

poll reported in the *Boston Herald*, the jury said they would have voted "not guilty" on all charges.

At that point, prosecutors, seeking a more favorable venue for the government, sought to file additional charges in the Eastern District of Virginia, known nationally as "the rocket docket." LaRouche's attorneys argued that these charges were in violation of DOJ guidelines against dual and successive prosecutions of the same individual. Mark Richard and John Keeney approved the second prosecution. Within five weeks, a trial was commenced, and four weeks later, LaRouche and six others were falsely convicted.

Judges denounce government's actions

After a protracted hearing on the government's bankruptcy action, U.S. Federal Bankruptcy Judge Martin Van Buren Bostetter vacated the government's bankruptcy petition, finding that federal officials had acted in "objective bad faith" and by a "constructive fraud on the court."

Two other judges, having heard evidence of prosecutorial misconduct, strongly rebuked the government for its conduct in the LaRouche case.

In February 1995, New York State Supreme Court Judge Stephen G. Crane, who presided over the New York state court trial of four of LaRouche's associates, held, "All of the foregoing circumstances suggest a studied and calculated effort to use against the defendants enormous amounts of information that the Virginia [federal] prosecutor made available to the New York Attorney General without the onus of revealing any of the exculpatory or other pertinent information that a New York prosecutor has an obligation to locate and produce for defendants. These circumstances raise an inference of a conspiracy to lay low these defendants at any cost both here and in Virginia."

In 1988, U.S. District Judge Robert Keeton of Boston found "institutional and systemic prosecutorial misconduct" during the trial of LaRouche and others in Boston. That case ended in a mistrial.

Speaking to a group of international legal experts who reviewed the evidence in the LaRouche case, former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark said that the LaRouche case, viewed in context, "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. government in my time or to my knowledge."

Despite this substantial showing of misconduct by employees and agents of the Department of Justice, no comprehensive review of their actions has been undertaken. On July 20, 1993, attorneys Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson made a formal request to Attorney General Janet Reno for such a review. In a letter in response, Acting Deputy Assistant Attorney General Laurence Urgenson and John Keeney, then acting head of the Criminal Division, refused the request.

Who let kidnapper Galen Kelly go free?

by Bruce Director

On Nov. 18, 1994, Galen G. Kelly, having admitted to a violent kidnapping, walked out of the federal courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia after serving only 16 months of a seven-year prison term. Kelly was not some repentant first-time felon who had run afoul of the law and obtained mercy from a federal judge. He was a repeat offender who admitted to committing at least 30-40 kidnappings over the preceding decade. Until 1992, Kelly's kidnappings were ignored, in some cases even condoned, by authorities. Now, after having been caught red-handed, Kelly was allowed to become a free man, his good fortune engineered by corrupt current and former government officials. Behind the extraordinary effort to protect Kelly was a larger goal: Cover up the crimes of the "Get LaRouche" task force.

Kelly was not your ordinary street thug. Since the mid-1970s, Kelly had made a living as a kidnapper for hire. His clientele were primarily family members of people who he claimed belonged to cults; but he would kidnap anyone if the price were right. He operated in the orbit of the Cult Awareness Network and the American Family Foundation, organizations spun off from the psychological warfare apparatus of U.S. and British intelligence services. CAN and AFF coordinate a network of so-called "cult experts," made up primarily of thugs like Kelly and theoreticians in brainwashing and psychological torture like Yale's Dr. Robert J. Lifton, UCLA's L. Jolyon West, and Berkeley's Margaret Singer and Richard Ofshe. These "experts" in turn advise the media and law enforcement officials. Sometimes this advice turns deadly, as in the case of the FBI and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' (ATF) conduct of the raids against the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas. Kelly also maintained his own connections with the intelligence community, serving for a time on the board of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA).

Most importantly, CAN and AFF served the function of putting Kelly and other "deprogrammers" in touch with potential clients. Kelly et al. would then recruit muscle-men from the underground of the Jewish Defense League and the Lubavitcher sect. During the early 1990s, Kelly received a \$1,500 per month retainer from CAN for security and other services.

