

# Accent on living

Elyria, O., Sun., Oct. 22, 1978 Chronicle-Telegram G-1

## Scientology: Another pop psychology?

By CYNTHIA ROBERTS  
C-T Staff Writer

Forgive the digression, but as a child, I had a fool-proof method for falling asleep. If I were lying wide-awake in bed, I would categorize my thoughts, imagining my mind was a room full of filing cabinets.

Into each of these files (not unlike the ones where the Mouseketeers kept their cartoons) went one worry or problem. By the time the data was transferred, I would be asleep.

The point being that I viewed my mind as something akin to a fantastic office machine. Which gives you an inkling (just an inkling) of what Scientology is all about.

Known for years as everything from a legitimate religion to another one of those cult-spawning California fetishes, Scientology is gaining membership, growing in popularity and becoming visible through a handful of celebrities who have embraced its tenets.

IN THE LOS Angeles church headquarters, personalities such as John Travolta, Chick Corea and Karen Black worship in the "celebrity center" where

***The "reactive mind" interests Scientologists because, they believe it records pain and stresses that reoccur to prevent a person from reaching his full potential.***

they can study quietly, away from inquisitive eyes of others.

The church claims 4 million members belonging to missions and churches in every free country on earth. In Ohio, there are missions in Columbus, Cincinnati, Tole-

## SCIENTOLOGY



TITLE PAGE from a Scientology booklet

do, Dayton and in Cleveland Heights where the following interview took place.

Scientology is the brainchild of L. Ron Hubbard, an explorer, author, geologist and philosopher who began, in the 1930s, a series of inquiries into an age-old question: What makes man tick?

Hubbard wanted to know and consulted every source imaginable. As the well-traveled son of a U.S. Navy commander, he spent years in Asia familiarizing himself with Eastern religions.

HE CONSULTED whatever shaman a particular society had to offer — from magicians to psychiatrists.

Sanford Block, the church's minister for public affairs in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, says Hubbard discovered validity in all approaches to life, but satisfaction in none.

"You know, you could sit on a mountain for just so long. What bearing would that have on solving men's problems?" he said.

Dressed in clerical garb, Block looks the role of a young priest — longish brown hair and easy style. He explains the route Hubbard took to discovering Dianetics, the principles on which Scientology is based.

"HE REDUCED everything to an absolute basic, which is the urge, or command, to survive. He didn't disallow the possibility of a spiritual being, but was only interested in what works; he wanted to know what the mechanics of the machine (the mind) were," Block said.

He outlined three brain functions Hubbard believes in: the *analytical mind*, used constantly in decision making; the *schematic mind* which controls involuntary functions like the beating of the heart; and the *reactive mind*, Hubbard's novel concept in the brain's function.

# Just another pop psychology?

The "reactive mind" interests Scientologists because, they believe it records pain and stresses that recur to prevent a person from reaching his full potential.

Dianetics deals with the reactive mind and attempts, through practices developed by Hubbard, to clear the mind of those blocks. To this point, Scientology sounds like a dozen other pop psychology therapies — EST, BEST, I'm OK, You're OK. But Hubbard took it one step further.

HE WROTE THE 1950s bestseller "Dianetics, The Modern Science of Mental Health" and discovered groups around the country were forming to practice his techniques in bringing the troubles of the reactive mind to the analytical mind — thereby clearing a person's view of incidents.

As he continued his studies, delving deeper into man's thought processes, Hubbard concluded "that he was no longer dealing with man as a hunk of flesh, as the pinnacle of homo sapiens on the genetic line. He was dealing with a spiritual being," Block said.

"IT'S NOT A big belief trip. If you find something in Scientology that you like, then apply it. If it works, fine. If not, then it's not true for you," he said.

Block takes another drag on a nonfiltered Camel cigarette and shares his introduction to Scientology.

He dropped engineering studies in college because he wanted a profession helping people, and turned to psychology.

"I had studied art and religion, and I thought psychology was where it was at. But I didn't find it there. I wasn't a Satre-ite or an existentialist. Then a friend gave me a copy of 'Dianetics' and I started reading it and thinking 'Is this real?'"

"SO I STARTED applying it on my own and found I had a better outlook on life. I started looking at things more rationally," he said.

"LRH (Block uses Hubbard's initials when speaking about him) saved me a lot of work. Now I knew there was an outlet, and a professiona if I wanted it."

So Block packed his bags for New York City where he could study at a Dianetics center. Running samples in the Big Apple's garment district, he lived in the YMCA and started working in the Scientologist church, later realizing he wanted a career in the ministry.

"I was always interested in religion, but no one offers it to you as a viable profession. Your high school counselor never mentions it; thanks to psychology, everyone thinks that somebody who is religious is crazy."

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BLOCK'S DESIRE to help people was fulfilled through the church. "Scientology fits me. It was my practice, now it's my livelihood," he said. But, Block points out, his view of God remains Judaic.

Which may account for the ease of embracing Scientology as a religious philosophy. Scientology adheres to no structured religious view. A person may practice Scientology and remain a Christian, Catholic, Jew or Moslem.

The church holds Sunday services, starting usually with the Scientology creed and perhaps a prayer, Block said. The creed reads, in part:

*We of the Church believe:*

*That man is basically good*

*That he is seeking to survive*

*That his survival depends upon himself and upon his fellows and his attainment of brotherhood with the Universe.*

*And we of the Church believe that the laws of God forbid Man:*

*To destroy his own kind*

*To destroy the sanity of one another*

*To destroy or enslave another's soul*

*To destroy or reduce the survival of one's companions or one's group*

PARISHIONERS MAY follow with a sermon or group discussion about spiritual life. Some congregations pass a plate for donations at services; others agree to tithe or pay a monthly fee as church members. One-year enrollment in the church costs \$75.

Additionally, the Church of Scientology offers a series of courses using dianetic theories. After visiting the Cleveland Heights mission, I received in the mail a bright red and white flier for one of the church's courses.

"ARE YOU PLAGUED BY PROBLEMS OF THE PAST? STOP! LIVING IN THE PAST. START! LIVING YOUR LIFE NOW," it read. Below the pitch for a new co-audit course was a quote from a former student. "...I had thought I knew before, but now I am sure I KNOW. I felt fantastic, like I was floating in the air, happy, giddy, awed, etc. I believe it was the most wonderful feeling I've ever had in this lifetime...What a way to get going!"

The cost is \$4 a night; \$15 for four evenings. The church offers an interpersonal communications course

**So Block packed his bags for New York City where he could study at a Dianetics center. Running samples in the Big Apple's garment district, he lived in the YMCA and started working in the Scientologist church, later realizing he wanted a career in the ministry.**

for \$30 and a number of other courses, up to private counseling which runs \$130 an hour.

