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## The Lords of Loudoun





## The Lords of Loudoun

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Investigations by *EIR* into the operations directed against statesman and Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, have uncovered a treasonous nest of oligarchical families in Northern Virginia's Hunt Country, some 40 miles from our nation's capital. This group of families shares a common outlook with, and are, in effect, extensions of the British oligarchy, headed by the royal family; together with allied networks of families in New York, Boston, and other locations, they form a single transoceanic oligarchy. As we shall show, they have spun off a web of deployable, operational assets capable of manipulating government policy and combatting their enemies. This is the pack of rascals who were behind the fraudulent prosecution and fraudulent conviction of LaRouche et al. They are the same forces who are behind the attack on U.S. President William Clinton, who has become the most anti-British President since Franklin Roosevelt proposed to dismantle the British Empire and create a system of nation-states in its place at the end of World War II.

In this report, we shall focus on the nature of this oligarchy and some of its principal assets. We shall examine a handful of families to show how they have an operational focus of activities against the interests of the United States, and in the direct interest of the British Crown. We have chosen four families whose names are not so well known—Bryan, Hanes, Ohrstrom Bryant, and Arundel—because they reveal far-flung connections and function in various “projects” of the oligarchy with importance well beyond their local domain. We will also explore the families’ deployment of “asteroid” intelligence assets, as well as corrupted parts of the national security apparatus, using the way these were employed in the LaRouche case as paradigmatic.

Throughout the history of the United States, there has existed a small, but powerful network of families whose true allegiance is to Great Britain and the British Crown. During the Revolutionary War, they were referred to as Tories. Following the victory over Britain, some of our Founding Fathers, led by Benjamin Franklin,



*British Crown power in Northern Virginia, and subversive influence on Washington policymaking, are epitomized by the British flag flying over a local law firm in downtown Leesburg, the Loudoun County seat. Inset: Queen Elizabeth II, who has reportedly made at least four private visits to Northern Virginia in recent years.*

pressed to have these traitors expelled from our shores.

Unfortunately, softer heads prevailed, and over successive generations, this Tory apparatus grew and prospered, always in junior partnership with London's financial elites. New York and New England families such as Coolidge, Perkins, and Weld, joined with their British "cousins" in the Far East opium trade during Britain's two Opium Wars against China, earning fabulous fortunes and building a power base within the eastern financial establishment.

E.H. Harriman of New York became the personal banker for Prince Edward Albert, the Prince of Wales, who eventually succeeded his mother, Queen Victoria, as King Edward VII. Prince Edward Albert was known among his contemporaries as "The Prince of the Isles," after he succeeded in forging a geopolitical alliance of convenience—under British domination—among Europe's heavily intermarried royalty. That alliance is today known as the "Club of the Isles."

In Virginia, the Carolinas, and elsewhere in the South, the Tory families, with British backing, built a feudal economy based on black chattel slave labor to grow tobacco and cotton. During the Lincoln era, on behalf of London, the Tories led the secessionist insurrection against the Union; and when they were defeated on the battlefield, they schemed—under British direction—to assassinate President Lincoln and subvert his vision of reconstruction and reunion, through such instrumentalities as the Ku Klux Klan and the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. All the while, they enjoyed the quiet support of their Tory brethren in the

New England and New York financial community.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the heirs of this Tory establishment, led by E.H. Harriman, had descended upon Washington in a way different than the British Red Coats of 1812. They relocated branches of their families from the Connecticut and Hudson River valleys, Mississippi, and the Carolinas, and took up residence on lavish country estates in Northern Virginia, for the first time merging the two geographic wings of Tory treachery. Here they joined forces with an already deeply entrenched local, inbred Anglophile crowd of hard-core racists, holdovers from the secessionist era who maintained a local power base in Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, and in the old Potomac River port city of Alexandria, adjacent to Washington, D.C.

Additional waves of Anglophile migrants to the Northern Virginia area came after both world wars. Today, the area is so polluted by these types that it were accurate to refer to the Hunt Country as the "arse end" of London.

### **A base of operations**

In the Northern Virginia counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Clarke, and Prince William, and further to the south in Albemarle County, these "carpetbaggers" reproduced a slice of the aristocratic English countryside, importing the "gentlemanly sports" of fox hunting and polo, and transforming working farms into horse-breeding "gentlemen's farms." All the while, these Hunt Country barons maintained their intimate political and financial ties to London. In the modern era

of transatlantic jet travel, the Virginia Hunt Country afforded the British oligarchy a home away from home, and a political base of subversion.

One of the key operational centers for these Tory activities in the area is George Mason University, which was created as a project of the Hunt Country families. GMU houses a string of radical free market fronts, led by the Atlas Institute, the command center for the Mont Pelerin Society's worldwide web of think-tanks directed at subverting sovereign nation-states through the promulgation of radical "privatization" schemes and other Conservative Revolution anti-government projects. Through "academics" such as James Buchanan, the Nobel Prize-winning economist and recent head of the Mont Pelerin Society, GMU exerts a significant policy-shaping influence on the Gingrichites in the U.S. Congress.

Secure in their control over the media and local politicians, these oligarchs have used the area to spawn a nationally significant infrastructure privatization project, the Dulles Greenway, a high-priced toll road in Loudoun County.

As our researchers probed deeper, they found the families in effective control of an array of private "off-line" intelligence assets, linked to the dirty George Bush-connected sections of the intelligence establishment. One of those "asteroids," the Armed Response Group U.S. (ARGUS), generated a scandal that helped drive Loudoun County Sheriff John Isom, a co-founder of ARGUS, out of office in the November 1995 elections, by voters who saw ARGUS as an attempt to launch a private militia, under quasi-official auspices. The ARGUS scheme is still the subject of a federal grand jury probe. And pressure is continuing to mount for a serious government investigation into the railroad prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche and numerous of his political associates. During an Oct. 6, 1986 paramilitary raid on LaRouche's publishing offices, ARGUS combat equipment was put on standby, in the hope that government authorization would be given for an assault on a local farm where LaRouche and his wife were residing.

### 'Focal Point'

In launching ARGUS, the "families" were able to tap into a little-known, but powerful segment of the U.S. national security apparatus known as the "Focal Point" system. Housed in the offices of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, it is the logistical hub of the nation's low-intensity warfare capabilities. Long before the CIA developed its own logistical capabilities—covert airlines, shipping companies, etc.—Allen Dulles, President Eisenhower's Anglophile Director of Central Intelligence, got authorization to tap into the Pentagon's resources whenever he received Presidential endorsement for a covert operation. To this day, and in sharp contrast to prevailing popular opinion, the CIA receives only a tiny portion of the nation's approximately \$25 billion-a-year intelligence budget. Most of the covert intelligence cash, flows into the Pentagon.

*EIR* discovered that several former and current "Focal Point" operatives were important players in the ARGUS scheme, and in other *private covert activities* run through the Hunt Country. One of the key ARGUS figures, Col. Tom Harvey (ret.), was still on active duty, assigned to the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, when he arranged for ARGUS to purchase and warehouse U.S. military equipment, including "ferret" armored personnel carriers. Harvey swapped his Army uniform for a three-piece suit and a lucrative job working for one of the Ohrstrom Bryant family foundations during the early 1990s.

The deeper *EIR* probed into the behind-the-scenes affairs of the Hunt Country oligarchy, the more evident it became that several Northern Virginia counties (Loudoun and Fauquier, in particular) were de facto *run* as part of the families' subversion of the Focal Point system. Such information gives the lie to a common myth promoted by British-allied sources, that such "spooky operations" are part of some "CIA conspiracy" that is the source of subversion of our government. As we show, what is often called "American intelligence" is actually a British-sponsored "asteroid" operation, which serves an international oligarchy. The real conspiracy lies in this oligarchy's pollution of American institutions.

### Why publish this now

On Oct. 30, 1995, *EIR* published an abridged and locally focussed version of this study in *EIR News for Loudoun County*, a newspaper circulated in Northern Virginia. Shortly after its publication, Loudoun voters trounced the two most prominent stooges of the Hunt Country's law enforcement team, ARGUS cofounder Sheriff John Isom and the local prosecutor, Commonwealth's Attorney Bill Burch, both of whom played a key role in the "Get LaRouche" effort. Also defeated was the oligarchs' chosen candidate for chairman of the local county council. Subsequently, new evidence has further established the international significance of this "American Tory" crowd's penetration of America's national security institutions, including the federal judiciary.

Coming at a moment when President Clinton has made breakthroughs in the Balkans, Middle East, and Northern Ireland peace processes that are bound to prompt British Crown countermoves, the editors of *EIR* determined that it was appropriate to publish a more extensive dossier on this Tory subversion, for international circulation. Clearly, a more comprehensive report on the several dozen Hunt Country families and their ties to City of London finance and British intelligence, would warrant a new chapter in *EIR* writer Anton Chaitkin's book *Treason in America*, which catalogued the efforts of these Tory families in America up through the early decades of this century.

What we present should make it clear that this treasonous Tory establishment, with a key branch right in Washington's backyard, represents the principal internal security threat to the United States today.



# Virginia Hunt Country: the 'ass-end of London'

by L. Wolfe

Within an hour or so drive from the nation's capital, in the countryside of Northern Virginia, are the estates of members of some of the nation's wealthiest families. They include names synonymous with plutocratic wealth, such as the Harrimans, du Ponts, and Mellons, as well as new rentier financier and other wealth, whose fortunes have been made in the speculation of recent decades, with names less familiar, such as Arundel, Ohrstrom, and Bryant. These comprise the so-called Hunt Country establishment, a loose configuration of oligarchical families and pseudo-aristocrats unified by their raving Anglophilia and imitation of feudal English oligarchical practice, including fox hunting and related field sports. However, the area's families and their Hunt Country are really, despite their pretensions, the "ass-end of London," a repository of important, but secondary players in an oligarchical elite whose nerve center is London and the royal family.

It is well known locally that the area, which includes western Loudoun, Fauquier, Orange, Rappahannock, and adjacent areas in Prince William counties, is effectively ruled over by a war council of these rentier financial interests and decaying industrial fortunes, in much the same way that a council of nobles lorded over sections of the British Isles, or the Venetian nobility ruled Venice. It is interconnected with the families of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Arlington counties, with its influence extending into Washington, D.C. itself.

There is no formal membership list for this council, nor is there an announced meeting schedule; participation is highly restrictive. Most of its business is done at various parties on their estates and gatherings associated with the various "Hunts" of the area, including fox-hunting parties and steeplechase events. Wealth is by no means the most important criteria for participation: One must be wealthy, but one must also have the right "breeding" to be accepted. It is this hereditary principle of oligarchical rule that both unifies this establishment, and ties it to its British "mother."

## An imported 'culture'

The Hunt Country culture was imposed on the area by carpetbaggers. There was no "Hunt Country" in the area to speak of until it was imported, lock, stock, and dung heap toward the end of the last century, from the environs of Long Island and parts of upstate New York, including the oligarchical "watering hole" of Saratoga, parts of Connecti-

cut, Pennsylvania, and eastern New Jersey. The first hunt was set up in the Warrenton area by E.H. Harriman, who made his money in the service of the royal family, and the traitor August Belmont, who arranged funding of the Confederacy for the British. Along with the Harrimans, Belmonts, Astors, and the like, came the Mellons, Morgans, and du Ponts. Their gatherings were interlocked with the existing "northern" hunts, and featured, according to their own records, participation from members of the British oligarchy, either visiting or stationed in the United States.

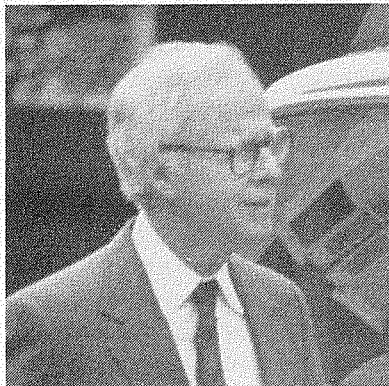
A second wave of carpetbaggers, which included speculators, parvenus, and diplomatic types, migrated into the Hunt Country after World War I; members of the British aristocracy posted to the diplomatic corps also took up residence in this Anglophile enclave. By the 1930s, the Middleburg, Loudoun, Fairfax, Orange, and Warrenton Hunts were already centers of British subversion in the United States, with parties frequented by members of the royal family itself, including the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Long ago, the wealth and power of these parasites eclipsed that of the native landed aristocracy. With a third wave of carpetbagger migration after World War II, this British cultural colony in Northern Virginia became known as the "New Dominion," to be distinguished from the "Old Dominion" landed aristocrats, whose power is centered in Richmond and southern Virginia. (That area has, in recent years, also been invaded by carpetbaggers, including the likes of billionaires John Kluge and Edgar Bronfman; the Abermarle County hunt is very much involved with its Northern Virginia "brothers.")

