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FREEDOM

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 4

THE INDEPENDENT JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY®

**ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S
LAST STAND**



**Psychiatric
Aide Linked to
Child Sex Abuse**

**The CIA
In Vietnam:
Money Puts
Diem Into Power**

The CIA had it taken off the shelves, but you can still buy it.

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"The Secret Team is a book every thoughtful American interested in public affairs should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest."

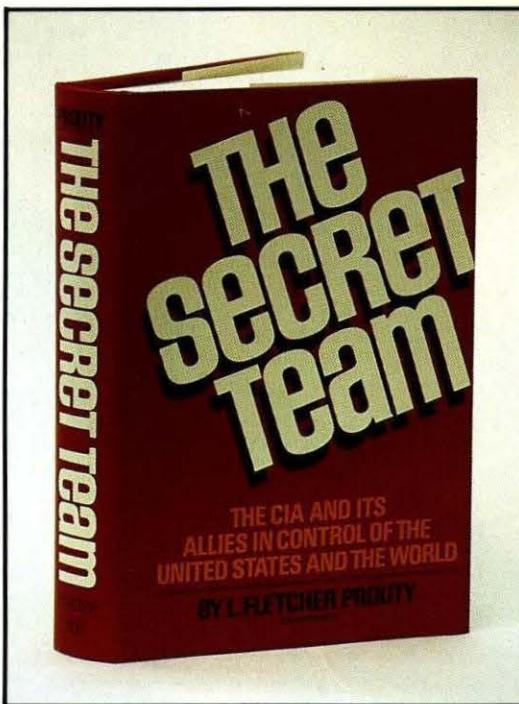
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New York Post

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Fort Worth Star Telegram

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Jack Anderson/
Syndicated Columnist

W

hen the book hit the stands, it was an immediate hot seller. Publishers Weekly reported that Prentice-Hall, having begun with a 10,000-copy first edition, was ready to start a second printing. Then, suddenly, it was as though the book never existed. Those who did not want the public to have the information contained in The Secret Team had every existing copy gathered up and destroyed ... or so they thought.

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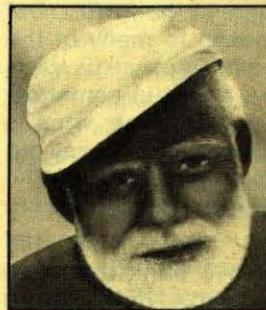
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Ernest Hemingway, the Nobel Prize-winning author. Original artwork for FREEDOM by Cynthia Coleman.

**FREEDOM**

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EDITORIAL

FREEDOM

The Long and Short of It

The editors of FREEDOM are an unusual bunch. What makes us unusual is that we think it is possible to publish a magazine that pulls no punches and doesn't kowtow to anybody, and that survives at the same time.

The more we investigate, the more we learn about what is really making the world tick these days, and the more we realize that it is very much within our capabilities to rehabilitate this society simply by arranging for people to learn the truth.

There are many who have gone before us, on this crusade to publish the truth. We here at the FREEDOM offices have spoken to many of the old crusaders who look at us wistfully, wishing us well but somehow knowing, at the same time, what is going to happen to us. We will sell out too, they predict — victims of the hard, cold realities of life in the big city.

We disagree. We think there are enough people in the United States who have had it with the pabulum and the bad news, and who want to get on with the business of building a better world. And we also think we are smart enough to avoid the traps and the pitfalls that have led those who have gone before us down the garden path to oblivion.

FREEDOM has had its share of the usual attempts to sabotage the kind of work we do. We've had people try to get us to run trumped up stories, we've had people try to advertise all kinds of outrageous things, we've had our phones bugged and our mail tampered with — our friends tell us these are normal occurrences and part of the predictable attempts to get rid of us.

But we aren't going to go away. FREEDOM has been around for almost 18 years, but it's a little differ-

ent now. You've noticed our format has changed. The magazine is getting bigger with each issue, and this month we've added some new departments — there is a book review in this issue, and a review of a play. We'll have movie reviews next time, and we're expanding our editorial scope as well. We plan to get big enough to cover more aspects of the news, so we can offer something for people with a wide range of interests.

There are a few people who don't like what we publish. The IRS, for example, doesn't like us much. We should clarify that actually — IRS employees think we're great, but there are a few people in IRS management who would be very happy if we never published another issue. There are a few others in certain corners of government who don't appreciate some of the things we expose.

The thing is, we think people should be free. We don't think people should have their brains chopped up by psychiatrists, or their houses taken away by the IRS, or their reputations ruined by the FBI, or their health ruined by germ warfare experiments perpetrated by the CIA. We think people should have the freedom to think for themselves and to live their lives without having to worry about somebody else, who may or may not be crazy, coming along and telling them how to think, and threatening to lock them up if they don't think "the right way."

And we also think that if people know what is going on, and if they aren't spoonfed only the news that the vested interests want them to read and see on television, they'll be in a better position to think for themselves and to better the conditions in society.

Some people don't want people to know the truth, and they go after FREEDOM with both barrels. But FREEDOM happens to have a lot of

friends. Not all of our friends are in high places, but they are all people who have survived long enough to be wise to the ways of the powers that be, and they have given us good advice, based on their own experience, about how to survive.

The long and short of it is that you are holding in your hands a very unusual magazine. People tell us it is the only magazine they actually read cover to cover. They feel really good when they're done, they say, because they feel they've gotten the straight story for a change. We can't promise you you're going to like everything you read in FREEDOM, but we can promise you you'll get the truth.

And we think that if enough people read what we have to say, and like it enough to read it again, pretty soon we'll have a shift of viewpoint nationwide. And when we've got enough people reading FREEDOM, then we'll start publishing the books that have been confiscated off the shelves of the libraries and bookstores of America. Books like *Operation Mind Control*, by Walter Bowart, and *The Secret Team*, by Fletcher Prouty. Books nobody has had the courage to reprint and get back out again after they were gathered up. We'll republish them, and when they disappear, we'll publish them again, and again, and again, until it won't do any good to try to gather them up any more, because too many people will have read them.

That is what we are doing here with FREEDOM News Journal, and we thought we should let you know. We appreciate your interest, and we'd like you to tell your friends about FREEDOM. We're going to be around for a long, long time.

