

John Train, Paris Review, and the 'Get LaRouche' gang

by Scott Thompson

Some regular readers of *EIR* are familiar with John Train, the Wall Street scribe and self-described patrician cold warrior, as a key figure in the government's drive to frame up and jail American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Beginning by no later than April 1983—just weeks after President Ronald Reagan's famous March 23 speech adopting key elements of LaRouche's proposal for a new U.S. military doctrine in his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)—Train convened the first of a series of salon sessions to plot out a media slander campaign against LaRouche and his political movement. The campaign had the purpose of breaking LaRouche's channels to the Reagan White House, and U.S. military and intelligence circles, and laying the basis for his eventual assassination or incarceration. The campaign was initiated by the Anglo-American transatlantic oligarchy, which was hysterically opposed to the Reagan SDI initiative, and held LaRouche personally responsible for the President's March 23 declaration.

NBC-TV, the *New Republic*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, and *Readers Digest* all eventually ran lengthy ID-format slanders libeling LaRouche variously as a "neo-Nazi," a "KGB agent," an "anti-Semite," and a "political extremist" as the direct result of the Train project. Behind the scenes, an immense pressure campaign was launched to shut down all of LaRouche's pipelines into the Reagan administration. The September 1983 resignation of National Security Adviser William Clark from his White House post was the first major public signal that the "Get LaRouche" effort had drawn blood.

Train's role as chief propagandist in the "Get LaRouche" drive reflected his standing as a key figure in the Wall Street wing of the official American intelligence establishment.

Ironically, financial community sources familiar with Train's role in public-private intelligence operations describe the investment counselor as one of the "top spooks" on Wall Street; this despite the fact that Train never appears to have ever held an official position with the Central Intelligence Agency or any other government intelligence service. Despite the lack of "official credentials" Train is symptomatic of the dirty networks dominating the American intelligence establishment increasingly over the past decade.

Later, the mainstream New York publishing house of Doubleday issued a compendium of all the slanders in a nearly incomprehensible booklength "unauthorized biography" of LaRouche compiled by Dennis King, an active low-level participant in the Train salon, whose previous claim to fame had been as a guest writer for the drug lobby's *High Times* magazine and as an in-house propagandist for the crime-riddled Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and the New York City crime syndicate.

Train enjoyed the official backing of the Irangate apparatus penetrated into the Reagan administration's national security apparatus, a fact evidenced by the participation of National Security Council staffer Roy Godson in at least one of the early salon sessions. The full resources of the ADL—already mobilized against LaRouche since the mid-1970s—and NBC-TV were placed at his disposal for the effort. ADL official Mira Lansky Boland, the wife of one of Train's Wall Street protégés, John Boland, attended the salon sessions at Train's fashionable East Side Manhattan brownstone, as did NBC producer Patricia Lynch. Within months of the Train salon activation, major East bloc news outlets were publishing virulent attacks against LaRouche, often citing Train's stable of poison pens as their "authoritative" sources.

Bluebloods and Bukharinites

The “Get LaRouche” drive was by no means John Train’s maiden voyage into the murky waters of black propaganda warfare. By the time the effort was launched to trash LaRouche and his political movement, Train had earned himself a reputation as one of Wall Street’s leading neo-conservative ideologues and literati—the man who served as the active link between Wall Street’s blueblood elites and the New York City-centered social democrats, dominated by former communists of the Bukharin and Trotsky lineage, many of whom had gone on to become leading lights of the Zionist lobby. Train’s behind-the-scenes role as a big fundraiser for the social democrats’ favorite front group, Freedom House, epitomized his special role, as did his early 1980s sponsorship of another salon project which resulted in the publication of a book-length attack against the New Left think tank Institute for Policy Studies (IPS). The latter study conveniently omitted that outfit’s early sponsorship by Eastern Establishment scion McGeorge Bundy and Henry Kissinger’s law firm of Arnold and Porter, in favor of name-calling accusations that IPS was a KGB front.

But the actual roots of John Train’s role as one of the Anglo-American Establishment’s leading albeit little-known psy-warriors goes back to Paris in the 1950s, when he was among the principal founders of the *Paris Review*, a literary journal and halfway house for some of the biggest degenerates to leave their mark on 20th-century culture. *Paris Review* not only gave new life to such discredited fascist apologists as Ezra Pound and communist fellow travelers like W.H. Auden, it pioneered the psychedelic movement which blossomed a decade later as the drug-rock-sex counterculture.

