
Kidnappers, Inc. Trial

LaRouche's enemies plot 'doin' a snatch'

Although the defendants in the case U.S. v. Edgar Newbold Smith et al. were acquitted on Dec. 31, 1992 of charges that they conspired to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith and his wife, Andrea Diano Smith, the 60-plus hours of taped, consensually monitored conversations among the defendants, used as evidence in the case, and which are in the public record, clearly show that the defendants were indeed discussing kidnapping Lewis Smith and having him "deprogrammed" by professional kidnapper and brainwasher Galen Kelly. Lewis Smith is an heir to the du Pont family fortune. He and his wife are associates of Lyndon LaRouche.

Defendants E. Newbold Smith (Lewis Smith's father), Galen Kelly, Don Moore, and Robert Point were acquitted after federal Judge Timothy Ellis created a novel and restrictive standard of conspiracy. Ellis declared that for anyone to be guilty, two or more of the defendants had to agree on a specific common plan for a way to kidnap; general agreement on a kidnapping was, in his opinion, not sufficient for a guilty verdict (see EIR, Jan. 8).

Former Loudoun County Sheriff's Lt. Don Moore and Kelly also discussed getting paid for kidnappings and deprogrammings. Moore now claims that government informant and former Loudoun Sheriff's Deputy Doug Poppa was the person who was "pushing" the kidnapping. Again, the tape transcripts of Don Moore and fellow kidnapper Kelly paint quite a different picture—one of men actively planning a kidnapping and discussing means to conceal their involvement in the dirty acts that were to follow. Also discussed were several previous kidnappings, for which defendants may still face legal troubles. (UI)=unintelligible. Spelling anomalies are those of the transcripts.

Plausible deniability

In this conversation recorded Aug. 21, 1992, Don Moore, talking to government informant Doug Poppa, discusses how to maintain "plausible deniability" for his role in a kidnapping of Lewis Smith.

Moore: You know, part of the problem with the [nonpertinent deleted] is it comes down to at some point doin' a snatch.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And you and I aren't gonna get involved in that.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Um, but there's nothin' to say that we can't, you

know, point the finger, and this is where they are, and this is what we do.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Da, da, da, da, da, da, and, and, etcetera, ah, and having said that, you know we go forth and, and try out best.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Uh, Galen [Kelly] brings in a couple of Jewish people, and they "Hi, how ya doin', how's the family," and you leave the room and you know (UI) outside. So, and I don't have a problem with that myself, uh. Believe it or not I still think your doing God's work even though it's.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Quasi, quasi, if you know what I'm saying.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: It gets real close to the edge (UI), we're not goin' over the edge.

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: And I don't, if Bob's [Point] goin' over the edge, and or Galen might go over the edge, he's not gonna do it with us around and he knows that.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And then basically, you know, when, when he gives me a wink, uh, you know, I leave the room.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And whatever happens, happens. Again, um, Newbold [Smith] will be calling you back and, and I think I'll. You know, the interesting things was I think you impressed him here.

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: I think you brought yourself into the game, which is good, 'cause I was hopin' that would happen.

Later in the same conversation

Moore: Uh, so we're legitimate, I can point, I can point to the fact that they're in [nonpertinent deleted].

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And that, uh, Newbold, uh, for, for, uh, various (UI) reasons is very concerned that his son is engaged in, in, in, and all I'm doing, I didn't engage him in kidnapping or anything else. I did the investigative work that would be done on an individual engag, engaged in criminal activity. The second thing, uh, that would be said was, and it would be very clear demarcation. If something was gonna happen, we go home. We do, don't answer the phone. We're just, you know, we're not even on the horizon. Okay. and, and if, the demarcation is very clear. You know, it's not like we're waiting down the street when something happens. We're not gonna be lookouts, we're not gonna be uh, torpedoes, we're not gonna be anything else. We are gonna be back in Loudoun County, um, uh, with you, you doing a DJ [disk jockey] job.

Poppa: When everything goes down?

Moore: When everything goes down. . . .

Poppa: So these guys, basically, if the shit hits the fan, these guys ain't gonna run their mouths.

Moore: Oh, yeah, they, they, there's no problem, they're, they're gonna, they're gonna handle (UI) certainly not Galen.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Galen and certainly not, uh, Bob Point.

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: And certainly not the, the hasi, the Jews.

Kidnapping for a fee

In the same Aug. 21, 1992 conversation, Don Moore also talks about getting payment from Newbold Smith for planning the kidnapping of Lewis Smith.

Moore: If I need to get some money from my dad or Newbold pays me back, which I think Newbold (UI)

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: (UI) already agreed to it. He just. I think it just didn't occur to him. I'm convinced of it. (UI) . . .

Moore: (UI) basically, yeah, he, he uh, he has basically said yeah, uh, you know, just figure it up and, and that's when we heard you say I paid you four hundred a day and had.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Taken it out of my own pocket with the rest of that stuff, and, uh, you know, uh, he has to know.

Poppa: Hundred (UI)

Moore: Yeah, and we, we can change that too. We can make it per hour or, or just by mission.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Well this mission will take four days at, uh, you know four hundred dollars.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And this mission may be two plus days, in which case the first two days are a hundred dollars a day and the rest is (UI)

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Twenty bucks or fifty bucks or fifty bucks an hour. . . .

Moore: He basically said work at your rates.

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: And, uh, the only thing Newbold's gotta know is that, you know, if there are two competing things and he wants to buy the front time line.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: He might have to pay a higher rate.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: I mean, it may be you know, weekends are a hundred and fifty bucks a day.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: You know, and, and, weeknights are, or week-days are a hundred, you know.

