrecht & Hanighen. Merchants of Death. Pages 60-61)

Herbert Walker, a successful banker. The two became engaged and were married in August of 1921³.

Harriman had approached Walker, Prescott Bush's soon-to-be father-in-law, in 1919 about a position opening at his company, W.A. Harriman & Co. Bank (WAH). Harriman was looking for someone to create and head a "financial and intelligence gathering organization." Walker agreed to take the position and moved to New York to become CEO and President of WAH⁴.

World War I had ravaged Germany, creating a plethora of financial opportunities to be had by investing in rebuilding efforts. Investors and industrialists sensed the business opportunity and flocked to Germany to establish their foothold in the market. By 1920, Harriman had obtained control of Germany's Hamburg-America shipping line through a set of backdoor deals with US government authorities. By 1922, working with German industrialist Fritz Thyssen, WAH had established its Berlin headquarters⁵.

While establishing the bank's Berlin headquarters, Harriman met with Thyssen and agreed to begin "transferring funds back and forth between New York and the 'Thyssen Interest' in Germany."⁶ WAH had effectively bought itself into a partnership with Thyssen and had become a joint owner and manager in Thyssen's banking operations. After attending an event where Hitler was speaking, Thyssen began to finance the Nazi party. He agreed with Hitler's anti-union anti-socialist, and anti-communist ideas and believed that Hitler's policies were favorable to his financial interests. One year

³(Chaitkin & Tarpley. George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography.)

⁴ (Ibid.)

⁵ (Ibid.)

⁶ (Ibid.)

later, Harriman set up the Union Banking Corporation (UBC) for Thyssen in New York. “[UBC interlocked] with the Thyssen owned *Bank voor Handel en Sheepvaart* (BHS).”⁷

George H.W. Bush, son of Prescott and Dorothy Bush, was born in 1924. Shortly thereafter, Harriman’s brother Roland invited Prescott Bush to join the WAH⁸. In 1926, Prescott Bush became the vice-president of the company. One of his duties was to personally oversee the partnership between UBC and Friedrich Flick and Thyssen. Flick was another successful German industrialist who owned a large number of coal and steel companies in Germany and Poland. The Flick/Thyssen partnership created the German Steel Trust (GST)⁹, also known as United Steelworks, which soon became Germany’s largest industrial corporation¹⁰. Around this time, Prescott Bush began to manage the personal investment funds of the Harriman brothers¹¹. Throughout the late 1920’s, WAH sold more than \$50,000,000 worth of German bonds to American investors¹², including Joseph Kennedy¹³, through UBC.

The Nazi Party had seen troubled times over the years and was deeply financially troubled by the late 1920’s. However, Hitler was not about to give up. In 1928, Hitler asked Thyssen to help him purchase a large mansion known as the Barlow House in Munich. Thyssen agreed to do so, and arranged through BHS and its associate banks to give Hitler access to the necessary funds. It should be noted that UBC and BHS were financially interlocked, and that WAH was involved in Thyssen’s banking operations.

⁷ (Ibid.)

⁸ There is some thought that Walker had encouraged the Harriman’s to bring Prescott Bush into the fold as a present in honor of his first child’s birth. (Ibid.)

⁹ (Ibid.)

¹⁰ The GST controlled more than 75 percent of Germany’s ore reserves (Spartacus Educational. Fritz Thyssen.)

¹¹ (Chaitkin & Tarpley. George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography.)

¹² (Toby. Heir to the Holocaust.)

¹³ (Buchanan. Interview With a Prosecutor.)

Hitler and Thyssen became good friends, and “The Barlow House” became “The Brown House”, the national Nazi headquarters. Thyssen divulged in an interview that he believed “the Nazi’s were ‘new men’...that would make Germany strong again,¹⁴”, although he later claimed his meetings with Hitler were strictly business and that he did not believe in his ideals.

The Great Depression struck in 1929, wreaking economic havoc worldwide. While the political parties opposing Hitler were strapped for cash, the Nazi party had recently been infused with the money from Thyssen that it needed to survive and persist the financial drought. “Thyssen’s financial support made Hitler’s rise to power almost inevitable.¹⁵” Hitler became Prime Minister of Germany in 1930. Thyssen officially joined the Nazi Party in 1931, and was immensely influential in encouraging industry leaders to donate to the Nazi party. “Thyssen’s Bank Voor Handel en Sheepvaart contributed to Hitler’s sudden rise in popularity with the German people.¹⁶”

In 1931, WAH merged with Brown Brothers Bank¹⁷. “Prescott Bush became managing partner of the resulting company, Brown Brothers Harriman (BBH). This became the most important private banking house in America.¹⁸” The two senior partners on the board of directors of BBH were Thatcher M. Brown and Prescott Bush. While Prescott Bush focused on the bank’s German interests (Thyssen, Flick, and BHS, among others), Thatcher M. Brown consolidated his efforts on the English front, working with

¹⁴ (Toby. Heir to the Holocaust.)