"OK, YOU CAN pay a psychoanalyst \$50 an hour every week for 20 years, and maybe you get no benefits. Ideally, we want to see students learn to audit each other. Applying the principles and seeing them work changes your whole viewpoint when you see someone feeling better," Block said. Like any other therapy, "some people can come in for 50 hours of auditing, and it won't help them a bit. Everyone progresses at his own rate. I'm not saying you'll become a Scientology clear (the Scientologist's optimum individual) in 25 hours; there is no set standard.

"You could audit 15, 20, 50 hours — it depends on a person's awareness level," Block said.

It's a somewhat unusual approach, but the church aims to help those "who deserve to be helped. We're talking about the able people; the guy who gets up at 7 a.m., helps get the kids ready for school, works 9-5 and helps at night with the homework. For Scientology to be valuable, you have to exchange with someone who deserves to be exchanged with.

"SOME GUY WHO'S on welfare, who's living off society, wouldn't get anything out of it," Block said. But the church doesn't turn its back on indigents.

# E-meters, personality tests form Scientology trappings

Like any other religion, Scientology has its trappings. Not crisp, rich-colored vestments. Not silver chalices, nor flasks of holy water.

No, there are other things. Like personality tests and E-meters.

Like many groups, the Scientologists believe the body can heal itself. "Nerve energies can be directed by an individual," Block said, citing the health of former San Francisco 49ers quarterback John Brodie as an example.

**E-meters?**

Scientologists rely heavily on counseling methods to cure psychosomatic ills and mental blocks. They believe in the powers of the "reactive mind" — a portion of the mind which records unpleasant experiences which may later be triggered by outside influences.

Troubled by pain in his throwing arm, Brodie consulted a number of specialists before attending a Dianetics meeting. "He said he wasn't sure why it worked, but all of a sudden his arm was feeling better. That year he won the NFL player of the year award," Block said.

**TO CLEAR** the mind of "engrams" (the unsavory experiences), Scientologists "audit" or listen to each other as therapeutic counseling.

Another tool of the Scientologists is the personality test, given free at the Cleveland Heights center, 2055 Lee Road.

And that's where the E-meter comes in. It's a simple skin galvanometer, similar to lie-detecting instruments. The counselor who is monitoring a church member uses the E-meter as a "spiritual barometer" to show areas which may cause stress to an individual, Sanford Block, the church's minister for public affairs, said.

**THERE ARE 200** questions, many of them seeking the same response to differently worded inquiries, which are designed to elicit personality traits. The test results, which are graphed according to a person's "yes-no-maybe" responses, are used to pinpoint areas Scientologists feel an individual should study.

The E-meter is an innocent looking gadget with a couple of knobs, a needle gauge and two wires running from the bottom. They're attached to tin cans (yeah, tin cans!) that pick up the electrical flow.

The mission's full-time employee, Jane Bosan, computed the results of my test and explained the peaks and valleys running through blocks of gray and white on the graph.

Holding the cans in both hands, Block demonstrated by pinching my arm. The needle lurched violently to the right. When the pinch stopped, it returned to normal.

When I asked to see samples of other graphs, she produced a loose-leaf notebook of before-and-after Scientology tests. Predictably, the "before Scientology" graphs wallowed in the negative end of the graph. After counseling, and another test, the lines soared into the positive quadrants.

**"NOW THINK** about that pinch," he urged. The needle slid obediently over to the right, though not as far. It returned to center, I thought about it again, and it meandered over to the right once more — each time getting fainter.

—Cynthia Roberts

isn't depend on other people to survive. Now he's to the point where he can get something out of Scientology," Block said.

It's evening now. Block could go on talking about the church, its goals and dianetics for hours. He wants to mention one more thing though; it's the best advice he has ever read and it means something to everyone — regardless of religion.

It has to do with knowledge. In the preface to "Dianetics," Hubbard wrote: "In studying Dianetics and Scientology, be very, very certain you never go past a word you do not fully understand."

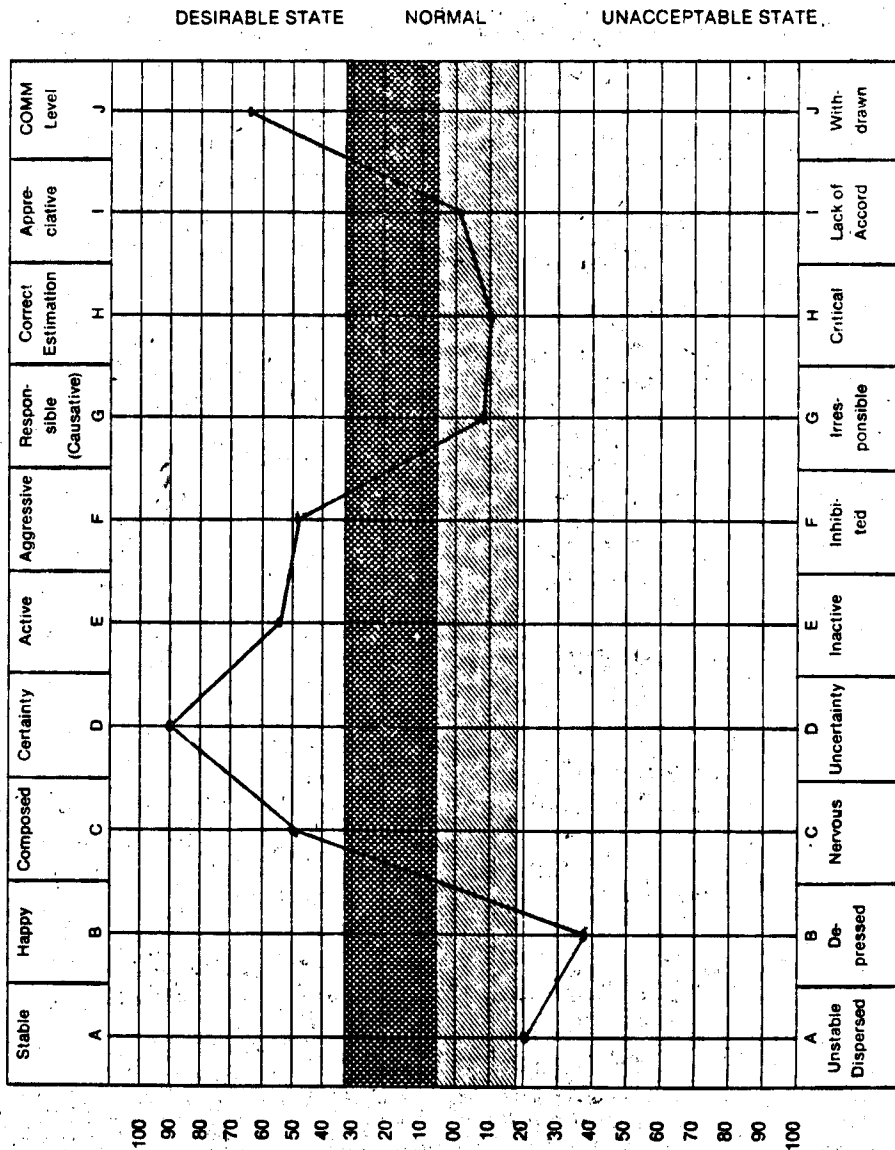
"The only reason a person gives up a study or becomes confused or unable to learn is that he or she has gone past a word or phrase that was not understood."

