

FREEDOM

LIBERTY — FRANKNESS — OUTSPOKEN-
NESS. THE RIGHT OF AN INDIVIDUAL
OR GROUP TO BE, TO DO, TO HAVE.
FREEDOM FROM . . . FREEDOM TO . . .

U.S. No. XXI Feb.-Apr. 1975

The Independent Journal Published by the Church of Scientology

25¢

Interpol New Watergate Connection?

by Vaughn Young
FOURTH IN A SERIES

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) has been staffed and funded in the United States by the Treasury Department since 1958. It's low profile in this country over the years has been its best protection from public scrutiny. No one in the media or Congress had asked about INTERPOL's history or functions, its access to FBI, IRS and other government records, its covert intelligence operations, connections to other agencies, and potential for "washing" information to hide its source.

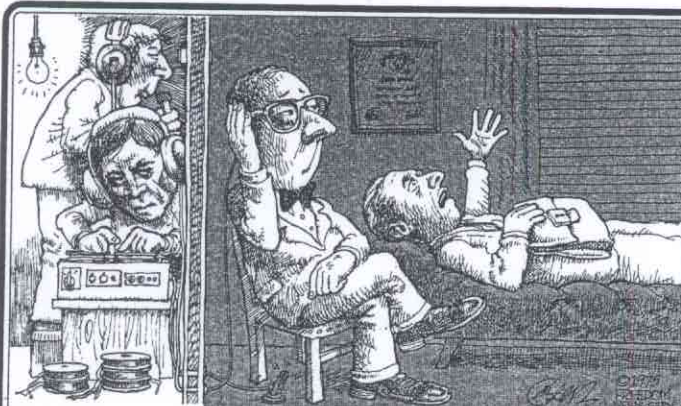
FROM HITLER TO HOOVER

As part of the Nazi regime, Reinhard Heydrich and Ernst Kaltenbrunner, heads of the Gestapo and SS, served as INTERPOL's presidents. In 1942 INTERPOL's offices even hosted the "final solution" conference as the police of Europe were organized for the roundup of millions of Gypsies and Jews.

In 1946, those remaining in INTERPOL sought a new image for the organization and attempted to enlist the help of the FBI. J. Edgar Hoover jumped at the chance to establish himself fully in Europe and executed a brilliant tactical move that cut the State Department out and secretly elected him vice-president of the "new" INTERPOL.

Though one of the private police group's staunchest supporters, Hoover became outraged in 1950 when INTERPOL was used by Communist countries to track refugees fleeing the Iron Curtain. He pulled the FBI out despite the in-person pleadings of INTERPOL's president F. E. Louwage.

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Political Psychiatry: CIA Tool

by Steven R. Heard

Documents recently made available to FREEDOM reveal that the American Psychiatric Association and the Central Intelligence Agency acted jointly to suppress an investigation into a psychiatrist allegedly operating as a CIA "double agent" inside the United States.

According to the documents, Dr. Bernard M. Malloy, an APA member, was secretly employed as Chief of the Psychiatric Staff of the CIA's Office of Medical Research which prepared the psychiatric profile on Daniel Ellsberg. The documents further reveal that Malloy maintained a private psychiatric

practice in the evenings and that at least one of his patients was working for the 1972 McGovern campaign. None of Malloy's evening patients apparently knew that Malloy was on the CIA staff.

In March, 1974, Malloy's dual role came to the attention of a Yale University professor who wrote a letter to Dr. Alfred Freedman, then president of the American Psychiatric Association, asking if the APA could initiate an investigation into the matter.

"It seems to me important," the letter stated, "for us to follow up these matters—both in terms of the psychiatrist's functioning

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AMA VOTES TO KEEP DRUG INDUSTRY TIES

The American Medical Association closed up its 28th Clinical Convention in Portland last December amidst financial upsets, dim prospects for new members, political in-fighting and what some term, "a backfired public relations campaign."

As the pharmaceutical manufacturers set up lavish drug exhibits with the customary

handouts to doctors, the power core of the medical body set up camp on a separate site to tackle the fiscal, political and social matters facing—or perhaps threatening—the AMA.

In a report to their House of Delegates, the AMA Board of Trustees informed the house that the association was operating in the red, that cash reserves had been spent and a

number of cutbacks would be necessary. Such cutbacks meant the abolition of several committees including the AMA Committees on Community Health Care and Health Care for the Poor.

The Board of Trustees also recommended that the AMA eliminate drug advertising from its publications. At a time of financial restraint, the idea of losing an estimated \$8.6 million in revenue from the drug ads did not strike the delegates as economically sound. They voted to continue their advertising

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PATIENTS VICTIMS IN INSTITUTE LSD SCANDAL

A copyrighted article appearing in the ST. LOUIS TODAY newspaper has revealed that some patients at the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry (MIP) in St. Louis have been used in illegal LSD experiments.

ST. LOUIS TODAY reporter Patrick M. Clawson charged that Dr. Armeo S. Marrazzi, using illegal LSD supplies, gave the drug to patients without gaining their consent and without proper federal permits. According to Clawson, Marrazzi's experiments, which he conducted from November 1970 through June 1973, involved a study in which he allegedly tested the timing behavior of patients influenced by LSD.

Marrazzi, a professor of psychiatry and chief of neuro-pharmacology at the Institute, is considered a "leading authority" on the effects of LSD. As former chief of clinical research for the U.S. Army's chemical warfare program, he helped introduce LSD to America's arsenal of chemical weapons. He has been involved with several different LSD research projects since joining MIP in 1969.

CONSENT LACKING

The ST. LOUIS TODAY article charges that some patients underwent experimentation without being told that they were being given LSD. In a sworn affidavit made available to FREEDOM, one MIP researcher claims that none of the 20 or more patients were told they were taking LSD. The affidavit also states that none of the patients' families were told LSD would be given when they signed consent forms.

Clawson reported that Dr. Marrazzi admitted that some patients used in the LSD experiments

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FREEDOM

NATIONAL CIRCULATION 350,000

LIBERTY — FRANKNESS — OUT-
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AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP TO BE,
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FROM — FREEDOM TO

PUBLISHED BY THE CHURCH
OF SCIENTOLOGY OF
CALIFORNIA

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SCIENTOLOGY IS AN APPLIED
RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY WHICH
ENABLES ABLE PEOPLE TO
BECOME MORE ABLE BY
IMPROVING THEIR ABILITY TO
COMMUNICATE.

THE THOUGHT POLICE

Psychiatrists in South Africa are currently campaigning to obtain legislation which would outlaw any criticism of psychiatry and make such an offense punishable by imprisonment or heavy fine.

The campaign seems to be receiving some serious support. Should it be successful, we can look forward to a precedent in legislation which will have considerable ramifications.

South Africa will have a new law on the statute books entitled, perhaps, "The Prevention of Criticism of Psychiatry Act."

If the U.S. were to take advantage of this precedent, we can envision a good deal of new legislation. Perhaps the first bill to pass would be the "Prevention of Congressional Critics Act." While it may at first meet with some opposition, it would serve to considerably cut down any extant legislative/public discord. Then, in the continued effort to promote political harmony, Congress may vote to establish a Commentary Review Board which would allow administration officials to monitor any publicly made statements concerning the Executive Branch.

Of course, lobbyists for both government and private interests would likely seek similar statutes for



their clients. Such legislation could allow oil companies to carry on without the annoying pressure from environmental groups. And it could be reasoned that certain federal agencies would better serve the people if they were relieved of the haranguing of critics like Ralph Nader.

Moreover, in the spirit of fairness, other public interests could be afforded the benefits of this new

brand of legislation. The health industries, for example, could deliver more health care by using time that would otherwise be taken up fighting malpractice suits, carrying out tests to ensure the safety of drugs, and catering to do-gooders who are constantly clamoring to inspect the quality of hospitals and efficacy of medical services.

Also, such laws could permit manufacturers to review the many consumer magazines prior to publication to ensure that the public isn't being alarmed about the questionable effectiveness or possible hazards of a particular product.

Should South African psychiatrists achieve their legislative goal, they will have the enviable position of being able to do their work unfettered by criticism from reform-minded laymen or perhaps even their peers.

While psychiatrists in South Africa purport to offer a service in the market place, they seem unwilling to compete under the same rules as other professions or businesses. Now they are seeking to expand their powers. Apparently not content to only shrink heads, they are bent on shrinking the rights of citizens as well. Here come the *thought police*!

THE SHAPE OF THINGS

The Enemies of a Democracy

by Rev. Kenneth J. Whitman



Government spying on citizens is at an all time high. The new year began with the unsettling news of CIA domestic intelligence operations, FBI dirty tricks and the Internal Revenue Service's enemies list.

While the American public was willing to accept governmental branding of enemies some decades ago, many have found the arbitrary injustices of the McCarthy era difficult to forget.

Today, with the disillusionment of Watergate still festering, the revelation of a list of government enemies could hardly be met with anything less than disdain. But, times being what they are, bad surprises from Washington seem to be the order of the day. The recently exposed IRS enemies list included 11 church groups, among them the Unitarian Society, the Church of Scientology and the National Council of Churches. While these groups might be characterized as socially active with a view toward non-violently improving conditions in society, one is hard pressed to conceive of the mentality that would add religious groups to an "enemies list". Such tactics would hardly surprise us if they emanated from a totalitarian state, but it is quite another matter coming from Washington.

Last year, two former Army intelligence specialists told a Senate subcommittee how military undercover men infiltrated, investigated and kept lengthy files on church groups, although they weren't even connected with such apparently Administration-threatening campaigns as the anti-war movement. The situation was so ludicrous that one of the specialists testified that agents from competing intelligence units tailed each other so that they would not get "scooped" on the latest intelligence data.

