

studied at Yale University, and received a second bachelor of arts degree from Cambridge University. He has been a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London since 1969.

Prince Charles, heir to the falling House of Windsor, was in Loudoun County in July 1995, making one semi-public appearance to pick up a piece of sculpture handcrafted for him. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, first cousins to Queen Elizabeth II, have visited the Mills family, owners of Hickory Tree Farms in Loudoun County. Princess Anne, a daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, has been to Loudoun horse events.

According to one account, Queen Elizabeth II visited Pamela Harriman's estate in 1986. British-born Pamela Harriman, currently U.S. ambassador to France, is the widow of Averell Harriman, the Anglophile banker and foreign policy "wise man" whose family fortune derived from his father's work for Prince Edward Albert, later King Edward VII. One of Pamela's previous husbands, Randolph Churchill, was the son of Winston Churchill, and her son Winston Churchill III, has been a leading Mont Pelerin Society influential in nearby Washington, D.C., through his position on the editorial board of the Heritage Foundation's *Policy Review* magazine.

The queen's jaunts into the American countryside also bring her to the Kentucky bluegrass region, where she maintains some brood mares at Lane's End Farm near Versailles, which is owned by William Stamps Farish III. Farish handled the private trust of George Bush throughout Bush's tenure as vice president and President. As a student at William and Mary, Farish formed a polo team that frequented the Middleburg area, and he has been a visitor to Virginia Hunt Country ever since.

Farish, one of the queen's favorite American "cousins," derived much of his family fortune from his grandfather, who was prosecuted in 1942 for trading with the enemy. Will Farish, Sr. was a top official of Standard Oil, and was personally involved in maintaining that company's collusion with the Nazi chemical cartel IG Farben into the early years of America's involvement in World War II.

The Windsors' embrace of Farish doesn't embarrass them. For example, King Edward VIII, later the Duke of Windsor, was forced to abdicate the British throne on the eve of World War II, ostensibly because of his plans to marry an American divorcée. In fact, Edward was the patron of the rabidly pro-Nazi Cliveden Set, and he remained so even after Hitler double-crossed some of his British patrons. The duke was viewed by President Franklin Roosevelt as a treacherous enemy agent, and until FDR's death, the Duke of Windsor was barred from entering the United States. But within two years of Roosevelt's demise, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor took up semi-permanent residence in the United States. One of their first stops on their inaugural postwar American tour was Fauquier County, Virginia, in the middle of the Hunt Country.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr.

Alexandria's racist Tory establishment

by Steven P. Meyer

Albert Vickers Bryan, Jr., the senior judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, who, in 1989, personally commanded the railroading of statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., sentencing him to 15 years in prison, is a seasoned operative of the Alexandria, Virginia-based Confederate families which are an integral component of the British-controlled Hunt Country establishment.

The Alexandria power nexus is an extremely close-knit group, whose treasonable activities date back to before the Civil War. They are interconnected with the same Tory New York and Boston establishment whose members colonized Northern Virginia Hunt Country. In the post-Civil War period, this created a single oligarchical network extending from the Potomac River to the Blue Ridge Mountains, with connections, for example, through the Hanes family, into the Old South. As with the Loudoun County families, the Alexandria branch of this network totally controlled the political and judicial apparatus within their domain, through their control of the federal court in Alexandria and of the Democratic Party apparatus of the 8th Congressional District of Virginia, which extends deep into the Hunt Country; in both operations, the Bryan family plays a key role.

Alexandria is thus a protected haven for British-run dirty operations directed against the United States.

The family tradition

The Bryan family's role in this Tory establishment dates to at least the turn of the century, when Albert Bryan, the grandfather of Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., became a political power in Alexandria as a lawyer, Democratic Party chairman, and a director of First and Citizens Bank, the region's largest financial institution. From this position, the elder Bryan was integrated into a political and banking apparatus which dominates Northern Virginia to this day.

His son, Albert V. Bryan, Sr., inherited his father's mantle as lawyer, banker, and Democratic Party power broker. From 1947 to 1961 he served as a judge of the Federal Court in the Eastern District of Virginia. From this position, Albert V. Bryan, Sr. established the infamous "rocket docket," in which keeping the railroad running on time is more important than securing justice. Defendants' rights are routinely sacrificed in the interests of speedy trial. In 1961, Bryan, Sr.

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

held a private meeting with Churchill at his home; Rockefeller had a private audience with the queen.

The five were also hosted by the National Trust for places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty at the behest of Viscount and Viscountess Esher. The Queen Mother of England, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, served as president of the trust, while the Earl of Crawford was the chairman of the Executive Committee.