Complete understanding is Block's desire. "I know it sounds too simple," he said, "but, generally, people will accomplish their goals unless they put a barrier in front of themselves."

It offers free social counseling and temporary membership to those who want to try Scientology. "Let's say we have a kid who's on drugs and stealing. We counsel, get him to stop taking drugs, find a job and support himself."

"The purpose of counseling isn't to rip off 25 bucks. To hell with that. We get this kid to the point where he

**"I was always interested in religion, but no one offers it to you as a viable profession. Your high school counselor never mentions it; thanks to psychology, everyone thinks that somebody who is religious is crazy."**



# Scientology seeks rise of mankind

By CINDY STALEY  
Bulletin Staff Writer

Everyday life is a hassle for all of us at times. Each of us reacts differently — some quietly and logically, others perhaps violently — guided by emotions, which is often very frustrating.

Relieving these frustrations by learning to control one's emotions is one of the aims of Scientology. Few people are familiar with the Church of Scientology, a relatively new religion founded only 28 years ago by L. Ron Hubbard. It was incorporated as a church in 1954.

"A civilization without insanity, without criminals and without war, where the able can prosper and honest beings can have rights, and where Man is free to rise to greater heights, are the aims of Scientology," Hubbard says.

While the church claims to be apolitical, it is active in social reform. In fact, one arm of the church is devoted to this cause, and in recent months has seen 11 members arrested and indicted on charges of conspiracy, theft of government property, obstruction of justice and burglary. The first trials are scheduled for November. Charges resulted from a raid on Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., offices of the church. FBI agents reportedly gathered many documents and other materials said to have been copied from the agency's files. One of the 11 is Mary Sue Hubbard, the wife of Scientology's founder.

All 11 have entered pleas of not guilty to the charges. The church claims this is the latest step by the federal government in harassing it. "We have had 28 years of harassment by the federal government," said the Rev. Marlene Palmer, executive director of the Church of Scientology Mission of Anderson.

About 100 church parishioners are affiliated with the local mission and about three million Americans belong to the Church of Scientology. Although it may sound contradictory, the Church of Scientology may be described as a non-denominational church.

While it is designated a religion and has a sort of hierarchy among its ministers, the church breaks from long-established churches in that it does not impose a set of moral standards on its followers.

Rather, it seeks to teach one to develop an attitude and control of his or her emotions and to apply certain principles to daily activities and personal goals and beliefs.

It is "a religion in the old sense of the word...a study of wisdom, the philosophy of life. We deal with man as a spiritual being," explained the Rev. Sanford Block when he visited Anderson recently. Block works out of the office of the assistant guardian in Detroit, Mich. "You can belong to any religion and still belong to the Church of Scientology," Mrs. Palmer added. As a case in point, Block explained he is of the Jewish faith, but the principles he practices as a Scientologist can strengthen that faith.

The basic premise of Scientology is that "man is basically good, that he is trying to survive...that he is much more capable than it was believed in the past."

The two say many of Scientology's principles really encourage a person to use practicality and common sense in daily living. The principles are "based on the fact that the person is totally responsible for his condition," Block said.

But assuming total responsibility for oneself takes time and work, and for many it's quite difficult. In forming Scientology, Hubbard devised a set of "dynamics," or aspects of life with which one must deal each day. The eight dynamics are: yourself; family; group (friends, fellow workers, etc.); mankind; plants and animals; things (home, food, etc.); spiritual level (including perception of the arts); and God. Mrs. Palmer explained that the more able a person is to deal with any one of the dynamics, the better he or she can cope overall. The common denominator in all dynamics is the self, she added.

To deal with the dynamics, Hubbard built a set of "technologies" or learning methods, into Scientology. These are taught to prospective Scientologists or any interested persons in a series of courses.

Because people are constantly in contact with one another, the initial course concentrates on communication and involves such activities as maintaining eye contact during both times of silence and conversation and acknowledgement of

someone else's comment.

The Hubbard Qualified Scientologist Course explains ways of learning to exercise more control over one's own environment.

The third course, the Student Hat course, teaches the individual to thoroughly study those things pertaining to himself or herself, perhaps a job — to understand what is needed to responsibly "wear the hat" of whatever type of person one must be at the time.

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L. Ron Hubbard

The New Era Dianetics course is based on Hubbard's book on dianetics. In this course, the person participates in pastoral counseling. It is an individualized course in which the person learns to become responsible for those aspects of life he or she finds difficult to control. The purpose is to increase one's abilities for himself or herself.

As a result of all this training and assuming of responsibility, it is hoped the person will "go clear." Clear is the state of mind in which "the individual has full self-determination over his life," Mrs. Palmer said. The minister said she "went clear" a few years ago.

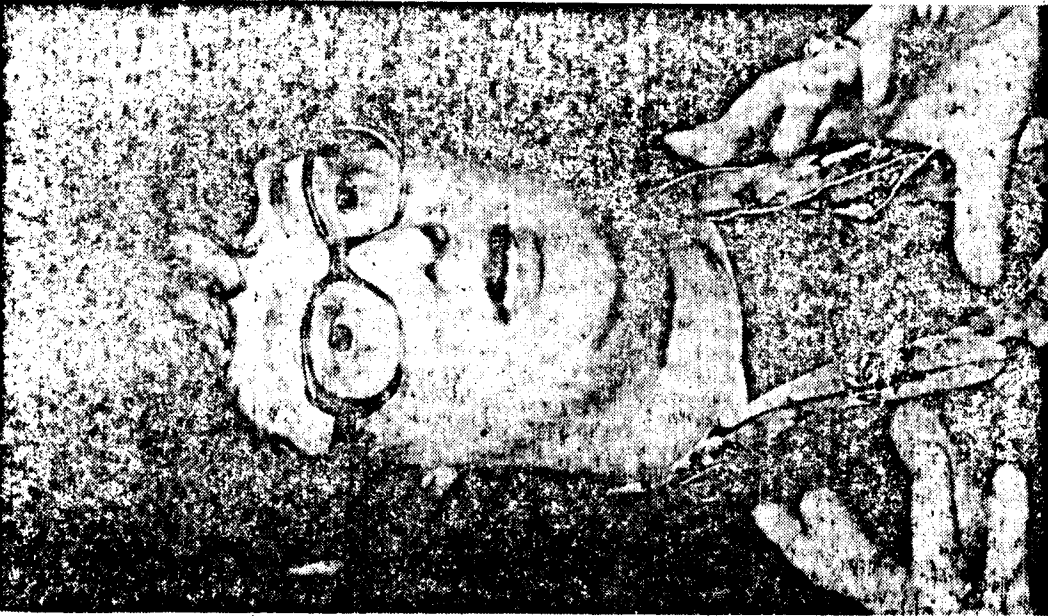
Both Mrs. Palmer and Block explained a person who is clear still has emotions, but the individual controls the effect of the emotions, the emotions do not control the person. "To a clear, emotion is his ability to do something...being able to use them (emotions)...as they aid you in survival," Block said. He admitted he is not yet clear.