Just how far the governing of this country has deteriorated into the perverted game of political cops and

robbers is hard to tell. The branding of those who may have been critical of an agency's or administration's policies or practices as an "enemy" is not a hopeful sign.

It has been established that various groups and individuals have been subjected to surveillance including wiretapping, mail covers and infiltration. The major offensive weapon employed by government intelligence agencies, however, has been the use and circulation of *disinformation*. In plain terms, this involves inventing lies and half truths, including them in a file or report and giving this broad circulation. Such false reports may range from a "suspected connection to the Communist party" to involvement with drug dealing or any other reprehensible items that disinformation agents might conjure up. Perhaps the most insidious aspect of such false reports is that they are circulated by government agencies behind the scenes so that the group or individual does not even know it's happening.

Fortunately, the new provisions of the Freedom of Information Act will make government files more accessible so that such disinformation may be uncovered and corrected.

Happily, there are some hopeful signs for a return to greater integrity in Washington. Congressional probes of the CIA and FBI are challenging the secrecy and unbridled authority of these agencies. Even the IRS has made some concessions. The tax agency has suspended operations of its intelligence-gathering body known as the "information gathering and retrieval system" and says it won't destroy secret files kept by the unit. This may provide groups and individuals with an opportunity to obtain their files under the Freedom of Information Act and correct any inaccuracies.

While there are undoubtedly *real* threats to the security and the best interests of Americans, these do not come from those who attempt to peacefully reform and improve our way of life, but from those who seek violent and destructive ends and those who would silence critics and covertly attempt to eliminate or ostracize those with divergent views.

The biggest enemy of our democracy, however, comes from the abdication of the rights and principles set forth in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The will of the people *must* be our governing principle and a strong vocal public is perhaps our best tool for restoring and preserving the integrity of our great nation.

TERRORISM

WHY IT EXISTS

The armed soldier in his scout car, the Alsatian dog slaving at the end of a policeman's leash, blood stained pavements on T.V. news, and lengthy security checks are today part of our 20th century 'civilized' way of life.

Terrorism takes many forms: the wreckage of an airliner in the Middle East; the deaths at the Munich Olympics; explosions and letter bombs in England; airplane hijackings; and turmoil in the streets of Northern Ireland.

Terrorist acts are not in themselves new. Throughout the history of our planet some people have terrorized others—be they the Tongs in China, the Ku-Klux-Klan in America, the Thuggies in India, or the SS in Germany.

What is new is today's umbrella-type organization of terrorist groups, whereby one group trains or shelters another. This is very much an international trend in current terrorism with the Middle East being a fruitful training ground for terrorist groups from Germany, Ireland, America, Canada and Japan.

Political extremists and terrorists would not exist if those backing the terrorists did not have insane persons available to carry out the outrages so fast becoming a daily occurrence in society.

And however well such terrorist groups understand the value of propagating political motivation to excuse or justify the atrocities in which they are involved, violence and extremism is NOT the way in which to communicate a point of view.

Terrorist activities which kill, maim or injure innocent members of the public are the fastest way in which to totally alienate public opinion. Scientologists condemn such actions.

Terrorism is a manifestation of insanity, and terrorists are themselves insane—as indeed are those who supply them with the motivation.

Many have a background of detention and treatment in psychiatric institutions—only to be released still of unsound mind to wreak havoc and destruction on an unsuspecting public—and political leaders.

Nearly every notorious criminal and defector of the 20th century was treated by psychiatry before his crime, including the Orange Grove murderer in California, the Texas tower student assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Sirhan Sirhan.

It has already been reliably estimated by a professor of criminal and comparative law, (Kittrie, 1972) that 54 out of every 100 criminal cases are no longer handled by judge and jury, but by some kind of involuntary therapeutic process. In addition, when police are called to look over someone who is behaving oddly, they are often prepared to not press charges if an institution will accept the person.

Psychiatrists have recently admitted that they have no means of detecting criminals and terrorists. An American Psychiatric Association Task Force on Clinical Aspects of the Violent Individual said that psychiatrists have not dependably demonstrated an ability to predict future

violence or dangerousness. "Neither has any special psychiatric 'expertise' in this area been established," says the report.

Many of those released only commit further crimes when "cured" by psychiatry. Consequently, governments, officials, the police and security men are let down by the failure of their psychiatric advisors to handle the people who cause the trouble.

Thus detection, prevention and rehabilitation is made doubly difficult by the hindrances of employing inefficient psychiatrists who do not handle—but, rather, release damaged people to go out and commit further crimes.

Thirdly, society in most countries lacks the technology to rehabilitate the insane, the drug addict, the illiterate, the criminal, the alcoholic—all potential fodder for terrorist groups in one form or another.

So the world remains full of many unhandled people, and the psychiatrist, who claims to have the only wherewithal to handle, fails dismally day after day—as drug addiction, alcoholism, riots and crime statistics rise on a world wide scale.

Voluntary groups, with a social conscience, understaffed, underfinanced, bravely struggle on doing their best. The fat appropriations go to mental health—and mental health organizations advertise a disputable

AN ALTERNATIVE

In the 20th century, violence is the hallmark of our age—violence in the streets, schools, colleges and universities—violence on the roads, in hijacked airliners, in homes of battered babies, at tourist attractions, in airport lobbies, and in strike picket lines.

Today, no one knows when the next terrorist attack will strike, or where—in the morning mail, in the club when enjoying an evening out, at a sporting event, or even a shot at one's own front door . . .

"The wars of the peoples will be more terrible than those of kings," stated Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, 74 years ago.

In our own time, this remark has not lost its relevance. In the British Isles, one Briton today shoots another; others blow up others; while still others watch helplessly from the side lines. Today, everyone is involved in one way or another.

Scientologists condemn this trend, as it is unnecessary in attempting to put right either real or imagined wrongs. The Church is in itself testimony to the fact that communication is the workable solvent—not bullets or bombs or senseless mutilation.

In 1968, a British government official took actions against the Church of Scientology in the United Kingdom by banning aliens from entering the country to study Scientology. At one time both Western and Southern Australia outlawed the practice of Scientology. And in Rhodesia, the importation of Scientology books into the country was actually forbidden—an action based only on provincial narrow-mindedness.

And here in the United States, Scientology found itself Number 11 on the Internal Revenue Service's "enemies list" maintained under the Nixon Administration. Additionally, the Church has obtained documentation that it has been the target of dirty tricks and false reports initiated by the FBI and CIA.

Scientologists naturally protested the false reports, lies, rumors, and innuendoes coming from 'official' sources. Rarely, if ever, did any of these 'official' sources ever meet with any official representatives of Scientology, or indicate any specific charge against the Church.

Thus officialdom, through an unwillingness to communicate, brought about a potential situation in which Scientologists could have resorted to violence in order to make publicity over their grievances. Yet this blatant 'invitation' to revolt was never accepted by the Church.

Scientologists and Church officials at all times remained within the law in exposing false reports and rumors contrived and circulated about them. Meeting with legislators in America, lobbying in British Parliament (where they were always courteously received), the publication of an independent journal, FREEDOM, to provide factual information and editorial views for the people, holding press conferences and interviews with the

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The only way to stop such terrorist factions is to remove psychiatry from its false position and permit those who are capable, to assist the public's safety.

Terrorism, which FREEDOM and all members of the Church of Scientology utterly condemn, comes about for a variety of reasons.

Firstly, it can be fostered and brought about in order to make an area, a country, or the world unsafe for the populace, so that intense security measures can be introduced which keep the people under surveillance and control to the detriment of their human rights and liberties.

Secondly, people have real or imagined grievances that cause them to rebel, riot, strike and cause commotion and unrest in order to demonstrate their viewpoints in an attempt to get the wrongs righted. When, particularly with minority groups, no official notice of the wrongs is taken, terrorist type activities can follow.

"fact" that insanity is on the increase. Money is therefore being wasted.

If ideas apparently in opposition could actually be sorted out, they would cease to be in total opposition and some long overdue reforms could occur while violence would greatly diminish. If those with real or imagined grievances would be confronted by those in authority, much disagreement in our society could be quickly handled, leaving the world a safer and saner place.

Obviously, the psychiatrist has failed miserably, and should be removed from his false role of a befriender of those in trouble, and the doors should be opened to those with new, proven methods that are capable of helping public safety.

If the job of rehabilitation were taken away from psychiatrists—life would be greatly improved for a large number of people and the pool from which to draw tomorrow's terrorists would dry up.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT VERSUS AMERICANS

by George Kellogg

Every nation has had its disastrous public officials at one time or another. Russia had Stalin, Germany had Hitler, England had Cromwell and the United States had J. Edgar Hoover.

My first contact with J. Edgar began in the early '30s.

Having made a bailed up mess out of Prohibition, which had now ended, J. Edgar was in very great need of publicity.

The Justice Department ran on the theory that if they could get enough columns of print they could get enough Congressional appropriation to expand into a National Police Force.

Accordingly, they contacted writers' organizations and offered to put all writers through their "G-Man" school.

Several writers, under one pen name or another, went down and popped .357 Magnum revolvers at bobbing picture targets and examined dead dummies that had just been "murdered" to solve the "crime". But in general to be lectured at about how great J. Edgar was and how invincible were "G-men" and how vital it was for the Justice Department to run a national police force and hunt down people they designated as Public Enemies by number—no. 1, no. 2, etc.

When queried as to who designated them and on what evidence, J. Edgar said his bosses did and as to evidence, that was a secondary matter. He said that these writers should write stories about "G-Men" and the Justice Department would be glad to give them anything they wanted.

Well, it worked. Even a magazine called "G-Men" appeared.

But I began to wonder about J. Edgar and his bosses at the Justice Department.