Local sources report that there is much fighting within the pecking order of the "New Dominion" families, with the older carpetbagger families looking down their noses at those who have made more recent wealth. This, in turn, has led to some battles both within and among the various hunts—battles within a single oligarchical class.

The rigidly stratified nature of the hunts and their society, mirroring the feudalist British social order, are inherently anti-American in cultural outlook. As such, they provide an ideal basis for brainwashing the unsuspecting. Close to the center of national government, the hunts exert a subversive influence on the culture of our capital, helping to spread the viruses of oligarchism and Anglophilia. For example, they have played a particularly disorienting role within the American military and intelligence establishment, providing grounds for recruitment for British policy outlook and projects.

The Hunt Country has historically served as a base for dirty, covert projects of the families and their British controllers. Many are funded by family wealth, which, as with the British and Venetian oligarchy, has been set up in the form of "fondi," enhanced through various real estate and tax scams. We have chosen to examine four such families which have "operational"-oriented components.



*The Hunt Country "culture" fosters an environment for treasonous corruption of Washington. Above, Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) (on horseback, left) at the Oatlands Point-to-Point races; Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., who railroaded Lyndon LaRouche to prison (top); Magalen Ohrstrom Bryant, at the opening ceremony for her Greenway toll road.*

## British royals at home in Virginia Hunt Country

by Scott Thompson

For at least two generations, a majority of the British royal family has made a vacation pilgrimage to the Virginia Hunt Country. Queen Elizabeth II made "private visits" to the United States at least four times in the past decade, and made stopovers in the Hunt Country on most of those treks.

According to sources in Loudoun County, Virginia, one of the queen's favorite rest stops is the Upperville estate of Paul Mellon, son of former Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, of the Pittsburgh banking family. A former mayor of Middleburg reported: "There have been several royal visits to Middleburg that have never been made public. They

are surreptitious. Paul Mellon is 'in play' on these visits." A spokesman for the Middleburg tourist office stated: "A majority of the British royal family has visited Middleburg. They usually stay with Paul Mellon. I am sure the queen has been there. They land at Paul Mellon's private airport and leave from his private airport, so that no one will know of their visit."

### A genuine Anglo-Dutch asset

Many of the Hunt Country elites are British royal wannabe's, but their love of "all things British" has never brought them into the inner circles of the Windsor apparatus and its shadowy Club of the Isles. By contrast, the aging Paul Mellon is a genuine Anglo-Dutch asset—with the royal medallions and titles to prove it.

He has been decorated by Queen Elizabeth as an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and the Dutch royal family made him a Knight Grand Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau. During World War II, Mellon served as a major in the Office of Strategic Services branch in London under his then-brother-in-law David Bruce, of the Scottish Bruce dynasty, who was the uncrowned king of Virginia Hunt Country while he lived. Mellon



studied at Yale University, and received a second bachelor of arts degree from Cambridge University. He has been a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London since 1969.

Prince Charles, heir to the falling House of Windsor, was in Loudoun County in July 1995, making one semi-public appearance to pick up a piece of sculpture handcrafted for him. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, first cousins to Queen Elizabeth II, have visited the Mills family, owners of Hickory Tree Farms in Loudoun County. Princess Anne, a daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, has been to Loudoun horse events.

According to one account, Queen Elizabeth II visited Pamela Harriman's estate in 1986. British-born Pamela Harriman, currently U.S. ambassador to France, is the widow of Averell Harriman, the Anglophile banker and foreign policy "wise man" whose family fortune derived from his father's work for Prince Edward Albert, later King Edward VII. One of Pamela's previous husbands, Randolph Churchill, was the son of Winston Churchill, and her son Winston Churchill III, has been a leading Mont Pelerin Society influential in nearby Washington, D.C., through his position on the editorial board of the Heritage Foundation's *Policy Review* magazine.

The queen's jaunts into the American countryside also bring her to the Kentucky bluegrass region, where she maintains some brood mares at Lane's End Farm near Versailles, which is owned by William Stamps Farish III. Farish handled the private trust of George Bush throughout Bush's tenure as vice president and President. As a student at William and Mary, Farish formed a polo team that frequented the Middleburg area, and he has been a visitor to Virginia Hunt Country ever since.

Farish, one of the queen's favorite American "cousins," derived much of his family fortune from his grandfather, who was prosecuted in 1942 for trading with the enemy. Will Farish, Sr. was a top official of Standard Oil, and was personally involved in maintaining that company's collusion with the Nazi chemical cartel IG Farben into the early years of America's involvement in World War II.

The Windsors' embrace of Farish doesn't embarrass them. For example, King Edward VIII, later the Duke of Windsor, was forced to abdicate the British throne on the eve of World War II, ostensibly because of his plans to marry an American divorcée. In fact, Edward was the patron of the rabidly pro-Nazi Cliveden Set, and he remained so even after Hitler double-crossed some of his British patrons. The duke was viewed by President Franklin Roosevelt as a treacherous enemy agent, and until FDR's death, the Duke of Windsor was barred from entering the United States. But within two years of Roosevelt's demise, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor took up semi-permanent residence in the United States. One of their first stops on their inaugural postwar American tour was Fauquier County, Virginia, in the middle of the Hunt Country.

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Albert V. Bryan, Jr.

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## Alexandria's racist Tory establishment

by Steven P. Meyer

Albert Vickers Bryan, Jr., the senior judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, who, in 1989, personally commanded the railroading of statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., sentencing him to 15 years in prison, is a seasoned operative of the Alexandria, Virginia-based Confederate families which are an integral component of the British-controlled Hunt Country establishment.

The Alexandria power nexus is an extremely close-knit group, whose treasonable activities date back to before the Civil War. They are interconnected with the same Tory New York and Boston establishment whose members colonized Northern Virginia Hunt Country. In the post-Civil War period, this created a single oligarchical network extending from the Potomac River to the Blue Ridge Mountains, with connections, for example, through the Hanes family, into the Old South. As with the Loudoun County families, the Alexandria branch of this network totally controlled the political and judicial apparatus within their domain, through their control of the federal court in Alexandria and of the Democratic Party apparatus of the 8th Congressional District of Virginia, which extends deep into the Hunt Country; in both operations, the Bryan family plays a key role.

Alexandria is thus a protected haven for British-run dirty operations directed against the United States.

### The family tradition

The Bryan family's role in this Tory establishment dates to at least the turn of the century, when Albert Bryan, the grandfather of Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., became a political power in Alexandria as a lawyer, Democratic Party chairman, and a director of First and Citizens Bank, the region's largest financial institution. From this position, the elder Bryan was integrated into a political and banking apparatus which dominates Northern Virginia to this day.

His son, Albert V. Bryan, Sr., inherited his father's mantle as lawyer, banker, and Democratic Party power broker. From 1947 to 1961 he served as a judge of the Federal Court in the Eastern District of Virginia. From this position, Albert V. Bryan, Sr. established the infamous "rocket docket," in which keeping the railroad running on time is more important than securing justice. Defendants' rights are routinely sacrificed in the interests of speedy trial. In 1961, Bryan, Sr.

was elevated to a judgeship on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, where he saw that the "rocket docket" was enforced. The federal courthouse in Alexandria bears his name in honor of this ignominious achievement.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr. continued the family tradition. Before following his father onto the federal bench, Bryan trained as a facilitator for the Anglophile Alexandria establishment. One of his more notorious assignments was in 1955, when, at the age of 29, he helped to create Interarms, an international arms supply company based in Alexandria and London. Interarms was a private intelligence "asteroid" which supplied rifles and small arms to foreign governments and insurgency movements alike, as part of Britain's balance of power, geopolitical games. Interarms' first contract moved a half-million rifles purchased from the British War Ministry to the government of Argentina. Other Interarms projects included selling arms to the government of Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista, and then to Fidel Castro.

Nominally headed by Samuel Cummings, who had worked for CIA head Allen Dulles in Guatemala and in the Caribbean, Interarms was a project of Gardner L. Boothe and his close friend Clarence J. Robinson, who personally tasked Bryan, Jr. to this network. Boothe was then president of First and Citizens National Bank, the bank which financed the creation of Interarms and many of its projects. Directors of the bank included both Robinson and Bryan, Jr., whose father and grandfather had been officers and directors of the bank as well.

Bryan was co-counsel for First and Citizens, along with Boothe's law firm. He was the registered agent for Robinson's Terminal Warehouse, the Alexandria depot in which Interarms stored its weapons for shipment. In 1958, he helped create the Potomac Arms Corporation, another endeavor of Robinson's financial network, and served as its registered agent.

Another director of First and Citizens, J.C. Herbert Bryant, Sr., an Alexandria industrialist and yachting buddy of Clarence Robinson, married Maggie Ohrstrom.

After establishing Interarms, Bryan, Jr. followed his father into the judiciary. In 1962, he was appointed to a state court judgeship, and, in 1971, President Nixon appointed him to the federal court, where he presides in the courthouse named for his father. Bryan, Jr.'s training with the Anglophile oligarchy and intelligence establishment prepared him for many of his assignments on the federal bench. The Eastern District of Virginia sees a high number of national security-related cases, because many public and private defense and intelligence agencies are located within its jurisdiction.

In 1978, Bryan, Jr. was appointed to the panel of judges on the newly created court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The FISA court is a secret court which approves Justice Department requests for national security warrants, wire-taps, and other surveillance techniques. Unlike an ordinary court, its proceedings are secret and the results of its rulings are never revealed, even to the

## Judge Bryan railroaded Lyndon LaRouche

Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr.'s service to the British monarchy was nowhere more evident than his role as the conductor of the railroad trial of Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. As Chief Judge of the Federal Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, Bryan's relationship to the Virginia branch of the British oligarchy was itself sufficient to have disqualified him from presiding over the case. Instead, as a crony of the Loudoun County oligarchy, Bryan presided over the trial, to ensure the unjust conviction of LaRouche.

One of Bryan's first acts in the LaRouche case was to help concoct the fraudulent charges against LaRouche and his co-defendants. On July 27, 1987, fifteen months before LaRouche et al. were indicted, Bryan supported federal prosecutors' efforts to proceed with an unlawful and fraudulent involuntary bankruptcy of several firms associated with LaRouche. The bankruptcy terminated all loan repayments from those firms to the lenders who were political supporters of LaRouche. Those same prosecutors had already admitted, in other federal court proceedings concealed from the defense at the time, that without terminating those loan repayments, criminal charges against LaRouche and his co-defendants could not succeed. Hence, the firms were illegally bankrupted.

With the illegal bankruptcy secured by Bryan's ruling, federal prosecutors began fabricating a criminal conspiracy prosecution based on the bankrupted firms' non-repayment of loans. LaRouche and six others were indicted on

targets of the surveillance.

The illegal prosecution of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. began after Henry Kissinger and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board instigated an investigation of LaRouche under Executive Order 12333. The Reagan-era Executive Order established the procedures under which government intelligence agencies could circumvent constitutional restrictions on their activity on the basis of national security. The order formalized operations such as those under the "Focal Point" (see p. 40).

### The Tory establishment

The Bryans derive their power from the leading families of the Alexandria Tory establishment. Railroad lawyer, banker, and Interarms founder Gardner L. Boothe and his son Armistead successively chaired the Democratic Party in northern Virginia for decades. According to knowledgeable sources, Gardner Boothe's closest friend was Henry St. George Tucker who, in 1927, became the Episcopal Bishop



those charges on Oct. 14, 1988.

Prior to trial, Bryan approved a government request to prohibit from trial any evidence that the government (and implicitly Bryan) had initiated the illegal bankruptcy which terminated all loan repayments. Consequently, prosecutors were allowed to accuse the defendants of conspiring to not repay loans, but the defense was prohibited from presenting evidence that the government (and the judge) had ended all possibility of loan repayments by initiating the illegal bankruptcy. In short, Bryan's ruling ensured LaRouche's trial would be rigged.

One year after the fraudulent conviction, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Martin V.B. Bostetter found the government's bankruptcy action to be illegal, "in bad faith," and perpetrated by a "constructive fraud on the court."

Never bashful, Bryan practically cheered when his railroad succeeded. "I should get a cigar from Judge Keeton for doing his work for him," he bragged after the rigged jury's fraudulent guilty verdict was returned.

Bryan was referring to Judge Robert Keeton of Boston, who presided over LaRouche's first federal trial. That case ended in a mistrial after government prosecutors were caught withholding information from the defense and the court. Keeton even ordered prosecutors to search then-Vice President George Bush's office for documents about LaRouche. Keeton later ruled that the prosecution had committed "systemic and institutional misconduct" in the case. Prosecutors resented Keeton's rulings, which FBI documents described as allowing the defense to "rummage" through FBI files. After the Boston case mistried, prosecutors brought the case to Alexandria, where Judge Bryan protected the prosecutors' efforts to conceal evi-

dence of their misconduct by denying all defense motions for discovery.

