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Company That Made Zyklon B for Nazi Holocaust Made RU-486 for Abortions

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Did you know? The company that provided Zyklon B for the Nazi holocaust later provided RU-486 for the American Holocaust.



(<https://saynsumthn.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/zyklon-b-maafa21.jpg>)

At the end of World War II, the German chemical manufacturer, **I.G. Farben**

([https://news.google.com/newspapers?](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1454&dat=20031111&id=IxIPAAAAIbAJ&sjid=6x8EAAAAIbAJ&pg=6712,3462306)

[nid=1454&dat=20031111&id=IxIPAAAAIbAJ&sjid=6x8EAAAAIbAJ&pg=6712,3462306](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1454&dat=20031111&id=IxIPAAAAIbAJ&sjid=6x8EAAAAIbAJ&pg=6712,3462306)),

was identified as the company that supplied the gas used in the Nazi concentration camps.

The gas was called Zyklon-B ([https://news.google.com/newspapers?](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1946&dat=19850205&id=xAvAAAAIbAJ&sjid=s6UFAAAAIbAJ&pg=2144,1757703)

[nid=1946&dat=19850205&id=xAvAAAAIbAJ&sjid=s6UFAAAAIbAJ&pg=2144,1757703](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1946&dat=19850205&id=xAvAAAAIbAJ&sjid=s6UFAAAAIbAJ&pg=2144,1757703)) and

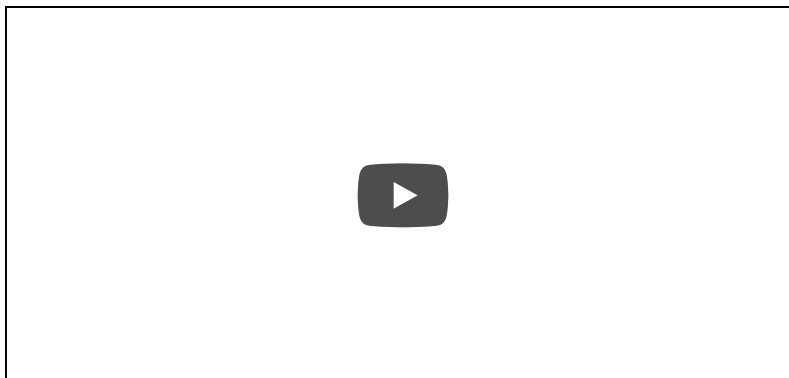
evidence later showed that Farben's executives knew how it was being used.

In fact, evidence was uncovered to indicate that Farben engineers had actually designed the gas chambers. This led to some of them being tried at Nuremburg for crimes against humanity including genocide and slavery. Interestingly, I.G. Farben was a financial partner with John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil of New Jersey in a company called Standard I.G. Farben.

In addition, within three months after Hitler came to power, the publicity director of the Rockefeller Foundation – and personal advisor to John D. Rockefeller – a man named Ivy Ledbetter Lee – was assigned the responsibility of directing public relations for I. G. Farben. After the war, I.G. Farben would change its name and become known as Hoechst AG. Today, Hoechst is a gigantic multi-national corporation with subsidiaries all over the world including the United States.

Ironically, one of Hoechst's subsidiaries, Roussel Uclaf (<https://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2001-04-17-pill-timeline.htm>), is the French company that developed RU486. In other words, the same company that produced the gas used in the Nazi death camps also produced the abortion pill that is now being used in American abortion clinics. And in both cases, there was a known connection to the Rockefeller Foundation.

From Maafa21 (<https://www.maafa21.com/>):



ROCKEFELLER GIFT AIDS REICH SCIENCE

**\$655,000 Given by Foundation
Was Pledged to Institute
Before Hitler Regime.**

RESEARCH CENTERS BUILT

**Nobel Prize Winners Head Two
Laboratories Set Up for
Advanced Studies.**

The New York Times

Published: November 24, 1936

The Rockefeller Foundation has granted \$655,000 to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Germany in fulfillment of pledges made before the Hitler régime came into power, it was learned yesterday.