In World War II, the Justice Department took over Counter-Intelligence for America and pretty well disbanded the Office of Naval Intelligence and other agencies.

As a naval officer, I had only a couple of contacts with them. One had to do with another officer losing a \$7.50 telephone, resulting in the ripping apart of a whole ship. (They didn't find it.) The other involved the discovery of a sodium bomb in a box of torpedo detonators. A sodium bomb soaks up water from the air and explodes when the ship is at sea. I asked that the cargo be unloaded and was refused. They said it really wasn't a sodium bomb. But when I offered to throw it in the water you never saw G-Men scatter so fast.

In 1950 it was pretty obvious that American churches were being infiltrated, a fact later confirmed by a Congressional Committee.

I dropped into J. Edgar's office and soon was talking to the head of Anti-Communist operations. And was told sorrowfully, "there is nothing you can do about Communists."

This, coming from the Counter-Intelligence agency of the US was quite interesting, especially since J.

The Justice Department looked on benignly while all this was going on. Yet it was recently revealed that John L. Lewis was number C180/L of the German Intelligence Service—the Abwehr.

During this period an FBI agent named Leon G. Turrou collided with and wrapped up a Nazi spy ring in America—about the only one the Justice Department ever did wrap up. M.I.5 of England had found out and tipped the FBI and Turrou got the

how it destroyed the Pacific Fleet!

Looking a bit further at this department and their omni-god Hoover, one encounters the fact that the FBI knew all about Lee Harvey Oswald. G-Man, James P. Hostly Jr. of the 75-man FBI office in Dallas had his file, knew he was murderous, vengeful, knew he worked at the Texas School Book Depository, knew that that place was on the parade route of President John F. Kennedy and knew that Dallas was seething. But the Justice Department didn't inform Kennedy's bodyguards or even exercise their own rule book obligation to protect the President.

And on November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy was brutally murdered by Lee Harvey Oswald firing from his known place of work.

Then during the remaining 60s, the Justice Department even bettered their roaring crime rate by adding organized crime and drugs to the national ills.

Their anti-trust and drug sections vividly ignored the chief drug pushers of America—the AMA and their APA branch psychiatrists, and stood by whistling while school kids were ordered onto speed and pills to form the basis of a drug culture.

No-knock raids and shooting people in the back became the order of the day.

The Justice Department had moved from catastrophe by omission to actual chaos-creation.

During the riots of the 60s, the Justice Department could be counted on to discourage or charge local police who sought to handle.

This finally built up to labelling as "dissident" any organization or church that sought to stem the avalanche of disaster engulfing the country.

Manufacturing dossiers for public leaders who had none but whom the Justice Department did not like, they set organizations against organizations and promoted chaos wherever possible. Their list of thousands of men and groups they secretly attacked reads like *Who's Who*—and indeed is becoming a sort of honor role.

The Justice Department had now become a carbon copy of a Nazi secret police force.

It was found that it forwarded false dossiers on Americans abroad to get them in trouble.

Its channel was Interpol, the Nazi group, that J. Edgar had joined despite objections of Congress.

Ah, well, now it all begins to make some sense.

Anger at an agent who

would dare clean up German spies, permitting Pearl Harbor, protecting German psychiatrists, subjecting the country and its better known opinion leaders to a reign of terror, even the assassination of a far too liberal president all bear the stamp of just one thing: a secret love of Fascism and a knowing or unknowing patterning of its actions on Fascist lines has led the Justice Department not only to protect Hoover but to perpetuate him.

Probably Justice Department clerks, lawyers and even "G-Men" do not consciously realize where they have been led.

A department that favors such sentiments and tactics will always breed crime and lawlessness.

Fascism and Secret Police do not belong in the American scene.

It is quite wonderful to see these people mouthing concern about crime and revolt.

They are breeding, starting and fostering it with their raw naked vengefulness against the American people.

The country, one cannot help but see, would get along just fine without any Department of "Justice."

The appropriations it obtains by exhibiting the crime it does not handle and the unrest and spirit of revolt it generates should be cut off totally before it takes over all the police forces in the country and we have a Fascism complete, total and in earnest.

But anyway, one mystery is solved.

All his years, Mr. Hoover hunted relentlessly for "Public Enemy No. 1". As crime soared higher and higher during his reign, the search apparently was in vain.

But what do you know? Now after all the archives have been opened, at last we know who was Public Enemy No. 1. It was J. Edgar Hoover!

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J. EDGAR HOOVER

Edgar reported in 1919 how very dangerous it was to America.

Such things made me interested in the Justice Department and their star, J. Edgar Hoover.

Now that time has passed and archives are beginning to leak data hitherto under heavy wraps, other people are exposing this department.

But in the main, the Departmental crimes they are showing up, while serious enough, are not summarizing the depths of infamy to which this department has sunk.

Crime rates have climbed and climbed and soared and America has not prospered.

But under all this real crimes have been done.

In the 1930s, John L. Lewis was the head of the powerful labor union CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) as well as the United Mine Workers. Such was his power that he almost defeated Roosevelt in his final term as President. Lewis shut off coal in the US and forced conversion of even railroads to oil (in which Lewis had a heavy personal interest). The coal upset was a heavy blow to industry and transport soon to enter World War II.

assignment—and did a fine job on it. This was the Griebel-Voss-Hofman-Rumrich ring. They were all connected.

The Justice Department promptly fired Turrou!

Asked why, J. Edgar glowered, "He wrote a book about it!"

But that is *not* the reason. The story of "resigning" is in the book. The dismissal obviously happened before he wrote it.

Then much bigger news turned up about the Justice Department.

The shock of Pearl Harbor and the "lack of warning" was a mystery to anyone in intelligence from the day it happened until recently.

In the official UK government publication "The Double-Cross System in The War of 1939 to 1945" and in the recently released book "Spy/Counter Spy" by the ace British agent Dusko Popov reveal that in AUGUST of 1941, four months before Pearl Harbor, J. Edgar Hoover was personally fully and officially informed of the intended Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, how it would be done and when AND DID NOT ADVISE HIS GOVERNMENT.

There is no need to stress how many lives this cost or

CIA & PSYCHIATRY

(Continued from page 1)
as a 'double agent' and the whole issue of the ethics of working for a secret government agency."

that we will probably not have an executive session of the entire Board but will deal with this at the Executive Meeting."

Just prior to Gibson's letter to

"Dr. Malloy and other Agency psychiatrists prepared the study on Dr. Ellsberg at the direction of the Director of Central Intelligence. Over the years the Central Intelligence Agency has benefited from the insights and contributions of psychiatry and the behavioral sciences. . . ."

W. E. Colby,
CIA Director

However, documents show that the APA had been aware of the matter for almost a year, and in September, 1973, a secret APA Executive Committee meeting had voted to "dismiss the case."

FREEDOM has discovered that on May 11, 1973, Dr. Benjamin Pasamanick, Associate Commissioner of the New York Department of Mental Hygiene, wrote to Dr. Freedman accusing Bernard Malloy of "knowingly breaking the federal law in dealing with a domestic matter when every member of the CIA knows that its province lies outside the boundaries of the U.S." Pasamanick added that "it is quite probable that he [Malloy] drew up a psychiatric inventory as well as drawing upon the material stolen from Ellsberg's psychiatrist." Pasamanick proposed to Freedman that Dr. Malloy be brought up on charges as unfit to remain a member of the APA.

LABELLED CONFIDENTIAL

Ordinarily such complaints would be referred to the APA Ethics Committee. This particular matter, however, was kept within their Executive Committee. In a letter labelled "CONFIDENTIAL" from APA Secretary Robert Gibson to the Association's then medical director, Dr. Walter Barton, Gibson noted that "Obviously the implications of this charge go far beyond Dr. Malloy." In closing, Gibson wrote, "I am assuming

Barton, the APA had announced their ethics guidelines for the first time. The July 4, 1973 issue of APA's *Psychiatric News* cited a portion of the code which stated that "it is unethical for a psychiatrist to offer a diagnosis unless he has conducted an examination and has been granted authorization for such a statement."

The complaint against Malloy, however, involved more than a violation of this code. On July 17, 1973, Gibson wrote to Malloy informing him of Pasamanick's complaint. "A complaint has been received from a Fellow of this Association, alleging that you prepared a psychiatric inventory, drawing upon material stolen from the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Fielding."

The allegations made against Dr. Malloy became even more serious when the matter was brought to the attention of the CIA in a letter dated September 1, 1973 from a Washington D.C. journalist to CIA Director William Colby. The letter to Colby read in part:

"It is now widely known, through publicity concerning the psychological profile of Daniel Ellsberg, that Dr. Bernard Malloy is employed by the CIA. It is not as widely known that Dr. Malloy maintains a private psychiatric practice in Washington D.C. He works for the CIA in the daytime and treats private patients in the evenings. There is a conflict of interest

in this situation. During the day Dr. Malloy serves the CIA and—in the case of the Ellsberg profile—the political purposes of the Nixon Administration. In the evenings, as part of normal psychiatric practice, he hears the most private thoughts of his patients. For those active in the election campaign against Richard Nixon last fall, those thoughts included campaign plans and problems. Since Dr. Malloy's affiliation with the CIA was not known at that time, he was told considerable information that could have been of political value to the Nixon Administration."

"... The CIA is prohibited

by law from participating in domestic politics. When Dr. Malloy's dual role becomes more widely known, will it not then appear that the CIA has put itself in a position from which it could use its psychiatrists to gather domestic political information?"

Colby answered the complaint saying that he saw no such conflict of interest. In his letter, Colby attempted to explain Malloy's dual role stating that "Private practice by an employed physician serves to maintain his clinical skills, while the administrative knowledge gained in his employment, adds professional depth to his private work."