The crime for which Kelly was convicted occurred on the night of May 5, 1992. Along with Ira and Michelle Bruschan-ski and Becky Winstead, Kelly abducted Debra Dobkowski

in Washington, D.C., forced her into a van and drove her to Leesburg, Virginia. Kelly had been hired by Donna Bruckert, the mother of Dobkowski's roommate, Beth Bruckert, to kidnap her daughter and bring her to Leesburg, but Kelly had kidnapped Dobkowski instead. When he realized his mistake, he brought Dobkowski back to Washington and released her, after threatening her with "bloody revenge" if she went to the authorities. She reported the incident to the D.C. police, who in turn reported it to the FBI.

Helping Kelly that night was a fired sheriff's deputy from Leesburg, Donald L. Moore, who had met Kelly through one of Kelly's patrons, E. Newbold Smith, a Philadelphia blueblood whose son, Lewis du Pont Smith, was a political and financial supporter of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Smith had hired Kelly to kidnap and "deprogram" his son. Moore had been an investigator for both the federal and Virginia state governments in the LaRouche case. Newbold Smith had brought the two thugs together as part of his vendetta against his son and LaRouche. At Newbold's direction, they were planning to kidnap Lewis.

Kelly had teamed up with Moore because this gave him greater access to Moore's law enforcement contacts. Moore had already enlisted some of his friends from the LaRouche investigation to help Kelly, most notably IRS special agent Patrick Lance Lydon, who worked out of the Baileys Crossroads, Virginia office of the Internal Revenue Service. Lydon had been the chief IRS special agent during the LaRouche case and had become assimilated into the CAN-ADL orbit. Through Moore, Kelly fed Lydon information about Dobkowski and her friends. In September 1992, while Moore and Kelly were putting the final plans together for the kidnapping of Lewis du Pont Smith, Lydon began an official investigation of Dobkowski.

Having botched the kidnapping of May 5, Kelly hastily headed for Florida to conduct another kidnapping. Within days, however, Moore approached another fired sheriff's deputy, Doug Poppa, to recruit Poppa to join Kelly's kidnapping ring. Poppa reported the crime to the FBI, starting a four-month investigation in which Poppa secretly recorded more than 60 hours of conversations with the kidnapping conspirators. Those tapes were potentially embarrassing to federal authorities, because they contained admissions by Moore of numerous illegal acts committed by him and others during the LaRouche investigation. The investigation ultimately led to the indictment of Kelly, Moore, Newbold Smith, Kelly's lawyer Robert Point, and Anthony Russo for a conspiracy to kidnap Lewis Smith.

As soon as the charges were announced, a phalanx of former and current government officials, most of whom had been involved in the railroading of LaRouche, coalesced to protect the conspirators and their own illegal prosecution of LaRouche. They were joined by their confederates such as Mira Lansky Boland of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and Pat Lynch, formerly of NBC-TV. Former LaRouche

prosecutor John Markham, a CAN collaborator, signed on as Newbold's defense lawyer. Mark Rasch, another former LaRouche prosecutor who was now an attorney with the ADL's law firm Arent Fox, came to the aid of others accused of participating in Kelly's kidnapping ring. Others from within the U.S. Attorney's office, the IRS, the FBI, and the Virginia Attorney General's office quietly set about to sabotage the prosecution from within, ultimately succeeding when, on New Year's Eve 1992, a jury returned a not-guilty verdict.

A new indictment

But having escaped the first noose, Kelly was not out of the woods yet. While investigating the du Pont Smith kidnapping conspiracy, federal prosecutors had amassed substantial evidence to charge Kelly with the kidnapping of Dobkowski, including a taped admission by Kelly and Moore that they were involved in the botched abduction. Prosecutors continued their investigation and in March 1993, Kelly was indicted for kidnapping Dobkowski. His trial was scheduled to begin on May 24, 1993.

