

Sir Paul Mellon, lord of Loudoun

by Scott Thompson

The Dec. 15, 1995 issue of *EIR* exposed one of the gravest threats to U.S. internal security: a treasonous nest of oligarchical families, allied with and controlled by British policy interests, located some 40 miles from the nation's capital, in Northern Virginia's Hunt Country. The report, headlined "The Lords of Loudoun," explained: "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 in New York, Boston, and other locations, they form a single, transoceanic oligarchy. . . . 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 Lyndon LaRouche, et al. They are the same forces behind the attack on U.S. President William Clinton. . . ."

There is a pecking order within this Anglophile society. At the top is the personal representative of the royal family, Sir Paul Mellon, Honorary Knight of the British Empire and Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau. Sir Paul's mother was an heir to the Guinness family fortune; his father, Andrew, was a loyal servant of British policy interests, manipulating U.S. policy as Treasury secretary for Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. There are many rich Anglophiles in the Hunt Country, including some with fortunes in excess of Mellon's estimated \$800 million, but none with the access and privileges conferred by the Queen herself upon her loyal squire, Sir Paul Mellon.

Friend of the Queen

It is rare that the Queen pays personal visits to Americans; rarer still, that she visits a person frequently. A letter from the staff of Buckingham Palace to this author states: "I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter . . . concerning Mr. Paul Mellon. The Queen has known Mr. Mellon for many years and visited his estate at Upperville, Virginia, probably for the first time in the 1950s." In fact, on her first official visit to the United States in 1957, HM Queen Elizabeth II and her consort, the duke of Edinburgh, visited the Middleburg Training Center, created by Paul Mellon in 1956, to improve the stock of thoroughbred horses.

According to the eighth earl of Carnavon, in an interview

with this author, the Queen had helped establish a new bloodline of horses by inter-breeding Paul Mellon's stallion Mill Reef, which had won every major race in Europe, with strains from Northern Dancer (another famous Virginia-bred horse). The earl of Carnavon ("Porchy" to the Queen, for whom he is Racing Manager), has been a frequent visitor to Sir Paul Mellon's Rokeby estate in Upperville. Moreover, the earl said that it was Sir Paul who first introduced the Queen to William Farish III, at whose Lane's End Farm, near Versailles, Kentucky, the Queen keeps several breeding mares. On her numerous private visits to Farish's farm, the Queen has been joined by Sir Paul, who flies in secretly on his private jet.

Farish gained public attention when he was made the keeper of a "blind trust" for George Bush, who in turn honored Mellon in a ceremony at the Mellon family-founded National Gallery of Art. William Farish, Sr. began the family's fortune as president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, and he pleaded *nolo contendere* that Standard had supplied the Germany company IG Farben with the patents to produce synthetic gasoline and rubber out of coal, at Nazi slave-labor concentration camps like Auschwitz. A second fortune was earned by William Farish II, who built up and then sold Humble Oil Co. Paul Mellon's own father, Andrew, had been the chief financial interest behind the emergence of Gulf Oil, which made common cause with its "rivals" in the Middle East, British Petroleum and Anglo-Persian, including being one of the instruments in British plans for the overthrow of the Mossadegh regime in Iran in 1953.

Sir Paul's sister Ailsa Bruce, who had married and divorced David A.K.E. Bruce, known in Hunt Country circles as the "uncrowned king of Virginia," was part of the intimate circle of friends of the duke and duchess of Windsor. The duke of Windsor, who is the Queen's uncle and served briefly as King Edward VIII, had been forced to abdicate, because he advocated an open alliance between the British Empire and Hitler. The duke and duchess of Windsor were an integral part of Virginia Hunt Country, as Wallis Warfield, the duchess, had attended the exclusive Foxcroft School in Middleburg, as well as spending a year in nearby Warrenton.

Anne, the princess royal, has visited Mellon's Rokeby estate, attending, among other things, the Virginia Gold Cup race, whose expensive relocation had been paid for by Mellon. She was photographed there in 1989 with "Little Lord" Nicky Arundel, the propaganda minister for the Hunt Country and a covert operations specialist who has helped orchestrate operations against LaRouche and his political movement. Prince Charles has visited Mellon at least twice. On one occasion, the two studied the Jungian significance of William Blake's poetry and drawings, both having undergone Jungian analysis.

Arundel and some of the other lords of Loudoun are forever trying to trace their lineage to titled British nobility. Sir Paul doesn't have to bother; he is involved with the royal

family in their most highly guarded operations. For example, when Prince Philip, at the instigation of former SS officer Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, co-founded an international environmentalist gestapo, the World Wildlife Fund, in 1961, Prince Philip turned to Mellon, among a select group of 1,001 hand-picked personalities, the so-called 1001 Club. The initiating fee of at least \$10,000 is only part of the tens of millions that Mellon has spent to advance the British Empire's cause of eco-fascism. For such "good works," and for his family's connections, Paul Mellon was made an Honorary KBE in 1971, and was also made a Knight of the Dutch Order of Orange-Nassau.

