

international arms embargo has prevented Bosnia-Herzegovina from obtaining from other countries the means to counter such heavy weaponry.

(18) On Dec. 18, 1992, with the affirmative vote of the United States, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 47/121, which urged the United Nations Security Council to exempt Bosnia-Herzegovina from the mandatory arms embargo imposed by Resolution 713.

(19) In the absence of adequate measures to maintain international peace and security, continued application to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina of the mandatory international arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council prior to the armed attack on Bosnia-Herzegovina undermines that government's right of individual or collective self-defense and therefore contravenes Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

(20) Bosnia-Herzegovina's right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter includes the right to ask for military assistance from other countries and to receive such assistance if offered.

Sec. 3, United States Arms Embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(a) **TERMINATION**—The President shall terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina upon receipt from that government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51. . . .

(b) **DEFINITION**—As used in this section, the term "United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina" means the application to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina of—

(1) the policy adopted July 10, 1991, and published in the Federal Register of July 19, 1991 . . . under the heading "Suspension of Munitions Export Licenses to Yugoslavia"; and

(2) any similar policy being applied by the United States Government as of the date of receipt of the request described in subsection (a) pursuant to which approval is routinely denied for transfer of defense articles and defense services to the former Yugoslavia.

Sec. 4, United States Military Assistance for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(a) **POLICY**—The President should provide appropriate military assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina upon receipt from that government of a request for assistance. . . .

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE**—

(1) . . . [T]he President is authorized to direct the draw-down of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training in order to provide assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Such assistance shall be provided on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

'Cult Expert' Kelly Jailed

Jury convicts CAN's kidnapper for hire

A federal jury on May 27 convicted Galen Kelly, a contract kidnapper associated with the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), on charges of kidnapping. Kelly was convicted in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia of abducting Debra Dobkowski from Washington, D.C. on May 5, 1992, taking her against her will to Leesburg, Virginia, and returning her to Washington in the early morning hours of May 6.

Kelly, a paid kidnapper for CAN, now faces a minimum of eight to nine years in prison. His bond has been revoked, and he is currently being held in the Alexandria jail.

Kelly's conviction marks the first time one of CAN's "deprogrammers" has been convicted in federal court. CAN has long served as a clearinghouse for an international network of contract kidnapers; for a fee they will abduct people who are members of organizations which CAN labels "cults," and then "deprogram" them of their beliefs—a euphemism for brainwashing.

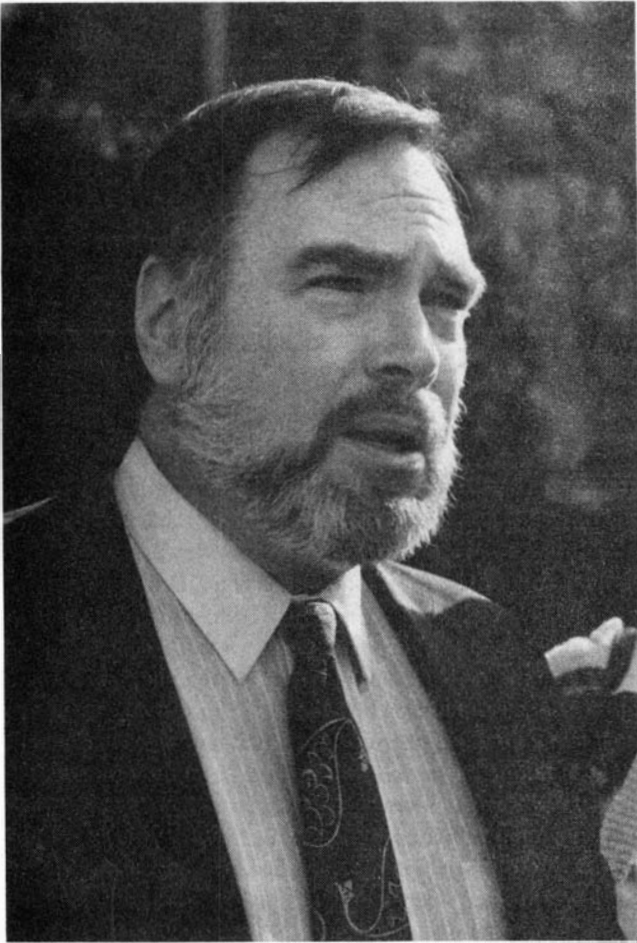
CAN was instrumental in guiding the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the FBI into carrying out the assault on the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas which led to the hecatomb in which 86 people died. In collaboration with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), CAN also played a role in federal and state government prosecutions of the LaRouche movement.