¹⁵ (Ibid.)

¹⁶ (Ibid.)

¹⁷ Brown Brothers was responsible carrying on their ships “75 percent of the slave cotton from the American South over to British mill owners during the American Civil War.” (Chaitkin & Tarpley. George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography.)

¹⁸ (Ibid.)

close friend and mentor Montagu Norman¹⁹. BBH became “the main Wall Street connection for German companies and the varied U.S. financial interests of Fritz Thyssen.²⁰”

At the same time as the Brown-Harriman merger, Harriman and Prescott Bush “established a holding company called The Harriman 15 Corporation (HC)...[which held stock] in the Consolidated Silesian Steel Company (CSS).²¹” CSS was a mining and refining company, and part of the GST. One third of CSS was owned by HC, and the remaining two thirds by Thyssen’s partner Flick. In 1934, Hitler gained control of Germany and contracted with the GST to revitalize the German Army. The resulting increase in business for the GST brought millions of dollars to BHS and UBC. At about this time, Prescott Bush became the managing director for UBC²².

That year, the *New York Times* published an article stating that the Polish government was “applying to take over Consolidated Silesian Steel Corporation and Upper Silesian Coal and Steel Company from ‘German and American interests’²³.” The article went on to accuse the owners (Thyssen, Flick, UBC, and BHS) of “mismanagement, excessive borrowing, fictitious bookkeeping and gambling in securities.²⁴” The company owed back taxes, and was essentially looting Poland of its natural resources to refit and modernize the new German army. “In Poland, Harriman and his company was (sic) seen as a tool of the Germans, and as a dictatorial capitalist

¹⁹ “Montagu Norman was known as an avid supporter of Hitler within British ruling circles.” (Ibid.)

²⁰ (Wikipedia.com [Prescott Bush](#).) Also, Brown Brothers Harriman developed a “bad reputation even among international bankers, as hard nosed capitalists who exploited every opportunity for profit in a harsh and ruthless manner.” (Aarons & Loftus, [the Secret War Against the Jews](#). Page 359)

²¹ (Toby. [Heir to the Holocaust](#).)

²² (Chaitkin & Tarpley. [George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography](#).)

²³ (Ibid.)

²⁴ (Ibid.)

reaching for control of the country.²⁵” UBC continued its partnership with Flick, but sold a large block of its shares in CSS to distance itself from the dispute and the potential legal liability. The Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939 ended the Polish government’s pressure on CSS. Ironically, Poland was invaded with tanks, bombs and weapons made from steel essentially stolen from Poland by CSS itself. Prescott Bush hired lawyer Allen Dulles to hide UBC’s involvement from CSS²⁶.

Possibly out of fear of Hitler’s war machine getting out of hand, or as part of a reaction to Hitler’s racial policies, Thyssen and Flick sold CSS to UBC and CSS became the Silesian American Corporation (SAC), which was managed by Prescott Bush²⁷. On the 28th of December 1939, Thyssen resigned from the Nazi Party, and fled to France where he was captured and sent to a German concentration camp. In his letter of resignation, he cited “The persecution of the Christian religion...[and the persecution of the Jews] in the most cowardly and brutal manner²⁸.” Thyssen’s family retained his interests in BHS, which was run primarily by his brother, Baron Thyssen Bornemisza de Kasson²⁹.

The Auschwitz concentration camp was established in 1940³⁰ near the headquarters for SAC, formerly CSS. The people imprisoned at Auschwitz were sent to work for approximately thirty different companies, many of which were US based or

²⁵ (Abramson. Spanning the Century. Page 159)

²⁶(Toby. Heir to the Holocaust). Also, working with his brother John, Allen Dulles helped to supply the Nazi industry with foreign capital. “The Dulles brothers, who were in it more for money than ideology, arranged American investments in Nazi Germany in the 1930’s.” (Aarons & Loftus, the Secret War Against the Jews. Page 358)

²⁷ (Ibid.)

