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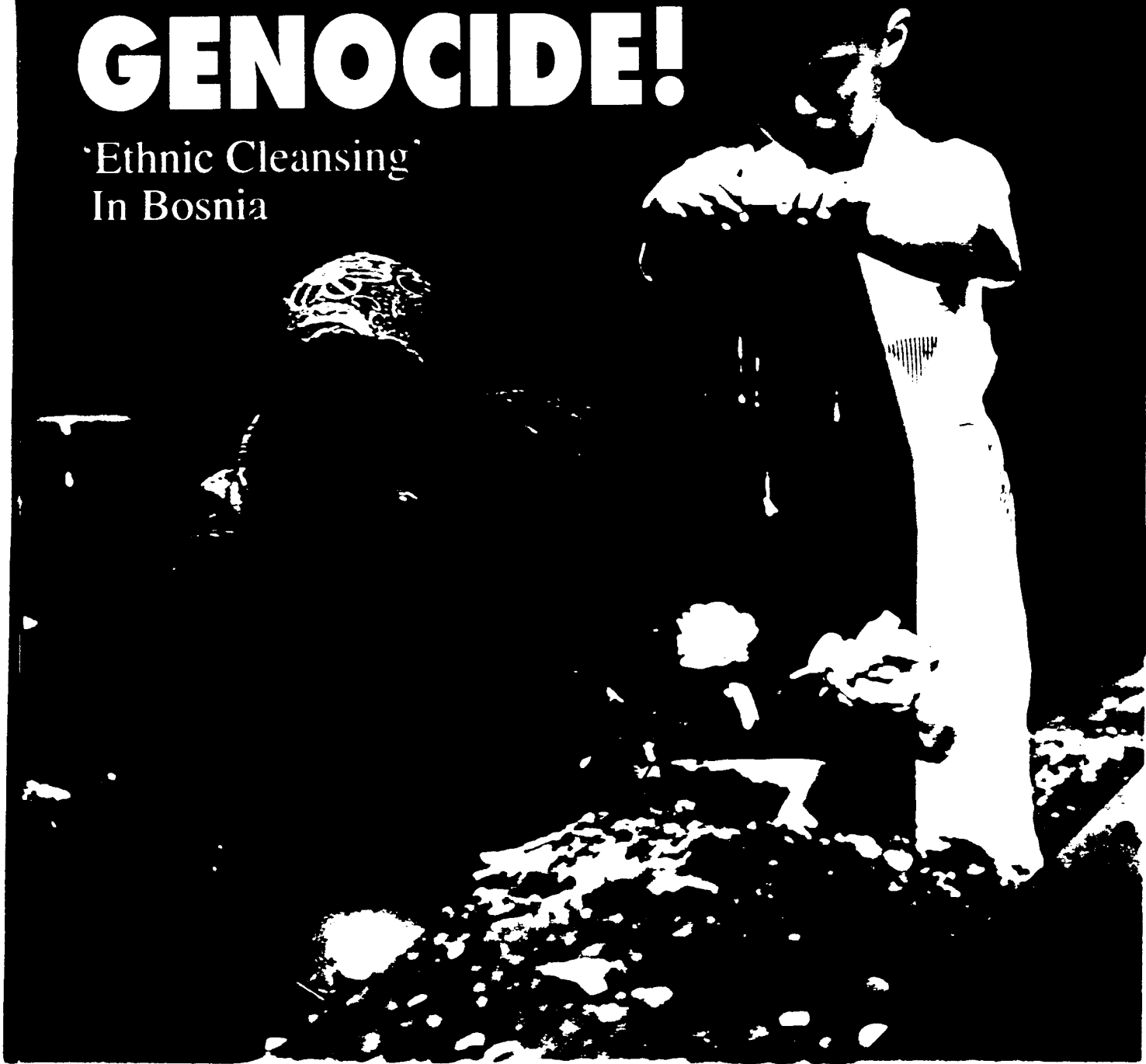
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FREEDOM

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST
PUBLISHED BY THE CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY SINCE 1968

GENOCIDE!

'Ethnic Cleansing'
In Bosnia



FREEDOM

VOL. XXV, ISSUE 1

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST — PUBLISHED BY THE CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY SINCE 1968

MAY 1993

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A Dying Lilly?

While statistics of deaths and other adverse effects linked to the psychiatric drug Prozac soar, Eli Lilly's stock continues to dive. This feature examines the worsening problems of the drug maker, including a federal grand jury probe and severe federal violations at Lilly's Prozac plant in Puerto Rico.

PSYCHIATRY KILLS

"The very basis of human rights is freedom from false accusations and from brutality and punishment without offense."

— L. Ron Hubbard

As described in this issue's cover story, "Psychiatric Genocide," wholesale murder and rape have been and are being committed in the former nation of Yugoslavia in alignment with a strategy of "ethnic cleansing" outlined by psychiatrists Jovan Raskovic and Radovan Karadzic.

One can see in this unfortunate region the devastation that occurs when psychiatrists and people they have victimized are permitted to run things.

Over the years, FREEDOM and the Citizens Commission on Human Rights have documented through a myriad of examples how individual psychiatrists, with such "therapies" as electric shocks and mind-destroying drugs, make people more violent.

In Yugoslavia, we have a larger example of psychiatry at work. Two psychiatrists and a handful of those they have "treated" have bathed the Balkans in blood.

Despite these psychiatrists' criminal actions and their genocidal results, the World Psychiatric Association and the World Federation for Mental Health have done nothing to halt their colleagues' barbaric atrocities.

While psychiatrists Raskovic and Karadzic fanned the flames of ethnic hatred, these international psychiatric bodies remained mute. Through the mass killings and gang rapes, these organizations have done nothing.

"Ethnic Cleansing" Parallels Nazi "Racial Hygiene": It is easy to see parallels between the psychiatric-instigated genocide of Muslims, Bosnians and Croats and the Nazis' actions against Jews, Gypsies and other minorities.

In its October 1991 issue, FREEDOM described the role played by psychiatrist Ernst Rudin as top Nazi ideologist and chief architect of the Nazis' racial hygiene program.

Rudin was the creator of "psychiatric genetics," a "science" aimed at persuading society to eliminate those who were deemed "unfit" for a master race. Rudin launched his campaign of evil almost three decades before the Nazis came to power in 1933.

In 1943, long after the Nazi Holocaust had commenced, Rudin wrote:

"It is the unfailing historical merit of Adolf Hitler and his true followers that they dared...to take the first decisive step that opened the way to ingenious racial hygienic work in and on the German people.

"It was important to him and his co-workers...to fight the parasitic races of foreign blood such as the Jews and the Gypsies, and to further increase the population according to quantity and quality and prevent the propagation of the hereditarily ill and hereditarily inferior."

In 1944, Rudin was presented with a top Nazi honor, a medal emblazoned with the Nazi eagle and the words: "To Prof. Rudin, pathfinder in the field of hereditary hygiene, from the Führer..." Hitler, the most infamous mass murderer of this century, was also its most notorious psychiatric failure. Between 1936 and 1945, his personal doctor, Theodore Morell, was injecting him with the psychiatric drugs Eukodal (a narcotic similar to morphine and codeine) and Pervitin (a methamphetamine). Both are highly addictive and both produce such adverse effects as euphoria and dysphoria. Pervitin also brings about severe social disabilities, personality changes and psychosis.

Additional evidence shows that at the end of World War I, Hitler had been in the hands of psychiatrist Edmund Forster at a hospital north of Berlin where Hitler's ideas were transformed into a "vision" to lead Germany to greatness.

When psychiatrists, their failures, and their theories run things, we have a Nazi Germany or a Serbian-decimated Bosnia.

Wherever governments support psychiatry, as here in the United States, we see an increase in society's problems — including violence, crime, drug abuse and illiteracy — and freedom itself is at risk.

Psychiatry's Assault on Civilization: One might wonder why the international psychiatric organizations have not taken any effective actions to resolve the situation in Bosnia, or to ease increasing racial and ethnic tensions in other parts of the world, such as Germany.

The facts show that psychiatric groups like the World Federation for Mental Health and the World Psychiatric Association have been orchestrating a full-scale assault on civilization itself.

While Nazi psychiatrist Ernst Rudin was pushing forward

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"The very basis of human rights is freedom from false accusations and from brutality and punishment without offense."

— L. Ron Hubbard

Drug-Free Marshals

Lead the Way Against Drugs

Children, religious leaders, police officials and concerned citizens pull together to create drug-free communities.

As crime and drug abuse continue to escalate in cities across the United States, a new "Drug-Free Marshals" program has been launched to promote drug-free living.

Under the program, begun as part of the Lead the Way to a Drug-Free USA campaign, a national anti-drug campaign coordinated by the Church of Scientology International, youth of all races and numerous religions are being recognized for being drug-free and given a role in creating better communities.

On April 3 in Hollywood, at the Church of Scientology Celebrity Centre International, 200 children between the ages of 6 and 13 were sworn in as Drug-Free Marshals by FBI Special Agent Brent Braun, director of the bureau's Drug Demand Reduction Program.



Actress Anne Archer and FBI Special Agent Brent Braun with two of the first 200 Drug-Free Marshals.

In his address to the group, Braun emphasized the need for increased knowledge in order to reduce the demand for drugs and thus handle the drug problem. "Drugs are a devastating, terrible plague on our society which can only be solved by education," he said.

In an interview with FREEDOM, he noted that if people, particularly children, are properly informed about the harmful effects of drugs, the drug problem can be handled. "You don't need to worry about anything else," he said.

Each of the marshals was presented with a special "Drug-Free Marshal"

badge and pledged to lead the way to a drug-free USA by:

- "1. Living a drug-free life.
- "2. Showing my friends that a drug-free life is more fun.
- "3. Helping my fellow Drug-Free Marshals.
- "4. Learning more about how drugs really harm people.
- "5. Telling people the truth about the harmful effects of drugs.
- "6. Helping my family and friends be drug-free.
- "7. Setting a good example to all children by leading the way to a Drug-Free USA."

These boys and girls were selected to represent various schools, churches, youth groups and other organizations as a result of winning local essay contests on the subject of "How you can help create a drug-free community."

Numerous community leaders and celebrities attended the event, including film stars John Travolta, Anne Archer and Nancy Cartwright, the voice of television's Bart Simpson. Actor Michael Fairman of "Hill Street Blues" emceed.

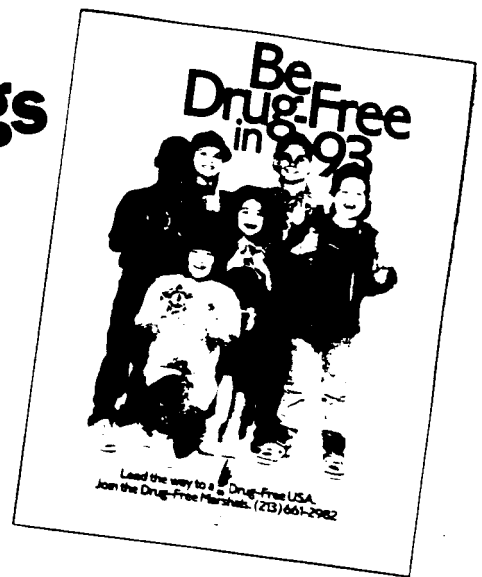
Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors issued a special message:

"On behalf of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, I am pleased to extend greetings to the outstanding young people in this program, who have joined the fight against drug abuse. I encourage you to continue reaching out to your friends with the message that 'drugs are dangerous.' Your positive leadership is a beacon of hope for all young people in the County."

U.S. Congressman Carlos J. Moorhead stated:

"I would like to commend all the groups who have united to make L.A. drug-free in '93 and I would like to thank the Church of Scientology for hosting this important event at this beautiful location.

"...Drugs ruin promising lives before



they ever have a chance to begin. You Drug-Free Marshals are going to save lives and allow your friends to appreciate this wonderful world and contribute positively to it."

A special message from Nancy Reagan stated, in part:

"It is not always easy to say NO to alcohol and other drugs, and that is why the 'Lead the Way to a Drug-Free USA' campaign is so important — it helps to give you the positive peer support you need to say NO. Everyone is counting on you to help other people say NO, and I have always said that there is no better way to stop this menace than for drug-free youths to serve as role models to friends, peers and family members. We are all counting on you..."

Joseph McCaffrey, national president of the American Federation of Police and an officer with the California State Police, was one of a number of law enforcement officials on hand for the swearing-in ceremony. "It's so great to see the positive energy of the kids," he said. "They're the heroes — the drug-free heroes."

Mike Menkhaus, national campaign coordinator for Lead the Way to a Drug-Free USA, said, "The idea is to empower our youth, and to acknowledge their role in creating drug-free communities." ▲

Children everywhere are invited to take a positive role in the creation of a drug-free society. For more information on establishing a Drug-Free Marshal program in your area, contact the Lead the Way to a Drug-Free USA Campaign Coordinator at (213) 661-2982.

WACO: ANOTHER BAY OF PIGS?



ON THE LACK OF NEGOTIATIONS:

"This wretched mounting of a 'Desert Storm' operation in Waco is no way to handle a situation. There are people in this country who know how to negotiate. Why weren't they called in?"

— **Dr. Franklin Littell,**
Professor Emeritus, Temple
University — *From the Wisconsin
State Journal.*

ON THE GAS:

"It can't be used militarily on Iraqi soldiers, but apparently it's OK against 6-year-olds in this country."

— **Benjamin C. Garrett,**
Executive Director of the
Chemical and Biological Arms
Control Institute, Alexandria,
Virginia — *From The Washington
Times.*

ON THE FIRE:

"I don't know how many wanted to go up in flames, but it is my understanding the choice was taken away. The people were isolated and trapped."

— **Don Ervin,**
Attorney, Waco — *From
The Washington Post.*

ON THE NEEDLESS DEATHS:

"We're looking at 80-something people dead, including as many as 17 children, for what? What did they ever do to anyone?"

"...The Koresh compound never needed to be assaulted in the first place. Law enforcement people around Waco, including the sheriff and the former district attorney, said Koresh would come in whenever they needed to talk to him. All they had to do was call. 'Not only was there no reason to attack the compound 51 days ago, there was no reason to attack it yesterday either.'"

— **Molly Ivins,**
Columnist — *From the Fort
Worth Star-Telegram.*

ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

"Outside Waco, Reno again went that extra mile, rejecting mediation offered by prominent religious groups. Instead, for six hours the FBI pumped CS2 into a compound containing children too small to wear the gas masks allegedly stockpiled by the Davidians. It now seems likely that the M-60 tank knocked over kerosene for the compound's lamps (which the Feds knew about) and almost everyone burned alive."

— **Alexander Cockburn,**
Columnist, *The Nation* — *From
the Los Angeles Times.*

ON A LESSON THAT SHOULD BE LEARNED:

"One thing above all Janet Reno should learn from the Waco disaster, and Bill Clinton, too: Do not defer too much to the judgment of veteran officials. John and Robert Kennedy learned that lesson, painfully, at the Bay of Pigs."

— **Anthony Lewis,**
Columnist — *From
The New York
Times.*

ON THE COUNTRY:

"Elsewhere, if the state intervenes against a religious group, it's called oppression. Here, when federal forces attack a religious group, it is for their own good and the public benefit...."

"What we don't like or understand, we call crazy. We make it a subject of jokes. Sometimes, we kill it."

— **Mary Zeiss Stange,**
Associate Professor of Religion,
Skidmore College — *From the
Los Angeles Times.*

ON THE NEED FOR AN INVESTIGATION:

"No matter what excuses the attorney general tries to invent now, the plan she approved didn't aim at safeguarding the lives of the children.... She and her colleagues acted with incompetent disregard for the innocent lives at stake. They acted like people who wanted to get things over with, no matter what the cost. They acted like bureaucrats, more concerned for their jobs and their public image than for the value of human life."

"The Congress and the public have an obligation to insist on a full investigation of this incident, and that the people in charge be held accountable for their decisions."

— **Alan Keyes,**
Columnist — *From
The Washington
Times.*

BOB DAEMMICH-SYGMA



"[F]or six
hours the
FBI pumped
CS2 into a
compound containing
children too small to
wear the gas masks
allegedly stockpiled
by the Davidians."

— **Alexander Cockburn**

ON THE BOTTOM LINE:

"When the government launched its first attack against David Koresh and his followers in February — killing six...and losing four U.S. agents in the process — it was not to ward off some clear and present danger to the public, but to seize a cache of weapons."

"...[C]alling it 'the next logical step,' the FBI returned to the tactics that failed so spectacularly the first time around. Why? 'With 86 people dead and no clear benefit gained, somebody in the Justice Department had better have an answer to that question.'"

— *From an editorial in
The Boston Herald*

GENOCIDE!

How the Barbarities of 'Ethnic Cleansing'
Were Spawned by Psychiatry



BY PATRICIA FORESTIER

"I feel responsible because I made the preparations for this war, even if not the military preparations. If I hadn't created this emotional strain in the Serbian people, nothing would have happened."

"My party and I lit the fuse of Serbian nationalism not only in Croatia but everywhere else in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It's impossible to imagine an SDP (Serbian Democratic Party) in Bosnia-Herzegovina or a Mr. Karadzic in power without our influence. We have driven this people and we have given it an identity. I have repeated again and again to this people that it comes from heaven, not earth."

The above declaration was made by Jovan Raskovic, psychiatrist, on the independent "Yutel" television channel in Belgrade. It was published in the *Vreme* and *Vjesnik* newspapers on January 24, 1992 — two months before

the war broke out in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

A few months later, Raskovic died from a heart attack in Belgrade.

His work had been done. With fellow psychiatrist Radovan Karadzic, he had whipped the Serbs into a frenzy and set the stage for the Balkans' biggest bloodbath since the area was occupied by the Nazis in World War II.

Twin Brothers of the Balkans: Contrary to circulated reports, the Serbs and the Croats have not always been at odds and are not peoples devoted to genocide.

Indeed, as Slavic peoples, they are twin brothers from the time they lived together in the remote regions of what are today Poland and Czechoslovakia. Together, they traveled south at the start of the 7th Century, settling in the Balkan Peninsula, in an area called Illyria, part of the Eastern Roman Empire.

That is why they are called Yugoslavians, meaning "South Slavs."

The indigenous populations, partly Romanized, were pushed out or slowly absorbed.



The Croats became Roman Catholics and the Serbs became Eastern Orthodox. Together, they had to deal with various invasions. Their history, until this century, was one of subjugation by two empires and a gradual emancipation conducted, if not jointly, at least without animosity.

The Bosnians are also Southern Slavs. They came from central Europe around the same time as the Serbs and Croats and settled in the territory of today's Bosnia-Herzegovina. Although originally primarily Christians, like the Catholic Croats and the Orthodox Serbs, the majority of Bosnians converted gradually to Islam after the arrival of the Ottoman Turks in the Balkans.



"Only an immediate cease-fire can save the population of Sarajevo, as well as the other besieged cities, from extinction," wrote Tadeusz Mazowiecki, head of a United Nations mission which inspected ravaged areas of the former nation of Yugoslavia.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo in Bosnia by a young Serb. The resulting turmoil brought about the First World War.

After the war, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was formed from the former Slavic provinces. This name was later changed to Yugoslavia.

After Napoleon's victory in 1809 at Wagram over the Austrians, he annexed part of the region of Illyria along the northeastern coast of the Adriatic Sea and the ideas of the French Revolution reached the Balkans. This was the era in which the idea of a united "Yugoslavia" took hold, federating all newly independent Southern Slavs.

At the time, the Serbs were the leaders of the movement to free the Slavs. They were admired by all subjugated peoples of the Balkans.

The movement for unity was interrupted on June 28, 1914, when Austrian

Psychiatric Atrocities Begin Under Nazi Domination: In 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded by the Nazis and divided between Germany, Italy and a small local group of fascists put into power by the Nazis called the Ustashi.

The "Independent State of Croatia" was created and became an ally of the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) during World War II.

During this period, Croatia's minister of the interior, Andrija Artukovic, carried out "racial purity" programs against Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and other ethnic minorities in alignment with the

By the 1500s, the Ottomans had taken over most of the Balkans.

For centuries, in the south, most of the Serbs, the Bulgarians, the Macedonian Slavs, the Albanians and the Bosnians were under their dominion.

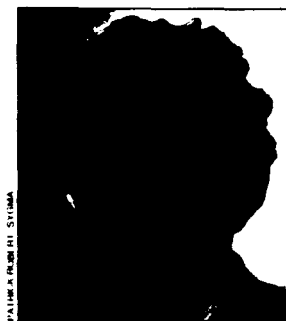
In the north, the Slovenians, most of the Croats, and the regions of Slavonia and Vojvodina became part of the Austrian Empire.

The Slavs suffered more under the Ottoman Empire than under the Austrian Empire, leading to a significant emigration of Serbs to the west and the north, along the borders of today's Croatia and Vojvodina.

"Yugoslavia" Forms: This phenomenon of Serbian emigration was encouraged by the Austrians, since the Serbs provided a buffer against Turkish invasions. The Serbs enjoyed a rather privileged status at the time.

Later, at the beginning of the 19th century, the Serbs were the first to emancipate themselves from the Ottomans.

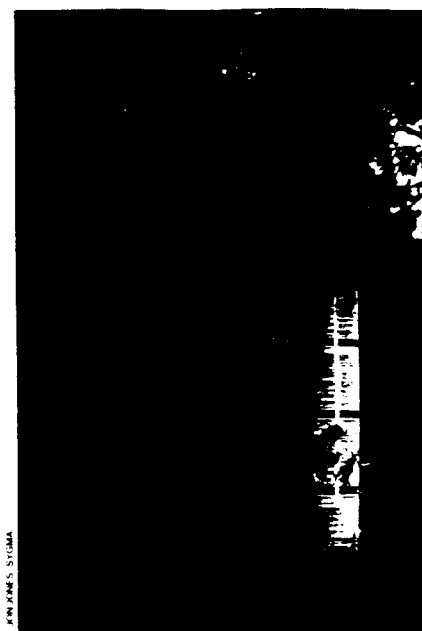
THESE MEN PLUNGED YUGOSLAVIA INTO A BLOODBATH



The devastation in the region can be traced to the actions of psychiatrists Jovan Raskovic (left) and Radovan Karadzic (right), as well as Slobodan Milosevic (center), a close friend of Karadzic's and reportedly his former patient.

Serbs, Croats and Bosnians are Slavic peoples who migrated south in the 7th Century into the region where they currently reside, hence the name "Yugoslavians" or "South Slavs." This map shows the region.

At right: Sarajevo burning.



Nazi campaigns of "racial purity" — campaigns which were spawned and led by Nazi psychiatrists.

Artukovic had more than 20 concentration camps constructed in Croatia and had hundreds of thousands of people tortured or executed.

The victims of this "cleansing" were 600,000 Serbs, Jews, Gypsies, Croats, Muslims and virtually anyone who didn't agree to cooperate with the Nazis. They were exterminated by the Ustashi in the name of psychiatric theories.

After the war, a resistance leader, Marshal Tito, unified Yugoslavia, imposing a communist government which lasted for more than 40 years.

After the death of Tito in 1980, a number of politicians, including Dobrica Cosic and Slobodan Milosevic, vied for power.

"Greater Serbia": Dobrica Cosic had been a militant communist, currying an image he had created as a fighter during World War II. However, after Tito's death, Cosic quickly understood that communism as administered by Tito no longer had a future in Yugoslavia.

In 1986, Cosic, a member of the Academy of Sciences in Belgrade, and several other prominent academics published what they called the "Memorandum."

This 20-page booklet was the state-

ment of intent and organizational plan for the creation of an independent "Greater Serbia" from portions of Yugoslavia.

Cosic has been the president of the Yugoslavian Federation (consisting of

"He [Raskovic] was a practicing psychiatrist, who...used electroshocks and other sadistic psychotherapeutic methods with particular pleasure in the case of Croats, especially Croatian women."

Serbia and Montenegro) since May 1992.

Slobodan Milosevic, leader of the Communist Party in Serbia, began to play on Serbian nationalism and the call for a Greater Serbia.

His rising popularity with the Serbs followed his comments in 1987 which inflamed Serbs in the Yugoslavian state of Kosovo and later led to protests and strikes by local Serbs which Milosevic openly supported and encouraged.

Kosovo, located in the south of Serbia, has a population which is about 90 percent Albanian.

The Man Who Lit the Fuse: Jovan Raskovic was a Croatian Serb, a friend of Cosic and a member of the Communist Party (renamed the Serbian Socialist Party). Earlier in his career, he had publicly supported Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin against Tito.

Raskovic was also a psychiatrist, practicing at the Neuropsychiatric Clinic in Sibenik, Croatia, near the southern border of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In 1990, Raskovic became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Serbia, where he joined Cosic and others who had signed the Memorandum.

Covert Plot: The inhabitants of Raskovic's hometown, Primosten, a city in the Bil region of Croatia, said that when the Memorandum was being written, Cosic and the others who signed the document frequently visited Raskovic's house.

Although Raskovic helped to bring about the Memorandum, he did not sign it.

After its publication, citizens of Primosten printed an open letter to Raskovic:

"Raskovic needs to move from Bil..."

"We have been profoundly humiliated by you. We hope you understand that you have no place among us."

"In our city of Primosten, as published in the press, the famous Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences was written, planning the creation of a greater Serbia. You received here the founders of the New

1. For a discussion of the instrumental role played by psychiatry in Nazi racial hygiene and extermination programs, see "Prozac Under Fire," FREEDOM, October 1991.

Empire which wanted to take over the territories of others and our region almost became part of this New Empire."

Psychiatrist of the "Mad Country":

On October 17, 1991, a colleague of Raskovic's in Sibenik, psychiatrist Boris Zmijanovic, described Raskovic in the newspaper *Nedjeljna Dalmacija*:

"He was a practicing psychiatrist, who...used electroshocks and other sadistic psychotherapeutic methods with particular pleasure in the case of Croats, especially Croatian women. This shows what kind of man he was."

In his clinic, Raskovic gave electroshocks to his patients, including children.

It was while practicing at Sibenik that Raskovic began to exalt the Croatian Serbs, telling them about horrors committed against them by the Ustashi during World War II.

To whip them into action, he spoke endlessly about the concentration camps which had been built by the Ustashi and



the "genocidal instinct" of the Croatian people.

Then, in 1990, Raskovic published a book entitled, *Luda Zemlja (A Mad Country)*. After opening the book with reminders of the genocide campaign carried out against the Serbs during the

Mr. Mazowiecki, former prime minister of Poland and a survivor of Nazi concentration camps, has stated, "The biggest part of the territory of former Yugoslavia, and in particular, Bosnia-Herzegovina, is currently the theater of massive and systematic violations of human rights." He noted that "The purpose of ethnic cleansing has already largely been achieved with murders, violence, rape and the destruction of homes...."

Second World War and gaining the reader's sympathy, Raskovic explains his psychoanalytic theories about the different ethnic groups in Yugoslavia — theories he claimed he had discovered from his psychiatric practice.

Raskovic stated that the Croats have

Psychiatric Atrocities In Bosnia-Herzegovina

As practiced by the Serbian militia, "ethnic cleansing" means ridding a geographical area of unwanted — i.e., ethnically and racially "inferior" — people. These are Muslims, Croats and, in some cases, other groups such as Albanians.

"Cleansing" an area is done by militarily taking it over, rounding up the minorities, then driving them out of their homeland or simply killing them.

In other words, in 1993 it is the same old "racial hygiene" practiced by the same old philosophical descendants of the core of Nazi psychiatry. The only thing new is the label.

So far, an estimated 110,000 people have died as a result of ethnic cleansing programs, while more than 1.5 million have been driven from their homes. It has been estimated that the Serbs in Bosnia are still holding 600,000 people captive in concentration camp-like facilities: old buildings or athletic fields converted into detention or interrogation centers.

The methods used to drive people from their homes, towns and states

consist of instilling enough fear in them that they flee, leaving behind their homes and most of their belongings.

For example, the Serbian militia will take over a town and then round up the leaders, businessmen and professionals in the Muslim community, primarily the men. These men are then marched through the town and off to detention camps where they are kept in inhuman conditions.

Many are interrogated, beaten, tortured, mutilated and killed. Sometimes, they are murdered *en masse* and dumped in ravines or mass graves.

In a typical Muslim community, the leaders are selected for extermination so that there is no one left to reorganize the community or to put together any resistance. It is also done to weaken the racial "stock" of the people.

Word of the atrocities and murders — if not the actual sights and sounds — spreads rapidly through other Muslim communities, instilling terror. Those remaining Muslims then round up their families and whatever possessions they can carry and flee.



Rape is used by psychiatrist Karadzic's troops as a tactic of war; after they take a village, the raping begins.

Included in the atrocities of ethnic cleansing are reports of at least 50,000 — and possibly up to 100,000 — girls and women raped. After being rounded up, the females are held in schools, hotels or homes, repeatedly raped, and often turned into concubines for the soldiers.

Reports indicate that the rapes are systematically done to defile young Muslim women and to impregnate them so that they will not be accepted back into their community.

Many of the women have been killed after being raped. ▲

a fear of castration and are afraid of everything, and therefore cannot assert themselves or exercise authority or leadership. They must therefore be "guided."

He claimed that the Muslims have an "anal erotic fixation" and a compulsion for acquiring assets and money.

He then asserted that the Serbs are the only people ever to overcome the Oedipus complex and to dare stand up to and "kill" the father. Raskovic asserted that this is why the Serbs are the only group with a sense of authority and why they must exert that authority over the other Yugoslavian peoples. They must dominate them.

Raskovic hawked his book and spread his psychiatric theories throughout the country in newspapers and on television as part of a media campaign in which he was presented as the great psychiatrist and scientist of his era.

The Father of Genocide: Raskovic's role in creating the Yugoslavian strife is similar to that played by psychiatrist Ernst Rudin in Germany before the Second World War. Rudin instigated profound hatred for non-Aryans and provided a "scientific" foundation for the Nazis' genocide campaign.

Raskovic's psychiatric theories of the superiority of the Serbs and the ethnic inferiority of Muslims and Croats were used as justification for Serbs to murder and expel other ethnic groups from the former Yugoslavian states of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia — thus "cleansing" the land of "inferior" peoples.