That's what FREEDOM is all about. If that appeals to you, congratulations. You're going to enjoy our magazine immensely. ▲

The Editors

Ernest Hemingway's LAST STAND

by John Chambers

Editor's note:

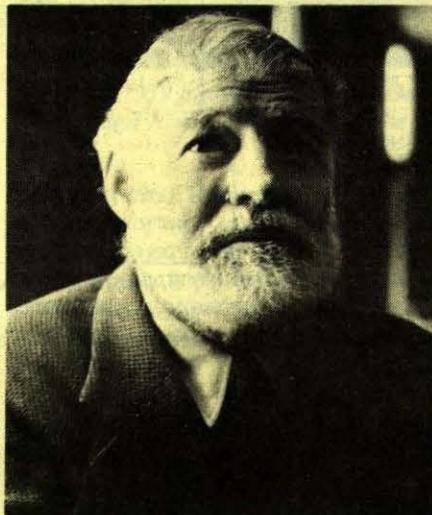
Ernest Hemingway, one of America's greatest writers and a symbol of courage for many who knew him, was destroyed by the mind-crippling psychiatric "treatment" called electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) — more accurately known as shock treatment — in which electrodes are attached to each temple, and a series of electric shocks are run through the brain.

Touted as a miracle cure by psychiatrists, shock treatment does nothing more than destroy the brain. This brutal method of "treatment" destroys one's creative abilities as well, and with them, even the will to live.

Why was this incredible man subjected to such "treatment"? What could possibly have led those who called themselves his friends to subject Hemingway to the violence of shock treatment, knowing, as they must have, that one of the most creative minds of this century would be the price?

FREEDOM recently obtained the FBI's dossier on Hemingway under the Freedom of Information Act, and discovered in the heavily deleted documents a story of government agency deception and vindictiveness which has never been brought to light and which appears to

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



Hemingway: courage was his central theme.

answer, finally, many of the questions which were left unanswered by Hemingway's tragic suicide.

On July 2, 1961, just after dawn, Mary Hemingway was awakened by what she described as "the sound of drawers being slammed shut." Her husband, Ernest, was always up early. It was said he had witnessed every sunrise in his life. But lately he had been troubled. She ran downstairs.

Ernest Hemingway, internationally renowned author, had put a shotgun in his mouth and had pulled the trigger.

Mary was not surprised by her husband's suicide.

According to reports, Mrs. Hemingway calmly went to the phone and called

an old family friend, Leonard Lyons, told him what had happened, and asked him to hold a press conference to announce that while Ernest had been cleaning a gun it had discharged accidentally.

Those who had known Hemingway, however, were not fooled. In one of the many books that came out after Hemingway's death, Vernon "Jake" Klimo, an old fishing buddy, wrote that as soon as he heard the news, he knew it had been no accident.

"Courage is Hemingway's central theme" had been the statement of the Swedish Academy when it had awarded Ernest the Nobel Prize in 1954. His books expressed his life. He was defiant, breaking the norms. He was a hero, and the world was shocked at his death.

Lost Memory

"A writer, of course, has to make up stories . . . but he makes them up out of what he knows," Hemingway had written to his publisher in 1949.

Tragically, his ability to recall and to write was destroyed by the series of electric shocks to which he was subjected while under the care of psychiatrist Howard Rome in the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

(continued on page 4)

Memorandum for the Director

CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2

Mr. Leddy has advised that the original arrangement whereby Mr. Hemingway would act as informant of Ambassador Braden was largely concerned with certain political matters, particularly as to the connection or alleged connection of certain Cuban political leaders with the Spanish Falange and the involvement of Cuban officials generally in local graft and corruption within Cuba. Ambassador Braden, as you will recall, is a very impulsive individual and he apparently has had a "bee in his bonnet" for some time concerning alleged graft and corruption on the part of certain Cuban officials. Agent Leddy has stated that Mr. Hemingway has apparently organized a number of informants among the Spanish refugee group, whose identities are not known to Leddy, and, according to the best of his information, their identities are not known to anyone except Hemingway.

Agent Leddy has advised that Hemingway's activities have branched out and that he and his informants are now engaged in reporting to the Embassy various types of information concerning subversive activities generally. Mr. Leddy stated that he has become quite concerned with respect to Hemingway's activities and that they are undoubtedly going to be very embarrassing unless something is done to put a stop to them. Mr. Leddy has advised that Hemingway is apparently undertaking a rather involved investigation with regard to Cuban officials prominently connected with the Cuban Government, including General Mamoru Benito Valdés, head of the Cuban National Police; that he, Agent Leddy, is sure that the Cubans are eventually going to find out about this if Hemingway continues operating, and that serious trouble may result.

Mr. Leddy has advised that there is an individual attached to the Embassy by the name of Gustavo Duran, who is of Spanish descent and is employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; that Duran is a very close friend of Hemingway and is apparently consulting and actually working with Hemingway in connection with the latter's activities.

This matter has been discussed at some length with Mr. Leddy, and he was asked just what objection, if any, he has ever personally or officially offered to the arrangement or whether he has discussed its possible bad effects with the Ambassador.

Leddy stated that he has not offered any objection whatsoever to this proposition; that the Ambassador has advised Leddy quite frankly and openly that Hemingway is the Ambassador's informant and that all information of any kind whatsoever furnished by Hemingway will be immediately

CONFIDENTIAL

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In this December 17, 1942, memo to J. Edgar Hoover, an FBI official warned that investigations by Hemingway "are undoubtedly going to be very embarrassing [to the FBI] unless something is done to put a stop to them."

Ernest Hemingway's

LAST STAND

(continued from page 3)

Dr. James Cattell¹ of New York, who also consulted with Mary Hemingway and one of Hemingway's friends, A.E. Hotchner, had recommended the violent technique.

In early June 1961, Hotchner visited Hemingway in the Mayo facility. He later

¹ A.E. Hotchner referred to the doctor as "Dr. Renown" in his book, *Papa Hemingway*. Mary Hemingway revealed in her book, *How It Was*, that his real name was Dr. James Cottell. FREEDOM was unable to find a James Cottell listed in any of the directories of the American Psychiatric Association. A James Cattell, however, was practicing in New York at that time.

reported that Hemingway more than once complained that the psychiatric treatment was destroying his memory and with it, his ability to write. "What do you think happens to a man," Hemingway asked, "when he realizes that he can never write the books and stories he promised himself?"

Released from the facility on June 26, Hemingway drove with his wife to their home in Ketchum, Idaho, arriving on the evening of June 30. Thirty-six hours later, Ernest Hemingway was dead.

It has long been recognized that ECT produces amnesia, and that people receiving this "treatment" become listless "vegetables." Hotchner noticed during his early June visit that Hemingway was not his usual self. According to Hotchner, he had become "only a marker" showing where the once-great Hemingway had been.

