

This graphic was used at the 2nd International Congress of Eugenics, New York, 1921.



William S. Farish I's Humble Oil was bought out by Rockefeller's Standard Oil of New Jersey in 1919. Farish, who became Standard's chair in 1933, pled "no contest" to conspirina with the Nazis in 1942. He was fined \$5,000.

The Bush Family Ties to Eugenics and Race Hygiene Bush and Farish By Webster Tarpley & Anton Chaitkin

e shall examine here the Bush family's alliance with three families whose members promoted the global eugenics movement. The private associations among these families have led to relationships with the Bushes' closest and most confidential advisers. Understanding these relationships help explain George Bush Sr.'s obsession with the supposed overpopulation of the world's non-Anglo-Saxons, and the dangerous means he has adopted to deal with this "problem."

Webster Tarpley wrote Against Oligarchy: Essays & speeches, 1970-1996 (1996), Surviving the Cataclysm: Your Guide Through the Worst Financial Crisis in Human History (1999) and The 9-11 Terror Fraud: Myth of the 21st Century (2004). Anton Chaitkin wrote Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman (1985). During the 1930's his father, Jacob, a New York attorney and Jewish activist, was legal director of the American Jewish Congress boycott against Nazi Germany. In court, he opposed John Foster Dulles, lawyer for many U.S. millionaires who profited from the Holocaust. Chaitkin's father also brought suits against Nazi interests managed by Prescott Bush. The research by Tarpley and Chaitkin is sound and should not be discounted because of their links with Lyndon Larouche.

hen George H.W. Bush was elected U.S. Vice President in 1980, Texas mystery man Will Stamps Farish III took over management of all of George Bush's personal wealth in a "blind trust." Known as one of the richest men in Texas, Farish keeps his business affairs under the most intense secrecy. Only the source of his immense



William Stamps George H.W. Farish III Bush

During the 2000 presidential campaign, Will Farish III organized Kentucky's largest political fundraiser ever. Held at his thoroughbred horse breeding farm, the event raised US\$1.7 million for George Bush Jr. During the 1999-2000 election cycle, Farish gave \$142,875 to Republican candidates, including George Bush Jr. In July 2001, Bush appointed Farish to be the U.S. Ambassador to Britain.

wealth is known, not its employment.³

Will Farish has long been Bush's closest friend and confidante. He is also the unique private host to Britain's Queen Elizabeth II: Farish owns and boards the studs which mate with the Queen's mares. That is her public rationale when she comes to America and stays in Farish's house.

> President George H.W. Bush could count on Farish not to betray the violent secrets surrounding the Bush family money. Farish's own family fortune was made in the same Hitler project, in a nightmarish partnership with George Sr.'s father, Prescott.

> On March 25, 1942, U.S. Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold announced that William Stamps Farish (grandfather of the President's money manager) had pled "no contest" to charges of criminal conspiracy with the Nazis. Farish was the principal manager of a worldwide cartel between Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the I.G. Farben concern. The merged enterprise had opened

the Auschwitz slave labor camp on June 14, 1940, to produce artificial rubber and gas from coal. Hitler's government supplied political opponents and Jews as slaves, who were worked to near death and then murdered.

Arnold disclosed that Standard Oil of N.J. (later known as Exxon), of which Farish was president and chief executive, had agreed to stop hiding from the U.S. government, the patents for artificial rubber which Standard Oil had provided to the Nazis.4

A Senate investigating committee under Senator (later President) Harry Truman of Missouri called Arnold to testify at hearings on U.S. corporate collaboration with the Nazis. The Senators expressed outrage at the cynical way Farish was continuing an alliance with the Hitler regime that had begun back in 1933, when Farish became chief of Standard Oil NJ. Didn't he know there was a war on?

The Justice Department showed the committee a letter, written to Standard Oil NJ president Farish by his vice president, shortly after the beginning of WWII in Europe. It concerned a renewal of their earlier agreements with Shell Oil and the Nazi chemical/munitions firm I.G. Farben.

Shell Oil is principally owned by the British royal family. Shell's chairman, Sir Henri Deterding, helped sponsor Hitler's rise to power,6 by arrangement with the royal family's Bank of England Governor, Montagu Norman. Their ally, Standard Oil, took part in the Hitler project right up to

> the bloody, gruesome end. When grandfather



ments between Standard Oil and the Nazis. Many patents and other Naziowned aspects of the partnership had been seized by the U.S. Alien Property Custodian. But Uncle Sam did not seize Prescott's Union Banking Corp. for another seven months.

The Bush-Farish axis began in 1929. That year, the Harriman bank bought Dresser Industries, supplier of oil-pipeline couplers to Standard Oil and other firms. Prescott Bush became a director and financial czar of Dresser, installing Yale classmate Neil Mahlon as chairman.⁷ George Bush would later name one of his

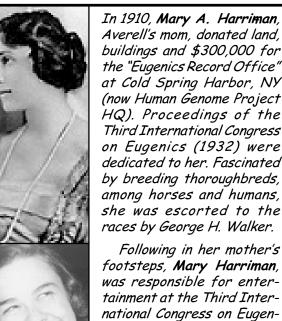
sons after the Dresser executive.

