

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