

Judge who jailed LaRouche ran guns

This text was issued as a leaflet last month by LaRouche for Justice, the congressional campaign committee for Lyndon LaRouche in Virginia's 10th Congressional District.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., who jailed U.S. opposition leader Lyndon LaRouche and six associates on phony "conspiracy" charges, is a career CIA hatchetman and a key operative of the world's biggest gun-running outfit.

Bryan personally organized and financed the world's largest private arms dealer, Interarms, a joint proprietary of British Intelligence and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Between 10 and 25 million persons have been killed with rifles, machine guns, and explosives supplied by Bryan's organization over the past 30 years, in wars, revolutions, and terrorism. Interarms now controls 90% of the world's private arms traffic.

Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. was selected in 1988 by prosecutors targeting LaRouche, because Bryan is at the center of the multi-government spy apparatus run by the Anglo-American "bluebloods." As a CIA hatchetman on the federal bench since 1972, Judge Bryan is depended upon to protect criminal projects of that spy apparatus, caring nothing for the law.

During the railroad LaRouche "trial," Bryan prohibited any mention of the classified LaRouche files, admitted then to be under the jurisdiction of [then] Vice President George Bush, files whose contents demonstrate the innocence of LaRouche. National Security Decision Directive 3 made the Vice President the head of covert operations and all intelligence; Executive Order 12333 allowed harassment and legal targeting of selected "enemies," even where there was no legal case against them. As President, George Bush now controls the potential release of the files.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr. organized the Interarms company in the mid-1950s, coordinating with the *Washington Post*, the CIA, and the British Defense Ministry. Sam Cummings, the public boss of Interarms, had been employed by the CIA for a few years as a gun-runner in Europe and Central America, when he came to Alexandria, Va. in 1955.

To start up the world's largest covert-operations arms-trafficking company, funding went through an Alexandria

bank that had been owned by Bryan and his family and their close friends since 1864. Albert V. Bryan, Jr. was co-owner, and director, and the bank's attorney, when First and Citizen's National Bank of Alexandria set up Interarms.

Bryan's bank put up the money to buy a half-million rifles from Argentina, and more money to buy rifles from the British War Ministry.

Cummings stored the guns in warehouse space provided by Robinson's Terminal Warehouse, Inc.—Albert V. Bryan, Jr., attorney, Clarence Robinson, president. For better control, Robinson was made president of the Bryan family bank in 1957.

Hundreds of thousands of guns came in from Europe on boats that usually carried newsprint paper for the *Washington Post*. Robinson's warehouse has run the *Post*'s paper supply since 1939. *Post* chairman Katharine Graham later bought out the Robinson company to control the possible dangerous release of information about the nightmare history of this firm.

Bryan arranged more and more financing for Interarms. Bryan and Robinson supplied the property on which to build the arms company's new warehouses. Bryan's bank chose Interarms' first president, and organized a retail gun division, "Hunter's Lodge."

The first big CIA project of the Bryan enterprise was arming Cuban revolutionary Fidel Castro. Agency for International Development trucks picked up small arms, rifles, machine guns, and ammunition in Alexandria and drove them to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland for shipment to Central and South America, for untraceable delivery to Castro's forces. After Castro seized power, Interarms armed his government openly. Then the CIA turned against Castro, and Interarms equipped the Cuban exiles for the bungled Bay of Pigs invasion.

Bryan's Interarms company armed Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi during the period when the Anglo-Americans backed Qaddafi's revolution. While George Bush was director of the CIA in 1976-77, CIA employees under Edwin Wilson trained and armed Qaddafi's terrorists and assassins, in North Africa, in Europe, and in Virginia.

CIA man Frank Terpil, a top Qaddafi supplier, was arrested after police raids on his arms dealings with Albert Bryan's Interarms company over in England. The CIA claimed that the Qaddafi operation was "unauthorized"; now Qaddafi was "like Hitler." Gun-running Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. sat on key parts of Frank Terpil's case to keep things under control.

Then CIA man Waldo Dubberstein, arrested in the Wilson-Terpil affair, said he was acting on CIA orders. He was shot to death, a "suicide," just as he was to appear in Bryan's court. CIA man Larry Tu-Wai Chin, arrested for leaking secrets to the Chinese Communists, said he was acting on behalf of the Kissinger-Bush policy, and his "confession" was phony. Judge Bryan ruled the "confession" legal. Chin

was convicted—and, before sentencing, was found dead in his cell, a plastic bag tied tightly over his head—a “suicide.”