Given the recent media chatter about “WASP warriors” and the “New World Order,” the editors of *EIR* have decided that this is an appropriate moment to publish the John Train file. It affords a useful glimpse into the oligarchical mind and serves to underscore Lyndon LaRouche’s recent observation that all of his detractors are sworn enemies of Western Judeo-Christian civilization.

Harvard, to Paris, to Wall Street

John Train was born in 1928 to Arthur Cheney Train and Helen (Costin) Train. He is a member of a second-tier blueblood family, whose grandfather was a founder of the J.P. Morgan banking group. His education was at Harvard (B.A., 1950 and M.A., 1951) with post-graduate work at the Sorbonne in Paris, where Train was a co-founder with Harvard classmates of the literary magazine *Paris Review*. In between serving as managing editor of *Paris Review*, roughly from 1952-54 to 1957-59, Train served with the U.S. Army, apparently using family connections to gain a post on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of the Army in Washington from 1954-56. In 1956, Train became a staff assistant to Imre de Vegh, who had been part of the Anglo-American economic warfare board during World War II and was then

involved in financial consulting.

Train left de Vegh in 1958 to become president of his own New York-based investment counseling and brokerage firm, Smith, Train Counsel. In 1985, Reuters news service reported, “Some of America’s wealthiest families have entrusted more than \$500 million to investment counselor John Train.”

While Train’s initial source of funds and client list are shrouded in secrecy, some sources believe he might handle the family funds of: the Gardner family of New York; Maurice “Hank” Greenberg of the American International Group; and Richard Mellon Scaife, who has helped Train fund “Get LaRouche” activities.

In 1984, Train sold a 50% interest in Smith, Train Counsel to the English Association Trust (EAT) of London. One of the two board members whom EAT placed on Smith, Train Counsel was Richard Cox-Johnson, who was formerly with N.M. Rothschild and Sons, Ltd. EAT is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the English Association Group, which, in turn, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PKBanken of Sweden.

The Swedish government, with a 67% interest in PKBanken, shares ownership of Train’s firm with Erik Penser (20% interest), who is a major shareholder in Nobel and its subsidiary Bofors. In addition to his corporate ties to PKBanken, Train is on the board of PK English Trust Co. of London and PKbank of New York.

In other words, since the period when Train assumed the propaganda responsibilities for the “Get LaRouche” task force, his corporate portfolio has been in large part bought up by European-based financial interests.

At the same time, Train assumed a publicly visible role in various projects linked to what Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) referred to as the “secret parallel government” behind the Iran-Contra operation.

Since 1986, Train has been president of the Afghanistan Relief Committee (ARC), a hub of social-democratic foreign operations which works closely with the International Rescue Committee of Leo Cherne, the Reagan era foreign intelligence advisory board chairman and Irangate crony of the late CIA director William Casey. An ARC staff member reports that Train has worked very closely on Afghanistan with his former Harvard roommate, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who was named coordinator of United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programs for Afghanistan in 1988. White House spokesmen have confirmed that Sadruddin has also been a friend and occasional adviser to President George Bush, since they both served at the United Nations in the 1960s.

In 1984, Train was also made a member of the board of the African Development Foundation, which has been a conduit for millions of dollars from the U.S. State Department’s Agency for International Development to Africa. He was confirmed in this post at hearings chaired by his cousin, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Generations of kookery

John Train's first American ancestors arrived from Scotland in Salem, Massachusetts on the *Susan and Ellen*, in 1635. Family mythology claims that "Train" originates from the nickname which Mary Queen of Scots gave the boy who carried the train of her throne dress; but if it be true, the 20th-century Trains have long forgotten any Scottish outrage at the English monarchy's trampling on their sovereignty in the execution of Queen Mary. The Trains, whose ancestry may "possibly" be traced to 1552 in Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, became a minor, but well-connected family within the Anglo-American oligarchy. The Trains barely compare with the accumulated power of the Cabots, Lowells, Bundys, and related blueblood families of the region. But they share these families' Tory hatred of the American republican system, and like them, made a fortune in the last century, by imitating the British East India Company, establishing the firm of Enoch Train and Co., whose clipper ships trafficked in Chinese opium.