On September 7, 1973, nearly two months after he was informed of the complaint against him, Malloy wrote to APA Secretary Robert Gibson stating that he had not "knowingly" used any such stolen records in any of his activities. Indicating that he would be willing to take an oath on this, Malloy stated, "I trust that such action on my part will formally dispose of this matter."

On the same day, CIA Director Colby also wrote to Gibson stating that "Dr. Malloy and other Agency psychiatrists prepared the study on Dr. Ellsberg at the direction of the Director of Central Intelligence. Over the years the Central Intelligence Agency has benefited from the insights and contributions of psychiatry and the behavioral sciences." Colby wrote that "Unless your complainant has provided information which is unknown to us, it would appear that his allegation of the use of stolen psychiatric records is merely an assumption or erroneous conclusion unsupported by any evidence."

Colby closed his letter in praise of Dr. Malloy and added, "I hope that this letter will assist you in disposing of the complaint against Dr. Malloy."

On September 25, 1973, Gibson wrote letters marked "CONFIDENTIAL" to Malloy and Colby informing them that the APA had dismissed the case. The APA files show that the Board of Trustees voted "To dismiss case—all charges dismissed, case closed. Referred broad issues concerning preparation of psychiatric profiles to Ethics Committee for further consideration . . ."

On October 11-12, 1973, the APA Ethics Committee met at Washington D.C.'s Mayflower Hotel. And although they did discuss the "broad issues" relating to psychiatric profiles, the Malloy case was not mentioned. In fact, the entire report on the meeting was labelled confidential.

As far as the APA and the CIA were concerned, the Malloy case was closed. □

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

7 September 1973

Robert W. Gibson, M.D.
Secretary
American Psychiatric Association
1700 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Doctor Gibson:

I am writing to you because of my concern about the complaint alleging an ethical violation which has been made by a Fellow of your Association against Bernard Malloy, M.D., who is employed by this Agency. The complaint alleges that Dr. Malloy "prepared a psychiatric inventory drawing upon material stolen from the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis J. Fielding." It further alleges that "knowing use of stolen records to prepare a psychiatric profile in a political matter constitutes an ethical violation."

This Agency has conducted a thorough investigation of the facts and circumstances connected with the study of Dr. Ellsberg prepared by the Agency's psychiatric staff. There is no evidence that records or material from the office of Dr. Fielding were available to Dr. Malloy or his staff or were used in preparing the study. Unless your complaint has provided information which is unknown to us, it would appear that his allegation of the use of stolen psychiatric records is merely an assumption or erroneous conclusion unsupported by any evidence.

Dr. Malloy and other Agency psychiatrists prepared the study on Dr. Ellsberg at the direction of the Director of Central Intelligence. Over the years the Central Intelligence Agency has benefited from the insights and contributions of psychiatry and the behavioral sciences. CIA's use of this discipline has been well within the profession's standards of ethics. In their service to the Agency I feel that psychiatrists are honoring Section 10 of the Principles of Medical Ethics, especially as expressed in the guidelines encouraging psychiatrists "...to serve society by advising and consulting with the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government."

Dr. Malloy, as Chief of the Psychiatric Staff of our office of medical services, is a very capable and effective psychiatrist who has always conformed to the highest professional and ethical standards in the performance of his duties. I hope that this letter will assist you in disposing of the complaint against Dr. Malloy.

Sincerely,

W. E. Colby
W. E. Colby
Director

(Continued from page 3)
media, and many other lawful, democratic means were used—including, as is well known, going to court.

Gradually over the years, 'authorities' became cognizant that perhaps Scientologists were actually okay. After all, they were not fighting in the streets, blowing up places, hijacking planes, or sniping in congressional corridors. No, all was conducted legally and openly, views were presented, and invitations to consult and discuss freely issued.

Sir John Foster, in the United Kingdom, publicly stated in his 1971 Report that the 1968 measures against

Scientology were "unjustified." In Australia, consultations between Scientology Church officials and Human Rights-minded Government ministers cleared up the old, stale lies and rumors—and in 1973 in West Australia, and early 1974 in South Australia, the old bans on the practice of Scientology were cancelled by Act of Parliament.

In America, Scientology emerged victorious from an eight-year legal battle with the FDA. Working with Congressional committees and mem-

bers of the news media, Church publications and commissions have assisted in providing information which has led to the exposure of some of the dirty tricks and police state tactics employed by federal agencies such as the IRS, FBI and CIA.

Uniformly, in all areas, a resolution of problems encountered by Scientology has been brought by getting together around a table—violence, extremist tactics, terrorism were never considered alternatives.

The current trend of violence

leading to emergency governmental measures is a growing form of expression that is condemned by Scientologists and many others: the resorting to terror to state a case.

In the way that SS Stormtroopers once strutted through the streets of Germany, so now do those involved in current trends of violence align themselves with the brute mentality of those in the Nazi Third Reich.

And, as with Hitler and his storm troopers, the moment always comes when the decent, ordinary citizen arises and fights back at the terrorist in his ranks.

And that moment is coming a lot closer.

It is as yet not too late to sit around the table and sort matters out. □

TERRORISM

RIGHTS & WRONGS

THE FOLLOWING RECORD IS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

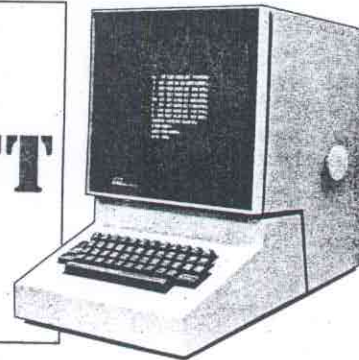
SUBJECT SCOTT MBSA

DORIS GERTRUD SCOTT
FEM BRN BLU 5-5 135 11-3-1925
CII 3 666 422
SS 212 36 7594
DL K 942 043
FPC 1/1 21/27 -/- 110/000 23/20

THE DORIS SCOTT CASE

ONLY ARREST

12-10-70 PD POMONA 40425 POM FEL WARR GT 6 CTS
12-10-70 POSTED B/B AMT \$3,750 TO APP 12-23-70



The FBI's National Criminal Information Center computer contains records on millions of American citizens who have been arrested. Above is the actual text of one such file giving description, identification numbers and details of arrest. Although the file was obtained recently it omits the fact that the subject was found not guilty of the charges over two years ago. The following story explores the effect of such a file on the individual involved. — Ed.

Dr. Doris Scott is a thirty-year veteran of social work with children. She served on President Johnson's Committee on Child Welfare, received a Ph.D. in Sociology from Florida State University and earned a Doctorate of Divinity from Christian College at Fort Lauderdale in 1964.

Despite these credentials, Dr. Scott cannot get a job. Dr. Scott is a victim of misleading information maintained and circulated by police agency computer data banks.

INVESTIGATION AND ARREST

Her trouble began in August, 1970 when she was visited by an investigator for the California Department of Health Services. He was inquiring about a non-profit foundation where Dr. Scott had once worked.

The investigator said he couldn't tell her anything about the investigation, only that she must tell him "everything she knew." Dr. Scott cooperated and told the investigator what she knew of the organization and what sort of work she had done for them. As far as Dr. Scott was concerned, that was the end of the matter.

Two months later, however, she was called out of a meeting by a secretary who informed her that an investigator was in her office. It was the same investigator, this time with an associate. He continued his interrogation concerning the foundation.

At one point, the investigator told Dr. Scott that he wanted to see all the files—including patient records—in her possession which were connected with a certain doctor who had worked at the foundation. Dr. Scott refused.

More than once she told the investigator that she couldn't give him patient files as they were not hers to give, and by state law, were confidential. According to Dr. Scott, the investigator became furious and as he was leaving told her, "I'll get you for this! I know how to do it and I'll make you sorry!"

Two months later, the investigator, along with nine other persons, appeared at her office. Dr. Scott described the meeting.

"The investigator stepped forward and said, 'Doris Scott, you remember me don't you?' I said yes and asked 'Are all these people with you?' He said yes and then another man stepped forward and said he was from the District Attorney's office and I was under arrest. He mentioned six counts of grand theft but nothing else, so I had no idea what the charges referred to."

Dr. Scott was taken to a police station, booked and released on bail. The next day she discovered from newspaper

"It's really so frustrating," Dr. Scott said after learning of the incomplete NCIC file. "Nowhere does it show that I was found not guilty. When I found out that my record at the National Criminal Information Center has never been corrected, I began to wonder if that had anything to do with my not being able to get a job."

Dr. Scott has reason to be concerned about her police file. When a citizen is arrested, the information is immediately fed into the massive computer banks of

He disclosed that the FBI's files were indeed open to other agencies and that even private agencies had access to the information. Further, Sargent signaled the danger of inaccurate information in these police files.

"Despite the FBI's claims—access is almost total, except of course for the person whose file it is," he charged. "But even if that person could gain access, he could not correct an erroneous file. In fact, the federal government has not even developed the means to allow such corrections."

According to Congressional reports, each day the FBI's identification division receives over 11,000 requests for record searches, a large portion of which are from non-law enforcement agencies. Such requests could include prospective employers of Doris Scott—and, unfortunately, they would be receiving inaccurate information about her.

IMPOSSIBLE TASK

In addition to the FBI's computer files, the federal government maintains some 800 data banks containing information on American citizens. This information flows freely among various agencies. It is even possible that European police agencies could have Dr. Scott's inaccurate record, as INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization), which acts as an international conveyor belt for such information, has access to FBI files.

It would be nearly impossible for Doris Scott to determine how many agencies and individuals have received inaccurate information about her. If by some means she could determine this, it would be an equally difficult task to correct the errors. Safeguards do not exist. Thus, for the past two years, she has been unable to get a job, despite her extensive qualifications.