William S. Farish was the main organizer of the Humble Oil Co. of Texas, which he merged into Standard Oil of New Jersey. Farish built up the Humble-Standard empire of pipelines and refineries in Texas.8

The stock market crashed just after the Bush family got into the oil business. The world financial crisis led to the merger of the Walker-Harriman bank with Brown Brothers in 1931. Former Brown partner Montagu Norman, and his protégé Hjalmar Schacht, paid frantic visits to New York that year and the next, preparing the new Hitler regime for Germany.

The most important U.S. political event in those preparations for Hitler was the infamous "Third International Congress on Eugenics," held at New York's American Museum of Natural History, August 21-23, 1932, supervised by the International Federation of Eugenics Societies.9 This meeting took up the stubborn persistence of African-Americans and other allegedly "inferior" and "socially inadequate" groups in reproducing, expanding their numbers, and mixing with others. It was recommended that these "dangers" to the "better" ethnic groups and to the "well-born," could be dealt with by sterilization or "cutting off the bad stock" of the "unfit."

Italy's fascist government sent an official representative. Averell Harriman's sister Mary, director of "En-



Following in her mother's footsteps, Mary Harriman, was responsible for entertainment at the Third International Congress on Eugenics at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1932.

tertainment" for the Congress, lived in Virginia. Her state supplied the speaker on "racial purity," W.A. Plecker, Virginia commissioner of vital statistics. Plecker reportedly held the delegates spellbound with his account of the struggle to stop race-mixing and inter-racial sex in Virginia.

The Congress proceedings were dedicated to Averell Harriman's mother, Mary A. Harriman. She had paid for the founding of the race-science movement in America back in 1910, building the Eugenics Record Office. She and other Harrimans were usually escorted to the horse races by old George H. Walker. The Harrimans, Bushes and Farishes shared a fascination with "breeding thoroughbreds," among horses and humans.10

Averell Harriman personally arranged with the Walker/Bush Hamburg-Amerika Line to transport Nazi ideologues from Germany to New York for this meeting.11 The most famous among those transported was Dr. Ernst Rüdin, psychiatrist at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Genealogy and Demography in Berlin, where the Rockefeller family paid for Dr. Rüdin to occupy an entire floor with his eugenics "research." Dr. Rüdin had addressed the International Federation's 1928 Munich meeting, speaking on "Mental Aberration and Race Hygiene." Other speakers (Germans and Americans) spoke on race-mixing and sterilization of the unfit. Rüdin had





also led the German delegation to the 1930 Mental Hygiene Congress in Washington, D.C.

At the Harrimans' 1932 Eugenics Congress, Ernst Rüdin was unanimously elected president of the International Federation of Eugenics Societies. This was recognition of Rüdin as founder of the German Society for Race Hygiene.

As depression-maddened financiers schemed in Berlin and New York, Rüdin was official leader of the world eugenics movement. His movement included groups with overlapping leadership, dedicated to:

- sterilization of mental patients ("mental hygiene societies")
- execution of the insane, criminals and the terminally ill ("euthanasia societies")
- eugenical race-purification by preventing births to parents from "inferior" blood stocks ("birth control societies").

Before the Auschwitz death camp became a household word, these U.K.-U.S.-European groups called openly for the elimination of the "unfit" by means including force and violence.¹²

In June 1933, Hitler's interior minister Wilhelm Frick spoke to a eugenics meeting in the new Third Reich. Frick called the Germans a "degenerate" race, denouncing one-fifth of Germany's parents for producing "feebleminded" and "defective" children. The following month, on a commission by Frick, Dr. Ernst Rüdin wrote the "Law for the Prevention of Hereditary Diseases in Posterity," the sterilization law modeled on previous U.S. statutes in Virginia and other states.

Special courts were established for the sterilization of German mental patients, the blind, the deaf and alcoholics. A quarter million in these categories were sterilized. Rüdin, Plötz and their colleagues trained a whole generation of physicians and psychiatrists – as sterilizers and killers.

When WWII started, the eugenicists, doctors and psychiatrists staffed the new "T4" agency, which planned and supervised the mass killings: first at "euthanasia centers," where the same categories initially subjected to sterilization were later murdered, their brains sent to experimental psychiatrists; then at slave camps



Dr, Ernst Rüdin, founder of the German Society for Race Hygiene, was a psychiatrist doing eugenics research at the Rockefeller-funded Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Genealogy & Demography in Berlin. He was unanimously elected president of the International Federation of Eugenics Societies at the 1932 Eugenics Congress in New York.

like Auschwitz; and finally, for Jews and other race victims, at extermination camps in Poland.¹³

In 1933, when Hitler's "New Order" appeared, J.D. Rockefeller, Jr. appointed Will S. Farish the chair of Standard Oil of New Jersey. He was made president and chief executive in 1937. Farish moved his offices to Rockefeller Center, NY, where he spent a good deal of time with Hermann Schmitz, chairman of I.G. Farben. His

company paid PR man Ivy Lee, to write pro-I.G. Farben and pro-Nazi media propaganda.

Farish, like the Bush family, was in the shipping business. He hired Nazi crews for Standard Oil tankers. And, he hired Emil Helfferich, chair of the Walker/Bush/Harriman Hamburg-Amerika Line, as chair of Standard Oil's German subsidiary. Karl Lindemann, board member of Hamburg-Amerika, be-

came a top Farish-Standard executive in Germany.¹⁴ This interlock between their Nazi German operations put Farish with Prescott Bush in a select group operating from abroad through Hitler's "revolution," and calculating that they would never be punished.