The grant has been used to establish two research laboratories, one for the study of cellular physiology and the other for research in pure physics. Dr. Peter Debye, Holland-born scientist who recently received the Nobel Prize for his studies of the structure of the molecule, is head of the physics institute, which is expected to open within a few weeks.

Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, called attention yesterday at the foundation's offices in Rockefeller Center to the fact that in making the money available the foundation was carrying out promises made to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute prior to 1930.

"The world of science is a world without flags or frontiers," Mr. Fosdick said. "It is quite possible, however, that the foundation would not have made the grant if it could have foreseen present conditions in Germany."

Aid Asked Under Old Régime

The grant was made by the foundation under direction of its Division of Natural Sciences. Before the Hitler administration assumed power the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute approached the Rockefeller Foundation to obtain the desired allotments of funds.

The foundation agreed to provide the money for the ground and buildings for the two laboratories and for part of the equipment. The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute was to provide for continuous upkeep, the salaries of personnel and the rest of the laboratory equipment.

Ground for both establishments was purchased at Berlin-Dahlem, a suburb of the capital. The laboratory for the institute of cellular physiology was completed in 1931 and Dr. Otto Warburg, also a Nobel Prize winner, was appointed as its head.

A delay in beginning work on the physics laboratory was caused by the inability of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute to find a scientist who could meet the requirements laid down by the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Debye was persuaded to leave his post at the University of Leipzig to head the new institute. The building was completed recently and will be opened soon.

Government's Aid Pledged

In the early negotiations between the Rockefeller Foundation and the institute the German Government did not take part. However, after the Hitler government assumed control the German Finance Minister was a party to the discussions. The final payments of the fund were made in May, 1935, after the Minister of Finance had pledged the German Government to the fulfillment of the parts of the agreement for which the institute was responsible.

Several distinguished scientists have been dropped from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute since the ascendancy of the Nazi government. Among them were the late Fritz Haber, head of the institute of electro-chemistry, and Dr. Richard Goldsmith, widely known geneticist.

Books: 'Farben,' Picture Of Corporate Venality

By LEONARD SILK

THE CRIME AND PUNISHMENT OF I.G. FARBER. By Joseph Borkin. 250 pages. Free Press, \$10.95.

IN Hannah Arendt's conception, Eichmann, the SS functionary, illustrates the banality of evil. But Joseph Borkin's powerful study of I.G. Farben, the huge German chemical combine that provided Hitler with the synthetic oil, gasoline, nitrogen and buna rubber he needed to wage World War II, and the Zyklon-B poison gas for the Nazi murder camps, demonstrates not the banality but the venality of evil.

The company was born in 1903 as a loose federation of German chemical and pharmaceutical firms, of which the three largest were BASF, Hoechst and Bayer. Its purpose was to end the price-cutting, kickbacks to customers, protracted patent litigation, bribery to gain technical secrets and other forms of cutthroat competition that were costing all of the companies money.

Esso Deal Backfired

In fact, I.G. Farben was created on the model of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil trust by Carl Duisenberg, the head of Bayer of Leverkusen, after a visit to the United States in 1903 to establish a dyestuff plant in Rensselaer, N.Y. I.G. Farben was to work closely with Standard Oil of New Jersey (Esso), now Exxon, between the two World Wars. Esso was eager to gain access to I.G. Farben's patents and know-how for turning coal into oil and rubber. But Esso was snookered by I.G., under the tutelage of the Nazis, and got nothing for the trade secrets it gave up. When the United States was attacked at Pearl Harbor by Japan and was cut off from its natural-rubber supply, this country was unprepared to produce synthetic rubber. John D. Rockefeller Jr. forced out the Esso executives who had blundered.

I.G. Farben did not start out as a pro-Nazi company. Indeed, when Hitler came to power, its head was Carl Bosch, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist and engineer who was the most vocal anti-Nazi in Germany's industrial community.