Four days before the scheduled start of the trial, IRS agent Lydon launched a raid on Dobkowski's house, alleging violations of IRS reporting laws and banking regulations. Lydon's search warrant affidavit was based in large part on information from individuals who had previously been kidnapped and "deprogrammed" by Kelly. The raid, clearly intended to intimidate Kelly's accuser, was also used by Lydon to seize personal diaries which were unrelated to his investigation but potentially useful to Kelly's defense lawyers. Lydon later told Kelly that he thought the raid on Dobkowski's house should have derailed the prosecution.

Despite Lydon's intervention, Kelly was convicted after a three-day trial, in which the jury heard Kelly's tape-recorded admission. Kelly himself took the witness stand and admitted to 30-40 kidnappings. His absurd defense was that Dobkowski had tricked him into kidnapping her. Upon conviction, Kelly was immediately incarcerated in the Alexandria city jail.

Damage control

The conviction of Kelly was a major blow to what prosecutors called a "cottage industry" of kidnapers for hire associated with CAN. Kelly now faced a lengthy jail sentence, and CAN's "cottage industry" faced the prospect of more prosecutions of Kelly and others. A major operation of politically corrupt officials went into action to undo the damage.

On June 11, 1993, Lydon and IRS agent Patricia Haynes visited Kelly in the Alexandria jail. Lydon stated that he believed Kelly had been framed, and that he was in possession of documents that were withheld by prosecutors from Kelly's defense lawyers. The documents had been in Lydon's possession at all times but were squirreled away prior to

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A rogues' gallery: from A to Z in the 'Get



Mira Lansky Boland

Mira Lansky Boland: Washington, D.C. fact-finding director for the Anti-Defamation League (ADL). Investigated by San Francisco District Attorney for illegal spying.



Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr.

Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr.: U.S. District judge in Alexandria, Virginia. Presided over LaRouche railroad trial. Founder of international gun-running company Interarms.



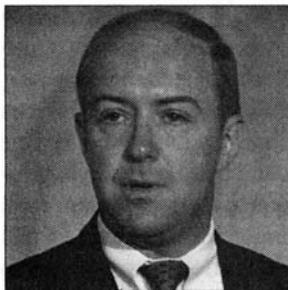
Charles Bryant

Charles Bryant: Former Virginia State Police investigator. Former IRS Special Agent. Tampered with witnesses in Virginia LaRouche cases.



J.C. Herbert Bryant

J.C. Herbert Bryant: Founder of Armored Response Group US (ARGUS), a paramilitary organization that provided equipment for the Oct. 6, 1986 raid on companies associated with LaRouche in Virginia. Buddy of prosecutor Henry Hudson. Convicted in 1994 for illegally impersonating a federal officer.



Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson: U.S. Attorney in Alexandria, Virginia. Prosecuted LaRouche. Committed fraud on the court in bankruptcy proceedings. Headed the U.S. Marshals Service during the shootout at Randy Weaver's cabin in Ruby Creek, Idaho.

Hubert "Skip" Humphrey III: Attorney General of Minnesota. Tied to organized crime. His investigators in the LaRouche case were caught collaborating with kidnapers linked to the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), and lying in court.

John Isom: Sheriff of Loudoun County, Virginia.

Invited the ADL into the county. Investigated by the FBI for financial corruption.

Murray Janus: National commissioner of the ADL. Caught attempting to bribe Judge Clifford Weckstein, presiding judge in the Commonwealth of Virginia's LaRouche cases. Now under indictment for bribery in connection with sexual assault charges against his law partner.

John Keeney: Assistant Deputy Attorney General, involved in Cointelpro and national security operations against LaRouche in the 1970s. Approved use of multiple prosecutions against LaRouche. Blocked Justice Department review of prosecutorial misconduct in the LaRouche case.

Galen Kelly: Professional kidnapper. Served 16 months in prison for his role in a CAN-linked kidnapping. Participated in the brainwashing of prosecution witnesses in LaRouche case.