A close-knit organization

On March 8, 1930, Gardner Boothe convened a meeting of more than 150 persons at Elks Hall in Alexandria to form a campaign committee to elect Judge Howard W. Smith, Sr., to the U.S. Congress from the 8th C.D., which at that time included Loudoun County and extended to Winchester. Boothe was elected Smith's campaign manager, and Boothe fielded a campaign committee of 23 of the most powerful persons in the city, who represented the top banks, law firms, and even judgeships. The committee included Albert V. Bryan, Sr., whose father, Albert Bryan, was Smith's first political patron.

Smith, who lived in Warrenton, Virginia, where Russell Arundel presided as master of the local Hunt, was elected to Congress that November. He served on the Rules Committee for 36 years.

The Smith and Bryan families were extremely close and maintained their relationship for decades, often succeeding one another in key political positions. In 1916, as chairman of Alexandria's Democratic Party, Albert Bryan placed Smith onto the Alexandria Common Council, of which Bryan was the chairman.

In 1928, Bryan's son, Albert V. Bryan, Sr., became the commonwealth attorney for Alexandria, a post Representative Smith had vacated in 1922. In 1937, Smith's son, Howard Worth Smith, Jr., and Albert V. Bryan, Sr., became law partners, a relationship that would last ten years until Bryan was recommended by Smith to a federal judgeship in the Eastern District of Virginia.

While they were partners, Smith often assisted Bryan, Sr. in major Commonwealth cases. When Bryan, Sr. resigned in 1947, he was succeeded as Commonwealth Attorney by Smith. Upon graduating law school in 1950, Albert V. Bryan, Jr. went off to "occupy" office space in Howard Worth Smith, Jr.'s office.

In May 1952, Rep. Howard Worth Smith and Judge Albert V. Bryan, Sr. honored their grand patron Gardner Boothe with a testimonial dinner.

Their racist roots

Confederate Tories down to their knickers, the Smiths and Bryans also share a fundamental hatred of American ideals, as defined by the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Both vehemently opposed giving U.S. citizens of African-American descent their lawful rights.

Smith, one of the most powerful congressmen, was a white

supremacist who obstructed or watered down every piece of legislation that would make African-Americans full citizens. As chairman of the Rules Committee in 1950-66, and as a leading supporter of the Southern segregationist movement, he battled the Civil Rights movement tooth and nail, and led the opposition to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In one of his last speeches on the House floor, Smith lamented, "God save the United States of America" if the Act were passed. President Johnson signed the bill into law a few hours later.

Smith defended slavery and publicly declared that "southern people have never accepted the colored race as a race of people who had equal intelligence and education and social attainments as the white people of the South." In a private letter to his sister in which he complained vehemently about school integration, he stated that integration would lead to an unacceptable "mixture of the races" that would "mongrelize America."

In 1955, he resigned from Alexandria's Christ Church, because its leading clergy supported the 1954 landmark integration case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1968, when his Episcopal church in The Plains, Virginia (the town where Nicky Arundel resides), held a memorial service for slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., he quit that church, too.

On Sept. 23, 1966, some 800 persons met in the Warrenton Armory to honor Rep. Howard Worth Smith with a testimonial dinner. Smith had finally been defeated in the Democratic Party primary by the Kennedy and Johnson wing of the party, and an era was coming to an end. Many of the Hunt Country elite, along with the Bryans, were there to show their appreciation.

Smith's closest friends, the Bryans, were racist obstructionists, too. Although Judge Albert V. Bryan, Sr.'s biographers note that he upheld the 1954 Supreme Court decision and ordered school integration in Northern Virginia, they failed to mention that the High Court's decision reversed a decision of Bryan's in the battle against integration, the "separate but equal" doctrine upheld in the Prince Edward County, Virginia segregation case.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr., the judge in LaRouche's case, did not let the 1954 Supreme Court decision deter him from carrying on the fight to deny full citizenship to African-Americans. In 1955, he endorsed Virginia's Gray plan, which flaunted its opposition to the Supreme Court and which explicitly stated that its aims were to resist court-ordered integration. The plan called for a constitutional convention to amend Virginia law to allow public funding for private schools. Bryan and his segregationist friends hoped to send their children to all-white private schools, which would be supplemented with state education funds. On March 5, 1956, Albert V. Bryan, Jr. ran unopposed in a special election to represent Alexandria's elite families as a delegate to that convention. The Gray plan was adopted but declared unconstitutional in 1969 as Virginia acquiesced to the rest of the nation's move toward civil rights.