Top Three Leaders Were Patients of Raskovic: Raskovic created a political party in Croatia called the Serbian Democratic Party. The war was started in 1990 by members of this party.

According to Dr. Boris Zmijanovic, the three most senior leaders of the Serbian Democratic Party created before the war by Raskovic were patients of Raskovic.

Their medical files were held in the neuropsychiatric clinic of Sibenik in the department run by Raskovic. The three leaders are Milan Martić, currently minister of the interior of the self-proclaimed Serbian Republic of Croatia, Jovan Opacic and Susan Zelembaba, both Serbian leaders in Croatia.

2. In psychoanalytic theory, an Oedipus complex is a strong childhood attachment for the parent of the opposite sex, often accompanied by a feeling of rivalry, hostility, or fear toward the other parent.

In the same article in the newspaper *Nedjeljna Dalmacija*, Dr. Zmijanovic further condemned his former boss:

"Without scruples, Dr. Raskovic used his patients for his political ends. He manipulated them. It is very interesting to note that the first leaders of the Serbian Democratic Party of Croatia were also Raskovic's patients. It is not known whether the neuropsychiatrist from Sibenik turned his patients into his political students or whether he turned

public meetings in Croatia, where he addressed the Serbs as follows:

"The Serbian people have awoken. you have awoken. You are the Serbian people. No one can do anything against you now. If we need to sell our skin, we'll sell it dearly."

He declared, "If there is a civil war, and our heads and those of the Croats fall — and it is certain that the heads of those currently in power in Croatia will also fall — defend yourself but do not provoke since we are a peace-loving people. We have never committed genocide, the way the Croats have done against us."

And So War Began ... : In August 1990, when emotional tensions reached their peak, the powder keg blew up in the Croatian town of Knin. After a few incidents, subsequently admitted to have been provoked, the Raskovic Serbs attacked a police office and took the weapons they found there.

In response, the Croatian government sent in a troop of police officers, who were attacked and killed.

The partisans of the SDP then threw up roadblocks on all of the roads leading to Croatian zones harboring a majority of Serbs, forbidding access to non-Serbs.

The war had started in Croatia.

During the entire period of preparations for the war, Raskovic and all leaders of the SDP in Croatia were in constant contact with the government in Belgrade and with Milosevic.

"In fact," stated a report from the Ministry of Information in Zagreb, "we

VITAL STATISTICS

The region formerly known as the country of Yugoslavia has roughly 23.8 million people. In January 1992, the population of Bosnia was roughly 4.2 million, as follows:

Muslims.....	44%
Serbs.....	31%
Croats.....	18%

his political students into patients to facilitate their manipulation.

"This was a very intelligent man who unfortunately used his intelligence for a negative purpose, to be able to direct and manipulate his fellows, to push them toward aggressiveness and collective hysteria and finally toward hate."

In 1990, Raskovic organized many



Hundreds of thousands of people have been forced from their homes by Karadzic's campaign of terror.

can certify, basing ourselves on the proof at our disposal, that none of the important actions were carried out without Belgrade being informed or having granted approvals.

"To confirm this, we have discovered a number of direct and indirect contacts with the leaders in Serbia.... Jovan Raskovic was constantly in contact with Dobrica Cosic and sent him all information at his disposal. Raskovic asked Cosic to transmit his information and requests to official circles in Belgrade. He informed Cosic that the Serbs continued to arm themselves and that armaments were well monitored."

Milan Martic, one of Raskovic's patients and minister of the interior of the "Serbian Republic of Croatia," declared in the news media that the president of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, had promised to arm the Serbs.

Most of these leaders subsequently left Croatia for Belgrade. Raskovic, knowing that war was about to break out in Croatia, took his daughter, a Serb like him, and his grandson to Belgrade, leaving his Croatian family in Zagreb.

Once in Belgrade, Raskovic became head of the research center of the Sveti Sava hospital.

In early 1991, Raskovic visited Bosnia-Herzegovina to continue his work.

The nationalistic exaltation of the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina began with Raskovic.

He created the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Herzegovina and put Radovan Karadzic, another psychiatrist, at its head. Together they held lectures where they spurred on the crowds.

When war broke out in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the newspaper *Glas Slavonije* wrote, "The unhappiness of Bosnia-Herzegovina is once again due to a psychiatrist: Dr. Radovan Karadzic. Why are psychiatrists following Milosevic? This question has not yet been answered...."

Radovan Karadzic: The Good Pupil of Raskovic: The answer to the above question may be that Radovan Karadzic is a close friend of Milosevic and reportedly his former psychiatrist.

Karadzic's father had been condemned for war crimes in connection with massacres of Muslims during the Second World War.

Karadzic's family moved to Bosnia-Herzegovina when Karadzic was still a child.

"He always remained a stranger in this Bosnia which he detests," wrote a

Rights Group Condemns Psychiatric Atrocities

In September 1992, the Citizens Commission on Human Rights formally submitted to the World Psychiatric Association, the World Federation for Mental Health and the Mental Health Division of the World Health Organization information concerning the psychiatric atrocities committed in the region formerly called Yugoslavia.

CCHR sought cooperation from these psychiatric organizations to quell the ethnic hostilities which had been inflamed by Yugoslavian psychiatrists Jovan Raskovic and Radovan Karadzic.

To date, these organizations have chosen to remain silent and have taken no actions to end the slaughter, rapes and other violations of human rights.

The world psychiatric industry has ignored the criminal activities of Raskovic and Karadzic, if not condoned them.

CCHR has also presented information about psychiatry's role in initiating and conducting the "ethnic cleansing" atrocities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

CCHR is working to ensure that

psychiatry's despicable and pivotal role in bringing about the barbarism of "ethnic cleansing" is not overlooked, as "racial hygiene" was after World War II.

The Commission continues to inform world leaders, public and private organizations, and citizens in general. It intends that these individuals and groups have the necessary information to see and understand the fact that it was psychiatry, its teachings and its brutal practices which brought about the degraded conditions in which genocide could be committed in modern times in Yugoslavia as well as earlier in Nazi Germany.

If psychiatry is not exposed for its barbaric and murderous practices, atrocities such as those occurring in Bosnia will be repeated.

■ *The Citizens Commission on Human Rights was established in 1969 by the Church of Scientology to investigate and expose psychiatric violations of human rights. For more information about CCHR or about psychiatric violations of human rights, write:*

*Citizens Commission on Human Rights
6362 Hollywood Blvd., Suite B
Los Angeles, CA 90028*

When Raskovic went to Bosnia to start his campaign to make the Serbs aware of nationalism, he got Karadzic involved.

During an interview in May 1990, when asked who had been his philosophical model, Karadzic answered, "Above all, Jovan Raskovic."

The two psychiatrists traveled together on political campaigns in Bosnia to get Serbs elected and to influence the passions of the Serbs.

A Startling Confession: Later, in early 1992, Raskovic appeared on television and made a startling public confession:

"I feel responsible because I made the preparations for this war, even if not

Continued on page 34



witness, "as he cannot understand its spirituality and the complexity of its culture."

Karadzic became a psychiatrist and practiced in Sarajevo.

He was known in that city for rather ludicrous efforts to establish himself as a poet. His poems were both mediocre and bloody, as witness this extract:

"I'm born to live without tomb,
"this divine body will not die.
"It's not only born to smell flowers,
"but also to set fire, kill and
reduce everything to dust."

Karadzic's early involvement in politics was also unsuccessful. He was banned from the Communist Party after having served prison time for real estate fraud and embezzlement.

A Dying LILLY?

Public Spotlights Reveal Drug Maker's Unethical and Possibly Criminal Activities

BY THOMAS G. WHITTLE

"The pharmaceutical industry stands accused of 'excessive' prices, 'obscene' profits and other malefactions."

— Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.

That goes in spades for Eli Lilly & Co., in which Daniels serves as president of North American pharmaceutical operations.

The beleaguered and, some say, tottering firm is being investigated by a federal grand jury in Baltimore for possible criminal violations of standards regarding the proper manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

The criminal probe follows an inspection in 1989 by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of a Lilly plant in Indianapolis which, according to the inspectors, "revealed objectionable conditions in nearly every area inspected."

Utilizing the Freedom of Information Act, *The Indianapolis Star* obtained FDA documentation describing the agency's four-month inspection of the Lilly facility, where tablets and capsules were manufactured.

As related by United Press International, the inspectors encountered severe problems, including the following:

- Although they were told complete information had been furnished, they later found certain information had been



ARTWORK DAVID DEES



DANIELS



WOOD



BRYSON

Led by (left to right) Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., Richard Wood and Vaughn Bryson, Lilly has staggered into a \$10.61 billion loss.

withheld. "This happened with such frequency that we could not be certain whether or not complete accurate records had been provided," the inspectors reported.

- Repeated delays were met with when the FDA officials sought to obtain information. They blamed this in part on Lilly's refusal to allow them to review original records.

- "The records provided by Lilly frequently were incomplete or contained errors," the inspectors noted.

Problems in Puerto Rico: Documents recently released by the FDA under the Freedom of Information Act, copies of which were obtained by FREEDOM, show that Lilly's problems keeping its act clean are not confined to its Indianapolis base.

On Puerto Rico, Eli Lilly Industries Inc., a Delaware corporation which is a subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Co., has three plants in operation outside San Juan in the community of Carolina.

One of the documents is a report written by Consumer Safety Officer Edwin Melendez and FDA Chemist Jose D. Irizarry, dated May 3, 1991.

The 20-page report shows that a series of inspections had been done at the three Puerto Rican plants from June 6 to October 10, 1989, "combined with an inspection of the parent firm's headquarters plant in Indianapolis, Ind., which revealed numerous deficiencies in all plants..." (Emphasis added.)

The report noted that following a meeting between FDA officials and Lilly in January 1990, "the firm [Lilly] promised corrections."

Nevertheless, a limited inspection at one of the Puerto Rican plants, identified by the inspection team as "PR-3," was conducted on February 27 and 28, 1990, and found "equipment cleaning deficiencies."

A comprehensive inspection of the three plants on the island between August 3 and September 25, 1990, revealed that at least one of the plants had "serious product sterilization deficiencies."

Additional inspections were done, showing that a number of FDA inspectors on the scene had their hands full attempting to get

the drug maker to meet minimum standards for cleanliness and record-keeping.

15 Pounds of Residue And a Live Insect: With the above as background, Consumer Safety Officer Melendez and Chemist Irizarry went to inspect the "PR-1" plant, where the drugs Prozac and Darvon were made. The inspection took place between April 3 and 12, 1991, and revealed that:

• "The current inspection...found that

Lilly's "PR-1" Plant:

Where Prozac Is Made

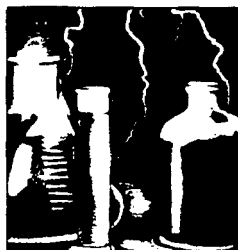
FDA Investigator Philip R. Lindeman inspected Eli Lilly Industries' "PR-1" plant between August 23 and 30, 1990 — one of many FDA inspections of Lilly's Puerto Rican facilities described in documents obtained by FREEDOM under the Freedom of Information Act which reveal federal violations.

Lindeman filed his report regarding PR-1 on Oct. 17, 1990, noting that Prozac and Darvon capsules and tablets were manufactured at the facility and also describing violations found.

Of particular interest are his comments regarding the massive number of complaints regarding Prozac, and the response by the Lilly official.

"I reviewed the complaint files for Prozac and Darvon," he wrote. "A computer log which lists the number of complaints by month is available in Puerto Rico. I reviewed this computer log.

"The computer log showed many complaints regarding Prozac... Four thousand three hundred and ninety nine (4,399) individuals complaints about adverse reactions due to Prozac were received between Jan. 1, 1990 and June 30, 1990. This is an average



of 733 complaints per month."

Lindeman's report continued: "Regarding the large number [of] Prozac complaints, Caridad M. Purcell [a Lilly official who toured the facility with Lindeman] said that the officials in

Indianapolis had told her that it is not unusual to receive many complaints for anti-depression drugs."

Prozac, however, has proven to be especially deadly. As of June 1992, more than 23,000 adverse reaction reports regarding the drug had been received by the FDA. These reactions have included hallucinations, convulsions, violent hostility and aggression, psychosis, more than 1,100 suicide attempts, and more than 1,300 Prozac-related deaths.

Prozac had been released on the market in January 1988; in just four and a half years, it accumulated more adverse reaction reports than any other drug in the 22-year history of the FDA's adverse drug reaction reporting system.

As described in "A Dying Lilly" (page 12), a subsequent FDA inspection of the Prozac and Darvon plant, performed in April 1991, found that serious violations still existed. ▲

ORAFLEX: Like Prozac, A Drug Turned Killer

In August 1985, Eli Lilly and Company was convicted in a federal court of 25 criminal charges stemming from its actions to get an arthritis drug, Oralflex, approved and marketed.

Ten of those counts dealt with failures of Lilly to inform the FDA of deaths linked to the drug.

The convictions came after more than 100 deaths had been tied to the drug. Lilly had known about deaths linked to Oralflex but failed to correct the problem or to notify the government.

The drug Prozac was being tested

during this same period — and was approved by the FDA just 28 months after Lilly was convicted.

"How can we believe Lilly now when Prozac has been linked to so many deaths, far more than Oralflex?" asks Dennis Clarke, spokesman for the Citizens Commission on Human Rights. "The FDA's files contained over 1,300 deaths linked to Prozac as of mid-1992." ▲



Wilmer Leigh Thompson, chief scientific officer for Eli Lilly and Company and apologist for Lilly's Prozac, has a history of questionable activities involving mind-altering drugs and human experimentation.

In 1975, he published the results of experiments he performed in which 33 of the 34 test subjects were African-Americans.

In the experiments, during which the drug paraldehyde was administered rectally, two people died. The tests and deaths were recounted in a detached manner in *Annals of Internal Medicine*, with Thompson the principal author:

"Half of the patients were treated with paraldehyde, 10 ml rectally in 20 ml cottonseed oil, given every 30 minutes.

"...Serious untoward reactions during treatment...occurred in nine patients. Two patients...treated with paraldehyde died 2 and 11 hours after the last maintenance dose of paraldehyde and 17 and 24 hours after the onset of therapy. Their deaths were not expected or explained..."

Another of Thompson's paralyde-hyde subjects broke from restraints and tried to leap out a window but, Thompson claimed, "was caught as he jumped."

Thompson noted that two other patients who were administered the paraldehyde suffered "injuries and sheet burns from...violent agitation during induction," while another patient "seriously wounded his intern by biting."

The same article reported "no untoward reactions occurred" in the second group, given another substance intravenously.

In his concluding paragraph, Thompson noted, "The nine patients experiencing untoward reactions were distinguished by having higher peak rectal temperatures."

Thompson's numerous experiments on animals were likewise ghastly and lethal. He conducted extensive tests on canines (dismissing them as "mongrel dogs"), bleeding hundreds of them, many to the point of death, in bizarre ordeals by such means as tubes inserted in their legs and repeated puncture wounds to paws and ears. ▲



Wilmer Leigh Thompson performed tests in which 33 of the 34 subjects were African-Americans. Two people died after the drug paraldehyde was administered rectally.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Eli Lilly's Prozac Is Said to Spur Idea of Suicide

Prozac Said to Cause Thoughts of Suicide For Some Patients

...they are mentioned in reports that have...
...reports...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...

The Sacramento Bee

Anti-depressant pill called big risk

Ex-users form self-help groups, say drug promotes violence and suicide

...the...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...

TIME

Religious group asks for recall of Prozac: lethal behavior cited

...the...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...

The Courier-Journal

Widows' suits target Prozac in rampage by Wesbecker

...the...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...

The Washington Times

The Perils of Prozac

...the...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...
...Prozac...
...Lilly...

The Nation

"Among the most formidable opponents of Prozac has been the Church of Scientology, whose affiliate the Citizens Commission on Human Rights was assiduous in collecting evidence of Prozac's impact."

— Alexander Cockburn, The Nation.

- "A live flying insect was in the coating room and debris...was between the emergency doors which lead from the production area to the building exterior.

"Since the production areas have the lowest negative pressure and the doors have unprotected openings or damages, insects and debris can easily be drawn into the... granulation/drying...mixing...compression and coating rooms."

• "The production operators and supervisory personnel were reporting that cleaning procedures had been performed, when in reality, they had not. ...[T]his practice can be considered falsification of records. Also, the Quality Control unit as a routine practice does not verify (inspect) to see if these procedures were performed and the equipment/area were ready (cleaned) for the next batch production."

Following their inspection, the FDA officials confronted Lilly executives with 18 separate observations of areas where violations had been found.

One of these, "Falsely reporting cleaning procedures," was identified by the inspectors as "the most serious observation because it implied falsification of documents by production department employees and their supervisors."

In their report, Melendez and Irizarry noted that they had "warned Mr. Witchger that, in our opinion, the observations discussed were violations of the FD & C Act...[and] also warned those

1 Identified elsewhere in the report as Eugene Witchger, president and general manager
2 Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act

present of the possible Civil and Criminal penalties associated with violations of the FD & C Act."

\$10.61 Billion Loss: While it is not publicly known whether the grand jury is probing Lilly violations in Indianapolis, or Puerto Rico, or both, the news of the grand jury investigation was another blow in a series of shocks for Lilly executives, who have seen their once-vaunted stock plunge ever deeper.

A February 27, 1993, article in *The Indianapolis Star*, headlined "Big decline in Lilly stock takes a toll," noted, "In January 1992, Lilly stock hit a high of \$87.75. This week it fell to \$48.125 per share, its lowest level in nearly three years...."

"That drop — \$36.25 a share times 292.63 million shares outstanding — erased \$10.61 billion in net worth."

PaineWebber drug analyst Ronald Nordmann told *The Wall Street Journal*, "This is a company that has had lots of bad things happening to it in a short period of time."

Neil Sweig, a partner at CIS Securities in New York, went further, "The stock has rolled over and died," he told

The Indianapolis News. "It is my judgment," he said, "that Vaughn Bryson, chosen successor to [ex-president of Lilly] Dick Wood, was left with a company in worse condition than virtually any outsiders had reason to suspect."

Deadly Cash Cow: Prozac, Lilly's deadly cash cow, has itself taken a drubbing as more and more former users of the antidepressant have stepped forward to publicly recount incidents of horrific urges, allegedly caused by the drug, to commit acts of suicide, murder or mayhem.

The exposure of Prozac's harmful nature by those who have used the drug — or, in cases of suicide, their surviving family members — triggered lawsuits against Lilly seeking hundreds of millions of dollars in damages.

A nationwide group, the Prozac Survivors Support Group, was formed in 1990 with the assistance of the Citizens Commission on Human Rights so that people damaged by the drug would have someone to contact for support and information on firsthand experiences with Prozac.

As reported by Alexander Cockburn

in the December 7, 1992, issue of *The Nation*, "Among the most formidable opponents of Prozac has been the Church of Scientology, whose affiliate the Citizens Commission on Human Rights was assiduous in collecting evidence of Prozac's impact."

But many others have lined up against the drug. Researchers at Yale University, Harvard Medical School, Columbia University, the State University of New York and the Veterans Administration published information showing that Prozac causes intense, violent suicidal preoccupation. A study at the University of South Carolina was aborted when five adolescents on the drug developed intense, violent suicidal and homicidal thoughts.

Nothing in the "Pipeline": As informed opinion swung heavily against Prozac, Lilly has taken a variety of measures, some of them still ongoing, to arrest the damage. The antidepressant

Continued on page 15

3. For details on the destructive effects of Prozac, see "Prozac Crash: Investors Abandon Killer Drug," FREEDOM, December 1991, and "Prozac Under Fire," FREEDOM, October 1991.

A HISTORY OF DEADLY DRUGS

To understand Prozac, it is helpful to examine a brief history of some of Eli Lilly's products.

■ Prior to 1919, Lilly produced an addictive heroin compound which the company touted as treatment for simple coughs.

■ In 1945, Lilly introduced to America a drug developed by the Nazis, methadone (Dolophine hydrochloride). Methadone has been pushed as a cure for heroin addiction but in fact is an even more addictive drug.

■ In the 1950s, Lilly manufactured LSD, which it supplied to the CIA. LSD, like heroin, went on to become one of the world's most abused drugs.

■ In 1957, Lilly introduced the highly addictive painkiller, Darvon. Although Lilly promoted the drug as safe and non-addictive, by 1977,



Darvon was the second leading cause of drug-related deaths in the United States — surpassed only by heroin.

■ In 1971, the artificial hormone DES, which Lilly had marketed to women to reduce miscarriages, was banned for use by pregnant women as it was found that DES caused cancer in babies.

■ In 1982, Lilly introduced Oralflex in the United States. After 10 weeks, Oralflex was removed from the

American market, the day after it had been taken off the market in the United Kingdom because of 61 Oralflex-related deaths there.

■ In January 1993, Lilly was forced to stop the distribution of the drug Centoxin in Europe, where it had been approved to treat septic shock (shock caused by infection). Lilly withdrew the drug after increasing numbers of people died following treatment with the drug. ▲



The Violence Hoax

Are there racist genes at TIME Magazine?

In its April 19 edition, TIME once again demonstrated the peculiar mentality which caused it to laud Adolf Hitler in 1936 as the "Messiah" of the Germans and to gush over Mussolini in 1940 as "a virtuoso of politics, a wizard with economic and military gadgets, an athlete, a leader of men."

In the article, "Seeking the Roots of Violence," TIME singled out "errant genes" as playing "a role in many behavioral disorders," without defining those disorders. It then jumped to the premise that "a susceptibility to violence might partly be genetic."

Only TIME's unique ability to skirt the truth could have made it possible to publish its two-page feature on violence without addressing the major cause of increased acts of random, senseless violence in society: proliferating drug use.

Drugs and Violence: FREEDOM has published numerous articles linking psychiatric drugs to subsequent acts of senseless violence. Chief among the culprits is the psychiatric drug Prozac.

According to adverse reaction reports received by the Food and Drug Admin-

istration (FDA), there have been 1,349 adverse reactions to Prozac where the user died. Adding in the homicides committed by people on Prozac raises the death toll higher still, to well over 1,400.

To add to that, in September 1991, a spokesman for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), stated that "there must be underreporting" on the subject of Prozac-related adverse effects — meaning that the staggering figure of 1,400 deaths is itself too low.

The available figures for Prozac-related deaths extend only through early 1992 — measuring just the first four and a half years Prozac has been on the market.

Categorizing by Race and Genes: Instead of exploring actual causes of violence — as documented in innumerable medical and scientific studies — TIME elevated and presented a discredited pseudoscience tracing people's

1. See "Prozac Crash: Investors Abandon Killer Drug," FREEDOM, December 1990, and "Prozac Under Fire," October 1991.



Instead of exploring actual causes of violence, such as the proliferating use of drugs like Prozac, TIME elevated and presented a discredited pseudoscience which traces people's behavior to their race or genes — the same pseudoscience which led to the Holocaust.

behavior to their race or their genes.

As laid out in TIME's article, biological and genetic tests will be able to identify potential malefactors, who can then be subjected to appropriate "treatments."

One of the pseudoscience's promoters mentioned by TIME is psychiatrist Frederick Goodwin, who last year demonstrated his ideological bent by comparing people in inner cities with monkeys in the jungle.

"If you look, for example, at male monkeys," he said, "especially in the wild, roughly half of them survive to adulthood. The other half die by violence."

"That is the natural way of it for males, to knock each other off and, in

fact, there are some interesting evolutionary implications of that because the same hyperaggressive monkeys who kill each other are also hypersexual, so they copulate more and therefore they reproduce more to offset the fact that half of them are dying.... [M]aybe it isn't just the careless use of the word when people call certain areas of certain cities jungles...."

Congressman John Conyers, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus and the House Committee on Government Operations, attacked Goodwin's statements as "racially offensive."

Although many other protests were registered over Goodwin's racist-sounding remarks, instead of being summarily dismissed from government service, he moved comfortably from his position as head of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration to his current post, director of NIMH, where he continues to be paid by taxpayer dollars.

Psychiatric Genetics: Rooted in Nazi Germany: Goodwin's new position, incredibly, placed him in control of the "National Violence Initiative" — which he has said is NIMH's number one priority — a master plan to bolster the cause of psychiatric genetics.

Psychiatric genetics was conjured up in 1916 by German psychiatrist Ernst Rudin. Rudin later used his theories of psychiatric genetics to launch Nazi Germany's racial hygiene programs — including the mass sterilization and extermination of those found to be genetically "unfit" for society.

Rudin was one of the primary architects of psychiatric plans to purify Germany. As part of this, he said, genetically "defective" persons "shall not be able to propagate." Rudin brought about the 1933 Nazi sterilization laws, which set the stage for the sterilization of 375,000 "unfit" Germans and, ultimately, paved the way for the Holocaust.

His racist theories predated the Nazis' rise to power and — unfortunately — never died out. On the contrary, they have been kept alive and promoted by such entities as the National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Depression (NARSAD), a psychiatric front group for drug manufacturers such as Eli Lilly, which funds research in psychiatric genetics.

Frederick Goodwin sits on the

"scientific advisory council" of NARSAD.

There is concern that the National Violence Initiative will be used to justify actions of curbing or destroying individual rights and freedoms in America, just as Rudin's psychiatric theories were so used by the Nazis.

Psychologist Seth Farber, director of the Network Against Coercive Psychiatry, charged, "The TIME article was nothing more than an insidious attempt

ologies comparing inner-city youth with 'hyper-aggressive, hypersexed' monkeys in the jungle. Further, it completely overlooks the fact that Goodwin's statements were made in the context of his promoting the psychiatric screening and drugging of urban children as young as five years old."

The Drugging of African-American Children: Methods have already been discussed under NIMH's violence

A PSEUDOSCIENCE ROOTED IN NAZI GERMANY



TIME apologized for racist-sounding remarks by psychiatrist Frederick Goodwin (above), head of the National Institute of Mental Health and a promoter of psychiatric genetics — the pseudoscience developed by Nazi psychiatrist Ernst Rudin (above right).



to obscure the racism implicit in the violence initiative. Based on that article you'd think these violence researchers are just doing research on genes. But that's not what they're doing at all. They're talking about creating an oppressive environment that will unfairly stigmatize large numbers of innocent minority children and undermine their chances of succeeding in life."

Farber, author of *Madness, Heresy and the Rumor of Angels*, further pointed out that "The [TIME] article is totally misleading regarding Dr. Goodwin's remarks, leaving out his graphic anal-

initiative which would include weeding out "inner city" (read that as African-American) children who show indications of being "behavior problems" in the future and then dosing them with dangerous drugs such as Prozac.

"Diagnostic" and "treatment" methods such as this — when combined with Nazi-rooted ideas as expressed in TIME — have only increased concerns that the violence studies pushed by psychiatrists Goodwin, Louis Jolyon West (see "In the Footsteps of the Nazis") and others are aimed at social

Continued on page 37

2. See "Prozac Under Fire," FREEDOM, October 1991, for additional information on Rudin's discredited theories.

In the Footsteps of the Nazis...

In the 1970s, when a psychiatric attempt to link violence and genetics was proposed, psychiatrist Louis Jolyon West was at the center of this controversy.

West tried and failed to set up a "Center for the Prevention of Violence" at a Nike missile base outside of Los Angeles.

West was overwhelmed by opposition, including charges that his violence center would target African-Americans and Hispanics for its studies. Some of the methods to be "researched" included chemical castration of "sexually violent" males by means of forcible administration of the drug cyproterone acetate, as well as implantation of electrodes into people's brains.

Due to the widespread protests, West was turned down for federal funding and his violence center never made it off the ground.

Investigations into West's macabre background — stretching back through four decades of forced drugging, electric shock and other forms of violence — have turned up such things as LSD experiments for the Central Intelligence Agency. He once injected and killed a bull elephant, Tusko, at the Oklahoma City Zoo with LSD — roughly 1,435 times what, in his own words, one would have given to a human in order "to produce for several hours a marked mental disturbance."

West had dosed himself with the powerful drug shortly before destroying the elephant, FREEDOM learned.

Dennis Clarke, president of the Citizens Commission on Human Rights, told FREEDOM, "To grasp who we are dealing with here, you have to picture this acidhead in rubber boots, slogging

through the once-great beast's steaming entrails, performing what Ken Kesey or Timothy Leary might have called the electric Kool-Aid acid test autopsy."

Always one to promote funding of his experiments, West issued a "scientific" paper promoting his discovery that elephants could be killed with LSD and advocating use of the drug to cull herds of African elephants.

"The use of drugs for population control evolves from the core of Nazi psychiatry," said Clarke. "When Nazi psychiatrists were imported to the United States after World War II, there were those in the bowels of the CIA who thought Americans could do it better than the Nazis. Louis West was one of those still with us; keep in mind, this is the man who was picked to be Jack Ruby's psychiatrist.

"Dead elephants, dead people and millions of addicts later, we are trying to dig out of one of the most massive epidemiologic experiments ever to go awry. This is the product of the direct infusion into our society by psychiatrists of the megatonnage of mind-altering drugs in pursuit of 'world peace.' No one today is more peaceful than Tusko."

As evidenced by his plans for the violence center and his own writings, West's own population control aims extend from African elephants to American minorities.

His condescending view of minorities and his exploitation of stereotypes are encapsulated in an essay entitled "The Psychobiology of Racial Violence."

published in *Archives of General Psychiatry*, where he pontificated upon what he termed the "myth of Negro sexuality".

"In spite of the historical fact that for more than 250 years in North America whites were often raped, enslaved, and slain by Indians while the Negro was the white man's helper, it is still the Negro who appears in the white Oklahoma maiden's dream as the ominous rapist....

"For the Indian was never enslaved, so he remains 'the noble red man' dark brown though he may be; while the former slave — whose black feelings every nonslave secretly understands — is feared for his universally comprehended revenge."

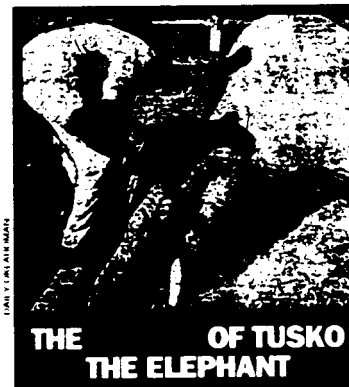
CCHR's Dennis Clarke stated, "The truth is that from the time the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock to today, only a few thousand white people were killed by Indians, including all of those who were out hunting Indians for sport with Custer and were surprised at the Little Big Horn.