Thus, the conviction and jailing of Kelly has the potential to expose and knock out those sections of the Justice Department which have worked with, and protected, the CAN-ADL networks. Shock waves over the jailing of this key operative can be expected to rip through the ADL, Scottish Rite Freemasons, and other corrupt networks.

Caught bragging

In this case, Kelly had been hired by Donna Bruckert, the mother of Dobkowski's roommate, to kidnap her daughter Beth. Kelly kidnapped Dobkowski instead. The kidnapping was arranged through CAN. At his trial, Kelly testified that he had conducted 30-40 kidnappings in the last 10-15 years.

Kelly has specialized in so-called deprogramming, and was notoriously rough. In the Dobkowski case, he worked with members of the Lubavitcher group, who manhandled



Galen Kelly at his trial for the attempted kidnapping of Lewis du Pont Smith and his wife, Andrea, Dec. 31, 1992.

the victim. He was also known to have used physical force in other cases, and to have conspired to violently abduct Lewis du Pont Smith, an heir to the Du Pont fortune, and his wife Andrea. The Smiths are associates of Lyndon LaRouche.

According to FBI documents in the Dobkowski case, former Loudoun County, Virginia Deputy Sheriff Donald L. Moore was waiting with Donna Bruckert at Carradoc Hall, a hotel in Leesburg, while Kelly and three others went to Washington to kidnap her daughter. During his trial, Kelly testified that Moore had assisted in the preparations for the kidnapping.

Last September, Kelly and Moore made national news when they were arrested for conspiracy to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith. Kelly, Moore, E. Newbold Smith (Lewis Smith's father), and Robert "Biker Bob" Point, Kelly's attorney, were acquitted in December 1992, after federal Judge Timothy Ellis instructed the jury to do so.

Following the acquittal in what became known as the "Kidnappers, Inc." case, Kelly was featured in a favorable light in coverage of the case in the April issue of *Vanity Fair*

magazine and on Lawrence Tisch's CBS network television program "Street Stories."

In addition to kidnapping, Kelly maintains a support group of victims who have been brainwashed by him or under his direction. One of those victims, former LaRouche associate Chris Curtis, was a key government witness in federal and state LaRouche cases. Curtis was also featured on the "Street Stories" program.

Overwhelming evidence

The government's evidence in the case against Kelly was overwhelming. In addition to the testimony of victim Debra Dobkowski, the jury heard excerpts of tape recordings made by an undercover FBI operative, former Loudoun County Deputy Sheriff Doug Poppa. The secret tape recordings were made while Poppa was investigating the du Pont Smith kidnapping conspiracy. During those conversations, Kelly admitted to kidnapping Dobkowski and bragged about how he "could talk his way out of any kidnapping charge."

The government also called one of Kelly's other victims to testify. Wendy Mann, a Tampa, Florida woman, said she had been kidnapped by Kelly in June 1992. Her ordeal was similar to Dobkowski's.

IRS agent helps Kelly

One aspect of the case shows the close connections between CAN and corrupt networks in law enforcement. On May 20, just four days before Kelly's trial started, an Internal Revenue Service agent executed a search warrant at kidnap victim Dobkowski's home.

During the raid, IRS agents seized Dobkowski's personal diaries, which were turned over to Kelly's defense lawyers. The diaries were used during the trial by defense lawyers to brutalize the witness about her religious beliefs, and formed the subject of virtually the entire defense cross-examination of Dobkowski.

The IRS agent who swore out the search warrant was Patrick L. Lydon, who had been the chief IRS investigator in the Alexandria federal prosecution of LaRouche in 1988. During the LaRouche prosecution, Lydon worked closely with Kelly's kidnapping accomplice, Don Moore.

Lydon's search warrant affidavit was based on surveillance of Dobkowski and her roommates last fall, after she was kidnapped by Kelly, and just before Kelly et al. were arrested in the du Pont Smith case. The affidavit contains characterizations of Dobkowski and her roommates taken from Kelly and some of his brainwash victims.

In arguing for revocation of Kelly's bail, prosecutor Lawrence Leiser brought up the kidnapper's history of crime. He also remarked that he expects Kelly to be indicted soon in New York State for a kidnapping he carried out there.

Some court observers are also expecting another indictment of anti-LaRouche operative Don Moore, for his self-admitted role in abetting the Dobkowski kidnapping.