Cynthia Kissner: Executive director of Cult Awareness Network. CAN associates involved in the LaRouche case have been investigated and/or convicted for kidnapping and conspiracy.

Henry A. Kissinger: British agent of influence. Initiated "Get LaRouche" task force.

Patrick Lance Lydon: Internal Revenue Service special agent in charge of LaRouche case. Obstructed prosecution of violent CAN kidnapper Galen Kelly.



Hubert "Skip" Humphrey III



John Isom



Galen Kelly

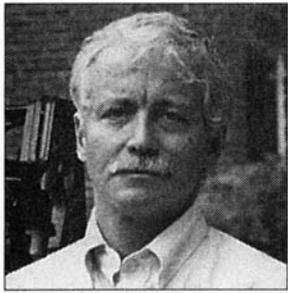


Henry A. Kissinger



John Markham

LaRouche' task force



Donald L. Moore

Pat Lynch: Former NBC-TV reporter. Conduited prosecution slanders to the media. Helped create brainwashed prosecution witnesses.

Donald L. Moore: Former sheriff's deputy and Special Deputy U.S. Marshal. Investigator in LaRouche case who conducted illegal break-ins. Pled guilty in connection with a CAN-linked kidnapping. Served eight months in prison.

John Markham: Assistant U.S. Attorney in Boston and Alexandria. Prosecuted LaRouche. Former member of satanic cult. Defended CAN-linked kidnapers.

Oliver North: Used his illegal gun- and drug-running operation to attack LaRouche.

Mark Rasch: Former Justice Department staff attorney in Criminal Division, Fraud Section. Prosecuted LaRouche. Now an attorney with Arent Fox of Washington, D.C. Represents ADL. Defends CAN-linked kidnapers.

Oliver "Buck" Revell: Former deputy head of FBI. Used the ADL to circumvent restrictions on FBI operations.

James S. Reynolds: Former senior legal adviser in Justice Department's General Litigation and Legal Advice Section (GLLAS), now heads Terrorism and Violent Crimes Section, which oversaw Waco massacre. Approved illegal use of fraudulent bankruptcy proceedings in LaRouche case.

Mark Richard: Assistant Deputy Attorney General. Supervised raid in Waco,

Demjanjuk case, LaRouche case.

Kent Robinson: Assistant U.S. Attorney in Alexandria. Prosecuted LaRouche. Now AUSA in Portland, Oregon.

Michael Rokos: Former president of CAN. Harassed LaRouche financial supporters. Arrested for soliciting undercover police officer for perverted acts.

John Russell: Assistant Virginia Attorney General. Prosecuted LaRouche associates in Virginia. Committed perjury at the kidnapping conspiracy trial of his investigator Donald L. Moore. Investigated, but never charged.

Mary Sue Terry: Former Virginia Attorney General. Prosecuted LaRouche associates in Virginia. Even the FBI called her "politically motivated." Lost bid for governorship in a landslide. Currently washed up.

John Train: New York investment banker. Presided over planning meetings for international slander campaign against LaRouche.

Judge William Webster: Former head of FBI. Followed Kissinger's orders.

Judge Clifford R. Weckstein: Presided over LaRouche cases in Virginia. Refused to remove himself from the case, despite exposure of his ties to prosecution partner ADL.

William Weld: Former U.S. Attorney in Boston and Justice Department Criminal Division head 1986-88. Prosecuted LaRouche. Now governor of Massachusetts. Scion of dope- and slave-running Weld family.



Kent Robinson



John Russell



Mary Sue Terry



Judge William Webster



William Weld



Oliver "Buck" Revell



Mark Richard

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Kelly's trial. It was only after Kelly's conviction that these documents mysteriously resurfaced.

Several days later, Kelly was visited by his probation officer, Susan Williams, whose husband, Justin Williams, is the head of the Criminal Division for the U.S. Attorney in Alexandria. Kelly told her about his conversation with Lydon; over the next several weeks, she spent hours with Kelly, trying to help him get out of his jam. After her initial meeting with Kelly, she contacted Lydon herself. On July 6, she visited Lydon's office to review the purloined documents. Two days later, she took the documents to Judge Timothy Ellis, who had presided over Kelly's trial and was preparing to sentence Kelly to prison.