"What really happened is that the government of the United States long ago began, and overtly or covertly to this day continues, a policy of genocide against the Native American people. Millions of them have died.

"The primary instruments of that policy today are the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute on Drug and Alcohol Abuse — West and his cronies. They are actively about their work.

"As a direct result of that policy, which was extended to African-Americans as well, today 52 percent of all the prisoners in the United States are black men between the ages of 18 and 39. One in every four African-American men between the ages of 18 and 39 are now in prison, awaiting sentencing or on parole. Recidivism is skyrocketing and rebellion is escalating to open warfare in some urban areas.

"Those are the products of psychiatry running our prisons, interfering with the courts and parole systems, 'socializing' our children in the schools and being responsible for 'handling' the drug problem. Handle it? Psychiatrists are the ones causing it." ▲



**THE OF TUSKO
THE ELEPHANT**
Psychiatrist Louis Jolyon West (bending over) dosed himself with LSD shortly before destroying the bull elephant, Tusko, with the drug.

1. See "Of Elephants and Psychiatry," Rev. Heber C. Jentzsch, FREEDOM Issue 58, 1983.

The Case of Eli Lilly

Paradigms of Power

BY ALEXANDER COCKBURN

Eli Lilly and Company, maker of Prozac (and earlier in its career, heroin medicine and LSD), gazes mournfully at the departing Bush-Quayle Administration, offering us a vivid paradigm of the intersections between government, the press and a powerful corporation. I take as point of departure a fine article on Lilly by Jim Hogshire in *The Bloomington Voice* for September 30 supplemented with researches by my colleague Billy Tregar.

After he left the C.I.A. and before he began to run for the 1980 Republican

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nomination, Bush worked for Lilly. Later, he dropped the Lilly directorship from his résumé and failed to disclose his holding of Lilly stock. As Vice President, Bush continued to lobby on behalf of Lilly, whose first Washington lobbying office was set up by Dan Quayle's uncle, back in 1959.

Lilly's headquarters is in Indianapolis, and synergy with the Indiana-based Quayle clan was inevitable. The fusion between "public service" and toil for Lilly has been most egregiously symbolized in the person of Mitch Daniels, who shuttled between the Reagan and Bush White House and Lilly as vice president for corporate affairs, overseeing government lobbying. In November of 1991, Daniels co-chaired a fundraiser that collected \$600,000 for Bush-Quayle, including \$12,500 from Lilly executives.

After the 1988 victory Bush gave Quayle the Council on Competitiveness, charged with taking calls from corporate chieftains and their lobbyists and jumping to their commands. Ultimately the council asked Lilly to review the government's plan to revamp the F.D.A.'s approval procedures. Lilly, which had already won exemptions from the Clean Air Act, received its finest gift in the F.D.A.'s expedited approval of new drugs. This, in effect, would lengthen the time that a drug company can maintain

product exclusivity, hence reap more profits, before competitors can bring a generic version on the market.

Lilly is heavily committed to biotech products, with a strategy of buying rights to other companies' biotech drugs, offering R&D capital and marketing clout. Crucial here, as always, is the speed of F.D.A. approval. Bush and Quayle singled out biotech products as needing quicker certification by the F.D.A.

Lilly faced a Prozac crisis.

... [P]roblems associated with Prozac included

"suicidal ideation" (a muffled way of saying "wanting to kill oneself").

... Rhonda Hala of Long Island sued Lilly for \$150 million in damages, charging that Prozac had impelled her to self-destructive acts.

Bush's rabid enthusiasm for biogenetic patenting (most famously evinced in his refusal to sign the Biodiversity Treaty in Rio, since it was insufficiently attentive to the U.S. corporate agenda in this area) reflects the Lilly agenda.

In line with this push toward exclusivity, Bush's F.D.A. began a campaign to ban sales of more than 400 over-the-counter medicines and ingredients, ranging from chamomile flowers, iodine and isopropyl alcohol, through a slew of holistic nostrums, to aspirin and codeine. Thus, in accord with the essential function of corporate government — the privatization of more or less everything — every pill, every medicine would either be sold under a brand name or issued by prescription. Under the F.D.A.'s proposed rules, Macbeth's witches would have been gazing at an empty caldron.

Finally, the F.D.A. began ceding the testing and approval process to outside scientists. As Ralph Nader's Public Citizen's Congress Watch put it, "Not only do outside reviewers lack the training necessary to conduct thorough safety reviews, but...most nongovernmental scientists receive funding from the same drug companies seeking approval for new products."

Here we come to the antidepressant drug Prozac, a product of immense importance in propping up Lilly's bottom line — placed on the market in 1987, and by 1990 doing \$760 million in sales.

Enter Prozac: In July of 1990, Lilly faced a Prozac crisis. Already in May the company had been warning doctors that problems associated with Prozac included "suicidal ideation" (a muffled way of saying "wanting to kill oneself"), and on July 17, Rhonda Hala of Long Island sued Lilly for \$150 million in damages, charging that Prozac had impelled her to self-destructive acts.

Among the most formidable opponents of Prozac has been the Church of Scientology, whose affiliate the Citizens Commission on Human Rights was assiduous in collecting evidence of Prozac's impact. The Scientologists have long been hostile to "psychiatric drugs" like Prozac or Ritalin, a Ciba-Geigy product against which the church has carried out a prolonged and admirable campaign. By the end of July the Citizens Commission was urging Congress to take Prozac out of circulation. Between June and August, Lilly's stock dropped by 20 percent, a \$5.8 billion decrease in overall value.

Eight months later the tables were turned. On April 19, 1991, after a series of matter-of-fact articles about the Prozac furor, *The Wall Street Journal* published a violent front-page attack on the Church of Scientology by Thomas Burton. It conflated the life of Scientology's founder, L. Ron Hubbard, its theology and its onslaught on Prozac in paragraphs greeted with delight in the public affairs department of Eli Lilly and the company's P.R. firm, Burson Marsteller (among its former clients, the Argentine junta), which is where a cynical reader of the *Journal* might have supposed Burton's article to have been inspired.

On April 28 came release of TIME's cover story on the Church of Scientology by Richard Behar, a discursive onslaught depicting the church as a predator on the

The Case of Eli Lilly

Continued from previous page

disturbed and the unknown, devoid of virtue. The so-called exposé was larded with errors — not unusual for Behar — including a misstatement of the church's 1987 income as \$503 million instead of \$4 million, a blunder with which TIME has said it is "comfortable." Lilly bought an extra print order of 250,000 copies of this edition of TIME and distributed them to doctors across the country. In May, Lilly offered doctors indemnification against lawsuits if they would continue to prescribe Prozac.

Meanwhile, the Lilly White House was doing its bit. In its new policy of letting the fox into the barnyard, the F.D.A. had mustered an advisory committee to study Prozac; five of its eight members had serious conflicts of interest, including substantial financial backing from Lilly. The September 20 hearing on Prozac was favorable to Lilly.

Cults Ancient and Modern: The Church of Scientology did not get too much sympathy for the press assaults against it. The church is reckoned to be a "cult," and in most journalism, mainstream or underground, cults — as opposed to "religions" — are fair game. In his *Journal* piece, Burton had rich sport with Hubbard's quasi-Gnostic constructs of "thetans" and "engrams."

By contrast, Bush, Quayle and many officers of Eli Lilly and indeed of the Dow Jones Company, which publishes the *Journal*, are adherents of the Christ cult, about which journalists are uniformly deferential. (The Christ cult anchors its belief system to the claims of a carpenter's wife nearly 2,000 years ago that she had been possessed by God, producing thereafter a child who demanded recognition as the "Son of God," claiming to have been sent to Earth to "save mankind." Celebrants of the Christ cult periodically eat a biscuit, claiming that it is the flesh of the cult's founder. Many cult members have been convicted of sexual crimes and have killed in the name of their god.)

The Church of Scientology has made many cogent points about the campaign mounted by Lilly and its publicists to defend Prozac. There is the matter of tie-ins, translating into the many tentacles of the Lilly cult. Mitch Daniels worked for Lilly, Reagan and Bush. Richard Wood,

who is Lilly's chairman of the board, president and chief executive officer, serves on the board of Dow Jones. We also have the two Nicholas brothers, one of whom — Nicholas J. — was until this year C.E.O. of Time Warner, and the other of whom — Peter M. — was a senior executive at Eli Lilly, married to Ruth Virginia Lilly.

Then there is the matter of the P.R. firms. In the wake of the TIME attack, Lilly and other pharmaceutical companies forced the P.R. firm of Hill and Knowlton to drop its valuable Church of Scientology account, believing terror-

In its new policy of letting the fox into the barnyard, the F.D.A. had mustered an advisory committee to study Prozac; five of its eight members had serious conflicts of interest, including substantial financial backing from Lilly.

eously that Hill and Knowlton was responsible for the church's effective anti-Prozac campaign. Hill and Knowlton is a subsidiary of the London-based WPP Group, run by Martin Sorrell. In their vigorous and amusing counterattack on TIME, run in paid space in *USA Today*, the Scientologists pointed out that WPP, after a series of highly leveraged buyouts of such conglomerates as J. Walter Thompson and Ogilvy and Mather, faced a financial abyss. Soon after WPP acquired J. Walter Thompson, the latter lost the Burger King, Goodyear and *Los Angeles Times* accounts. Lilly is a J.W.T. client.

After months of menacing talk — detailed in the *National Journal* — about canceling its account, Lilly received Sorrell in Indianapolis. Sorrell assured the company that Hill and Knowlton would drop the Church of Scientology, a promise he instantly made good on. On computations by the Church, in the spring of 1991 some 15 percent of TIME's total advertising volume — \$57 million — originated with WPP-controlled advertising and marketing companies. So WPP was not entirely without

means to pressure Time Warner, thus satisfying its own threatening client in Indianapolis.

There are other tie-ins. Behar's article in hand, TIME went prize grubbing. Such prizes enhance corporate status and also help credibility when a libel suit is probably in the offing (the church finally sued TIME in the spring of 1992). On May 2, 1992, after a TIME submission, Behar got a Conscience in Media Award from the American Society of Journalists and Authors. (The A.S.J.A. professes to oppose those using advertising to influence editorial content. In this context we might note that at the November 22, 1991, banquet of the New York Financial Writers Association, Behar was a guest at one of the three Burson Marsteller tables.) That same month Behar picked up the \$10,000 Worth Bingham Prize, given for "public interest" journalism.

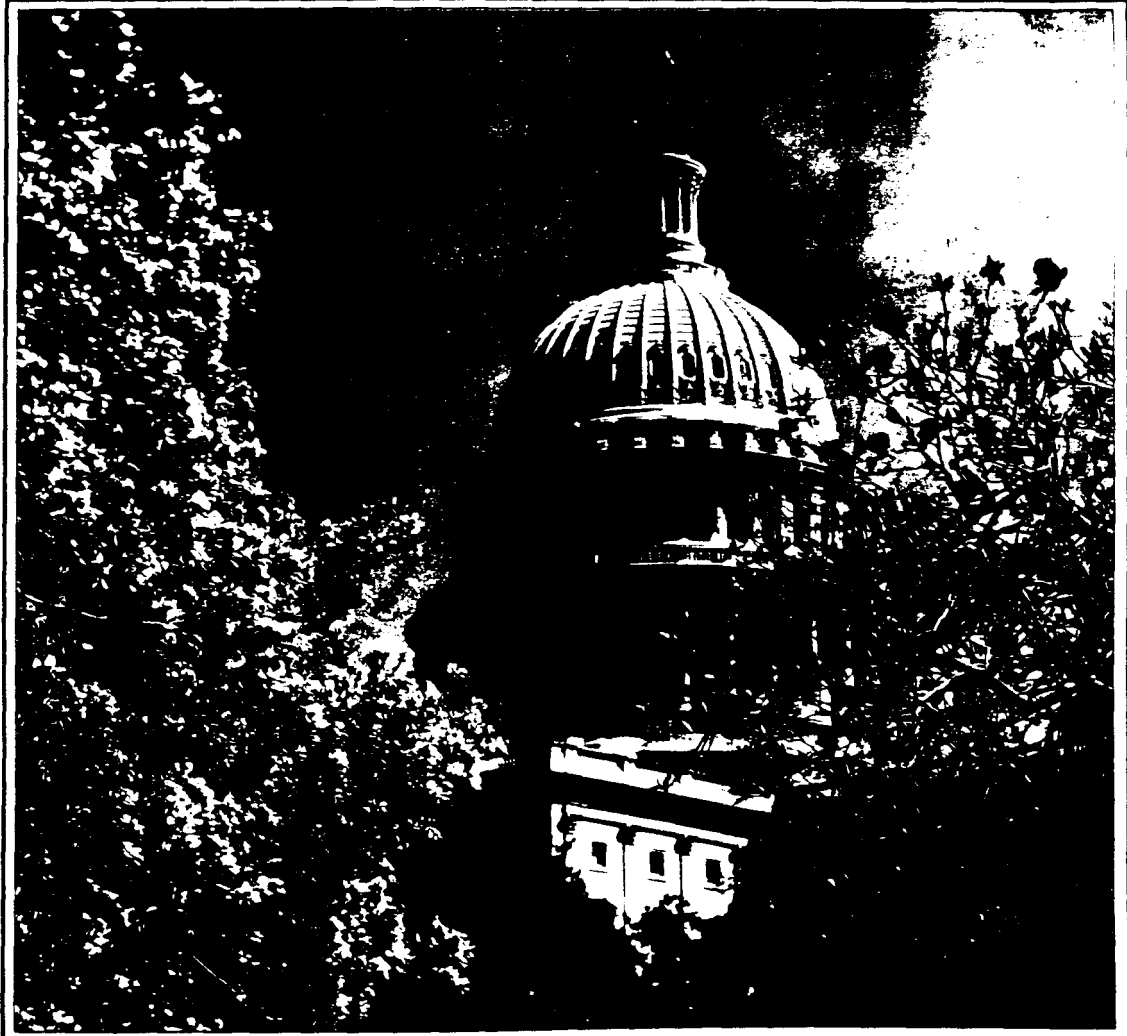
Also in May, Behar received a Gerald Loeb Award for Distinguished Business and Financial Journalism, worth \$1,000. The chairman of the Gerald R. Loeb Foundation, also dean of the John E. Anderson School of Management at U.C.L.A., also chairman of the panel making the choice for the Loeb Award, is J. Clayburn LaForce, who is also a director of Eli Lilly. Fran Speers, president of the Loeb Foundation, disclosed that LaForce, anticipating charges of conflict of interest, had taken himself off the judging panel, an act that has the same moral force as Vernon Jordan announcing that his \$50,000 annual fee from RJR-Nabisco will in no way affect his judgment in helping to nominate the Secretary of Health and Human Services in the Clinton Administration.

Behar himself has friendly ties with a Scientology foe, the Cult Awareness Network, a bunch of brainwashers and kidnappers, whose conference this year had on its honorary committee none other than the Loeb Foundation chairman and Lilly director, J. Clayburn LaForce, and which conferred upon Behar the Leo J. Ryan Award.

I hope the church takes TIME to the cleaners. Right now Bush is probably shoveling Prozac down his throat along with the regular Halcion dosage. He'd better watch out for "suicidal ideation." ▲

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HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS PROBED



FREEDOM has intensified its investigation into psychiatric human rights violations.

Such abuses may include, but are not limited to, lack of proper informed consent, forcible administration of drugs or electric shock, illegal "mind-control" experimentation, improper

restraint or falsification of records.

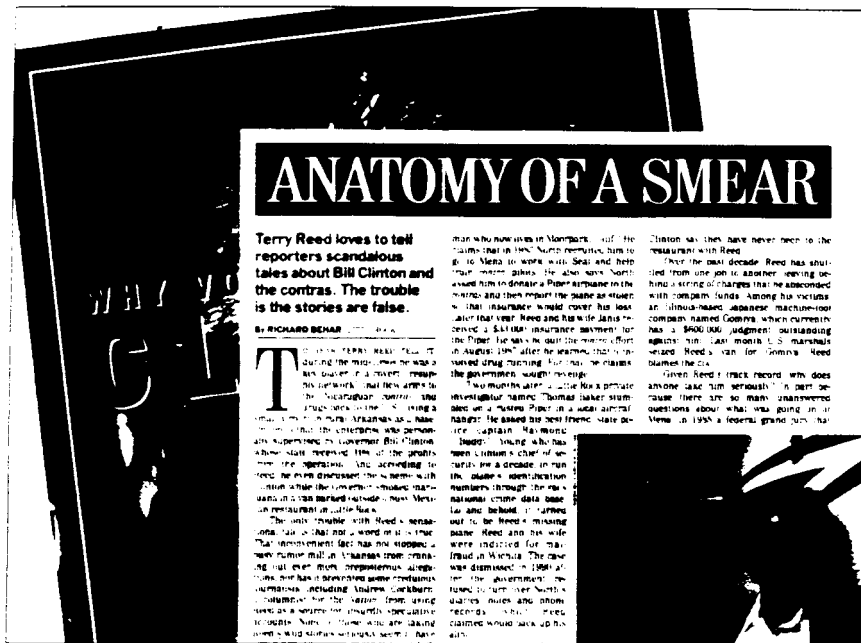
If you have knowledge of any such violations of human rights, send full details in writing to:

FREEDOM Magazine

6331 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 1200
Los Angeles, CA 90028

PART 4 IN A SERIES

'Anatomy of a Smear': The Arkansas Coverup



TIME Magazine Sued for \$41 Million Over 1992 "Slash and Burn" Article

"Will it never end for poor Richard Behar?... Now he's ticked off Terry Reed, a pilot and former CIA operative who was the subject of a Behar article.... Reed claims Behar went after his scalp because he refused to provide TIME with 'dirt' against Arkansas cops and Clinton."

— Newsday

In earlier articles in this series, FREEDOM exposed reports of drug smuggling, money laundering and other illegal activities centered around Mena, Arkansas — a quiet town in the western part of the state.

"The Drugging of America" has been prepared with the help of local, state and federal law enforcement officials, as well as members of the news media in Arkansas and elsewhere.

In the series, FREEDOM has pre-

sented accounts of how, in the 1980s, Mena became a base for an international, multibillion-dollar cocaine transport operation.

As described in earlier articles, corrupt U.S. government officials were allegedly involved in covering up the illegalities, which included special aircraft modifications so drugs could be flown into the United States and weapons transported out.

One of the main cover stories about Mena has been that drug smuggling, arms running and related Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) covert operations died with Barry Seal, the smuggler,

CIA asset and Drug Enforcement Administration snitch who perished in a fusillade of bullets early in 1986 outside a halfway house in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Few know this cover story better than

those personally involved in the smuggling operation or those courageous law enforcement officials who have battled — sometimes at risk to the lives and welfare of themselves and their families — to expose the illegal activities and bring those allegedly involved in drug smuggling, money laundering and related coverups to justice.

Terry Reed — One of the Players:

According to knowledgeable sources interviewed by FREEDOM, Terry Reed was one of the players in CIA covert operations based at Mena.

Why, then, would TIME have devoted a full page in its April 20, 1992, edition to denigrating Reed and making strange assertions to the effect that he had no connection to the CIA or to drug smuggler Barry Seal?

That question may be answered by a lawsuit filed on April 8, 1993, by Reed against TIME Warner Inc., TIME Inc., Magazine Company and reporter Richard Behar, demanding more than \$41 million in damages for allegations printed in TIME's April 1992 article.

Reed's 31-page complaint, filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleges: "The article contained a series of false and highly defamatory statements...in order to discredit Reed, a CIA asset who took part in significant CIA activity in the mid-1980s in the state of Arkansas involving that agency's covert operations supporting the Nicaraguan contras."

"...The article, ironically entitled 'Anatomy of a Smear,' did in fact, and upon information and belief was intended, to smear Reed's name and to completely destroy his credibility."

"Everything in [Reed's] Complaint Has Been Verified": In the TIME article, for example, Behar made an issue about a couple with whom Reed stated he was dining on the night of an alleged conversation with then Governor Bill Clinton. Behar claimed the couple said they had never been to the restaurant with Reed.

Reed's lawsuit discredits Behar's claim. It identifies the couple by name (the TIME article did not) as Cheryl and Wally Hall and states that they "never told Behar that they 'had never been to the restaurant with Reed.'" Furthermore, the suit states, "the couple refused to grant Behar an interview."

As another example, Behar quoted Reed's former attorney, John Wesley Hall, as stating, "I haven't been able to

corroborate [Reed's story], that's the problem."

The lawsuit charges that was not at all what Hall said. What he actually said was, "I haven't been able to corroborate a few of the details of Reed's story, but that has not been a problem as everything in [Reed's] complaint has been verified."

Behar's article contained such sweeping statements as, "The only trouble with Reed's sensational tale is that not a word of it is true."

Reed's lawsuit countered this strongly and charged that "Reed was recruited by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North for the purpose of training Nicaraguan contra pilots. This training took place in or around the Intermountain Regional Airport located in Mena, Arkansas."

"... This training was part of the covert resupply network supervised by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North during the 1980s which provided covert arms and civilian training assistance to the contras in the Nicaraguan conflict."

Law enforcement officials have confirmed to FREEDOM that Reed was involved in the covert activities around Mena, and that information he provided was accurate.

Seeking "Dirt" and "Ammo": According to the suit, Behar took information obtained from Reed in confidence and used it to try to wrest additional "dirt" and "ammo" regarding certain Arkansas officials.

The suit alleges, "When Reed refused to provide Behar with such information and materials, Behar threatened Reed by stating that Behar would write a negative article about Reed, and would include in that article various off the record statements Reed had made to Behar earlier...."

It also charges, "Despite Behar's promise to Reed to keep confidential the location of Reed, his wife and three children, Behar maliciously disclosed in the article where the Reeds were living."

Reed claims Behar was selected by TIME for the article because of his "established proclivity for writing... slash and burn articles."

The Nation's Biggest Cocaine-Smuggling Operation: The lawsuit charges, "[A]t least 7 CIA aircraft that

Reed used to train contra pilots in the training program in rural Arkansas in the mid-1980s were both serviced, retrofitted and 'laundered' to conceal the identity of those airplanes at Rich Mountain Aviation, at the Intermountain Regional Airport located in Mena, Arkansas, under the management and control of Adler Berman [Barry] Seal and the CIA."

Terry Reed's story — supported in many details by law enforcement officials at federal, state and local levels — raises troubling questions about what may have been the nation's biggest cocaine-smuggling operation. How could it have operated with impunity? Who in

endeavored to fully open up the matter. Law enforcement officials have pressed for effective investigations, but found their efforts blocked or scuttled.

Now it is TIME which is being called to account. The magazine must answer why, instead of helping to raise the lid off the Mena coverup, it evidently sought to drive more nails into it.

Analyzing Behar's coverage of the Mena saga, columnist Alexander Cockburn commented in *The Nation*, "Leaving aside for a moment the matter of Behar's motives, TIME's story was ludicrous, claiming that all reports of contra resupply and CIA activities in western Arkansas stem from allegations by Terry Reed, a former pilot, trainer of the contras and associate of George Bush's pal Felix Rodriguez."

Cockburn concluded, "Behar is certainly a terrible journalist.... With TIME's story, it is as if the magazine, back in 1972, had used an interview with Nixon's Attorney General, John Mitchell, to denounce the Watergate revelations as 'a smear.' But then, moments before the final incriminating tape surfaced, in mid-summer 1974, prompting Nixon's resignation in August, TIME ran a cover story implying that maybe the press was going too far in pursuing Nixon."

"News Manipulation ... As a Matter of Office Routine": In the eyes of TIME founder Henry Luce, "News manipulation

was sheer policy, TIME's way of life, performed as a matter of office routine."

TIME was called for comment on the lawsuit, but no spokesman was available.

In TIMESpeak, when one throws enough allegations, insinuations, and double-edged questions, the task has been accomplished: the victim, if not dead, has been bloodied and his reputation rendered a shadow of its former self.

Terry Reed is one man who is fighting back.

—Thomas G. Whittle

L. W. A. Swanberg, *Luce And His Empire* (New York: Charles Scribner and Sons, 1972).

A CONTINUING COVERUP



In the 1980s, the town of Mena, Arkansas, reportedly served as a base for a multibillion-dollar cocaine smuggling enterprise which operated without government intervention.

our own federal government was in league with the smugglers, and for what benefit?

It is not surprising that Terry Reed ran into problems after seeking to blow the whistle on accumulated corruption witnessed during his years as a trainer of pilots for the CIA. There are many people who want to keep Mena's skeletons buried.

National publications such as *The Nation* and FREEDOM, as well as certain local Arkansas newspapers, have published accurate accounts of covert activities at Mena. Legislators such as Congressman William Alexander have

Battle Over The Constitution

Convention is voted down in six states.

BY BRIAN ANDERSON

So far this year, legislatures in six states — Montana, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan and Oklahoma — stopped controversial proposals which would have called on the federal government to convene a constitutional convention to force the government to balance the federal budget.

Strong protests have mounted nationwide against such a convention from both liberal and conservative organizations. The groups are alarmed due to the danger of radical changes in the Constitution.

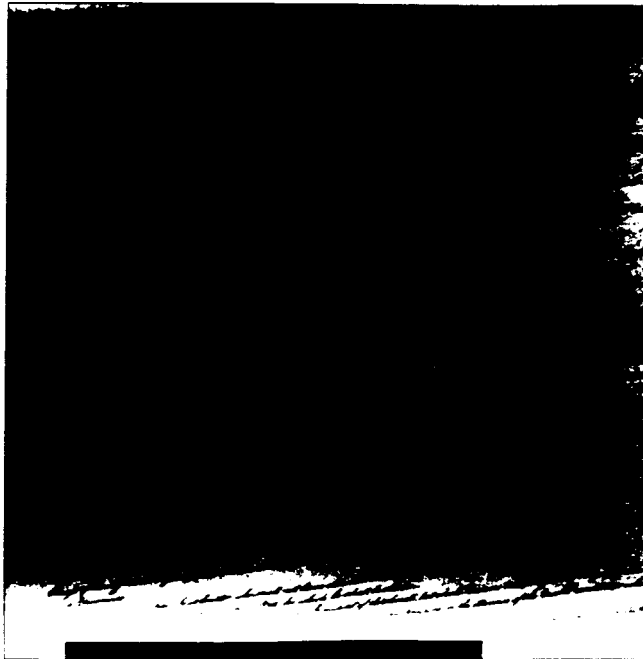
A convention, critics say, would not be limited to just considering an amendment to balance the budget, and could easily become a "runaway" convention. The groups charge that fundamental, destructive changes to the Constitution itself could occur due to pressure from special interests.

Thirty-two states have passed resolutions calling on Congress to hold a constitutional convention to produce a balanced-budget amendment. A minimum number of 34 states are needed to vote for a convention, at which point Congress must convene one. A convention is one of two methods of proposing changes to the Constitution.

Former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg wrote, "Americans should understand the profound threat in the recent state actions that would force the convening of a constitutional convention.... One of the most serious problems it poses is a runaway convention."

States Cancel Resolutions: Three states that passed resolutions for a convention earlier — Florida, Alabama

1. For a detailed analysis of the subject, see "Battle Over the Constitution" by Victor Krohn, FREEDOM, July 1988



"No single issue or combination of issues is so important as to warrant jeopardizing our entire constitutional system of governance."

— Arthur J. Goldberg

and Louisiana — have since canceled those resolutions due to beliefs that such a convention would be uncontrollable.

No constitutional convention has been held since the original one in 1787, which gave us our present Constitution.

A wide array of groups oppose such a convention, including the American Civil Liberties Union, People for the American Way, the AFL-CIO, Common Cause, Liberty Lobby, the Eagle Forum, the Seventh-day Adventist Church and

the American Legion.

The general belief is that a runaway convention could alter basic guarantees of individual liberties, such as freedom of speech or freedom of the press, or rights to privacy.

Supporters of the Constitution instead propose that the Constitution be amended in the normal manner — so that Congress proposes a specific amendment approved by a two-thirds vote in each house, which then must get approved by three-quarters of the states.

Constitutional experts say that once a convention is called it cannot be limited to one topic. In the *Yale Law Journal*, Walter E. Dellinger wrote, "If those 34 states recommend in their applications that the convention consider only a particular subject, Congress still must call a convention and leave to the convention the ultimate determination of the agenda and the nature of the amendments it may choose to propose."

The Congressional Research Service (CRS), a branch of the Library of Congress, issued a report entitled, "Constitutional Conventions: Political and Legal Questions."

In its report, the CRS listed out 19 legal questions concerning a constitutional convention for which they could not find clear answers. For example, it could not determine if a convention could in any way be limited. If it could be limited, they could not determine who would do the limiting, Congress? The states? Both?

The CRS could also not determine who the delegates to such a convention, if called, would be. Critics have expressed doubts that delegates would be of the same caliber as the Founding Fathers who formulated the Constitution in 1787.

Arthur J. Goldberg summarized the threat by writing, "No single issue or combination of issues is so important as to warrant jeopardizing our entire constitutional system of governance."▲

2. *Yale Law Journal*, "The Recurring Question of the 'Limited' Constitutional Convention," July 1979

Kidnapping Charged

CAN Hate Group Faces Mounting Difficulties

The Cult Awareness Network (CAN), a hate group which has acted as a referral service for "deprogrammers" who have kidnapped, imprisoned, terrorized and tortured individuals of different faiths to force them to give up their chosen beliefs, is facing mounting problems as its support of kidnapers for hire continues to be exposed in the media and the courts.

The most recent case involves CAN supporter Galen Kelly, who was indicted March 3, 1993, on charges of kidnapping a Washington, D.C. woman, Debra Dobkowski, in May 1992. The alleged violent attack, for which Kelly was reportedly paid substantially, took place near midnight as she was leaving work and getting into her car.

"The taller one had hold of my legs," Dobkowski said, describing the assault. "I thought I was going to be raped. The other one [Galen Kelly] grabbed my upper body, twisting my arm and hitting me against the car. I was screaming and screaming."

Kelly's attorney, Robert J. Gorman, said his client was a "nice" woman.

He said Kelly was "forced" to make a kidnapping deal and "That the kidnappers used a lot of techniques from drugs to other various methods that would force me to cooperate."

