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## 'Get LaRouche' Operative Indicted

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# One Moore CAN kidnapper could wind up in the can

by Nora Hamerman

Would-be U.S. Senator from Virginia Oliver North's Vietnam tentmate, Donald L. Moore, has been indicted again for kidnapping. This time, Moore, a former Loudoun County, Virginia sheriff's deputy, could join his co-conspirator Galen Kelly in a lengthy stint behind bars.

On April 8, a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia handed down the indictment of Moore on charges of kidnapping and conspiracy in connection with the May 1992 kidnapping of a Washington, D.C. woman.

The talkative Moore, who bragged through his whiskers of his role in the frameup of statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his associates, has been unusually silent about the new indictment. Moore, also a former special deputy U.S. marshal, was a key investigator for the federal/state task force which set up the 1986 raid on businesses and organizations associated with LaRouche in Loudoun County, Virginia, and later illegally prosecuted LaRouche.

Moore's co-conspirator, Galen Kelly, was convicted in 1993 and sentenced to seven and a half years in prison for his role in the same kidnapping. Both Moore and Kelly are associated with the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), a Chicago-based group that functions as a clearinghouse for kidnap-for-hire rings.

### What is CAN?

CAN sells itself to the public, through the complicit mass media, as an organization devoted to fighting "dangerous cults" on behalf of family members who disapprove of their children's (or parents') religious or political associations. The Cult Awareness Network's main business is to solicit and carry out a traffic in abductions of the targeted individuals, in return for a handsome fee.

CAN was originally called Citizens Freedom Foundation. It was founded in 1974 by Henrietta Crampton and a small group of advocates of "deprogramming," a euphemism for making someone change his beliefs by force, otherwise known as Korean or Chinese Communist "brainwashing." As Bucknell University professor Larry Shin told the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in 1992, deprogramming is "the most destructive of the legacies of the great American cult scare.

... CAN is much closer to a destructive cult than most of the groups they attack." CAN keeps files on over 1,000 organizations which it deems to be "destructive cults." Inquirers about a particular group will be turned over to "experts" who are deprogrammers, and who typically charge \$20,000 for a "deprogramming."

CAN also directed John Overington, a West Virginia state legislator, in a national campaign of sending CAN hate literature under his official letterhead to every state legislature in the country, seeking to harass LaRouche supporters by initiating bogus legal proceedings. His mother, Helen Overington, had been a strong political supporter of the LaRouche movement and was "deprogrammed" at her three children's instigation. John Overington proposed legislation which would effectively outlaw political fundraising. One such bill passed the Maryland General Assembly in 1992, following hearings at which CAN and Galen Kelly—then still at large—provided most of the "expert" testimony.

On April 1, 1994, CAN brainwashing victim Helen Overington filed a federal racketeering (RICO) suit in Maryland against Lyndon LaRouche, his associate Rochelle Ascher, and others. The complaint states that when the children of Mrs. Overington discovered their mother had given money to political organizations they did not like, they arranged a meeting with Mira Boland of the Anti-Defamation League. Even after meeting Boland, according to the suit, Mrs. Overington was not convinced that she had been defrauded. The family then set up a meeting with Virginia State Police officer Charles Bryant, who finally convinced the elderly woman to turn against her former political associates.

### Travesty

The Overington story (pp. 51-53) and the rest of the seamy reality about CAN was exposed in the 1993 book *Travesty, A True Crime Story*, by an EIR Investigative Team. The book recreates, through verbatim court documents, a 1992 federal investigation as a result of which Moore, Kelly, Edgar Newbold Smith, and Robert Point were indicted for conspiracy to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith, son of Edgar Newbold Smith and a financial and political supporter of

U.S. presidential candidate LaRouche. Moore, Kelly, Smith, and Point were acquitted on these charges in an Alexandria, Virginia federal court in late 1992, in the judicial travesty of the book's title.

That investigation led to the indictment and conviction of Kelly in a second kidnap. Now the dragnet has snared Moore as well.