The Mayo Clinic

Hemingway was first admitted to the Mayo facility on November 30, 1960. In his book, *Papa Hemingway*, Hotchner

cites instances of failed memory and erratic behavior prior to Hemingway's commitment, apparently in an attempt to imply that Hemingway's institutionalization was necessary and that the psychiatric treatment did not cause the suicide.

At least one recorded incident belies Hotchner's assertion of failing memory, however.

Just prior to his Mayo experience, Hemingway had been working on a book of "Paris sketches," describing his times in Paris in the 1920s. After his death, Mary Hemingway, about to have the "sketches" published as the book *A Movable Feast*, went to Paris to verify Ernest's memory of Paris in the 1920s. Not only had Ernest placed exact locations properly, but he had recalled the correct placement and order of the streets. A poor speller, Hemingway had misspelled only two French street names.

Hotchner's portrayal of Hemingway's behavior as erratic is largely based on a collection of instances in which the author

CONFIDENTIAL

3) [Relations with Bureau Informants] (S) u

(b) [REDACTED]

On the other hand, Mr. Hemingway entertained Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau at his finca during the visit of this official to Havana in March of this year. Since that time, correspondence has passed from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Hemingway through the State Department diplomatic pouch.

Very truly yours,

#396 (S) u
Legal Attaché

RGL:RK

- 3 - CONFIDENTIAL

would become distracted and claim that "the feds" were watching him.

The assumption, of course, is that this was simply paranoia on Hemingway's part — that he was imagining things. There is evidence, however, that Hemingway was quite right in his assertion that he was being watched by government agents.

"Returning to Idaho in October, Hemingway continued to feel he was being watched by 'feds,' identifying them as agents of either the FBI or IRS."

The "Feds"

Hemingway's preoccupation with "the feds" appears to have started in July 1960.

During the course of his life, Hemingway lived in a number of different places — in Paris, Venice, Idaho, Key West, and Cuba. One of his favorite homes was a small farm he had bought in 1940 just outside Havana.

In January 1959, Fidel Castro's troops marched into Havana, overthrew the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista and set up a new government.

From all reports, Castro wanted to maintain friendly relations with the giant United States to the north. According to Hotchner, Hemingway felt that U.S. quotas on sugar imported from Cuba would drive Castro into the Russians' arms.

In March 1959, Jose Quevedo, the second in command of Batista's internal security force — a man who had been trained by the FBI and who was the CIA liaison in Cuba — was captured. Despite CIA pleadings for his life, Quevedo was killed by Che Guevara's forces.

Reportedly, this incident turned the Cuban CIA station against Castro's government.

According to *The Fish is Red: The Story of the Secret War Against Castro* by Warren Hinckle and 10-year FBI veteran William Turner, certain sugar interests that had been kicked out of Cuba were also applying pressure to cause Castro's downfall.

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



This May 1959 photograph shows Hemingway chatting with actors Sir Alec Guinness (center) and Noel Coward during the filming of "Our Man in Havana."

In early 1960, Hemingway was residing in Cuba, working on a bullfighting series for *Life* magazine as well as his "Paris book." As the most famous American in Cuba, he was apparently being wooed by Castro to stay in the country whatever the political climate.

At one point, a Russian delegation showed up on the Hemingway doorstep, headed by Anastas Mikoyan. Later, in the spring of 1960, Hemingway held what he called a Big Game Fishing Tournament. As it turned out, Fidel Castro won the grand prize — the Hemingway Trophy.²

These events more than likely piqued the interest of both the FBI and the CIA.

By July 1960, the political climate in Cuba had become "Cuba si, Yanqui no," friendships were being disrupted, and the Hemingways decided to leave the island.

Landing in Key West at the end of the month, Hemingway started becoming concerned about "feds" following him.

Hemingway traveled to Spain in August of that same year, to continue the bull-

fighting series for *Life*. In letters to Mary, who was in Idaho, he complained of overwork. The bullfighting seemed a cruel caricature of its past artistry and he was coming to "loathe this whole damn bull business." Those around him at the time noticed he was exhausted, and that he was apprehensive of "feds" in local haunts.

By September, he was writing to Mary that he "must get out of this" and needed to get back to the "healthy life" in Idaho.

Returning to Idaho in October, Hemingway continued to feel he was being watched by "feds," identifying them as agents of either the FBI or IRS. The distraction continued through November, at which point his friend, Hotchner, suggested to Mary that Ernest needed psychiatric care.

On November 30, Ernest Hemingway went to the Mayo Clinic to begin his downhill slide to suicide.

FBI Tails Hemingway

The documents obtained by FREEDOM under the Freedom of Information Act, although they have been heavily vetted, show that as early as 1943, the FBI not only had a strong interest in Hemingway but, indeed, the agency was following him, and in at least one instance, actually disrupted his activities.

According to the FBI's dossier, Hemingway (continued on page 6)

² Mary Hemingway, when she wrote of this incident, was very careful to mention that Ernest watched the contestants through binoculars and Castro landed the biggest catch following all the rules of the tournament.

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OTHERWISE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA CUBA
August 13, 1943

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

CLASS 6 774 REASON 11 DATE OF REVIEW 8-13-43

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

John Nally

SIS #357 advises that Mr. Hemingway, of whose intelligence activities under Ambassador Spruille Braden the Bureau has been previously advised, is currently engaged in writing a book based on his experiences in that work. Hemingway states that all of the people whom he has known during the last year in Cuba in connection with intelligence work will appear in his book, including Ambassador Braden. We are not yet informed as to what role the representatives of the FBI will play, but in view of Hemingway's known sentiments, will probably be portrayed as the dull, heavy-footed, unimaginative professional policeman type. (2) u

(b1) [REDACTED]

RECORDED & INDEXED 64-2351-1

Very truly yours,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
R. G. Leddy
Legal Attaché

CLASS 6 774 REASON 11 DATE OF REVIEW 8-13-43

RG:RN Classified by SIS-104-104
Declassify on: OADR 23/12/43

77 AUG 27 1943 CONFIDENTIAL

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ERNEST HEMINGWAY
Latin American Matters

Declassify by 23/12/43

Declassify on: OADR

Reference is made to your radiogram dated September 10, 1943, concerning a book which had been previously reported to be under consideration by Ernest Hemingway, the subject matter to be based on his intelligence experiences in Cuba. (2) u

(b1) [REDACTED]

It is further requested that the Bureau be kept advised as to the whereabouts of Ernest Hemingway and to the date of his departure from Cuba for the United States. (2) u

It is suggested that this letter should be destroyed when it has served your purpose.