According to Dobkowski, she was thrown into a car and driven out of Washington. After they reached their destination, the alleged kidnapers discovered they had abducted the wrong woman. Kelly's intended

target, it turned out, had been Dobkowski's roommate. Dobkowski was driven back to Washington and dropped off, alone, in the middle of the night.

CAN Denies Involvement:

Kelly is one of numerous kidnapers who have been supported by CAN. Others include three-time convicted felon Ted Patrick, the so-called father of "deprogramming," and more recently Rick Ross, a convicted jewel thief with a psychiatric history.

Following Kelly's indictment, CAN executive director Cynthia Kissner attempted to distance Kelly from CAN by telling the news media that his only involvement with the organization had been "through discussions."

Papers seized during a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) raid on Kelly's premises, however, revealed he had been on a retainer from CAN, which paid him more than \$11,000 in 1992.

Kelly's own accounts ledger detailed regular payments from CAN of \$1,500, and included \$690 for airfare to attend CAN's November 1992 annual conference in Los Angeles. An earlier arrest prevented his attendance.

Call for Federal Investigations: CAN's critics say Kelly's latest indictment will strengthen calls

for a federal investigation of the secretive hate group.

Dr. Isaac N. Brooks, Jr., president of the Deprogramming Survivors Network (DSN), has demanded the release of CAN's financial records to law enforcement agencies.

DSN is a group of people who are religiously and/or politically victims from around the world who have been working to educate the public on the dangers of religious and political hate groups like CAN, which, they say, should be investigated by federal law enforcement agencies.

CAN has been labeled a "hate group" against religious groups. But the hate and political organization, for years, said Brooks, adding that its real problems can easily be solved through dialogue, not violence and hatred.

Kelly and his ilk get parents to sign a spiritual death warrant for their children," he said, pointing out that "deprogramming" assaults have been levied against virtually every religion, including Episcopalians, Methodists, Mormons and Catholics.

Dr. Brooks is among the many who are working to ensure that CAN leaders are held accountable for any criminal actions, and that the organization is brought into line with its articles of incorporation "to educate the public on their religious rights and responsibilities."



Gerald S. Arenberg

Protecting the Right to Be Safe

On December 1, 1955, a Chicago patrolman directing traffic was struck from behind by a vehicle traveling more than 60 miles per hour.

So powerful was the impact that the barrel of his service revolver was bent into a "U" shape. After smashing into the car's windshield, the officer was swept along for over 100 feet until the car came to a halt.

Miraculously, when medical personnel arrived on the scene, the battered patrolman was still alive — barely.

Unconscious, he was rushed to a nearby hospital where he underwent emergency surgery. He awoke days later to find himself in a body cast from head to foot, still in danger of losing his life.

As the days grew into weeks and the weeks stretched into months during his slow and painful recovery, he asked himself, "Who remembers policemen who are killed in the line of duty? What happens to them?"

Out of those questions came his decision to establish a national museum for slain police officers.

That patrolman, then just 25 years old, was Gerald S. Arenberg, now executive director of the National Association of Chiefs of Police (NACOP), an organization which represents over 11,000 command rank law enforcers throughout the United States.

Arenberg's dream to honor policemen killed in the line of duty eventually came to fruition in the form of the National Police Hall of Fame and Museum in Miami, Florida, in 1960.

In this memorial, now known as the American Police Hall of Fame and Museum, the names of nearly 4,000 law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty since 1960 are engraved on more than 400 tons of matched marble slabs. The names, if lined up one after the other, would stretch for more than a mile.

On May 15 each year, during an event attended by relatives and loved ones from around the country, the fallen officers are honored in a special ceremony. The memorial is managed by NACOP.

Honoring Those Who Protect the Public's Right to Safety: When asked about his reasons for establishing the memorial, Arenberg explained to FREEDOM, "I've always considered the right to be safe and secure with yourself, your family and friends and your property a basic human right. That's why I always loved being a cop.

"It's the job of policemen to protect the public's right to



safety no matter how dangerous the circumstances, and the brave men and women who give up their lives doing so should be honored. That's why we have the memorial."

Not only are the sacrifices of individual men and women acknowledged, but the memorial gives educational scholarships to surviving children.

Arenberg's concern for human rights extends to preventing the needless loss of life. Out of his concern for the lives and safety of American policemen has grown a campaign spearheaded by NACOP to expose corruption within Interpol, the International Criminal Police Organization.

In the past few years a number of Interpol officials have been convicted and sentenced for involvement in international drug trafficking. This criminal activity, according to Arenberg, "presents a real and serious threat to the lives of American law enforcement personnel."

He explains, "There is example after example of former Interpol chiefs for various countries who have been convicted for trafficking in drugs. Drug trafficking is the main reason for the escalating crime and violence in American cities which our officers must confront on a daily basis. These drugs pouring into our country are the main reason we have to continue to engrave the names of dead police officers in marble."

A recent example of corruption within Interpol is Miguel Aldana Ibarra, former Interpol chief for Mexico, who was sentenced in October 1992 by a

Mexican court to 12 years in prison on drug trafficking and weapons convictions.

Ibarra became a fugitive more than two years ago after U.S. officials accused him of taking a bribe from drug traffickers. In January 1990, while still in hiding, Ibarra was indicted by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles for participation in the torture-murder of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena Salazar. He was later apprehended by Mexican authorities, tried, convicted and sentenced.

Ibarra is but one in a long line of former Interpol officials, including Manuel Noriega, who are now in jail. Noriega, who served as chairman of Interpol's Drugs Committee in 1978, was

Continued on page 38



Gerald S. Arenberg has called for stricter controls of Interpol, a private group linked with terrorism and drug trafficking.

¹ See "Interpol and Drug Terrorism" by Leland Thorburn, FREEDOM, January/February 1989. Also see Interpol, *Private Group, Public Menace — A Police Organization Involved in Criminal Activities* (Church of Scientology International, 1990).

Educator Gives Wings To Dreams of Children

Restoring the bridge to a better life by teaching children how to learn.

BY ALEXANDER R. JONES

When William Tutman decided in 1961 to teach his then five-year-old son Frederick how to read, it took him all of five hours over three nights and the boy was reading.

In 1963 and 1964, as a supervisor for Washington Action for Youth, a group dedicated to helping troubled youth back on their feet, he oversaw teachers who taught more than 400 dropouts how to break the "mysterious" code of the English language.

In the late 1960s, as deputy director of the U.S. Peace Corps in Sierra Leone, he pulled together a special group of 15 Peace Corps volunteers and put them to work in the evening, teaching more than 100 adults how to read.

William L. Tutman, Doctor of Applied Philosophy, father, former Peace Corps executive, business consultant and entrepreneur, is a man of many talents. But in common with all of his interests is a burning desire and commitment to teach people, especially children, how to read.

"Reading is more than fundamental," Dr. Tutman explained to FREEDOM. "If you can't read in our society, you're in serious trouble. If you can read, you have a chance to compete and make your dreams come true."

He recalls an experience in Africa when he saw the flash of realization on the face of a middle-aged native of Sierra Leone as the man began reading the local English newspaper.

"These people were illiterate even in their own language," he said. "This man must have been about 50 or so. I remember how excited he was when he could read the English-language newspaper after about three weeks. It was something to see!"

Dr. Tutman points out that education has historically been one of the main

vehicles that has made it possible for Black America to advance. Education, combined with the Black Church, has enabled an impressive line of African-American leaders, ranging from Frederick Douglass to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Reverend Jesse Jackson, to reach positions from which they could help many others.

Adverse Influence of Psychiatry and Psychology: In recent years, however, due to the adverse influence of psychiatry and psychology in determining educational methods and curricula, this bridge to a better life has

In common with all of William Tutman's interests is a burning desire and commitment to teach people, especially children, how to read.

become more like a rope over a widening chasm of illiteracy and failure into which a frightening percentage of inner-city youth have slipped and fallen.

These children have become a tragically reversed image of their well-educated forebears. Not only have they failed to advance; they have become liabilities to themselves and to society, committing crimes and violence which are eating away at the fabric of our culture.

In Washington, D.C., the problem is severe. About one in five of the city's residents between 16 and 19 years of age is a high school dropout. Those who do graduate can muster a cumulative grade-point average of only 1.8 on a 4-point



William L. Tutman, Ph.D., is an innovative and successful educator based in Washington, D.C. His results stem from the study technology developed by L. Ron Hubbard.

scale. Crime and violence continue their frightening increase year after year.

The big question is, "What can we do about it?"

Dr. Tutman believes he has an answer, and he has the results to back up his conviction.

Working to Improve Conditions:

Six years ago, the Community Service Guild, an organization formed by Dr. Tutman and six other parishioners of the Church of Scientology, went to work to improve conditions in our nation's capital.

They started by doing extensive surveys of the community and discovered that education was the main problem.

The seven Scientologists then offered their services as tutors for the Washington, D.C., public school system's Saturday Learning Extension Program (SLEP). At the time there were only about 15 tutors and 20 students in the program.

The Guild members had no formal training in tutoring, and aside from one of their group who was a teacher by profession, had no formal teacher training at all. What they did have, Dr. Tutman told FREEDOM, was "a clear and usable understanding of the learning process" garnered from the works of American writer and educator L. Ron Hubbard.

All of the Guild members had taken a special course in Mr. Hubbard's discoveries on education.

Interpol: In Bed With Terrorists

Private Police Group Under Investigation

BY ELAINE SIEGEL

Sources in Congress have confirmed that two separate congressional investigations are probing the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and its United States office due to repeated allegations of the private police group's protection of terrorists.

Sparking the first of these investigations was the revelation that while the Gulf War was raging, Interpol maintained contact with the Iraqi Interpol office, allowing free communications to and from that nation.¹

Also during the Gulf War — at a time when most nations and international organizations had agreed to boycott trade and communications to Iraq — Interpol invited Iraq to a multinational conference in Canberra, Australia.

Additionally, two new investigations have been requested after several congressmen and senators were informed not only of the Iraq-Interpol connection, but also of the fact that in January 1992 Interpol had intentionally allowed an infamous international terrorist into France.

One congressman expressed strong concern over Interpol's membership roster (which includes terrorist nations), the lack of safeguards over the information traveling through Interpol's communications network, and the group's immunity from congressional oversight. He called Interpol "extremely dangerous and a threat to national security."

"Interpol is an Active Liability": Interpol's continuing complicity with and protection of terrorists is also of concern to Gerald Arenberg, executive director of the National Association of Chiefs of Police (NACOP).

An outspoken critic of the beleaguered French-based police organization, he told FREEDOM that "Interpol

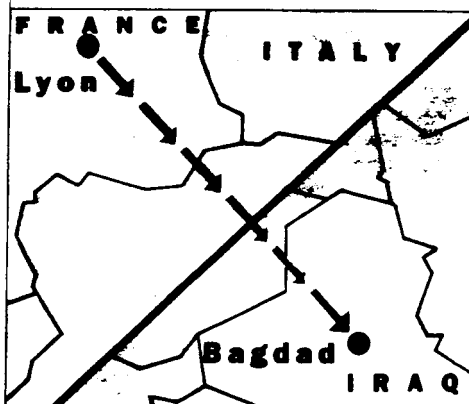
is an active liability in the fight against international terrorism."

Referring specifically to an incident last year, Arenberg criticized Interpol for allowing Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) terrorist George Habash free access to France.

In the wake of the ensuing media furor, researchers for



Interpol Connection With Iraq



PLO terrorist George Habash (above), notorious in France for allegedly plotting the 1976 hijacking of an Air France jetliner and for his reported role in the 1978 machine gun attack at Paris' Orly airport and the 1986 bombings of Paris, was allowed free access to France by Interpol earlier this year. During the Gulf War, Interpol headquarters maintained a free flow of communication with Iraq's Interpol office.

FREEDOM's French edition launched an investigation into why this occurred and found close ties between Habash and a Swiss-based Nazi, François Genoud. According to several sources, Genoud also provided shelter during World War II to an officer of the Nazi SS (the Nazis' supreme elite), Paul Dickopf, who later became president of Interpol.

Scandal Costs Interpol Leader Position as Security Adviser: Aptly dubbed the "Habash Affair" by European news media, the incident was such a source of embarrassment that several French Cabinet members resigned in its aftermath.

Interpol's president, Ivan Barbot, had no choice but to step down from his dual

position as security adviser to former Prime Minister Edith Cresson. Cresson relinquished her own position amid this and other scandals that rocked the French government last year.

Habash, who heads a large section of the PLO called the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), is notorious in France for engineering the 1976 hijacking of an Air France jetliner.

The PFLP was also implicated in the bloody 1978 terrorist machine gun attack in a waiting room at Paris' Orly Airport in which a French policeman and a civilian were killed.

Additionally, Habash's group was linked to the 1986 bombings of Paris which immobilized the city for weeks.

In fact, Habash is linked with a 20-

¹ See "Interpol's Iraqi Connection" by Elaine Siegel, FREEDOM, April 1991.



year-long trail of murders, bombings and terrorist attacks.

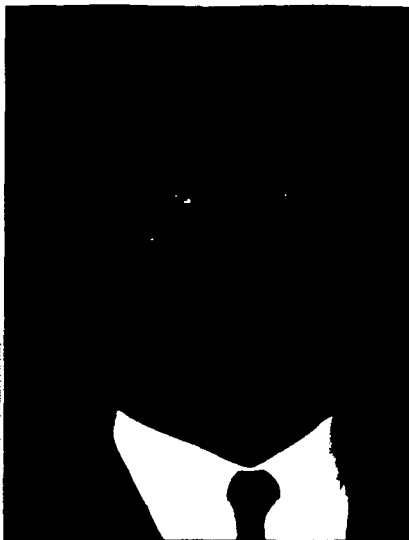
FREEDOM confirmed that the 1988 Department of State publication, *Terrorist Group Profiles*, has a listing for Habash as the founder and head of the PFLP, noting that the group has committed numerous brutal acts of terrorism against innocent men, women and children in France and elsewhere.

However, when Barbot was queried before Habash was allowed to enter France, he responded that Interpol had "no file" on the PLO leader and publicly confirmed this statement in defense of his group's inadequate response to the matter.

Interpol's Charade: The National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice (NCLE)¹, active in exposing Interpol's failure to stem worldwide terrorism, decried Interpol's duplicity.

"Interpol boasts of its effectiveness in apprehending international terrorists," NCLE president Bill Bowen told

¹ NCLE was established in 1974 by the Church of Scientology to ensure injustices are quickly resolved and corrected, to help bring about reform of corrupt activities within law enforcement groups when such reform is deemed necessary, and to better community relations with law enforcement entities.



Interpol's former president, Ivan Barbot, was queried before Habash was allowed into France; he claimed Interpol had no file on Habash.

FREEDOM, "while intentionally allowing one right in its own backyard.

"This alleged ignorance of Habash was a smoke screen, considering that Interpol has sat for over 20 years on every important committee on international terrorism, and even has a separate unit at its Lyon headquarters.

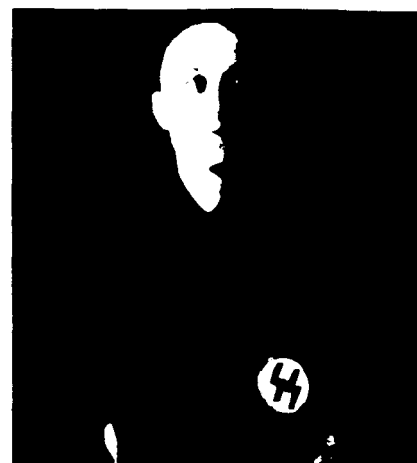
"It's a small world when it comes to terrorists and the corrupt private police group that is supposed to apprehend them. Interpol cannot be counted on to help capture terrorists because it is in bed with them."

— Gerald S. Arenberg

formerly run by Barbot himself, solely for the purpose of handling terrorism."

Evidence has surfaced in FREEDOM's investigation which explains why the police group, which masquerades as an effective force in combating world terrorism, turned a blind eye to Habash.

A key player is the previously mentioned François Genoud, a Swiss lawyer and banker who has been both a



Former Interpol president Paul Dickopf (SS #337259, shown above in his SS track suit) was provided with a cover during World War II by the same Nazi leader who has been protecting and funding George Habash's terrorist group in recent years.

principal ringleader of Nazism and a financial backer of several anti-Zionist networks throughout the world.

In 1969, when three PFLP members were arrested for their attempt to kidnap an El Al airplane in Zurich, Genoud attended the trial and helped foot their legal costs.

That same year, he was a prominent attendee at the conference of the neo-Nazi movement's New European Order when it agreed to provide men, arms and training for the PLO. Genoud's relationship with the PLO leader developed into more than a matter of business. In 1970, he met with George Habash personally on several occasions.

Genoud's daughter, Martine, later married one of Habash's lieutenants.

More recently, as documented by a *Le Monde* reporter, Genoud reportedly financed the PFLP's 1984 terrorist attacks on the Israelis.

"Dickopf Was a Double Agent": Genoud's alleged support of this terrorist group is consistent with his history of aiding and abetting criminals and his current complaint that Hitler's defeat was "a catastrophe for all of us."

Genoud was one of the organizers and the principal supplier of funds for Nazis fleeing from justice after the war, notably "Die Spinne [The Spider]," the notorious network of ex-SS members, according to SS General Karl Wolff's

Continued on page 37



The Narconon Chilocco New Life Center, currently a 75-bed drug and alcohol rehabilitation center and Narconon's international training center, has plans under way to become the largest facility of its kind in the Western world.

Tackling the Drug Problem

Facility expands program to help drug-ravaged countries.

BY DEBBIE ROSSOW

After establishing itself near Newkirk, Oklahoma, four years ago, Narconon Chilocco New Life Center has recently expanded its training program in preparation for sending teams of professionals to drug-ravaged countries.

With individuals in training from 16 different nations since last June, Narconon plans to meet the tremendous demand for its services by further expanding its program so that new centers can rapidly be opened where solutions to drug abuse are most urgently needed.

Following the visit of a delegation from Moscow to the Chilocco campus in 1991, plans got under way for the first

Western-based drug treatment facility to be opened in Russia. That facility is now built and due to open in the near future.

In addition to Russia and the 11 countries where Narconon centers are already in operation, there are teams in training to bring Narconon's drug rehabilitation methods to Colombia, Costa Rica, Israel and Australia.

Following the Oklahoma Department of Health's issuing on October 26, 1992, of Narconon Chilocco's license to operate as a drug rehabilitation facility, Narconon set in motion its plans "to turn Chilocco into the largest drug rehabilitation and training facility of its kind in the world," Narconon Chilocco President Gary Smith told FREEDOM.

"There are 6.5 million people in need of drug rehab in the United States alone, and only 250,000 beds available in

treatment centers," Smith said. "Now, with our successful program, we are in a position to make a significant impact on the drug problem here and internationally."

"High Standards of Performance":

The Narconon Chilocco New Life Center, currently a 75-bed treatment center as well as the international training center for Narconon's network of 30 treatment and prevention facilities, is located on 167 acres of Oklahoma Great Plains at the former Chilocco Indian Agricultural Vocational and Training School campus.

Prior to receiving its license, Narconon received full accreditation to operate from the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF) in June 1992, a major recognition that made

Narconon eligible for licensing.

One of the most widely recognized accrediting agencies in the United States, CARF has rigorous standards and criteria against which drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities are evaluated. Recognized by numerous state and federal agencies in addition to those in Oklahoma, CARF has been called upon to inspect and approve the operation of more than 8,000 facilities around the country.

In a letter to Narconon Chilocco, subsequent to a thorough two-day inspection of the Chilocco campus and program, the executive director of CARF stated, "It is my pleasure to inform you that your organization has successfully met high standards of performance and has been accredited."

"This important achievement on your part is a further indication of your dedication and commitment to improve the quality of the lives of people with disabilities.... We commend you for your performance."

Last year, a CARF consultant who examined Chilocco prior to the final CARF inspection gave Narconon staff his evaluation of what he found:

I have a lot of experience, and I have been to a lot of programs. I have been to some of the high-powered programs in the nation, and I can say unequivocally that what you are doing here is better than anything I have seen anywhere else. You are to be commended."

Following the CARF accreditation, on August 14, 1992, the Oklahoma Board of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services confirmed that such accreditation is recognized in Oklahoma statutes and, in a 5-0 vote, decided to exempt Narconon Chilocco from any further requirement of state certification.

Effectiveness of Methods Confirmed: Narconon uses the drug rehabilitation methods developed by American author and philosopher, L. Ron Hubbard. These methods fully cleanse the body of all drug residues, which, Mr. Hubbard found, lodge themselves in the fatty tissue of the body, triggering

"Narconon Is Dedicated To Saving Lives"

According to graduates of the program, Narconon is different from other programs in that it does not seek to control its clients, but puts them back in control of their own lives.

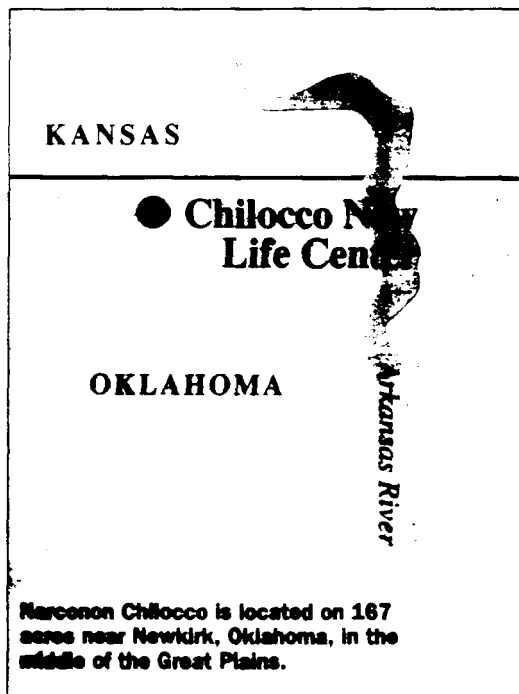
"Here at Narconon I have found what was missing in other drug rehab programs," said one Native American who

recently completed the Chilocco program after having suffered from a drinking problem for more than 10 years.

"I have learned the reasons for my use of drugs and alcohol, and more importantly, I am learning how to confront life's problems and use communication and planning skills to overcome any obstacles in the future.

"Upon first coming here," he wrote, "I was skeptical. I didn't know what to expect. But once my program started, it was clear to me that the entire staff here at Narconon Chilocco is dedicated to saving lives. That is the bottom line. This entire establishment is here for the sole purpose of getting people off drugs and alcohol."

After completing the program at Chilocco, this graduate secured a steady job and has resumed responsibility as the father of his four children.



"flashbacks" and other adverse effects.

The Narconon program also teaches its clients basic life skills they can use to rebuild their own lives, completely free from the use of drugs.

The results of these methods have been examined by medical doctors, judges, community officials and other experts internationally and have been found to be extremely effective.

In Los Angeles, for example, Narconon has a working relationship with local judicial officials. In instances where drug abusers have ongoing court

cases, judges order them to participate in the Narconon program to handle their substance abuse. Similarly, Narconon Chilocco has received numerous client referrals from courts in Oklahoma, as well as from other states.

In other locations, judges and other public officials send drug offenders to Narconon for rehabilitation at the government's expense. ▲

Readers interested in more information on Narconon Chilocco can call 1 (405) 448-3904.

Psychiatric Genocide



Continued from page 11

the military preparations. If I hadn't created this emotional strain in the Serbian people, nothing would have happened.

"My party and I lit the fuse of Serbian nationalism not only in Croatia but everywhere else in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It's impossible to imagine an SDP in Bosnia-Herzegovina or a Mr. Karadzic in power without our influence. We have driven this people and we have given it an identity. I have repeated again and again to this people that it comes from heaven, not earth."

The start of an interesting confession? Did Raskovic disagree with the leaders of the SDP and did he seek revenge? These are questions without answers, since he died shortly after making his statement.

Karadzic, however, continued their work of "ethnic cleansing."

Vesnik, a popular Croatian daily, wrote:

"He started in politics thanks to his Serbian colleague **Jovan Raskovic**, the specialist of the **Mad People**. Karadzic accompanied Raskovic to nearly all Serb meetings in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Dr. Raskovic... who gave his people 120-mm rocket launchers, is also a Serb from non-Serb regions involved in Belgrade politics. Karadzic was a good pupil of Raskovic and subsequently managed well on his own."

Ethnic Cleansing: In September 1991, Karadzic declared in the national assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina:

An entire culture and civilization have been targeted for genocide by psychiatrists Raskovic and Karadzic.



"The Muslims must take care what they do, since they may well disappear."

That is exactly what happened.

"The biggest part of the territory of former Yugoslavia," Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the head of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights' Subcommittee on the Yugoslavian Situation, declared in August 1992, "and in particular, Bosnia-Herzegovina, is currently the theater of massive and systematic violations of human rights."

One tactic that is used to force Muslims and Croats to flee is to besiege a city by bombarding the centers inhabited by civilians and cutting food and other vital supplies.

The most dramatic example is that of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, well-known for hosting the 1984 Winter Olympics. The hospital there was deliberately bombed several times.

Cultural centers are also targeted, which makes certain observers think that the attackers intend to "kill" the city

itself and destroy the tradition of tolerance and harmony between the ethnic group which it symbolizes.

Mr. Mazowiecki was informed of many cases of disappearances in territory controlled by the Serbs. Three thousand cases of disappearances were noted after the fall of Vukovar in eastern Croatia: "The victims were supposedly held in camps for a while, then disappeared...."

These extracts from the report of Mr. Mazowiecki are very explicit. Ethnic cleansing had started and it is striking to note that an entire culture and civilization were targeted for genocide.

As one example, the Sarajevo library, containing essential elements of the culture of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was bombed. The Bosnians made a chain to remove books while being shot at and killed by Karadzic's soldiers.

Extermination: A new United Nations mission, again headed by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former prime minister of Poland and a survivor of Nazi concentration camps, visited areas of former Yugoslavia in October 1992.

On October 27, Mr. Mazowiecki reported that he "very much wanted to draw attention to the fact that, since his first visit in August 1992, serious and large-scale violations of human rights continue to be committed in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Thousands of people are threatened with death and their human dignity is scoffed at.... As stated in my first report, the Muslim population is the first victim and it is threatened with extermination.

"The purpose of ethnic cleansing has already largely been achieved with murders, violence, rape and the destruction of homes and threats. Such practices have been stepped up in recent weeks. Hundreds of thousands of people are forced to leave home and abandon everything." (Emphasis added.)

Mr. Mazowiecki was particularly shocked "by the conditions in the Trnopolje camp, where more than three thousand people are crammed into three buildings and a few small houses. They live in terrible dirt, sleep under thin covers and straw infested with lice, drink contaminated water and survive on small rations of bread. Respiratory infections are spreading rapidly. Children and adults suffer from diarrhea, probably because of the contaminated water and a nearly total lack of hygiene."

Most exiles can only find refuge outside the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

However, Croatia, which received hundreds of thousands of refugees, had trouble accepting more because its camps and hospitals became overloaded. For this reason, many fleeing Muslims were turned back at the border.

During the U.N. visit to Sarajevo, representatives from the religious communities, the authorities and non-government organizations confirmed the opinion that Sarajevo is "a dying city." The population is desperate.

"Only an immediate cease-fire," wrote Mr. Mazowiecki in this report, "can save the population of Sarajevo, as well as the other besieged cities, from extinction."

Near Vukovar in Croatia and in other places, the U.N. mission discovered piles of unburied dead bodies.

Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo: The U.N. mission also visited the other states of the former country of Yugoslavia. Mr. Mazowiecki stated that he considered "the current situation of Kosovo dangerous."

"The discrimination policy is reflected," he said, "in the laws and measures taken to destroy the bases of Albanian culture."

In September 1990, the first Albanian-language schools were closed, even though the Albanians account for 90 percent of the population of Kosovo. The day the 1991-1992 school year started, Serbian police occupied many primary and secondary schools.

In Kosovo, 975 primary schools were recently closed and 14,500 Albanian teachers dismissed.

The U.N. mission also visited Vojvodina, in the north of Serbia. The information received "shows that ethnic cleansing is practiced regularly even though thus far at a smaller scale than in Bosnia."

The mission noted, "The non-Serbs in Bosnia have been expelled from public positions, including the police, the courts and the government...."

During his assignment, Mr. Mazowiecki visited Serbia itself and noted that, "Despite the tolerance in Novi Pazar, a regional capital, incidents have been reported against the Muslim community. In the region bordering on Bosnia-Herzegovina... methods of ethnic cleansing are used. Houses belonging to Muslims are burned and mosques destroyed by terrorist attacks."

If, as Radovan Karadzic claims, the purpose of the killing is to establish ethnically homogeneous regions, other

states will be "cleansed" after Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

Systematic Rape of Muslim Women: Psychiatrist Raskovic has succeeded in whipping up hatred and inflaming passion. His ideas have had impact, as evidenced by Serbian propaganda based on such concepts as "The Superior Serbian Being" and "The Serbian Soldier with a Mission."

If, as psychiatrist Karadzic claims, the purpose of the killing is to establish ethnically homogeneous regions, other states will be "cleansed" after Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

International organizations have begun to realize that Karadzic, despite an affable appearance and public relations image, is a small Hitler.

A German journalist recently inquired

into the rape of Muslim women in Bosnia. After listening to testimony from many women, and having shared many tears with them, she came to the following conclusions:

- The figure of 50,000 women raped, given by the Bosnian government, is accurate and

- These rapes are a tactic of war rather than simply amusement for the soldiers. When Karadzic's troops take a village, wholesale rape commences, then continues in subsequent prisoner camps.

While they are raping the women, Karadzic's men say they are doing it because the women are Muslim and have to go.

The Tresnjevka Women's Association has declared that these rapes are planned in order to halt the reproduction of Muslims.

Many Muslim women are now pregnant after forced sexual relations with Serbian soldiers, raising serious problems in the Muslim community.

Another aspect of the genocide is that the psychiatric institutions in Bosnia have been deserted. Those patients left in the care of the psychiatrists have been abandoned to die from hunger, surrounded by their own waste. ▲

Patricia Forestier is director of the Citizens Commission on Human Rights in France.



The Muslim population is the first target and is threatened with extermination.