²⁸ (Spartacus Educational. Fritz Thyssen.) The event which prompted Thyssen’s resign was known as the Crystal Night, in which “7,500 Jewish shops were destroyed...400 synagogues were burnt down...Ninety-one Jews were killed and an estimated 20,000 were sent to concentration camps” as an organized retaliation for the murder of a German Diplomat by a Jewish Refugee. (Spartacus Educational. Crystal Night.)

²⁹ (Toby. Heir to the Holocaust.)

³⁰ (Leventhal. Auschwitz I.)

owned. It is important to note that these US companies were not committing treason at this point as the US still remained neutral. Supporting and profiting from Nazi concentration camps demonstrates, however, their willingness to capitalize on situations such as wars or concentration camps. One of these companies was SAC³¹. In an interview, former Nazi War Crimes Prosecutor John Loftus said,

That's why Auschwitz was built there, the coal deposits could be processed into either coal or additives for aviation gasoline...[CSS/SAC's] coalmines used Jewish slaves as if they were disposable chemicals³²

In 1941, days after Pearl Harbor was bombed and Germany had declared war on the United States, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Trading With the Enemy Act. The Act made it illegal for US businesses to work with, aid or otherwise fund interests of enemies of the United States. UBC, BBH, WAH and a host of other US companies³³ and investors nevertheless continued with their activities, in clear violation of the Act, by supplying materials and resources to the Nazi war machine³⁴. The violation did not go unnoticed.

On October 20th, 1942, the *New York Tribune* ran a column on Prescott Bush and Thyssen, exposing UBC. The US government had launched an investigation and found that UBC was run “for the benefit of...members of the Thyssen family [and] is property of nationals...of a designated enemy country³⁵.” The Prescott Bush-managed UBC was

³¹A Dutch Intelligence Agent has contended that Bush himself played a role in managing SAC's labor at Auschwitz (Loftus, John. The Dutch Connection.)

³² (Ibid.)

³³ Standard Oil, General Motors and Chase Bank, to name a few (Toby. Heir to the Holocaust.) On an interesting note, through a clause in the Trading with the Enemy Act, companies could receive sanction from the government to continue their actions. (Higham. Trading With the Enemy. Page 42)

³⁴UBC shipped gold through axis countries after the US entered the war (Buchanan. Interview With a Prosecutor.)

³⁵ (Buchanan. Bush-Nazi Link Confirmed.)

found to be a front organization for Thyssen and his Nazi interests. The investigation also uncovered the complex network of holding companies that laundered money from Nazi Germany to UBC and vice-versa through various foreign neutral banks. “Bush and Harriman made no attempts to divest themselves of the controversial Thyssen financial alliance, nor did they challenge the newspaper report that UBC was, in fact a de facto Nazi front organization³⁶.” “As Thyssen and [other industrialists³⁷] consolidated Hitler’s political power in the 1930’s an American financial connection was needed. UBC [had become] an out and out Nazi money laundering machine³⁸.”

The US government began to seize Bush-Harriman property in 1942, and took over the UBC owned SAC and HAL³⁹. HAL had been used “to give free passage to Nazi propaganda and propagandists, and had earlier shipped guns to the Nazi’s private armies to assist their takeover of Germany⁴⁰.” HAL had “offered a cash reward to any American who would travel to Germany on a one-way ticket and proselytize for Hitler... the line also smuggled Nazi spies into the U.S., even after America had entered the war.⁴¹” The investigation also found that the UBC owned SAC was responsible for the production of 50.8% of Nazi Germany's pig iron, 41.4% of Nazi Germany's universal plate, 36.0% of Nazi Germany's heavy plate, 38.5% of Nazi Germany's galvanized sheet, 45.5% of Nazi

³⁶ (Ibid.)

³⁷ Albert Voegler, Gustav Krupp, Alfried Krupp, and Emile Kirdorf, to name a few. (Spartacus Educational. Night of the Long Knives.)

³⁸ (Aarons & Loftus, the Secret War Against the Jews. Page 359)

³⁹ (Buchanan. Bush-Nazi Link Confirmed.)

⁴⁰ (Draheim Jr. The Bush Nazi Connection.) Also, a report by the U.S. Senate in 1934 found that “German political associations, like the Nazi and others, are nearly all armed with American ... guns.... Arms of all kinds coming from America...” (Chaitkin & Tarpley. George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography.)

⁴¹Box 338 – Vesting Order No. 126 (Buchanan. Summary of Bush Family Nazi Connections From National Archives)

Germany's pipes and tubes, 22.1% of Nazi Germany's wire, and 35.0% of Nazi Germany's explosives⁴².