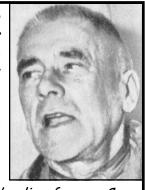
In 1939, Farish's daughter married Averell Harriman's nephew, E. Harriman Gerry, and Farish in-laws became Prescott's partners at Brown Brothers Harriman.¹⁵

Both Emil Helfferich and

Karl Lindemann were authorized to write checks to Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Nazi S.S., on a special Standard Oil account. This account was managed by the German-British-U.S. banker, Kurt von Schroeder. Emil Helfferich continued his payments to the S.S. into 1944, when the S.S. was supervising the mass murder at the Standard-I.G. Farben Auschwitz and other death camps. Helfferich told Allied interrogators after the war that these were not his personal contributions – they were Standard Oil funds.16

After pleading "no contest" to charges of criminal conspiracy with the Nazis, William Stamps Farish was fined \$5,000. (Similar fines were levied against Standard Oil – \$5,000 each for the parent company and for several subsidiaries.) This did not interfere with the millions that Farish had acquired in conjunction with Hitler's New Order, as a large stockholder, chairman and president of Standard Oil. All the U.S. government sought was the use of the Auschwitz patents

In 1933, Wilhelm Frick became Hitler's Interior Minister, responsible for drafting Nazi laws. He commissioned Rüdin to write a sterilization law modeled on existing U.S. statutes. He was in charge of con-



centration camps and police forces. Convicted of planning and waging wars of aggression, war crimes and crimes against humanity, he was hanged in October 1946.

which his company had given to the Nazis but had withheld from the U.S. military and industry.

But a war was on, and if young U.S. men were to be asked to die fighting Hitler, then something more was needed. Farish was hauled before the Senate committee investigating the national defense program. Committee chairman, Senator Harry Truman, told newsmen before Farish testified: "I think this approaches treason." ¹⁷

Farish began breaking apart at

these hearings. He shouted his "indignation" at the Senators, and claimed he was not "disloyal." After the hearings, more dirt came gushing out of the Justice Department and the Congress on Farish and Standard Oil. Farish had used deceit to prevent the U.S. Navy from acquiring certain patents, while he did supply them to the Nazi war machine. Farish also supplied gas and tetraethyl lead for German subs and warplanes. Communications between Standard and I.G. Farben were released to the Senate, showing that Farish's organization had arranged to deceive the U.S. government into passing over Nazi-owned assets: They would nominally buy I.G.'s share in certain patents because "in the event of war between ourselves and Germany...it would certainly be very undesirable to have this 20% Standard-I.G. pass to an alien property custodian of the U.S. who might sell it to an unfriendly interest."18

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (father of David, Nelson and John D. III), controlling owner of Standard Oil, told the Roosevelt administration that he knew nothing of the day-to-day affairs of his firm, that these matters were handled by Farish and other executives. ¹⁹

In August, Farish was brought







John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

HQ of Nazi chemical/munitions cartel **I.G. Farben** in Frankfurt.

"Father of PR"

Ivy Lee

In 1914, when dozens of men, women and children were massacred in a strike at Rockefeller's coal mine in Colorado, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., hired PR expert Ivy Lee. Lee later worked for Standard Oil, investment bankers Dillon, Read & Co. and I.G. Farben. After Lee met with Hitler, he promoted Nazi rearmament as a plea for "equality of rights" among nations and to "prevent for all time the return of the Communist peril."

back for more testimony. He was frequently accused of lying. Farish was crushed under the intense, public grilling. While Prescott Bush escaped publicity when the government seized his Nazi banking organization in October, Farish was nailed. He died of a heart attack on November 29, 1942.

The Farish family was devastated by the exposure. Son W.S. Farish, Jr., was humiliated by public knowledge that his father fueled the enemy's aircraft; he died in a miltary training accident in Texas six months later.²⁰

With this double death, the for-

tune comprising much of Standard Oil's profits from Texas and Nazi Germany was now settled upon the four-year-old grandson, William S. Farish III. He grew up a recluse, the most secretive multi-millionaire in Texas, with investments of "that money" in a multitude of foreign countries, and a host of exotic contacts overlapping the intelligence and financial worlds.

The Bush-Farish axis started George H.W. Bush's career. After his 1948 graduation from Yale (and Skull and Bones), George Sr. flew to Texas on a corporate airplane and was employed by his father's Dresser Industries. In a couple of years he got help from his uncle, George Walker, Jr., and Farish's British banker friends, to set him up in the oil property speculation business. Soon thereafter, George Bush founded the Zapata Oil Co., which put oil drilling rigs into certain locations of great strategic interest to the Anglo-American intelligence community. [Editor's Note: Zapata Oil ships and oil rigs were used in the failed 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, which the CIA called "Operation Zapata."]

Will Farish, at 25, was a personal aide to Zapata Oil chair George H.W. Bush during the latter's unsuccessful 1964 Senate campaign. Farish used "that Auschwitz money" to back Bush, by investing in Zapata. When Bush was elected to Congress in 1966, Farish joined the Zapata board.²¹

When George H.W. Bush became Ronald Reagan's Vice President in 1980, the Farish and Bush family fortunes were again completely, secretly commingled.

George W-style Euthanasia in Texas

By Dana L. Cloud, Professor, Communication Studies, University of Texas.