By the present century, the Trains had established themselves in a series of public offices and naval careers, many of them in close proximity to President Theodore Roosevelt, who did more than any other President in American history to destroy the American republic and subordinate it to its historical enemy, the British monarchy. The Trains' services to obliterating the American System occurred in the domains of military and intelligence, government, and culture.

John Train's grandfather, Charles Russell Train (b. 1817), served in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1859-63, then was attorney general of Massachusetts during 1873-80. John Train's father, Arthur Cheney Train (b. 1875), served as an Assistant District Attorney for New York County in 1901-08 and 1914-15. He was part of the "reform movement" around President Roosevelt, whose leading propagandist was the Fabian socialist Jacob Riis, and later became a writer of detective novels and other stories for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

John Train was born in 1928 to Arthur Cheney Train's second wife, Helen Costin Gerard, the daughter of a founder of J.P. Morgan bank. John's education included Groton, a preparatory school preferred by the Episcopalian elite, and then Harvard.

Several family members who later assisted Train's climb up the ladder, made careers in the Navy. One of John's uncles, Rear Adm. Charles Jackson Train (1845-1906), an associate of Teddy Roosevelt, served as commander of the Asiatic Fleet during the 1905 Russo-Japanese War. As an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Roosevelt had relied heavily upon the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), emphasizing the British doctrine of decisive naval power in inter-imperial rivalries. The Spanish-American War, where Roosevelt shaped future generations of the oligarchy with his "Rough Rider" tactics, was the first plunge of the United States into British-style imperialism. Admiral Train's son Charles Rus-

sell Train (b. 1879) served as naval aide to President Herbert Hoover before becoming a rear admiral himself.

Another cousin, Capt. Harold Cecil Train (1887-1968), had attended many of the naval disarmament conferences of the 1930s, which helped pave the way for World War II, before serving as Director of Naval Intelligence in 1942-43. Associates of John Train report that his own introduction into U.S. intelligence circles was made by this cousin. Capt. Harold Train was not only a close friend of the director of the Military Intelligence Division, Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, but also developed close ties with Secretary of State Adolf Berle and State Department intelligence.

Most importantly, however, this Captain Train strengthened the ties of the ONI with the British security coordinator in New York, Sir William Stephenson; with the British Central Scientific Office; and with the British Air Commission and Admiralty Delegation. Naval intelligence historian Jeffery Dorwart writes in his book *Conflict of Duty*: "The director [Captain Train] frowned upon officers who showed little enthusiasm for the Anglo-American collaboration, criticizing one who did 'not seem to have had the word about the complete and free exchange of information between the British and ourselves.' " Thus started the Train family's direct connection with the British Secret Intelligence Service.

Captain Train's son, Adm. Harry Depue Train, went on to become commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic in 1978-82.

Other living relatives of John Train include:

Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), cousin. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, friends of Pell report he has his staff involved in study seminars on reincarnation and other esoteric matters. Pell, the senior "New Ager" in Congress, reputedly wants to reincarnate his mother.

After serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Pell joined the U.S. State Department, which stationed him in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he was active in Eastern European emigré matters. He formed ties with White Russians close to the world's richest landowning family, the Princes of Thurn und Taxis of Regensburg, Germany. He next joined up with Leo Cherne as a vice president and director of the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which worked closely with Jay Lovestone, the man whom Nikolai Bukharin, who was then a member of the Soviet Politburo and head of the Comintern, had made secretary general of the Communist Party U.S.A. in 1928.

The IRC's chief accomplishment has been to run interference for the Trust, the Anglo-Soviet intelligence combination set up soon after the Russian Revolution to guarantee the continuity of the Russian Empire and its Western monied friends under the new guise. Working for IRC in 1956, Pell provided the Hungarian Freedom Fighters facing Soviet tanks with only . . . free toothpaste. He also worked with William Donovan, the former director of the pre-CIA U.S. Office of Strategic Services, in an IRC study of Soviet boss

Nikita Khrushchov's resurrection of the Trust. This study conveniently covered up for the ties of many of Pell's White Russian friends to a Soviet scheme to promote Moscow as the capital of a "Third and Final" Roman Empire.

Pell, a senator since 1961, lets his cousin John Train handle his money, as he wrote in introductions promoting two books by John Train on successful investors. This did not stop Pell from voting favorably on John Train's appointment in 1988 to the U.S. African Development Corporation—a move that more than smacked of conflict of interest.