Psychiatry Kills

Continued from page 3

plans for the extermination of millions of people under the banner of racial and mental hygiene, psychiatrist J.R. Rees, a World Federation for Mental Health cofounder, laid out psychiatry's strategy with his colleagues at the British National Council for Mental Hygiene on June 18, 1940. Rees stated:

"Especially since the last World War we have done much to infiltrate the various social organizations...and in their point of view one can see clearly how the principles for which this society [the National Council for Mental Hygiene] and others stood in the past have become accepted as part of the ordinary working plan of these various bodies.

"That is as it should be, and while we can take heart from this we must be healthily discontented and realize that there is still more work to be done along this line.

"Similarly we have made a useful attack upon a number of professions. The two easiest of them naturally are the teaching profession and the Church: the two most difficult are law and medicine. Anyone whose memory goes back for

even a dozen years can realize how big a change has been effected in the outlook of professional people, while certainly anyone with vision can see how much still remains to be done.

"If we are to infiltrate the professional and social activities of other people I think we must imitate the Totalitarians and organize some kind of fifth column activity!... Let us all, therefore, very secretly be 'fifth columnists.'"

Eradication of the Concept of Right and Wrong: In 1945, even before the fires of the Second World War could cool, another co-founder of the World Federation for Mental Health, psychiatrist Brock Chisholm, set the cornerstone of psychiatry's postwar plans — the elimination of morality.

In Washington, D.C., at a meeting on "Reestablishment of Peacetime Society," Chisholm stated that one of the "objectives of practically all effective psychotherapy" was "The re-interpretation and eventually eradication of the concept of right and wrong."

With society's institutions infiltrated and taken over, and with no concept of right and wrong to guide man, he could

be manipulated by psychiatrists. Psychiatrists such as Raskovic and Karadzic could exploit their positions and bring about the wholesale rape, torture and murder of innocent women and children and the destruction of a whole nation.

A Hope for Peace: Governments the world over would be wise to root out the sources of the decline of their educational systems, the cause for widespread drug abuse, rising crime and violence, and increased racial and ethnic tensions and hostilities in their countries — psychiatry and psychology.

Without the government funds it parasitically drains from governments to support its destruction of society, psychiatry would experience a quick and — for the rest of us — painless death. A fitting end.

On the gravestone of psychiatry two words would be chiseled as a warning for future generations: "Psychiatry Kills."

When the Bosnian Serbs remove Radovan Karadzic as their political and military leader, there will be hope for peace and calm in the region.

And the world can look forward to a more peaceful day when the true plague of mankind — psychiatry — and its destructive treatments are cast aside.

— Thomas G. Whittle

THE RISE OF SENSELESS VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY:



PSYCHIATRY'S ROLE IN THE CREATION OF CRIME

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PSYCHIATRY KILLS

Interpol

Continued from page 31

1984 revelation to journalist Frank Garbely:

Among the Nazis he protected was none other than Paul Dickopf, SS Untersturmfuehrer # 337259 — Interpol president-to-be. Records at the Berlin Document Center prove that Dickopf was a member of the SS and the SD, the Nazi Party's intelligence service.

Other documents turned up which forced Armand Mergen, professor of Criminology at Mainz University, to conclude in his book, *The BKA Story*, "First I didn't want to believe it, but now I know that Dickopf was a double agent who never repudiated his oath as SS Untersturmfuehrer and Abwehroffizier. Everything indicates that this man worked undercover and never opposed the Nazi regime."

From Double Agent to Interpol President: Mergen collected dozens of testimonies and documents, but any lingering doubts were removed by the discovery of a confidential BKA report, found among Dickopf's intimate papers and written by a former BKA senior official, Helmut Prante, enabling him to trace Dickopf's itinerary during the war.

In 1942, the Abwehr sent Dickopf on a mission requiring the airtight cover of a deserter. Dickopf disappeared officially, pretending to hide from the SS, from which he was supposed to have deserted.

In reality, the German agent went directly to Brussels to create his cover with the complicity of François Genoud, then a loyal Abwehr agent in Switzerland (unbeknownst to Swiss intelligence). Genoud negotiated with the Swiss Secret Service to arrange for asylum in Switzerland of "Abwehr deserter" Dickopf, claiming that Dickopf had valuable information for the Swiss authorities. As "proof," Genoud turned over a few documents.

On July 17, 1943, the Swiss Secret Service decided to accept Dickopf in their country and to provide him with cover and papers in the false name of Andre Jung.

Genoud supplied the apartment in

which Dickopf lived for a year and where he carried on many activities for the Abwehr while working officially for the Swiss Secret Service. As Professor Mergen has established, the so-called deserter continued to collect his pay as an SS and Abwehr officer. Between 1942 and 1944, the Nazis never issued a warrant for the arrest of their "lost officer."

However, in August 1944, the Geneva police and Swiss counterintelligence searched Genoud's apartment in Lausanne and arrested Dickopf. His cover was promptly reasserted by the Swiss Secret Service, which stated that Dickopf had been working for Switzerland since 1943. He received a passport as a political refugee in his own name

and passed time in the Loewen Hotel in Worb, where he remained from December 1944 until his return to Germany in 1947 where he was made head of the German BKA.

From this position, the Nazi double agent went on to become Interpol's president from 1968 - 1972.

NACOP director Arenberg, who has personally made numerous submissions to Congress on the subject of Interpol's Nazi connections and complicity with international terrorism, told FREEDOM, "It's a small world when it comes to terrorists and the corrupt private police group that is supposed to apprehend them. Interpol cannot be counted on to help capture terrorists because it is in bed with them."

The Violence Hoax

Continued from page 17

oppression of minorities in America through the use of brutal psychiatric treatments.

While TIME apologized for Goodwin, minimizing his comparison of inner city residents to monkeys in jungles as "an unfortunate statement," that was not his only slur against minorities.

Dennis Clarke, president of the Citizens Commission on Human Rights, recounted a meeting he had in Tulsa, Oklahoma, with Goodwin in November 1990 in which Goodwin claimed, "Native Americans have a genetic predisposition to alcoholism and drug abuse because they are descended from Asians."

Clarke attacked the premise of genetic predisposition to addiction or violence as a pseudoscientific hoax. He told FREEDOM, "It doesn't matter whether you are German, Italian, Irish, African, Japanese or Mongolian. If you use alcohol consistently, or heroin, cocaine or Ritalin — it really doesn't matter what drug if it is an addictive substance — you will become an addict. That is a human predisposition."

"That same group which has the genetic predisposition to becoming addicted to alcohol or heroin or other drugs is that segment of the human race that has a genetic predisposition to becoming as flat as a pancake when run over by a steam roller."

"It is pure Nazi pseudoscience, a classic Nazi twist to science, when you

politicize genetics to use the power of the state via organizations like NIMH to attack specific minorities. We're talking about American minorities here — Native Americans, African-Americans, Hispanics — that's where Goodwin is going with this violence initiative."

FREEDOM's call to Goodwin's office was referred to the PR office of NIMH, contained within that agency's "Office of Scientific Information." A spokesperson there said she had not heard of Goodwin's remark.

Dennis Clarke emphasized that psychiatry is unable to do anything about alcohol and drug abuse because psychiatrists operate from an incorrect base of understanding. "It is called the National Institute of Mental Health, but they only deal with what they call mental illness. However, there is no lesion or observable physical illness, as in cancer, heart disease or a bad liver."

"The basis of illness in medicine is a physical cause. The psychiatrist wants to assign a physical cause to all thinking and decision making. He wants to say that the decision to tip a glass is genetic, because he has nowhere else to go. If it's not genetic — and it's not — he's out of business. And those who can do something about alcoholism and drug abuse — and such people and programs exist — would be free to handle our millions of addicts."

"Goodwin is blocking anything effective from being done with the 'it-is-all-genetics' pseudoscientific slander against minorities." ▲

1. "How an SS Man Became a Double Agent and Member of the Swiss Attorney General Office in World War II," by Frank Garbely, *Die Weltwoche*, April 14, 1985.

2. An SS officer.

3. German Criminal Police.

4. Military intelligence officer.

Protecting the Right To Be Safe

Continued from page 26

convicted in April 1992 on criminal charges related to his cocaine trafficking activities.

One of NACOP's concerns regarding Interpol is centered on the danger that Interpol presents to individual privacy. Interpol as an international group is immune from suit and its "files are inviolable wherever located," according to its bizarre headquarters agreement with the French government, which granted Interpol immunity from oversight or examination by any outside agency.²

Thus, an innocent citizen who is harmed by false information circulated by Interpol has no recourse to force Interpol to cease the spreading of information from his file or to open up the file for inspection or correction.

"This concerns us greatly," Arenberg stated. "And in a survey we sent out to tens of thousands of command rank officers around the country, over 95 percent stated that a citizen should have legal redress if harmed by an information network such as Interpol. Further, nearly 65 percent said that private citizens should have the right to correct any false information in Interpol's files."

NACOP's campaign has generated dozens of articles in major publications around the world exposing Interpol's corruption and the danger this corruption poses to honest law enforcement personnel attempting to do their jobs. Various elected officials from the United States and other nations are becoming increasingly concerned.

Arenberg recently participated in a conference on increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of international law enforcement. The conference, held in

Brussels on October 1, 1992, and hosted by Belgian Senator Willy Kuijpers, resulted in articles critical of Interpol running in both *The Guardian* and *The Financial Times*.

Arenberg is also concerned about Interpol's support of terrorists and has helped to expose this problem.

"In early 1992, a shocking action by the top Interpol official again raised serious concerns about security of their network," Arenberg explained. "Interpol President Ivan Barbot played a major role in covertly bringing terrorist leader George Habash into France for medical treatment."

"This was incredible. George Habash is the founder and leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a violent terrorist organization. This group's bloody history has been well documented and is widely known throughout the world. It causes great concern when the

head of Interpol allies himself with a man responsible for the murder of innocent men, women and children."

Helping to Protect Children:

Arenberg has also been involved in protecting children and has written several publications to assist parents to better watch after their children.

Some years ago, he co-authored *Preventing Missing Children: A Parental Guide to Child Security*, a book containing practical tips for parents on improving the security of their children, which proved tremendously popular. Three hundred thousand copies have been distributed.

It all comes down to one thing, he explained to FREEDOM: "I just love law enforcement. I love the idea of helping protect people's right to be safe."

— Alexander R. Jones

A Dying Eli Lilly?

Continued from page 15

had been in the picture as a major Lilly moneymaker well into the 1990s, but increased awareness of its injurious side effects hurt sales.

"The company hired Burson Marsteller [a PR firm] to make the problem go away," stated Jim Hogshire in *The Bloomington (Indiana) Voice*. Burson Marsteller, Hogshire noted, is "the same firm retained by the Argentinean generals to spiff up their image while systematically murdering tens of thousands of people in an effort to silence dissent of the military government."

The news about Prozac was bad enough for Lilly, but even worse, as Hogshire reported, "There is nothing in the [Lilly] 'pipeline.' That's a scary prospect for any pharmaceutical company and predicts a long and painful fiscal illness."

In an article published shortly before the 1992 elections, Hogshire analyzed the tight relationship between Lilly, George Bush and Dan Quayle.

"Lilly has been nothing less than stage mother to many Republican power-wielders — from the CIA to the FDA, to the White House," he wrote.

Hogshire pointed out that Mitch Daniels, "nominally a vice president at Eli Lilly," had been "called upon to help plot George Bush's election" and noted that he had served a similar function in the 1988 campaign.

"Perhaps," Hogshire speculated, "it was Daniels' G.O.P. toady skills that landed him his job at the megapharmaceutical company.... Lilly can hardly be considered an apolitical drug firm. In fact, Lilly business and Republican business are at times indistinguishable."

Undoubtedly the election of Bill Clinton was another blow for the Indianapolis drug maker. ▲

2. For a description of the agreement, which has been in force since 1984, see "Interpol Blocks Outside Scrutiny," FREEDOM, March-April 1989.

FREEDOM's Human Rights Leadership Award

Who do you know that deserves this award?

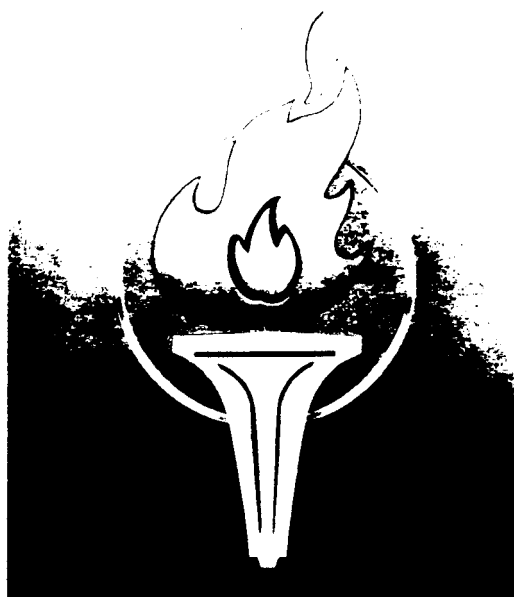
Those featured in the 1992 special edition on FREEDOM Magazine's Human Rights Leadership Awards have distinguished themselves through exemplary contributions to human rights. Their good works served as a model and inspiration for others.

This special edition recognizes the human rights achievements of 83 outstanding leaders in the field of human rights who have taken major steps to safeguard man's precious freedoms.

Thirteen Human Rights Leadership Awardees are highlighted, with full-length features on their accomplishments.

An additional 70 individuals are acknowledged and their contributions to such areas as children's rights, freedom of information, government reform, mental health reform, religious freedom and social justice are described.

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and phone numbers for most of those acknowledged, to your reference library. Use it for years to come to find out who to contact when you want something effective *done* in these fields.

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Send full details concerning your nominee to Human Rights Leadership Awards Coordinator, c/o FREEDOM Magazine at the address below.

Include in your proposal:

1. Full name, address and phone number of the individual;
2. The person's current job/position, as well as past positions held;
3. Specifically what the individual has done that qualifies him/her for FREEDOM's Human Rights Leadership Award;
4. Any information demonstrating that the person being nominated is honest and upstanding; and
5. Attach any substantiating documentation concerning the person's contributions to human rights.

Thank you.

— The Editors of
FREEDOM

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FREEDOM

M A G A Z I N E

Human Rights Leaders Awards 1992



Our Greatest National Resource

In my view, America's most valuable possessions are not its industry or its farms, its scenery or its natural resources.

They are its people and the heritage we have of freedom.

As established and guaranteed by the Constitution, government of the

people, by the people and for the people is a concept that depends upon *individuals* who know their rights and take active responsibility for properly directing the affairs of government.

FREEDOM
Magazine's Human Rights Leadership

Awards are presented to individuals who have distinguished themselves through their actions to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the people of this country.

Congressman John Moss serves as a model for what one dedicated citizen can accomplish. Through years of conscientious effort, he brought into being an entirely new idea — freedom of information. He got legislation passed which recognized and supported the individual's right to know about the workings of his government. Today, freedom of information is recognized as one of our most vital rights.

Congressman Moss demonstrated that freedom is not a static, unchanging thing. It is a living concept, one which needs the constant, creative support of an informed citizenry in order to be meaningful.

One person *can* make a difference. One's abilities to reason and communicate can pave the way to a better and brighter world for others.

The pages of this issue are filled with information on men and women whose work has improved conditions for others.

Each in his or her own way has done commendable things in keeping with the heritage of freedom that has made America great.

Those who are recognized here deserve widespread recognition and support. Their good works serve as models for all. It is hoped they will inspire others to greater efforts to protect our rights and our future.

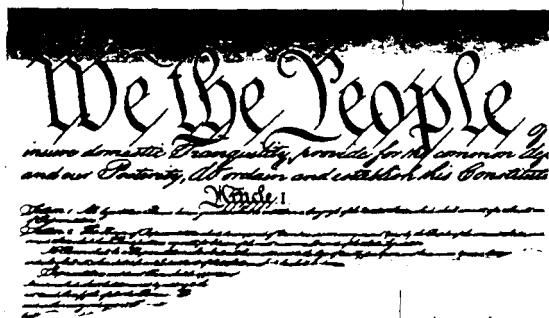
The human rights advocate works — often without any acknowledgment at all and sometimes in the face of bitter adversity — so that other men, women and children are able to live in a world where they can pursue their own goals and achieve their own destinies, free from arbitrary restraints.

They are our greatest national resource.

Combining as they do their own exceptional individual qualities with America's political tradition, they are the legends of tomorrow.

This special edition of **FREEDOM** commemorates their good works.

—Thomas G. Whittle



Leaders in the Cause of Human Rights and Freedom

Exemplary Accomplishments Recognized

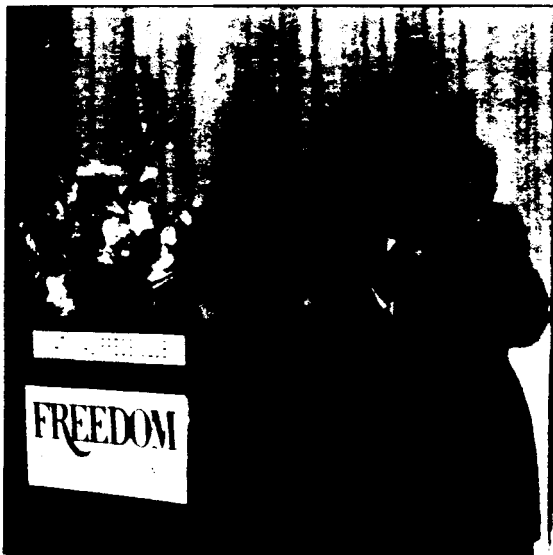
On February 5, the annual FREEDOM Human Rights Leadership Awards ceremony was held at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C.

The event, well attended by authors and attorneys, congressional staff and government officials, social reform advocates and religious leaders from around the country, was highlighted by the presentation of awards to selected individuals "For exemplary leadership in the cause of human rights and freedom."

"What I Did Was for the Children"

Wisconsin State Representative Polly Williams, who brought into being the nation's first education voucher law, was recognized for her contributions to reform in the field of education.

1. For more details on Rep. Williams' work in educational reform, see page 31.



Wisconsin State Rep. Polly Williams accepts her FREEDOM Human Rights Leadership Award.

As a result of a bill she forged into law, hundreds of inner-city children of all races in Wisconsin are now able to attend excellent inner-city private schools instead of inferior public schools.

The constitutionality of the law — the first of its kind in the United States — was recently upheld by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

In accepting her award, Rep. Williams explained, "What I did was for the children. That's what it's all about."

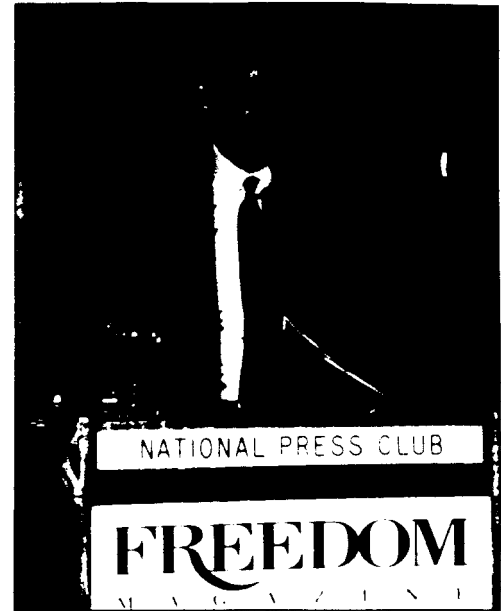
"Involuntary Psychiatric Treatment ... Is Torture!"

Dr. Thomas Szasz, arguably the world's foremost individual spokesman against brutal, involuntary psychiatric practices, also received the award.²

Dr. Szasz, a psychoanalyst, author of 22 books and pioneer of the anti-psychiatry movement, told the audience that the distinct difference between psychiatric and medical treatment lies in the premise that a medical illness can be cured and treatment is voluntary, while mental illness is a myth bearing false diagnoses and harmful, compulsory methods.

In accepting his award, Dr. Szasz gave an emotion-charged

2. For further information on Dr. Szasz' work to bring about psychiatric reform, see page 29.



"Freedom is not given to us. We must earn freedom. We must take freedom. We must demand and preserve freedom."

—L. Fletcher Prouty

speech, stating, "I am not against psychiatry. What I am against is involuntary psychiatric treatment. This is not treatment at all. It is torture! And that is what most of psychiatry consists of today."

Officials Must Be Held Accountable

Retired U.S. Congressman John Moss, known as the Father of the Freedom of Information Act — legislation which has enabled Americans to become far better informed on the inner workings of their government — was also honored.³

Accepting the award on behalf of Congressman Moss was his longtime friend and colleague, Norman Cornish, a former congressional staff director.

Mr. Cornish noted that Congressman Moss had worked tirelessly to achieve passage of the Freedom of Information Act because he believed it vital that Americans be better

3. See page 21 for more information on Congressman Moss' work in bringing about the Freedom of Information Act.



Dr. Thomas Szasz, arguably the world's foremost individual spokesman against brutal and involuntary psychiatric practices, receives the FREEDOM Human Rights Leadership Award from FREEDOM's editor in chief, Thomas G. Whittle.

informed about the inner workings of their government.

Today, the FOIA is a vital tool of journalists, historians and public information groups that monitor and report on government decisions, actions, errors, waste and corruption. It is perceived by many as one of the most important laws of this century.

Exposing the Truth

Renowned columnist Jack Anderson, who has devoted his life to utilizing journalism as a means of exposing waste and corruption and bringing about reform for the betterment of all, was also recognized.

One of our country's most respected investigative journalists, Mr. Anderson has continuously exposed the truth in a career that has included many of Washington's biggest exposes.⁴

The keynote address was delivered by retired U.S. Air Force Colonel L. Fletcher Prouty, whose series of 19 articles in FREEDOM on the subject of the Vietnam War and the John F. Kennedy assassination inspired both author Jim Garrison

and director Oliver Stone in their efforts to expose inconsistencies in the official version of the Kennedy assassination.

Mr. Prouty, portrayed as "Man

**In today's world
those who do good works
are rarely recognized and
commended for their actions.**

**FREEDOM Magazine created
this award in order to
recognize those who are
doing something effective
for the cause of
human rights.**

X" by actor Donald Sutherland in the award-winning film "JFK," served as technical consultant to Mr. Stone and principal actors during the scripting and shooting of the movie.

In his talk, Mr. Prouty used the Kennedy assassination to point out how corrupt elements in government can secretly erode freedoms if citizens and the press are not vigilant.

"In its own way, and through the voices and hearts of all of its

marvelous cast, writers, producers, staff, advisers and entire film crew, and with special emphasis on its great director, Oliver Stone, this most significant and powerful movie 'JFK' is carrying on the tradition of FREEDOM Magazine and the Church of Scientology since 1968. It is not simply defining freedom or asking for freedom. It is fighting for freedom.

"...I believe that no one, no organization, no nation state is ever going to 'give' me freedom. Freedom is not given. I believe we must earn freedom. We must take freedom. We must demand and preserve freedom. We must so educate ourselves that we know freedom when we have it and — most of all — to know freedom when it has slipped through our fingers and been taken from us."

Mr. Prouty also announced the publication of his forthcoming book, *JFK: The CIA, Vietnam, and the Plot to Assassinate John F. Kennedy*,⁵ based on the 19-part series in FREEDOM.

The awards ceremony was introduced by FREEDOM's editor in chief, Thomas G. Whittle, who described the magazine's long history of exposing and eradicating abuses of individual rights and freedoms and also outlined the purpose of the awards.

"In today's world," Mr. Whittle stated, "those who do good works are rarely recognized and commended for their actions. In the public arena, those who labor for human rights and individual liberties all too frequently are criticized or attacked for their efforts.

"FREEDOM Magazine created this award in order to recognize those who are doing something effective for the cause of human rights. At a time when a breeze of freedom is sweeping across Europe, it is more important than ever to remind ourselves how important our basic rights are and to thank those who are in the forefront of efforts to safeguard them." ▲

⁴ See page 9 for more information on Mr. Anderson's career and accomplishments.

⁵ To be published this September by Birch Lane Press, New York.



Awar

and
Acknowledgments



FREEDOM AWARDEES

Jack Anderson
Syndicated Columnist

Helen Delich Bentley
U.S. Congresswoman

Bill Bradley
U.S. Senator

John Doolittle
U.S. Congressman

Don Edwards
U.S. Congressman

Bob Martinez
MaryAnne Tebedo
Colorado State Senators

John Moss
U.S. Congressman (Ret.)

Claiborne Pell
U.S. Senator

David Pryor
U.S. Senator

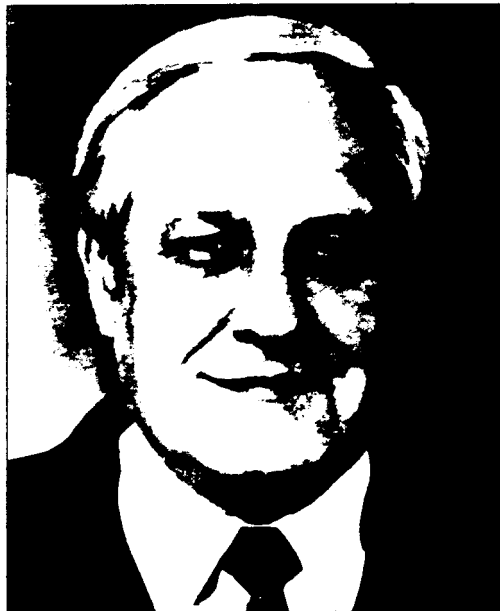
Steven D. Symms
U.S. Senator

Thomas Szasz
Author

Polly Williams
**Wisconsin State
Representative**

Jack Anderson

Syndicated Columnist



One of America's most renowned and respected investigative journalists, Jack Anderson has been behind some of the biggest exposés that have come out of Washington over the last four decades.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, members of Congress and presidents of the United States — these and many others have felt the heat of the public spotlight focused on them by Jack Anderson.

His hard-hitting stories have won him the animus of those who seek to hide their activities from the public. He has been tailed, bugged, kept under surveillance, put on an IRS Enemies List and called a variety of unprintable names by the subjects of his stories.

"I Decided to Make My Career Getting Improvements"

His storied career began when he was just 12 years old. At the time, he was working as a reporter for the *Murray Eagle*, a newspaper in a small town south of Salt Lake City.

On a quiet summer day, a friend of his was struck by a car while

bicycling across a bridge. The cyclist was knocked into the stream below and injured.

The young journalist felt the bridge should have been wider and his article on the accident communicated that. He was so successful in doing so that he later received a personal letter from a county official, thanking him for the story.

Soon afterward, the county widened the bridge, and the youthful reporter was elated with this success achieved through the pen.

"It was then," Mr. Anderson told *FREEDOM*, "that I decided to make my career getting improvements and forcing changes and reform."

He has continued to do just that in areas that include a broad range of social reform and human rights activities.

Exposing the Truth

In the late 1950s and 1960s, his stories helped fuel the civil rights fire that was sweeping the country by documenting in print the many abuses being committed against African-Americans in the United States. Those stories, read by millions of Americans across the country, helped to change attitudes. There was increased awareness of the need to judge people as people, not by the color of their skin.

Ironically, just weeks after the assassination of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the FBI leaked phony information to Mr. Anderson designed to discredit and degrade the slain civil rights leader.

"I got information from a source in the FBI that Dr. King had been murdered by a jealous husband, a dentist in California," Mr. Anderson explained. "I investigated the lead carefully and the more I looked into it, the more I came to realize that the story was purposefully leaked to me to malign King."

The FBI ploy backfired, as Mr. Anderson wrote a story exposing the agency's dirty trick.

In 1972, he won a Pulitzer Prize for exposing the fact that then President Richard Nixon and then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were covering up America's secret alliance with Pakistan in the India-Pakistan war.

"I exposed the fact that they had lied to the American people, the American press and the American Congress," he explained. "They had said publicly that the U.S. was neutral in the war, while we were, in fact, covertly assisting Pakistan."

Fighting for Taxpayer Rights

While Mr. Anderson has covered a wide range of subjects, there is no topic that sparks more passion within him than that of the Internal Revenue Service.

"It's the only agency in government that assumes you are guilty until proven innocent," he said. "This has always offended me. This is contrary to everything in our form of government."

He related one of his recent stories in which an honest citizen was targeted for taxes she didn't owe. Sharon Arnsberger, a comptroller for a landscaping firm, became aware that her company was not paying its payroll taxes. She tried to get her bosses to correct this, but they simply ignored her. Fed up with this non-

In case after case, by exposing wrongdoing and misconduct, his words and actions have helped to correct our government and to make its officials more accountable and more honest.

compliance with the law, she later quit and then reported the problem to the IRS.

But instead of thanking her for being an honest citizen and tipping them off, the IRS went after her for the money owed by her former employer.

"There's no compassion, no sense of justice," Mr. Anderson noted. "They go after this innocent bookkeeper who was trying to do the right thing."

He advocates doing away with the Internal Revenue laws as they exist and implementing a flat rate tax without loopholes.

"If we would adopt a flat rate tax and abolish the loopholes," he said, "we'd abolish most of the IRS and most of the reasons for its enforcement division. If we eliminated the complex laws, we would eliminate the harassing nature of our tax collection system."

Mr. Anderson exposed flagrant waste and extravagance by IRS officials themselves in a series of articles in 1991. His articles were picked up by many newspapers across the country, thus focusing public attention on waste and corruption in IRS management.

Correcting Abuses

Asked what citizens should do when they discover abuses by government officials, Mr. Anderson replied succinctly, "They should correct them."

In case after case, by exposing wrongdoing and misconduct, his words and actions have helped to correct our government and to make its officials more accountable and more honest. ▲

1. See "IRS Junketeering, Waste at Taxpayers' Expense," FREEDOM, October 1991.



Helen Delich Bentley

U.S. Congresswoman



Congresswoman Helen Delich Bentley (R-Maryland) has been in the forefront of safeguarding our nation's children from being destroyed by psychiatric drugs.

"It is absolutely absurd," she told FREEDOM, "for the U.S. government to spend millions of dollars in an attempt to kill the drug culture in America and then to spend additional millions in educational funds to encourage the use of a dangerous drug like Ritalin on elementary school-age children."

The controversy surrounding Ritalin has grown heated in recent years as more and more parents have become aware of the adverse effects of this drug. Congresswoman Bentley has assisted parents from her district in their struggles to keep children off Ritalin.