As a church, Scientology does ascribe to a worship service, rather similar to services in most traditional churches. Worship service is at 4 p.m. each Sunday in the Anderson mission. It includes recitation of the church creed, a taped lesson by Hubbard on his works or a sermon-like talk by Mrs. Palmer, and a closing prayer.

"We also do weddings, funerals and christenings here," Mrs. Palmer said.

The Anderson mission of the church was the first mission in Indiana and opened in 1973 under Mrs. Palmer's direction. Since then only one other mission has opened in Indiana, that in Indianapolis.



John Cleary

THE REV. MARLENE PALMER



THE REV. SANFORD BLOCK

# 'Honesty group' claims reward offer yields 'corruption data'

By MARY FLOOD  
Staff Writer

8597N

Twenty-five cases of potential government corruption in Michigan have been reported to the reward-offering American Citizens for Honesty in Government, according to a spokesman for the Church of Scientology-sponsored group.

Less than a month ago the Michigan-Indiana-Ohio branch of American Citizens for Honesty in Government announced that up to a \$10,000 reward would be given for information leading to the conviction of corrupt government officials.

**THE CITIZEN** group's affiliation with the controversial Church of Scientology is especially interesting since 11 officials of the church have been indicted for conspiracy to burglarize, steal from and spy on government offices.

No reward money has been awarded by the Michigan group or any other national chapters of the American Citizens for Honesty in Government. But area director Rudolf Riefstahl said that with the number of cases being reported to the group there could be convictions and monetary rewards in the near future.

"On a national basis this involves nearly every federal agency," said Riefstahl, an art restorer who volunteers his time in the Royal Oak offices of American Citizens for Honesty in Government.

**RIEFSTAHL SAID** that he cannot reveal the "whistle blower" cases the group has received. But he did say that their numbers include: problems with military establishments in Michigan; corruption involving some interaction between Oakland County and the state; continuing problems in Detroit's Housing and Urban Development office; and a murder case that could parallel a famous killing of a Michigan civil rights worker.

The group has designed an elaborate system of anonymous identification of "whistle blowers" so the people can claim their reward later should the information lead to a conviction.

He said all the people in the Michigan office are volunteers who investigate the tips and documents sent in by government employees and other citizens.

**WHEN THE** group gets enough information to release to the government itself for prosecution, they will hold a press conference as well.

"We've seen first hand that just giving information about corruption to the government itself does not mean that the situation will be resolved," said Rev. Sanford Block of the Church of Scientology, which supports the citizen group.

Block, like other scientologists, claims that the church has been unjustly persecuted for more than 20 years by medical and government interests who want to see the Church of Scientology out of the way.

**HE CLAIMS** that the church's emphasis on counseling and unusual methods are cutting into medical business.

Block said that when church officials told the federal government about the findings of a church investigation of private international agency Interpol's involvement in drug trade, the government tried to silence the church through harassment.

In 1977 there were two raids of Church of Scientology headquarters in Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. and the FBI took more than 150 documents. Eleven church officials have been indicted on charges relating to a conspiracy to spy on the government.

**ASSISTANT U.S. Attorney** Ray Banoun for Washington, D.C., said that the indictment charges against the church officials include obstruction of justice, perjury, burglary, illegal electronic surveillance and conspiracy to burglarize federal offices. Federal officials have also said that the church planted people within the government to obtain secret files.

The Church of Scientology focuses on social is-

sues and stresses justice, freedom and privacy in the church creed.

The church is non-denominational and members can belong to other churches.

**RIEFSTAHL IS** an Episcopalian and a member of the Church of Scientology. "The Church of Scientology has been interested in social reform, as are many other churches," he said. "And when social reform starts to demand political change you get interested in political reform." government honesty group 555 \$\$\$ grand jury's questions. The group was sponsored by the church after it was started privately and is supported by memberships.

Riestahl said there are more than 250 members of American Citizens for Honesty in Government in Michigan.

THE STATE JOURNAL

LANSING, MICH.

D. 71,195 SUN. 75,430

# Ex-Scientologist Charges Harassment, Sues Church

A former follower of the controversial Church of Scientology has filed suit claiming she was harassed and shamed into contributing more than \$7,000 to the church.

Saundra Haynes, in a fraud suit filed Thursday by attorney Hiram M. Martin, claimed that she went along with the urgings because she hoped the church's "auditing" procedures would enable her to "go clear," as the church calls it, and "rid her of her deep depressions and suicidal attempts."

At one point, she claimed in the Los Angeles Superior Court suit, she was told she would save money if she pre-

paid for the "auditing."

She claimed that amounted to fraud because she did not save money "since other persons received the same offer for less money."

The suit also claims the church did not make qualified "auditors" available to her and demanded she pay another \$4,000 before she could go on to advanced procedures necessary to "go clear."

Ms. Haynes said she later learned her emotional problems were caused by a physically caused hormonal imbalance, something the church was unable to treat.

The suit asks for \$7,059 in actual and \$100,000 in punitive damages.

# DEARBORN PRESS & GUIDE

Michigan's Largest Paid Circulation Weekly Newspaper

Wednesday, November 22, 1978

## Bounty hunting is back

**Reward offered for names of dishonest politicians**

By GARY W. RONCHAK

Press & Guide News Editor

Bounty hunting is making a comeback but instead of the traditional cattle rustlers and stagecoach robbers being the target, government officials will be the modern-day prey. The reward: \$10,000.

The American Citizens for Honesty in Government (ACHG) were in Dearborn last Thursday afternoon, distributing literature on their group at the Civic Center and the main branch post office on Greenfield.

ALONG WITH "Freedom," the group's national publication, ACHG members handed out their "wanted poster" stating that they "will pay up to \$10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of government officials for corruption in office."

"What we're doing is bypassing the Justice Department," said Rudolf Riefstahl, executive director of the ACHG's Michigan chapter. "The Justice Department goes after all kinds of private citizens, but is hesitant to go after government. Until they start wearing the proper hat, we have to be the bounty hunter."