Doris Scott is not alone. Last year Senator Sam Ervin reported that in 1972, there were 8.7 million arrests in the United States. He estimated that upwards of 70% of the arrest records do not contain any notation of how a given case was decided or whether it was even prosecuted. Ervin cited one survey of New York City employment agencies which found that 75% would not accept for referral an applicant with an arrest record—whether or not the applicant was convicted.

Until adequate safeguards are fully implemented, millions of individuals each year will face the problems now plaguing Dr. Doris Scott. □



headlines that she was being charged with misuse of medical funds.

While publicity on the matter grew, evidence against her did not. In 1972, after lengthy legal proceedings, Doris Scott was found not guilty.

AFTER EFFECTS

Since her acquittal, Dr. Scott has been unable to obtain work. "Every time I go on an interview, I receive a tremendous initial acceptance. Then something always goes wrong. They tell me that I'm too old or that they've found someone else or they just never call back. I have had to move three times since this horrible incident occurred. I have spent my life savings and I'm still in a sort of bondage."

FREEDOM has learned that as late as 1974, more than two years after Doris Scott had been found not guilty of all charges, her file at the FBI's National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) continued to read, "ONLY ARREST, FELONY WARRANT, GRAND THEFT SIX COUNTS..." Her NCIC report cites how much bail was posted but fails to show that Dr. Scott had been found Not Guilty.

the FBI's NCIC system where it is stored and made available to local, state and other federal agencies.

Less than two years ago, the then-governor of Massachusetts, Francis Sargent, accurately predicted the problems people like Doris Scott now face. In a controversial speech at Yale University, he revealed some frightening facts about the FBI's NCIC system.

GOVERNMENT

by Thomas M. Susman
SPECIAL TO FREEDOM

Beginning February 19th, the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1974 will require the executive branch of the federal government to open its files to the public to an unprecedented extent. This tough new federal law was passed by Congress last fall over President Ford's veto and over the strenuous objections of the federal bureaucracy. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the statute's author, has described the law as a monument to "how our nation and its elected representatives responded to the abuse and misuse of the institutions of government and to the corruption of the political processes that characterized Watergate."

The new law amends the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) passed in 1966 to provide the public with a right of access to government information. The original 1966 Act attempted to strike a balance between the government's need to keep certain information confidential and the public's right to know what the government does. The right of public access is made enforceable through court action, but access is limited by specific exemptions designed to protect certain narrow categories of information from required disclosure.

The FOIA was a step forward in that it enabled citizens to obtain previously unavailable documents from government files: Atomic Energy Commission reports on nuclear generator safety, Internal Revenue Service manuals, civil rights compliance reports, and more. However, in practice, the Act's purposes were often frustrated. Federal bureaucrats often used obstructing and delaying tactics to prevent the public from effectively using the law. Loopholes in the statute resulted in court interpretations which protected federal agencies from releasing certain files, often permitting them to keep massive quantities of government records from the public on mere pretense.

CURING THE FLAWS

Early last year Congressman William Moorhead, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information, and Senator Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, conducted hearings on the effectiveness of the FOIA. These hearings culminated in the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1974, designed to cure the flaws in the old law and to promote faster, freer citizen access to government records.

The introduction of the new bills in Congress sparked a controversy between the legislative and the executive branch. Federal officials, hoping to maintain a greater degree of secrecy for their files, united against the passage of the FOIA Amendments in both the House and the Senate. The strong administration opposition resulted in some compromise changes, and the bill was finally passed by both Houses of Congress in October, 1974. Agency officials were still discontented with the thrust of the new bill, however, and persuaded President Ford to veto it on the grounds that the increased disclosure would threaten national security and add administrative

Probing Federal Data Banks

A look at the new amendments to The Freedom of Information Act

burdens to an already overburdened government. The Amendments were vetoed by the President shortly before the pre-election Congressional recess.

WATERGATE MORALITY

After the election recess, both Houses met to reconsider the Amendments in light of the Presidential veto. Members of both Houses had just returned from

to demonstrate either that the document sought by the petitioner was classified as "secret" by someone authorized to do so, or that the document was in a file relating to a law enforcement investigation.

Under the new Amendments, if a person requests a classified document, the agency must show that all parts of the document are properly classified. If the

file their records in "investigatory" files. Those files were specifically exempted from disclosure under the old statute, which allowed investigative operations to continue without any public monitoring. The new law changes this.

The new law affords ample protection to federal information where disclosure would interfere with a government law enforcement function, deprive a person of a fair trial, intrude on personal privacy, or reveal a confidential source. However, it does require the government to release investigatory files after this protected information has been deleted or removed.

FBI AFFECTED

Presumably, in response to the new Amendments, the FBI has already released a large amount of investigatory information related to their domestic counterintelligence program, disclosing plans to disrupt certain domestic organizations. As a result of the passage of the FOIA Amendments, the public should have greater access to other FBI materials, to a broad range of government inspection and safety reports, and to other records which will indicate more about how our government actually works.

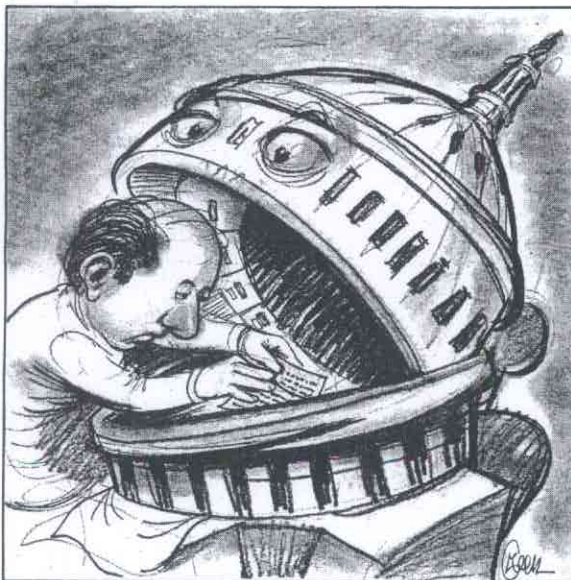
As well as opening many investigatory and classified files, the FOIA Amendments contain other provisions which make it easier for the public to obtain government information:

- Agencies must respond to requests for information within definite time limits; they cannot delay until the petitioner loses interest or is worn down.
- Agencies can only charge the cost of finding and duplicating the records; they cannot use fees to obstruct access to those who cannot pay.
- Individual officials responsible for supplying information must be identified publicly; if they withhold information "arbitrarily or capriciously", they may be subject to disciplinary measures.
- Persons who sue in court to retrieve information are guaranteed speedy judicial action; if they win, the government may have to pay their court costs and attorney's fees.

The Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1974 will not, by themselves, guarantee a totally open, honest, and accountable government. The new law will, however, provide the citizen, the press, and other interested parties with an important tool to obtain information about how federal officials are doing their jobs. Once a request for information is made, for whatever purpose, the government agencies must show not only that the information should not be disclosed, but also that the law specifically allows it to be withheld.

Americans should know a lot more about their government. That is the only way a government "for the people" can be sustained. It is what democracy is all about. The new Freedom of Information law provides only the opportunity for increased openness in government. The burden is still on the public to use the law to that end. □

Thomas M. Susman is
Chief Counsel of the Senate
Subcommittee on Administrative
Practice and Procedure



participation in Congressional elections repudiating the Watergate morality of the previous administration, and the final vote on the new law reflected the impact of the new post-Watergate ethic. During the final debate, the administration attempted to block the Senate override through intensive lobbying by high-level agency officials. Administration efforts were countered by a broad coalition of public-interest and media groups, who supported increased openness in government. The efforts in support of the Amendments prevailed in both the Senate and House; in the latter body not a single member spoke in opposition to the override.

The most dramatic impact of the new law will be on agencies with classified information and "investigatory" files. Prior to the passage of the new Amendments, those two areas were considered exempt from the disclosure required by the 1966 Act. If the agency were challenged in court, it simply had

request for information is denied, the person making the request can go to court to have the document examined by a federal judge, who will review the agency's classification under the President's national security rules. If the judge finds the classification improper, the immediate release of the contested document can be ordered.

This provision is important in light of the massive abuse of the classification system uncovered during the course of the Congressional hearings on the FOIA. According to testimony at the hearings, the stamp "secret" had been used indiscriminately by the agencies, often to hide errors, scandal, or inefficiency. As a result, the law blindly protected from release to the public records which should have otherwise been available.

In addition to the abuses in the classification of records, several overprotective court decisions had allowed investigative agencies virtual immunity from public scrutiny because they could

INTERPOL

(Continued from page 1)
a Nazi collaborator during the war and the source of INTERPOL's "rebirth."

For eight years U.S. membership in INTERPOL lay dormant. However the Secret Service, represented by A. A. Christedes, as well as the Bureau of Customs, began to take a strong interest in INTERPOL.

Despite the non-member status of the United States, INTERPOL ignored the irregularity and welcomed US participation in any form. U. E. Bauman, Chief of the Secret Service, attended as an "observer" but, oddly enough, was elected vice-president. Hoover, evidently, did not take such intrusions lightly. Bauman quickly "unelected" himself and the matter never appeared in any INTERPOL publication.

"IRISH CHARM"

Hoover was approached, in late 1957 by U.S. Treasury official Myles Ambrose (who helped to coordinate the Secret Service and intelligence operations of the IRS and Coast Guard) who asked the FBI director if he would allow Treasury to assume the decision of whether the U.S. would join INTERPOL.

"We had a number of meetings," Ambrose told FREEDOM, "until Hoover agreed." Asked how it was that Hoover could be convinced to relinquish such power to Treasury, Ambrose laughed. "Let's just call it 'Irish charm' and leave it at that," he said, "I'm just a fast talker."