Russell Train, cousin. This chairman of the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. (WWF) is a close friend of President George Bush and of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip. It was Russell Train who got his WWF colleague, William Reilly, named head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, where he has steered the Bush administration's disastrous environmental policies.

Russell Train joined with Prince Philip at a 1986 meeting in Assisi, Italy, which gathered senior Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, and Muslim representatives around a purported "peace" agenda, and in reality started a campaign of anti-Christian cultural warfare particularly targeted against the Catholic Church. What Train and Prince Philip have in mind is to use environmentalism to destroy the Christian conception that man is *imago viva Dei*, in the living image of God, through man's exercise of a divine spark of creative reason.

Russell Train, who is an Episcopalian layman of the Washington diocese, has nevertheless admitted a willingness to emphasize the feminine nature of the Deity. This view has led many radical environmentalists to worship an "Earth Mother," whom they call Gaia. Asked about Gaia in a July 11, 1990 interview with *EIR*, Russell Train said: "I tend to feel that the feminine nature is more attuned to nature and the environment than the male. The masculine tends to use and exploit nature, to rape it. This is sort of a macho attitude—clear the forests, open the wilderness."

Speaking at the North American Conference on Religion and Ecology (NACRE) in Washington, D.C. on May 19, 1990, Russell Train attacked Pope John Paul II for defending population growth. Train said that "burgeoning human population" overrode all other threats to the environment. In his July 11 interview with *EIR*, Train said that "until there is a change of Pope," it will be impossible to implement NACRE's call for removing "irrational anthropocentrism" from religion.

'Paris Review' pushes New Age

One of the most important roots of the Anglo-American oligarchic group directing John Train's 1983 "Get LaRouche" salon was the literary magazine *Paris Review*, founded with John Train as managing editor in 1951. Train served as managing editor in 1952-54 and 1957-59, and he has remained an advisory editor since going into the investment counseling business. *Paris Review*, whose publisher was Train's Harvard roommate and friend, Prince Sadruddin

Aga Khan, was one of the conveyor belts in the 1950s for the "Nazi-communist" literati of the 1930s—e.g., Wystan Auden, Aldous Huxley, Stephen Spender, Ezra Pound—found the 1960s rock-drug-sex "New Age" counterculture.

Most of the founders of *Paris Review* were, like John Train, at Harvard in the early 1950s. They include: editor George A. Plimpton, who keeps the magazine alive today; advisory editor Archibald MacLeish, who arrived at Harvard as a professor in 1948; Paris editor Nelson W. Aldrich, Jr., a cousin of David Rockefeller; and publisher Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who studied at Harvard with his nephew, Karim—the man Aga Khan III made his successor as Imam of the Ismailis in 1957.

The following anecdote, reported by Plimpton to the *Washington Post*, gives the flavor of this degenerate Anglophile clique: "Train led a band of Harvard students dressed as British redcoats into a crowd of several thousand unsuspecting citizens gathered on the Lexington Common to celebrate Patriots Day, the anniversary of Paul Revere's ride. They seized the platform and ordered the crowd to abandon their unlawful assembly and disperse to their homes."

The Aga Khans provide one of the bridges to another tier of oligarchy associated with John Train. Not only have the Aga Khans been intimates of the British Royal Family since Queen Victoria, but Prince Sadruddin, who has remained John Train's friend since their Harvard days, is also a friend and adviser to President George Bush.

When Train arrived in Paris in 1952 to do post-graduate study at the Sorbonne and to work on *Paris Review*, his social clique also included Sir James ("Jimmy") and Edward ("Teddy") Goldsmith. The Goldsmiths, the Aga Khans, and others were part of a sort of "jet set" Paris grouping, which spilled over to London, where Jimmy Goldsmith's friend John Aspinall ran a gambling and sex enterprise.

Edward Goldsmith's first wife, Gillian, (née Gillian Marion Pretty), was a *Paris Review* editorial assistant. She remained his partner through his early-1970s environmentalist transformation, which included a "back-to-nature" farm in England where many of the *Paris Review* continued to gather. After her divorce, Gillian became the Countess de Monpezat and sister-in-law of the Danish royal family. The Goldsmiths ran junk bond raids on U.S. industry with the British Rothschilds, culminating in Jimmy Goldsmith's failed \$20 billion-plus takeover of British-American Tobacco. Informed sources report that the Aga Khans, Goldsmiths, and others in the *Paris Review* orbit remain close friends of John Train today.