In Texas, under Governor George W. Bush [1995-2000], there were 154 executions. [Editor's Note: That's 25% of all executions in the U.S. since 1976.] All those executed in Texas were poor and denied adequate legal representation in a state without a public defender system. Among those executed were:

- the mentally retarded and mentally ill who, with no health insurance, were denied access to medical care.
- women who killed abusive husbands but whose histories of abuse were not presented in their defense.
- juveniles (during the alleged crime). As a result, Texas is the object of international scorn. The U.S. is nearly alone among advanced industrialized nations to continue executions.

A Columbia University study reported that more than two thirds of

U.S. death-penalty cases are marred by profound legal flaws warranting reversal or new trials. The death penalty in Texas is racist in its application. A 1998 study shows that 23% of all Texas murder victims were black men, but only .4% of those executed were condemned to die for killing a black man. White women represent .8% of murder victims, but 34% of those executed were executed for killing a white woman. Blacks in Texans are the least likely to serve on capital juries, but the most likely to be condemned to die.

Capital punishment also unfairly targets the poor – many of whom were assigned lawyers who were drug addicted, sanctioned by the state bar or who slept through their clients' trials. There have been dozens of cases of witness tampering, prosecutorial use of phony experts, deliberately misleading evidence and jailhouse informants.

Source: Daily Texan, Jan. 30, 2001.

Bush and Draper

Twenty years before he was U.S. President, Congressman George H.W. Bush was chair of the Republican Task Force on Earth Resources and Population. On August 5, 1969, Bush invited Professors William Shockley and Arthur Jensen to explain how allegedly runaway birth-rates for African-Americans were "down-breeding" the U.S. population. Bush then personally summed up for Congress the testimony his black-inferiority advocates had given to the Task Force on the threat posed by black babies.²²

Bush's obsessive thinking on this subject was guided by his family's friend, General William H. Draper, Jr., the founder and chairman of the UN Population Crisis Committee, and vice chairman of the Planned Parenthood Federation. Draper had long been steering U.S. public discussion about the so-called "population bomb" in the non-white areas of the world.

If Bush had explained to his colleagues how his family had come to know General Draper, they might have felt some alarm, or even panic, and paid more healthy attention to Bush's presentation. Unfortunately, the

Draper-Bush population doctrine became official U.S. foreign policy.

William H. Draper, Jr., joined the Bush team in 1927, when hired by New York investment bankers, Dillon Read & Co. Draper was put into a new job slot at the firm: handling the Thyssen account.

In 1924, Fritz Thyssen had set up his Union Banking Corp. in George H. Walker's bank in Manhattan. Dillon Read's boss, Clarence Dillon, began working with Fritz Thyssen sometime after Averell Harriman first met with Thyssen – about the time Thyssen began financing Hitler's political career.

In January 1926, Dillon Read created the German Credit and Investment Corp. (GCI) in Newark, New Jersey and Berlin, Germany, as Thyssen's short-term banker. That year Dillon Read created *Vereinigte Stahlwerke* (German Steel Trust), incorporating Thyssen interests under the direction of New York and London finance.²³

William H. Draper, Jr., was director, vice president and assistant treasurer of the GCI, arranging short-term loans and financial management tricks for Thyssen and the German Steel Trust. Draper's clients sponsored Hitler's terroristic takeover and led the

buildup of the Nazi war industry. The Nazis were Draper's direct partners in Berlin and New Jersey: Alexander Kreuter in Berlin, was president; Frederic Brandi, whose father was a top coal executive in the German Steel Trust, moved to the U.S. in 1926 and was Draper's co-director in Newark.

Draper's role was crucial for Dillon Read, for whom Draper was a partner and later vice president. The GCI was a "front" for Dillon Read. It had the same New Jersey address as U.S. and International Securities (USIS) and the same man served as treasurer of both.²⁴

Clarence Dillon, and his son C. Douglas Dillon, were directors of USIS. It was spotlighted when Clarence Dillon was hauled before the Senate Banking Committee's famous "Pecora" hearings in

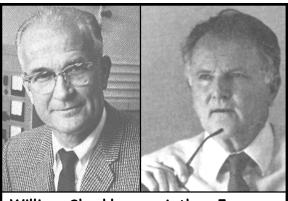


Will H. Draper Jr., promoted U.S. investments in Nazi companies and handled top Nazi accounts in the U.S., such as the Thyssen account, through Dillon, Read & Co. As Chief, Economics Div., Control Council for Germany (1945-1946), Maj. Gen. Draper ensured that U.S. millionaires who had aided Hitler, retained their economic power in the "new" Germany. In 1932, Draper helped finance the International Eugenics Congress in New York. In 1937, William's cousin, Wyckliffe Draper, created a eugenics foundation, the Pioneer Fund, that gave \$1.2 million to Shockley and Jensen.

1933. USIS was shown to be one of the great speculative pyramid schemes that swindled stockholders of hundreds of millions of dollars. These investment policies had rotted the U.S. economy to the core, and led to the Great Depression of the 1930s.

But William H. Draper, Jr.'s GCI "front" was not apparently affiliated with the USIS "front" or with Dillon, and the GCI escaped Congress' limited scrutiny. This oversight was most unfortunate to the 50 million who subsequently died in WWII.