Origins of 'a galloping Anglophile'

In his autobiography, *Reflections on a Silver Spoon*, Mellon describes himself as "a galloping Anglophile." Just as the British oligarchy went from a landed rentier oligarchy to a financier oligarchy, so the Anglophiles of the American establishment like Andrew Mellon, after destroying American industrial capitalism, became financial parasites.

For example, Andrew Mellon was part of British Crown banker J.P. Morgan's successful campaign to crush steel industrialist Andrew Carnegie, in the years before World War I. Andrew Mellon also financed the building of a global aluminum cartel, which not only controlled production of aluminum ingot, but sequestered all easily available sources of the raw materials bearing alumina.

As three-time secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, at the urging of British Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, rescheduled the British war debt to 60 years, and jawboned the Federal Reserve Bank to lend the British Empire credit at low interest rates. At the same time, when Germany was nearly prostrate from the reparations it was forced to pay under the Versailles Treaty, Andrew Mellon worked with Bank of England Chairman Montagu Norman, German Reichsbank Chairman Hjalmar Schacht (later Nazi economics minister and the designer of the slave labor concentration camps), and Eleanor Dulles (sister of Allen and John Foster Dulles) to design the Young and Dawes Plans that would loot the last penny from Germany. This process led, during the late 1920s, to the creation of the Bank for International Settlements, and was a great step forward on behalf of British Empire plans to impose genocidal austerity upon Germany.

As ambassador to the Court of St. James from 1932 to early 1933, Andrew Mellon became a confidant of the British royal family.

His mother's son

Through introductions from the art dealer Duveen (Lord Millbank), and Henry Clay Frick, Andrew Mellon married Nora McMullen, whose family were leaseholders of a castle that had been part of the Crown Lands. Nora McMullen was the granddaughter of Peter Guinness, and was among the heiresses of the Guinness PLC fortune.

According to the book *Mellon's Millions*, by Harvey O'Connor (1933), Paul Mellon was mostly raised by his mother, who brought him to England for his early rearing. The book states that Paul never really liked his aloof father, and was his mother's child. Ultimately the marriage broke apart, according to O'Connor, because of Andrew Mellon's inability to live the life of a socialite. Paul took the side of his mother in the messy separation and divorce proceedings, which culminated in a scandalous trial in 1911. While Andrew Mellon was considering secretive criminal divorce charges on grounds of adultery, to gain custody of his children through machinations with Pittsburgh local magistrates and the Pennsylvania legislature, Nora Mellon was leaking real and imaginary scandals to papers outside the region and then importing copies in bulk to Pittsburgh society. By the time the divorce was over, young Paul was clearly "more of a McMullen than a Mellon." Nora inculcated her son with the idea that, as a British oligarch, he need not "do" anything with his life, except what he chose to do.

When Paul went to Yale, he turned down membership in the Skull and Bones secret society to spite his father, choosing Scroll and Key instead. Later, when Paul went on to study at Cambridge University, during the same period that his father was ambassador to the Court of St. James, his mother helped to make introductions for him to British society. Paul Mellon spent most of his time at Cambridge riding with the duke of Beaufort's hounds.

This followed a showdown in the summer of 1930, in which Andrew Mellon had called Paul home and confronted him with the fact that he must work in the family bank or else face being cut off from his inheritance. Nora McMullen negotiated a deal, whereby if Paul Mellon would put in some time in the bank, he would be allowed to follow his country squire pursuits; Nora demanded, and Andrew agreed, that he would bankroll the purchase of the Rokeby Farm in Upper-ville, Virginia, and also bankroll a horsebreeding operation. Nora McMullen would join her son there, and Andrew Mellon could only visit with permission. Paul agreed to the arrangement, and was thus ensconced in the heart of the Hunt Country.

The area chosen by Paul Mellon and his mother had, for more than two generations, been the seat of treasonous activities by the British agents within the American eastern establishment. The first to bring would-be squires into this area was British Rothschild agent August Belmont and his relative Raymond, at the turn of the century. A second phase came in 1919 with the arrival of E. H. Harriman, one of the bankers to King Edward VII, who attracted dozens of members of the New York Anglophile establishment to buy hundreds of thousands of acres of real estate in Loudoun, Fauquier, Clarke, and Orange counties. Sir Paul and his mother presided over the expansion of these operations during World War II and afterwards, and he now rules over this domain as the "Queen's lord of Loudoun."