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Psychiatric Aide Linked to Child Sex Abuse

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After Robert was released from NPI, at approximately 12 years of age, he moved into a house in a Los Angeles suburb with his new guardian, the NPI attendant.

Over the next two years, according to Robert, the NPI attendant brought a number of men to the house for visits. Robert said the men were brought to the house to have sex with him.

Pornography

Over the same period of time, Robert said, the NPI attendant coerced him and some of his young male friends from the neighborhood into being photographed. Pornographic movies and stills were shot of Robert and his friends, according to Robert, sometimes using such locations as Topanga Canyon as a backdrop.

Robert said that the NPI attendant provided him with marijuana, other drugs, and gifts as rewards for their living arrangement.

When Robert became upset because his friends in the neighborhood were being made to participate, he told the NPI attendant that he wanted to leave; but the attendant, according to Robert, threatened to send him to a detention center. Even more important to Robert, the NPI attendant reportedly made threats against Robert's three beloved dogs.

"He told me they would go to the pound and be put in a room which would have all the air sucked out of it and my dogs would die," Robert said.

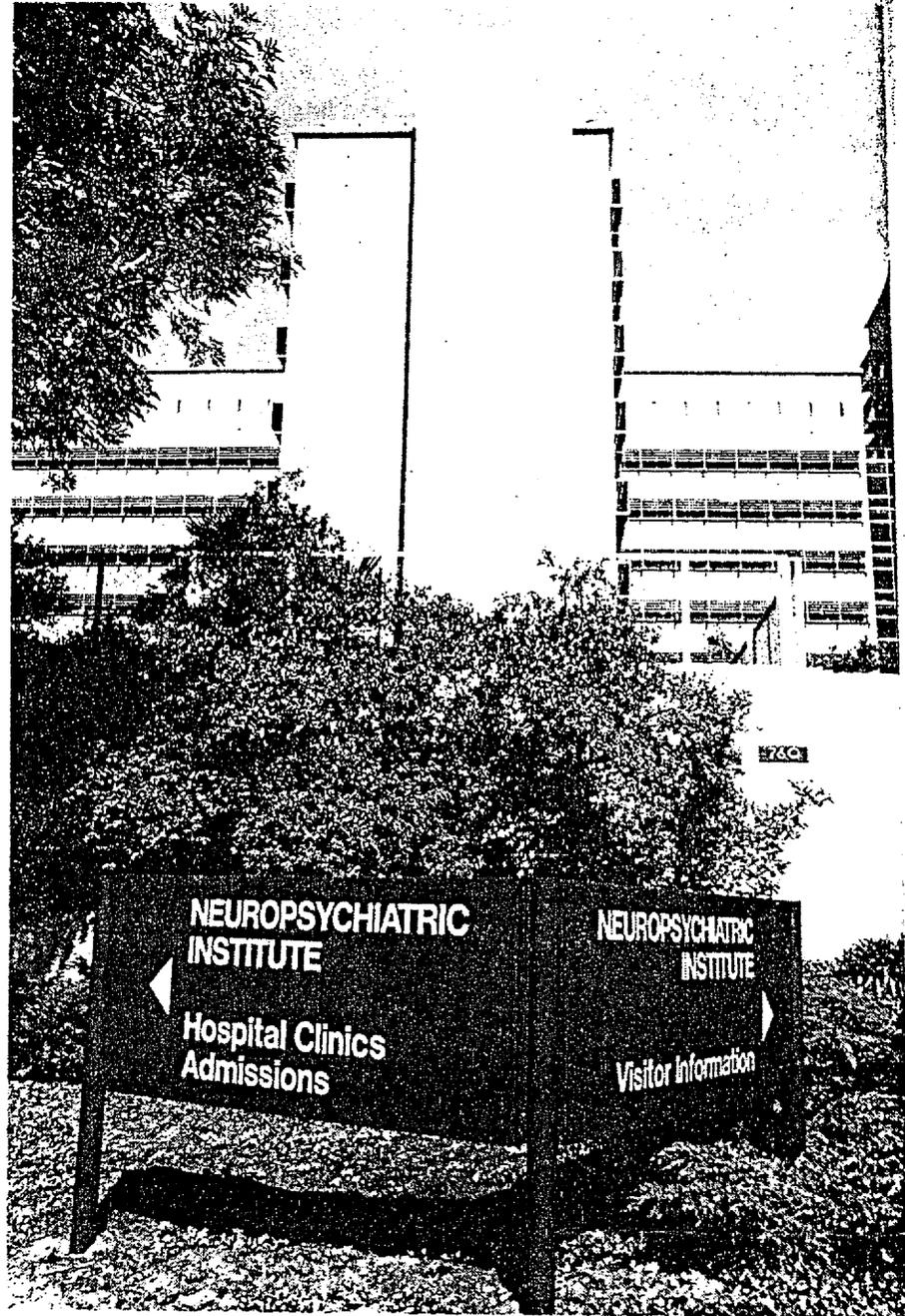
Sexual Misconduct

After two years of these alleged sexual activities, when Robert had approached the age of 14, the NPI attendant was arrested and charged with sexual misconduct with a foster child. This was confirmed by a detective with the Los Angeles Police Department.

