
John Wesley Hanes, Jr.

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 Dullesees 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.