Ambrose led the now official U.S. delegations to INTERPOL's annual conference until he left Treasury in 1960. In June, 1969, he returned as head of the Bureau of Customs and again joined the INTERPOL delegations as a U.S. representative.

Eugene Rossides, who took over the Enforcement and Operations section in Treasury, began attending INTERPOL meetings as delegate and in 1969 he was elected vice-president of the organization. He served with INTERPOL president Paul Dickopf, who had been a Nazi SS officer (SS #337259) and a force behind Germany's reorganization of its police after the war.

INTERPOL "IN CROWD"

It appears that Rossides' 1969 promotion in INTERPOL brought with it some power. The same year he received a call from then-Representative Gerald Ford. A man from upstate New York by the name of G. Gordon Liddy needed a job. Could Rossides help out? Rossides did and Liddy, a former CIA agent and destined to become the most colorful of the Watergate

conspirators, was posted as a Treasury Special Assistant and given an office "a few doors down the hall" from INTERPOL.

Apparently Liddy fit the INTERPOL in-crowd. U.S. Bureau of Customs Chief Myles Ambrose, also an INTERPOL delegate, was reported escorting Liddy around one of his Washington parties with his arm around Liddy introducing him to guests as "He's one of us. He's one of the good people."

One of the good people or not, Ambrose was later revealed as a close friend to a Texas rancher indicted for allegedly smuggling guns across the Mexican border—certainly a concern of Customs and INTERPOL alike. But by this time, Ambrose had moved into the Justice Department to head Nixon's new Drug Enforcement Agency. Ambrose's "Irish charm" evidently continued to work for him as the Justice Department refused to investigate his relation to the Texas rancher, saying that they took his explanation at "face value."

Both Ambrose and Rossides continued to quietly serve in INTERPOL. On December 5, 1972, however, Rossides' sudden resignation was announced. Less than six months later, at the height of the Watergate hearings, Ambrose announced that he would be leaving government to practice private law.

WATERGATE CASUALTY

Despite the departures of Ambrose and Rossides, the Treasury Department managed to maintain its strong ties to INTERPOL. Rossides had been replaced by Edward Morgan who lost no time moving up the INTERPOL ladder. In October, 1973, he led the U.S. delegation to Vienna where he was elected to INTERPOL's nine-member Executive Committee. As part of the most powerful body in that organization, Morgan would no longer be serving solely as a representative of the U.S. office, but of INTERPOL's world headquarters in Paris as well.

The shock waves of Watergate brought Morgan's newly found success to an abrupt end.

Investigations into Mr. Nixon's finances revealed that a donation by the former president of some private papers to the National Archives as a \$482,018 tax write-off had been illegally backdated by Morgan while he was at the White House in order to take advantage of an expired tax law. Claiming that "I just want out," Morgan resigned on January 18, 1974. Ten months later he pleaded guilty in a Federal court.

Surprisingly, INTERPOL remained unnoticed during this game of bureaucratic musical

DOSSIER: The Secret Files

They Keep on You

By Aryeh Neier
Stein & Day

Children, Parents and School Records
National Committee for Citizens in Education

"The horror of that moment," the King went on, "I shall never forget!"

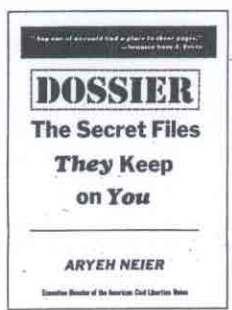
"You will, though," the Queen said, "if you don't make a memorandum of it."

Lewis Carroll

Through the Looking-Glass

While the issue of privacy has produced a wealth of articles, books and TV specials, none are as spectacular or as revolutionary as *DOSSIER: The Secret Files They Keep on You*.

Written by Aryeh Neier,



chairs. In fact, INTERPOL quietly carried out its own personnel change. The Chief of the INTERPOL Washington, D.C. office, Kenneth Giannoulis, was reassigned to the Secret Service on September 1, 1974. Though he had headed the office since 1969, his transfer was described as "routine."

The vacancy Giannoulis left in INTERPOL was immediately filled. Replacing him was Louis Sims from the Secret Service's Office of Protective Intelligence (OPI). OPI was believed by many to be that arm which was responsible for the bugging of the White House. An OPI official had been subpoenaed by Watergate investigators to explain Nixon's taping system. Executive privilege was invoked, however, and the OPI man never testified. Again, no attention was drawn to INTERPOL.

While Watergate passed by INTERPOL, its aftershocks may not. The revelation of CIA intelligence operations on the domestic front threatens to ignite another chain reaction. It may only be a matter of time before the bloodhounds follow the clues to Treasury Room 1113 INTERPOL's front door.

Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, its basic thesis on the relation between crime and secret files may not satisfy those who demand complexity, but anyone reading it will have trouble denying that it has impact.

A quiet-spoken individual, Neier would be the first to shun "Copernican" as a word to describe his viewpoint. But like the scientist who proposed that it was the earth that moved and not the sun, Neier is arguing that dossiers on citizens are not the product of crime, but crime is the product of dossiers.

He argues that the existence of dossiers is based on the idea that people do not change, that their behavior in the past is the clue to knowing them in the future. Such a belief, Neier claims, not only stigmatizes people but often forces them back into that mold. Citing a case in Pennsylvania where the ACLU had brought legal suit, Neier quotes a Federal District Judge who pointed out that such files, especially on young people, "will operate as a self-fulfilling prophecy in which a child labeled as a potential drug user will by virtue of a label decide to be that which people already think he or she is anyway"

Thus Neier states emphatically, "Dossier-building is at odds with the idea of a free society. It also brings about just what it tries to prevent—a nation of troublemakers."

To support his thesis, Neier indicates in *Dossier* the relation between areas with a high degree of movement, change, a nomadic population ("dislocation") and crime rates. There is a direct correlation, Neier asserts, because when the ties of family, social institutions and community are severed, people behave at their worst and crime is the product. "In any case," he states, "dislocation and crime seems so clear that the FBI's record-keeping systems, which keep people even more restlessly on the run, must be seen as a cause of crime. The very minimal investigative purposes they serve contradict that they are part of the solution for crime."

While *DOSSIER* has a philosophical and social viewpoint, it is not without hard data, facts and figures. From credit union to police files, IRS to FBI, Neier ably indicates that even if the reader feels no direct threat, he may be endangered by others who are the victims.

A case in point is the FBI's "counterintelligence" program which has, since Neier's book, been fully exposed in the press. Neier relates how one high bureau official boasted to a Brandeis University political scientist that the FBI had created a feud within the Black Panther

party by the placing of false information. While it successfully destroyed the Panthers, Neier also indicates it took a number of innocent lives in the process.

His proposed remedies are not only sound but, compared to most unwieldy government studies, easily accomplished. Neier recommends restrictions as to what would go into a file, who can have access to the file and also that agencies should notify a person when information on him has been sent out to another party. Neier's somewhat tongue-in-cheek suggestion that all dossiers be "assembled in one place and a fire set to the lot of them" may be the best solution yet!

PRIVACY HANDBOOK

Highly recommended to the aware parent is *Children, Parents and School Records*, published by the National Committee for Citizens in Education in Columbia, Maryland. It is intended for, and successfully achieves its purpose of serving as a workbook for parents of school children. It is devoid of rhetoric. The laws of each state and how they deal with school records are clearly laid out with instructions for any parent on how to handle problems that might arise.

The work is an admirable example of what can be done by a group of concerned private citizens and contains just enough background information to alert any parent to the early danger he can stem by quick and alert action.

Children, Parents and School Records



The Committee welcomes others to help in its cause and is one of the most successful grass-roots movements evolved from the concern for privacy. For those who want to compare their situation against others, a quick scanning of the wide variety of regulations concerning secret school records on children will allow most to count their blessings. For the others, the Committee offers sound advice and a plan on how to handle any privacy shortcomings in their area. Its \$3.50 price may well save the reader's child years of stigma which Neier so ably describes.

LSD SCANDAL AT M.I.P.

(Continued from page 1)
periments were unaware of the identity of the drug. He quoted Marrazzi as saying, "In the beginning we didn't tell them it was LSD because we thought it was wise not to because it would jeopardize the accuracy of the test data."

According to the MIP researcher affidavit, nurses and aides sometimes balked at giving medication to patients because they weren't sure what it was. "LSD was never entered into the doctor's orders," the affidavit states. "In those orders, the physician must specify the name of the drug a patient is receiving, the amount of the drug, and the time at which it should be given. LSD was entered onto these orders as a 'pharmacological testing agent'." Mrs. Mosberger, the chief of nurses, didn't like this and for a period of about two months in the fall of 1971, nurses refused to give the LSD on grounds that they didn't know what they were administering.

I had to break open the ampules of LSD and pour the contents into a cup of water," the affidavit continued, "only then would the nurses administer the drug. Eventually Marrazzi reached a compromise with Mosberger, and issued a separate file to be kept at the ward clerk's desk. This file consisted of a sealed envelope with LSD records. The records were not publicized and other doctors were unaware of this file. I have seen this file."

LAW VIOLATIONS

Under federal regulations, any researcher proposing to test drugs on human beings must apply for and receive from the Food and Drug Administration a Notice of Claimed Investigational Exemption for a New Drug. Known as an "IND", this permit is required before any such testing can proceed.

Clawson reports, however, that a search of FDA records shows that Marrazzi did not have any approved INDs between 1970 and 1973. According to an FDA official, it was possible for Marrazzi to run studies under another's IND provided that it was amended to include Marrazzi's name. Marrazzi had, Clawson says, used the IND number of an associate at the Institute, yet according to the FDA there is no record to show that the associate's IND was amended to include Marrazzi.