Judge Bryan further exhibited his perfidy at LaRouche's sentencing, stating, on the record, "defendants have repeatedly raised this idea that this is a politically motivated prosecution. I reject this as errant nonsense. The idea that this organization is a sufficient threat to anything that would warrant government bringing a prosecution to silence them, is, just defies human experience."

Bryan's outburst was a bald-faced lie on at least two counts. First, as a life-long ally of LaRouche's political enemies in the Virginia squirearchy, he knew full well the political motivations behind the railroad he was conducting. Second, during the trial, Bryan had seen massive documentation of a nationwide hate-propaganda campaign against LaRouche, generated from the salon of New York investment banker and British collaborator John Train. Bryan also had seen evidence that the Soviet government and its communist allies considered LaRouche a substantial threat to Soviet interests, as documented in the official State-controlled Soviet and East bloc press. During the trial, Bryan backed government efforts to prevent this evidence from being heard.

Three years later, Bryan repeated this calculated lie, when presented with even more evidence of the political motivation behind the LaRouche prosecution in a motion for a new trial. "The notion that the movement's significance would prompt such retaliation was characterized by the court at sentencing as 'arrant nonsense.' The term when transcribed appeared as 'errant nonsense.' Either word will do."

of Virginia, and who served as the Head Bishop for the Episcopal Church in America in 1937-44. In 1937, Tucker worked with John Foster Dulles to create the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

Tucker's grandfather, Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, like Gardner Boothe and his crowd, ran weapons for the British. In 1857-61, he served as the U.S. consul to Liverpool and pre-arranged for the British to supply arms to the Confederacy.

Nathaniel Beverly Tucker lived much of his later life as a fugitive in Canada, Switzerland, and other locales, avoiding potential arrest for his role in Confederate secret service plots to burn northern cities during the Civil War and for his involvement in planning the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Tucker personally arranged for the safe passage from Canada to England of John Surrat, John Wilkes Booth's co-conspirator who carried out the on-the-ground planning to assassinate Lincoln.

In 1932, his son, Bishop Beverly Dandridge Tucker, arranged for Armistead Boothe to attend Oxford University's

Braesenose College, from which Boothe graduated with a degree in jurisprudence. Upon his return to Alexandria, Boothe spoke before the Rotary Club where he proudly gushed: "During my two years over there, I was converted into an Anglophile, a terrific Anglophile. I love England . . . with a passion."

In 1937, Alexandria's Christ Church, where the Boothe, Bryan, and Robinson families were all vestrymen, reenacted the crowning of England's King George VI. In 1942, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, on a trip to visit President Roosevelt, attended services at Christ Church.

In December 1955, the same year that Interarms was crafted, Armistead Boothe traveled to London as a trustee of Colonial Williamsburg to present its first "Freedom" award to Winston Churchill. At the dinner honoring Churchill at Grovesnor Hall, Boothe sat at the head table next to then-Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan and the Earl of Crawford. During the trip, Boothe, chairman Winthrop Rockefeller, and the three other trustees of Colonial Williamsburg

held a private meeting with Churchill at his home; Rockefeller had a private audience with the queen.

The five were also hosted by the National Trust for places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty at the behest of Viscount and Viscountess Esher. The Queen Mother of England, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, served as president of the trust, while the Earl of Crawford was the chairman of the Executive Committee.

### **A close-knit organization**

On March 8, 1930, Gardner Boothe convened a meeting of more than 150 persons at Elks Hall in Alexandria to form a campaign committee to elect Judge Howard W. Smith, Sr., to the U.S. Congress from the 8th C.D., which at that time included Loudoun County and extended to Winchester. Boothe was elected Smith's campaign manager, and Boothe fielded a campaign committee of 23 of the most powerful persons in the city, who represented the top banks, law firms, and even judgeships. The committee included Albert V. Bryan, Sr., whose father, Albert Bryan, was Smith's first political patron.

Smith, who lived in Warrenton, Virginia, where Russell Arundel presided as master of the local Hunt, was elected to Congress that November. He served on the Rules Committee for 36 years.

The Smith and Bryan families were extremely close and maintained their relationship for decades, often succeeding one another in key political positions. In 1916, as chairman of Alexandria's Democratic Party, Albert Bryan placed Smith onto the Alexandria Common Council, of which Bryan was the chairman.

In 1928, Bryan's son, Albert V. Bryan, Sr., became the commonwealth attorney for Alexandria, a post Representative Smith had vacated in 1922. In 1937, Smith's son, Howard Worth Smith, Jr., and Albert V. Bryan, Sr., became law partners, a relationship that would last ten years until Bryan was recommended by Smith to a federal judgeship in the Eastern District of Virginia.

While they were partners, Smith often assisted Bryan, Sr. in major Commonwealth cases. When Bryan, Sr. resigned in 1947, he was succeeded as Commonwealth Attorney by Smith. Upon graduating law school in 1950, Albert V. Bryan, Jr. went off to "occupy" office space in Howard Worth Smith, Jr.'s office.

In May 1952, Rep. Howard Worth Smith and Judge Albert V. Bryan, Sr. honored their grand patron Gardner Boothe with a testimonial dinner.

### **Their racist roots**

Confederate Tories down to their knickers, the Smiths and Bryans also share a fundamental hatred of American ideals, as defined by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Both vehemently opposed giving U.S. citizens of African-American descent their lawful rights.

Smith, one of the most powerful congressmen, was a white

supremacist who obstructed or watered down every piece of legislation that would make African-Americans full citizens. As chairman of the Rules Committee in 1950-66, and as a leading supporter of the Southern segregationist movement, he battled the Civil Rights movement tooth and nail, and led the opposition to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In one of his last speeches on the House floor, Smith lamented, "God save the United States of America" if the Act were passed. President Johnson signed the bill into law a few hours later.

Smith defended slavery and publicly declared that "southern people have never accepted the colored race as a race of people who had equal intelligence and education and social attainments as the white people of the South." In a private letter to his sister in which he complained vehemently about school integration, he stated that integration would lead to an unacceptable "mixture of the races" that would "mongrelize America."

In 1955, he resigned from Alexandria's Christ Church, because its leading clergy supported the 1954 landmark integration case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1968, when his Episcopal church in The Plains, Virginia (the town where Nicky Arundel resides), held a memorial service for slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., he quit that church, too.

On Sept. 23, 1966, some 800 persons met in the Warrenton Armory to honor Rep. Howard Worth Smith with a testimonial dinner. Smith had finally been defeated in the Democratic Party primary by the Kennedy and Johnson wing of the party, and an era was coming to an end. Many of the Hunt Country elite, along with the Bryans, were there to show their appreciation.

Smith's closest friends, the Bryans, were racist obstructionists, too. Although Judge Albert V. Bryan, Sr.'s biographers note that he upheld the 1954 Supreme Court decision and ordered school integration in Northern Virginia, they failed to mention that the High Court's decision reversed a decision of Bryan's in the battle against integration, the "separate but equal" doctrine upheld in the Prince Edward County, Virginia segregation case.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr., the judge in LaRouche's case, did not let the 1954 Supreme Court decision deter him from carrying on the fight to deny full citizenship to African-Americans. In 1955, he endorsed Virginia's Gray plan, which flaunted its opposition to the Supreme Court and which explicitly stated that its aims were to resist court-ordered integration. The plan called for a constitutional convention to amend Virginia law to allow public funding for private schools. Bryan and his segregationist friends hoped to send their children to all-white private schools, which would be supplemented with state education funds. On March 5, 1956, Albert V. Bryan, Jr. ran unopposed in a special election to represent Alexandria's elite families as a delegate to that convention. The Gray plan was adopted but declared unconstitutional in 1969 as Virginia acquiesced to the rest of the nation's move toward civil rights.



## The Carolina tie to Northern Virginia

by Roger Moore

The name of John Wesley Hanes, Jr. came up in *EIR*'s investigation of the Armored Response Group, U.S. (ARGUS) (see p. 41). Hanes is the head of its parent foundation, the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation, and money from his family wealth helped bankroll the project, along with the Loudoun County, Virginia-based Ohrstrom Bryants.

The Hanes connection to ARGUS points to two important facts about the Northern Virginia Hunt Country establishment. It does not exist in isolation from related pockets of oligarchical wealth; in this case, it shows the relation to the aristocracy of the old slave-holding South, in the Carolinas. And, it demonstrates the mistake of viewing these families as distinct from the British-dominated Eastern Establishment oligarchy centered in New York and Boston. It were precisely this oligarchical combine, with control centered in London, but operating through New York, Boston, and Northern Virginia, that ordered the operations launched to eliminate Lyndon LaRouche and his political movement.

Hanes, Jr.'s grandfather, John Wesley Hanes, and his great uncle, Pleasant Henderson Hanes (1845-1925), managed the family's plantation in Winston-Salem before serving in the Confederate Army; Pleasant eventually became a special courier for Gen. Robert E. Lee. With the defeat of the British-sponsored Confederacy, Pleasant Hanes served on the staff of Gen. Julius Carr's United Confederate Veterans.

After the Civil War, the family developed one of the largest tobacco-manufacturing operations in the South and, by 1900, had merged this with the Reynolds and Gray families' Reynolds Tobacco of Winston-Salem (now RJR Nabisco). The family branched into textiles and hosiery. In the early 1900s, Durham, North Carolina's James B. Duke joined in creating the British-American Tobacco Company (BAT), a global cigarette monopoly heavily focused on China.

Britain's tobacco merchants were brought into India to plant poppy so that the British East India Company could create new revenues selling opium to China; this, after bankrupting India's domestic textile industry for the benefit of Manchester England's textile mills. Those mills processed the cotton coming out of the South's slave economy. The BAT, particularly around World War I, became a breeding ground for British intelligence operatives. The head of Britain's MI-5 in 1956-65, Roger Hollis, worked on assignment

for British intelligence in China during 1928-36, in a unit tucked away in BAT.

### An errand boy for the Morgans

Hanes, Jr.'s father, John Wesley Hanes, Sr. (1892-1987), was introduced to British economics while working for Duke and BAT's domestic arm, the American Tobacco Company. Shortly after World War I, Hanes, Sr. went into another branch of the Empire's U.S. operations: investment banking with Charle D. Barney, which soon became an arm of the House of Morgan's Smith, Barney, Harris Upham.

Hanes, Sr., in the mid-1930s, was sent into the Roosevelt administration, in which he became assistant secretary of the Treasury after a short stint at the Securities and Exchange Commission. A protégé of Harry Davison, one of the architects of the Federal Reserve System, Hanes, Sr. was reposted into Republican Party politics, starting in 1939. He worked in the treasonous circle of the Dulles family. Hanes, Sr. became a powerful figure in the GOP. A 1948 *New Republic* article explained, "Hanes is powerful in the Republican Party as a spokesman for the House of Morgan. His family, along with the Reynoldses and the Dukes, runs North Carolina."

Their connection to the Dulleses and Morgans, as well as their own connections to British policy and economic interests, placed the Hanes family in the center of British subversive operations in the United States. Hanes, Sr. and Hanes, Jr. were deployed to control the Olin Corporation, a manufacturer of small arms and munitions which emerged from the war in control of half of the U.S. technical competence in this area. The Olin Foundation, created by John M. Olin, and in which the Hanes played a policy-determining role, has been a constant source of funding for British projects in the United States, including the promotion of "free market" and "free trade" policies. Olin money, with Hanes direction, has sponsored the career of numerous British agents, including Sir Henry Kissinger.

Hanes, Jr.'s (1925-) family "tasked" him into the intelligence community, where he became involved with covert operations. In 1950-52, he worked under John J. McCloy, the High Commissioner Germany (HICOG), on covert assignment for the CIA. CIA head Allen Dulles personally deployed Hanes, Jr. in 1953 into the State Department, run by his brother John Foster Dulles, to serve as a bridge between State and CIA. At State, Hanes, Jr. became one of a small group of operatives who served as John Foster Dulles's palace guard and his dirty operations capabilities.

Simultaneously, another British tobacco asset from Winston-Salem, Gordon Gray, was assistant secretary of the Army and special assistant for national security affairs to President Eisenhower. By 1955, Gray was heading up the 5412 Committee, also known as the Special Group. This was a chokepoint created to control covert operations, and was the liaison between the White House and State and Defense departments. By 1957, Hanes, Jr. was appointed head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, giving him control

## Hanes and the Nuclear Club of Wall Street

In late 1977 or early 1978, a group of New York investment bankers met in the Madison Avenue boardroom of the Dreyfus Corp., to create an "asteroid" intelligence operation called the Nuclear Club of Wall Street. John Wesley Hanes, Jr. was at this meeting. According to participants, the Club's purpose was to gain financial control over the borrowing of the U.S. nuclear industry, including for uranium mining and production and scientific research; ultimately, this would lead to a virtual shutdown of nuclear plant construction in the United States. The Club, as *EIR* discovered, was also involved in conduiting U.S. nuclear secrets to Israel.