The US government seized assets and bank accounts at UBC. Some of the more interesting and important seizures were a number of accounts held by I.G. Farben⁴³, an account in the name of Herman Schmitz⁴⁴, and one held by Fried Krupp⁴⁵. Farben was the famous industrialist who had designed Nazi Germany's death camps. Schmitz was a successful Nazi banker who helped transfer Jewish assets to bank accounts around the world, and Krupp belonged to a family of notorious German arms dealers⁴⁶.

Prescott Bush resigned from his position at UBC in 1943. The US government did not prosecute him or his fellow investors. This may in part have been because the government feared a scandal “would have drastically affected public morale...[and that the jailing of UBC's and other companies' directors] would have made it impossible for the corporate boards to help the American war effort⁴⁷,”

That year, amid the scandal, Prescott Bush's son, George H.W. Bush joined the air force. He went on to become a war hero and a recipient of the Purple Heart. It has been suggested that George H.W. Bush joined the air force to fight for the allies to separate himself from his family and their shameful ties, and to restore some dignity to

⁴² (Chaitkin & Tarpley. George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography.) Chaitkin & Tarpley are citing “*Elimination of German Resources for War: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, Seventy-Ninth Congress; Part 5, Testimony of [the United States] Treasury Department, July 2, 1945. P. 507: Table of Vereinigte Stahlwerke output, figures are percent of German total as of 1938; Thyssen organization including Union Banking Corporation pp. 727-31*”

⁴³Box 401 – Vesting Order No. 5532. Box 401 – Vesting Order No. 5533, Box 411 – Vesting Orders No. 7943/47 – 7956, Box 415 – Vesting Order No. 8569, Box 432 – Vesting Order No. 11726 (Buchanan.

Summary of Bush Family Nazi Connections From National Archives)

⁴⁴Box 402 – Vesting Order No. 5667 (Ibid.)

⁴⁵Box 403 – Vesting Order No. 6047 (Ibid.)

⁴⁶ (Ibid.)

⁴⁷ (Toby. Heir to the Holocaust.)

the family name. After the war, George H.W. Bush further distanced himself from his father's work by refusing a job offered to him by Roland Harriman⁴⁸.

The Allies interrogated Thyssen after the defeat of the Axis powers. His war-made fortune had disappeared without a trace and the allies were curious as to where it had gone. Thyssen denied owning any interest in foreign corporations, when in actuality he had transferred his assets from his German bank, through various neutral Dutch banks, and through the Prescott Bush-managed UBC prior to 1942. "Instead of divesting the Nazi money, Bush hired a lawyer to hide the assets... The lawyer he hired was...Allen Dulles⁴⁹." Thyssen was convicted of aiding the Nazis and ordered to pay war reparations⁵⁰.

Newly released government suggest show that Prescott Bush & his associates at UBC and BBH continued their illegal dealings with Nazi interests even after the seizures of UBC assets. The documents state that 18 "BBH and UBC-related client assets were seized under the Trading with the Enemy Act, including several that showed the continuation of a relationship with the Thyssen family after the initial 1942 seizures.⁵¹" The documents help to support the claims that Prescott Bush and his associates knowingly participated in money laundering for the Nazis, and "routinely attempted to conceal their activities from government investigators⁵²."

⁴⁸ (Chaitkin & Tarpley. George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography.)

⁴⁹ (Aarons & Loftus, the Secret War Against the Jews. Page 360.) Also, "Dulles and his colleagues exerted a great deal of control and influence to ensure that western investments in Nazi Germany were not seized by the Allies as reparations for the Jews. After all, much of 'Hitler's gold' had originally belonged to the bankers in London and New York." (Ibid. Pages 84-85)

⁵⁰ (Spartacus Educational. Fritz Thyssen.) Also, Thyssen died in Argentina in 1951 (Ibid.)

⁵¹ (Buchanan, Bush – Nazi Dealings Continued Until 1951)

⁵² (Ibid.)

In 1951 the assets of UBC were released to Brown Brothers Harriman. Prescott Bush cashed in his stock, profiting \$1.5 million dollars⁵³. Prescott Bush then entered politics, pursuing a successful senatorial bid in 1952. He died of cancer in 1972⁵⁴.

Since the middle thirties, whenever a German Business group wanted to make an agreement with any business concern beyond the borders of Germany [The Reichsbank rewrote the agreement until it] met its approval. The Reichsbank approved no agreement which did not fit into the plans of the Nazi State... any American firm which reached an agreement or dealt with a German firm...was dealing...with Hitler himself.⁵⁵

There is no question that Prescott Bush helped to finance Hitler's rise to power, the Nazi war machine and its proselytizing efforts, and that he profited at least \$1.5 million dollars from his involvement with the Third Reich.