Galen Kelly makes his living as a kidnapper and 'deprogrammer'

In a conversation recorded Sept. on 30, 1992 at Don Moore's home in Lovettsville, Virginia, Galen Kelly de-



Defendant Robert "Biker Bob" Point goes to court in Alexandria for his trial on charges of conspiracy to kidnap.

scribes getting paid for carrying out kidnappings and "deprogrammings."

Kelly: I got one-third where we took the case where they wanted us and we wanted them. Then I got one-third when we started (inaudible) and I got the last third at the end of the case but before they left.

Poppa: Right

Kelly: (inaudible) and then generally the theory was that I would bill them (inaudible)

Poppa: You actually get paid from the people who want the person out.

Kelly: Yes. . . . I have a referral fee situation. Once in a while there's a quid pro quo (inaudible) once in a while, not often, there might be something of an investigative nature (inaudible) an investigation as well as a deprogramming. . . .

Kelly: So there are families. There are foundations. There are organizations that finance purely investigative stuff.

Poppa: Right.

Kelly: We also do the cops and robbers type stuff.

Poppa: Right.

Kelly: But deprogramming is different. Deprogramming may have in it an investigative function because you've got to find the kid. . . .

Later in the same conversation

Moore: All right, well. Okay, the way I look at it is what do we need to do next?

Kelly: I think business comes from two sources, from

the network that's out there, be it CAN [Cult Awareness Network], be it some of the other

(Conversation Deleted) . . .

Kelly: . . . I think there's two ways. I think there's independent publicity and (inaudible) the deprogramming. Some are voluntary. Some are involuntary. There's investigations, like investigating the Circle of Friends or (inaudible) the University of Kansas. But people will pay just to find out (inaudible) LaRouchies (inaudible). Then there are some research projects. Sometimes we wind up doing investigations and research (inaudible) I think you got to lock into that through CAN, and I think you lock into that through public exposure and you need something. . . .

Kelly kidnaps the wrong woman

From a conversation recorded Aug. 19, 1992, between Doug Poppa and Don Moore, concerning a kidnapping Galen Kelly and others carried out in Washington, D.C., in which Don Moore was also involved.

Moore: And you know this one week Galen [Kelly] made a mistake (UI).

Poppa: Right.

Moore: I, I, I said hey put you on target there at the Chrysler as you go get her and somebody, a different girl took the car. They followed the car, didn't even check the pictures I had. (UI) Snatching's everything fine.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Wrong person. Anyway they they, they want to find out this other girl is right?

Poppa: Right.

Moore: This girl says, "I'll never talk, I'll never tell you." So the woman goes; "Give me half an hour." "She will talk." "Where are my knitting needles?" Ha ha ha ha ha ha [Moore laughs]. yeah, and Galen's going, "Wait a minute," thinking (UI) "this is like a do-over." "We can cut her loose and forget it, right?" (UI) "I can make her talk, I guarantee you she will talk," you know. Galen thinks, "Where is she going to put those knitting needles?" Ha ha ha ha ha [Moore laughs].

Poppa: So these two people are?

Moore: Lubavitch.

Poppa: Lubavitch.

Moore: Yeah.

Later in the same conversation

Moore: There is an entire subculture of people like Bob Point, people like Galen Kelly, people like Carol [Hoffman], who are not spies, they're not CIA agents.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: They're not arms dealers. They're a set of guys who hang out with the guys that do.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: UI

Poppa: They're on the edge.

Moore: They're on the edge. . . .

'Doctor' Kevorkian's newest campaign to

by Linda Everett

After the killing of eight women in Michigan over the last two and half years by a man who admits he has been "concerned about death for the last 34 years," the serial killer is still on the loose. The killing spree began in June 1990 when Michigan authorities found Jack Kevorkian, 63, an out-of-work pathologist with blood on his pants, standing outside his rusty van in a parking lot. A dead woman, whom the perpetrator called his first "research project," lay on a cot in the back of the van, with multiple bruises on her arm where the pathologist had jabbed at her veins to introduce the lethal intravenous drip.

Thirty months after that first "research project" died; after the pathologist's mail-order plans for "suicide machines" have been used to kill in California; after his "assisted-suicide" rationale spurred several "copy-cat" murders; after he had a Pennsylvania woman transported across state lines into Michigan for his on-the-spot counseling/killing services, we are told that Jack Kevorkian is "itching" to kill again. According to his showman attorney, Geoffrey Fieger, Jack is "itching to get across state lines" to treat "potential clients" in Ohio, where his brand of murder is supposedly not illegal.

How is it that an individual who publicly affirms that no law can stop him from taking more lives, is still allowed to hang out his shingle—Penumbra, Inc.—to prey upon, film, "counsel," and then kill, vulnerable and often mentally disabled women? How is it that the public lionizes this man as a "compassionate" doctor, yet he has never treated a live patient, and he attacks Judeo-Christian medical ethics as "equally culpable" of the crimes of torture as Nazi doctors—when it is that same Judeo-Christian basis in modern medical science that produced the breakthroughs that save countless human lives?

The answer lies in the fact that from the first death, Kevorkian's killing has been cast as a "right to die" issue. The Michigan legislature, the courts, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Michigan Bar Association, Michigan State University's Medical Ethical Resource Center (MERN), the Michigan Civil Liberties Union, and the media legitimized Kevorkian's death campaign as an issue of "patient's rights." *No one*, with the exception of the office of Oakland County