Classified by SIS-104-104
Declassify on: OADR 23/12/43

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7 OCT 14 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 OCT 20 1943
CONFIDENTIAL

10/26/79
CLASS 6 774 REASON 11 DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/79

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In a letter to J. Edgar Hoover, it was predicted that a forthcoming Hemingway book would portray FBI men as "the dull, heavy-footed, unimaginative professional policeman type."

J. Edgar Hoover wanted this letter destroyed; its uncensored portion reveals that the FBI director requested that the famous author be kept under close surveillance.

Ernest Hemingway's

LAST STAND
(continued from page 5)

ingway, who was residing in Cuba at the time, was approached by the American embassy in 1942 and asked to engage in undercover work to root out the sympathies and sources of the Spanish Falange³ on the island.

Having been in Cuba for two years by then, Hemingway had many friends in the country and was highly respected. Agreeing to the request, he set up an intelligence organization and reported directly to then Ambassador Spruille Braden. It is reported that Braden and the State Department were delighted with the reports from Hemingway's organization. At the same time, the documents show, Hemingway

was going on clandestine submarine scouting missions as part of the Navy's effort to rid Caribbean waters of Nazi U-boats.

Apparently, however, there was a rift between the embassy and the FBI office in Cuba. Despite glowing reports of Hemingway's actions by the State Department, the FBI viewed his activities in a very different light.

A review of Hemingway's dossier revealed that the local FBI legal attaché, R.G. Leddy, dashed off a series of memos to J. Edgar Hoover, complaining that the FBI was being snubbed by the embassy. Hemingway, on the other hand, enjoyed close relations with the embassy staff, and was on very friendly terms with the ambassador.

The bureau was extremely sensitive to these and other political connections of Hemingway's, which included, according to the documents, Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of then President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Henry Morgenthau, then secretary of the treasury. Morgenthau, in fact, had been a house guest of Hemingway's in Cuba.

³ Falange — a fascist organization constituting the official ruling party of Spain after 1939.

Hemingway's attitude toward the FBI, never cordial, at times was openly hostile and even contemptuous. Leddy referred to two incidents in particular which had demonstrated this: (1) in 1940, Hemingway had signed a petition criticizing the FBI for its treatment of "certain individuals" who had fostered "enlistments in the Spanish Republican Army," and (2) Hemingway had once introduced Leddy to others as a member of the "American Gestapo."

FBI Dirty Tricks

Other reports in the Hemingway dossier indicate a further reason for the FBI's vehement dislike of the famous author.

In a December 17, 1942, memorandum from D.M. Ladd to J. Edgar Hoover, it is stated that Ambassador Braden had a "bee in his bonnet" about corruption in the Cuban government, and that Hemingway was investigating the head of the Cuban National Police — an organization with close ties to the FBI. If Hemingway's investigation were allowed to continue, Ladd predicted, his actions could become very embarrassing to the

bureau, "unless something is done to put a stop to them."

In December 1942, bureau memoranda began accusing Hemingway of "communist sympathies."

Having determined that there was "extreme danger" in having Hemingway "stir up trouble" by "branching out into an investigation not subject to any control," J. Edgar Hoover instructed one of his men in Havana (name deleted) to "discuss diplomatically" with Ambassador Braden the possibility that Hemingway's organization should be disbanded.

Hoover also notified his underlings in Washington that he did not want Hemingway involved in undercover operations. "Hemingway is the last man," Hoover wrote, "to be used in any such capacity." He charged that Hemingway's judgment was not the best, his sobriety questionable.

Hoover also wrote, however, that because "Hemingway has no particular love for the FBI," the bureau in Washington was to make no overt move against the author. If Hemingway thought the FBI was trying to disband his intelligence group, he "would no doubt embark on a campaign of vilification."

Although the details of how it was done are not included in the documents released by the FBI, it is a matter of record that Hemingway's intelligence organization was disbanded on April 1, 1943.

Hemingway had suggested, when Ambassador Braden had established the group, that Gustavo Duran be placed on the ambassador's staff to help manage the Hemingway group. The ambassador kept Duran on his staff and Duran went on to rebuild the Hemingway organization and continued to supply the ambassador with reports. Duran was apparently better received by the FBI than Hemingway, because he was more congenial to FBI agents in Cuba.

Although the FBI documents claim that the bureau had made no investigation of Hemingway, a massive report was compiled in April 1943, describing Hemingway's "communist sympathies." Hemingway's statements that he was not a communist were also duly noted.

Some in the bureau wanted to avoid a showdown with Hemingway, but at least one FBI official disagreed. Edward A. Tamm, according to the documents, wanted a direct and ruthless confrontation to "expose him [Hemingway] for the phoney that he is." Tempers were running high, apparently because the Hemingway organization had reported on activities

which the FBI had not been able to corroborate.

Secret Agents

An FBI secret agent code-named "357" discovered in August 1943 that Hemingway was planning to write a book on his intelligence and FBI activities.

Horrified at the prospect that its image might be tarnished, the FBI apparently

Gestapo" were not deleted, however.

Continuing Concern

The FBI's concern over Hemingway continued throughout the ensuing years, as the dossier reveals.

In 1947, for example, the FBI recorded that "one of the real danger spots in Cuba" was centered around Hemingway.

Around that same time, Hemingway

"Many of the documents in the FBI file have been severely excised by the bureau for reasons of 'foreign policy' or 'national security.' References to Hemingway's hostility to the FBI, and to his concern that the agency was 'pro-Fascist' and could become an 'American Gestapo' were not deleted, however."

increased its surveillance of Hemingway.

Gustavo Duran's background was investigated, in an attempt to discredit him and his friend, Ernest Hemingway. Hoover wrote to agent 396 in Cuba, instructing that "the bureau be kept advised as to the whereabouts of Ernest Hemingway."

Despite Hemingway's adamant denial of any communist leanings, the FBI files now recorded that "the activities of Ernest Hemingway in . . . Communist Front organizations . . . are well known."

Later in the year, another agent, referred to only as "213" in the documents, arranged to have lunch with Hemingway. Apparently representing himself as a friend, this unnamed agent was secretly reporting to FBI headquarters.