In legal maneuverings that stretched over several years, the NPI attendant eventually pleaded guilty, and his license as a psychiatric technician was revoked.

California Penal Code 1203.4 allows for eventual dismissal of charges upon evidence of rehabilitation, and, more than three years after his arrest, the case against the NPI attendant was dismissed.

Detective Mike Brambles of the Los Angeles Police Department, however, told FREEDOM he does not believe child molesters can be rehabilitated. "Expe-



No one at the Neuropsychiatric Institute would comment regarding the child molestation by the NPI attendant.

rience has proven," he said, "that convicted child molesters will almost always repeat the offense, and the recidivist factor is in excess of 80 per cent."

FREEDOM was able to locate the NPI attendant, who is now working again as a technician — unlicensed, in a different Southern California hospital.

The NPI attendant claimed that he was "not aware" of any pornographic films or photographs having been shot in the time period in question. He also denied that he

used Robert as a prostitute, and he insisted that there were no other men involved.

Unfortunately, as is often the case in such circumstances, it is his word against Robert's. His own sexual abuse of Robert, however, is a matter of public record.

Possible Coverup

Unusual in this case is the fact that, as far as FREEDOM can determine, there has never been any news media coverage regarding the crimes of the then NPI

employee.

The relative who first informed FREEDOM of the sexual abuses against Robert charged that the incident was kept from the public eye because of the attendant's ties with NPI. Such publicity would link NPI's name with child abuse, she asserted, and this was something NPI would endeavor to avoid at all costs.

No one at NPI was available to comment on this point of speculation, or to comment on her opinion that others from NPI might have been involved in child molestation.

After conversations with both Robert and the NPI attendant, it became obvious that both wished the entire affair had never happened. Robert wound up spending six unhappy months in a children's detention home after the police arrested the NPI attendant. Robert was separated from the rest of the children at the detention home as authorities feared he might be homosexual.

Drugged

Robert's firsthand account of his stay at NPI was filled with bitter memories. He said he was continuously given the drugs Ritalin and Mellaril to suppress his activity. Thorazine was also tried, but Robert claimed he became so drugged that he could not stay awake while under the drug's influence.

Los Angeles physician Lee Robertson confirmed that Thorazine is a very strong drug capable of numerous side effects, and that Ritalin and Mellaril are drugs given by psychiatrists in an attempt to cure hyperactivity. "These drugs," Robertson told FREEDOM, "suppress the symptoms of hyperactivity, cure nothing, and do not address the cause of the condition."

The "Quiet Room"

According to Robert, a lot of his time at NPI was spent locked up in the "quiet room." "The quiet room," he said, "was really a padded cell they put me in because I got on their nerves."

There was no rapport between Robert and the psychiatrist who treated him at NPI. "I never liked the guy," Robert confessed. Robert went on to tell how his psychiatrist would upset him by badgering him with inappropriate questions. "Stupid questions," Robert called them, "that didn't have anything to do with anything. He'd ask me things like, did I hate my mother."

"When I went in there," Robert continued, "they said I had problems. When they released me, I still had the same problems. They didn't do a thing for me."

FREEDOM contacted the Neuropsychiatric Institute for comment on the alleged sexual offenses described in this article. Caroline Hopper, an assistant to NPI Director Louis J. West, told FREEDOM that West was "too busy to come to the phone." Other personnel that had been at NPI at the time of the alleged offenses were unavailable to answer questions, according to Hopper. ▲

PHOTO BY BEN TONG, UCLA DAILY BRUIN



Louis Jolyon "Jolly" West

Jolly West's EMPIRE

human personality and the healing relationship. . . ." (From *The Manufacture of Madness*.)

At the Neuropsychiatric Institute itself, director Louis Jolyon "Jolly" West presides over a substantial empire fueled by federal and state grants on a multitude of subjects.

In the words of Walter Bowart, author of *Operation Mind Control*, West is "perhaps the chief advocate of mind control in America today."

