

John Judge

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Dear friend,

We met a few years ago at your home. Here is more of my output. I grabbed several hundred copies of your 8½ x 11 printed ad for Whitewash IV (and sent them out to my mailing) from a table at NYU Assassination conference, before they were thrown out. If you could send 200 more I'll get them to everyone and some new people as they come in. I didn't see your press conference there, but Jesus read your blistering attack on the researchers. It only tended to confuse & divide people. We should wage that criticism internally at meetings of the researchers themselves - not air them at a public conference. As someone there observed, the McCarthy era should have taught us not to save ourselves by tossing others to the wolves of the liberal press. I understand your concern, though. Did Jesus give you my note about the Hunt crash? I knew it was sabotage before Stolnick said so. Thanks - John



BEHAVIOR

"The day has come when we can combine sensory deprivation with the use of drugs, hypnosis and the astute manipulation of reward and punishment to gain almost absolute control over an individual's behavior. We want to reshape our society drastically, so that all of us will be trained from birth to want to do what society wants us to do. Today's behavioral psychologists are the architects and engineers who are shaping the Brave New World of Tomorrow."

-- Professor James V. McConnell
Dept. of Mental Health Research
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

"There is presently for prisoners in prisons throughout the U.S., both state and federal, a new kind of warfare and dehumanization. For prisoners it is a present terror, for those on the outside it is a threat." These are the words of a federal prisoner speaking of the terrorist tactics of our prison officials as the practice of behavior modification in prisons becomes increasingly more common.

Since the early sixties, federal and state corrections departments have been investigating ways to modify the behavior of prisoners who present any sort of threat to the order of prison life. As prisoners have become increasingly politically aware and developed a history of resistance to the oppression which afflicts them every day, prison authorities have found it "necessary" to provide facilities for "aggressive and manipulative prisoners who are resistant to authority." (The quotes are taken from the outline of Project START, a behavior modification project of the Springfield, Mo. Federal Prison).

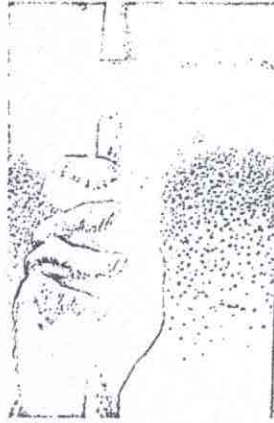
The basic philosophy guiding these behavioral projects is well expressed by Dr. Edgar Schein (associate professor at MIT) and a behavior modification enthusiast. Schein explains: "My basic argument is that in order to produce marked change of behavior and/or attitude, it is necessary to weaken, undermine, or remove the supports to the old patterns of behavior and the old attitudes." This may be done "either by removing the individual physically and preventing any communication with those whom he cares about, or by proving to him that those whom he respects are not worthy of it and, indeed, should be actively mistrusted."

Some of the techniques which Schein suggests for the prisons of this country include: "social disorganization and the creation of mutual mistrust" achieved by "lying on the men and reporting back private material"; "tricking men into written statements" which are then shown to them with the object being "to convince most men they could trust no one"; "undermining ties to home by the systematic with-

holding of mail" plus the segregation of natural leaders, and the physical removal of prisoners to isolated areas so as to break of weakened close emotional ties.

The standard procedure previously used in prisons to break a prisoner's spirit has been physical brutality. However, this approach has recently been proven unsuccessful and prisoners have continued to resist this treatment as can be seen in the uprisings at Attica, Leavenworth, McAlester, etc. Since the technique of outright physical brutality has failed to modify behavior, corrections departments have become much more sophisticated in their brutality and turned to psychology and psychiatry to solve the problems of the "non-cooperative" or "anti-social" prisoner.

Of the new, "sophisticated" techniques of dealing with "troublesome" prisoners, one of the most widely used methods of modifying behavior and breaking the prisoner's spirit has been "drug assaults." Prison officials, with the help of psychiatrists and drug companies (Updike, Squibb and Lederle Labs) have been experimenting for several years to find ways to modify behavior through the use of powerful and dangerous drugs. One such powerful drug is Prolixin, a drug which has been used in prisons such as Vacaville, Calif.; Patuxent, Md.; and the Illinois Security Hospital for several years. Prolixin is a more powerful counterpart of thiorazine and is a depressant which lingers in effect for two weeks. According to its manufacturer, E. R. Squibb, Prolixin is a "highly potent behavior modifier with a markedly extended duration of effect." Side effects include: "the induction of a 'catatonic-like state,' nausea, loss of appetite, headache, constipation, blurred vision, glaucoma, bladder paralysis, impotency, liver damage, hypotension severe enough to cause fatal cardiac arrest." It can also lead to a persistent palsy-like disorder. On top of this, "the symptoms persist after drug withdrawal, and in some patients appear to be irreversible."



An even more frightening drug is Aserpine, a derivative of the South American arrow-tip poison, curare. When Aserpine is injected into a person in a conscious state, it slows heartbeat, causes respiratory arrest and will make the subject feel as if he/she is dying. Dr. Arthur Nugent, chief psychiatrist at Vacaville prison, says that Aserpine induces "sensations of suffocation and drowning." The subject experiences feelings of deep horror and terror, "as though he were on the brink of death." Nugent claims, "Even the toughest inmates have come to fear and hate the drug. I don't blame them, I wouldn't have one treatment for the world, I'm not a doctor as to why everybody's upset over this."

That these drugs produce the ability to alter an individual's "behavior" is easily seen. Both of these drugs (examples of just two of many such drugs used in prison "experimentation") reduce the prisoner to a vegetable and make the prisoner unable to think clearly or react with emotion. Because of the vulnerable frame of mind that the prisoner is placed in while under such treatment, the prisoner is then scolded for his behavior and told to shape up or he/she will be given further doses of the drugs. The spirit of the prisoner is so drastically broken that the prison psychiatrist then is able to control a person who will be more readily amenable to behavior conditioning.

Another method of behavior conditioning which has been consistently used in