The Club had direct input from London, through such individuals as the British intelligence-connected banker Arthur Ross. Its operating chief was reported to be Marvin Rose, a director of Allied Chemical, a company dominated by the interests of Eugene Meyer of Lazard Frères investment house; its president was Jeffrey Friedman of Dreyfus, which has been identified as an American financial conduit of the Mossad; another director was Irving

Harold Sherman, who was reported to be close to the station chief for British intelligence in New York City.

At several meetings, the "LaRouche problem" was discussed: how to sabotage the growing influence of Lyndon LaRouche among nuclear scientists, engineers, and policymakers, and his promotion of nuclear fission and fusion energy. The Club launched a "delphic" project, forming a parallel organization to the LaRouche movement's Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF), publisher of *Fusion*, which at the time had one of the largest circulations among scientific journals. The group was called the Society to Advance Fusion Energy (SAFE), and was run by Alfred Slaner, an executive of the Kayser Roth textile firm, and his wife Luella Mar Slaner. Hanes, and the banker John Train, who was later to run an anti-LaRouche salon, were both involved. It orchestrated a misinformation campaign that claimed that fusion was safe while fission reactors were not, and ensured that neither program was adequately funded.

The Club coordinated a series of slander campaigns that LaRouche and the FEF were "anti-Semitic." At the same time, the Club was in super-secret discussions with a top Israeli scientist about ways to assist the Israeli nuclear program. According to sources, it passed nuclear information and possibly materials to Israel in violation of U.S. law.

over the security operations of the State Department; intelligence specialists have remarked that this is a "CIA posting." The appointment included control over the Office of Munitions Control (export), which was critical for the Alexandria, Virginia-based companies which supplied the weapons for the 5412 Committee's covert operations, such as Interarms, Co., linked to Judge Albert V. Bryan (see p. 25).

Hanes, Jr.'s last diplomatic posting, in 1960-61, involved restructuring the Caribbean Commission, a multilateral organization established to protect British control. The British colonies in the area remain colonial possessions to this day, and are among the biggest dope "money laundries" and centers of organized crime activity of Dope, Inc.

Upon leaving government after the Kennedy administration took over, Hanes, Jr. became an associate and then general partner of Wertheim and Co. investment bank in New York. Wertheim was known for handling assets of wealthy individuals, much as is John Train, another Wall Street anti-LaRouche operative, of Train, Smith Counsel. Wertheim is now owned by London's Schroder Plc.

Hanes, Jr. is a member of the exclusive 1001 Club of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). This privilege is not yet granted the newer wealth of the Arundels or the Ohrstroms, and reflects the Hanes family's century-long service to the British Crown. In 1978, Hanes, Jr. under

the general direction of the networks involved with his WWF friends, was involved with a select group of investment bankers in New York and Boston, including John Train, who were attempting to take control of all investment in the nuclear industry. This group, the Nuclear Club of Wall Street, was deployed against the movement of LaRouche.

The Hanes family foundation in 1986 also funded the National Endowment for the Preservation of Liberty, a support operation for Oliver North's Iran-Contra drug- and gun-running. More recently, it has been a major funder of the *American Spectator*, the British-controlled mouthpiece of the "neo-conservative" movement which has attempted to destroy the Clinton Presidency, on orders from London.

Exactly when Hanes moved into the Hunt Country, with a number of small investment outfits based in Alexandria, remains unclear. However, by the mid-1980s, Hanes joined his acquaintance Nicky Arundel, as an owner of small newspapers in Northern Virginia. Sources describe Hanes and Arundel as being not in competition, but rather cartelizing the market among a single, allied, British-linked intelligence nexus. Hanes's "share" of the market involved the *Connection* newspapers. When efforts were made to contact Hanes, Jr. about his role in ARGUS, and about ARGUS's tax problems, the caller was informed that Hanes had left the area and was unavailable for comment.



## A Hunt Country asset of the British Crown

by L. Wolfe

Until the most recent period, Magalen Ohrstrom Bryant was hardly known in her native Loudoun County, outside the exclusive circles of the Middleburg Hunt Country. To the extent that anyone had heard of her, it was either in connection with her substantial contributions to environmental causes, locally, nationally, and internationally, or because of her strange stepson, J.C. Herbert Bryant, the self-styled generalissimo of the Armored Response Group U.S. (ARGUS), a paramilitary organization cofounded with Loudoun County Sheriff John Isom.

That has all changed, especially since 1992, when she emerged in public as the principal investor behind the Dulles Greenway, the private toll road between Leesburg and Dulles Airport (see box). But those who travel the Middleburg circuit have long been aware of the ambitious Mrs. Bryant and the power that she wields. Maggie, as she calls herself, derives her clout from the extended business connections of her family, the Ohrstroms, which go all the way into the most exclusive corridors of the City of London banking community, with linkage to the royal family itself.

### A scam artist with connections

Maggie Bryant's family standing was not always that secure.

Her father, George L. Ohrstrom, was a Wall Street investment banker who was picked up and used by the Morgan, Mellon, and Harriman interests in the 1920s. Mr. Ohrstrom's specialty was in the creation of large utilities' holding companies, whose ownership was parcelled out to the exclusive clientele of the Morgans, Harrimans, and other allied investment banks. Often, among these investors were many of the key corporate powers, as well as politicians, judges, and others, whom the investment banks held in their pockets. The interconnected webs of these investment "trusts," with their interlocking directorates, were the means of British control over the U.S. economy, which was broken, in part, by the administration of Franklin Roosevelt in the 1930s.

Ohrstrom's Utilities Holding Corp. was modest by Morgan standards, but, with the blessing of the large investment banks that provided his clients, it made him a considerable

amount of money. That money placed him in the hunt country of Fairfield County, Connecticut, where he became active in the hunt, ultimately becoming the master of the hunt there and, later, in exclusive Westchester County, New York.

When the stock market crashed, Ohrstrom, whose bank had financed the New York headquarters of the Morgan-controlled General Motors, and who had an important correspondent bank in London, was overextended. His patrons were in no position to bail him out, and, in 1931, he was allowed to go bust.

However, Ohrstrom was given a new lease on financial life when "friends" in Connecticut arranged for the Merritt Parkway to pass through his property, which was purchased at a huge markup. One of the powers at the time in Connecticut was a later close friend, Brown Brothers Harriman partner Prescott Bush, the father of George Bush; Prescott's bank partners had financed the rise to power of Adolf Hitler.

Ohrstrom suffered another major setback when the Securities and Exchange Commission pulled his license to trade securities, on grounds of fraud. This time, Prescott Bush came directly to the rescue, rehabilitating him and having him placed on the board of directors of Dresser Industries, in which he played a role in the Bush-directed reorganization.

Following World War II, Ohrstrom was used by British and British-linked investment circles, including the Harriman-Bush crowd, to take over small but strategic sections of U.S. industry. Ohrstrom focused on defense component makers, electronic parts, and, along with the Bushes, holdings in foreign and domestic oil production and reserves.

When Ohrstrom died in 1955, he left his children, George, Magalen, and Ricard, holdings in a number of companies, in an estate valued in the tens of millions of dollars. Today, the combined interests and holdings of the three children (Ricard died this year) total nearly \$500 million, as estimated by financial journals.

### In Her Majesty's Service

The two principal holdings are in two huge conglomerates, the Dover Corp. and the Carlisle Companies. Maggie has long been the largest shareholder, along with her family's foundation, the Ohrstrom Foundation, and her brothers, in both companies, and she sits on their boards of directors.

Both companies are industrial producers of strategic equipment, in which their market share makes them "choke-point" producers, critical suppliers for an interconnected web of industries. Dover, which has nearly \$3 billion in worldwide sales, ranks first in the world in production of vital equipment for oil exploration, distribution, and pumping; they are also first in the world in the production of elevators and critical valves and compressors used in nuclear submarines and the nuclear industry, generally. The Carlisle Companies is among the world's largest producers of fabricated rubber products, and is also a multihundred-million-dollar company, with numbers of subsidiaries.

The boards of directors of both companies are interlocked with two high-level financial interests associated directly with the British Crown: the Kleinwort-Benson and Robert Fleming investment banks.

Kleinwort-Benson runs the financial affairs for Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). David Benson, who sits on the board of Dover, is chairman of Kleinwort Charter Investment Trust and is the former chairman of Kleinwort-Benson Group, Plc. His father, Rex Benson, one of the bank's founders, was an associate of Lord Louis Mountbatten and was assigned during World War II, by Stuart Menzies, the head of the British Secret Intelligence Services, as the military attaché of British embassy in Washington, where his assignment was to spy on and penetrate American leadership circles; among the places he frequented were the Middleburg and other hunts. Michael Devas, the former chairman of Kleinwort Charter Investment Trust, also sits on the Dover board.

Robert Fleming and his brother Ian, the author of the James Bond stories, were operatives of the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) during and after World War II. During the war, they worked under the direction of the Canadian Sir William Stephenson in spying on the United States, and in penetration of U.S. military and intelligence circles, based in both Washington and New York. Roderick Fleming, Robert's son and the international portfolio director of Robert Fleming Holdings, Ltd. and their director of corporate financing in the United Kingdom, sits on the Dover board; David Thomas, chairman of the Fleming Enterprise Investment Trust, sits on Carlisle's board.

A London-based specialist on British Intelligence and the royal family said that the presence on the Dover and Carlisle boards of such high-level British operatives indicates that the companies are assets of circles associated with the British Crown, and that the Ohrstroms are "trusted operatives"; if the latter were not the case, the specialist said, they would have been removed from any positions of responsibility.

### A place in the Hunt Country

George Ohrstrom was moved from the New York area to Loudoun's Hunt Country in the late 1940s, settling in the Middleburg area, near the Harrimans and in close proximity to the Arundels. According to a *New York Times* article on Maggie Ohrstrom Bryant, he made the move to pursue "his love of fox hunting." At the time, he was already the publisher of the prestigious horseman's journal *The Chronicle*, and with his recommendations from the Harriman interests and New York and Connecticut (as well as international) hunt circles, the family was welcomed into Loudoun's elite.

Young Maggie Ohrstrom, tutored by her father in the Hunt Country's hypercompetitive, elitist ways, sought avenues that would bring her higher in the corridors of oligarchical power. She gained the reputation for making "good"

## Maggie Bryant's private toll road scam

It is hardly surprising that when the networks associated with the Mont Pelerin Society, which promotes fascist economic policy for interests linked to the British royal family, needed someone to head a "breakthrough" privatization scheme, the first private toll road in the United States in nearly two centuries, they tapped Maggie Ohrstrom Bryant.

The 14-mile Dulles Greenway cuts a swath through the center of Loudoun County, between Dulles International Airport and the county seat in Leesburg. The Greenway opened Sept. 29, with ceremonies featuring the celebrants of the Mont Pelerin-sponsored privatization craze and with positive publicity in the national media (see *EIR*, Oct. 27). Such publicity tended to downplay the fact that the private road charges a \$1.75 toll for a one-way trip (the toll is scheduled to rise to \$2.00 on Jan. 1, 1996); there is no graduation of the toll according to distance. The tolls collected go primarily to pay off an investors' group headed by Maggie Bryant (who claims to have put up approximately \$80 million in family funds) and a banking consortium, led by the North American branch of the City of London's Barclay's Bank, as well as other creditors, including three British-linked insurance companies.

Ten years ago, there were already state plans to build a Loudoun extension of the state-run toll road then under construction, whose terminus was at Dulles Airport. In 1987, those plans were put in motion to build the road,

financial judgments—the kind that would make her huge amounts of money. Her father left her an estate estimated at about \$4 million. Through shrewd investments, and two calculated marriages, she has parlayed that "grubstake" into a fortune estimated in excess of \$230 million.

One of the most important of these calculated moves was her marriage to J.C. Herbert Bryant, from a large Southern plantation-owning family in Mississippi; his holdings included a mini-empire of farm supplies stores throughout the south (Herb Bryant Stores) and the O'Sullivan Company in Winchester, Virginia, which at one point made heels for shoes, and now ranks among the largest makers of fabricated body parts for the auto industry. Through this marriage, Maggie Ohrstrom enhanced her land holdings, both in Virginia and in Mississippi, and was reportedly able to use the Bryant wealth to finance her various environmental projects, including the creation of a wildlife preserve in Mississippi—Tara,

which was projected to have a graduated toll of about 75¢, and would have been completed by 1991, under a worst case scenario. At that point, Maggie Bryant and her privatizers got into the act. Through her connections to the corrupt George Bush apparatus, her "private toll road" scheme was pushed as a nationally prominent project by a Bush-run privatization council. She used her local connections to impose her private road on the state, getting it to drop its plans for a road, and then pass legislation that had state and local government create the "legal" basis for her project.

Under this misnamed "public-private partnership," the toll road investors were essentially able to use local and state government efforts and powers to secure their right-of-way, while state agencies "rubber stamped" their toll rates set as high as needed to "guarantee" a profit. (The tolls charged are more than double those on the existing state-run road, which generates a surplus of funds over its operating and bond expenses; if the same toll rate were charged on the New Jersey Turnpike, for example, motorists would pay \$20 for its full length, rather than approximately \$5.00 as is currently charged!)