The efforts of Lydon and Williams forced a series of hearings delaying Kelly's sentencing. He was able to secure the services of attorneys Frank Dunham and Brian Gettings, a former U.S. Attorney, despite having no visible means with which to pay their fee. Dunham was a friend of Lydon, and Kelly had met Gettings several years earlier, when Gettings adopted CAN's mind control theories for use against his own client, Michael Billington, a co-defendant of LaRouche. Despite the delay, Judge Ellis found no basis to overturn the conviction, and sentenced Kelly to seven and one-third years in prison, with extra time added for lying under oath.

Meanwhile, lawyers for Kelly's accomplices appealed to the highest levels of the Department of Justice for help. Stuart Levey, an attorney representing the Bruschanskys, had contacted Deputy Assistant U.S. Attorneys General Mark Richard and Gerald McDowell, asking them to intervene. Richard had just supervised the raid on the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas. While neither Richard nor McDowell would officially override a front line prosecution, it was a different story behind the scenes.

With the Kelly conviction under their belt, prosecutors obtained guilty pleas from the Bruschanskys and Donald Moore for their part in the kidnapping. Moore was sentenced to eight months in prison, while the Bruschanskys received probation in exchange for their cooperation with the government. Kelly went unprosecuted for two other kidnappings that the FBI had investigated, and an investigation into CAN itself fizzled.

Dunham and Gettings appealed Kelly's conviction to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, arguing that prosecutors had withheld exculpatory evidence during the trial. The evidence cited was Lydon's search warrant affidavit and the mysterious pages from Dobkowski's diaries which Lydon had seized.

In an unusual decision, the Fourth Circuit overturned Kelly's conviction, saying prosecutors should have made the search warrant available to Kelly's lawyers. The Fourth Circuit's opinion stands in stark contrast to that same court's earlier treatment of the LaRouche case, where substantial allegations of prosecutorial misconduct were completely ignored.

Clinton's enemies ran the massacres at Waco, Ruby Creek

by Scott Thompson

To hear Rush Limbaugh, Jerry Falwell, and the Conservative Revolutionists in the Congress tell it, the tragic assaults by the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) upon the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas in 1993 were personally ordered by President William Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno, and they bear the sole responsibility for the actions of the federal agents.

For some of the most hard-core Clinton-haters, the President somehow also bears responsibility for the earlier ambush by FBI agents and U.S. marshals against the family of Randy Weaver in Ruby Creek, Idaho.

This is all absurd, malicious political propaganda stoked from London by the British Club of the Isles crowd, which, as *EIR* has documented, has been out to sink the Clinton Presidency since inauguration day. The line has been picked up in the United States by gullible populists and opportunistic Republicans who hope to exploit the public anger over Waco and the Weaver case and translate it into a Republican presidential election victory in November 1996.

The 11-day siege at Randy Weaver's cabin began on Aug. 21, 1992—on George Bush's watch, three months before Bill Clinton was elected President. Both the Weaver and Waco events were carried out by a government bureaucracy stacked five levels deep with Bush loyalists.

The Waco tragedy began with the ATF raid on the Branch Davidian compound on Feb. 28, 1993, early into the Clinton Presidency. It occurred 48 hours after the World Trade Center bombing in New York City, which preoccupied the White House at the very moment that the Branch Davidian show-down began. Janet Reno had not yet even been nominated as Attorney General. The final FBI assault upon the Branch Davidian compound, on April 19, 1993, took place during the Attorney General's first month on the job.

In both cases, the control over the crucial intelligence, the on-the-scene management, and all of the other factors that went into the decisions to needlessly use deadly force, were squarely in the hands of a corrupt permanent apparatus of powerful bureaucrats. These FBI, Treasury Department, and Justice Department bureaucrats, in turn, were operating in league with, and, at times, under the domineering influ-