"From his participation in the development of brainwashing techniques for the U.S. Air Force to his involvement in the CIA's famous MK ULTRA¹ proj-

ects, West has figured so prominently in the research and development of the invisible war² that his public career appears like a carefully constructed espionage 'cover.'"

West's wide-ranging experiments included work for the Geschikter Fund for Medical Research, a front group through which the CIA secretly financed many "mind control" experiments in the 1950s, and brought him, among other things, the distinction of being the only man to kill an elephant with LSD.

Millions of taxpayer dollars have been poured into research projects at the Neuropsychiatric Institute, including, as reported in a 1983 issue of FREEDOM, projects where electric prods and electric grid systems were used to shock children. ▲

¹ MK ULTRA — As described by former CIA Director Stansfield Turner, MK ULTRA was an "umbrella project" that embraced 149 separate subprojects. There were wide-ranging research efforts in chemical and biological warfare, and behavior modification through drugs, hypnosis, and other forms of "mind control."

² invisible war — War as planned and conducted by modern intelligence agencies, such as the American CIA and the Soviet KGB.

How widespread are the abuses of institutional psychiatry?

According to psychiatrist Thomas S. Szasz, the author of 18 books on psychiatry, such occurrences are part and parcel of institutional psychiatry. He put it this way: "To maintain that a social institution suffers from certain 'abuses' is to imply that it has certain other desirable or good uses. This, in my opinion, has been the fatal weakness of the countless exposés — old and recent, literary and professional — of private and public mental hospitals. . . . Institutional Psychiatry is an abuse of both the

THE ULTIMATE COVER-UP

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tract agents and operatives of an agency of his own executive branch of government — the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who conducted an intensive probe of the Kennedy assassination in the late 1960s, told FREEDOM that "If there's one thing I would stake my life on, it is that there is no mystery at all as to who killed John F. Kennedy." The president, Garrison said, was killed by agents and operatives of the CIA.

Ted Gandolfo, an audio expert who reportedly has 5,000 hours of tape recordings related to the case, asserted that the tapes show conclusively that more than one gunman was involved in the slaying, and that agents of the CIA were responsible for the president's death⁶.

CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, was contacted for comment.

CIA spokesman Patti Volz claimed that "Congress completely vindicated the agency." She could not provide specifics regarding the nature of this vindication, but said, "The CIA was not involved in any way in the assassination of John Kennedy."

Questioned on how frequently the agency might have used the special umbrella gun, Volz said, "I have no guidance on that at all."

An additional aspect of apparent CIA involvement arises from the fact that while he was in jail, endeavoring to be allowed to appear before the Warren Commission to testify regarding who had really killed the president, Jack Ruby was visited by psychiatrist Louis J. 'Jolly' West, an expert hypnotist with recognized CIA ties.

West at the time was chief of the department of psychiatry at the University of Oklahoma. The year before the president's assassination, he had made psychiatric history by becoming the first and to date only man to have killed an elephant with LSD.

Prior to that, West reportedly received CIA funds for mind control experiments with LSD and other drugs. These funds

⁶ Gandolfo's collection includes tapes of the shots fired at Dealey Plaza, as well as recordings of conversations and meetings with witnesses and participants in the conspiracy.



PHOTO BY BEN TONG

Psychiatrist Louis J. West has been described as "perhaps the chief advocate of mind control in America" with a "public career [that] appears like a carefully constructed espionage cover."

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were laundered through a CIA front group, the Geschickter Fund for Medical Research.

Walter Bowart, author of the classic book on CIA mind control activities, Operation Mind Control, wrote that West is "perhaps the chief advocate of mind control in America today." According to Bowart, "From his participation in the development of brainwashing techniques for the U.S. Air Force to his involvement in the CIA's famous MK ULTRA⁷ projects, West has figured so prominently in the research and devel-

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opment of the invisible war⁸ that his public career appears like a carefully constructed espionage 'cover.'"

West examined Ruby in his jail cell on April 26, 1964, and concluded that the man was "obviously psychotic" and should be hospitalized.

West focused his attention on Ruby long before this examination, however. In an article which appeared in the December 1963 issue of *The Source* magazine, entitled "The Act of Violence," West wrote about the Kennedy assassination, directing attention to "the killer." In line with his key role of shaping public opinion 10 months before the October 1964 release of the Warren Commission report, West informed his readers that "Lee Harvey Oswald, who killed President Kennedy . . . was a self-styled Marxist."

West, the master hypnotist/mind control expert, visited Ruby six times in 1964 and 1965.