The traffic between the Washington bureau and the Cuba station continued throughout 1943. Many of the documents in the FBI file have been severely excised by the bureau for reasons of "foreign policy" or "national security." References to Hemingway's hostility to the FBI, and to his concern that the agency was "pro-Fascist" and could become an "American

embarrassed a number of FBI agents, no doubt adding to Hoover's hostility. According to Hotchner, Hemingway had spotted some FBI men in a Cuban bar, apparently tailing him. At the stroke of midnight, Hemingway had the band sing "Happy Birthday" to the FBI agents in English. The flustered men, according to Hotchner, hurriedly left the bar.

Nothing further remains in the file until 1954, when the bureau generated a flurry of memoranda about Hemingway. The documents, unfortunately, have been almost completely erased for reasons of "foreign policy" or "national security." A number of documents with no visible mention of Hemingway at all contain large blocks of excised information.

We Always Get Our Man

There are no obituary notices in the FBI file on Hemingway. The final note in the dossier is a newspaper clipping dated a few weeks after his death. The clipping is by a literary critic vilifying Hemingway's art, as though the bureau couldn't resist a final "We always get our man."

(continued on page 8)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI
Date: 1/13/61

Transmit the following in **PLAIN**
(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL**
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI **PERSONAL ATTENTION**
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS
RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ERNEST HEMINGWAY, the author, has been a patient at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, and is presently at St. Mary's Hospital in that city. He has been at the Clinic for several weeks, and is described as a problem. He is seriously ill, both physically and mentally, and at one time the doctors were considering giving him electro-shock therapy treatments.

Mayo Clinic, advised to eliminate publicity and contacts by newsmen, the Clinic had suggested that Mr. HEMINGWAY register under the alias GEORGE SEVIER. [REDACTED] stated that Mr. HEMINGWAY is now worried about his registering under an assumed name, and is concerned about an FBI investigation. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] as this worry was interfering with the treatments of Mr. HEMINGWAY, he desired authorization to tell HEMINGWAY that the FBI was not concerned with his registering under an assumed name. [REDACTED] was advised that there was no objection.

cc: [REDACTED] (2nd) [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau
1 - Minneapolis
WH:RSK
(4) 10-112

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/29/01 BY SP-1 856196

52 JAN 31 1961

Approved: Sent: CRIME RESEARCH

Special Agent in Charge

64-25312-18
21 JAN 24 1961

J. Edgar Hoover's FBI haunted Hemingway's life up through his final days — the "feds" he complained about were no illusion.

Ernest Hemingway's

LAST STAND

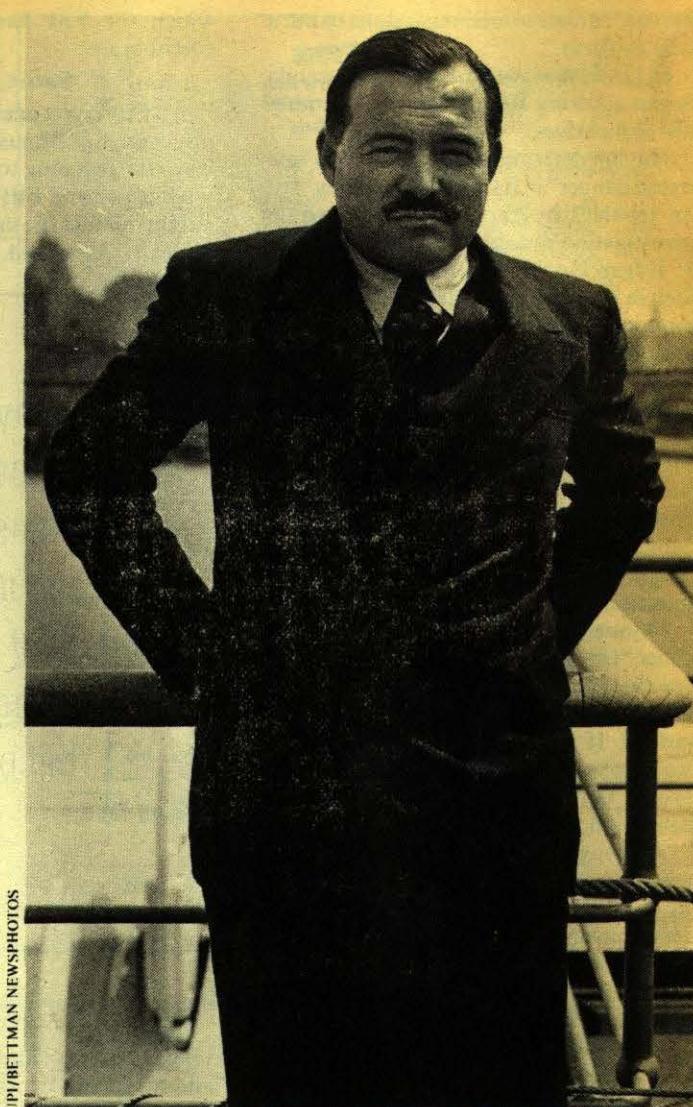
(continued from page 7)

Hemingway was a well-known American residing in Cuba during a time of heavy U.S. agency interest in that country, both during and after Castro's take-over of the island. Castro and the Russians were wooing him to remain in the country in spite of growing tension over Cuba's future political ties.

Yet it was Hemingway's preoccupation with being followed by the "feds" that prompted his wife and friend and family doctor to place him in the Mayo Clinic at the end of November 1960.

Early in 1962, Mrs. Hemingway was invited to a dinner by President John F. Kennedy honoring the various American Nobel Prize winners. She reported that when she started to talk to the president about Cuban matters, he warned her off. She was (and presumably Ernest had been) "rated as politically unreliable."

"... it was Hemingway's preoccupation with being followed by the 'feds' that prompted his wife and friend and family doctor to place him in the Mayo Clinic at the end of November 1960."



Ernest Hemingway, 1899-1961.

UPI/BETTMAN NEWSPHOTOS

Mrs. Hemingway also reported that the IRS went after the Hemingway estate and "collected nearly all of Ernest's cash savings unto itself."

Post Mortem

According to A.E. Hotchner, when Ernest suffered a direct hit on his emotions, he would apply salve to his soul by writing short, clumsy poems to capture the moment.

The most memorable was an 11-line eulogy written on the day "Crazy Christian," one of the Hemingway cats, died.

The poem asserted that Crazy Christian's brother cats had conspired to murder him. Hotchner said the poem "claimed that they were jealous of Crazy Christian because he was . . . young and handsome and knew all of life's secrets."