The enormous sums of money deposited into [UBC] prior to 1942 is the best evidence that Prescott Bush knowingly served as a money launderer for the Nazi's... Bush's bank and Thyssen's made the Nazi steel that killed allied soldiers⁵⁶.

Between the years of 1926-1943, Prescott Bush served as vice president of W.A. Harriman & Co. Bank, as the managing director for Union Banking Corporation, as a managing partner for Brown Brothers & Harriman, and as a director for the Harriman 15 Corporation, which acted as a holding corporation for WAH/UBC/BBH's interests. UBC was "a clearing house for a number of Thyssen controlled enterprises and assets,

⁵³\$1500000 in 1951 would be worth \$10785328.70 today. (Friedman. [The Inflation Calculator](#).)

⁵⁴ (Loftus. [The Dutch Connection](#).)

⁵⁵ Higham is quoting Emil Puhl. (Higham. [Trading With the Enemy](#). Pages 21-22)

⁵⁶ (Loftus. [The Dutch Connection](#).)

including as many as a dozen individual businesses⁵⁷.” Throughout this time period, Bush oversaw and supervised the personal investment funds for the Harriman brothers, helped manage WAH and UBC’s interest in the Hamburg America Line, the German Steel Trust, and the Consolidated Silesian Steel (which became the Silesian American Corporation). United States government documents show that “the Bushes and Harriman’s shipped valuable U.S. assets...to [Nazi clients]⁵⁸.” The Harriman brother’s funds that were managed by Prescott Bush were found by a government investigation to have been tied up with Thyssen and Flick, two industrialists well known to have been important and influential Nazi supporters and financiers. The UBC/Flick/Thyssen partnership involved with the GST and CSS/SAC was found to be majorly responsible for arming and rebuilding Germany’s military after the Nazi takeover, and the Hamburg America Line was discovered to have been transporting German spies and Nazi propaganda into America, and Nazi proselytizers, weapons and resources into Germany before and during World War II. They continued their practices even after the US government made doing so an act of treason. Consolidated Silesian Steel/Silesian American Corporation was shown to be one of the main companies to benefit directly from the Auschwitz Labor Camp. Newly released government documents suggest that UBC and BBH continued their illegal dealings 1951. That year, the liquidation of Prescott Bush’s UBC assets resulted in a profit for Prescott Bush of \$1.5 million dollars.

There is little, if any, evidence to suggest that Prescott Bush supported the Nazi’s for ideological reasons save, perhaps, their opposition to socialism, communism and unions. Like many other financiers of the Third Reich, he saw the situation as a business

⁵⁷ (Buchanan. Bush-Nazi Link Confirmed)

⁵⁸ (Ibid.)

opportunity. Prescott Bush and his fellow investors realized a financial opportunity in not only the reconstruction of post WWI Germany but also in the reconstruction and revitalization of the German war machine. During World War II, Nazi Germany desperately needed investors and industrialists to supply it with the finances and materials necessary for war. Money was there to be made by those who could fill the order. Not all of the investors and industrialists believed in the ideology of the Third Reich, but they all believed in its money⁵⁹.

Prescott Bush's grandson, George W. Bush, said of the Holocaust that we are "bound by conscience to remember what happened [because] only conscience can stop [another disaster like World War II]."⁶⁰ The crimes committed by WAH/UBC/BBH, its corporate holders and all the other investors and industrialists involved were swept under the rug by the cautious U.S. government, and the records detailing those crimes are only now being released. George W. Bush said that "one of the worst acts of genocide in human history... came not from crude and uneducated me, but from men who regarded themselves as cultured and well schooled, modern men, forward looking"⁶¹. These men were investors, industrialists, and financiers who provided the funding for Hitler and the Nazi Party. His grandfather, Prescott Bush, was one of these men.

⁵⁹ "From [US government Wiretaps of Allen Dulles' office] it was known that [a group of Dulles' business clients wanted to] remove Hitler and install a puppet of their choosing who would make peace with the west, while forging an alliance against Stalin. It was to be a kinder, gentler Third Reich, favorably disposed to American Financial Interests." (Aarons & Loftus, the Secret War Against the Jews. Page 76)

⁶⁰ (Toby. Heir to the Holocaust)

⁶¹ (Ibid.)