Riefstahl explained that the reward varies. Someone can get up to \$5,000 if his information leads to conviction of a government official. If that individual is in the upper administration of an agency, up to another couple of thousand can be added. If conspiracy can be proven, and if it can be shown that the official in question tries to block people from going to the ACHG, the ante could be raised to the maximum \$10,000.

THE ACHG was founded last April by Rev. Arthur Maren in Washington D.C. The Michigan chapter started one month later, headquartered in Royal Oak, and the group is now represented in 22 cities with more to come.

"We're looking for honesty in government," Riefstahl continued. "And we aren't confined to the federal government at all. If someone provides

documents on state, county, or local officials, they are still eligible for reward. Rewards are made upon the conviction of the official in question."

Riefstahl referred to a recent article from a California newspaper which stated that governmental corruption costs the taxpayers some \$25 billion each year — half of the projected national debt for the current fiscal year. That fact, coupled with the ACHG's reward system, lends to the group's slogan: "Corruption costs, honesty pays."

THE RELATIVELY young anti-corruption organization hasn't paid out

any reward money yet, says Riefstahl. "for the simple reason the Justice Department and courts are very slow." But, he adds, cash for rewards is being gathered from private donations and a fund-raising effort.

If the ACHG continues to grow, it may serve as an inspiration for members of governmental bureaucracy to keep their noses clean. If not, the American Citizens for Honesty in Government may be paying out more cash than it bargained for.

City Hall, watch out. A lot of otherwise apathetic citizens can be turned into civic honesty-minded people if the price is right.



# Rewards offered to halt corruption

Members of the American Citizens for Honesty in Government (ACHG) blitzed Southfield last week as part of a nationwide campaign against government corruption.

Group members standing outside the Southfield Library and the post office on the eve of Thanksgiving, handed out pamphlets that detailed the group's \$10,000 reward program.

Under the program, information leading to the arrest and conviction of corrupt government officials who committed crimes while holding positions of public trust can result in rewards up to the \$10,000 limit.

ACHG was formed last spring and is sponsored by the Church of Scientology. The group has 20 chapters in major cities. Rudolf Riefstahl, the bearded executive director of the Michigan chapter, says the state group has 300 members, a number of whom are members of the church.

"We're not revolutionary," Riefstahl said in an interview last week. "What we want to do is ensure honesty in government."

The group will listen to tips about dishonesty at the school board, the city council, county, state and federal government. A \$5,000 reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each government official. You can get a \$2,000 bonus if you prove the corruption is part of a conspiracy. You also can get another \$2,000 if it can be shown that the Justice Department knew of the illegality and did not take the required actions. Still another \$1,000 bonus is available if it can be shown that the government agency took steps to hinder the ACHG investigation.

Riefstahl said ACHG has been contacted by both citizens and government employees who want to "blow the whistle" on government corruption. Those cases are now being investigated, he said.

Church members define Scientology as "an applied religious philosophy which enables able people to become more able by improving their ability to communicate."

Local office for the church and the ACHG is at 3905 Rochester Road in Royal Oak.

Monday, November 27, 1978

Southfield, Michigan

# Southfield Eccentric

DECEMBER 6, 1978

ELWOOD, IND.  
CALL-LEADER  
D. 5209

DEC 6 1978

## Bureaucratic burglary

A national campaign against governmental corruption is urging citizens to "blow the whistle" on "bureaucratic burglars" and collect rewards of up to \$10,000 if dishonest local, state or federal officials are convicted.

The "Honesty Pays" program of the American Citizens for Honesty in Government, which has chapters around the country, so far has worked with "whistle blowers" in exposing drug trafficking coverups, national security leaks, cost overruns on repairs to rented federal government buildings and Department of Agriculture waste of up to \$10 million a year in research that is not utilized, ACHG spokesmen say.

"People are unemployed, or overtaxed and targets of a rising rate of crime in the streets while an alarming number of bureaucrats gleefully line their pockets with public money and betray public trust," said Sanford Block, ACHG spokesman. "It is time they know the people have had their fill of corruption and if the Justice Department won't handle it, the American people will demand a clean-up of government."

Block was critical of failure to prosecute Dr. Peter Bourne, President Jimmy Carter's former adviser on drug abuse, who resigned after it was disclosed he had illegally written a prescription, using a fictitious name, for a controlled drug.

"We have no animosity against Bourne," said Block, "but we have to insist on equality before the law. It seems there is one law for those

few who are 'in' and one law for the majority of those who are 'out' of the establishment."

ACHG spokesmen were also critical of the slowness of the government's investigation of General Services Administration scandals.

They said "whistle blowers" will be assured of confidentiality if they provide documentary evidence or the names of witnesses, where they can be located and sources of possible documentary evidence of corrupt acts.

They are advised to put material in an envelope containing half of a local newspaper article torn jaggedly down the middle, an arbitrarily chosen first name and two sets of identical, easily remembered numbers such as birthday and weight, totaling at seven digits, for identification purposes, and to mail material to American Citizens for Honesty in Government, care of the Church of Scientology, 3905 Rochester, Royal Oak, Michigan 48703. The telephone number is (313) 585-8924 if the "whistle blower" chooses to call.

Acts of corruption which ACHG seeks to uncover include bribery, extortion, harboring criminals, failure to report a crime, theft, conspiracy to commit a felony, discriminatory prosecution and others relating to dishonesty in government.

Since current bureaucratic thievery in the federal government alone is estimated to be more than \$25 billion a year, every effort to catch the crooks who are guilty of these crimes deserves the support of honest citizens.

# The New York Times

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25 cents beyond 15-mile zone from New York City.  
Higher in air delivery cities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1978

## Ex-Agent Alleges Fraud in F.B.I.; Says Many Informers Are Bogus

By DAVID BURNHAM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — A retired agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said yesterday that he had provided Federal investigators with evidence of 25 separate instances of fraud and corruption within the bureau.

The former agent, who requested that he not be identified by name, was an agent of the F.B.I. for somewhat less than 30 years and has provided the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility with investigative leads, independent checks confirmed.

In interview in Washington, the former agent charged that a significant proportion of the bureau's paid informers were nonexistent and that much of the information purportedly supplied by them was fabricated.

He said that during his assignments to bureau offices in several major cities he became aware of instances in which agents pocketed money officially reported as having been paid to informers. He said the falsification of information

attributed to informers "was accepted procedure" to agents, supervisors, Special Agents in Charge and inspectors.

### Sees Link to Lawsuit

The former agent suggested that concern about possible disclosure of bogus informants might be the reason the Justice Department and the F.B.I. have so strenuously resisted court orders to surrender informer files in a \$40 million lawsuit against the bureau by the Socialist Workers Party. The orders, issued by Judge Thomas P. Griesa of Federal District Court in Manhattan, have been resisted by Attorney General Griffin B. Bell on the ground the names of informers would be revealed.