Bryant and her privateers had claimed that their plans would keep costs down and deliver the road much sooner than the state could. According to published figures, their efforts doubled the cost of the road to more than \$326 million and delayed its projected completion by nearly five years! The privateers had added their own hefty profits into the project; while they claim that the road has been built "without taxpayer expense," taxpayers are indeed paying for it through the king's ransom tolls being charged.

### **Possibility of bankruptcy**

One of the major reasons for the delays was the inability to convince even friendly banks that the scheme was a sound investment. Maggie's management team projected that they would need approximately 30-35,000 trips daily to break even; as of this writing, motorists are refusing to pay the high tolls, as sources report that daily weekday trips are averaging "well below" 10,000, and on weekends, far less. (When the road first opened, it had three days without tolls; there were only 20,000 trips on those "free" rides.) If these trends continue, and there is no reason to assume that they won't, the Greenway will quickly exhaust its \$40 million revolving credit line, and a bankruptcy would be possible. According to state law, the Commonwealth of Virginia is prohibited from assuming the road's debt.

But the Greenway was intended by the Mont Pelerin crowd to plow a path for future and even larger privatization schemes, including the privatization of the interstate highway system. They are not about to admit the failure. Maggie's privateers have already made a proposal to take over the management of the state-run toll road and are salivating over the possibility of constructing a portion of a new "Outer Beltway" around Washington, D.C. And the Greenway itself continues to get free promotional publicity. On Nov. 26, Maggie Bryant appeared on the CBS Evening News, proclaiming the success of her venture. Showing her lack of touch with reality (and her faulty math), when asked if the tolls weren't a bit high, she proclaimed that she didn't think so, that they were "only" 10¢ a mile. It is for such reasons that her road has been renamed by some locals, the "Greedway."

named for the Bryant family estate.

The Ohrstrom wealth, as well as Maggie's own personal organizing capacities, have been deployed on behalf of British policy interests to create and manage a web of environmentalist organizations and funding conduits which are interfaced with the House of Windsor's international environmentalist-terrorist operations network and its World Wide Fund for Nature. Maggie Bryant currently is chairman of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which has an annual budget of more than \$27 million, much of it for projects which interface with the WWF.

### **The intelligence connection**

Like Arthur Arundel, Maggie Bryant and her brothers have been identified as funding conduits for selected projects of the British-controlled elements of U.S. intelligence, associated with George Bush, the son of George Ohrstrom's pa-

tron Prescott Bush. That included the funding of Lt. Col. Oliver North's gun- and drug-running operations, and, along with another British-connected family front, the Hanes (hosiery and underwear) interests, with connections to the same Wall Street circles as the Ohrstroms, the aforementioned private army, ARGUS.

Much of the funding is accomplished through the Ohrstrom Foundation, Inc., which had assets valued at \$27 million in 1992; the family also controls two smaller foundations, the Catesby Foundation and the Little River Foundation.

It was the Ohrstrom Foundation which poured funds into Prodemca in 1986, one of Ollie North's "support" groups for his Contra operations. It also funds the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), an Anglo-American private intelligence operation, in which Maggie's close friend Arthur "Nicky" Arundel plays a prominent role and which has recently been



## Bryant's GETF pushes environmental sabotage

In late 1988, while he was still playing a major role in the ARGUS operation, Magalen Ohrstrom Bryant tapped National Security staffer Tom Harvey to head a new off-line intelligence "asteroid" that she was creating: the Global Environmental and Technology Foundation (GETF). The organization's profile places it among the extended network of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (with which it works), in imposing environmental policies in order to destroy national economies.

According to its brochures, the GETF has inserted itself into international leadership in the transfer of "environmental technology." However, its major areas of focus appear to target the defense-related industry of the former Warsaw Pact nations. It has programs in the "newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East." It works directly with the U.S. Department of Defense to implement a program "that made all DOD commanders responsible for environmental stewardship."

Meanwhile, representatives of GETF's Annandale, Virginia office have visited some of the most highly classified weapons labs and production facilities of the former Soviet Union. There are unconfirmed reports that GETF personnel are targeting Russia's military-industrial complex (MIC) scientific cadre, utilizing information drawn from U.S. intelligence profiles of the Soviet Union's weapons labs and production facilities.

At a November 1995 GETF conference in Washington, D.C., entitled "Environmental Opportunities in Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States," Harvey's teams, heavily funded by the Department of Energy, outlined their goal to corrupt Russia's remaining MIC core cadre to ensure that Russia's industrial-scientific

potential would be bound into an environmental strait-jacket. Speaker after speaker let the cat out of the bag, that the biggest "contribution" to Russia's environment, was to shut down its industry.

Harvey appears to have been chosen for his job with GETF, in which he holds the title of "chairman of the board, CEO, and founder," because of his past work with his good friend Richard Armitage, who headed up the Bush administration programs to assist Russia in "converting" its MIC.

Other GETF directors have all the characteristics of a "hit team" in environmental sabotage:

GETF President Stephen R. Wassersug is a former Environmental Protection Agency bureaucrat who headed the Budapest, Hungary Regional Environmental Center after President Bush's visit there in 1989; GETF Vice President Warren Philips is a behavioral psychology man, and author of a 1983 tome, *Crisis Warning: The Perception Behavior Interface*; director Robert Leroy Herbst is the Washington representative of the Tennessee Valley Authority who, in 1977-81, was Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, a key position within the environmentalist mafia. Herbst is reported to be a close friend of fellow board member Magalen Ohrstrom Bryant.

Director Henry J. Hatch, chairman of the Law Companies Group Inc., was the former head the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Hatch imposed on the Corps the ideas of "relevant engineering and sustainable development." In 1988, the Law Companies Group, an environmental engineering consultancy, absorbed Britain's Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners. Sir Gibb was a leading figure in British Intelligence's Arab Bureau, whose company helped build the military and port infrastructure needs of the Empire in the Middle East.

According to London sources, Ohrstrom Bryant played a key role in choosing the board members of her "asteroid"; she demanded that Hatch be brought "on board" GETF, and asked Harvey to accomplish that task.

involved in helping foment British-sponsored genocide in Rwanda (see previous article).

Meanwhile, the Catesby Foundation funded the Afghan Relief Committee, an intelligence project run from the offices of John Train, a New York-based private investment banker who handles the portfolios for some of the wealthiest American families, including the Mellons. In the 1980s, ARC provided the seed money to Afghan mujahideen and their support apparatus then fighting the Soviets; that apparatus has provided the basis for a new terrorist international being deployed by the British to destabilize South Asian and other

countries.

The Catesby Foundation also provides funding for Greenpeace, a British-controlled sponsor of environmental terrorist actions. Sources in London report that Maggie Bryant is currently lobbying to have herself placed on the international board of directors of Greenpeace, "for services rendered."

Ohrstrom family foundations also fund the Manhattan Institute for Policy Studies and the Heritage Foundation, two premier think-tanks promoting British "free market" economics and "privatization" schemes.

## Hunt Country crowd's minister of propaganda

by L. Wolfe

Arthur Windsor "Nicky" Arundel is, according to sources who know him, a man who likes to boast of his power. His Arcom, Inc. publishing empire, while small by international standards, nonetheless has a virtual exclusivity in the print media of the Hunt Country, publishing its three largest newspapers, the *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, the *Fauquier Democrat*, and the *Clark Courier*, as well as other papers in Northern Virginia. Their editorial support can make or break most local politicians or business schemes, making their owner a useful instrument of the Hunt Country families. His fortune, estimated at approximately \$80 million, is substantial enough to buy anything he wants.

Well, almost anything. Arundel longs for respect and acceptance among those of the "first rank" of families of the Hunt Country establishment, and wealth alone can't buy that. Nicky, although a loyal servant, as was his father, to the British-connected oligarchy's interests, doesn't have the proper "breeding," and full acceptance must await the coming of new generations—if it ever comes.

Meanwhile, Arundel arranges what honors he can to promote himself in the local area. His papers routinely win awards, which he gladly accepts (although he is widely recognized to be illiterate when it comes to even the most simple journalistic skills) from organizations which he funds in significant part. As the force behind the Great Meadows Field Events Center in The Plains, and the chairman of the Virginia Gold Cup racing event, Nicky was seen awarding the Gold Cup trophy to himself a few years back. He also has expended not inconsiderable sums in a repeated and futile effort to "prove" that he is somehow connected to English aristocracy by some distant relation. The fact that his true peers regard him as "second rate" makes him all the more desperate to prove his worth to them in what he does best—"dirty tricks" and political thuggery against their enemies.

### Dirty money

Nicky Arundel's wealth is recent, only second generation. He inherited a considerable sum from his father, Russell Arundel, who moved to the area in the 1930s. Russell Arundel, once administrative aide to Sen. Jesse Metcalfe (R-R.I.), was active in GOP circles working subversion against the Franklin Roosevelt administration. Those circles were dominated by the Morgan interests, one of the most notorious

London-controlled private banking nexuses. As was the case with several picked-up operatives, the Morgans made sure that Russell Arundel had sufficient wealth and connections to be of use to them; it was they who inserted him into the Warrenton (Fauquier) Hunt, where he became a master of the hunt. The Arundel estate was located on Wildcat Mountain; the other side of the mountain was owned by Lawrence Morgan Hamilton, the grandson of J.P. Morgan.

Sources in London and in Loudoun County, Virginia indicate that the key controller of Russell Arundel, and later the sponsor of his son, Nicky, was Harold Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., a member of one of Boston's dirtiest Anglophile families and one of the creators of the British crown's far-flung private intelligence networks operating under "environmental cover." The Coolidge family were, by the middle of the last century, the leading opium traders in the United States, linked directly to the British East India Company and Jardine Matheson Company, the Crown's leading opium traders. The Coolidges parlayed this "dope money" into control of the Bank of Boston and the United Fruit Company, both of which have been used as funding conduits and, in the case of United Fruit (now United Brands), cover for British-allied intelligence operations. The Coolidges intermarried into the Virginia "aristocracy," through the family of Thomas Jefferson.

Coolidge, who later played an important role in promoting British-linked operative Allen Dulles's organization of American intelligence, picked up Russell Arundel in the mid-1930s, and put him into the leadership of the National Wildlife Management Institute, a position which Arundel held for most of the rest of his life. An intelligence community source in London describes the institute, which was created with funds from the Morgan-controlled du Pont interests, through sections of the arms industry (Remington Firearms), as fully integrated with British intelligence operations, dating back to the 1930s; it later functioned in parallel with Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund (WWF, now World Wide Fund for Nature), of which Coolidge was a founding member, and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands' International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (Coolidge, a mammologist, was closely associated with the British intelligence operative and biologist Julian Huxley. He was head of the IUCN and its president emeritus until his death in 1985.)

Sources in Loudoun County report that Coolidge helped put Russell Arundel in touch with Pepsi Cola Company. Arundel was given the assignment of arranging, through his legislative connections, for an exemption for Pepsi to import corn syrup from the Caribbean at a time when sugar imports were prohibited. Under the direction of Pepsi chairman Wallace Groves (who in 1941 was convicted of mail fraud and sent to prison, and whose links to organized crime were later exposed), Arundel shuttled back and forth to Cuba, whose sugar and syrup production was effectively controlled by the Meyer Lansky "Murder, Inc." mob, which ran the unions



*Arthur "Nicky" Arundel, whose Northern Virginia press empire and dirty tricks capabilities are at the beck and call of the Anglophile families.*

and many of the production facilities, with overlapping connections into Coolidge's United Fruit.

Russell Arundel got his fingers more than dirty in negotiating contracts for Pepsi. But he was well rewarded for his efforts, receiving in 1943 the Pepsi bottling franchise for New York. He later parlayed this into Pepcom, which held the franchise for the entire East Coast and is the source of the Arundel family fortune that provided Nicky with the seed money for his publishing empire.

### **Training in 'psywar ops'**

Coolidge, whose family also had pull in Harvard University, helped place Nicky in that school. Later, sources report, he helped, through his intelligence connections, to get Nicky, a Marine paratroop officer, tasked to the CIA during service in Korea and Vietnam in the early 1950s. Operating as part of the "secret team" operations of Col. Edwin Lansdale, Nicky Arundel was taught, and practiced, the art of "black propaganda" in "civil affairs" operations, becoming a specialist in "psywar ops." He was involved, for example, in destroying the largest printing facility in what was then the northern section of Vietnam; later, he helped run a "psywar" campaign aimed at setting up a counterinsurgency among northern tribes in Vietnam, causing their migration to the south and laying the ground for that country's partition; this, in turn, helped set the stage for the Vietnam War.