During the 1992 investigation, Moore was secretly recorded by Douglas A. Poppa, another former Loudoun County deputy who was acting as an undercover informant for the FBI. Between July and September 1992, the FBI amassed more than 60 hours of tape recordings in which Moore and Kelly discussed their kidnapping plans in lurid detail. During those conversations, Moore admitted to engaging in numerous illegal activities during the LaRouche investigation, including illegal searches and seizures and pressuring witnesses to lie. On one occasion, Moore said triumphantly, "I'm trying to start a war against LaRouche again. All over the United States" (*Travesty*, p. 73).

In another conversation caught by the FBI wiretap, Moore threatened that he would blow then-Attorney General Mary Sue Terry "out of the saddle" over his knowledge of massive government irregularities in the LaRouche investigation. "It was one black bag job after another," Moore asserted (*Travesty*, p. 137).

Massive evidence on the public record proves that the U.S. government knew at all relevant times, from 1979 to the present day, that Lyndon LaRouche and his co-defendants were innocent of the charges for which they were convicted. This evidence consists chiefly of the government's own documents, statements of government officials, and sworn testimony of government witnesses. These show that the prosecution lied on all relevant issues during pre-trial and later proceedings. This proof is documented in six volumes of such evidence filed within the federal Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and is summarized in a 32-page booklet released by LaRouche's 1996 presidential campaign committee in March 1994.

Moore labeled the plans against Lewis du Pont Smith a "kidnapping, let's call it what it is," and even contemplated that Lewis Smith, if he resisted capture, might end "sneakers up in a ditch." The defendants in the case and their lawyers were the same people who had thrown LaRouche into prison, when they were working for the government. As *Travesty* recounts, they were all acquitted, because the judge in the trial allowed Newbold Smith to rant for hours against his son's political associations, but excluded any testimony from Lewis and Andrea Smith and her mother, Martha Diano.

### Rewarded by trip to Israel

Moore is also a key anti-Semitic asset of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL): One of his memorable remarks on the FBI surveillance tapes was, "Jews are highly susceptible to cults" (*Travesty*, p. 97). In October 1991, Moore was taken on a trip to Israel by ADL Washington, D.C. fact-finding director Mira Lansky Boland as a payback

for Moore's cooperation with the ADL.

Also on that trip was former San Francisco police officer Tom Gerard, indicted in 1993 for illegally selling confidential law enforcement information to the ADL. Moore also claimed to Poppa that he provided confidential law enforcement information to the ADL and others.

According to the April 8 indictment (text follows below), Moore conspired with Kelly, and two members of the Jewish Defense League—Ira and Michele Bruschansky—to kidnap Beth Bruckert during April and May 1992. This Jewish Defense League is the U.S. arm of the terrorist Kach and Kahane Chai parties which were recently outlawed in Israel for their role in the February 1994 massacre of Palestinians in Hebron.

The indictment alleges that Moore conducted surveillance of Bruckert, directed the rental of a cargo van, provided walkie-talkies, and planned to monitor the radios and divert the police. On May 5, 1992, Moore met with Kelly and the Bruschanskys in Leesburg, Virginia, and told them, "This is the night you have to get her," according to the indictment. However, when Kelly and the Bruschanskys went into Washington, D.C. they kidnapped Debra Dobkowski (Beth Bruckert's roommate) instead. According to the indictment, after realizing they had kidnapped the wrong woman, Ira Bruschansky asked Kelly "what kind of a 'jerk' he had been for picking up the wrong person." Kelly advised him that Donald L. Moore had planned that aspect of the operation.

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## Documentation

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### United States of America v. Donald L. Moore

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia

Alexandria Division

United States of America v. Donald L. Moore

### Indictment

March, 1994 term—at Alexandria

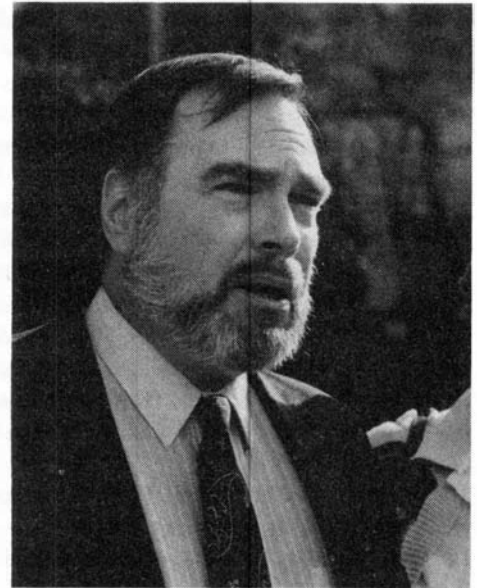
The Grand Jury charges that:

On or about April 27, 1992, defendant **Donald L. Moore**, and others known and unknown to the United States of America, did unlawfully, willfully and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate and agree to commit the following offenses against the United States:

To unlawfully seize, confine, inveigle, decoy, kidnap, abduct, carry away and hold for reward and otherwise, Beth Bruckert with the said person to be willfully transported in interstate commerce in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1201(a)(1).



*Donald L. Moore (in sheriff's uniform) and Galen Kelly, two leading bunglers of the "Get LaRouche" task force. Moore is now under federal indictment for kidnapping, and Kelly is already behind bars for the same offense. Kelly, asked what kind of a "jerk" he was for kidnapping the wrong woman, replied that it was Moore who planned that aspect of the operation.*



## Manner and means

1. It was part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, and other co-conspirators, agreed to receive, and did receive, money for the intended kidnapping of Beth Bruckert.

2. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, and other co-conspirators, would rent rooms at Carrodod Hall in Leesburg, Virginia, and use them as their base of operations.

3. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, and other co-conspirators, would acquire a cargo van to be used to transport the intended victim, Beth Bruckert, once she was kidnapped in Washington, D.C., back to Carrodod Hall in Leesburg, Virginia.

4. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, and other co-conspirators, would, through trick and/or deception, kidnap Beth Bruckert, take her against her will from a street in Washington, D.C., as she was leaving her place of employment, and take her to Carrodod Hall in Leesburg, Virginia.

## Overt acts

In furtherance of the conspiracy and in order to effect the objects thereof, the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, and other co-conspirators, committed overt acts in the Eastern District of Virginia and elsewhere, including, but not limited to the following:

1. On or about April 27, 1992, Galen Kelly traveled from outside the Commonwealth of Virginia to Carrodod Hall, a restaurant/motel located in Leesburg, Virginia.

2. On or about April 27, and April 28, 1992, Galen Kelly registered and stayed at the Carrodod Hall in Leesburg, Virginia.

3. On or about April 30, 1992, Galen Kelly registered

and rented two rooms at Carrodod Hall.

4. On or about Sunday, May 3, 1992, Ira Paul Bruschan-sky, a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschan-sky, a/k/a Michele, traveled from New Jersey to Carrodod Hall in Leesburg, Virginia, to meet with Galen Kelly.

5. On or about Sunday, May 3, 1992, Galen Kelly, in Leesburg, Virginia, introduced defendant **Donald L. Moore** to co-conspirators Ira Paul Bruschan-sky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschan-sky a/k/a Michele, at which time they discussed and planned the abduction of Beth Bruckert.

6. On or about Sunday, May 3, 1992, the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, Galen Kelly, Ira Paul Bruschan-sky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschan-sky a/k/a Michele, surveilled Beth Bruckert. Upon initially seeing her, defendant, **Donald L. Moore** yelled, "There she is, let's follow her." They followed Beth Bruckert's car, and after a short while lost her.

7. On or about Monday, May 4, 1992, the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, Galen Kelly, Ira Paul Bruschan-sky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschan-sky a/k/a Michele, continued plotting and planning the abduction of Beth Bruckert. Later that day, Ira Paul Bruschan-sky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschan-sky a/k/a Michele, drove into Washington, D.C., to conduct further surveillance of Beth Bruckert ending at approximately 3:00 a.m. on Tuesday, May 5, 1992.

8. On or about May 5, 1992, at defendant **Donald L. Moore's** direction, a 1990 white Ford cargo van was rented, license No. RNN-503 from Tyson's Ford and brought to Carrodod Hall in Leesburg, Virginia.

9. On or about May 5, 1992, Galen Kelly, Ira Paul Bruschan-sky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschan-sky a/k/a Michele, and others, met in Galen Kelly's room. The defen-dant **Donald L. Moore** entered carrying a box of walkie-talkies, radios, flashlights and yellow rain coats. The defen-dant, **Donald L. Moore** told the group that Beth Bruckert

would be leaving her Washington, D.C. job site around 11:30 p.m., that night and stated, "This is the night you have to get her." Additional directions and instructions were given by defendant **Donald L. Moore** and Galen Kelly.