Dillon Read & Co. hired PR man Ivy Lee to prepare its executives for their testimony and to confuse and further baffle the Congressmen.²⁵ Lee apparently took enough time out from his duties as image-maker for William S. Farish and the Nazi I.G. Farben Co. to manage the congressional thinking such that Congress did not disturb the Draper operation in Germany, meddle with Thyssen, or interfere with Hitler's U.S. moneymen.



William Shockley Arthur Jensen

In 1980, George H.W. Bush, invited race theorists to address the Republican task force on population control. Shockley, inventor of the transistor (1947), deputy director of the Defense Department's Weapons Systems Evaluation Group (1954-55) and co-recipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics (1956) promoted sterilization for those with below average IQs. Jensen, a professor of education psychology at the Univ. of California at Berkeley, argued that Black's genes make them intellectually inferior to whites.

Thus, in 1932, William H. Draper, Jr., was free to finance the International Eugenics Congress, as a "Supporting Member." Was he using his own income as a Thyssen trust banker? Or, did the funds come from Dillon Read corporate accounts, perhaps to be written off income tax as "expenses for German project: race purification"? Draper helped select Ernst Rüdin as chief of the world eugenics movement, who used his office to promote what he called Adolf Hitler's "holy, national and international racial hygienic mission."

W.S. Farish, as we have seen, was publicly exposed in 1942, humiliated and destroyed. Just before Farish died, Prescott Bush's Nazi banking office (Union Banking Corp.) was quietly seized and shut down. But Prescott's close friend and partner in the

Thyssen-Hitler business, William H. Draper, Jr., neither died nor moved out of German affairs. He was a director of the GCI through 1942, and the firm was not liquidated until November 1943.²⁸ Draper, a colonel from previous military service, went off to the Pacific theatre to became a general.

General Draper apparently had a hobby: magic – illusions, sleight of hand – and was a member of the Society of American Magi-

cians. This is not irrelevant to his subsequent career.

The Nazi regime surrendered in May 1945. In July, Draper was called to Europe by the U.S. military government authorities in Germany. He headed the U.S. Control Commission's Economics Division and was assigned to take apart the Nazi corporate cartels. There is an astonishing but perfectly logical rationale to this. General Draper, who had spent 15 years financing and managing the dirtiest of Nazi enterprises, was now authorized to decide who was exposed, who lost or kept his business and, in practical effect, who was prosecuted for war crimes.²⁹

Draper was not unique within the postwar occupation government. Consider John J. McCloy, U.S. Military Governor and High Commissioner of Germany, 1949-1952. Under instructions from his Wall Street law firm, McCloy had lived for a year in Italy, serving as advisor to Benito Mussolini's fascist government. An intimate collaborator of the Harriman/Bush bank, McCloy sat in Hitler's box at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, at the invitation of Nazi chieftains Rudolf Hess and Hermann Göring.³⁰

William H. Draper, Jr., as a "conservative," was paired with the "liberal" U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau in a vicious game. Morgenthau demanded that German industry be dismantled. As Germany's economic boss (1945-1946), Draper "protected" Germany from the Morgenthau Plan, but at a price.

Draper and his colleagues demanded that Germany and the world accept the collective guilt of the German people as the explanation for the

Fellow Skull and Bonesman, William H. Draper III, attended Yale with George H.W. Bush. He invested in Arbusto Energy (1979-1982), George W.'s failed oil company, and was appointed chair of the U.S. Export-Import Bank (1981-1986). Draper and other top Repub-

lican donors urged George W. to run for president in 1999. Draper has helped George W. raise millions from high tech/military companies.

rise of Hitler's New Order, and Nazi war crimes. This was rather convenient for General Draper and the Bush family. It is still convenient decades later, allowing Prescott's son, President George H.W. Bush, to lecture Germany on the danger of Hitlerism.

In 1958, after several years of government service (often working directly for Averell Harriman in the North Atlantic Alliance), General Draper was appointed to chair a committee advising President Eisenhower on the proper course for U.S. military aid to other countries. At that time, Prescott Bush was a Connecticut Senator, a confidential friend and golf partner with National Security Director Gordon Gray and an important golf partner with Eisenhower. Prescott's old lawyer from the Nazi days, John Foster Dulles, was Secretary of State, and

his brother Allen Dulles, formerly of the Schroder bank, headed the CIA.

This friendly environment emboldened Draper to pull off a stunt with his military aid advisory committee. In 1959, Draper's committee recommended that the U.S. government react to the supposed threat of the "population explosion" by making plans to depopulate poorer countries. The growth of the world's non-white population, he said, should be regarded as dangerous to U.S. national security!³¹

President Eisenhower rejected the recommendation. In the next decade, Draper founded the "Population Crisis Committee" and the "Draper Fund," joining with the Rockefeller and Du Pont families to promote eugenics under the guise of "population control." The Lyndon Johnson administration, advised by Draper, began fi-

> nancing birth control in the tropical countries through the U.S. Agency for International Development.

> General Draper was George H.W. Bush's guru on the population question.³² But there was also Draper's money – from that uniquely horrible source – and Draper's connections on Wall Street and abroad. Draper's son and heir, William H. Draper III, was

co-chair for finance (fundraising chief) of the Bush-for-President national campaign in 1980. With George Bush Sr. as President, the younger Draper headed up the UN Development Program's depopulation activities.

