

British foreign office, State Dept. sabotaged resistance to Hitler

An unsigned article in the May 18 *Jerusalem Post*, Israel's foremost English-language daily, has created shock and consternation in certain segments of the British academic and intelligence establishment.

The article was headlined: "Seminar on Opposition to Nazi Regime Told: British Were Unwilling to Respond to German Peace Feelers." The article was about a conference of 45 or so historians, held at Leeds University in Great Britain, during the week of May 12, on the subject, "The German Resistance since 1937," at which speakers provided evidence on how the U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office willfully denied support to organizers of the July 1944 plan to kill Adolf Hitler.

We reprint, in part, the contents of the controversial *Post* coverage:

"Attempts by German wartime resisters to destroy the Nazi regime were let down by the distrust of British Governments, a seminar in the northern England city of Leeds was told last week.

"Survivors of the July (1944) plot to assassinate Hitler, British diplomats of the day, and eminent historians had gathered to discuss opposition to the Nazis before and during the war, and Britain's

"Richard Lamb, the journalist and historian, whose researches on British Foreign Office papers will appear in a book published this summer, *Whitehall Madness—The Failures To End the Second World War*, traced an unwillingness by the British to respond to German peace feelers from the early days of the war.

"Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had written to Prime Minister Winston Churchill in September 1941 to tell him that Dr. Karl Goerdeler, a leading member of the anti-Nazi opposition, had sent a message earlier that year 'suggesting negotiations in Switzerland, and claimed to represent a group of generals headed by Halder.' had messages from him before and are not disposed to trust him.'

"Only a week before the generals' July, a note from the British Embassy in Washington informed the Foreign Office of a group attempting to overthrow the Nazi regime.

"Sir Alec Cadogan, then head of the Foreign Office, replied: 'Please thank the State Department for this information and say we fully agree with them in regarding this approach with profound suspicion.'

"Other Foreign Office officials minuted the note from Washington: 'This looks very bogus.'

'An unauthorized leak'

Outside of the organizations and collaborators of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, there has been little or no discussion, in recent years, of how the British Foreign Office and U.S. State Department acted to abort resistance to Adolf Hitler, in particular, how leading Foreign Office and State circles refused to come to the aid of the July 20, 1944 anti-Hitler conspiracy. Although, as the *Post* report on the Leeds conference shows, the information is in the public domain, it has been largely ignored, or suppressed. Blocking knowledge of the German resistance perpetuates the fraud of "German collective guilt" for Nazism, and blocking knowledge of Anglo-American attitudes toward the anti-Hitler resistance, whitewashes the dirtier history of the Anglo-American Establishment during this century.

Informed British sources report to *EIR* that some documents from this period have been destroyed.

The *Jerusalem Post* story itself is shrouded in mystery. A Leeds University source insists that "the *Post* story was an unauthorized leak," and that no journalist was even in the room, except for a British Broadcasting Corporation team only allowed in to photograph the participants.

One individual who attended the Leeds University event, who has requested anonymity, told *EIR*: "What went on at this conference, even though it was an academic conference, was not old hat at all. When speakers got up to discuss British reluctance to support the German resistance, it came very much as a surprise. We were taken aback by this. A battle began, Britons vs. Britons. The Germans, including members of the old resistance to Hitler, were there as witnesses. People were annoyed that this took place, in this way. . . . It is even more surprising, that it has now been published."

The ultimate sponsor of the conference was the Stuttgart, West Germany-based International Committee for World History, described by one member as a "professional trade union of historians." A subcommission of the Stuttgart group is the International Committee on the History of the Second World War, which has many *national* committees, in Germany, the United States, Britain, and so on. This event was the first significant one between the British and German groups, and the official subject chosen was, "The German Resistance Since 1937." The informal sub-theme was "British reactions to the German resistance."

It was in this context, that the aforementioned Lamb, as well as a London-area media personality and professor, Patricia Meehan, made their interventions, criticizing the Foreign Office and State Department for their role in 1944.