The former agent, who indicated he spent most of his Government career specializing in domestic security matters, said he had decided to provide his information to Federal investigators in hopes of improving the F.B.I.

"There are a lot of agents who would talk if they could because, like me, they want a real F.B.I. and not a paper tiger

that puts itself above the law," he said.

He added that many bureau agents were afraid to tell of misdeeds because their best chance of employment after leaving the bureau is in the security divisions of large companies — divisions usually run by other retired agents.

The former agent, who said he was working on a book about the bureau, made his first public charges against the bureau in a lengthy, tape-recorded inter-

view printed in the December issue of Freedom, a monthly newspaper of the Church of Scientology.

The church and the Justice Department are engaged in complicated litigation in which 11 Scientologists have been indicted on charges of conspiring to plant spies in Government agencies, breaking into Government offices, stealing official documents and bugging Government meetings.

# The Sacramento Bee

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, Sunday, December 10, 1978

## Ex-Agent Accuses FBI Of Systematic Cover-Ups, Fraud

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The FBI has engaged in a systematic "cover-up" of the extent of its illegal break-ins, its use of thousands of phony informant files and a number of instances of fraud and corruption within the bureau, a retired agent charges.

The Justice Department has been investigating for more than six months a broad range of 25 allegations by the former agent, including his charges that a few FBI agents pocketed money intended for their fictitious informants, sources said.

The agent, who asked that his name be withheld, outlined his charges and gave his version of the inner workings of the FBI over the last three decades in four hours of tape-recorded interviews with UPI. Among his major allegations:

- Pressure from superiors stirred FBI agents for years to invent thousands of fake informants, and agents sometimes kept for themselves cash allotted for the informants. The massive phony files also were used at budget time to deceive Congress into believing the FBI had a heavier caseload than it really had.

- Attorney General Griffin Bell may be willing to sacrifice \$40 million in taxpayers' money to the Socialist Workers Party in a civil suit because he wants to avoid revealing the bureau's phony informant system and its infiltration of the SWP's highest offices.

(The Justice Department has said it may default in the lawsuit, rather than yield to a federal judge's order that it release the names of 18 SWP informants. It said to do so would threaten the bureau's ability to insure informants' confidentiality in the future.)

- The bureau committed upwards of 20,000 illegal break-ins or "bag jobs" in the last three decades at the offices and homes of political activists. The FBI has told Congress it knew of 238 break-ins of targets considered national security threats and of "numerous others" against three other types of targets.

- UPI correspondents independently

### FBI

Continued From Page A1

verified the identity of the agent who worked for the FBI for nearly 30 years. It was learned the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility has been investigating his allegations, some of them involving potential criminal wrongdoing, since April.

Citing recent reforms by the agency, the agent said:

"Bag jobs are not going on now. The COINTEL (the bureau's word for its domestic disruption and counter intelligence efforts during the 1960s) is not going on. But now, everyone is lying about it ... just to save themselves and the bureau's image."

He said the "cover-up" of the bureau's activities appeared to extend to the recent investigation of FBI break-ins used in a hunt for fugitive members of the radical Weather Underground in the early 1970s.

The agent, who was assigned to offices in several large cities over the years, said two FBI officials approached him in June 1977, suggesting that if he were called before a grand jury, he would deny having a role in those break-ins.

The retired agent said he also overheard the head of an FBI field office discuss on the telephone with a superior at headquarters in Washington the possibility of "getting all of the agents together to tell the same story."

FBI Director William Webster, culminating a 2½-year investigation of the unauthorized break-ins, wiretaps and mail-openings, fired two FBI

agents last week and disciplined four others.

He exonerated 59 agents who he concluded were acting on orders from above. Former FBI Director L. Patrick Gray and two of his aides face a January trial on charges, they approved the surveillance.

Webster said a second internal investigation is under way into charges the FBI withheld information from Congress and the General Accounting Office about the Weatherman break-ins.

The retired agent said of the Justice Department's earlier disclosure of the 238 break-ins: "I did more bag jobs than that myself."

"Bag jobs" were considered a routine investigative technique. "You bag whatever you have to bag," he said.

The agent also charged:

- Several top officials of a field office and dozens of agents accepted gifts ranging from \$400 watches to clock radios from a figure linked to organized crime in 1973, following an investigation of the kidnap-murder of the mobster's daughter.

- One FBI office ran football and basketball pools, set up with odds gleaned by the gambling squad from a wiretap.

- In 1975, bureau officials disclosed that 63 percent of agents were taking their government cars home at night for their personal use, but did not discourage the practice because they felt "agents deserved a little more than what they were getting."

DEC 1 1 1978

## Our Opinion

"All good and perfect things stand moment by moment on the razor's edge of danger and must be fought for. . ."

### Bureaucratic Burglary

A national campaign against governmental corruption is urging citizens to "blow the whistle" on "bureaucratic burglars" and collect rewards of up to \$10,000 if dishonest local, state or federal officials are convicted.

The "Honesty Pays" program of the American Citizens for Honesty in Government, which has chapters around the country, so far has worked "whistle blowers" have exposed drug trafficking coverups, national security leaks, cost overruns on repairs to rented federal government buildings and Department of Agriculture waste of up to \$10 million a year in research that is not utilized, ACHG spokesmen say.

"People are unemployed, or overtaxed and targets of a rising rate of crime in the streets while an alarming number of bureaucrats gleefully line their pockets with public money and betray public trust," said Sanford Block, ACHG spokesman. "It is time they know the people have had their fill of corruption and if the Justice Department won't handle it, and the American people will demand a clean-up of government."

Block was critical of failure to prosecute Dr. Peter Bourne, President Jimmy Carter's former adviser on drug abuse, who resigned after it was disclosed he had illegally written a prescription, using a fictitious name, for a controlled drug.

"We have no animosity against Bourne," said Block, "but we have to insist on equality before the law. It seems there is one law for those few who are 'in' and one law for the majority of those who are 'out' of the establishment."

ACHG spokesmen were also critical of the slowness of the government's investigation of General Services Administration scandals.

They said "whistle blowers" will be assured of confidentiality if they provide documentary evidence or the names of witnesses, where they can be located and sources of possible documentary evidence of corrupt acts.

They are advised to put material in an envelope containing half of a local newspaper article torn jaggedly down the middle, an arbitrarily chosen first name and two sets of identical, easily remembered numbers such as birthday and weight, totaling at seven digits, for identification purposes, and to mail material to American Citizens for Honesty in Government, care of the Church of Scientology, 3905 Rochester, Royal Oak, Michigan, 48703. The telephone number is (313) 585-8924 if the "whistle blower" chooses to call.