'Homintern' connections

Paris Review helped shape the New Age counterculture, by promoting a group of irrationalist writers associated with Oxford and Cambridge known as the *Sonnenkinder* ("Children of the Sun"). In the 1930s some of these literati, such as W.H. Auden, Stephen Spender, and Christopher Isherwood,

overlapped the Communist International (Comintern) espionage cell at Cambridge, through cultural affinity groups of shared homosexual lovers, forming what some have called the "Homintern" associated with the late Anglo-Soviet spy Kim Philby. Others, like Ezra Pound and Lytton Strachey, flirted with fascism. Communism and fascism were simply two variants, for these circles, of the search for absolute freedom from all natural law, promulgated by their common inspiration from earlier in this century, British satanist Aleister Crowley.

Exemplary is issue 23 of *Paris Review* of 1959, which features an interview with Aldous Huxley. On pages 66-69 Huxley promoted his experiments with British psychiatrist Humphrey Osmond on LSD, mescaline, and other hallucinogens, which became the subject of Huxley's book, *Doors of Perception*. Huxley recommended the use of LSD to unleash the creative juices for lyric poetry. *Paris Review* never criticized Huxley's advocacy of hallucinogens in their pages.

Archibald MacLeish was an early advisory editor of *Paris Review*. Born in 1892, MacLeish was an heir to the Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co. dry goods fortune of Chicago. MacLeish attended Yale University, where he became a member of the Skull and Bones secret society, the American equivalent of the "Cambridge Apostles" cult of Kim Philby. Skull and Bones, co-founded in 1833 by Gen. William Huntington Russell (a relative of the notorious Lord Bertrand Russell), employs a ritual for the lifetime induction of its members based on the ancient Egyptian castration cult of Isis and Osiris.

Among those inducted into this self-styled "Brotherhood of Death" in the past century have been, the following figures, with the dates of their induction: Prescott Sheldon Bush (1917); his son, President George Bush (1949); the late Democratic Party patriarch and billionaire W. Averell Harriman (1913), who employed Prescott Bush for 40 years in business enterprises that helped finance both the Bolshevik Revolution and Adolf Hitler's rise to power*; Harvey Hollister Bundy (1909), who became a special assistant to Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of War William Stimson (1890); his son McGeorge Bundy (1940), Kennedy's National Security Adviser; Robert A. Lovett (1918), who together with Stimson helped inculcate George Bush with Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Rider" imperial ethos.

Upon leaving Yale, MacLeish joined the expatriate writers in Paris, and also traveled through Mexico with Ezra Pound. Despite Pound's role as a Mussolini war propagandist, MacLeish's social connections permitted him to be drafted for wartime intelligence.

As Librarian of Congress (1939-42) and as a deputy director of the Office of War Information (1942-43), MacLeish helped put together the Research and Analysis section of William Donovan's Office of Strategic Services. MacLeish freely admitted he wanted to recruit his quota of "Yalies" and "Bonesmen." One of his closest collaborators in this was

Yale professor of literature Norman Holmes Pearson. Eventually, Pearson became head of X-2 (counterintelligence) at OSS-London, run by David Bruce, who was the head of Virginia high society. Among those MacLeish and Pearson recruited to the OSS was James Angleton, who would become the controversial chief of counterintelligence for the Central Intelligence Agency, founded to succeed the OSS after the war.

Pearson had been Angleton's faculty adviser, when he produced *Yale Literary Review* with McGeorge Bundy, with whom Angleton was later to work in government. With assistance from MacLeish and Pearson, Angleton next launched the literary magazine *Furioso* in 1939, which is very much a precursor of *Paris Review*.

Starting with a letter of introduction from MacLeish, the first issue ended with a piece by MacLeish's friend Ezra Pound, who had come to the U.S. on a "peace trip" to expound Benito Mussolini's views. On his return to Italy, the U.S. government indicted Pound for treason on July 25, 1943, because Pound made 75 broadcasts denouncing the U.S. during wartime. This unspeakably immoral "poet" had tried to destroy Dante's *Commedia*, the keystone of the Italian Renaissance, by writing a modern version, which enshrined Buddha instead of Christ at the pinnacle of Paradise.