11. The defendant **Donald L. Moore** briefed the others on the street and vehicle location of Beth Bruckert's car. Defendant **Moore** gave Kelly a key, which **Moore** said would open Beth Bruckert's car. Defendant **Moore** told them he would not physically accompany them that evening, but would monitor the radios and divert the police, if necessary.

12. On the evening of May 5, 1992, the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, took masking tape and placed it on the side of the rental van to conceal its logo and used tape to alter the license plate number. Defendant **Moore** handed out rain coats and departed.

13. On or about May 5, 1992, at approximately 10:00 p.m., Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, drove the rental van into Washington, D.C.

14. On or about May 5, 1992, at approximately 10:00 p.m., Galen and another individual drove Kelly's personal car into Washington, D.C.

15. On or about May 5, 1992, at approximately 11:50 p.m., **Ira Paul Bruschansky**, a/k/a Phil, and Galen Kelly seized and forced Debra Dobkowski into a van against her will, mistakenly believing her to be Beth Bruckert.

16. On or about May 6, 1992, Galen Kelly, Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, and another individual drove Debra Dobkowski against her will from Washington, D.C. to Carrodac Hall in Leesburg, Virginia.

17. On or about May 6, 1992, after arriving at Carrodac Hall, Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, and another individual realized they had kidnapped the wrong person and returned Debra Dobkowski to Washington, D.C.

18. On or about the early morning hours of May 6, 1992, after returning Debra Dobkowski to Washington, D.C., Galen Kelly retrieved his personal car, Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, and another individual returned the rented van to Tyson's Ford, wiped the van down to remove fingerprints, collected all their equipment and waited for Galen Kelly.

19. On or about May 6, 1992, at approximately 2:30 a.m., while waiting for well over an hour, Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, called and spoke to Elizabeth Kelly, wife of Galen Kelly, at Kelly's residence in New York, informed her of their location and asked her to relay the information to her husband, Galen Kelly.

20. On or about May 6, 1992, after waiting for approximately one and a half hours, Galen Kelly picked up Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele and another individual. At that time Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, asked Galen Kelly what kind of a

"jerk" he was for picking up the wrong person. Galen Kelly advised that the defendant, **Donald L. Moore**, had planned that aspect of the operation.

21. On or about May 6, 1992, between 3:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m., Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, and another individual returned to Carrodac Hall, picked up another person, and without checking out, drove to the Days Inn in Leesburg, Virginia and checked in.

22. Later that morning, on or about May 6, 1992, the defendant, **Donald L. Moore** met Galen Kelly, Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele and others at Jerry's Subs and Pizza on East Market Street in Leesburg, Virginia.

23. On or about May 6, 1992, Galen Kelly, Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele and others, returned to the Days Inn. Seeing police cars in the vicinity, Galen Kelly panicked. Micheline Bruschansky, a/k/a Michele, handed out baggage through a rear hotel window. Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, left in their car. Galen Kelly left in his.

24. On or about the late afternoon of May 6, 1992, Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, met up with Galen Kelly in Leesburg, Virginia. Galen Kelly told them to get out of the area and return to their home in New Jersey, which they did.

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1201(c).)

## Count two

The Grand Jury further charges that:

On or about May 5, 1992, in Leesburg, Virginia, in the Eastern District of Virginia, **Donald L. Moore**, did unlawfully, knowingly and willfully aid, abet, counsel, command, induce and procure the seizing, confining, inveigling, decoying, kidnapping, abducting, carrying away and holding by Galen Kelly, Ira Paul Bruschansky a/k/a Phil, and Micheline Bruschansky a/k/a Michele, of a person for reward and otherwise, at which time said Debra Dobkowski, thought to be Beth Bruckert, was willfully transported in interstate commerce between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1201(a) and 2.)

A true bill:  
Foreperson

Helen F. Fahey, United States Attorney  
by Justin W. Williams, Asst. United States Attorney,  
Chief, Criminal Division  
Lawrence J. Leiser, Asst. U.S. Attorney