Acts of corruption which ACHG seeks to uncover include bribery, extortion, harboring criminals, failure to report a crime, theft, conspiracy to commit a felony, discriminatory prosecution and others relating to dishonesty in government.

Since current bureaucratic thievery in the federal government alone is estimated to be more than \$25 billion a year, every effort to catch the crooks who are guilty of these crimes deserves the support of honest citizens.

1B, Salem, Ore., Monday, December 11, 1978

## Piano maker plies his art at Sheridan

By RON COWAN  
Oregon Statesman Reporter

**SHERIDAN** — Mark Allen builds pianos, but not just any pianos and not just pianos for anybody.

"The key thing about this piano," he says, "is that when someone tries it out, they are being tried out, not the piano." There are, according to Allen, no better pianos made, which is why his carries the motto "custom built for the masters."

This should be qualified by noting that Allen, a man of no particular humility, has built only one piano, a handsome black concert grand piano which is a prototype. He built it between 1970 and 1972 using \$25,000 — mostly his own money.

The piano, with the name Mark Allen in bold gold letters 6 inches high, now sits in the chapel at the Delphian School near Sheridan.

**TWO MONTHS** ago Allen quit Philadelphia, where he had worked on pianos for 15 years, to live in Lafayette and work at the school, building six concert grands a year on a commission basis. They will cost the buyer, who must be a professional, at least \$28,000.

Allen says the price will go up, since a model he considers inferior costs \$42,000.

He came here to be artist-in-residence and to eventually help train other craftsmen, "because it was a goal they wanted to accomplish with me."

The school will share in the proceeds of the piano manufacturing, using the money to build up their growing music program. A workshop has been installed in the basement and another room is being remodeled for recitals.

**ALLEN MAY** be considered a rare resource, at least in his own estimation, because no one else hand-builds pianos by himself and no company builds a piano which incorporates a recent design.

The finest pianos built today, he says, are manufactured from old designs at factories, where the craftsmen work in an assembly line similar to an auto factory, where each person builds one part of the whole.

"No single piano is made from start to finish by one craftsman.

"Hand-building of pianos was a healthy, ongoing and viable practice in Europe up until World War II," he explains. The war helped destroy that, apparently wiping out as many as 300 hand-builders in Berlin, Germany, alone.

**ALLEN STARTED** out as a "piano technologist," eventually getting to the point where he had a business restoring and recreating old pianos. "I was a college dropout and wanted to do something with myself, so I started working on pianos," he says. His sound boards are his particular pride.

He has never been in a piano factory, however, and describes himself as self-taught. "If you could look at it and say 'Hey, I could start this,' you would be a piano maker," is how he explains it. His knack is intuitive.

**FINANCES PROVED** his biggest problem in building his own piano from scratch, but he managed to get some help from the owner of Acme Piano Co., Joe Sweeney, who gave him loans, apparently expecting — and getting — nothing in return.

"They thought it couldn't be done," says Allen; "that no one could build a piano better than was built 75 years ago. It's financially feasible to hand-build pianos," he insists. "I get a lot of satisfaction. The people who play on my piano



Statesman photo by DeeAnn Hall

### No store-bought piano for him

**SHERIDAN** — Mark Allen, a piano tuner turned piano maker, demonstrates his prototype concert grand piano in the former chapel at the Delphian School. He's now hand-

crafting the Mark Allen Piano, which he says is the finest made. Signatures in the piano attest to the quality.

are tremendously inspired and that's my reward."

The piano has been played by many professionals, as Allen has lent it to places like the Julliard School of Music in New York. The signatures inside the piano are by the likes of Herbie Hancock, Chick Corea (who recorded an album on it here) and Andre Watts, who wrote, "Thank you for a musical moment I will never forget."

"Sound, that's what it's all about," says Allen. "More sustaining power, more clarity of tone, which means less

harmonic garbage, more balanced scale, and my own action, keyboard action — a superior service to any keyboard."

Two pianos have been ordered so far (with money paid) and there has been additional interest. Corea, a jazz artist, and Cyprian Katsirsis, classical pianist, have ordered pianos.

**THE SKILLS** for piano building, according to Allen, are cabinet-making skills, a knowledge of piano technology and a knowledge of music. The workshop here resembles a woodworking shop.

A native of Richmond, Va., Allen learned cabinet-making from his uncle and

later studied piano. Though he plays classical and Scott Joplin rags with equal facility, he says he lacks the interest and time to play regularly.

He has a notable confidence in his work, a confidence bordering on arrogance.

But his pianos may be the finest and newest thing available, an idea which has apparently been accepted by several pianists, both classical and modern.

"All we're doing," he says, "is going back to the beginning of the thing and doing it over."



## Scientology suit hits a major snag

The legal battle between the Church of Scientology on the one hand and eight determined Alberta critics on the other has reached a critical development, not perhaps anticipated when the scientologists launched their suit two years ago. Last week in Supreme Court chambers, Mr. Justice A.M. Dechene imposed three orders upon them:

1. Deposit \$2,500 with the court as security for costs (including the defendants' legal costs should Scientology lose);

2. Answer all relevant questions in the preliminary examinations for discovery;

3. Possibly most distasteful of all to Scientology and most illuminating for the public, provide a record of all its income and spending from 1975 to the present.

This development, says Calgary lawyer Ken Staroszk who represents seven of the eight defendants, is a first in the copious legal history of Scientology: "This is the first time that one of its lawsuits has been successfully used against it, to force it to provide information on its own affairs."

In this particular legal action, the Calgary, Edmonton and Old Strathcona missions of the Church of Scientology sued eight residents of Edmonton and Calgary: Evelyn Hamden, Les Jackman, Elizabeth McCoy, William Reid, Neil Taylor, David Wallace, Brendon Moore and Lorna Levett. All were former followers; Lorna Levett was a senior minister and holder of the organization's Calgary franchise until she quit in 1974. Scientology officials complain that thereafter she devoted herself to working against them, offering a type of de-programming by way of "personality reinforcement," and a group formed

around her which carried on a damaging campaign of letters to public organizations and officials.

The letters are said to have been sent to Better Business Bureaus, the Canadian Mental Health Association, the immigration department and the national revenue department, among others. The message, generally, was that the Scientology movement was evil and a menace to Canadian citizens, and that its financial affairs would bear looking into. The three local Scientology missions sued for \$100,000 in September, 1976, claiming they had been damaged by false and injurious statements. The eight defendants embarked upon the defence of truth, the most difficult, if the most effective, defence against a libel or slander action. They further argued that they had acted in the public interest. Their letters were justified, they claimed, "for the common convenience and welfare of society."