West's "examinations" of Ruby assume greater significance in light of Ruby's refusal to fulfill his designated role as a key member of the conspiracy. In this regard, West shared a characteristic with Oswald: neither would take the rap. Instead he pressed the chairman of the Warren Commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Representative Gerald Ford (a commission member destined to become president of the United States) for the opportunity to go to Washington, D.C., and testify before the commission.

In a meeting with Warren and Ford at the Dallas County Jail, Ruby articulated his concerns. He could not talk in Texas, he said, because he feared for his life. He said that if he was brought to Washington as a witness, however, he would be able to reveal those involved in the conspiracy to kill the president. Why he could not talk in Washington but not in Texas has never been clear, but in any case, the chief justice told Ruby such a trip would not be possible. The meeting between the three men broke for lunch and Warren and Ford never came back.

Later, while still confined in the Dallas County Jail, Ruby claimed that he had been injected with live cancer cells; the source alleged that psychiatrist West was the man who administered the injection to Ruby.

FREEDOM endeavored to reach West at UCLA's Neuropsychiatric Institute

⁸ The invisible war is warfare as planned and conducted by modern intelligence agencies, such as the American CIA and the Soviet KGB.

April

which he is the director, in order to question him regarding his examinations of Jack Ruby and regarding any treatments he might have given to Ruby.

West was unavailable, and would not return our calls.

Jim Garrison indicated to FREEDOM that "They had to keep a certain amount of control over Ruby. He was a bomb until he died."

Perhaps it was sheer coincidence, but a skillful case was developed by Ruby's attorney, Melvin Belli, regarding Ruby's "mental problems" — head injury, brain injury — paving the way to make Ruby irrelevant to the JFK assassination case.

Lee Harvey Oswald had been "disposed of" through the blunt means of a bullet; Jack Ruby was "disposed of" by means of psychiatric drugs and utter discrediting of his character.

Roy Schafer, a Yale psychologist called as a witness by attorney Belli, said that Ruby "appears to feel not altogether in control of his body actions, as if they occur independently of his conscious will at times, as if they can be controlled by external forces."

Right after he shot Oswald, as he was being grabbed by law enforcement officers, Ruby reportedly said, "You don't have to beat me — my brains out. I'm Jack Ruby. What am I doing here? What are you guys jumping on me for? Why am I here? I'm Jack Ruby. I'm not somebody that's wanted."

And then, as Ruby's reported description of the event continued, "They dragged me into the elevator. They brought me upstairs. They told me I had shot Oswald. That was the first time I realized what I had done. I said, 'My God . . . My God!'"

Psychiatrist Werner Tuteur, in an article published in *Mental Hygiene*, described a series of four examinations he had given Ruby in July 1965. In scattered moments of lucidity, Ruby's predicament surfaced.

According to Tuteur, "Practically all his statements were colored by marked fear. He considers himself the victim of a conspiracy. . . . Ruby insists he knows who had President Kennedy killed. They want him to be insane so no one will believe his story."

In an interview recorded with his brother Earl in December 1966, shortly after he had been admitted to Parkland Hospital for treatment of pneumonia (which turned out to be extensive, advanced cancer), Ruby said he had no memory of the moment he shot Oswald. "It happened in such a blur," he said, "before I

UPI/BETTMANN NEWSPHOTOS



The brief burst of gunfire in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, was the beginning of a massive cover-up which, at last count, had claimed nearly 200 lives.

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knew it . . . the officers had me on the ground.”

Ruby's words show the oblivious detachment of a programmed killer — of a man shaped in the mold of a brainwashed assassin operating under the influence and orders of another.

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals reversed Ruby's murder conviction on October 5, 1966. The case never went to retrial, however, as Ruby died of a blood clot in the lungs, compounded by the

advanced cancer, on January 3, 1967.

While Ruby's death made it easier to keep a lid on the conspiracy, it did not bring an end to the efforts of the men who worked so hard to keep the cover-up in place. ▲

Next issue: How the CIA and its powerful allies in the U.S. financial community maintained the cover-up of the John F. Kennedy assassination. Among other things, FREEDOM will show how the CIA subverted the 1978 House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Richard E. Sprague served as a consultant to the House Select Committee on Assassinations in 1978. Recognized as one of the foremost experts on the John F. Kennedy assassination, Sprague also served as an adviser to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison during his probe of the assassination.

A pioneer and acknowledged authority in the field of computers, Sprague worked as a consultant to the President's Commission on Electronic Funds Transfer Systems and currently is vice president for marketing for a New York based computer firm.

Thomas G. Whittle has been editor of FREEDOM for the past four years.

Kay Skinner is a Los Angeles researcher.