Crazy Christian was reportedly Hemingway's favorite cat. ▲

Psychiatric Aide Linked To Child Sex Abuse

NO COMMENT
FROM
NEUROPSYCHIATRIC
INSTITUTE

by C. Lee McCormick

"Simply put, it is that there are, and can be, no abuses of Institutional Psychiatry, because Institutional Psychiatry is, itself, an abuse; similarly, there were, and could be, no abuses of the Inquisition, because the Inquisition was, itself, an abuse. Indeed, just as the Inquisition was the characteristic abuse of Christianity, so Institutional Psychiatry is the characteristic abuse of Medicine."

Thomas S. Szasz

The Manufacture of Madness

What sort of abuses occur in psychiatric institutions?

FREEDOM was recently contacted by a relative of a boy who had the misfortune to be admitted to UCLA's Neuropsychiatric Institute (NPI): he subsequently detailed a horrifying tale of abuse that occurred as a result of his stay at the institution.

The information provided to FREEDOM was startling. There was reason to believe, the relative said, that the boy had been sexually molested at NPI, and furthermore, that NPI staff may have been involved in the molestation.

With the relative's assistance, FREEDOM was able to contact the boy, and in the course of several interviews with this young man, named Robert¹, a sordid tale of prostitution and pornography was revealed.

When Robert was six, his mother died, his father abandoned him, and he went to live with his grandparents. His grandparents found it difficult to deal with his activity level, and they sought help from NPI, where it was advised that he be committed for treatment of "hyperactivity." At the age of eight, Robert was committed.

As Robert told the story, while he was an in-patient at NPI a psychiatric technician made friends with him. This NPI attendant pushed for and was granted custody of Robert when he was released from NPI, on the grounds that he was better qualified to take care of him than was his family.

(continued on page 10)

¹ His name has been changed to protect his identity.



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

Psychiatric Aide Linked to Child Sex Abuse

(continued from page 9)

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

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

Pornography

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

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

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

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

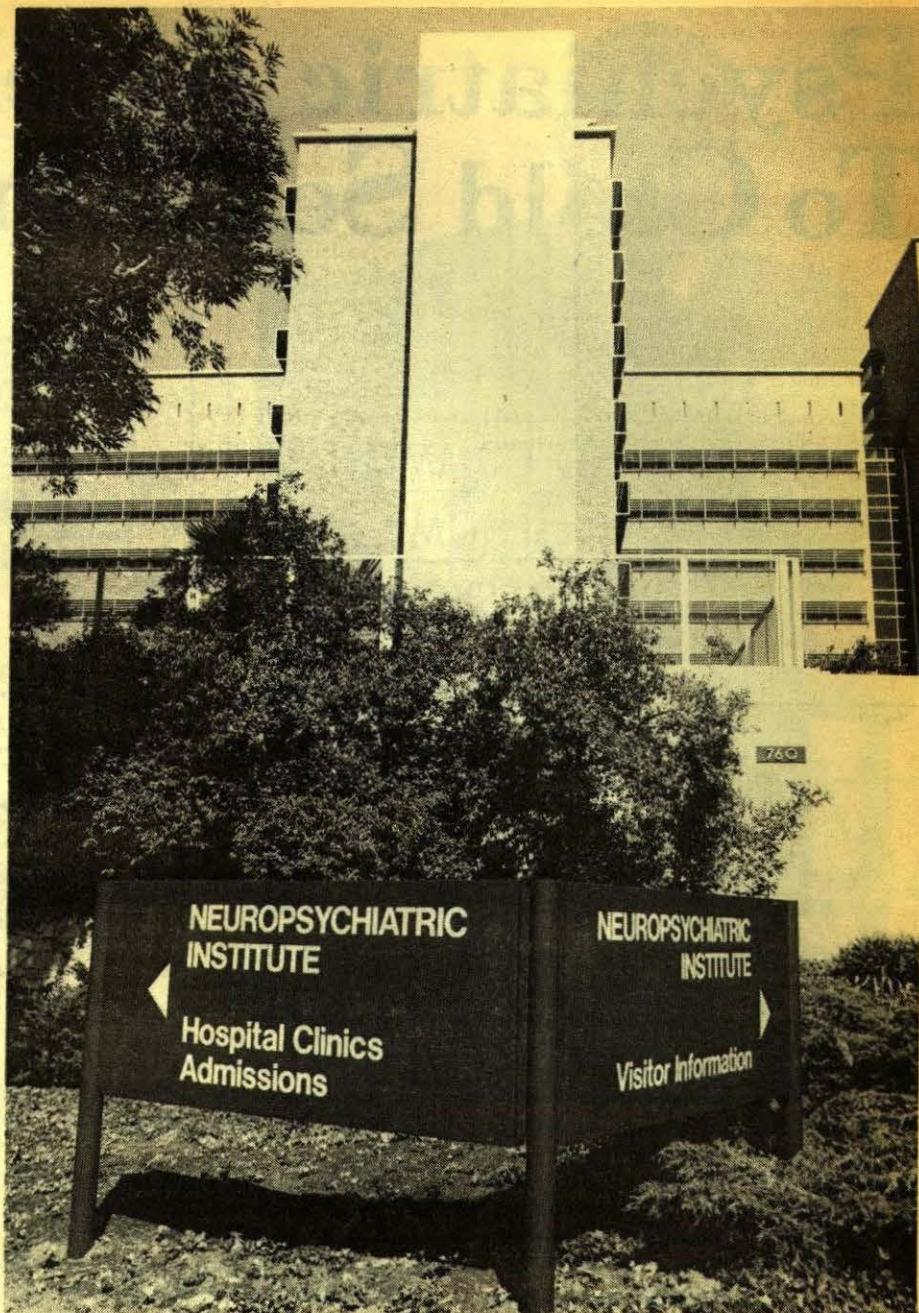
Sexual Misconduct

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Possible Coverup

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

employee.

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

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

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

PHOTO BY BEN TONG, UCLA DAILY BRUIN



Louis Jolyon "Jolly" West

How widespread are the abuses of institutional psychiatry?