Federal regulations also require an LSD researcher to be registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration. The ST. LOUIS TODAY article said that Marrazzi was giving LSD to mental patients more than six months prior to registering with the DEA. It is also claimed that Marrazzi was using LSD from a secret personal sup-

ply, which he reportedly purchased in 1962 from the Sandoz pharmaceutical company. In 1966, LSD came under the jurisdiction of the federal government and all previously issued supplies were recalled. However, according to Clawson, Marrazzi's LSD was not turned in and federal authorities could not find any record of LSD being supplied to Marrazzi during 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Clawson reported that Marrazzi's improper research continued for over two years before being noticed by hospital officials in 1973. Following a confidential Institute investigation, then director of MIP, Dr. George A. Ulett, had quietly removed Marrazzi from all human experimentation and patient care activities. The removal and LSD experimentation were not reported to law enforcement authorities and were concealed from legislators who were raising questions about MIP at the time. According to Clawson, one member of the Institute's investigation team told him that

the treatment of human beings. Marrazzi wasn't interested in who was receiving treatment."

MEDIA COVER-UP

Currently under investigation is Jerome P. Curry, a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter, for allegedly failing to inform author-

mately nine months ago, Curry said that he "had the case sewn up" but his editors at the Post-Dispatch were giving him problems and would not let him run the story. Neither Curry nor any Post-Dispatch editorial staff had turned any of the evidence gathered over to law enforce-

ment authorities. Democrat nominated its MIP series for the 1974 Associated Press Managing Editors' Association public service award.

In a letter presented to the awards committee, Dr. George Ulett, former director of MIP, wrote to George Killenberg, the Globe's managing editor, "I have been impressed with the very important role that the Globe-Democrat has played in mental health in Missouri. Your publisher, Duncan Bauman, contacted me on several occasions and offered to put the strength of your paper behind key issues at crucial times when the life of the mental health program was at stake."

Going on to praise Globe staff reporter, Marguerite Shepard, writer of the series, Ulett says "...I found her an unusual reporter with whom I could discuss mental health affairs, both on and off the record, with resultant articles appearing in the Globe that were accurate and often decisive as concerns major mental health issues."

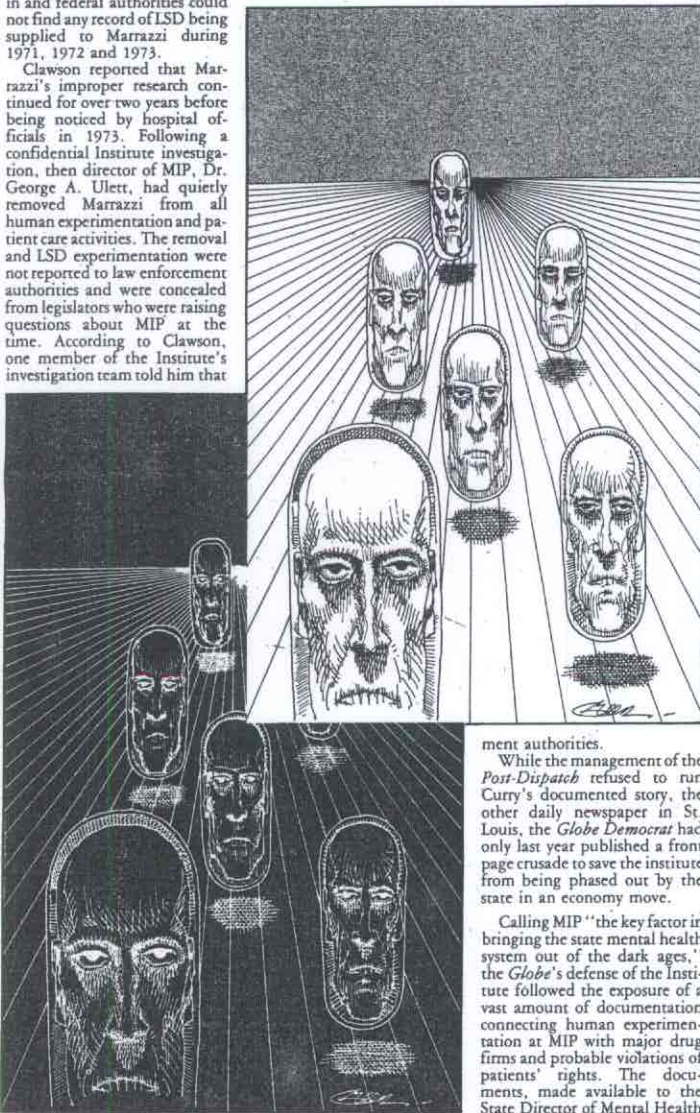
Miss Shepard's Globe series defending MIP did not make any mention of Dr. Ulett's investigation and subsequent actions regarding Dr. Marrazzi's illegal LSD experiments although this occurred prior to the series.

The Globe series did not win the AP award. William Addison, news director of Channel 11 Television in St. Louis, did, however, receive a media award from the Associated Press for his exposure of the MIP scandal in conjunction with the Citizens Commission.

MEDIA BLACK-OUT

At a recently held press conference in St. Louis, the details of Marrazzi's illegal LSD experiments were revealed. Although reporters from the Globe, two network-affiliated TV stations and one affiliated radio station (all owned by the Globe and Post-Dispatch) were among the press in attendance, no story was printed, and of the three stations, only one radio mention was aired. The story was, however, carried by independently owned St. Louis media.

The story of MIP is not over. According to the ST. LOUIS TODAY article, federal, state and local authorities are now investigating the matter. Formal requests for criminal investigation at MIP have been made to the U.S. Attorney's office, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the Missouri State Mental Health Commission and the St. Louis Circuit Attorney's Office. An investigation has also been formally requested to determine whether or not there were any violations of Missouri statutes which make it a crime to conceal knowledge of crimes and withhold evidence. □



ment authorities.

While the management of the Post-Dispatch refused to run Curry's documented story, the other daily newspaper in St. Louis, the Globe Democrat had only last year published a front page crusade to save the institute from being phased out by the state in an economy move.

Calling MIP "the key factor in bringing the state mental health system out of the dark ages," the Globe's defense of the Institute followed the exposure of a vast amount of documentation connecting human experimentation at MIP with major drug firms and probable violations of patients' rights. The documents, made available to the State Director of Mental Health and an independent local television station by the Church of Scientology Citizens Commission on Human Rights showed that U.S. drug firms had channeled at least \$21,000 to MIP for testing new drugs on mental patients.

Nevertheless, the Globe-

Committee investigators were shocked by what they found in the ward. "It was so chaotic something had to be done quick," the investigator was quoted as saying. "The whole situation was terrible. The ward was more like an animal laboratory than a hospital. It wasn't for

ities about possible crimes of which he had knowledge. According to Clawson, Curry was aware that Marrazzi was conducting the experiments using LSD and also knew that Marrazzi had a clandestine supply of the drug. The ST. LOUIS TODAY article claimed that approxi-

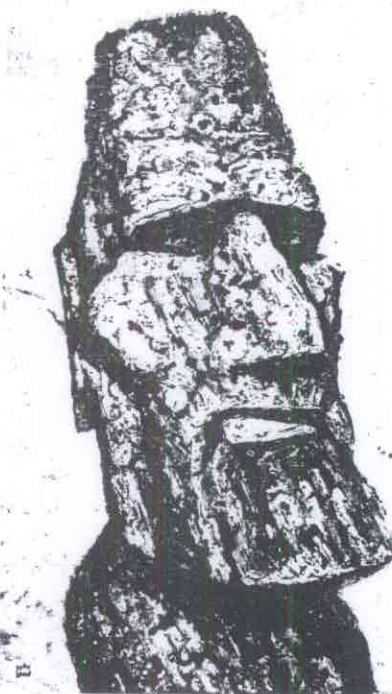
GALLERY



LINCOLN AS A MAN OF LETTERS

Felt pen on canvas
30 x 40 inches

This is intended to suggest more than a playful reference to Lincoln's literary accomplishments. . . . Lincoln's universal face contains the full alphabet of human nature and history.



Dr. Harry Wood is a professor of art and chairman of the Art Department at Arizona State University. He has painted more than 750 portraits from life including such famous figures as Frank Lloyd Wright, Robert Frost, Adlai Stevenson, Yehudi Menuhin, Clare Booth Luce, Carl Sandburg, and Rene Magritte. Dr. Wood is a poet, journalist, musician and fine artist listed in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who in American Art*. His portrait of George Santayana hangs in the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Wood has been collecting Lincoln writings, pictures and art objects since 1933 and has a collection of over 2100 items. His exhibition "The Faces of Abraham Lincoln" was first shown in 1970.

A LINCOLN POSTER
Oil and enamelAN ARTIST'S
LINCOLN

by Dr. Harry Wood

Americans are so familiar with Lincoln's face that they no longer see it. It has worn smooth in the national mind like a worn coin that has lost its mint sharpness. It is so commonplace that it is difficult to see, even when you concentrate.

It has taken me nearly 30 years of almost continuous effort to see it.

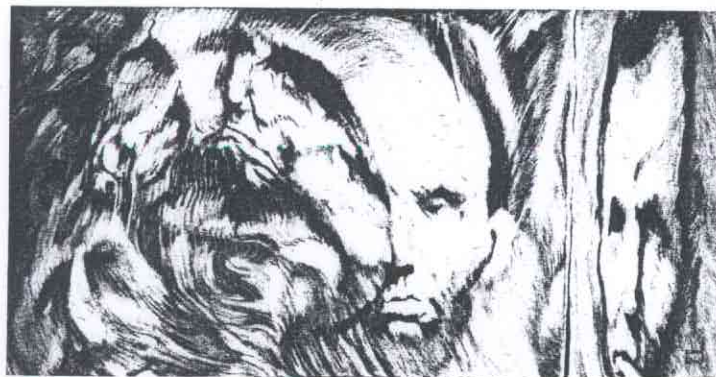
I believe in Lincoln's face. Not only is it an image that can help me achieve my own personal goals, it is also a public paradigm, as it were, for that battered but still cherished ideal of American democracy. Its forms and expressions give plausibility to brotherhood, equality, and responsible individualism. I have faith in such a face, because as a universal art form, it defies decay of Time. I have faith in such a face, as proof, inescapable and visible to all, without decoding, that human beings can achieve self-mastery.



