

BOOKS

Travesty: The Freeing of *Kidnappers, Inc.*

This book is the shocking story of one of the greatest cases of travesty of justice in the twentieth century. In the same Alexandria Federal courthouse, virtually four years to the day after American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his 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 sixty hours of surveillance tapes, in which 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 were set scot free.

The lead defense attorney for the kidnapers, the personal lawyer of Newbold Smith, was none other than John Markham, the former Federal prosecutor of LaRouche. Markham is known as the “Devil’s Advocate” because of his former membership in the Boston and New York chapters of the Satanic Process Church in the mid-1970’s.

Detailed Evidence

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;

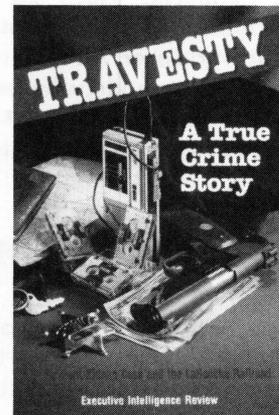
- how a top secret unit of the U.S. military, alongside Federal, state, and local uniformed law enforcement, was in the center of this 400-man invasion of Leesburg, which included helicopters, an armored personnel carrier, and sniper teams;
- how Ollie North’s tentmate in Vietnam, Don Moore, a deputy sheriff in Loudoun County, Virginia and Federalized marshall called by his own lawyer at the trial the “G. Gordon Liddy of Loudoun County,” engaged in seven years of illegal covert dirty operations against LaRouche and his associates.

The book also presents ample documentation of the kidnapers at work through their own words as they plot to hire Israeli musclemen from the Lubavitcher criminal sect, motorcycle gangs, and ex-intelligence operatives to abduct Lewis du Pont Smith in one sensational plot after another.

The dialogue for the book is taken entirely from the FBI’s secretly recorded tapes which capture the conspirators in their most intimate discussions. The reader gets a rare glimpse into the criminal mind. Not since the Nixon tapes in the days of Watergate has the public had such an opportunity to witness government officials plotting to use their power to destroy a political movement.

For the first time, details are revealed showing that on October 6, 1986, LaRouche’s enemies planned to assassinate him and his wife.

The book also gives an inside look into how a criminal trial in the Eastern District of Virginia is fixed to produce the result desired by the Freemasonic establishment which runs that courthouse. The book contrasts the treatment given LaRouche with that afforded the *Kidnappers, Inc.* conspirators—where even sitting prosecutors



**Travesty: A True Crime Story—
The du Pont Kidnap Case
and the LaRouche Railroad**
by an EIR Investigative Team
Executive Intelligence Review,
Washington, D.C., 1993
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can commit perjury with impunity.

Reign of Terror

The book is not about just one kidnapping plot, however. It reveals an entire industry of kidnapers who under the guise of “deprogramming” have unleashed a nationwide reign of terror. This industry has its roots in the CIA’s mind control experiments of the 1950’s and 1960’s known as MK-ULTRA. The psychiatrists and psychologists working with CAN engage in the frightening practice of using psychiatry as a weapon of political control comparable to the horrors of Stalin’s gulags.

In fact, as the book went to press, one of the kidnapers, self-styled “cult-deprogrammer” Galen Kelly, was indicted by a Federal grand jury on yet another felony kidnapping charge.

In addition to the crime story itself, the book contains an extensive Appendix containing the official documents before the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the Organization of American States (O.A.S.), and the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe (CSCE), on the injustices in the LaRouche case. The Appendix also contains an Open Letter

to President Clinton demanding freedom for LaRouche, which has been signed by hundreds of prominent dignitaries the world over. Also printed in the Appendix is an address by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark on the LaRouche case, delivered to the

CSCE Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark

The book contains an extensive section of photographs of all the main characters in the kidnap plot and the "Get LaRouche" task force, who were responsible for the frameup and rail-

road of LaRouche. The case of the seventy-year-old political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, who has unjustly spent over four years in Federal prison, has become known internationally as "the American Dreyfus Affair."