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Appendix

LIGHTNING BOLT MEDIA

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SUMMARY OF BUSH FAMILY

NAZI CONNECTIONS FROM NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Thursday, September 18, 2003

**Showing up to three dozen seizures of
business assets seized under the provisions
of The Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, beginning October 20, 1942.**

This is a detailed summary of information confirmed in declassified U.S. government documents available in The National Archives. These documents prove, for the first time since World War II, the extent and nature of Bush family support for Adolf Hitler and the Nazi war machine, from 1929-1942, when the U.S. Congress began seizing a number of business enterprises and/or assets controlled and/or managed by Prescott Bush and George Herbert Walker, the grandfather and maternal great-grandfather of President George W. Bush.

Much of this information has been available on the Internet for as long as a decade. A number of sites have posted information that upon journalistic investigation turns out to be accurate. Some of the information on the Internet can either not be verified in The National Archives, or has not been found to verify selected claims or representations.

However, there is also a wealth of new information and supporting documentation to show that the early and far-reaching support of the Bush-Walker families is much more widely documented than ever previously reported by a journalist.

In the meantime, all of the available information on the Internet, such as that at TakeBackTheMedia.com, has been denied by the Bush family and historians, or discredited by the “mainstream” U.S. media.

Now there can be no argument about the facts or their historical significance, particularly in light of The Patriot Act, the virtual disappearance of American citizen Jose Padilha, and the invasion and occupation of a sovereign nation (Iraq) under the “pre-emptive” provisions of The Bush Doctrine.

The newly-discovered documents at The National Archives ([at location B190/80/7/7](#)) link the Bushes and Walkers to the Nazi war machine via the following records from The U.S. Office of the Alien Property Custodian:

Box 338 – Vesting Order No. 126

Seizure of “all of the assets of the Hamburg-American Line and of the North German Lloyd and of all the American branches jointly operated by them.” Prescott Bush, George Herbert Walker and others operated the U.S. arm of Hamburg-American Line, seized herewith. Among other things, the company offered a cash reward to any American who would travel to Germany on a one-way ticket and proselytize for Hitler. In addition, the line also smuggled Nazi spies into the U.S., even after America had entered the war.

Based on the company’s direct relationships with Nazi spies coming into the U.S., President Roosevelt is said to have felt this was an act of treason.

Box 341 – Vesting Order No. 248

Seizing “all of the capital stock of the Union Banking Corporation (UBC) and all rights of the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart and the August Thyssen Bank in the debts of said corporation.” This is “the smoking gun,” as represented on a large number of Web sites such as TakeBackTheMedia.com for years, that proves the extraordinary and vital role the Bushes and Walkers played in bringing Hitler to power. Union Banking Corp., which served as private U.S. banker for Hitler and the Nazi war machine from 1929-October 1942, when it was seized by the U.S. government, links the Bush-Walker partnership directly to Nazi industrialist and steel baron Fritz Thyssen, and his Bank voor Handel entity in Holland. Thyssen was Hitler’s top financier and industrial supporter. He built a huge percentage of the Nazi infrastructure and military capability and published an infamous autobiography entitled *I Paid Hitler*.

Box 400 – Vesting Order No. 5411

Seizing “a bank account owned by Dresdner Bank.” It is believed this account was at Union Banking Corp. (UBC). To this day, the modern Brown Brothers Harriman investment banking firm in New York continues to do business with Dresdner Bank, with neither ever being held accountable for major roles in supporting Hitler and the Nazi war machine, particularly after the U.S. entered the war.

Box 401 – Vesting Order No. 5426

Seizing “a bank account owned by Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft, A.G.” It is believed this account was at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking this Nazi financial entity directly to the Bushes and Walkers. After the war, R-K-G was investigated by the U.S. Property Control and External Assets Branch in Germany, established by Property Division Memorandum No. 4 of March 22, 1948.

Box 401 – Vesting Order No. 5507

Seizing “a bank account owned by Deutsche Laenderbank, A.G.” It is believed this account was at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking this Nazi financial entity directly to the Bushes and Walkers. After the war, Deutsche Laenderbank was investigated by the U.S. Property Control and External Assets Branch in Germany, established by Property Division Memorandum No. 4 of March 22, 1948, for its role in opposition to the U.S. It is also believed that the modern Brown Brothers Harriman continues to do business to this day with the surviving corporate entity that was Deutsche Laenderbank, with neither being held publicly accountable for the roles in supporting Hitler and the Nazi war machine.