After two years the lawsuit is still in its preliminary stages. There have been the usual "examinations for discovery," where the opposing lawyers question those involved in order to establish the basic facts. But while the letter writers

eagerly discussed their experiences and opinions, Scientology representatives have apparently evinced less enthusiasm. Besides, argued lawyer Staroszk last week, since the Levett group's defence is that what they're saying is true, the scientologists must provide back-up documentation as required.

Civil court judges know that a long drawn out suit can inflict such hardship on either litigant that it may become a punishment, and a weapon, even if it is never completed. After a 35-minute debate, Mr. Justice Dechene laid down his conditions. The next move is up to the scientologists. They can bow to the ruling, produce the \$2,500 surety and the financial records the defence says it needs, and increase the general level of cooperation. Or they can appeal his ruling within 30 days. Or they could decide to cut publicity losses and drop the suit.

Even if the Scientology missions take the latter course, however, defence counsel Staroszk suggests there would still be one small matter to be cleared up: the cost of two years of litigation already past. If the scientologists file for discontinuance of the action, he says he would agree only if they pay all defence costs so far — and \$2,500 might not, even now, cover that.

THE CALGARY HERALD

Fri., Dec. 1, 1979

## Pat McMahon

## Lack of information on cults worries MP

By VICTOR MACKIE

Albertan Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA — Concern that there is no monitoring or check of any kind on the operations of religious cults in this country was voiced Tuesday by Allan Lawrence the Progressive Conservative from Northumberland-Durham in Ontario.

He raised the matter inside the commons and commented on the cults outside the house. He said he is getting no place in trying to find under which jurisdiction the cults come, provincial or federal.

In the commons Justice Minister Marc Lalonde said he would not give an opinion as to whether they should be under federal or provincial jurisdiction. He said that was a legal opinion and under the rules of par-

liament he was not required to answer.

Lawrence said he raised the matter because the Moonies have recently acquired a large tract of land in his constituency. They are planning to establish "some sort of a retreat there," he said. In addition a woman has complained to him that her son who was a member of a religious commune died because he stopped taking his insulin treatments.

"I'm trying to find out if anybody in government, either federally or provincially, has some idea how many cults there are in this country. How many members to they have? What are their assets and their investments? How widespread is it in this country?" he said in an interview outside the house.

## Cults threaten rights

I am concerned with the methods some cults use to silence the press, ex-members and critics. Violation of human rights of victims of cults is occurring under the guise of protecting freedom of religion.

Protecting the "cult leaders" freedom to gather tax free millions, to buy power and protection with, is not protecting freedom of religion. It's protecting corruption.

Recent events indicate the urgency for a governmental inquiry into these dangerous mind-bending cults.

LORNA LEVETT,

Calgary.

Let's hope the terrible tragedy in Guyana serves to drive home once and for all the message that some of us have been preaching for years, namely the seriousness of the problem presented to society by quasi-religious brainwashing cults built around charismatic charlatans claiming divine powers.

Every time I write about the Moonies and the rest of them, some overzealous civil liberties advocate writes or phones to tell me no one has any right to interfere with a citizen's "beliefs." Until the Jonestown massacre, many people had refused to believe that such cult members are, in fact, the victims of brainwashing. Among them, unfortunately, have been U.S. judges trying cases involving the forcible removal of adult members from cults by concerned parents and deprogrammers they'd hired to help rescue their offspring.

The vital thing to remember is that Jim Jones is reliably reported to have had his zombies programmed not only to commit suicide for him, but also to kill for him, if he were to order them to.

Jones only had about 1,000 brainwashed devotees whose sole purpose in life was to do his bidding.

For that matter, Charles Manson never had much more than a dozen.

However, many similar cults, hiding behind those laws which guarantee freedom of religion, have tens of thousands of brainwashed members, and they are every bit as devoted to their "messiah" as Jones' followers were to him.

It's frightening to think what tremendous potential for evil they represent. Imagine what might happen if a paranoid leader convinced thousands of his cultists to embark on a binge of random murder, the way Manson did with his handful of followers.

\* \* \*

### A price too high

The recent tragedy involving the murder of United States Congressman Leo Ryan and four others plus the ensuing mass suicide of over 900 members of the People's Temple Church, [CR, Dec. 4] makes the demand by myself and others for a governmental inquiry into the activities of the Scientology organization more imperative.

The cover of religious persecution used by cults to escape being investigated is too expensive a price for us to pay if it continues to cost us lives and freedom.

Brendon Moore

## Scientology suit hits a major snag

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## 'Honest Pays... Up To \$10,000

After Watergate citizens felt corruption in government is ruining our nation according to a group called American Citizens for Honesty in Government (ACHG). This newly formed organization, sponsored by the Church of Scientology, had three representative in Shain Park last Wednesday handing out printed material about their cause.

In a booklet called 'Honesty Pays ... Up to \$10,000' a 1976 speech by Jimmy Carter is cited. The speech says 'I intend to seek strong legislation to protect our federal employees from harassment and dismissal if they find out and report waste or dishonesty by their superiors or others.'

(ACHG) was formed in May of 1977 along those same lines but it's ironic that one of the people who the ACHG is attempting to prosecute is a member of the Carter administration who prescribed qualudes to another. Qualudes are a controlled substance and it is a felony to prescribe or distribute them. The administrator, Peter Borne, was removed from his position as presidential advisor of drug abuse. But the ACHG feels that isn't enough. They are taking the matter to the Supreme Court.

Rudolf Riefsthal of the local chapter of American Citizens for Honesty in Government claimed that the general procedure for policing their complaints is to take the offenders to the media. He said that whistle blowers - tattle tales or concerned government employees depending on your point of view, are requested to tell the organization the name of anyone who is cheating the government.

Reifstahl said this works well for small offenders but the higher ups who are found to be corrupt are so well protected that other means of dealing with them are necessary. That is when the court system is employed.

When asked if ratting on your neighbor wasn't the same system used by the German Gestapo during World War II to inform the authorities where the dangerous elements were in the Nazi government, Reifstahl said no this is not the same thing. He claims the opposite is true.

He explained that U.S. Attorney General Giffin Bell asked Mississippi Senator James Eastland to write a bill that would protect government agents from civil or criminal wrong doing performed

while on duty. Reifstahl said, 'It would have established an American Gestapo.'

Last Wednesday an article appeared in the New York Times which utilized information from an exclusive interview between ACHG and a former FBI agent. After mentioning the tape-recorded interview the Times added that the Justice Department and the church are involved in litigation 'In which 11 Scientologists have been indicted on charges of conspiring to plant spies in government agencies, breaking into government offices ... and bugging government meetings.'

The organization which operates out of the Scientology headquarters on Rochester Road in Royal Oak is one of 22 others throughout the U.S. Their headquarters is in Washington D.C. and they offer a \$10,000 reward for information leading to a conviction. The Scientology church has set aside \$100,000 to pay for the rewards but, as Riefstahl said, getting a conviction is very difficult.