In 1988, for example, concerned about the children she had seen whose lives have been virtually ruined by the drug, she sponsored a press conference featuring a number of her constituents — five mothers and a father who had each been pressured by schools to put their children on Ritalin.

As the parents related their

shocking stories, a room packed with national news media representatives listened in stunned silence.

One mother broke into tears as she described how she had been ordered to put her son on Ritalin, only to find out that the drug could have killed him. Her son is an epileptic, and Ritalin is known to trigger fatal seizures in such individuals.

Concern for Human Rights

In 1984, when she was elected to represent Maryland's 2nd District in Congress, Helen Bentley brought to Washington a genuine concern for human rights and individual freedoms.

She had learned about individuals being targeted for their personal beliefs in stories from her parents' homeland, Yugoslavia, which fell under totalitarian rule at the end of

World War II. She learned courage in the face of adversity at a young age as well, being born into an impoverished family and then, at the age of 10, losing her mother.

But if hardships in life have hurt her, it doesn't show. According to one congressional source, "She is one tough woman. Very savvy politically. Very sharp. And she's a fighter. Once she latches onto an issue, she doesn't let go until she wins."

She is tough and smart enough to go head-to-head against strong political opponents and win, a close associate observed, yet compassionate enough to expend large amounts of time and energy to help the powerless right a wrong.

Beginning her career as a journalist, she sharpened her professional skills as a writer, editor and television producer, and became a virtual institution in Baltimore. She produced "The Port that Built a City and State," a documentary television program about Baltimore Harbor that ran on television for 15 years.

Through her studies and coverage of maritime issues, she became an acknowledged national expert on shipping commerce and, in 1969, became the first woman to be ap-

pointed chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, a position she held until 1975.

Freedom for All

The years she spent as a television producer and newspaper editor in Baltimore made her sensitive to the many problems of drug abuse as she watched her beloved city getting hit hard by the drug trade.

Having seen the deadly effects of drugs, Congresswoman Bentley considers the right of a child to have a drug-free education to be an important one: it is part of the spectrum of vital human rights which she has been vigilant in defending.

Another area of her concern is religious freedom. In 1988, recognizing an increase in assaults on the sanctity of churches and the importance of religion in American life, she introduced the first Religious Freedom Week resolution to commemorate the passage of the First

Congresswoman Bentley brought to Washington a genuine concern for human rights and individual freedoms.

Amendment. The bill was co-authored by Congressman Mervyn Dymally, a Democrat from California.

As Congresswoman Bentley put it, "The homeland of my parents has a history of 10 centuries of religious strife. The characteristic of the United States that sets it apart from all other

nations is a commitment to religious freedom for everyone.

"I sponsored the Religious Freedom Week resolution because I am fearful that the commitment of federal and local governments to the free exercise of religion has begun to erode."

There are many who agree with the congresswoman. The resolution, which designates the week of September 25 as Religious Freedom Week, was passed in 1988 and again in 1989 and 1990. The celebration has since become an annual tradition, recognized by religions throughout the United States.

One of Congresswoman Bentley's longtime co-workers told FREEDOM, "When you are in a battle, you want to know that the person fighting alongside you is tough enough and good enough to get the job done. In the battle for human rights, Congresswoman Bentley is such a person. She is a true friend of all Americans." ▲



Bill Bradley

U.S. Senator

Senator Bill Bradley (D-New Jersey) has worked to bring about greater respect for the rights of the individual. A bright, thoughtful leader who effectively combines compassion, observation and analysis with appropriate action, he is particularly sensitive to the need to protect the rights of children.

In 1988, he expressed his concern about the growing use of psychiatric drugs on children in our nation's schools when he sent a letter to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) inquiring about the use of the drug Ritalin on schoolchildren.

In his letter to FDA Commissioner Frank E. Young, Senator Bradley pointed out there is evidence "that the drug is being overused in our schools and that many children are experiencing serious side effects from the drug."

He went on to ask the commissioner to inform him "of the actions taken by the Food and Drug Administration to assure the safety and safe use of this drug."

Ritalin has been cited by a growing number of parents, health care professionals and attorneys as being responsible for alarming side effects ranging from severe headaches and stunted growth to psychotic attempts at self-destruction and suicides.

Ritalin is classed by the Drug



Enforcement Agency as a Schedule II controlled substance — in the same category of drugs as cocaine, morphine and opium.

Such drugs are addictive and have "a high potential for abuse."

The senator became concerned about the negative effects of Ritalin on schoolchildren after hearing some gruesome stories about the consequences of use of this drug.

Testimony on Abuses

In June 1988, Senator Bradley co-chaired a special hearing during which dramatic testimony was taken from a

group of children concerning shocking human rights abuses they had suffered themselves or witnessed at the hands of armed forces in Cambodia, Chile, Afghanistan and South Africa.

At the outset of the hearing, the senator explained, "This year is the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This agreement stipulates that no one is to be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention, or to torture, or to cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment. No one."

However, he pointed out, "Citizens continue to be incarcerated because of their color, their ethnic heritage, or their religious or political beliefs.

"Often there is no due process of law. No charges are made. No trials are held. People languish, imprisoned without hope, and sometimes without end. Worse still, torture becomes their daily fare. Often, they pray that death will come and provide their only relief.

"Today, we focus our attention on a special kind of human rights violation: the systematic, governmental abuse of children."

Senator Bradley cited as an example the case of Noor Jahan, a woman who was arrested with her mother by Burmese officials in 1957 and held there on charges of illegal

immigration. At the time, Noor was one year old. No formal charges were filed, however, and no public trial was held. "Now 31, Noor has spent 30 years of her life in prison," he said.

In various ways, the senator has sought to increase the rights and general well-being of children.

He has, for example, successfully pushed for funds to immunize the world's poor against the major communicable diseases which kill some 10,000 children each day around the globe. He has also sponsored legislation to reduce America's high rate of infant and maternal mortality.

Scholar, Athlete, Author

Senator Bradley's career has been filled with remarkable accom-

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plishments. Even before gaining a seat in the Senate, he had won distinctions as a scholar, athlete and author.

A Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, he earned a master's degree after three years of study in politics, philosophy and economics.

He served as captain of the U.S. Olympic basketball team and led that

team to the gold medal in the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo. His legendary achievements with the New York Knicks professional basketball team are described in his book, *Life on the Run*.

In 1984, he published a second book, *The Fair Tax*, explaining his proposal to revise the income tax system, a proposal which was used as a model for the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

Most important for America's future, Senator Bradley has been working to protect our children. Perhaps it is not too much to expect even greater accomplishments from the senator in this regard in the future. But one thing has been demonstrated already: the children of the world have a true friend in Bill Bradley. ▲



John Doolittle

U.S. Congressman



In 1980, when John Doolittle was 30, he became the youngest state senator in California after winning an upset victory over a 22-year incumbent.

Now, 12 years later, Congressman Doolittle has a reputation as a proponent of tough anti-crime legislation and measures for judicial reform, and as a leading champion of individual rights.

He graduated with honors from the University of California at Santa Cruz. He served two years as a Mormon missionary in Argentina. After his graduation from McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, he went to work for California State Senator H. L. Richardson. Soon he was ready for his own political office and he won on his first attempt at a senate seat.

His rise within the legislative hierarchy has been rapid and dramatic. During his first two years in office, he was appointed chairman of the California Senate Constitutional Amendments Committee and was elected by his peers to serve as Republican whip, a key position within the GOP Senate leadership. Following his re-election in 1984, he gave up his post as whip to serve on the powerful California Senate Rules Committee.

In May 1987, he was unani-

mously selected by his colleagues to serve as chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus, the GOP's number two leadership position in the state.

In 1990, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Congressman Doolittle has often been a controversial figure, one who does not sidestep issues. "I never hesitate to state what my views are," he said.

While a California senator, he authored the state's tough law against infectious waste from hospitals and other health facilities, an act that now helps to preserve the quality of California's vital ground water.

His hazardous waste bills have covered various aspects of this serious

problem, including landfills and public education.

In 1981, he was a principal co-author of a bill, which, had it passed, would have made great strides in re-establishing individuals' responsibility for criminal actions.

This bill would have:

(1) made an act committed by a voluntarily intoxicated person no less criminal by reason of his having been intoxicated;

(2) abolished the defenses of diminished capacity, diminished responsibility, and irresistible impulse due to an abnormal mental condition;

(3) placed strong limits on what an expert witness testifying about a defendant's mental illness, mental disorder, or mental defect was able to testify about; and

(4) eliminated the categories of "lunatics" and "insane persons" from those who by state law are not held responsible for criminal acts they have committed.

"When that bill was killed," he said, "it was one of the factors which brought then Assistant Attorney General George Nicholson, Paul Gann [a California crusader for government and social reform] and I together to write the Victim's Bill of Rights. This toughened up the requirements for a criminal defense

based upon insanity. I believe if you commit a criminal act you are responsible."

He has also taken a very firm stand on the subject of AIDS. He said, "It's important to feel compassion for the victims and at the same time to take all reasonable and necessary measures to prevent the spread of the disease to other potential victims."

In 1986 and 1987, he introduced a number of bills regarding AIDS, including one which would make it a felony for a person to give blood knowing that he or she is infected with AIDS virus and another which would increase sentences for persons who commit certain sex crimes knowing that they are infected with AIDS virus.

Government Accountable to the People

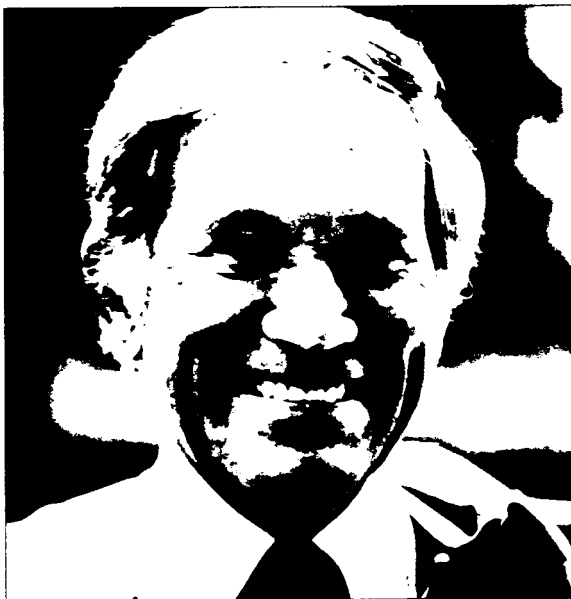
Congressman Doolittle is dedicated to the traditional American philosophy that government should be accountable to the people whom it serves and that individual citizens in their turn are responsible and accountable for their own actions.

He insists that his political philosophy is very simple. "The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution which flows from it give men and women inalienable rights, rights from God to man which no one may take away," he said. "This presupposes that there is a God."

"Government exists to make sure these God-given rights are ours. Beyond this, government should leave us alone. This is the basis of my political philosophy." ▲



U.S. Congressman



Throughout his distinguished career, Congressman Don Edwards (D-California) has been keenly aware of the need to protect and foster individual rights in the face of government agency abuses.

After serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Congressman Edwards, a native Californian, became an agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation when that agency had only a few hundred employees and a budget of \$5 million. He has since watched it grow to the point of employing approximately 10,000 agents while consuming a budget of more than \$1.4 billion a year.

First elected to the House of Representatives in November 1962, Congressman Edwards took office at a time when civil rights were in great disarray, the FBI was completely out of control as a result of J. Edgar Hoover's unconstitutional and abusive policies, and the country was stultified in the aftermath of kangaroo courts conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Perhaps because of this, Congressman Edwards has devoted much of his career to protecting individual rights and monitoring the activities of the country's intelligence agencies.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary since 1973, he developed the practice of carrying out regular congressional oversight of the FBI, which still continues today.

He has also been a vocal critic of efforts by the Central Intelligence Agency to conduct its clandestine activities within the United States.

Supporting Freedom of Information

While he is quick to point out that many improvements in our government have occurred since the early 1960s, Congressman Edwards also notes that the reforms have come about in large part as a result of the exposure, through the Freedom of Information Act, of unconstitutional

activities carried out by the FBI.

The FOIA also plays a direct role in his oversight of the FBI. In an address to the House in January 1989, he explained that his subcommittee investigates matters of concern brought to its attention by members of the public and, in particular, the press. And in many cases, he added, such reports of possible improper or questionable

conduct by employees of the FBI come to the attention of the press or public through the FOIA.

Thus, he said, "The congressional oversight process depends on the FOIA to an important degree."

At a point when restrictions in the original FOIA have made it more difficult for the public to get information, Congressman Edwards stressed that, "The public is entitled to direct access to information about its government and the actions of the government's agents."

In a 1989 interview with *FREE-DOM*, Congressman Edwards decried the erosion of the FOIA which had occurred over the prior several years.

"The [FOIA] law has to be rewritten," he said, "to limit permissible exemptions and to eradicate the foot-dragging now tolerated."

Safeguarding First Amendment Rights

Congressman Edwards introduced a bill into the House of Representatives in 1989 to safeguard First Amendment rights. Under this legislation, individuals and groups exercising their First Amendment rights would get additional protection from the government.

The bill specifies that the FBI cannot investigate a group unless there is evidence that a crime has been committed, or is likely to be committed.

If his bill becomes law, the FBI would be required to use the least intrusive means possible in any investigation.

For example, if the bureau can get the same information from a library that it might get from interviewing a member of a group, it must get the information from the library.

The bill also provides stiff penalties for violations of individual rights.

Reintroduced by Congressman Edwards in 1991, the bill was the center of discussion during an historic convention held in Washington, D.C., in the fall of 1991. The purpose of the convention, which brought together diverse organizations from around the country, was to organize a grassroots campaign to help push the bill through Congress.

Investigating Interpol

Congressman Edwards has also focused attention on the practices of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), a little-publicized private organization with access to personal dossiers on millions of American citizens.

On January 21, 1986, in his capacity as subcommittee chairman, he requested that the General Accounting Office review the activities of Interpol's U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) specifically in the area of combating terrorism, but, at the same time, he asked for an examination of the procedures the USNCB uses to safeguard the privacy rights of U.S. citizens.

His concern stemmed from the fact that many of the member countries of Interpol are antipathetic to the

Congressman Edwards has dedicated his life to protecting our civil and constitutional rights, and his work is helping to keep our freedoms secure.

policies or interests of the United States, such as Libya, Iran, Romania and Yugoslavia. Yet all member countries are free to transmit information to each other via a vast computer network, which means that information about U.S. citizens can be forwarded on request to the Interpol office in any other member country.

Each member country's NCB is afforded the status of an agency of that country's government and serves as a liaison between the country's law enforcement agencies and the Interpol network. The USNCB, for example, is part of the U.S. Department of Justice, with an appropriated budget in 1990 of more than \$6.5 million and access to the massive computer systems of many government agencies, including the IRS.

Significantly, in its response to Congressman Edwards' request, the General Accounting Office's review showed that "They [USNCB] do not usually independently verify the accuracy of the information they receive. USNCB officials also said that there is no practical way to control subsequent uses made of the information once it has been released to an agency or NCB."

In light of the fact that Interpol's constitution makes no reference at all to the rights of the private citizen, coupled with the fact that the

organization is accountable to no government (indeed, its Lyon headquarters even enjoys immunity from lawsuit in the United States), the potential for abuse is practically unlimited.

Interpol Viewed as a "Very Serious Threat"

Congressman Edwards views Interpol's refusal to verify the information it disseminates as a "very serious threat to the basic rights of the individual citizen."

He told FREEDOM, "It is the same type of problem we run into all the time in the computer and data-storage era, and it is frightening in the degree to which it can be used to adversely affect the lives of innocent citizens."

"Such problems are inherent in all these reservoirs of information where, through error or intentional release of information, damage can be caused to innocent individuals and groups."

In a December 15, 1989, letter, Congressman Edwards noted that Interpol's "record keeping and record dissemination practices should be subject to strict oversight."

Considering Interpol's history, his concern is well-founded. The organization was made the focus of international attention in 1975 when researchers for the Church of Scientology's National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice revealed that Interpol's president from 1968 to 1972, Paul Dickopf, had been a Nazi SS intelligence officer.

In 1989, FREEDOM exposed the fact that Interpol Secretary General Raymond Kendall had presented Manuel Noriega with an award in 1987 in praise of his supposed anti-drug activities, just before Noriega was indicted in the United States for his alleged role in drug trafficking.

Whether overseeing the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies or monitoring other organizations such as Interpol, Congressman Edwards has dedicated his life to protecting our civil and constitutional rights, and his work is helping to keep our freedoms secure. ▲

Bob Martinez and MaryAnne Tebedo

Colorado State Senators



Colorado State Senators Bob Martinez and MaryAnne Tebedo pushed through landmark legislation in 1988 which provided severe criminal penalties for psychiatrists and psychologists who rape or assault patients they are treating.

The problem came to the attention of the legislators, who serve on the joint committee which oversees professional licensing and related matters, when hearings on psychotherapy licensing brought serious sexual crimes of mental health practitioners to light.

"We heard from individuals who were concerned that some psychotherapists were taking advantage of their position and having sex with their clients," Senator Martinez explained, "and we heard from several individuals who said their lives had been ruined."

Testimony given to the committee, according to the senator, made it clear that the situation needed to be gotten under control quickly.

"They were concerned that other women were undergoing the same problem," Senator Martinez said, "and quite naturally they wanted it stopped and prosecuted. We found,

however, that there was nothing in the statutes by which we could prosecute these folks for having sex with their clients.

"They could have their licenses revoked after hearings in front of a board, but we didn't think this was severe enough punishment. It was at that point that we initiated legislation to increase the penalties for psychotherapists who were creating this kind of crime."

Sexual Misconduct Condemned

Outraged at the widespread sexual misconduct they found, Senators Martinez and Tebedo brought into being a law which will enable prosecutors throughout the state to bring criminal charges against psychiatrists and psychologists suspected of victimizing their patients.

Senator Martinez has strong feelings regarding psychiatrists and psychologists who take advantage of their position of trust in this way.

"When clients agree to undergo

therapy," he pointed out, "they place themselves in a weak position. The psychotherapist leads his clients to believe they can place their trust in the psychotherapist. Once you do that, once you

make yourself vulnerable, you are in a very weak position, and the psychotherapist knows this."

He finds the financial aspect of the situation particularly sordid. "Of course, a psychotherapist is being paid by his clients for help," he adds, "and they place all of their trust in him. It's a very incestuous situation once it begins."

Protecting Rights of Citizens

Senator Martinez, who served four years in the Colorado House of Representatives and who has now spent eight years as a state senator, feels the psychiatric rape bill was a major step forward in protecting the rights of the citizens of Colorado.

"I have always supported human rights to whatever extent possible — without infringing on the rights of others," he told FREEDOM.

Senator Tebedo has served in the Colorado House and Senate for a total of 12 years.

"Human rights are the very basic

foundation of the United States," she said. "When our forefathers included the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, they did so because of what they had experienced.

"I think if we in any way chip away at those basic rights, that we will chip away at the very essence of our country and what it was built on."

Setting an Anti-Drug Trend

The Colorado legislature has also been setting a national trend in anti-drug education in public schools, thanks to Senator Tebedo's determination to resolve the growing problem of drugs in the schools.

Said Senator Tebedo, "Believing so strongly in good education, and putting five of my own children through the public school system, I realized that the pressure for the use of drugs and alcohol is getting stronger and stronger in our school system.

"Where it used to be that children were approached in high schools to smoke marijuana or to use other drugs, those tentacles are now reaching down to our young people in the fifth and sixth grades, even the second and third grades."

Her interest in getting anti-drug legislation passed began when she found that an obscure Colorado law was affecting the quality of drug education throughout the state.

"In working with a group in Colorado Springs," she explains, "we discovered that there was a kink in the Colorado law. It was a single word that had been put on the books 100 years ago — the word 'temperance.' This law mandated that 'temperance' be taught in the Colorado school system in the same way American history or any other subject is taught, and it seemed to be promoting the idea of teaching our children about 'the responsible use of alcohol and drugs.'

"To me, that was like saying, 'We know you're going to use drugs; in fact, we're not even going to say you shouldn't, but we want to teach you how to use them.'"

State Senators Martinez and Tebedo pushed through landmark legislation which provided severe criminal penalties for psychiatrists and psychologists who rape or assault patients they are treating.

Senator Tebedo disagreed with this pro-drug approach.

"It was 180 degrees opposite from the message I felt we ought to be sending to those children," she said. "In 1985 I worked for passage of a law that completely reversed that, saying that in the public school systems, when we teach about alcohol and controlled substances, we not only have to teach what alcohol and drug abuse do to the body, but we also have to teach what it does to the mind — the psychological effects, the social effects of kids using drugs and alcohol, and all curricula that we use must emphasize *non-use* of these substances, not *'responsible use'* — not some or a little, but non-use."

Senator Tebedo received overwhelming support for her anti-drug measure from her colleagues in the legislature, as well as from her constituents. The little opposition she did receive, she commented, came from a few educators who favored teaching drug use to children.

"The president of the Colorado Teachers Association and an associate of his came to my office at the capitol," she said, "and told me they were going to fight me all the way on that piece of legislation, that they

believed in teaching those kids how to use drugs 'responsibly.'

"I was absolutely amazed when the president of that association came and decided to fight me. I challenged him to take me on. I said, 'Just come right ahead. Bring all your union members and fight me on this bill. That'd be just fine, because then I can really show you what your association does for the children.'"

She laughed in remembering the fight. "I think that particular issue is what submarined my opponent, too," she remarked. "When he ran against me, he said he thought kids would laugh at us if we taught they shouldn't use drugs, and therefore he promoted 'responsible use.' I said, 'My friend, I will get you on that issue.'"

Senator Tebedo was right. Her bill passed nearly unanimously in both houses, and in the primary election, where this drug education question had become an issue, she won by a landslide. She is proud of her work and the effects the law has had in Colorado.

Promoting Non-Use of Drugs

"In doing so," she said, "I gave a tool to the teachers who wanted to promote non-use but were prevented from doing so by an antiquated mentality that enforced the teaching of 'responsible use.' We have a very strong 'Just Say No to Drugs' program, and I've been asked to speak at two other state legislatures. I spoke at the International Conference for Parents' Research Institute for Drug Education in Atlanta about how legislation can help turn this whole situation around.

"That piece of legislation started a whole trend in Colorado," she added. "We began to see more advertisements on television saying, 'Hey, it's OK if you don't use drugs.'"

Clearly, Senator Tebedo has no intention of quitting until the battle against drugs has been won in her state. As she puts it, "I'd love to be able to put all those drug pushers out of business by taking away their market." ▲

John Moss

U.S. Congressman (Ret.)



Retired U.S. Congressman John Moss (D-California) is known as the Father of the Freedom of Information Act. He devoted 11 years of his life to bringing about the increased understanding necessary to create the law that now helps to assure a more open, responsive and responsible government.

For Congressman Moss, the passage of the Freedom of Information Act in 1966 came after innumerable hearings as well as thousands of pages of testimony, studies and reports.

In an interview with **FREEDOM**, Congressman Moss talked about his legislative career, his dedication to open government, and related matters, including how he became interested in freedom of information.

Truth in Government

During the presidential transition from Truman to Eisenhower, in his words, "There was quite a bit of controversy. In the government and in the military, people were being let go as 'security risks.' As a freshman member of the House, I was quite irritated.... I learned that to be fired as a security risk someone need not

be legally charged or even directly accused."

That was contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and the young congressman began to question agencies on their policies regarding access to information.

His initial irritation turned into a persistent drive for truth in government, an ongoing campaign to open the veils of secrecy behind which autonomous bureaucrats could ruin innocent lives.

His conclusion early in his career was that if he, as a member of Congress, couldn't get enough information to make decisions, then he needed to find out what information from government the average citizen could obtain.

The opportunity to learn more about this subject came in 1954 when a seat became available on the House

Government Operations Committee. The committee had a very broad charter, which included an investigatory function.

Congressman Moss spoke with the committee's chairman, Congressman William Dawson, in order to make public inquiries about availability of information. What he found was that there was

no coherent government policy in this area.

Shortly thereafter, Congressman Moss was chosen as the chairman of the Government Operations Committee's Select Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. This subcommittee performed its inquiries concurrent with the infamous Senate hearings chaired by Senator Joseph McCarthy.

While the McCarthy witch hunts were grabbing national headlines, Congressman Moss' subcommittee quietly put out a questionnaire to federal government agencies and departments to determine the policies which governed the handling of public information requests.

In response to these queries, some agencies claimed inherent authority to deny such requests, while others simply responded that they didn't

have any policies at all. A number claimed that they operated under the aegis of a law, known as the Housekeeping Statute, which had been used by President George Washington's second administration.

This early act set up "rules and regulations for the custody, use and preservation of records," giving the government straightforward authorization to maintain records.

Government agencies, however, were using the Housekeeping Statute to justify their autocratic practices of maintaining secrecy.

Guiding Freedom of Information into Law

Congressman Moss continued to chair the Select Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights until 1961, when it merged with the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and became the Foreign Operations Government Information Subcommittee.

It was as chair of this new subcommittee that John Moss was able to guide the Freedom of Information Act into law in 1966, when President Lyndon Johnson signed the measure.

In a 1981 essay, Congressman Moss reaffirmed his commitment to the principles embodied in the Freedom of Information Act when he stated, "The real security of a nation is the intelligence and understanding of its people. Every effort should be made by government — the servant and not the master — to assure that maximum information be available to the people who are the ultimate power under the Constitution.

"No agency, no department, no individual has demonstrated a need so great as to avoid accountability for actions taken — for decisions made."

Investigation into Interpol

As a natural outgrowth of his work, Congressman Moss became curious about the secret operations of Interpol, the International Criminal

Congressman Moss, known as the Father of the Freedom of Information Act, devoted years to increasing government accountability.

Police Organization.

He told FREEDOM, "Interpol is an extra-legal operation, a peculiar operation. I think if you surveyed the man on the street, you'd learn he thought it was part of government, but no government is over it or in control of it. It's private, not government — and very, very little understood.

"I believe Interpol has the potential to be mischievous and hurtful. I know enough about it to know that I did not know enough about its relationships to agencies of the U.S. government."

He said that because of his lack of understanding on the subject of the operations of Interpol, he requested the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) to investigate Interpol and to assess the relationship of Interpol to U.S. agencies.

The GAO report, issued in 1976, criticized Interpol for its procedures in handling requests for information.

Congressman Moss is of the opinion that more needs to be known about this private police organization and the dangers it poses.

"I think some committees of Congress," he told FREEDOM, "should investigate and determine all relevant details of Interpol's operations and its relationship to our agencies dealing with it. If I were still in Congress, I would be interested in working on this myself."

26-Year Congressional Career

He considers his work in consumer protection, foreign affairs and reform of federal anti-monopoly laws as highlights of his legislative career.

"John was the type to roll up his sleeves, go into uncharted waters and come out with solutions that benefited millions," Congressman Robert T. Matsui (D-California) told FREEDOM.

First elected to the House in November 1952, Congressman Moss served continuously through January 1979 for a total of 13 terms in office. He was deputy majority whip for the Democrats in the House, under Carl Albert and Hale Boggs.

He became the senior member of Congress from California and held the position of chairman of the large California delegation.

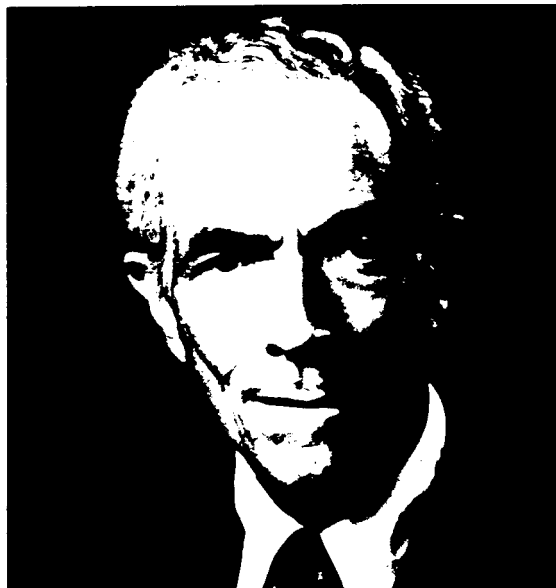
After his retirement, Congressman Moss was given a unique honor: the nine-story federal office building in Sacramento — California's capital and his hometown — was renamed the John Moss Federal Building.

Such recognition is well deserved for a man who has set high standards of integrity and responsibility throughout his career, and whose efforts have increased the rights and freedoms of all Americans. ▲

1. The essay is contained in a booklet, "A Collection of Essays on the Value of the U.S. Freedom of Information Act," published by the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice, an organization founded by the Church of Scientology.

Claiborne Pell

U.S. Senator



On August 8, 1988, Senator Claiborne Pell (D-Rhode Island), backed by 31 senatorial co-sponsors, introduced an historic resolution to declare the week of September 25 that year Religious Freedom Week. The resolution swept through the Senate propelled by a tidal wave of grassroots support from the nation's religious community, and was signed by President Reagan.

When he announced his sponsorship, Senator Pell commented that 1988, the bicentennial of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, was an appropriate time to celebrate our nation's commitment to freedom "from religious persecution, intolerance and indoctrination."

Since that year, celebration of a yearly Religious Freedom Week has become an American tradition.

During a special reception held after the first Religious Freedom Week resolution was introduced, attended by religious leaders from all over the country, Senator Pell told FREEDOM, "Religious freedom means that each person should be able to practice his religion as he sees fit.

"We in Rhode Island probably have a greater feeling for religious freedom because it is such an important part of our history. We were

founded by Roger Williams, and we have the tradition of Touro Synagogue and George Washington's famous letter to Touro."

"Courage, Perception and Leadership"

At the reception, Vice President of the Church of Scientology International Brian Anderson presented the Rhode Island senator with a special plaque acknowledging the senator's "Courage, perception and leadership in protecting religious freedom in the United States."

Senator Pell's deep appreciation for basic human rights has been

sharpened by his experiences while serving the United States in countries ruled by totalitarian governments.

After World War II, during which he served in the Coast Guard, he participated in the San Francisco conference that created the United Nations.