Nicky Arundel's skills in "psywar," and his connections to the British-polluted U.S. intelligence establishment, made him the ideal candidate to become the "Hunt Country's Minister of Propaganda." Sources have pointed out that there was

no way that an individual would gain control of the most significant media in the Hunt Country, and in what is also a "national security zone," unless he or she had the approval of the establishment and its intelligence community component.

These sources have described Arundel as playing the role of a "civil affairs" intelligence operative in a private intelligence operation based in Loudoun. They report that, in approximately 1960-61, numbers of former intelligence operatives were placed in the Washington metropolitan area to create an "off line" capability, deployable in coordination with Allen Dulles's apparatus in the CIA and families of the so-called Hunt Country.

In 1961, after an undistinguished career as a correspondent for CBS and United Press International, and a stint, arranged by his father and Coolidge, in the U.S. Commerce Department, Nicky, using his father's money, purchased the small Washington, D.C. radio station WAVA-AM, and converted it into the nation's first "all news" station. Sources report that he used this to build up a large staff which was later deployed into his print media operation. Over the course of the next decade, Nicky Arundel became Northern Virginia's, and especially the Hunt Country's, acknowledged print media czar; at the same time, he became more active in the local hunts.

According to sources in Loudoun County, Nicky Arundel serves as the unofficial "gatekeeper" for the Hunt Country. When he is told by some intelligence operatives to move a particular individual into the area, he sees to it that it is done without problems. When the families and/or his spook sources ask that someone be removed, Nicky arranges for the removal, using his ability to conduct press smears and his coordination with the local sheriffs and prosecutors; such operations, or "dirty tricks," extend far beyond the media, into all classes of operations.

This is most clear in his several-year operation as a component of the families-encouraged operation to destroy the political movement of their enemy, Loudoun County resident Lyndon LaRouche. Nicky Arundel's media empire played a major role in the circulation of "big lie" slanders against LaRouche and his associates, slanders that were, in turn, interwoven into bogus state and federal prosecutions. In many cases, the fabricated information was directly generated, under Arundel's orders, by his journalists, including the drunk Bryan Chitwood, during 1984-92. (In addition, sources report that there is every reason to believe that the du Pont family used Arundel and his media to help set up the aborted kidnapping of du Pont heir and LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith.)

It is Nicky Arundel's media that have been most responsible for promoting the myth of the "Hunt Country" as the area's "native" culture. While he has promoted a false and glorified image of the hunts, he has also seen to it that the seamier and more perverse sides of the Hunt Country, the kinds of scandals which are found in the tabloids, are kept



## The Arundel family's role in genocide in Africa

The Arundel family has historically played a role in British-sponsored operations in Africa that have promoted both continued neo-colonial rule and genocide. It has done so through connections to royal family-linked intelligence and "environmentalist" organizations, which currently operate under the aegis of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). They have an overlapping interest with other Loudoun County, Virginia families, including the Ohrstroms, in promotion of genocidal projects, under the cover of "wildlife protection."

The family's involvement with Africa policy dates back to the 1930s, when Nicky Arundel's father, Russell, became involved with a British-linked network of intelligence specialists who established the National Wildlife Management Institute (NWMI), at the instigation of Harold Coolidge; this organization was directly linked to the International Nature Office, which was already at that time running projects nominally involved with the tracking and cataloging of various wildlife species in Africa.

### Covering for subversion

A London-based intelligence specialist in these matters reports that such projects were used by the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) as "covers" for the placement of agents and for spying on various nationalist and other insurgencies.

After the war, the NWMI played a role in helping establish the "need" for large game preserves. The Oct. 28, 1994 *EIR Special Report*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," documents how these preserves are used as bases of subversive activity, and a means to "lock up" vast mineral reserves in Africa, under British control.

In 1956, Russell Arundel, as director of NWMI, sponsored one of the first "invasions" of Africa by American zoologists. The mission was led by Lee Tolbert, who was

later to become a top consultant for the WWF, the director of the royal family-created International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and a top assistant to Russell Train at the Environmental Protection Agency. The mission was focused on the "white rhino" and "mountain gorilla" populations.

During this period, Nicky Arundel went on several safaris to Africa on behalf of the National Zoo, including some with his father. It is not known whether he went on the 1956 mission.

### The AWLF

In 1961, Nicky Arundel was tapped by Coolidge, CIA operative Kermit Roosevelt, and Russell Train (reported to be a protégé of Coolidge) to found the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, now known as the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF). This is an "off line," privatized intelligence operation which recruits and trains operatives to run the game parks. All its members can be described as highly trained Anglo-American intelligence assets.

The AWF, which Arundel formerly headed, has been implicated in the genocide in Rwanda through its sponsorship of a mountain gorilla protection project in the Virunga game park on the Uganda-Rwanda border; this area, under the virtual supervision of AWF operatives, is the key transmission belt for British-backed forces which instigated the Rwandan civil war.

Our London source says that the AWF and Nicky Arundel play a continuing important role in British Africa policy, through the mountain gorilla and other projects. Arundel's family foundation, as well Arundel personally, provide funding for these projects, as does the WWF and the Ohrstrom family foundations.

Arundel is also reported to have influence over U.S. Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), whose Tenth District includes the Hunt Country of Loudoun and parts of Fauquier counties. Wolf has played a major role in the destabilization of Sudan, in accordance with British policy objectives. Wolf and his office have been in direct contact with British Overseas Development Minister Baroness Lynda Chalker on these and other matters pertaining to Africa policy.

from public view.

To this day, Nicky Arundel maintains autocratic control over his empire, firing editors and other subordinates almost at whim, and dictating editorial policy on all crucial questions. And he can be seen prancing around like a little lord at the various Hunt Country events and parties.

But all is not well in Nicky's domain. In the most recent election, despite his dirty tricks and smear operations, the key candidates that he supported in his Loudoun County base

were routed by the voters after successive issues of a local newspaper published by *EIR* exposed their corruption and the top-down oligarchical control of the county. Nicky, according to sources within his own empire, flew into a blind rage. He ordered his flagship paper, the *Loudoun Times-Mirror* to downplay the results, printing an absurdly written story under a banner headline: "Voters Show Little Enthusiasm." The headline would have been correct with the addition of the words, "For My Candidates."

# George Mason University: a base for British 'free market' warfare

by Charles Tuttle and Steven P. Meyer

In the 1970s, when the British oligarchy and its allied policy interests needed a location close to the nation's capital to establish a network of policy advisory think-tanks to promote anti-American, "free market" ideology, they turned to a little-known campus in Fairfax, Virginia—George Mason University. The choice was far from accidental: The university had been created virtually from scratch by the local Tory establishment, and its controlling board was completely under their thrall.

Today, George Mason University, and its cluster of Mont Pelerin Society-linked think-tanks, has a corrupting influence on American national policy similar to the notorious University of Chicago School of Economics. It is the leading repository of the papers of Austrian school of economics ideologue and Mont Pelerin Society founder, Friedrich von Hayek, and, through the GMU's schools of Economics and Law, the provider of much of the policy blueprint for Newt Gingrich's and Phil Gramm's fascist "Conservative Revolution" and its "Contract with America." Its think-tanks are fully integrated with other adjuncts of British intelligence and promoters of British, fascist economics, such as the Heritage and Cato foundations. They have direct access into Congressional offices, and during the Bush administration, played a major role in the Executive branch formulation of policy, especially on economic issues. Their representatives are also key spokesman for "free market" policy in the media, nationally and internationally.

## Back in the beginning

Much of the groundwork for GMU's creation as a university center was laid by Judge Albert V. Bryan, Sr., the Alexandria-based power broker who, in 1956, as a rector of the University of Virginia, headed a committee to find a site for George Mason in Fairfax County. In 1960, the construction of George Mason College was completed and the school was designated a two-year "feeder college" to the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Albert V. Bryan, Sr. was then chairman of the board of visitors for the entire University of Virginia system.

In 1964, Clarence J. Robinson, the creator of the Interarms gunrunning project discussed elsewhere in this *Feature*, became the chairman of George Mason's advisory

board, in order to transform the college into a full four-year institution. Within a year, young Arthur Windsor Arundel, a former CIA propaganda and covert operations man from a Hunt Country family, was posted as Robinson's vice president.

In 1966, Arundel formed a Citizens Committee on Higher Education in Northern Virginia, which he chaired, in order to publicize the need to expand George Mason. Anglophile controller Armistead Boothe was a leading member of Arundel's committee.

In 1970, Albert V. Bryan, Jr. was added to the board of advisers of George Mason College, joining Arundel and Robinson. In 1972, when George Mason was launched as a separate university center, both Bryan and Arundel were retained to serve on its founding board.

## Spinning the web

The GMU "wastebasket" was now ready for a hefty pile of British ideological trash. Several interrelated think-tanks on economic and public policy, many of which have overlapping staff and, in some cases, are even located within each other's premises on and near the campus, have as their nerve center the Atlas Economic Research Foundation, which had an East Coast network established in 1981 by Mont Pelerin Society member and Institute of Economic Affairs founder Sir Antony Fisher. Atlas (as in Ayn Rand's *Atlas Shrugged*) has branches in London and near Stanford University, home of the Mont Pelerin-saturated Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace.

Fisher had come to the United States in the 1970s with the expressed goal of setting up a vast network of ("non-partisan" and, therefore, tax-exempt) regional think-tanks, each offering up Hayekian policy initiatives expressed in the populist, rage-filled rhetoric of the day, such as that heard through the likes of Rush Limbaugh. In return for his efforts, Fisher was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II shortly before his death in 1988.

Atlas has since moved into quarters housing a concentration of kindred institutions, located a few blocks off-campus.

Since 1989, The Locke Institute, named for British philosopher John Locke, who thought rights do not derive from being human, but through ownership of private property, has

been housed in Atlas's offices. Next door lies the Institute for Humane Studies, originally brought to Fairfax from its 1960s San Francisco Bay-area origins in 1985. IHS houses one of the largest libraries of Austrian School works on earth, including stacks devoted to drug legalization, sponsored by the Liberty Fund, Inc. and the Hanes family-directed John M. Olin Foundation, Inc.

Upstairs, one finds the Center for the Study of Market Processes, whose chairman is Mont Pelerin Prof. Walter Williams, a British free-trade freak with the gift of gab who, at times, substitute-hosts Limbaugh's radio show. The Center, like all these places, recruits and processes Hayekian "scholars" who graduate and move onto similar think-tanks and government and academic positions.

In 1983, the founders of the British-dominated "Virginia school of political economy" brought onto their faculty long-standing Mont Pelerin operative Prof. James M. Buchanan, along with his associate, Prof. Gordon Tullock. They were brought on board the Center for the Study of Public Choice, which moved with them from Virginia Tech's campus; they are a political intelligence operation effectively geared to framing debate on public policy, limiting choices to what the British think are acceptable. The current operational goal of this network is the destruction of U.S. constitutional government during the ongoing economic collapse. Affiliated with the Center is The Buchanan House, opened in 1994 to serve as a library and focal point for research in "constitutional economics."

## The treasonous network

Below we indicate the depth and interconnection of this operation, by providing the names and functions of key think-tank members:

- Atlas Economic Research Foundation: Alejandro Chafuen (Mont Pelerin Society), president; Leonard Liggio (Mont Pelerin Society, 1992-, president of Mont Pelerin Society U.S.-affiliate Philadelphia Society, advisory chairman to Heritage Foundation Salvatory Center for Academic Leadership, former president and distinguished scholar with Institute for Humane Studies, former Cato Institute vice-president, vice-president and research professor with George Mason University departments of Law and History), executive vice-president.

- Institute for Humane Studies board members: Richard H. Fink (Reason Foundation trustee, Center for the Study of Market Processes fellow, Cato Institute director, 1987 Presidential Privatization Commission member, Koch Industries vice-president); Howard Rich (Cato Institute director, U.S. Term Limits president); Leonard Liggio (see Atlas Economic Research Foundation). Program Review Committee: James M. Buchanan (see Center for the Study of Public Choice); Arthur Seldon (see the Locke Institute).

- Center for the Study of Public Choice: James M. Buchanan (Mont Pelerin Society president 1984-86, Cato Insti-

tute distinguished fellow, Reason Foundation adjunct scholar, National Taxpayers Union director, recipient 1986 Nobel Prize); Robert D. Tollison (1994-96 Public Choice Society president, Citizens for a Sound Economy board general director, editor *Public Choice*); Richard E. Wagner (editor *Constitutional Political Economy*, academic advisory Center for the Study of Market Processes), educational director and research associate; Gordon Tullock (Mont Pelerin Society), distinguished adjunct associate; James C. Miller III (Heritage Foundation advisory board, Hoover Institution senior fellow), distinguished fellow.

- International Institute (which has extensive international connections, ferrying scholars and students back and forth between various countries): John H. Moore (Mont Pelerin Society, board member Earhart Foundation, former board member of the Fisher Institute, former fellow and deputy director of the Hoover Institution, adviser to the Center for Studies in Free Enterprise, staff and Professor of Economics and International Transactions at the Institute for Public Policy).