LINCOLN'S MIRROR VISION

Oil
24 x 46 1/2 inches

LINCOLN AS AN EASTER ISLAND IMAGE

Oil
36 x 60 inches

An interpretation of the famous "mystical vision" of 1860 which Lincoln reported. Reclining wearily on a couch in his home in Springfield, he saw two images of his face in a mirror across the room, "one . . . a little paler say five shades than the other." The images persisted after he rose and inspected the mirror then returned to the couch.

AMA

(Continued from page 1)
policies in full force.

THE WHOLE TRUTH

Apparently the board decided not to reveal to the delegates that the advertising policies of the AMA face possible unwelcome scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service. The advertising income of the non-profit AMA could be taxed as unrelated income. This tax factor carries considerable import when measured against earlier reports disclosing that 26% of AMA's entire revenue comes from pharmaceutical advertisements alone.

When questioned by a FREEDOM correspondent, AMA public relations man Frank Campion admitted that the tax liability was a factor in the board's recommendation to eliminate drug ads adding that "It's a threat that hangs over us." When asked why the tax issue was not brought before the House of Delegates, Campion said he thought it "was in some of the memos," though he declined to specify which memos and to whom they were issued.

Last October, when financial factors behind the decision to drop drug ads were unknown, the AMA publicly announced that ethical considerations were the guiding motivation behind the recommendation. Dr. James Sammons, AMA Executive Vice President, said the measure was designed to show the American Medical Association's independence from drug company influence. Many critics immediately termed the announcement a "cheap public relations trick." Even Las Vegas oddsmaker Jimmy the Greek got a piece of the action. He placed 2 to 1 odds against the passage of the Board of Trustees' proposal.

The AMA claim that ethical pangs figured into the matter followed on the heels of recurrent, widespread criticism charging that the AMA's relationship with the nation's drug companies is too close.

AMA AND INDUSTRY

Last year a Congressional investigation headed by Senator Edward Kennedy revealed that

in 1973 the nation's drug companies gave an estimated 13 million gifts to doctors worth \$5.5 million.

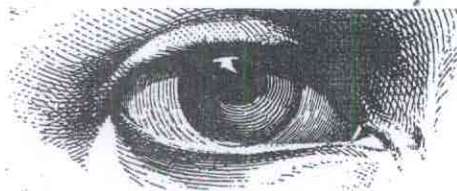
Also in 1973, the Washington Post reported that \$10 million of the AMA Retirement Fund was invested in drug company stock. While AMA policy frowns upon the individual doctor investing in pharmaceutical products, it waived such disapproval in the case of the retirement fund investment.

In addition to the drug company investment controversy, the AMA has been taking some rough punches from some of its own members over the Association's hidden bonds with drug manufacturers. Former Chairman of the AMA Council on Drugs, Dr. John Adriani told a Senate subcommittee that the AMA was "A captive arm and beholden to the pharmaceutical industry." His remarks came after the AMA abolished its Council on Drugs when it became known that the council, headed by Adriani, intended to publish critical statements on the effectiveness of certain pharmaceutical products.

Charges that drug company influence pervades the AMA power structure began to be taken seriously in the mid-sixties when some AMA publications were found guilty of printing false claims by pharmaceutical manufacturers. In one case, the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) printed an advertisement which had omitted the medical conditions in which a certain tranquilizer was not to be used. Additionally, the ad left out required warning information, including advice that patients be watched for signs of a serious blood disease. The AMA came under fire for not correcting the ad even after the error had been discovered. It was later learned that the manufacturer of the tranquilizer was the single largest advertiser in JAMA.

Despite all this, at the close of last December's Clinical Convention, the AMA House of Delegates voted to "continue its present, full unrestricted advertising program pending further study."

WHAT'S YOUR VIEW?



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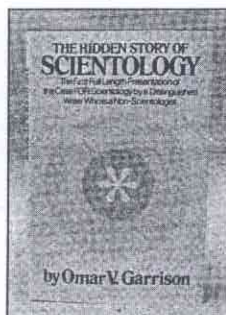
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Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

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THE THIRD PARTY LAW



By L. RON HUBBARD
Founder of Scientology

I HAVE for a very long time studied the causes of violence and conflict amongst individuals and nations.

If Chaldea could vanish, if Babylon turn to dust, if Egypt could become a badlands, if Sicily could have 160 prosperous cities and be a looted ruin before the year zero and a near desert ever since — and all this in SPITE of all the work and wisdom and good wishes and intent of human beings, then it must follow as the dark follows sunset that something must be unknown to Man concerning all his works and ways. And that this something must be so deadly and so pervasive as to destroy all his ambitions and his chances long before their time.

Such a thing would have to be some natural law unguessed at by himself.

And there is such a law, apparently, that answers these conditions of being deadly, unknown and embracing all these activities.

The law would seem to be:

A THIRD PARTY MUST BE PRESENT AND UNKNOWN IN EVERY QUARREL FOR A CONFLICT TO EXIST.

or
FOR A QUARREL TO OCCUR, AN UNKNOWN THIRD PARTY MUST BE ACTIVE IN PRODUCING IT BETWEEN TWO POTENTIAL OPPONENTS.

or
WHILE IT IS COMMONLY BELIEVED TO TAKE TWO TO MAKE A FIGHT, A THIRD PARTY MUST EXIST AND MUST DEVELOP IT FOR ACTUAL CONFLICT TO OCCUR.

It is very easy to see that two in conflict are fighting. They are very visible. What is harder to see or suspect is that a third party exists and actively promoted the quarrel.

The usually unsuspected and 'reasonable' third party, the bystander who denies any part of it is the one that brought the conflict into existence in the first place.

The hidden third party, seeming at times to be a supporter of only one side, is to be found as the instigator.

This is a useful law in many areas.

It is the cause of war.

One sees two fellows shouting bad names at each other, sees them come to blows. No one else is around. So they, of course, 'caused the fight.' But there was a third party.

Tracing these down, one comes upon incredible data. That is the trouble. The incredible is too easily rejected. One way to hide things is to make them incredible.

Clerk A and Messenger B have been arguing. They blaze into direct conflict. Each blames the other. NEITHER ONE IS CORRECT AND SO THE QUARREL DOES NOT RESOLVE SINCE ITS TRUE CAUSE IS NOT ESTABLISHED.

One looks into such a case THOROUGHLY. He finds the incredible. The wife of Clerk A has been sleeping with Messenger B and complaining alike to both about the other.

Farmer J and Rancher K have been tearing each other to pieces for years in continual conflict. There are obvious, logical reasons for the fight. Yet it continues and does not resolve. A close search finds Banker L who, due to their losses in the fighting, is able to loan each side money, while keeping the quarrel going, and who will get their lands completely if both lose.

It goes larger. The revolutionary forces and the Russian government were in conflict in 1917. The reasons are so many the attention easily sticks on them. But only when Germany's official state papers were captured in World War II, was it revealed that Germany had promoted the revolt and financed LENIN to spark it off, even sending him into Russia in a

blacked out train!

One looks over 'personal' quarrels, group conflicts, national battles and one finds, if he searches, the third party, unsuspected by both combatants or if suspected at all, brushed off as 'fantastic'. Yet careful documentation finally affirms it.

This datum is fabulously useful.

In marital quarrels the correct approach of anyone counselling, is to get both parties to carefully search out the third party. They may come to many reasons at first. These reasons are not beings. One is looking for a third party, an actual being. When both find the third party and establish proof, that will be the end of the quarrel.

Sometimes two parties, quarrelling, suddenly decide to elect a being to blame. This stops the quarrel. Sometimes it is not the right being and more quarrels thereafter occur.

Two nations at each other's throats should each seek conference with the other to sift out and locate the actual third party. They will always find one if they look, and they can find the right one. As it will be found to exist in fact.

There are probably many technical approaches one could develop and outline in this matter.

There are many odd phenomena connected with it. An accurately spotted third party is usually not fought at all by either party but only shunned.

Marital conflicts are common. Marriages can be saved by both parties really sorting out who caused the conflicts. There may have been, in the whole history of the marriage several, but only one at a time.

Quarrels between an individual and an organization are nearly always caused by an individual third party or a third group. The organization and the individual should get together and isolate the third party by displaying to each other all the data they each have been fed.

Rioters and governments alike could be brought back to agreement could one get representatives of both to give each other what they have been told by whom.

SUCH CONFERENCES HAVE TENDED TO DEAL ONLY IN RECRIMINATIONS OR CONDITIONS OR ABUSES. THEY MUST DEAL IN BEINGS ONLY IN ORDER TO SUCCEED.

This theory might be thought to assert also that there are no bad conditions that cause conflicts. There are. But these are usually REMEDIAL BY CONFERENCE UNLESS A THIRD PARTY IS PROMOTING CONFLICT.

In history we have a very foul opinion of the past because it is related by recriminations of two opponents and has not spotted the third party.

'Underlying causes' of war should read 'hidden promoters'.

There are not conflicts which cannot be resolved unless the true promoters of them remain hidden.

This is the natural law the ancients and moderns alike did not know.

And not knowing it, being led off into 'reasons' whole civilizations have died.

It is worth knowing.

It is worth working with in any situation where one is trying to bring peace.