He then joined the State Department, where he served as a foreign officer for seven years. During his diplomatic career, Senator Pell held posts

in Czechoslovakia and Italy, and established the United States Consulate General in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, after that nation was taken over by Communists.

He gained his Senate seat in 1960, when he became the first unendorsed candidate in Rhode Island history to win a statewide primary. He won the general election by one of the largest margins in the state's history.

Protecting Innocent Lives

The senator's concern for human rights has prompted him to introduce numerous pieces of legislation designed to protect the lives of innocent people.

Just days before the first Religious Freedom Week, Senator Pell focused his attention on a serious human rights problem in another part of the world.

1. In 1790, President Washington sent the congregation of Touro Synagogue an historic letter which stands as one of the first documents issued by a U.S. president outlining the principle of religious tolerance. In his letter, Washington declared that America would give "to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance." Senator Pell is a director of the Society of Friends of Touro Synagogue.

According to the Rhode Island legislator, members of his staff had turned up "incontrovertible evidence of massive use of poison gas" by the Iraqi army against the Iraqi Kurdish population. The Kurds are an ancient ethnic minority whose population is split among several nations, including Iraq.

Pointing out that the Kurdish death toll was in the tens of thousands, Senator Pell warned that "There can be no doubt that the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein intends this campaign to be the final solution to the Kurdish problem." The senator introduced a bill that called for the United States to impose severe economic sanctions on Iraq as long as it continued use of poisonous gas in violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocols.

The senator has also been a leader in legislation designed to end the tragedy of highway deaths caused by drunk drivers. A member of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving, he was the original Senate

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advocate and primary force behind federal legislation to help crack down on drunk driving. A set of tough measures, first proposed by Senator Pell, was signed into law in 1982.

On the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he has been an outspoken supporter of arms control agreements. He has also taken the lead in proposals to ensure peaceful uses of the oceans and international cooperation in protection of the environment.

He has been the primary sponsor of specialized bills dealing with such areas as environmental education, prevention of abuse of the elderly, and education for the handicapped.

Senator Pell's outstanding record of service has been widely recognized. He has received honorary doctorates from many colleges and universities and has been decorated by several countries, including Italy, Portugal, France, Sweden, Greece, Liechtenstein, Austria and Luxembourg.

He is a living example of the type of leadership and vigilance this country needs if we are to preserve the rights and freedoms which have become synonymous with the United States. ▲



David Pryor

U.S. Senator



The Internal Revenue Service is an agency with a reputation for running roughshod over people in its efforts to collect taxes, for shutting down businesses without even attempting to resolve matters beforehand, and for forcing taxpayers to spend large amounts of time and money to prove that it was the IRS, and not themselves, that made an error in calculating taxes.

No matter whether a discussion of the agency is being held with individual taxpayers, with senators and congressmen, or with tax accountants and lawyers, "Gestapo" is a word that often comes up. The agency is known as brutal and insensitive.

Enter Senator David Pryor, Democrat from Arkansas and a member of the powerful Senate Finance Committee. He chairs the committee's Subcommittee on Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service.

Senator Pryor said, "I was a member of the Senate Committee that conducted the 1986 impeachment trial of Harry Claiborne, the Nevada federal judge who was convicted of tax evasion.

"During the course of the Senate

trial, it became obvious to me that the IRS had gone out of its way to get this man and that it could probably 'get' anyone if it set its mind to it.

"As a result, I voted against Claiborne's impeachment and stated my reasons for doing so. This brought on a flood of mail and telephone calls to my office from other people across the country who also had documented tales of abuse by the IRS. After seeing all this, I decided it was time to strengthen the hand of the taxpayer in dealing with the IRS and I began my efforts to pass the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights."

Helping the Taxpayer

Not surprisingly, the IRS was against the bill. Despite this opposition, Senator Pryor stuck to his conviction and shepherded the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights through

Congress. In November 1988, it became law.

It has been hailed by many as a significant move toward putting the taxpayer on an equal footing with the tax agency, often criticized as being out of control.

Some of the key provisions of the law are:

- The IRS has to prepare a statement which sets forth in "simple and nontechnical terms" the rights of the taxpayer when dealing with the agency;
- The taxpayer has the right to tape record any in-person interviews with IRS agents;
- The IRS must allow people to pay back taxes under a fixed installment plan. Prior to the passage of the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights, the IRS could break any such agreements; and
- If an IRS agent mistreats a taxpayer, the taxpayer has the right to bring a civil action for damages against the Internal Revenue Service.

Senator Pryor has continued to lead the fight for taxpayers' rights after his 1988 landmark legislation. In December 1991, he chaired hearings by the Senate Finance Committee's Subcommittee on Private Retirement Plans and IRS Oversight, which looked into the problem of continued, rampant IRS wrongdoing.

These hearings provided testimony for use in formulating Taxpayers' Bill of Rights II which he plans to introduce in 1992. This legislation will further level the playing field for taxpayers in dealing with the IRS in tax disputes, including creation of a Taxpayer Advocate appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Investigating Abuses

"Bold and courageous" are the words most often used to describe Senator Pryor's initiative. In a political career that spans nearly 30 years, his 1988 bill is but one of his notable achievements.

Another was the result of his going undercover to investigate abuses in the nursing home industry.

He recalled, "I decided to look into nursing home abuse back in the early 1970s, when I was a member of the House of Representatives, after I heard members of my family talk of mistreatment that another relative of mine had received at a home.

"I decided I wanted to have a look for myself, so I went to Washington, D.C. - area nursing homes and volunteered to do orderly work — changing linens and bedpans and similar chores. Not knowing who I was, the people at the various nursing homes allowed me to help out. One home even offered to make me its manager after only one day at the job!"

In a political career that spans nearly 30 years, Senator Pryor has continued to lead the fight for taxpayers' rights.

Needless to say, the senator's investigative work created a stir, and focused public attention on a serious but often ignored problem — the care of our nation's elderly citizens.

The senator affirmed his conviction that "human beings deserve to be treated by institutions such as nursing homes and the IRS at the very least with a modicum of dignity and in a manner consistent with the golden rule and our basic tenets of justice."

Senator Pryor comes from a family of public servants. His father and grandfather both served as sheriffs of Ouachita County, Arkansas, and his mother was the first woman

to run for public office in the state after women gained the right to vote.

In 1960, he was elected to the Arkansas State House of Representatives, where he served three two-year terms. In 1966, he was voted to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he also served three terms.

In November 1974, David Pryor became Governor Pryor, again demonstrating his popularity among Arkansas voters. He is well remembered as a caring governor who managed to cut spending without reducing programs, despite holding office during a period of deep economic recession.

It was during his two-term tenure as Arkansas governor that his reputation as a man concerned about the rights and dignity of the elderly began to spread nationwide. While governor, he introduced a comprehensive, cost-effective program for services for the elderly which has been used as a model in several other states.

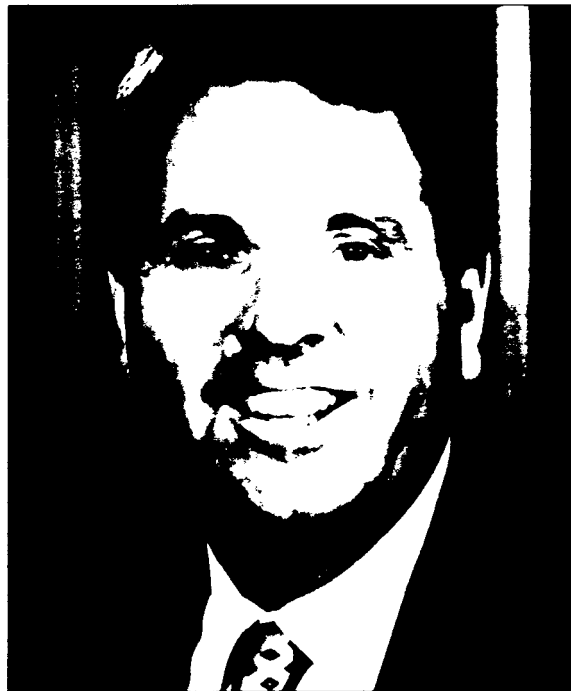
He thus not only made a moral statement, but also proved that our elderly could be helped in a fiscally responsible manner. When he left the governorship, the state treasury had a surplus.

He was elected to the Senate in 1979, where he has served ever since. If his current popularity is any indication, he will be there for many years to come. ▲



Steven D. Symms

U.S. Senator



The taxpayer has found a friend in Senator Steven D. Symms (R-Idaho), who last year introduced an important piece of legislation called the "Fairplay for Taxpayers Act in 1991."

The bill is designed to put taxpayers on a more even, equitable footing when dealing with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

"One thing is certain," Senator Symms said. "Deception cannot be tolerated within such a powerful agency as the IRS. It's time to open the door and cast a little light on what's going on over there."

A member of the Finance Committee, the senator was an important co-sponsor of the landmark Omnibus Taxpayers' Bill of Rights legislation passed in 1988, introduced by senatorial colleagues David Pryor and Harry Reid.

The Fairplay for Taxpayers Act shows the senator's intention to see this agency, long out of control, operating within the law and working for, not against, American citizens.

The Fairplay for Taxpayers Act would expand the IRS' Rules of Conduct to require IRS employees to report to the IRS Inspection Service

all misfeasance, including harassment of taxpayers and employees, conflicts of interest, preferential treatment, improper associations and computer misuse.

In turn, the IRS commissioner would be required to submit detailed quarterly reports to the Treasury Department's Inspector General on all cases reported to the Inspection Service.

These reports would include the region and branch of the occurrence, the nature of the misconduct, the extent to which it had been investigated, the determination and disposition of the case, and the measures taken to prevent the abuse from recurring.

Such a report system would help

make IRS officials more accountable for their actions. Demanding IRS accountability, a common congressional theme, is one that Senator Symms has long championed.

Protecting the Rights of Taxpayers

While he has no interest in "bashing" the IRS, he is genuinely concerned about protecting the rights of taxpayers.

"The IRS has many hard-working, dedicated and underpaid employees," Senator Symms said, "and I don't mean to detract from those good employees. But I do mean to ensure that hard-working taxpayers are not victimized by the abuses of some officials that are apparently occurring within the service."

Senator Symms' Fairplay for Taxpayers Act would expand the general statutory attorney-client privilege to tax matters and tax practitioners. It would also eliminate retroactive application of Treasury Department and IRS regulations and rulings, a burden for all affected taxpayers.

The act would expand the basis for

recovery by taxpayers of damages in civil suits if they suffer financial harm as a result of careless IRS actions or mistakes in the determination or collection of a tax.

It would also make it easier for a taxpayer to recover costs and fees incurred as a result of an administrative proceeding and allow recovery of a percentage of those costs to the extent the taxpayer prevails in the controversy.

The National Coalition of IRS Whistleblowers, a grassroots watchdog organization founded by FREEDOM and current and former IRS employees, has brought instances of IRS abuses to Senator Symms'

**Senator Symms
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attention over the years.

According to Paul DesFosses, president of the Coalition, "The Fairplay for Taxpayers Act will go a long way toward helping the taxpayer. Senator Symms should be strongly supported for his work to help the taxpayers of America regain some of the rights they've lost to the IRS."

By tackling the issues of IRS misconduct, unethical behavior, lawbreaking and abuse of taxpayers, Senator Symms has sent a message to IRS officials that illegal and unethical actions will not go by unnoticed, and that something will be done to change them. ▲



Thomas Szasz

Author

Thomas Szasz has been described as one of the greatest advocates of human liberty of the 20th century and one of the most important intellectuals alive today.

He has been termed an outspoken iconoclast and the world's best-known critic of psychiatry.

"He is our Voltaire, our Zola," said Professor of History, Ralph Raico of New York State University College at Buffalo.

Even his critics pay homage to his greatness. One of them, British psychiatrist Sir Martin Roth, stated that he "has been a powerful fighter for the freedoms, rights and responsibilities of psychiatric patients. The attitude of the law and the legal profession to psychiatry and mental disorder has been transformed by the writings of Thomas Szasz."

Dr. Szasz, whose works have, through the years, often appeared on the pages of FREEDOM, is a champion of human rights and a model of reason in the field of psychiatry — a field which is notorious as a betrayer and destroyer of those commodities.

Exposing Hypocrisy and Criminality

He has been highly influential in exposing psychiatric hypocrisy and criminality. "Dr. Szasz began by attacking the central and controlling metaphor of the psychiatric establishment — the concept of 'mental illness' itself," according to Professor Raico. "He demonstrates how this much-abused metaphor distorts our understanding of human action and enables the dehumanization of the



individual to whom it is applied."

Dr. Szasz' 1960 paper, "The Myth of Mental Illness," has been cited in hundreds of publications. He has published more than 500 articles, reviews and essays.

He has also written 22 books, including his monumental work, *The Myth of Mental Illness*, an expansion of the earlier paper under the same name.

His words exploded in the middle of the psychiatric establishment and shook it to its foundations: "I hold that mental illness is a metaphorical disease.... I hold that psychiatric interventions are directed at moral, not medical, problems.

"...[M]ental illness is a myth, psychiatric intervention is a type of social action, and involuntary psychiatric therapy is not treatment, but torture."

His other books explore various aspects of this central premise that so-called mental illness is nothing but an invention by psychiatrists to enslave and control populations.

These include *Law, Liberty and Psychiatry* (1963), *Psychiatric Justice* (1965), *Ideology and Insanity* (1970), *The Therapeutic State* (1984), and *Insanity: The Idea and Its Consequences* (1987). His 22nd book, *Ideology and Insanity: Essays on the Psychiatric Dehumanization of Man*, was published in 1991.

Liberty and Responsibility

As he told FREEDOM, "What I have tried to do in my writings on psychiatry over the past four decades has been to extend the liberty and responsibility that is an integral part of citizenship in a free society to persons denominated as mentally ill.

"Accordingly, I have opposed with equal vigor the two pillars on which institutional, involuntary psychiatry rests: civil commitment and the insanity defense."

He has lashed out at psychiatric abuses in their various forms — including forced drugging, electric shock and psychosurgery — as they appear in the United States, as well as in many other countries.

He pointed out that even a child knows there are two kinds of people who lock up people, psychiatrists and jailers.

"Innocent persons," he said, "deserve to remain at liberty, even if

1. *The Myth of Mental Illness*, Thomas Szasz, Harper & Row, New York, 1961.

their behavior annoys others.

"Individuals guilty of crimes deserve to be punished, not excused for their crimes on the grounds of the fictitious concept of mental illness, nor imprisoned in so-called hospitals in lieu of being punished according to criminal law."

He shows that there is a clear difference between medicine and psychiatry. In his words, "decent, dignified medicine rests on the moral and legal premise that people have a right to reject treatment. In medicine, the patient has a right to refuse treatment for the most obvious things, even when treatment is very safe and very effective.

"But in psychiatry, where there is no real treatment at all — where what's called treatment is dangerous and damaging — they can give it to you involuntarily. If you have syphilis, you can refuse penicillin. But if you have 'Schizophrenia,' you cannot refuse thorazine. In the one area in which there is no real illness, and no real treatment, both the diagnosis and the treatment are compulsory. It's ironic, to say the least."

Born in Budapest in 1920, Dr. Szasz emigrated to the United States in 1938 and became a U.S. citizen six years later. He received his medical, psychiatric and psychoanalytic training in the United States, served two years in the U.S. Naval Reserve, and assumed his position as professor of psychiatry at the State University of New York in Syracuse in 1956.

Through the years, he has made frequent appearances around the world as a lecturer and consultant. He has long been active in human rights organizations, including the Citizens Commission on Human Rights (CCHR), a group established by the Church of Scientology to investigate and expose psychiatric violations of human rights. Dr. Szasz, in fact, assisted in the founding of CCHR, which today has chapters in 81 cities in 20 nations.

In 1969, he worked with CCHR in the case of Victor Gyory, a

Through the writings of Thomas Szasz, millions of people have learned the truth about psychiatry — that mental illness is a myth...

Hungarian immigrant who had been involuntarily committed to a state mental hospital in Pennsylvania.

Gyory had gone to a local hospital for treatment of minor cuts, but due to his inability to speak English, was diagnosed as "not very coherent" by a hospital psychiatrist. Gyory was then taken to a mental hospital where he was given tranquilizers and anti-depressants, placed in an isolation cell, and administered a series of brain-damaging shocks against his strong protests.

An aide at the hospital contacted the Citizens Commission on Human Rights, which in turn notified Dr. Szasz of the man's plight. As Dr. Szasz was fluent in Hungarian, he was able to talk with Gyory, and subsequently testified that the man was in fact sane and not in need of psychiatric treatment or hospitalization. Gyory was set free.

Also in the 1960s, he worked with the New York Civil Liberties Union and brought about the release of many people who had been unjustly and involuntarily confined in the city's mental hospitals.

Psychiatric Fraud

Human rights advocates have praised Dr. Szasz's work exposing psychiatric fraud.

Neurologist John Friedberg of Berkeley, California, when reviewing Dr. Szasz' *Insanity: The Idea and Its Consequences* for FREEDOM,

wrote, "To say right out loud the mind experts don't know what they're talking about is heresy, of course, and heretics are mobbed. Dr. Szasz is no exception. He appears to thrive on it... [and] uses his worst critics to prove his point."

Sanford Block, executive director of CCHR, said, "Dr. Szasz has done more than any single person to expose and handle abuses from within the field of psychiatry. He has a thorough, penetrating grasp of this destructive force that passes itself off as a profession."

Professor of Psychology Harry Aron of California State University told FREEDOM, "Historically, Thomas Szasz will wind up as the psychiatrist of moment in the 20th century.

"I see him as a constant champion of individuals and their inalienable rights, as well as a proponent of the idea that an individual is fully responsible for his conduct."

In the words of Dr. Szasz, "Mental illnesses do not exist; indeed, they cannot exist, because the mind is not a body part or a bodily organ."

"...In asserting that mental illness is a myth, I am not asserting (as some of my critics have claimed) that certain distressing phenomena do not exist.

"On the contrary, it is belief in the existence of mental illness that prevents us from grasping and accepting the truth about behaviors labeled 'mentally diseased.'

"...Personal misery and social unrest, aggression and suffering, quite unavoidably exist. But they are not diseases. We categorize them as diseases at great peril to our integrity, responsibility and liberty."

Through the writings of Thomas Szasz, millions of people have learned the truth about psychiatry — that mental illness is a myth and that the psychiatric emperor has no clothes. ▲

2. *The Co-Evolution Quarterly*, Sausalito, Calif., Summer 1978

3. Dr. Szasz is distinguishing here between the physical organ of the brain and the mind. *The Therapeutic State*, Thomas Szasz, Prometheus Books, Buffalo, New York, 1984.

Polly Williams

Wisconsin State Representative



While many fear the loss of an entire generation of African-American and Hispanic youth to the scourge of drugs that is sweeping our cities, some courageous leaders are taking head-on one of the key underlying causes of the drug problem — poor education.

One of these leaders is Wisconsin State Representative Polly Williams. This outspoken, hard-driving 54-year-old grandmother has made her intention to achieve educational excellence felt throughout Wisconsin, and the shock waves are shaking the nation.

As a result of a bill she ushered into law, hundreds of disadvantaged children in Milwaukee are now going to excellent inner-city private schools which, according to Rep. Williams, have a two-decade track record of success.

The provision of her bill that made this move possible is a voucher system by which the state of Wisconsin gives \$2,500 for the education of each child that is put into a private school. She pushed the measure through the Wisconsin legislature backed by an unusual coalition of African-Americans, conservative Democrats, and Republicans.

It has been called an "education choice" bill as it gives the parents a choice as to what school their children attend.

"The parents love the program," Rep. Williams told FREEDOM, noting that the new system is cost-effective as well. "Those private schools are educating those kids for less than half of what we're paying the public schools in the city to fail them," she said. "The Milwaukee [public] school system spends \$6,000 per student per year."

According to official figures from the Milwaukee School System, high schools in the city have a dropout rate of nearly 15 percent. Rep. Williams fears such statistics may condemn many African-American and Hispanic children to a permanent American underclass.

"Why do we tolerate this?" she asks. "Most people would complain angrily if they bought a car and it

was a lemon. They would forcefully demand that the car be repaired or that they get a refund.

"Yet, when the schools don't educate our children, we just accept it and do nothing. We take lemons from the public school system when we would never do that with any other product we pay for."

The determined legislator has garnered wide-ranging support for her drive for effective education. Newspapers around the country, from *The New York Times* to the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, have supported her in articles and editorials. The success of her education choice movement has been hailed by experts as a major victory in improving education for disadvantaged, inner-city youth.

"I think it's a step in the right direction," noted Dr. Patrick Groff, professor of education at San Diego State University. Dr. Groff, one of the country's leading education experts, noted, "Once parents are given a choice where to send their children to school, the whole edifice of non-accountability [of the public school system] falls."

Dr. Cedgwick Daniels, pastor of one of the fastest-growing congregations in Milwaukee and a strong supporter of Rep. Williams, agrees.

"When a person knows they have to earn their pay, they become more

accountable and more receptive to the people they are supposed to be serving," he said. "Choice is saying we will take charge of our destinies and we are going to make people accountable for educating our kids."

In a column devoted to Rep. Williams and her work in the field of education, columnist William F. Buckley wrote, "Watch Milwaukee if you are interested in the evolution of private education."

Against Psychiatric Labeling of Schoolchildren

Rep. Williams' interest in education began nearly 20 years ago when she worked in poverty programs in Milwaukee and learned firsthand of the misery felt by many of the city's poor and disadvantaged families. In 1972, when her cousin, Monroe Swan, became Wisconsin's first African-American state senator, she developed his education platform.

"The more I discovered," she recalled, "the more I discovered I had to do."

One of her concerns with the public school system is the growing practice of labeling schoolchildren with improper psychiatric labels which only make children worse and destroy their self-esteem.

"There are a disproportionate number of African-American kids labeled as 'hyperactive,'" she told FREEDOM. "The problem is many teachers simply don't know how to handle active minority children, and the kids end up labeled 'hyperactive' and put on dangerous drugs."

According to Rep. Williams, who is a mother of four herself, "It's just a matter of knowing how to deal with active kids and giving them things to do that channel all that energy."

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the shock waves
are shaking
the nation.

She feels that it is the schools, not the children, that should be labeled "learning disabled."

"If you have a system that doesn't meet the needs of the child," she explained, "that child will show signs of deficiency."

She cited one example where public school officials attempted to place the child of one of her relatives into an "educable mentally retarded" high school class because of alleged learning difficulties. The outraged parents removed the child from public school and the boy's problems magically resolved. According to the father, the boy now attends the University of Minnesota, where he recently made the dean's list.

The dedicated legislator firmly believes that one of the reasons there has been such an increase in "learning

disabled" children is simply financial. As she explained to FREEDOM, "The schools get \$15,000 for a 'special needs' kid, but only get \$6,000 for a regular student. The schools have a financial incentive to label kids!"

Rep. Williams enjoys a strong base of support among her constituents and prides herself on staying in touch with the people who voted her into office in 1980. She regularly holds public hearings on various issues, and her annual birthday party has become a Milwaukee institution attended by hundreds of people.

"I've always initiated things," she told FREEDOM. "I've never allowed things to happen to me. I made things happen."

She has indeed made things happen in Wisconsin.

Despite the national attention, the big reward for her is that hundreds of children from low-income families are now in better schools and have been given a greater opportunity to succeed in life.

"I feel a real responsibility for the children in this state," she said. "We are supposed to be looking out for our children, but some people can't see that the children are our future. What is our future if it's not our children?"

What does the future hold? Noted education author Samuel Blumenfeld believes that the Milwaukee education choice program will only get bigger.

"Once the parents see that their kids *can* learn and *are* learning, then other parents will also become interested. I think they will have to expand the program," he said.

Rep. Williams agrees. "I think the education choice program is going to grow and expand," she said. "These parents are never going to go back to the way they were before." ▲





FREEDOM acknowledges the following individuals
for their exemplary work in upholding
our rights and freedoms.

Children's Rights Advocates

Samuel Blumenfeld

Mr. Blumenfeld is known as a fierce and tireless advocate of effective education through a return to educational fundamentals and the abolition of the government monopoly on education. He is a dynamic speaker and an insightful writer on educational issues. His books on phonics and tutoring have increased the educational choices for parents around the country by giving them the tools to educate their children at home.

Samuel Blumenfeld
P.O. Box 45161
Boise, ID 83711
(208) 322-4440

Senator Bill Bradley

In 1988, Senator Bradley co-chaired a special hearing during which testimony was taken from children concerning shocking human rights abuses they had suffered themselves or witnessed at the hands of armed forces in Cambodia, Chile, Afghanistan and South Africa. He has successfully pushed for funds to immunize the world's poor against the major communicable diseases that kill some 10,000 children each day around the globe. He has also sponsored legislation to reduce America's high rate of infant and maternal mortality. (See profile, page 13.)

The Honorable Bill Bradley
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Ron Clark

Ron Clark is founder and executive director of RAP Inc. More than just a drug rehabilitation center, the RAP program, founded in 1970 in Washington, D.C., is a comprehensive regimen which gets people off drugs, trains them in marketable skills and prepares them for re-entry into society as productive members. RAP is a drug-free program, relying heavily on good nutrition, communication and hard work to break the cycle of drug abuse. It has enabled thousands of young people to escape the bondage of drugs.

Ron Clark
Executive Director, RAP Inc.
345 Holmead Place NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 462-7500

RAP is an acronym for Regional Addiction Prevention

Marian Wright Edelman

As founder and president of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), Ms. Edelman has been an advocate for children during her entire professional career. The CDF, which she founded in 1968 as the Washington Research Project, has become an effective national voice in the areas of adolescent pregnancy prevention, child health, education, child care, youth employment and other areas. Her 1987 book, *Families in Peril: An Agenda for Social Change*, has been hailed as not only a brilliant factual analysis but also as a powerful moral and political statement.

Marian Wright Edelman
President, Children's Defense Fund
122 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 628-8787

Reverend Jesse Jackson

Currently the shadow senator² for Washington, D.C., the Reverend Jackson has become a role model for African-American youth. Working with the knowledge and experience of a man who achieved success despite being born into a poor Southern family without a father, he has visited schools throughout the country, encouraging and inspiring students to publicly declare an end to their abuse of drugs. Throughout his many years of political and social reform work he has stressed the importance of helping children get started on the right road in life instead of spending more money to repair their lives later down the road.

Rev. Jesse Jackson
National Rainbow Coalition
P.O. Box 27385
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 728-1180

This is a special title given to an elected representative of the District of Columbia who represents the city in Congress in a non-voting and unofficial capacity.

Reverend Joseph E. Lowery

As president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Reverend Lowery has for years led a campaign to combat drug abuse among youth in cities across the United States through a number of positive activities. His "Wings of Hope" anti-drug program, established in 1989, is a grassroots coalition of young people, churches, drug rehabilitation centers, businesses and governments dedicated to raising youth self-esteem by strengthening

families and by providing drug prevention and education activities. Operating in 12 cities across the country, the program has been designated by President George Bush as a "Point of Light" in recognition of the value of the program to society.

Rev. Joseph E. Lowery
President, Southern Christian
Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 522-1420

California State Senator Robert Presley

As chairman of the California Senate Select Committee on Children and Youth, Senator Presley authored legislation which commissioned studies on the use of nutrition to reduce the frequency of violence and anti-social behavior among delinquent youths. Studies done in 1985 and 1986 in five states showed a dramatic reduction (40 to 66 percent) through nutritional programs. He also got legislation passed (Senate Bill 595) providing protections to young people from being involuntarily institutionalized for improper reasons, as by a parent seeking to avoid dealing with a discipline problem.

The Honorable Robert Presley
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-9781

Dr. Doris Rapp

Dr. Rapp is a board-certified specialist in pediatric allergy and environmental medicine who has authored several books on allergies and hyperactivity. Her research has shown that the symptoms of hyperactivity can be produced by giving a child a dilution of an allergy extract, and then can be eliminated by giving the child a weaker dilution of the same extract. She has demonstrated that symptoms for which children are given the dangerous amphetamine-type drug Ritalin can be handled instead by a change in diet and elimination of environmental causes, such as a reduction of certain foods, food additives, dust, molds, pesticides, changes in cleaning products and so forth.

Doris Rapp, M.D.
The Practical Allergy
Research Foundation
P.O. Box 60
Buffalo, NY 14223
(716) 875-5578

Mike Roos

After serving in the California State Assembly from 1977 to 1991, Mr. Roos became president and CEO of LEARN (Los Angeles Educational Alliance for Restructuring Now), a coalition of civic leaders and community representatives intent on improving education in Los Angeles. Dedicated to making quality education the birthright of every child, LEARN is working to bring about fundamental reforms and restructuring within Los Angeles schools so that children graduate able to learn and to be responsible, productive members of society.

Mike Roos
President and CEO, LEARN
255 South Grand Avenue
Suite 203
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 255-3276

Dr. Thomas Szasz

Professor emeritus of psychiatry at the State University of New York's Health Science Center in Syracuse, Dr. Szasz has been termed the world's best-known critic of psychiatry. He has written more than 20 books and delivered innumerable speeches and lectures along the central theme of individual rights versus psychiatric fraud and hypocrisy. Described as one of the greatest advocates of human liberty of the 20th century and one of the most important intellectuals alive today, Dr. Szasz has called for the abolition of child psychiatry. (See profile, page 29.)

Thomas Szasz, M.D.
Professor Emeritus
State University of New York
Health Science Center
750 E. Adams Street
Syracuse, NY 13210
(315) 473-8155

Wisconsin State Representative Polly Williams

Representative Williams ushered into law a measure that is making high-quality education available to hundreds of disadvantaged children in Wisconsin through private schools. She has taken a strong and vocal stand against the psychiatric labeling of schoolchildren which makes children worse, destroys their self-esteem, and can lead to their being forced to take dangerous drugs. (See profile, page 31.)

The Honorable Polly Williams
The Milwaukee Parental Assistance Center
4222 West Capitol Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53216
(414) 871-6170
Legislative Office: (608) 266-0960

First Amendment Advocates

Jack Anderson

One of the country's most renowned and respected investigative journalists, Mr. Anderson has utilized his position as a syndicated columnist to work for improvements in government and society. By exposing wrongdoing and misconduct, Mr. Anderson has helped make government officials more accountable for their actions. (See profile, page 9.)