- Law and Economics Center (in Arlington, Virginia, which houses the controversial Economics Institute for Federal Judges, offering seminars at resorts to "educate" judges in the Austrian school of economics, and also houses the Economics Institute for Law Professors): Henry G. Manne (Mont Pelerin Society), chairman, University Professor of Law and Dean of School of Law; D. Bruce Johnsen, director; Leonard Liggio (see Atlas Economic Research Foundation); Peter Ferrara (Heritage Foundation adjunct scholar, National Center for Policy Analysis fellow).

- Center for the Study of Market Processes: Walter E. Williams (Mont Pelerin frequent participant, trustee Reason Foundation, adjunct scholar Cato Institute, distinguished scholar Heritage Foundation, Hoover Institution executive), John M. Olin Distinguished Professor of Economics, chairman of the Department of Economics; Robert D. Tollison, board member (see Center for Study of Public Choice); Don Lavoie (Cato Institute adjunct scholar, editor *Market Process*, staff, Institute for Public Policy staff), fellow; Richard H. Fink (see Institute for Humane Studies).

- The Locke Institute: Charles K. Rowley (Mont Pelerin Society, editor *Public Choice*, honorary lifetime president of European Public Choice Society, academic advisory Institute of Economic Affairs, founding editor *The International Review of Law and Economics*, editorial board *The Review of Austrian Economics*, academic advisory Center for the Study of Market Processes) general director and professor of economics; Arthur Seldon (former vice president Mont Pelerin Society, retired founder president of Institute of Economic Affairs) editorial director.

- The Institute of Public Policy: John H. Moore (see International Institute), faculty; Don Lavoie (see Center for Study of Market Processes), faculty; Seymour Martin Lipset (fellow, the Hoover Institution), faculty.



# The Focal Point system for covert action

by Edward Spannaus

The "Focal Point" system refers to an inter-agency covert actions capability, which was created in the mid-1950s as a CIA capability extending into the Defense Department and other U.S. government agencies. From the beginning, it was heavily dependent on private financing; over the years, it has been expanded and "privatized" so that it has little relation today to what is left of the CIA.

In his 1974 book *The Secret Team*, Col. L. Fletcher Prouty, USAF (ret.) described how the Focal Point was created in 1955 by then-CIA director Allen Dulles. Prouty served as the Focal Point officer for contacts between CIA and the Department of Defense on matters pertaining to Special Operations (clandestine, covert operations) of the CIA. Within a few years, Prouty wrote, the Focal Point system had "hundreds of experts and agents concealed in military commands throughout the world who were part of a network I had established in 1956."

Broadly, Focal Point encompasses counterinsurgency and covert action; more specifically, the Focal Point system also refers to a secret communications channel throughout the military by which CIA-originated and other secret communications can be transmitted throughout the military, hidden from access by the conventional military establishment.

The chief Focal Point office in the Pentagon was housed in another office which Prouty helped to create, that of the "Special Assistance for Counterinsurgency and Special Activities" (SACSA), in the Joint Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). According to the JCS Historical Office, SACSA existed in 1962-70, when it was disestablished and its functions merged into what became the J-3 Special Operations Division of the Joint Staff. The secret Focal Point communications and logistics channel is today located in the Support Activities Branch of the J-3 Special Operations Division.

Prouty states that the functions of SACSA in the 1960s were "almost entirely CIA oriented," and related to special operations forces of the Army and the other services. Formally, it operated under the direction of the National Security Council.

Central to the operations of SACSA and the Focal Point was the counterinsurgency activity known as "Civil Affairs." The CIA did not invent the doctrine of Civil Affairs (actually, the British did); the U.S. Army had created its Civil Affairs School at Fort Gordon, Georgia during World War II. From its inception, the CIA was always heavily involved, and in

the late 1950s, the Civil Affairs curriculum was taken from Fort Gordon by a team of CIA-related officers and civilians, and installed in the U.S. Army Special Forces school at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; later, this was named the "JFK School for Special Warfare." British Special Air Services (SAS) officers have always played a key role in guiding and directing U.S. Special Operations Forces; the two top Army officers involved in establishing the JFK School and the Green Berets, Gen. William Yarborough and Col. Charlie Beckwith, respectively, are both honorary members of British SAS.

## Private financing

According to various knowledgeable sources, private financing played an important role in Focal Point operations. The first bank to play a major role in financing these operations was the First National Bank of Boston (today the Bank of Boston). The network built around former CIA official Theodore Shackley was central to the Focal Point.

Others who played key roles in financing these increasingly "off-the-books" operations were:

- the Nugan Hand bank in Australia, a CIA-run money-laundry one of whose founders was a former Green Beret from Vietnam, Michael Hand;
- Bishop Baldwin Rewald, a CIA-run "investment bank" set up in Hawaii in the early 1980s as a successor to Nugan Hand;
- Armand Hammer;
- John Shaheen, OSS veteran, oil man, and close friend of William Casey;
- Robert Vesco, the former financier, now a fugitive living in Cuba.

Public financing of the Focal Point system is facilitated by the Economy Act of 1932, which permits "horizontal" financing of operations by "lending" funds or resources from one agency to another.

These financing mechanisms are also a major source of the corruption of the Focal Point system, which in fact served a useful function at one point. Beginning particularly with the Kissinger-run National Security Council period in the mid-1970s, national security and the national interest—even in its misguided forms—played less and less of a role, as pure profiteering became a dominant feature. By the 1980s, the Focal Point was still alive, but not well: It brought us the Bush-run privatized covert operations featuring drug-running and arms-smuggling, such as became known to the public as "Iran-Contra."

The Focal Point and Civil Affairs were by no means restricted to operations abroad. Already by the late 1950s, a Civil Affairs capability was being put in place inside the United States; with its network of agents-in-place throughout the military and other federal agencies, the Focal Point system forms the backbone of the "secret government" structure inside the United States.

# ARGUS: a profile of Focal Point operations

by Leo F. Scanlon, Jr.

The key role played by Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff John Isom, a stooge of the Hunt Country families, in a paramilitary outfit known as the Armored Response Group, U.S. (ARGUS), became a major issue in the recent elections in which Isom was voted out of office. Two of ARGUS's founding members and officers, "Generalissimo" J.C. Herbert Bryant, Jr., the stepson of Magalen Ohrstrom Bryant, and Warren County, Mississippi Sheriff Paul Barrett, are headed to federal prison, convicted of felonies, while Isom and his involvement with ARGUS remain part of a federal corruption probe.

Career intelligence officers have described ARGUS as an "asteroid," an entity established to provide cover for off-line private intelligence operations. It was created with family monies (from the Ohrstrom-Bryant and Hanes families), and its operational officer was a family member—not the clown Herb Bryant, but the top intelligence operative John W. Hanes, Jr. (see p. 29). ARGUS was fully integrated into the "Focal Point" apparatus that put together intelligence, military, and other entities for operational deployment (see p. 40). Information from the federal felony trial of Herb Bryant, as well as other source material, identifies Thomas Nelson Harvey, an intelligence officer tasked to ARGUS, as a "focal point" operative and case officer for the project.

## What is ARGUS

ARGUS was officially established in 1986, first as the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation (LEAF), then as ARGUS. J.C. Herbert Bryant, Jr. served as president; Isom served as its secretary. Both were members of its executive board, which managed its daily affairs. Magalen Ohrstrom Bryant and John W. Hanes were the moneybags for ARGUS. According to IRS documents, during 1986-89 alone, ARGUS received a quarter of a million dollars from both families combined.

According to its founding documents, ARGUS was established to acquire special surplus armored military equipment for use in "anti-terrorist," "anti-drug," and other crisis situations involving police and law enforcement agents. ARGUS was described as a deployment point for equipment such as armored personnel carriers for use by local police throughout the Mid-Atlantic region; to facilitate these deployments, ARGUS obtained a C-130 military transport aircraft. In addition, through its contacts, ARGUS was able to arrange to have access to the Regional Organized Crime Information Center

(ROCIC), a government computer database.

Ohrstrom Bryant and Hanes were more than financial patrons. Both played an active role in directing ARGUS's affairs. Ohrstrom Bryant was a founding member of the board of directors. Hanes served as CEO of the executive board and board of directors, and as treasurer. Annual board meetings were convened at his shooting club in West Virginia, and his Belle Haven Country Club in Alexandria, Virginia. In addition, records show that ARGUS held a meeting of its board of directors at the U.S. Army depot at Cameron Station in Alexandria, where the board also had use of the officers' club.

In the 1994 trial of Herb Bryant, in which he was convicted of impersonating a federal officer, Harvey testified that he used his capacity as an aide to Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) and his intelligence connections to help arrange for Bryant, Isom, and others associated with ARGUS to receive Special Deputy U.S. Marshal badges; he further claimed to have arranged for ARGUS, nominally a civilian-run organization, to receive surplus military armored equipment and to be able to store the equipment at Cameron Station. Harvey told the court that he arranged for ARGUS personnel to receive paramilitary training. Harvey's influence with Jack Twomey of the Marshals Service also led to Bryant being appointed to head the U.S. Marshals Foundation. That foundation foundered amidst allegations of mismanagement, fraud, and other illegal acts by top Marshals officials.

Based in Loudoun County, ARGUS, under Harvey's operational control and with Bryant and Isom as "cover," fell under the umbrella of a larger quasi-private security apparatus, deployed through networks associated with the families, as represented by people such as Hanes. Through contact with police at state and local levels, and integration into such regional operations as the ROCIC, ARGUS appears to have been recruiting specially trained operatives for certain still-undisclosed purposes.

An indication of what such purposes might have been comes from the confirmed information that pieces of ARGUS equipment and some of its personnel were brought into place as "backup," as part of the state-federal-local raid on offices of companies associated with the LaRouche movement in Leesburg, Virginia on Oct. 6, 1986. That raid was to include the assassination of LaRouche, to be accomplished through a raid on his residence possibly involving ARGUS equipment. The raid was called off after President Reagan was informed of the operation in progress.

"Asteroid" operations such as ARGUS, to be effective, are best kept out of public view. However, the antics of the clown Bryant and Isom's corruption made that difficult. ARGUS became a local scandal, and therefore a potential liability, when it was revealed in 1992 that Isom had used his office to have Loudoun County foot the bill for ARGUS's insurance, and even to hold title to some of its military equipment. That was done behind the backs of the Board of Super-



*This ARGUS armored vehicle was "at the ready" for use in a planned Oct. 6-7, 1986 assault, on the residence of Lyndon LaRouche.*

visors, the county's legislative body, which ordered Isom to break all county ties to ARGUS.

That act led to ARGUS's unraveling. Its equipment was reportedly disposed of, although there is no confirmation that this was ever completed. And ARGUS, until earlier this year, maintained a phone in Loudoun and an office address. Meanwhile, there is evidence that ARGUS may have made false representations to state and federal tax authorities, for which its officers could be liable.

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## Profile

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### Thomas Harvey, a 'Focal Point' operative

Thomas Harvey, who was an Army officer at the time he created ARGUS, was working in Senator Warner's office on assignment, from his official posting as an assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army. Intelligence specialists who have reviewed Harvey's official military record, note that his career path fits the profile of the typical "spook" military officer, operating on behalf of networks which penetrate the military and the world of black operations. He has the profile of a "Focal Point" operative.

Harvey graduated from West Point in the early 1970s, and was posted to a SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied

Powers Europe) support group position. In 1975, he trained as a Foreign Area Specialist in Yugoslav studies. It was at this time that the Henry Kissinger apparatus began building gunrunning networks in the Balkans which would supply arms for proxy-wars throughout the Middle East, Africa, and Ibero-America. Harvey was later assigned to the headquarters of the 9th Army Division (which has responsibilities throughout the Pacific), and in 1983 attended the Command and General Staff College, thus becoming eligible to serve with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Although Harvey's name appears in the Pentagon telephone directories from 1983 until his retirement in 1991, he is usually listed as an official in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, a speechwriter responsible for space, arms control, and low-intensity operations. According to his testimony in the trial of Herb Bryant, Jr., some of which has been confirmed, he held numerous sensitive intelligence positions during that time, including stints working directly for Vice President Dan Quayle and Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney in the Bush administration, senatorial staff positions with Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Warner, and for the White House Space Council. Informed sources indicate that Harvey is a protégé of Richard Armitage, who was Assistant Secretary of State for International Affairs. Armitage is a notorious intelligence community "Asia hand" whose career in the Pentagon has been tainted with charges of gunrunning, drug smuggling, and privateering on a grand scale.

