

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 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

the Inslaw contract, withholding millions of dollars in already incurred fees and forcing the company into Chapter 11.

In the interim, the Hamiltons had been approached by a small Fairfax, Virginia computer firm, Hadron, Inc. which aggressively attempted to buy out Inslaw—and Promis. Hadron, it seems, was owned by Dr. Earl Brian, a former state official in the Reagan government in California and a long-time friend—and business partner—of Ed and Ursula Meese. Brian, the current owner of United Press International (UPI) and Financial News Network (FNN), had access to a bottomless line of credit from Charles Allen and Co.'s Herbert Allen. Allen and Co. was exposed by the *New York Times* a few years back as a frequent source of cash for the late crime syndicate boss Meyer Lansky.

The mere prospect of a Meyer Lansky-linked outfit obtaining hands-on control over the entire criminal justice data base of the federal government should have set off alarm bells all over Washington. It didn't.

In fact, after Hamilton rejected the Hadron takeover bid, the Justice Department, according to sources within the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, began aggressively pressuring for Inslaw to be forced into liquidation.

There is very little doubt that Dr. Earl Brian was originally slated to land the Project EAGLE contract. According to several sources, including a former official of the 1980 Reagan-Bush campaign, Brian was involved in some important "favors" for the election effort involving "intelligence operations."

But the Inslaw targeting rapidly extended beyond the original payola scheme.

Shortly after Lowell Jensen was appointed to a federal judgeship, his DOJ replacement, Arnold Burns, directly intervened with Inslaw's law firm, Dickstein Shapiro, to attempt to force a settlement of the bankruptcy dispute. After Burns met with Dickstein senior partner Leonard Garment, the firm abruptly fired another partner of ten years, Leigh Ratiner, who was vigorously representing Inslaw in the suit against the government.

Arnold Burns, a director of the mob-linked Sterling National Bank, was himself nearly prosecuted for his role in an offshore illegal tax shelter operation in which investors in non-existent Israeli research and development firms claimed large tax write-offs. One of Burns's cohorts in that effort was Howard Katz, an Israeli-based American attorney who was simultaneously operating as the Israeli government's secret paymaster to convicted spy Jonathan Jay Pollard. Garment, who was the personal attorney for Ed Meese (Meese crony E. Robert Wallach was formerly with the Dickstein firm), jumped in the middle of the Pollard affair by briefly representing Israeli spy-handler Aviem Sella following Pollard's arrest.

The recurring involvement of organized crime-tainted "businessmen" and "attorneys" raises serious questions to

this day about whether the entire criminal justice data base of the U.S. government has been hopelessly contaminated by the underworld. A recent Government Accounting Office report—the second such report in less than a year—decried the lack of adequate security for Project EAGLE and catalogued a dozen instances of major security breaches.

Thornburgh's coverup

Far from getting to the bottom of the Inslaw scandal, Attorney General Thornburgh has attempted to cover up the entire affair. In August 1989, Thornburgh sent a letter to House Judiciary Committee chairman Jack Brooks (D-Tex.) stating that he had personally reviewed the Inslaw case and was convinced that the department had acted correctly. Several months later, to Thornburgh's dismay, U.S. District Court Judge William B. Bryant upheld Judge Bason in language that was even more critical of the department's corrupt handling.

Early this year, a DOJ press release announced that the department was placing the Inslaw case before a "neutral" mediator appointed through the Appellate Mediation Program.

EIR has learned from department sources that the mediator handling the Inslaw-Justice Department dispute is from a law firm with longstanding ties to both the Justice Department and the current Attorney General, Arnold and Porter.

Senior Arnold and Porter partner William D. Rogers is the personal attorney for Henry Kissinger. Kissinger, according to published accounts, was instrumental in landing Thornburgh a cushy post on the faculty of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard when he left the Pennsylvania governor's mansion in January 1987.

Thornburgh has other motives for wishing to bury the Inslaw affair once and for all. Last year, sensing that the department was committed to a coverup, Inslaw filed a *mandamus* suit in federal court in Washington, D.C. demanding that an independent prosecutor be appointed to probe the Inslaw affair. The court has not yet ruled on that suit.

Apparently, neither Thornburgh nor the department hierarchy could stand up very long to a serious probe. According to a former senior ranking department official, the DOJ—in clear violation of a federal court order—has been massively expanding its use of Inslaw's Promis software—without paying for it. The FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Marshals Service, according to several department sources, may all be operating with pirated Inslaw software.

If that proves to be true—and if it turns out that some combination of organized crime and Israeli intelligence networks have dipped into the DOJ data base—the Justice Department may be facing something akin to the Pollard scandal. And there will be no telling how many "Mr. X's" will be flushed out of the woodwork before a serious probe reaches its conclusion.