Jack Anderson
P.O. Box 2300
Washington, DC 20005

Donna A. Demac

A faculty member at New York University, Ms. Demac is a longtime advocate of First Amendment freedoms. Her 1988 book, *Liberty Denied: The Current Rise of Censorship in America*, is a landmark analysis of censorship in the public and private sectors and a documented account of government surveillance, harassment and growing restrictions on the flow of information to the public. She currently serves as director of NYU's Program on Copyright and the New Technologies, which is exploring how an author's right to his ideas — and thereby his ability to communicate and sell those ideas — can be affected by new technologies such as compact disks, digital audio tapes and mini-satellite earth stations.

Donna A. Demac
Director, Division on Copyright and the New Technologies
Interactive Telecommunications Program
New York University
721 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10003
(212) 998-1880

Congressman Don Edwards

As chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Congressman Edwards has maintained strong and vigilant

oversight of the FBI, documenting numerous instances in which the FBI overstepped constitutional bounds. In 1991, Congressman Edwards reintroduced his First Amendment Protections Act, a bill designed to curtail FBI surveillance of First Amendment-protected organizations except where there is strong evidence of criminal activity. (See profile, page 17.)

The Honorable Don Edwards
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Morton Halperin

As director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Mr. Halperin has directed vital efforts to prevent the erosion of First Amendment freedoms. He is responsible for the ACLU's national legislative program as well as the activities of the ACLU Foundation based in the Washington office. He has authored, co-authored or edited many books on First Amendment issues.

Morton Halperin
American Civil Liberties Union
122 Maryland Avenue NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 544-1681

Judge Jim Garrison

As New Orleans district attorney, Judge Garrison pursued the truth behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, despite roadblocks that ranged from ridicule to killing of key witnesses. As an author, he persisted for decades in courageous and determined efforts to expose the truth, encouraging others to also speak and write. His 1970 book, *A Heritage of Stone*, was a challenge to all Americans to unveil the true story behind the president's murder. More recently, his best-selling *On the Trail of the Assassins* documented important aspects of the conspiracy.

Jane Kirtley

As executive director since 1985 of the Washington, D.C.-based Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, Ms. Kirtley has overseen an aggressive defense of the First Amendment and freedom of the press through litigation, research and dissemination of information, clearly establishing the committee as an effective force in aiding journalists and safeguarding the flow of information to the American public.

Jane Kirtley
Executive Director
Reporters Committee for
Freedom of the Press
1735 Eye Street NW, Suite 504
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 466-6313

William C. McGaw

In a journalistic career that has spanned four decades, Mr. McGaw has utilized the power of the press to investigate and expose corruption in government and society. His work as a reporter and editor has aimed at bringing the light of truth into dark areas protected by vested interests. Covering a broad range of subjects, his articles have included features documenting the important role played by a free press in a free society.

William C. McGaw
138 Gibbs Street
El Paso, TX 79907

Alan Neuharth

As founder of *USA Today*, Mr. Neuharth broke ground by establishing for the first time a truly national printed forum for the discussion of issues affecting the lives of millions of Americans which is open to citizens from all walks of life. The commentary pages of the paper regularly contain opinions from Americans who are affected by the topics under discussion.

Alan Neuharth
1101 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22209

Eve Pell

Eve Pell is an award-winning investigative reporter who has researched and written extensively on issues affecting the public welfare. In 1984, she authored *The Big Chill*, a definitive study of censorship under the Reagan administration. In this book, she exposed the growing practice of corporate lawsuits against citizens to discourage public participation in such events as zoning hearings. She is director of the Constitutional Government Project of the Center for Investigative Reporting in San Francisco, California.

Eve Pell
Center for Investigative Reporting
530 Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 543-1200

Linda Searing

In early 1991, Ms. Searing, after 20 years as a journalist and editor, became director of the Society of Professional Journalists' First Amendment Center. The center's collection and dissemination of information assist reporters throughout the United States in ways ranging from gaining access to information on court proceedings, police records, city council meetings and government agency files, to upholding the right of a reporter to protect his sources. As the center's director, Ms. Searing launched Project Sunshine, a nationwide campaign to examine, evaluate and ultimately improve public and press access to government records and proceedings.

Linda Searing
Director, First Amendment Center
1440 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-1411

Frank Wilkinson

Mr. Wilkinson's work to safeguard the First Amendment rights of Americans spans more than three decades. In 1958, his courageous efforts to abolish the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee resulted in his serving one year in prison rather than back off from his commitment to the First Amendment by testifying before the committee. His fight to abolish HUAC was eventually successful.

As executive director of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, he has helped organize considerable national support for the FBI First Amendment Protections Act, a bill designed to curtail FBI actions against organizations and individuals not suspected of criminal activity.

Frank Wilkinson
Executive Director Emeritus
National Committee Against
Repressive Legislation
1313 West 8th Street
Suite 313
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 484-6661

Freedom of Information Advocates

Paul Green and Alexander Charns

In early 1992, North Carolina attorneys Green and Charns culminated a 2 1/2 year court battle when they won a precedent-setting decision ordering the FBI to make its internal policies regarding the handling of FOIA requests available in the FBI's main reading room in Washington, D.C.

Paul Green & Alexander Charns
P.O. Box 949
Durham, NC 27702
Alexander Charns (919) 682-0383
Paul Green (919) 596-5577

Harry Hammitt

Mr. Hammitt is editor and publisher of *Access Reports*, the pre-eminent U.S. publication on Freedom of Information laws, litigation and significant court decisions. *Access Reports* covers both the federal and state arenas and is widely read by government information specialists, attorneys, representatives for advocacy groups and private citizens.

Harry Hammitt
Publisher, *Access Reports*
417 Elmwood Avenue
Lynchburg, VA 24503
(804) 845-5527

Senator Patrick Leahy

Senator Leahy has been a staunch supporter of the free flow of government information to the press and the public. In 1991, he proposed two separate pieces of legislation to strengthen the Freedom of Information Act. In 1992, from his position as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Technology and the Law, he held the first hearing on the proposed legislation.

The Honorable Patrick Leahy
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Paul McMasters

Mr. McMasters' career as a journalist and First Amendment advocate has spanned three decades. He has written and spoken extensively on free speech and free press issues and has testified before Congress several times. In January 1992, after 10 years with *USA Today* and four years as the chairman of the Society of Professional Journalists' Freedom

of Information Committee, he became vice president of The Freedom Forum and executive director of The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center, organizations devoted to promoting First Amendment freedoms.

Paul McMasters
Vice President
The Freedom Forum
1101 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 528-0800

Congressman John Moss

Retired U.S. Congressman Moss is known as the Father of the Freedom of Information Act, which was passed into law in 1966 through his efforts. He has devoted many years of his life to raising public awareness of the importance of making government information accessible to the people. The law he created now helps to ensure a more open, responsive and responsible government. (See profile, page 21.)

Todd Patterson

While a teenager, Todd Patterson became a dedicated user of the Freedom of Information Act in response to the FBI's COINTELPRO-like actions against him. The agency's harassment began in 1983, after Mr. Patterson, then 12 years old, wrote letters to 150 countries as part of his own research project to learn more about foreign lands. He has written and spoken effectively in support of a strong Freedom of Information Act.

Quinlan J. Shea Jr.

Mr. Shea was director of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Privacy and Information Appeals under the Ford and Carter administrations. He has earned a reputation as a top expert on freedom of information, assisting journalists, researchers and organizations to gain access to and analyze government files and records, many of which reveal internal decisions, errors and abuses. Mr. Shea has given testimony before Congress and in other forums in his efforts to make the government more accountable for its actions.

Quinlan J. Shea Jr.
Director, Center for Citizens Access
to Government Information
5250 Wild Flower Terrace
Columbia, MD 21044
(301) 730-1569

Professor Jon Weiner

University of California at Irvine
Professor Weiner's use of the Freedom of Information Act revealed FBI and CIA activities against ex-Beatle John Lennon. In 1991, he won a precedent-setting decision in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals mandating that the FBI provide detailed indexes of all documents being withheld under the Freedom of Information Act. In June 1992, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Court of Appeals' ruling.

Congressman Bob Wise

In 1989, Congressman Wise, as newly appointed chairman of the House Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture, held oversight hearings on public access to government information. These provided an opportunity to critics to document abuses by government agencies in complying with the Freedom of Information Act. In 1990, he exposed that the Department of Justice had overstated to the U.S. Supreme Court the cost of complying to a particular FOIA request by more than \$50,000.

The Honorable Bob Wise
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Government Reform Advocates

Congressman John Doolittle

While a California legislator, John Doolittle established a reputation as a tough proponent of individual rights. Since moving into the federal legislative arena, he has taken an active role in pushing for reforms within the House of Representatives. With six other freshman members of the House, he exposed the fact that checks written to the House restaurant routinely bounced. He has shown marked leadership in efforts to balance the budget. (See profile, page 15.)

The Honorable John Doolittle
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Senator John Glenn

In 1991, Senator Glenn chaired a series of hearings on racial and sexual discrimination within the federal workplace. These focused public attention on indignities and

harassment suffered by competent, hard-working employees solely because of their race or sex. A government-wide General Accounting Office investigation which the senator ordered is still ongoing and a final report is expected some time in 1992.

The Honorable John Glenn
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

James Mayock

Mr. Mayock, a San Francisco attorney, helped gain recognition for the due process and fair hearing rights of foreign nationals. He utilized the Freedom of Information Act to fight the long-standing Immigration and Naturalization Service policy of refusing to grant meaningful discovery to people facing deportation hearings.

James Mayock
260 California Street, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 765-5111

Clinton Miller

For nearly two decades, Clinton Miller has acted as an advocate for the alternative health care industry, lobbying against laws which would have created an unfair monopoly on health care and severely limited the choices of health care consumers. He is currently a leader in a national effort to prevent FDA restrictions on the use of vitamins.

Clinton Miller
P.O. Box 528
Gainesville, VA 22065
(703) 754-0228

Page Putnam Miller

As director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, Dr. Miller was the driving force behind 1991 legislation which set a timetable for the systematic release of State Department documents to the public. The legislation, which the State Department is beginning to implement, has been hailed as an important step ensuring the integrity of the history of U.S. foreign actions.

Page Putnam Miller
Director, National
Coordinating Committee
for the Promotion of History
400 A Street SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-2422

Ralph Nader

This legendary public advocate burst upon the American consciousness in 1965 with publication of his exposé of the routine production of unsafe cars by the auto industry, *Unsafe at Any Speed*. Since then, Mr. Nader has been responsible for at least eight major federal consumer protection laws, as well as many other advances in the areas of safety, health, pollution control, access to government and freedom of information.

Ralph Nader
P.O. Box 19404
Washington, DC 20036

L. Fletcher Prouty

A pilot during World War II, after the war Colonel Prouty rose through the Defense Department chain of command to a point where for nine years all of the CIA's military activities were channeled through him. He witnessed abuses and decided reform was needed. Author of the landmark 1973 book, *The Secret Team, The CIA and Its Allies in Control of the United States and the World*, Colonel Prouty has been instrumental in exposing abuses by intelligence agencies.

L. Fletcher Prouty
4201 Peachtree Place
Alexandria, VA 22304
(703) 751-9080

Oliver Stone

The crusade by this top Hollywood director to open government files regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has created a firestorm of controversy on the subject of government secrecy. His "JFK" film effectively shredded the tapestry of lies presented to the American people by the Warren Commission.

Oliver Stone
3110 Main Street, Third Floor
Santa Monica, CA 90405

Professor Athan Theoharis

A historian on the faculty of Marquette University, Professor Theoharis has utilized the Freedom of Information Act to uncover extensive government machinations and surveillance against American citizens. He has published numerous books on his findings, including *The Boss: J. Edgar Hoover and the Great American Inquisition*, and his recent *From the Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover*.

Professor Athan Theoharis
Department of History
Marquette University
Marquette, WI 53233
(414) 288-7217

Congressman Ted Weiss

As chairman of the House Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations since 1983, Congressman Weiss has maintained vigilant oversight of the Food and Drug Administration. Numerous hearings have documented FDA abuses and errors in protecting the American public from harmful products.

The Honorable Ted Weiss
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

**Mental Health Reform
Advocates****San Francisco City and County
Supervisor Angela Alioto**

Supervisor Alioto has led efforts against the use of psychiatric electric shock in San Francisco. She introduced a resolution against the use of electric shock and also chaired hearings in which victims and medical professionals testified on the damage and devastation caused by it. She overcame opposition from psychiatric vested interests in order to get the resolution passed by the San Francisco City and County Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor Angela Alioto
San Francisco City Hall, Room 235
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-7788

**Texas State Senator
Chris Harris**

A member of the Texas Senate Select Interim Committee on Health and Human Services which heard testimony from victims of psychiatric abuse and insurance fraud, Senator Harris recently introduced eight bills designed to correct many of the abuses which came to light in the hearings.

The Honorable Chris Harris
1309 A West Abram
Arlington, TX 76013
(817) 861-9333

Bill Hendricks

A reporter for the *San Antonio Express News*, Mr. Hendricks was on the cutting edge of exposing the Texas psychiatric insurance fraud scandal. The scam he uncovered consisted of holding people in institutions against their will, while millions of dollars in bills were footed by insurance companies. Through his work, the nightmarish conditions in Texas institutions were brought to light and subjected to extensive investigation by the state's legislative and judicial bodies.

Bill Hendricks
San Antonio Express News
P.O. Box 2171
San Antonio, TX 79297
(512) 351-7567

Bonnie Leitsch

The national director of the Prozac Survivors Support Group Inc., Mrs. Leitsch has worked vigorously since 1990 to expose the horrors of Prozac. Through countless news media appearances and other activities, she has alerted millions to the dangers of this violence-inducing psychiatric drug.

Bonnie Leitsch
National Director
Prozac Survivors
Support Group Inc.
2212 Woodbourne Avenue
Louisville, KY 40205
(502) 459-2086

**Colorado State Senators
Bob Martinez and
MaryAnne Tebedo**

Senators Martinez and Tebedo pushed through legislation enabling prosecutors in Colorado to bring criminal charges against psychiatrists and psychologists suspected of sexually assaulting their patients. The legislation provided severe criminal penalties for those who rape or assault patients they are treating and served as a model for similar legislation in other states. (See profiles, page 19.)

The Honorable Bob Martinez
274 State Capitol
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-4865

The Honorable MaryAnne Tebedo
253 State Capitol
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-4880

Texas State Senator Mike Moncrief

As chairman of the Texas Senate Select Interim Committee on Health and Human Services, Senator Moncrief heard more than 60 hours of testimony from victims of psychiatric abuse and fraud in Texas. These hearings resulted in the state's Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation implementing a new Patient's Bill of Rights under which patients have the right to refuse electric shock and psychiatric drugs.

The Honorable Mike Moncrief
1701 River Run Road, Suite 302
Fort Worth, TX 76107
(817) 338-9420

Texas State Attorney General Dan Morales

Attorney General Morales launched an investigation into fraudulent billings of the state's Crime Victims Compensation Fund by psychiatric corporations. He also obtained an injunction against the Psychiatric Institute of America for its payment of bounties to those who referred patients to the psychiatric chain.

Attorney General Dan Morales
P.O. Box 12548
Austin, TX 78711
(512) 463-2007

Mark Smith

Houston Chronicle reporter Mark Smith was in the forefront of exposing the Texas psychiatric institution scandal, an exposé with nationwide implications. Mr. Smith's relentless investigation and incisive reporting made it possible for the corruption to be rooted out.

Mark Smith
Houston Chronicle
801 Texas Avenue
Houston, TX 77002
(409) 774-0918

Texas State Senator Judith Zaffirini

Senator Zaffirini has been a leading force in the investigation of psychiatric abuse and insurance fraud uncovered in Texas in 1991 and subsequently revealed in many other states. Working through the legislative process and the news media, she has consistently sought to bring abuses in the field of mental health to light in order to correct them.

In early 1991, she chaired a Texas

Senate subcommittee hearing into psychiatric abuses, including the matter of bounties paid in the mental health industry. Those hearings eventually resulted in legislation outlawing bounties in the mental health industry in Texas and also led to the formation of the Senate Select Interim Committee on Health and Human Services, of which she is a member.

The Honorable Judith Zaffirini
P.O. Box 627
Laredo, TX 78042
(512) 722-2293

Religious Freedom Advocates

Congresswoman Helen D. Bentley, Senator John Chafee and Senator Claiborne Pell

Congresswoman Bentley is known as a bold and caring legislator with a genuine concern for human rights and freedoms. Senators Pell and Chafee represent Rhode Island, with a heritage of religious freedom extending back to the founding of Rhode Island colony by Roger Williams in 1636.

In 1988, these three legislators joined to introduce and push through Congress a resolution recognizing seven days in September as Religious Freedom Week. Similar resolutions passed in 1989 and 1990, each time sparking a series of special events and celebrations throughout the United States by a broad range of religious groups. Religious Freedom Week, due to their leadership, is now a nationally recognized annual tradition. (See profiles on pages 11 and 23.)

The Honorable Helen D. Bentley
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable John Chafee
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Claiborne Pell
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dr. Albert Blaustein

A professor of law at Rutgers University, Dr. Blaustein is an internationally known constitutional consultant. For more than 20 years, he has made it possible for there to be greater religious freedom throughout the world by assisting numerous countries in the drafting of constitutions which include provisions for

increased protection of human rights and individual freedoms.

Dr. Albert Blaustein
Human Rights Advocates
International Inc.
Rutgers Law School
Camden, NJ 08102
(609) 757-6373

Marvin Bordelon

Marvin Bordelon is president of the American Conference on Religious Movements. He is considered the foremost leader in establishing dialogue among diverse religious organizations and has held numerous conferences around the country attended by these groups. He established the European Conference on Religious Movements to further meaningful dialogue among diverse religious groups in Europe.

Marvin Bordelon
President, American Conference
on Religious Movements
11905 Oden Court
Rockville, MD 20852
(301) 770-2821

Dr. Leo Champion

Executive director of the Milwaukee-based Committee on Religious Liberty and pastor of the Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church in that city, Dr. Champion has for decades been in the forefront of efforts to preserve and advance the cause of religious freedom. He is one of the country's most articulate and persistent advocates of the idea that religions should work together in the cause of religious freedom.

Rev. Dr. Leo Champion
3250 N. 3rd Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212
(414) 374-6555

Reverend Dean M. Kelley

The Reverend Kelley, counselor on religious liberty for the National Council of Churches, is also on the board of directors of the American Conference on Religious Movements and author of publications on the subject of religious liberty. He has long been in the forefront of the battle to safeguard and promote the basic right to religious freedom.

Rev. Dean M. Kelley
Counselor on Religious Liberty
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2483

Pastor Edgar Koons

Pastor Koons has long been a familiar figure on the front lines wherever religious freedom has been endangered. Among other things, he was instrumental in successful efforts to block an attempt by California officials to place the Worldwide Church of God in court receivership; has battled on behalf of Baptists and others against anti-religious deprogrammers; and has testified before governmental bodies on religious freedom issues.

Pastor Edgar Koons
7081 Kingsmill Way
Citrus Heights, CA 95610
(916) 723-4064

Dr. Franklin Littell

Professor emeritus at Temple University, Dr. Littell has for more than half a century championed the cause of religious liberty for all. He has written books on the subject, hosted conferences, given lectures and appeared before government officials around the world. Three U.S. presidents have appointed Dr. Littell to the U.S. Holocaust Committee, which serves to promote public awareness of the Holocaust and prevent the recurrence of religious repression.

Dr. Franklin Littell
P.O. Box 172
Merion, PA 19066

Reverend Jim Nicholls

The Reverend Nicholls is the host of the Voice of Freedom television and radio ministries. Over the years, the Reverend Nicholls has publicly supported numerous religious freedom issues and has educated his viewers and listeners so they in turn can support these issues.

Rev. Jim Nicholls
Voice of Freedom
P.O. Box 1005
York, PA 17405

Dr. George Robertson

Dr. Robertson is executive vice president of Friends of Freedom, a religious freedom advocacy group. He is a leader in combating religious oppression and in efforts to secure religious freedom for people of all faiths.

Dr. George Robertson
Executive Vice President,
Friends of Freedom
72 Cranbrook Road, Suite 194
Cockeysville, MD 21030
(301) 628-7629

Congressman Stephen Solarz

Congressman Solarz introduced the Religious Freedom Restoration Act which will restore the free exercise of religion clause of the First Amendment. The bill, supported by more than 50 diverse religious organizations, seeks to strengthen the principle that the federal government must be tightly restricted from interfering with religions.

The Honorable Stephen Solarz
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Social Justice Advocates

Los Angeles City Councilman Richard Alatorre

Councilman Alatorre is an outspoken advocate for civil rights and liberties. Since 1968, he has been a leader in a number of community reform organizations, including one which redirected gang members to socially productive ends. After a career of seven terms in the California State Assembly, he was elected to the Los Angeles City Council in 1985. He chaired a City Council committee for redistricting that resulted in fair apportionment for the Latino community. He recently placed a motion before the City Council which calls for equal opportunity measures in the promotion of Los Angeles Police Department lieutenants in an effort to improve minority representation in police leadership ranks.

Councilman Richard Alatorre
City Hall
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 485-3335

Tony Brown

Television commentator and syndicated newspaper columnist Tony Brown has effectively used the written and spoken word to champion the cause of civil and human rights throughout his career. He has shed light on numerous issues ranging from the brutal beating of Rodney King by Los Angeles police officers to inequalities in education and economic opportunity.

Tony Brown
Tony Brown Productions Inc.
1501 Broadway, Suite 2014
New York, NY 10036

California Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown Jr.

During a legislative career that has spanned three decades, Speaker Brown has authored measures to, among other things, eliminate discrimination from government programs, reduce delays in the court system, and make criminals compensate their victims for harm done to them. In March 1992, he introduced a broad measure, the California Civil Rights Restoration Act. Passed by the Assembly in May, the bill is aimed at strengthening civil rights and at halting discrimination due to color, race, sex, ethnic origin, physical disability, or ability to speak English.

The Honorable Willie L. Brown Jr.
State Capitol, Room 319
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-8077

U.S. Congressman John Conyers Jr.

During his 26 years in Congress, social justice and economic opportunity have become focal points of Congressman Conyers' accomplishments. He introduced the Hate Crimes Statistics Act, a law which requires the Justice Department to collect data on the incidence of certain crimes that manifest prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity. As a member of the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, he has held numerous hearings on police violence and racially motivated violence and sentencing.

The Honorable John Conyers
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Benjamin L. Hooks

Since 1977, Dr. Hooks has served as chief executive officer of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), the world's oldest and largest civil rights organization. From that position he has overseen myriad activities to protect the rights of people of color. These have ranged from pushing for an end to apartheid in the Republic of South Africa to working to end discrimination based on race in the workplace and in the American criminal justice system.

Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks
Executive Director
NAACP National Headquarters
4805 Mt. Hope Drive
Baltimore, MD 21215
(410) 358-8900

Reverend Jesse Jackson

As Shadow Senator for Washington, D.C., the Reverend Jackson is lobbying for recognition of the nation's capital as a state, thereby guaranteeing its citizens an equal representation in the U.S. Congress. Throughout his career, he has been a force in encouraging youth to get off drugs, in directing major voter registration campaigns and in pushing for economic and social justice. He has changed the American political landscape and provided a role model for millions of African-Americans.

Rev. Jesse Jackson
National Rainbow Coalition
P.O. Box 27385
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 728-1180

John H. Johnson

John H. Johnson is a legend in journalism and publishing. Through the pages of *Ebony* and *Jet*, he has provided African-Americans with vital information often ignored by America's mass media. His publications have examined crucial human rights and civil rights issues of the day and have steadfastly promoted the preservation and understanding of African-American history and culture.

John H. Johnson
Publisher, Chairman and CEO
Johnson Publishing Inc.
820 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60605

Coretta Scott King

As founding president and chief executive officer of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, Mrs. King has kept alive Dr. King's philosophy of fundamental social change through non-violent action. Under her leadership, the center has become a pivotal force in building massive, interracial cooperation on economic and employment issues.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
The King Center
449 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 524-1956

Reverend Joseph E. Lowery

The Reverend Lowery has received many awards acknowledging his efforts to secure greater economic and social justice for minorities in America. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, under his

leadership, has been an effective opponent of police abuse and employment discrimination. Research conducted by the SCLC has helped to expose and curtail the practice by banks of redlining, the denial of loans to working people in minority neighborhoods. The group's anti-drug program, now a major focus, is giving hope of a better life to youth across the country.

Rev. Joseph E. Lowery
President, Southern Christian
Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 522-1420

California Assemblyman Richard Polanco

After Assemblyman Polanco authored legislation to create more business opportunities for women, minorities and veterans, the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce recognized his efforts by naming him Business Advocate of the Year for 1990. He has attacked factors that have thwarted business growth and was one of the first in California to call for reforms to provide affordable insurance coverage. He also founded the East Side Association, a Los Angeles organization which has enabled hundreds of youngsters to compete in sports while also emphasizing academics and learning skills.

The Honorable Richard Polanco
State Capitol
P.O. Box 942649
Sacramento, CA 94249
(916) 445-7587

U.S. Congresswoman Maxine Waters

The representative of California's 29th Congressional District, Congresswoman Waters led the fight calling for the removal of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates in the wake of the brutal police beating of motorist Rodney King and the subsequent Los Angeles riots. For 14 years prior to coming to the U.S. Congress, she fought for the rights of African-Americans as a California assemblywoman, pushing through important legislation which led to the divestment of state pension funds from businesses involved in South Africa to affirmative action guaranteeing women and minorities participation in California's procurement opportunities.

The Honorable Maxine Waters
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

California State Senator Diane E. Watson

In a career that has included nine years as chairperson of the California Senate's Health and Human Services Committee, Senator Watson has sponsored legislation that has increased opportunities for women and minorities. In 1991, she held the first community meeting on the Rodney King beating and was also the first elected official to ask for the ouster of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates — hoping to avoid violence such as erupted in Los Angeles in April 1992. After the riots, she held meetings with leaders of Los Angeles street gangs aimed at resolving underlying problems and with community entrepreneurs to formulate an economic recovery plan.

The Honorable Diane E. Watson
4401 Crenshaw Blvd.
Suite 300
Los Angeles, CA 90043
(213) 295-6655

Taxpayers' Rights Advocates

Congressman Doug Barnard Jr.

After doing a commendable job of exposing rampant misconduct and cover-ups in the IRS during his 1989 hearings, Congressman Barnard held follow-up hearings in 1991 which contributed to increased congressional and public awareness of the need for reform of the tax agency.

The Honorable Doug Barnard Jr.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

David Burnham

Mr. Burnham, a Washington, D.C.-based investigative reporter, probed the IRS for more than three years prior to publishing his book, *The IRS: A Law Unto Itself*. His book has placed the public spotlight on the abusive treatment of taxpayers by the IRS and the need for tax agency reform.

David Burnham
666 Pennsylvania Avenue SE
Suite 303
Washington, DC 20003

Kay Council

Following the suicide of her husband over a staggering IRS debt — a debt which was later overturned in court — Mrs. Council dedicated herself to the fight for IRS reform. She

has testified before Congress on IRS abuses and taken upon herself the task of raising public awareness of the need for reform.

Kay Council
c/o National Coalition of
IRS Whistleblowers
6255 Sunset Blvd., Suite 2020
Los Angeles, CA 90028
(800) IRS-1913

Paul J. DesFosses

President of the National Coalition of IRS Whistleblowers since its founding in 1985. Mr. DesFosses has testified before both Senate and House committees on the subject of IRS abuses and violations of individual rights. A former senior IRS agent, he has dedicated his life to bringing reform to the tax agency.

Paul J. DesFosses
c/o National Coalition of
IRS Whistleblowers
6255 Sunset Blvd., Suite 2020
Los Angeles, CA 90028
(800) IRS-1913,

Benson Goldstein

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and its members have been strong supporters of IRS reform measures. As manager of tax policy of the Chamber, Mr. Goldstein has played a key role in formulating and articulating the Chamber's positions. He testified at December 1991 hearings before the Senate Finance Committee's Subcommittee on Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the IRS in support of Senator David Pryor's proposed Taxpayers' Bill of Rights II.

Benson Goldstein
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
1615 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20062

David Keating

As executive vice president of the National Taxpayers' Union (NTU), Mr. Keating has been the leading force in the NTU's garnering of public and congressional support for IRS reform. He presented testimony before both the House and the Senate in 1991 on the subject of taxpayer safeguards and rights, including a number of well-reasoned legislative solutions.

David Keating
National Taxpayers' Union
325 Pennsylvania Avenue SE
Washington, DC 20003

Congressman J.J. Pickle

Congressman Pickle chaired hearings into IRS abuses by the House Ways and Means Committee's Subcommittee on Oversight. Following this, he introduced the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act of 1991, a comprehensive package of 33 measures to correct abuses in IRS treatment of taxpayers.

The Honorable J.J. Pickle
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Senator David Pryor

Father of the 1988 Omnibus Taxpayers' Bill of Rights, in 1991 Senator Pryor chaired Senate subcommittee hearings into IRS abuses in preparation for his Taxpayers' Bill of Rights II — intended to afford protec-

tion to taxpayers beyond that provided in the 1988 legislation. (See profile, page 25.)

The Honorable David Pryor
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Steven D. Symms

Senator Symms introduced the Fairplay for Taxpayers Act in 1991, which was designed to put taxpayers on a more even footing when dealing with the IRS, including giving them the right to sue if the IRS causes the taxpayer financial harm through its own carelessness. (See profile, page 27.)

The Honorable Steven D. Symms
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Congressman James Traficant

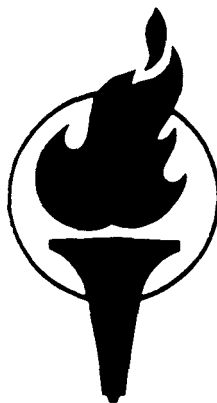
Congressman Traficant testified before the House Ways and Means Committee's Subcommittee on Oversight on the subject of IRS abuses. He also introduced the IRS Oversight Act of 1991, designed to safeguard taxpayers' rights through improved congressional and public oversight of IRS wrongdoing and taxpayer abuse.

The Honorable James Traficant
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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