

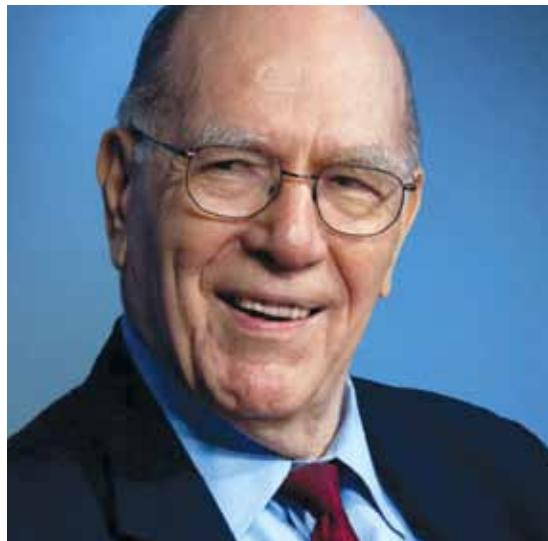
# LaRouche Continues To Haunt the Washington Post

by Barbara Boyd

Aug. 29—The *Washington Post* is truly haunted by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. This fact was proved again on Aug. 28 in its [obituary](#) for Albert V. Bryan, Jr., the infamous autocrat and scion of Northern Virginia's Hunt Country squires, who, as Chief Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia's Alexandria federal court, presided over LaRouche's 1988 frameup trial.

Referencing Bryan's almost three-decade career as a Federal Judge, beginning in 1971, continuing as Chief Judge of the Eastern District from 1985 through 1991, and then continuing as a senior judge, the *Post* concludes that LaRouche's conviction was Bryan's most significant achievement.

For those who don't know, the Eastern District of Virginia has been the U.S. intelligence community's preferred venue for judicial dispatch of those who challenge it, largely as the result of Judge Bryan's imposition of the so-called "rocket docket"—shortening the time between indictment and trial in criminal cases, and, most believe, short-circuiting due process. In the LaRouche case, Judge Bryan outdid himself, ruling that the defense would have six weeks between indictment and trial, a ruling which was decried as a fundamental injustice by hundreds of criminal attorneys throughout the United States, who filed an *amicus* brief on LaRouche's behalf, before the U.S.



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (1922-2019).

Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

## Judicial Railroad of LaRouche

In order to justify the LaRouche judicial railroad and atrocity as an "accomplishment," the *Post* obituary claims that both Albert Jr. and his father Albert V. Bryan, were some sort of civil rights icons in the desegregation of Virginia. Nothing could be further from the truth. Both Albert Jr. and the father he honored and imitated were complete and total servants of

the Southern aristocracy that was virulently racist and implemented Supreme Court precedent only when its campaign of massive resistance failed. The U.S. Su-

preme Court, in its 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, directly reversed Albert V. Bryan, Sr.'s ruling preventing desegregation of Virginia's Prince Edward County School System. It is no accident that the statue of "Justice" in front of the Albert V. Bryan Federal District Courthouse in Alexandria, appears to be fleeing the place.



Sculpture by Raymond Kaskey

*It is no accident that the statue of "Justice" in front of the Albert V. Bryan Federal District Courthouse in Alexandria, appears to be fleeing the place.*

Lyndon LaRouche's 1988 Alexandria trial followed a six-year campaign, initiated by British intelligence and U.S.-based Tory loyalists, led by Henry Kissinger and then Vice President George H.W. Bush, to smear and defame the political economist and scientist, who had authored Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative

(SDI) and served as a back-channel in negotiating the SDI with the Soviet Union.

The first fake prosecution of LaRouche, in Boston, led by Robert S. Mueller, dissolved in a mistrial after extensive hearings exposing classified operations and, in the words of U.S. District Judge Robert Keeton, “systemic government misconduct” against LaRouche and his associates. Moreover, jurors in that case told the *Boston Herald* that—at the point the Boston case ended in a mistrial, after the government presented its fraud claims—they would have voted not guilty, without even hearing the defense case, believing that the government was responsible for any misconduct.

The Justice Department then quickly switched venues to Alexandria’s rocket docket, indicting LaRouche on conspiracy to hide his tax liability from the IRS, and on loan fraud conspiracy concerning political loans issued by entities associated with him.

Judge Bryan played a key role in engineering the federal loan fraud charges. In 1987, he upheld a totally unprecedented bankruptcy, brought by the federal government, against the political entities which had accepted the political loans, foreclosing the possibility of repayment of the loans at issue in the indictment.

On the date the bankruptcy was brought, the FBI began a nationwide manhunt for witnesses against LaRouche and his associates, having previously been unable, despite substantial effort, to find any witnesses who would say they had been defrauded. At trial, Judge Bryan then barred defense attorneys from referencing the bankruptcy.

One year after the Alexandria trial, Bankruptcy Judge Martin Bostetter found the bankruptcy to be illegal and a constructive fraud on the court, a decision which was upheld on appeal. Judge Bryan also denied LaRouche’s *habeas* motion following conviction, despite volumes of evidence presented to him documenting brazen government misconduct.

## Who, Really, Were the Bryans?

The Bryans were fierce allies of racist Congressman Howard W. Smith, who led the opposition to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In 1955, Judge Albert V. Bryan,

Jr., endorsed Virginia’s Gray Plan, which flaunted its opposition to the Supreme Court and called for public funding of all-white public schools. Albert Jr. was the elected delegate of Alexandria’s elite families in a convention called to support the plan. The Gray Plan was adopted, but finally declared unconstitutional in 1969.

In 1955, Albert Jr. helped to create Interarms, an international arms company based in Alexandria, Virginia and London. As *EIR* has [documented](#), Interarms was a CIA/British linked gun-running depot. Its first project moved a half-million rifles purchased from the British Defence Ministry to the government of Argentina. Judge Albert V. Bryan’s autocratic and Southern Lost Cause proclivities were so well known, that the noted African-American defense attorney, the deceased



EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky  
Judge Albert V Bryan, Jr.,  
in 1989.

**Albert V. Bryan Jr., federal judge who presided over ‘rocket docket,’ dies at 92**

By Emily Langer  
August 28

Albert V. Bryan Jr., a federal judge who served for two decades on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, ruling on matters including discrimination in public schools and employment as well as delivering a 15-year prison sentence to perennial presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., died Aug. 27 in Alexandria, Va. He was 92.

The cause was pneumonia, said his daughter Vicki Bryan.

Judge Bryan was named to the federal court in 1971 by President Richard M. Nixon and served as chief judge from 1985 to 1991.

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Democracy & Democracy

William Moffitt, said, upon encountering the Judge at the local Home Depot, “Your Honor, I didn’t know that your kind ever ventured here.” Moffitt told this author that he “just couldn’t help himself.” For [more](#) on Judge Bryan’s biography see “Alexandria’s Racist Tory Establishment,” *EIR* Vol. 22, No. 50, Dec. 15, 1995, pp. 25-28.

As for the *Washington Post*, it initiated the fake news policy on LaRouche, having declared, through an editorial by editorial page editor and CIA asset Stephen Rosenfeld on Sept. 24, 1974, that the nation’s newspapers should either not cover LaRouche at all, or else cover him solely in a defamatory or derogatory fashion. Perhaps it fears, more than most, the *Erinyes* who exact justice upon those who bear false witness, particularly in light of its recent crimes against the sitting President.