But Hitler, who blamed Germany's defeat in World War I on the devastating British naval blockade, knew that he needed I.G.'s technical genius to provide him with materials for a long war; and I.G. Farben's executives saw their great opportunity to seize the entire European chemical industry and establish Farben as the head of a worldwide cartel through a close alliance with the Nazis. They expected their own dominion to outlast Hitler and the Nazis.

I.G. sought to build for the ages wherever it acquired new assets, whether by plunder or investment. With lunatic long-range planning, the company invested its own money — almost one billion marks — to build its huge industrial facility for producing synthetic oil, gasoline and rubber at Auschwitz; it consumed more electricity than the entire city of Berlin. I.G. at Auschwitz had its own concentration camp, Monowitz. When its slave laborers fell ill and could no longer meet required productivity standards, they were "selected" for shipment from Monowitz to Birkenau, the main murder center at Auschwitz. An I.G. subsidiary, Degesch, supplied the poison gas, which was originally a vermin exterminator, now minus its "indicator" to warn human beings.

At Nuremberg, a dozen I.G. executives were convicted for slavery and mass murder, or for plunder and spoliation, or both. Their sentences were

relatively light. But Mr. Borkin's book makes clear that the I.G. executives connived at gaining access to slave labor and located their huge plant at Auschwitz with that in mind. Even the Nazis came to worry about I.G.'s overwhelming position, which had the familiar result of breeding massive inefficiency.

With Hitler's defeat, I.G. was broken up into three major units — BASF, Hoechst and Bayer. A few of the old I.G. crew survived in the separate companies, which, with West Germany's postwar economic "miracle," grew rapidly. Hoechst has become the largest German industrial company, and both Hoechst and BASF are larger than du Pont. Bayer is only slightly smaller.

From the standpoint of United States politics, the most sensational part of Mr. Borkin's book concerns the disposition of I.G.'s main American asset, the General Aniline and Film Corporation. GAF was nominally owned by a Swiss company, Interhandel, originally set up before the war by I.G. Farben to conceal its foreign assets, evade German taxes and raise capital abroad. But the United States Government considered GAF to be enemy property and seized it under the Trading With the Enemy Act in 1942.

After the war, Interhandel tried desperately to get GAF back from successive United States Administrations but did not succeed until 1963, during the Kennedy Administration. According to Mr. Borkin, the head of Interhandel, Alfred Schaefer, a Swiss who was later elected to the board of BASF, was brought together with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy through the intervention — secret at the time — of Prince Radziwill, Jacqueline Kennedy's brother-in-law. Under the deal worked out with Kennedy, GAF was released and sold by the United States Government through an investment banker for \$329 million, of which \$124 million was paid to Interhandel. Why did the Kennedy Administration make the deal? Mr. Borkin, who has pursued I.G. Farben, as he says, like a "white whale" for 40 years, in and out of government, contends that Joseph P. Kennedy, the father of the President and Attorney General, had an interest in GAF and prevailed over his sons to effect the deal.

The case for Kennedy corruption over Interhandel has not been proved in this book. The pressures on the United States Government to restore GAF's assets to its German and Swiss owners had been strong for years. Those pressures emanated from the German lobby in Washington and its American friends in both political parties.

Pressures Abound

Nevertheless, the decision of the Kennedy Administration to dispose of GAF remains highly suspicious and deserves further investigation. Apart from the possibility of personal corruption, the Kennedy Administration presumably thought that the GAF deal would improve postwar German-American political and economic relations. West Germany had cards of its own to play, especially by making business difficult for American corporations. There were domestic as well as foreign business pressures on the Kennedy Administration to settle.

Today, I.G. Farben is dead, and virtually all those who ran it are dead or retired. What is truly weird (or banal) is that BASF, Hoechst, Bayer and the now American-owned GAF are just ordinary corporations, trying to make a buck or a mark.

What then is the line that separates corporate health from corporate pathology? How can one prevent corporations from slipping across that line? The answers to those questions are crucial to the liberty and decency of all the capitalist countries.