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

Drugged

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

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

The "Quiet Room"

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

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

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

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

Jolly West's EMPIRE

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

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

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

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

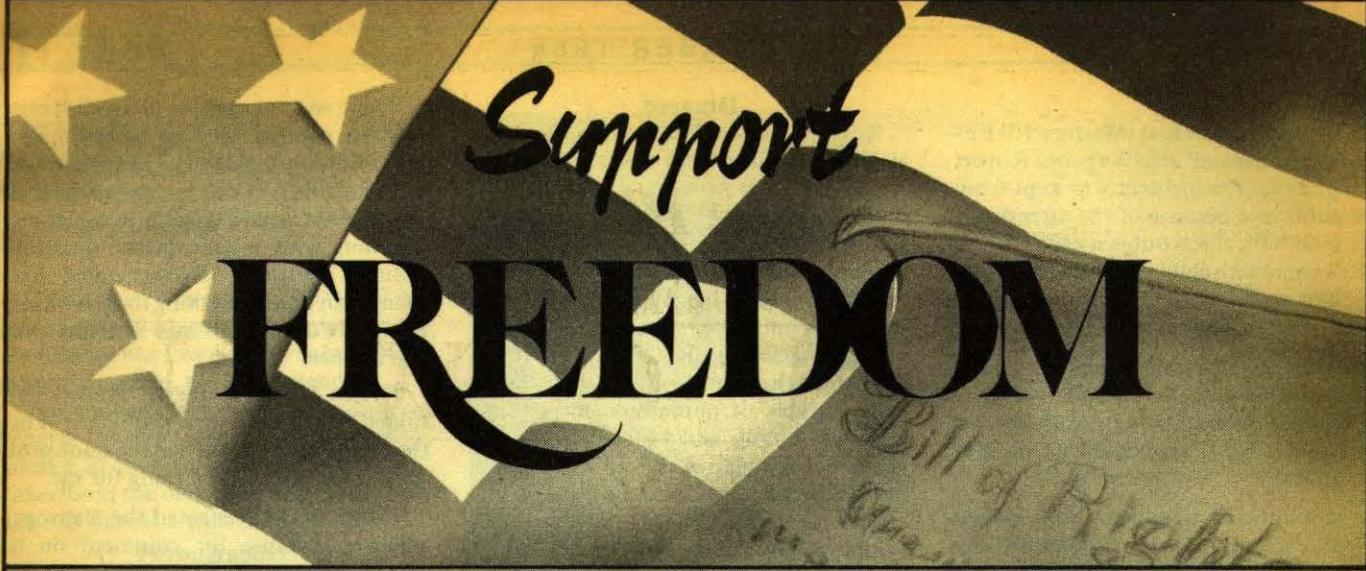
ects, West has figured so prominently in the research and development of the invisible war² that his public career appears like a carefully constructed espionage 'cover.'"

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

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

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

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



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FREEDOM News Journal was founded on this premise and for the past 18 years its pages have provided some of the best investigative reporting in the country. From exposés on illegal and unconstitutional acts by the IRS, to articles on FBI abuses against American citizens, **FREEDOM**'s hard-hitting reporting has made front-page headlines around the world.

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The IRS: TROUBLE IN MOTOWN THE CASE OF Richard Morgan

by Lee Richards

Motown.

The name conjures up images of rhythmic, driving music, of motion, of turning gears, rolling wheels, and clanking assembly lines. But things do not always move in Motown. All too often this city-in-motion comes to a grinding, steaming halt.

Detroit is a city of cyclical highs and lows that reach into virtually every walk of life, into nearly every household. When automotive and other industries are booming, when workers are employed, the city hums. Shop owners move their wares with ease, houses and office buildings spring up like magic, restaurants serve their best for hungry customers who can afford to pay someone else to do the cooking.

But when industry slumps, when assembly lines shut down and workers anxiously await the whistle that signals an end to another grueling day, Detroit can only turn up its collar against the Lake Erie dampness and hope for the best.

Businessmen in Detroit have come to expect these cyclical highs and lows. Many have planned well, managed their businesses wisely and have survived the lows — others have not. The latter can be found in the back issues of legal newspapers under foreclosures, loan defaults, liens and distress sales.

Not all of these failures, however, have been due entirely to the improvidence of the small businessman. In some cases, forces which are not part of the normal business cycle have moved against the entrepreneur, pressing him into a corner

from which there is often no way out but down.

In Richard Morgan's case, the force which finally put him down and out was one that is becoming increasingly familiar in such stories — the Internal Revenue Service.

Richard Morgan spent 13 years building up a restaurant business. He owned the Clock Restaurant in Utica, Michigan, a Detroit suburb. The restaurant was one of a chain, a family business.

For 13 years, Morgan had weathered the highs and lows; he had ridden the Motown rollercoaster. In 1982, Morgan was plunged into yet another low. He had always pulled out before; he had always ridden the rollercoaster to another peak.

But in 1982, the IRS told Richard

Morgan that his ride was over. On July 20, the IRS placed the first of two tax liens on Morgan's Clock Restaurant in the amount of \$12,556.92. The Notice of Federal Tax Lien was signed by Phyllis J. Edwards, a revenue officer in the Mt. Clemens, Michigan, branch office.

A second tax lien was executed on March 3, 1983, in the amount of \$13,268.36. This lien was also signed by Phyllis J. Edwards.

The rollercoaster had come to a halt. There would be no high after this low for Richard Morgan.

The placing of federal tax liens against the business, real estate and personal property of American taxpayers is not unusual. The case of Richard Morgan, however, involved a rather unusual chain of events.

It began when Michael Nalu walked into Morgan's Clock Restaurant one day and offered to buy the business. While Morgan had intended to sell the restaurant, he had not advertised it for sale. Nalu never told Morgan where he had heard that the restaurant was available, but Morgan really had no choice.

"I had to get out," Morgan told FREEDOM. "I was under heat — I had tax problems and had to get out. I'd had a few notices [from the IRS] that I had ten days to saddle up."

Morgan felt he had to sell his business for far less than he should have or would have done under other circumstances. He quoted to FREEDOM what he felt would

"If this is true, it would speak of misconduct. I know of cases where this has happened in the past."

**IRS executive
Angelo Fracassa**

(continued on page 14)

**The IRS:
TROUBLE IN
MOTOWN
THE CASE OF
Richard Morgan**

(continued from page 13)

have been a more realistic sale figure — one that was two and a half times Nalu's final offer of \$65,000.00.

Faced with intense IRS pressure, however, Morgan agreed to the lower price and sold the Clock Restaurant to Michael Nalu on March 3, 1983. IRS agents were present when the sale was finalized, and collected the assessed back taxes on the spot. Michael Nalu filed his new business name four days later, on March 7, 1983.

Within a few weeks, Morgan was out of the restaurant business entirely.

It was not until much later that a source within the IRS provided information to the National Coalition of IRS Whistleblower's which shed new light on the Morgan case.

Michael Nalu, the man who walked into Morgan's Clock Restaurant with such a well-timed offer, is the husband of IRS revenue officer Beverly Nalu. Mrs. Nalu is employed at the Pontiac, Michigan, branch office of the IRS, close to the nearby Mt. Clemens branch office which handled Morgan's case.