Box 401 – Vesting Order No. 5508

Seizing “a bank account owned by Deutsche Reichsbank.” It is believed this account was at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking this Nazi financial entity directly to the Bushes and Walkers. It is also believed that the modern Brown Brothers Harriman continues to do business to this day with the surviving corporate entity that was Deutsche Laenderbank, with neither being held publicly accountable for the roles in supporting Hitler and the Nazi war machine.

Box 401 – Vesting Order No. 5532

Seizing “a bank account owned by IGF.” IGF is I.G. Farben, the infamous industrial architect of the Third Reich and its death camps, including Auschwitz. It is believed this bank account was at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking the Bushes and Walkers directly to the operator of Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps.

Box 401 – Vesting Order No. 5533

Seizing “a bank account owned by IGF.” IGF is I.G. Farben, the infamous industrial architect of the Third Reich and its death camps, including Auschwitz. It is believed this bank account was at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking the Bushes and Walkers directly to the operator of Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps.

Box 402 – Vesting Order No. 5667

Seizing “a bank account owned by Hermann Schmitz.” Hermann Schmitz was a high-ranking Nazi banker and financier who helped arrange the transfer of Jewish assets to Swiss bank accounts and others, including the U.S. It is believed this account was held at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking the Bushes and Walkers directly to a financial architect of the Third Reich and its crimes against humanity in the plundering of personal property.

Box 402 – Vesting Order No. 5785

Seizing “a bank account held by Deutsch Bank.” After the war, Deutsch(sp) Bank was investigated by the U.S. Property Control and External Assets Branch in Germany, established by Property Division Memorandum No. 4 of March 22, 1948, for its role in opposition to the U.S. It is also believed that the modern Brown Brothers Harriman continues to do business to this day with the surviving corporate entity that was Deutsche Bank, with neither being held publicly accountable for the roles in supporting Hitler and the Nazi war machine.

Box 403 – Vesting Order No. 5905

Seizing “a bank account owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V. (Holland). This was the bank operated by Fritz Thyssen on behalf of Hitler and the Nazi war machine beginning in the mid-1920s. Fritz Thyssen was among the chief industrial and financial architects of Hitler’s rise to power. It is believed this account was held at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking the Bushes and Walkers further to Thyssen and his extensive Nazi businesses operations.

Box 403 – Vesting Order No. 6047

Seizing “a bank account belonging to Fried (sp) Krupp.” Krupp was from the family of Nazi arms merchants. It is believed this account was located at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking the Bushes and Walkers to the infamous Nazi arms dealer.

Box 404 – Vesting Order No. 6117

Seizing “a bank account owned by August Thyssen Bank, A.G.” This is another bank operated by the Thyssen family on behalf of Hitler and the Nazi war machine. It is believed this account was held at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking the Bushes and Walkers further to the Thyssen family.

Box 406 – Vesting Order No. 6804

Seizing “a debt owing to Amsterdamsche Bank N.V. by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.” This provides another direct link to a Nazi financial entity based in Holland during the war.

Box 408 – Vesting Orders No. 7116 – 7126

Seizing a total of eleven (11) bank accounts “owned by Deutsche Bank.” (See earlier entry). These accounts are believed to have been held at Union Banking Corp. (UBC), linking the Bushes and Walkers to major financial dealings with a key Nazi financial arm. To this day, it is believed that Brown Brothers Harriman continues to do business with Deutsche Bank.

Box 408 – Vesting Order No. 7338

Seizing “certain debts owing to Good Hope Steel & Iron Works by brown Brothers Harriman & Co., and all rights of the former in a sinking fund held by the latter.” This documents more Bush-Walker dealings with a Nazi business-financial entity vital to the Nazi war machine.

Box 411 – Vesting Order No. 7876

Seizing “a debt owing to the city of Hanover, Germany by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.”

Box 411 – Vesting Orders No. 7943/47 – 7956

Seizing six (6) additional bank accounts held by I.G. Farben, believed to be held at Union Banking Corp. (UBC) and linking the Bushes and Walkers directly to the operators of Auschwitz.

Box 415 – Vesting Order No. 8471

Seizing “certain securities owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V., and a debt owing to them by Union Banking Corp. (UBC), providing another direct financial link between the Bushes and Walkers and Nazi industrialist Fritz Thyssen, and the unique role of UBC is serving as private U.S. banker for the Third Reich and its major financial arms.

Box 415 – Vesting Order No. 8494

Seizing “certain assets owned by the heirs of August Thyssen, Jr., and certain debts owing to them by Union Banking Corp. (UBC), proving further links between the Bushes and Walkers and the Thyssen family.