How the British run these projects

The world’s dirtiest projects are run through private banks and front companies in Alexandria, Virginia, under direct British supervision. Spy agencies coordinate everything through Albert Bryan’s family and a clique of his fellow Episcopalians, Freemasons, lawyers, and bank directors. Two institutions rule there, Christ Episcopal Church and the “George Washington National Memorial” masonic temple; both give their allegiance to the British monarchy.

When Judge Bryan’s father was a mason and a vestryman in 1937, Christ Church re-enacted in detail the coronation of their sovereign, King George VI. A future chairman of the Bryan family bank played the role of the Duke of Kent, a pro-Hitler masonic leader. There was massive armed security at Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt’s 1942 Christ Church prayer service. But congregation members were not screened. As one vestryman put it, “We wouldn’t let them screen us—*We are America.*”

Clarence Robinson made a fortune supplying cement to build the giant Alexandria masonic temple. It is the operating headquarters of *white* freemasonry in North America—they consider black men’s lodges to be “illegitimate.” The racial message is boldly displayed on the lobby walls of the Bryan company, *Interarms*: drawings of Confederate soldiers, carrying guns supplied by British gun-runners for the slaveowners’ Rebellion of 1861.

The spy court

From 1979 to 1986, Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. worked in the top-secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court operated by the Justice Department. Bryan gave warrants to the secret services, “legalizing” wiretaps and mail intercepts within the United States. Bryan was a direct secret participant with the executive agencies which have admitted illegally spying on and harassing the LaRouche political movement since at least 1968.

After the 400-man police raid on LaRouche-affiliated publishing offices in 1986 in Leesburg, Virginia, Judge Bryan ruled that the government could legally close down LaRouche movement publications in a “forced bankruptcy.” Then Bryan imprisoned LaRouche political allies for non-payment of debts, prohibiting mention of Bryan’s own role in shutting down the movement’s means of raising money. Bryan suppressed all evidence of 20 years of harassment against contributors by spy agencies that Bryan himself served in their dirtiest, most criminal projects.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr.’s court is widely known as the “rocket docket.” This is supposed to refer to the speed with which the defendant is destroyed. But a few blocks away, the grimmer meaning of the phrase is revealed, at the tightly guarded warehouse of Judge Bryan’s mass-death project, *Interarms*.

Thornburgh out to bury Inslaw—again

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Back in August 1988, when Richard Thornburgh replaced Ed Meese as Attorney General, Bill and Nancy Hamilton breathed a sigh of relief. Their Washington-based computer software firm, Inslaw, had been the target of an illegal Justice Department-led financial warfare effort that had driven them into bankruptcy and had nearly resulted in their company being forced into liquidation.

As the result of their stubborn refusal to cave in to the government-led corporate raid, Inslaw had survived, and in 1987, a federal bankruptcy court ruled that the Justice Department “took, converted, and stole” Inslaw’s copyrighted software “by trickery, fraud, and deceit.”

In Thornburgh, the Hamiltons saw the prospect of a new team at DoJ—distant from the scandal—and, they hoped, interested in cleaning house.

The Hamiltons’ hopes were very rapidly dashed.

Now, two years later, Attorney General Thornburgh has emerged as the architect of a renewed effort to bury the Inslaw affair and cover up what one Senate investigator called a scandal “dirtier than Watergate.”

Project EAGLE and Promis

Back in May 1981, then-presidential adviser Ed Meese announced that the Reagan administration planned to massively upgrade the Justice Department, FBI, DEA, and other federal law enforcement computer data and case management software. The program, later implemented under the name Project EAGLE, would eventually cost \$800 million. At the time of the original Meese announcement, the only available system that suited the administration’s requirements was Inslaw’s copyrighted Promis case-management software. However, Meese let it be known to Inslaw attorneys back in the spring of 1981 that the contract—one of the largest federal grants available—was earmarked for “friends” of the new administration who had done favors for the Reagan-Bush election campaign.

Nevertheless, in March 1982, Inslaw received a \$10 million contract from the Justice Department to install Promis in 20 of the largest U.S. Attorneys’ offices around the country. In February 1984, on the eve of Project EAGLE being announced, the department abruptly terminated the bulk of