—Warren A.J. Hamerman

Reviving the Works that Launched the Renaissance

The uncompromising thesis of this volume is that we must bring about a new global Renaissance to lift humanity out of the carnage of the twentieth century—hence "*Toward a New Council of Florence*," the ecumenical religious event which spawned the Golden Renaissance of fifteenth-century Europe. To promote this aim, translator William Wertz has presented sixteen writings by Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, the seminal scientific thinker of the European Renaissance, which in their sum are bound to become as controversial today as they were five hundred years ago when they formed the basis for reconstituting the Christian Church, ushering in the Age of Discovery and the modern world.

Why controversial? Because in contrast to the "multicultural" approach which marks many so-called ecumenical efforts, Nicolaus of Cusa, a German patriot, churchman, and universal statesman, insisted that differences be resolved neither by dividing (in the Aristotelian way), nor by seeking the least common denominator where everyone backs off from controversy, but by finding a higher geometry, where "opposites coincide." In short, Nicolaus of Cusa is not Politically Correct.

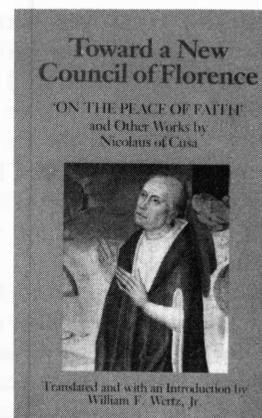
Previously, Wertz edited three volumes of translations of Friedrich Schiller, the great German poet of freedom. While serving three years as a Federal political prisoner with Lyndon LaRouche in the infamous frameup trial of 1988, he shifted his focus to Cardinal Nicolaus (Krebs) of Cusa (1401-64), named Cusanus after the Latin version of his birthplace, Kues on the Moselle River.

Cusanus was celebrated as one of

those Christian humanists who sought to recover the riches of ancient, especially Platonic, civilization and demonstrate its harmony with Christianity. The watershed of these efforts was the ecumenical Council convened in Ferrara and Florence between 1438 and 1444. The Council united Latin Catholics and Greek Orthodox for the first time in nearly four hundred years, as the Greeks agreed to accept the phrase *Filioque* ("and from the Son") in the Latin recitation of the Nicene Creed, a concept crucial to the Western doctrine of the Trinity. The importance of this movement for the triumph of the Idea of Progress in the Christian Renaissance is well elucidated in Wertz's Introduction.

To convey the Trinity, Cusanus used the method of the Coincidence of Opposites, which allows the intellect to recognize the ontological reality of the world of Becoming (change) which participates in the world of eternal Being. This was a frontal assault on the dictatorship of Aristotelian logic, and was recognized as such in his day.

While the predicates of Cusanus' scientific writings have been superseded by the progress he promoted, his commitment to seeking truth by the Platonic method of hypothesis-formation remains valid as ever. He changed people in his lifetime, even himself—shifting from an early adherence to conciliarism (which gave the Council authority over the Pope) to becoming an ardent defender of the Papal institution as crucial for Christian unity. Then he won over his most brilliant adversary, Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, who later, as Pope Pius II, brought Cusanus to Rome in 1459 and made him second in authority in the



Toward a New Council of Florence: "On the Peace of Faith" and Other Works by Nicolaus of Cusa
translated and with an Introduction by William F. Wertz, Jr.
Schiller Institute,
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Church, as they jointly mobilized the military defense of Europe against the aggressive war of the Ottoman Turks and also, jointly, shaped the terms of peaceful dialogue with Muslims.

While focused on this strategic task, Cusanus found the energy to pen during his last years some of his deepest philosophical and scientific works (works from 1458-64 fill nearly half this volume); and Pius II wrote his *Commentaries*, one of the most celebrated books of the Italian Renaissance.

This reviewer does not know the echoes or reactions in the Muslim world to Cusanus's writings seeking a common high ground and lessening of violence. But in Greek Orthodox Byzantium, the *Filioque* was betrayed