General Draper was vice president of Dillon Read until 1953. During the 1950s and 1960s, the chief executive there was Frederic Brandi, the German who was Draper's co-director for the Nazi investments and his contact man with the Nazi German Steel Trust. Nicholas Brady was Brandi's partner from 1954, and replaced him as chief executive in 1971. Brady, who knows where all the bodies are buried, was chair of his friend George H.W. Bush's 1980 election campaign in New Jersey, and was the U.S. Treasury Secretary throughout Bush Sr.'s presidency.³³

Bush and Gray

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) said surgical sterilization was the Bush administration's "first choice" method of population reduction in the Third World.34 The UN Population Fund claimed that 37% of contraception users in Ibero-America and the Caribbean have already been surgically sterilized. In a 1991 report, William H. Draper III's agency asserted that 254 million couples would be surgically sterilized in the 1990s; and if trends continued, 80% of women in Puerto Rico and Panama would be surgically sterilized.35 The U.S. government pays directly for these sterilizations.

Mexico was first among targeted nations, on a list drawn up in July 1991, at a USAID strategy session. India and Brazil were second and third priorities, respectively.

On contract with the Bush administration, U.S. personnel worked from bases in Mexico to perform surgery on millions of Mexican men and women. The acknowledged strategy



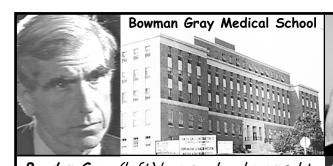
Human Betterment League members, in 1953: Nat S. Crews, Mrs. A.B. Stroup and James Gordon Hanes

(right), a founder, funder and treasurer of the League. Hanes, the underwear mogul, was a trustee of Bowman Gray Medical School and friend of Clarence Gamble.

Hanes

was to sterilize young adults who had not already completed their families.

Birth control spending, in nonwhite countries, was one of the few items that increased during the [first] Bush administration. As its 1992 budget was set, USAID said its Population Account would receive \$300 million, a 20% increase over 1991. A significant part of that was for political and psychological manipulations of



Boyden Gray (left) became legal counsel to Vice President George Bush Sr. in 1980.

Boyden's dad, Gordon Gray (right), principal owner of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, founded Bowman Gray Medical School in Winston-Salem, N.C., a major centre for eugenics research. In 1946, Gordon began a project there that, over 40 years, sterilized 7,600, mostly black and poor, including kids under eight.

target nations, and blatant subversion of their religions and governments.³⁶

These activities might be expected to cause serious objections from the victimized nationalities, or from U.S. taxpayers, especially if the program was given widespread publicity.

Aside from moral considerations, legal questions naturally arose. President Bush Sr. had expert legal advice in Boyden Gray, his counsel since the 1980 election. As chief legal officer in the White House, Gray could

walk Bush through the complexities of waging such unusual warfare against Third World populations.

In 1946, when Boyden Gray was about four years old, his father organized the pilot project for the present worldwide sterilization program. The U.S. eugenics movement was looking for a way to begin again. Nazi death camps such as Auschwitz had just then seared the conscience of the world. The Sterilization League of America, which had changed its name during

the war to Birthright, Inc., wanted to start up again. First they had to overcome public nervousness about crackpots proposing to eliminate "inferior" and "defective" people. The League tried to surface in Iowa, but backed off due to negative publicity: A little boy had died from a sterilization operation.

They decided on North Carolina, where the Gray family could play host. Boyden Gray's grandfather, Bow-

man Gray, was principal owner of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Boyden's father, Gordon Gray, had founded the Bowman Gray Medical School in Winston-Salem, using his inherited cigarette stock shares. The medical school was already a eugenics center.

As the experiment began, Gordon Gray's great aunt, Alice Shelton Gray, who raised him from childhood, was living in his household. Alice had founded the "Human Betterment League," the North Carolina branch of the national eugenical sterilization movement. She supervised the 1946-1947 experiment. Working under her was Dr. Claude Nash Herndon, whom Gordon Gray had made assistant professor of "medical genetics" at Bowman Gray Medical School.

Dr. Clarence Gamble, heir to the Procter and Gamble soap fortune, was the sterilizers' national field operations chief.

The experiment worked as follows: All children enrolled in the Winston-Salem school district were given a special "intelligence test." Those scoring below a certain arbitrary mark were then cut open and surgically sterilized. We quote now from the official story of the project³⁷:

In Winston-Salem and Orange County, North Carolina, the [Sterilization League's] field committee had participated in testing projects to identify school age children who should be considered for sterilization. The project in Orange County was conducted by the University of North Carolina and was financed by a 'Mr. Hanes,' a friend of Clarence Gamble.... The Winston-Salem project was also financed by Hanes.

[Hanes was underwear mogul James Gordon Hanes, trustee of Bowman Gray Medical School and treasurer of Alice Gray's Human Betterment League]....

The medical school had a long history of interest in eugenics and had compiled extensive histories of families carrying inheritable disease. In 1946, Dr. C. Nash Herndon...

made a statement to the press on the use of sterilization to prevent the spread of inheritable diseases....

The first step after giving the mental tests to grade school children was to interpret and make public the results. In Orange County, the results indicated that 3% of children were either insane or feebleminded.... [Then,] the field committee hired a social worker to review each case ... and to present any cases in which sterilization was indicated to the State Eugenics Board, which under North Carolina law had the authority to order sterilization.