The Nazi-communist 'happy few'

Another friend of MacLeish, who was also to be featured later in *Paris Review*, was Wystan H. Auden, who settled in the U.S. with fellow writer Christopher Isherwood in 1941. Auden was what U.S. Army Intelligence then called a "Nazi-communist." In the 1920s while at Oxford, Auden had formed a "Children of the Sun" group, similar to that around Train in the 1950s at Harvard, which was known variously as "the gang," "the happy few," "the lads of the earth." This group included: British Labour Party and Fabian Society leader Hugh Gaitskill; one of Kissinger's mentors, Isaiah Berlin; writers Stephen Spender and Christopher Isherwood; and R.H.S. Crossman, who was World War II deputy director of Allied psychological warfare, before becoming a Labour Party leader.

On a 1928 trip to "Red Berlin" Auden wallowed in the bisexual freedom of groups like the anarchist Otto Gross's Aphroditean Society, which collaborated with the "red fascist" Strasser brothers in efforts to undermine the weak Weimar government of Germany. He next cropped up in Vienna, Austria, where his friend, H.A.R. "Kim" Philby joined the Communist underground. Throughout the 1930s he was part of the "Homintern" around the homosexuals Anthony Blunt and Guy Burgess. In fact, when Burgess and Donald Maclean fled to Moscow, Auden was one of the last people Burgess tried to telephone.

Christopher Isherwood, another intimate, had been one of the leading literary figures of the degenerate Weimar scene in pre-Hitler Germany. His "Berlin Diaries," later made fa-

mous in the musical "Cabaret," extolled the drug-sex culture of mid-1920s Berlin. Not surprisingly, Isherwood went directly from Berlin to Hollywood, where he, along with Aldous Huxley, became one of the American movie industry's leading screen writers. In southern California, Isherwood and Huxley became early gurus of what later emerged as the 1960s' counterculture.

In 1948, MacLeish and his former student, McGeorge Bundy, both ended up at Harvard. MacLeish became an advisory editor to John Train's group, when they launched *Paris Review*. Through his father Harvey Hollister Bundy, McGeorge Bundy won an assignment to edit the memoirs of "WASP Warrior" Henry Stimson, which earned Bundy the title "uncrowned king of the liberal Eastern Establishment" and a post as dean at Harvard. At Harvard, McGeorge Bundy took over the training of Henry Kissinger from British Empire propagandist William Yandell Elliot. When Elliot employed Kissinger in his Harvard International Seminar, Bundy helped Kissinger publish its magazine, *Confluence*, starting in 1952 with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, and the CIA.

Kissinger's *Confluence* swam in the turgid waters between the literary *Paris Review* and the political *National Review*. Writers for both magazines overlapped the CIA-funded Congress of Cultural Freedom of Bertrand Russell,

Stephen Spender, Sidney Hook, and others. Direct overlaps between *Confluence* and the Auden gang were provided by writers like R.H.S. Crossman and Isaiah Berlin.

Note

* Averell Harriman's ties with the Bolshevik regime were exhaustively documented from U.S. State Department archives by British author Anthony Sutton in such books as *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution* and a series published by the Hoover Institution. Among those ties were: 1) W.A. Harriman and Co. was a partner in the American International Corp. at 120 Broadway in New York City, whose staff members, including William Franklin Sands claim to have planned all the projects of the first Soviet Five Year Plan; 2) Harriman worked with Cheka founder Felix Dzerzhinsky to develop a manganese concession in the Urals, which represented a multi-million-dollar investment; and, 3) Harriman worked with the maternal grandfather of President George Bush, George Herbert Walker, through the International Barnsdall Corp. of New York, to reopen production in the Baku oil fields, which had been devastated by civil war.

After the collapse of his manganese concession, Winston Churchill informed Averell Harriman that he had been in error to support Bolshevism, since the future lay with fascism. Churchill introduced Harriman to Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. And, as author Anton Chaitkin documents in a pamphlet, "The Bottom of Bush's Closet: The Queer Case of Mary Sue Terry," Harriman's firm managed a syndicate of 150 firms and individuals that was formed in 1933 to break a boycott and import goods from Nazi Germany. Harriman's partner was Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht. Moreover, the Harriman family financed the same racial eugenicists who later advised Adolf Hitler on his "science" of racial genocide.

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