Box 415 – Vesting Order No. 8569

Seizing another “bank account owned by IGF (I.G. Farben), believed to be at Union Banking Corp. (UBC) and linking the Bushes and Walkers to Auschwitz and other Nazi death camps.

Box 419 – Vesting Order No. 9201

Seizing “certain bank accounts and certain securities owned by Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, N.V.,” believed to be at Union Banking Corp. (UBC) and linking the Bushes and Walkers further to Nazi industrialist Fritz Thyssen.

Box 420 – Vesting Order No. 9396

Seizing “certain securities owned by Martha Obermeyer, and a debt owing to her by

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.”

Box 427 – Vesting Order No. 10742

Seizing “certain securities owned by Genossenschaft Keramik, and a debt owing to them by Guaranty Trust Co., and a debt owing to them by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.”

Box 432 – Vesting Order No. 11726

Seizing “a bank account owned by IGF (I.G. Farben) and a debt owing to them by Pierce, Scheffler & Parker,” a business entity that had dealings with the Bushes and Walkers via Brown Brothers Harriman and/or Union Banking Corp. (UBC), providing another link between the Bushes, Walkers and the operator of Auschwitz.

Box 432 – Vesting Order No. 11778

Seizing “certain securities owned by Aramo-Stiftung, and certain debts owing it by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.,” providing another link between the Bushes and Walkers and a key Nazi business entity.

Box 432 – Vesting Order No. 11871

Seizing “certain securities owned by Willy Schniewind and others, and a debt owing them by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.,” providing another link between the Bushes and Walkers and a key Nazi business entity.

Box 443 – Vesting Order No. 13996

Seizing “certain securities owned by Willy Schniewind and others, and a debt owing them by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.” (See above).

Box 444 – Vesting Order No. 14178

Seizing “certain securities owned by Willy Schniewind and others, and a debt owned to them by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.” (See above).

Box 445 – Vesting Order No. 14432

Seizing “certain securities owned by Willibald Bohm, and certain debts owing to him by Brown Brothers Harriman.”

Box 447 – Vesting Order No. 14688

Seizing “certain securities owned by Johanna Bohnenberger-Stierlin, and a debt owing to her by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.,” providing links to a wealthy German heiress prominent in the Nazi social hierarchy.

Box 449 – Vesting Order No. 15071

Seizing “certain securities owned by Kati Krause, and a debt owing to her by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.”

Box 449 – Vesting Order No. 15096

Seizing “certain securities owned by Deutsche Uberseeische Bank, A.G., and others; and a debt owing to Compania Argentina de Mandatos-Sociedad Anomina by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.,” providing a direct link to Nazi financial entities that became important with the flights of Nazi war criminals to Argentina after the war.

Box 451 – Vesting Order No. 15464

Seizing “certain securities owned by Theresia M.I.B.H.S.M. von Schwarzenberg;; two debts owing to her by Swiss American Corp., and a debt owing to her by Brown Brothers Harriman,” providing a link to another prominent Nazi socialite.

Box 452 – Vesting Order No. 15723

Seizing “certain securities owned by Id Deetjen and Ella Deetjen, a bank account owned by them, and certain debts owing to them by Credit Suisse and Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.”

Box 462 – Vesting Order No. 17615

Seizing “a 7/10 interest in certain securities owned by Albert Tottien and others, certain debts owing to them by Credit Suisse, and a debt owing to them by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.”

Box 463 – Vesting Order No. 17734

Seizing “certain securities owned by Dr. Georg Barth and others, a debt owing to them by Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., and a debt owing to them by the National City Bank of New York.”

Box 465 – Vesting Order No. 17992

Seizing “certain securities owned by Elise Probsthain and others, and a debt owing to them by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.”

THIS RELATES TO VESTING ORDER 11726 (Box 432)

owned by IGF; and a debt owing to them by **Pierce, Scheffler & Parker**. ... owned by Aramo-Stiftung;

and certain debts owing to them by **Brown Brothers Harriman & Co** ... ties BBH to IGF again, via Pierce, Scheffler & Parker (law firm???)

THESE ARE **NEWLY DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS**, WHICH PARTIALLY EXPLAINS WHY THE MEDIA NEVER LOOKED...

Records of the External Assets Investigation Section

The Property Control and External Assets Branch was established by Property Division Memorandum No. 4 of March 22, 1948.

A HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE FATE OF FRITZ THYSSEN

German industrialists and steel magnate who helped finance the Nazi Party. Opposed to the party's rearmament program and anti-Semitic policies, he left Germany. He was later turned over to the Nazis by the Vichy government and spent the remainder of the war in a concentration camp.