Dr. Claude Nash Herndon, whom Gordon Gray had made professor of "medical genetics" at Bowman Gray Medical School said: "We had a very good relationship with

the press." Gordon Gray owned the two local papers and a radio station.

Race science experimenter Dr. Claude Nash Herndon provided more details in an interview in 1990³⁸:

Alice Gray was the general supervisor of the project. She and Hanes sent out letters promoting the program to the commissioners of all 100 counties in North Carolina.... What did I do? Nothing besides riding herd on the whole thing! The social workers operated out of my office. I was also director of outpatient services at North Carolina Baptist Hospital. We would see the [targeted] parents and children there.... I.Q.



Procter&Gamble

Dr. Clarence Gamble, heir to Procter and Gamble, was the sterilizers' national field operations chief. He funded the Eugenics Board, paying for IQ tests, publications and research into the need for forcibly sterilizing children, especially nonwhites. In 1957, he founded the Pathfinder Fund which now continues his work in 60 countries.

tests were run on all the children in the Winston-Salem public school system. Only the ones who scored really low [were targeted for sterilization], the real bottom of the barrel, like below 70.

Did we do sterilizations on young children? Yes. This was a relatively minor operation.... usually not until the child was eight or ten years old. For the boys, you just make an incision and tie the tube.... We more often performed the operation on girls.... You have to cut open the abdomen, but it is relatively minor.

Dr. Herndon remarked coolly: "we had a very good relationship with the press." This is not surprising, since Gordon Gray owned the *Winston-Salem Journal*, the *Twin City Sentinel* and radio station WSJS.

In 1950 and 1951, John Foster Dulles, then chair of the Rockefeller Foundation, led John D. Rockefeller III on a series of world tours, focusing on the need to stop the expansion

of non-white populations. In 1952, Dulles and Rockefeller set up the Population Council, with tens of millions from the Rockefeller family.

At that point, the American Eugenics Society, still cautious from the recent bad publicity, vis-a-vis Hitler, left its old headquarters at Yale University. The Society's headquarters moved to the Population Council office, and the two groups melded. The American Eugenics Society's long-time secretary, Frederick Osborne, became the Population Council's first president. The Gray family's child-

sterilizer, Herndon, became president of the American Eugenics Society in 1953, as it expanded under Rockefeller patronage.

Meanwhile, the International Planned Parenthood Federation was founded in London, in the British Eugenics Society's office. Eugenics, the undead enemy from WWII, was renamed "Population Control," and has been revived.

George Bush was U.S. ambassador to the UN in 1972 when, with prodding from Bush and friends, USAID made an official contract with the old Sterilization League of America. The League had changed its name twice, and was now the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception. The U.S. government began paying this old fascist group to sterilize non-whites in foreign countries.

In 1988, USAID signed a contract with the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, committing the U.S. government to spend \$80 million over five years.

Clarence Gamble formed the "Pathfinder Fund" as a split-off from the Sterilization League. This fund, with additional millions from USAID, penetrates social groups in non-white countries to break down psychological resistance to surgical sterilization.

Having gotten away with sterilizing several hundred North Carolina school children, "not usually less than eight to ten years old," the identical group was authorized by President Bush Sr. to do this work in 58 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The group claimed it directly sterilized "only" two million people.

The Gray family experiment had succeeded.

- For more information on the American eugenics movement, see:
- ♦ The Eugenics Archive (thousands of photos and original documents) <www.eugenicsarchive.org>
- ♦ Against Their Will: North Carolina's sterilization Program
 <extras.journalnow.com/againsttheirwill>

Endnotes

- 1. "Ten Richest People in Houston," *Houston Post Magazine*, March 11, 1984.
- The announcements were made in testimony before a Special Committee of the U.S. Senate Investigating the National Defense Program. Hearings on Standard Oil (Mar. 5, 24, 26, 27, 31; Apr. 1-3, 7, 1942. Microfiche, law section, Library of Congress. See also New York Times, Mar. 26-27, 1942; Washington Evening Star, Mar. 26-27, 1942.
- 3. *Ibid.*, Exhibit 368, pp.4584-87 of the hearing record. See also C. Higham, *Trading With The Enemy*, 1983, p.36.
- Confidential memo from U.S. embassy, Berlin to U.S. Secretary of State, Apr. 20, 1932. Microfilm, Confidential Reports, State Dept., 1930s, Germany.
- 5. See sections on Prescott Bush in Darwin Payne, *Initiative in Energy:*Dresser Industries. (NY: Simon & Schuster, 1979).
- 6. William Stamps Farish obituary, *New York Times*, Nov. 30, 1942.
- A Decade of Progress in Eugenics: Scientific Papers of the Third International Congress of Eugenics held at American Museum of Natural History, New York, Aug. 21-23, 1932. (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Co., Sept. 1934).
- 8. See among other such letters, George Herbert Walker, 39 Broadway, N.Y., to W.A. Harriman, London, Feb. 21, 1925, in the W.A. Harriman papers.
- Correspondence between Averell Harriman and C.B. Davenport, President, International Congress of Eugenics, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.
 Congressional hearings in 1934 established that Hamburg-Amerika routinely provided free transatlantic passage for those carrying out Nazi propaganda chores in the U.S. See *Investigation of Nazi Propaganda Activities & Investigation of Certain other Propaganda Activities*, op. cit., chapter 2.
- 10. Alexis Carrel, *Man the Unknown* (NY: Halcyon House / Harper & Brothers, 1935), pp.318-319.

