

Moore had regular contacts with reporters in Washington, D.C., Loudoun County, Va., and Philadelphia.

In any case, the arrest of Newbold Smith, Kelly, Moore, and Point was not the first time that CAN had to disavow illegality by its members. In October 1990, the Rev. Michael Rokos, an Episcopal priest, who was then president of CAN, resigned after it became publicly known that he had a sexual preference for young boys.

At that time, news stories broke in the *Baltimore Sun* and elsewhere that Rokos had been arrested in July 1982 for soliciting sex with a Baltimore vice squad officer posing as a minor. According to an affidavit from arresting officer Joseph G. Wyatt, Rokos solicited him, saying, "I want you to tie me up, put clothespins on my nipples, and make me suck your dick."

While hiding his perverted criminal past, Rokos spoke before law enforcement and civic groups slandering LaRouche. He portrayed himself as an expert on "political cults" and "Satanism." Rokos also fraudulently portrayed himself as the chaplain for the Maryland State Police.

Another embarrassment CAN suffered was the defection of "cult deprogrammer" Gary Scarff. In November 1991, Scarff told a Los Angeles press conference that he had falsely

claimed to be a survivor of the 1978 mass suicide by the People's Temple followers of the Rev. Jim Jones in Guyana. Scarff said he lied in order to raise "hundreds of thousands of dollars" for the Cult Awareness Network. According to a sworn affidavit, Scarff says he was associated with CAN for ten years. His affidavit recounts his participation in kidnappings and deprogrammings. During the preparations for one deprogramming, Scarff says, he was sodomized by deprogrammer Ray Brandyberry. According to Scarff, Cynthia Kissler was actively involved in organizing deprogrammings. He also accused CAN attorney Ford Greene of drug abuse and homosexuality.

Helen Overington: a case study

Sometimes a CAN deprogramming does not need the use of thugs to forcibly kidnap someone. In those cases, CAN uses other forms of pressure and intimidation to break the target's beliefs. An example of this is the case of Helen Overington.

Helen Overington is a former financial and active political supporter of the LaRouche movement. When LaRouche associate Rochelle Ascher was convicted on securities violations in 1989, and given a barbaric 86-year sentence by a Virginia jury (later reduced to 10 years by the judge), Mrs. Overington

EIR releases 'Travesty: A True Crime Story'

Travesty—A True Crime Story, detailing the sensational Lewis du Pont Smith kidnapping case in relation to the railroad of Lyndon LaRouche was released by Executive Intelligence Review on March 17. This 254-page paperback is the shocking story of one of the greatest cases of travesty of justice in the 20th century. In the same Alexandria, Virginia federal courthouse, virtually four years to the day after American political statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and six associates were railroaded, five kidnapers were acquitted of charges that they had plotted and conspired to violently kidnap and forcibly "deprogram" Lewis du Pont Smith, an heir to the du Pont fortune, and his wife Andrea Diano Smith, because they had joined with LaRouche to fight for the cause of bettering mankind.

The kidnapers were caught on over 60 hours of surveillance tapes, where they plotted their crimes in lurid detail. Both the criminals charged and their lawyers in the Kidnappers, Inc. case were the very same men who had thrown LaRouche in prison for life when they were working for the federal government.

Yet the kidnapers got off scot-free.

Travesty is written in the form of a "true crime" story, and presents detailed evidence of:

- The inner workings of Kidnappers, Inc., a national kidnap-for-hire ring called the Cult Awareness Network (CAN), which reportedly arranges more than 500 kidnappings and forcible deprogrammings per year.

- The complicity of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), an organized-crime hate group, in violent attacks against LaRouche and his associates, including a near-miss assassination of LaRouche on Oct. 6, 1986 in the small Virginia town of Leesburg.

- How a top-secret unit of the U.S. military was in the center of the 400-man invasion of Leesburg, which included use of helicopters, an armored personnel carrier, and sniper teams. For the first time in print, details are revealed showing that on Oct. 6, 1986, LaRouche's enemies planned to assassinate him and his wife Helga during the raid, whose assault force was made up of 400 state, federal, and local law enforcement officials.

- How Loudoun County Sheriff's Lt. Don Moore, a federalized marshal, engaged in seven years of illegal covert dirty operations against LaRouche and his associates.

The dialogue for the book is taken entirely from the FBI's secretly recorded tapes, giving the reader a rare glimpse into the criminal mind.