According to Bo Gritz, one of the most highly decorated military officers in history, Harvey was the National Security Council contact point for his mission to negotiate with Khun Sah, the leader of the Shan tribe in Burma. Khun Sah had been a partisan of the CIA's covert military operations in Laos and Cambodia, and had developed elaborate drug-smuggling capabilities in order to fund these military activities. Khun Sah told Gritz that he wanted "out" of the business, and would be willing to shut down the drug routes throughout the Golden Triangle. Khun Sah's claimed that it was U.S. intelligence and military officials, Richard Armitage and Ted Shackley, in particular, who were providing him with weapons for self-defense, and shaking him down for drugs. Their blackmail was simple—no drug money, no guns. Shan tribesmen would be handed over to the Communist Chinese.

When Gritz returned to the United States with this surrender offer, a bonanza in the war against drugs, he was told by Harvey that the Bush administration was "not interested" in the offer. He was told to shut up about Khun Sah's revelations. Gritz refused, and he and his associate Scott Weekly have been subject to intense legal harassment as a result.

Harvey continued to work for the families in the ARGUS operation at least until his retirement from active military service in 1991. At that point, he appears to have transferred to another "asteroid" operation, also funded by Ohrstrom Bryant money, the Global Environmental Technology Corporation (see p. 34).



# Focal Point network targets LaRouche

by Edward Spannaus

When the oligarchical families, on orders from their London masters, set in motion the process that they hoped would lead to the elimination of Lyndon LaRouche and his political movement, they turned to the "Focal Point" apparatus based in Northern Virginia and the Washington metropolitan area to implement key parts of their decision.

Such Focal Point operatives as Arthur "Nicky" Arundel, an original member of Gen. Edward Lansdale's "Civil Affairs" team in Vietnam in the 1950s, were brought "on line," while way down the ladder, at the gutter level, Deputy Sheriff Donald Moore, who bragged of his own "Civil Affairs" training and activity in Vietnam, and in Loudoun County in the 1980s, became a point man for the anti-LaRouche operation.

In the intervening levels, were countless, and many still unknown, tentacles of the Focal Point system's secret government apparatus. The Pentagon-backed ARGUS, a joint project of the Hanes and Ohrstrom-Bryant families, provided a "private" capability to provide heavy military equipment for use anywhere on the East Coast from its headquarters in Loudoun County; it was directly deployed in the 1986 raid in Leesburg against LaRouche and his associates—intended by some as a Vietnam-style "search and destroy" mission. Moreover, the Pentagon's still-existing Focal Point system was directly involved in that raid, as revealed by Defense Department documents later obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

## Loudoun County, a 'secure area'

Because of the cluster of military and intelligence facilities in the county and nearby, Loudoun County has been designated as a "secure area" since at least the 1950s. In the late 1950s, construction of the Pentagon's massive underground nuclear-war "Doomsday project" bunker was begun at Mount Weather, astride the Blue Ridge Mountains on the western edge of the county; the AT&T communications bunker sits on Short Hill mountain in northwest Loudoun. To the north of Loudoun County in Maryland is Camp David; to the south is the CIA redoubt, near Warrenton in Fauquier County.

(Ironically, Loudoun in its early history was regarded as just such a safe place, because of its *anti-British* population. During the War of 1812, the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were taken to an estate near Leesburg for safekeeping while the Redcoats



*Following the Oct. 6, 1986 federal, state, local raid on offices of associates of Lyndon LaRouche, storage of materials seized was organized through the "Focal Point" system.*

sacked Washington. Today, Loudoun is the last place one would try to hide something from the British!)

In the late 1950s, as plans were being made to apply "Civil Affairs" methods inside the continental United States, Arundel and other members of the CIA/Focal Point team were deployed into strategic domestic locations. Arundel's major local assignment was to take over and control the local news media in the Loudoun-Fauquier area. One of the initial functions of Arundel's takeover was to suppress information about the Defense and CIA facilities being constructed in the area; later, his news media played a central role in circulating black propaganda and attempting to isolate the LaRouche forces so they could be run out of the area or otherwise eliminated.

In 1983, Arundel's *Loudoun Times-Mirror* played a key role in "watergating" the previous sheriff, paving the way for the John Isom-Don Moore team to come in from Fairfax County in 1984.

Around 1983, Lyndon LaRouche and his associates received recommendations from certain security advisers and intelligence sources, that they relocate from New York City to Northern Virginia, and Loudoun County in particular, where they could be protected from terrorist and other threats. LaRouche was intensively involved in working with elements of the Reagan administration on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and various intelligence matters, which have been discussed in other published locations.

*Loudoun County Sheriff's Department "community relations officer" Donald Moore testifies in U.S. v. The LaRouche Campaign, Boston, March 28, 1988:*

**Q:** In what capacity while in the military did you have occasion to be dealing with the evaluation of intelligence materials?

**Moore:** I'd have to explain how Civil Affairs fits into the military organization. . . . It's commonly known to the public as the attempt to win the hearts and minds of the people. What it was, in fact, was—and my job in the latter portion of my tour in Vietnam—was to take charge of a village and with an interpreter and several other Marines you would build their defense forces, operate an intelligence network, and attempt to fight that village as its own entity. . . .

In that function I was trained down at the JFK School for Special Warfare to analyze such overt as opposed to covert forms of intelligence that I might gather. That is to say, walking around, talking to people, analyzing what they had to say, rating them as to their veracity, rating them as to the probability of the intelligence, using that information and reporting up the chain of command. . . .

I stayed in the Marine Corps in the Reserve capacity for another couple of years afterwards. And in Washington, D.C., there was the Fourth Civil Affairs Group which was the Reserve outfit. . . .

**Q:** So, I take it, it was in that capacity that you developed your familiarity with intelligence-type matters, is that correct?

**Moore:** Yes, sir.

LaRouche and his associates were at first welcomed into the county by many of its citizens and business people. However, for the families that comprise the Tory Hunt Country establishment, LaRouche was most unwelcome. Within a year of LaRouche's arrival in the county, and before the arrival of the majority of his associates from the New York area, a national-security investigation against LaRouche was launched at the instigation of Henry Kissinger and his cronies in the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB). This gave the families and their local Focal Point apparatus the opportunity they needed; almost simultaneously, Arundel got the ball rolling with slanders in the *Loudoun Times-Mirror*.

By early 1985, *EIR* and other publishing enterprises associated with LaRouche had relocated to Loudoun County. Arundel's first sustained campaign against the LaRouche movement centered around efforts to shut down a summer camp being operated by LaRouche's associates for children of their employees. The camp was located at Sweetwater

Farm, which happened to be within a mile or two of the AT&T telecommunications bunker. The *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, under Arundel's hand-picked editor, Vietnam Special Forces veteran George Barton, launched a furious campaign to deny a zoning permit for the summer camp. Arundel's power was such that the County Zoning Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals both denied the re-zoning; on further appeal, a judge brought in from outside the county ruled that there had been absolutely no legal basis for denial of the zoning permits.

The anti-Sweetwater campaign was organized in classic "Civil Affairs" fashion, with press propaganda, dirty tricks, and even door-to-door organizing among the "indigenous" peoples to try to mobilize them against the alleged "terrorist training camp." Crawling out from the woodwork to support this Focal Point operation, were a number of long-standing intelligence operatives, who rarely speak in public, appearing as "neighbors" (some of them actually were) to protest the children's camp.

### The Leesburg raid

"Community relations" specialist Deputy Moore played a key role in stirring up the locals against LaRouche. In the same testimony in which he boasted of his Civil Affairs training, Moore described how he had put his training to use in Loudoun County, going around to local stores, even to a butcher, to find out what the LaRouche people were buying, going through the garbage to see what they were throwing out, and even hiding in the bushes to see what else they were doing.

But, there was a more deadly side to Moore's psychotic fantasies. (Like his Vietnam tent-mate Oliver North, Moore was a real "Section 8," who was treated for mental disorders while in the Marines; he was later diagnosed as suffering from "Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.")

On Oct. 6-7, 1986, over 400 federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel carried out a search and seizure operation in Leesburg against offices of publishing companies run by associates of LaRouche. Moore later bragged that he was prepared to carry out a bloody assault against LaRouche himself at Ibykus Farm near Leesburg, where LaRouche was being housed.

This was no idle boast. At the staging ground near Leesburg were personnel from the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team—the same unit responsible for the carnage at Waco, Texas and Ruby Ridge, Idaho. Also waiting for its orders was the ARGUS private army apparatus. It was only when LaRouche sent a personal telegram to President Reagan, that the planned assault on Ibykus Farm was called off.

Simultaneously with the Leesburg raid, heavily armed FBI agents served arrest warrants on a number of LaRouche's associates; the charges were obstruction of justice, for allegedly impeding a federal grand jury investigation of "credit card fraud" being conducted in Boston. Where did these

allegations come from? The prime instigator of the "credit card fraud" charges—alleged to have taken place in New York and Virginia—was the Bank of Boston, the renamed First National Bank of Boston, which has been identified as a key financial conduit for the Focal Point network since the 1950s and '60s; the bank is controlled by Arundel's patron, the family of Harold Coolidge.

## The Focal Point trail

But a few years after the Leesburg raid, the Focal Point showed up in a very direct way. During court proceedings in Boston, attorneys for LaRouche and his co-defendants were first told that two truckloads of documents which had been seized and carted off during the Leesburg raid had been taken to Quantico, Virginia, where the FBI has a training academy alongside a U.S. Marine Corps base. Later, during the trial in Boston in 1988, prosecutors admitted that the seized records had actually been stored in Henderson Hall, a Marine Corps building adjacent to Fort Meyer in Arlington, Virginia.

Even though the documents had been seized under both federal and state search warrants, and were supposed to be in the joint custody of the FBI and the Virginia State Police, the Virginia authorities were denied access to the documents for several weeks while they were being held at Henderson Hall.

The beginnings of a documented trail of the Pentagon role in the 1986 raid were disclosed in a partially declassified group of documents obtained in 1992-93 from the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act.

The earliest document so far disclosed concerning the military role in the raid is a memorandum to Assistant Attorney General William F. Weld (now the governor of Massachusetts) from Kent S. Robinson, the Assistant U.S. Attorney in Alexandria, Virginia who was the lead prosecutor for the LaRouche frameup in that district. The Robinson memo is dated Oct. 1, 1986, and is entitled "Office Space at Henderson Hall Marine Base for LaRouche Investigation." The memorandum was classified "Secret," and was also stamped "URGENT." (In the memo, OJCS stands for Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.)

The Robinson-to-Weld memorandum states:

"Attached please find a draft of a letter from you to the Director, Joint Special Operations Agency, OJCS, requesting the assistance of the military in providing secure office space for the storing of documentary materials we hope soon to seize from the LaRouche organizations. . . .

"As you will note, I have stamped both the letter and this memo 'SECRET.' The procedure by which the Department requests assistance from the military on matters such as this is classified. . . .

"This letter should not be mailed. Rather, [deleted] FBI Special Operations Division, will pick it up from you and hand carry it to the appropriate person. . . ."

The letter drafted by Robinson for Weld was addressed to the Director, Joint Special Operations Agency, OJCS;

Attn: Colonel Byron Hooten, Chief, Support Activities Branch. The Joint Special Operations Agency was the agency incorporating the JCS J-3 Special Operations Division and related functions, such as unconventional warfare, psychological operations, and civil affairs. As we have shown, the Special Activities Branch is the direct continuation of the Focal Point Office.

The official functions of this branch, as listed in DOD manuals, include:

"1. Represent the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the DOD POC [point of contact] with other Government agencies for required sensitive support.

"2. Serve as the Joint Staff POC and provide staff assistance for sensitive support to or support from non-DOD agencies. . . .

"5. Provide staff support to other Joint Staff directorates in planning, staffing, and executing sensitive operations and support involving participation of other Government departments. . . .

"7. Provide the focal point for a special channel within the worldwide communications system involving the Services, unified commands, and DOD and non-DOD agencies in the area of support activities."

These are precisely the logistics and communications functions of the Focal Point Office.

On Oct. 9—three days after the Leesburg raid—a formal letter of approval was sent to the Department of Justice and the FBI by Colonel Hooten of the Support Activities Branch. A copy of the memo was sent to the "USMC FPO"—the U.S. Marine Corps Focal Point Officer. (Colonel Hooten also showed up in documents concerning the Iran-Contra affair, as the contact for DOD assistance for CIA covert operations in Central America.)

Note that in the Oct. 1, 1986 memorandum cited above, Robinson says that "the procedure by which the Department requests assistance from the military on matters such as this is classified." The first question that comes to mind is this: If all that the FBI and DOJ were doing was asking for use of a building, then why go through the "classified" Focal Point channel? Why not just call up the people who handle facilities and ask them for a secure building? No person consulted on this question among various military specialists has been able to answer this question, except to point to the obvious: that this involved a clandestine operation and contrived "national security" issues.

What is thus known, is that the Focal Point system took control of two truckloads of LaRouche documents. What is not yet known, is exactly why this was done. Was it so that evidence could be tampered with, or false leads manufactured, in the event the Leesburg raid culminated in the bloodbath which the oligarchical families and their operatives like Don Moore planned and desired? Or did it have some other purpose?

The final chapter in this story has yet to be written.