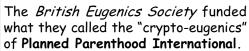
The battle cry of Hitler's New Order was sounded in 1935 with the publication of Man the Unknown, by Dr. Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute in New York. This Nobel Prize-winner said: "enormous sums are now required to maintain prisons and insane asylums.... Why do we preserve these useless and harmful beings? This fact must be squarely faced. Why should society not dispose of the criminals and the insane in a more economical manner?... The community must be protected against troublesome and dangerous elements.... Perhaps prisons should be abolished.... The conditioning of the petty criminal

- with the whip, or some more scientific procedure, followed by a short stay in hospital, would probably suffice to insure order. [Criminals including those] who have...misled the public on important matters, should be humanely and economically disposed of in small euthanasic institutions supplied with proper gases. A similar treatment could be advantageously applied to the insane, guilty of criminal acts."
- 11. Bernhard Schreiber, *The Men Behind Hitler: A German Warning to the World*, France: La Hay-Mureaux, 1975
- 12. Charles Higham, op. cit., p.35.
- Engagement announced Feb. 10, 1939, New York Times, p.20. See also Directory of Directors for New York City, 1930s and 1940s.
- 14. Higham, op. cit., pp.20, 22 and other

After WWII, "Eugenics" was rebranded "Population Control"

The Sterilization League of America became Birthright International.

The Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception became Engender Health.



- references to Schroeder and Lindemann. Anthony Sutton, *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* (Seal Beach: '76 Press, 1976).
- 15. Washington Evening Star, Mar. 27, 1942, p.1.
- 16. Charles Higham, op. cit. p.50.
- 17. Ibid., p.48.
- 18. *Washington Post*, April 29, 1990, p.F4. Higham, *op. cit.*, pp.52-53.
- 19. Zapata annual reports, 1950s-1960s, Library of Congress microforms.
- 20. See Congressional Record for Bush speech in the House of Representatives, Sept. 4, 1969. Bush inserted in the record the testimony given before his Task Force on Aug. 5, 1969.
- 21. Robert Sobel, *Life and Times of Dillon Read*. (NY: Dutton-Penguin, 1991), pp.92-111. See also Andrew Boyle, *Montagu Norman* (London: Cassell, 1967), re: the Morgan-led Dawes Committee of Germany's foreign creditors.

Like Harriman, Dillon used the Schroeder and Warburg banks to strike his German bargains. All Dillon Read affairs in Germany were supervised by J.P. Morgan partner Thomas Lamont, and were authorized by Bank of England Governor Montagu Norman.

22. See Poor's Register of Directors and Executives. (NY: Poor's Publishing Co., late 1920s, 1930s and 1940s). See also Standard Corp. Records, (NY: Stand-

- ard & Poor, 1935 edition, pp.2571-25 and 1938 edition pp.7436-38), for description and history of the German Credit and Investment Corp. For Frederic Brandi, see also Sobel, *op. cit.*, pp.213-214.
- 23. Robert Sobel, Ibid., pp.180, 186.

Ivy Lee was hired to improve the Rockefeller family image, particularly difficult after their 1914 massacre of striking miners and pregnant women in Ludlow, Colorado. Lee got John D. Rockefeller to pass out dimes to poor people who lined up at his porch.

- 24. Third International Eugenics Congress papers *op. cit.*, footnote 7, p.512, "Supporting Members."
- 25. Bernhard Schreiber, *The Men Behind Hitler: A German Warning to the World*, p.160.

The Third International Eugenics Congress papers, p.526, lists the officers of the International Federation in September, 1934. Rüdin is listed as president – a year after he wrote the sterilization law for Hitler.

26. Directory of Directors for New York City, 1942. Interview with Nancy Bowles, librarian of Dillon Read & Co.

27. Charles Higham, *op. cit.*, p. 129, 212-15, 219-23.

- 28. Walter Isaacson & Evan Thomas, *The Wise Men: Six Friends & the World They Made Acheson, Bohlen, Harriman, Kennan, Lovett, McCloy.* (NY: Simon and Schuster, 1986), pp.122, 305.
- 29. Phyllis T. Piotrow, *World Population Crisis: The U.S. Response*. (NY: Praeger Publishers, 1973), pp.36-42.
- 30. Ibid., p.viii.
- 31. Robert Sobel, op. cit., pp.298, 354.
- 32. Interview, July 16, 1991, with Joanne Grossi, an official with the USAID's Population Office.
- 33. Dr. Nafis Sadik, *State of World Population*, (NY: UN Population Fund, 1991)
- 34. See *User's Guide to the Office of Population*, 1991, Office of Population, Bureau for Science & Tech., USAID.
- 35. History of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization [formerly Sterilization League of America], 1935-1964, thesis by William Ray Van Essendelft (University of Minnesota, 1978). Microfilm, Library of Congress. This is the official history, written with full cooperation of the Sterilization League.
- 36. Interview with Dr. C. Nash Herndon, June 20, 1990.

Source: "Race Hygiene: Three Bush Family Alliances" (Chapter 3), *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography*, 1991. Published online: www.tarpley.net/bushb.htm