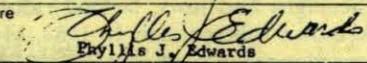
According to Richard Morgan, he had never advertised the restaurant as being for sale, so FREEDOM contacted Michael Nalu to ask how he had learned of the availability of Morgan's restaurant.

Nalu's initial response was that his lawyer had told him that the restaurant was for sale, but he refused to tell FREEDOM his attorney's name. When pressed, Nalu changed his story and told FREEDOM that he had heard about the restaurant on the grapevine — "from other people" — and that he just walked in and made Morgan an offer.

Nalu denied that his wife had had anything to do with tipping him off to the IRS's liens on Morgan's restaurant, and refused to make any other comment to FREEDOM. "She knows nothing of the restaurant business," Nalu said. "She didn't know about the liens, and she didn't tell me about them."

Beverly Nalu also denied that she had used privileged information to increase her husband's assets.

Mrs. Nalu pointed out that she works at the Pontiac branch office, that she has never worked in the Mt. Clemens branch office, and so she would not have known of Morgan's particular difficulties.

Form 668 (Rev. September 1978)		Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service Notice of Federal Tax Lien Under Internal Revenue Laws																																								
District		Serial Number		For Optional Use by Recording Office																																						
Detroit 3801				E 3430 188																																						
<p>As provided by sections 6321, 6322, and 6323 of the Internal Revenue Code, notice is given that taxes (including interest and penalties) have been assessed against the following-named taxpayer. Demand for payment of this liability has been made, but it remains unpaid. Therefore, there is a lien in favor of the United States on all property and rights to property belonging to this taxpayer for the amount of these taxes, and additional penalties, interest, and costs that may accrue.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of taxpayer</td> <td colspan="5">Morgans of Utica Inc., (a corporation) Clock Restaurant No 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residence</td> <td colspan="5">45288 Van Dyke Utica, Mi. 48087 938756</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kind of Tax (a)</td> <td>Tax Period Ended (b)</td> <td>Date of Assessment (c)</td> <td>Identifying Number (d)</td> <td colspan="2">Unpaid Balance of Assessment (e)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>941-01 941-01</td> <td>8112 8203</td> <td>03-22-82 07-12-82</td> <td>38-1894902 "</td> <td colspan="2">3,580.41 8,976.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"> <hr/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place of Filing</td> <td colspan="5">Register of Deeds Macomb County Mt. Clemens, Mi. 48043 #2620</td> <td>Total \$ 12,556.92</td> </tr> </table>						Name of taxpayer	Morgans of Utica Inc., (a corporation) Clock Restaurant No 23					Residence	45288 Van Dyke Utica, Mi. 48087 938756					Kind of Tax (a)	Tax Period Ended (b)	Date of Assessment (c)	Identifying Number (d)	Unpaid Balance of Assessment (e)		941-01 941-01	8112 8203	03-22-82 07-12-82	38-1894902 "	3,580.41 8,976.51		<hr/>						Place of Filing	Register of Deeds Macomb County Mt. Clemens, Mi. 48043 #2620					Total \$ 12,556.92
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<hr/>																																										
Place of Filing	Register of Deeds Macomb County Mt. Clemens, Mi. 48043 #2620					Total \$ 12,556.92																																				
<p>This notice was prepared and signed at 33 N. River Rd., Mt. Clemens, Mi. 48043 on this,</p> <p>the 20th day of July 1982</p> <p>Signature  Title Phyllis J. Edwards Revenue Officer C:11:13</p> <p>(Note: Certificate of Office authorized by law to take acknowledgments is not essential to the validity of Notice of Federal Tax Lien G.C.M. 26419, 1950-1, C.B. 125.)</p>																																										

Part 1 — To be kept by recording office

Form 668 (Rev. 9-78)

IRS tax liens totaling more than \$25,000 were placed against Richard Morgan's Clock Restaurant in Utica, Michigan. The first lien was signed on July 20, 1982.

Although the IRS personnel office for the Detroit district substantiated Mrs. Nalu's claim that she worked continually in the Pontiac branch office during 1982 and 1983, another FREEDOM source who had considerable advisory dealings with taxpayers in the Mt. Clemens area from 1981 to 1983 clarified Mrs. Nalu's statement, confirming that she did work in the Pontiac office, but adding that she also made frequent trips to the Mt. Clemens branch office.

FREEDOM also contacted the assistant to the Detroit district director for problem resolution, Angelo Fracassa. Although Fracassa claimed to have no personal knowledge of Beverly Nalu giving

inside information to her husband about the Clock Restaurant, he admitted that "If this is true, it would speak of misconduct. I know of cases where this has happened in the past."

The IRS's own code of conduct makes the fact that Michael Nalu bought Morgan's restaurant highly questionable, according to 14-year IRS veteran Larry Hansen.

Hansen cited an instance for FREEDOM in which an IRS secretary in Salt Lake City, Utah, warned her husband not to get involved in a particular sale. In that instance, the wife was not even an officer of the IRS, yet she was quite properly sensitive to the fact that the sale in ques-

Form 668 (Rev. September 1978)		Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service		
Certificate of Release of Federal Tax Lien				
District DETROIT	Serial Number L-3430 P-188 938756 A 758456	<p>F LIBER 3485 PAGE 942</p> <p>A790316</p> <p>RECORDED AND FILED IN M.C.R. AT 9:30 A.M. APR - 1 1983</p> <p><i>[Handwritten signature]</i></p> <p>RECEIVED REGISTRY, BUREAU OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA</p> <p>RETURN TO: John B. Bexas 3000 Town Center, #2550 Southfield, MI 48075</p>		
<p>I certify that as to the following-named taxpayer, the requirements of section 6325(a) of the Internal Revenue Code have been satisfied for the taxes listed below and for all statutory additions. Therefore, the lien provided by Code section 6321 for these taxes and additions has been released. The proper officer in the office where the notice of internal revenue tax lien was filed on <u>July 29, 1982</u>, is authorized to note the books to show the release of this lien for these taxes and additions.</p> <p>Name of Taxpayer Morgans of Utica Inc., (a corporation) Clock Restaurant No 23</p> <p>Residence 45208 Van Dyke Utica, MI 48367</p>				
Kind of Tax (a)	Tax Period Ended (b)	Date of Assessment (c)	Identifying Number (d)	Unpaid Balance of Assessment (e)
941-21 941-11	8112 8203	03-22-82 07-12-82	38-1894902 "	2,580.41 8,976.51
Place of Filing Register of Deeds Macomb County Mt. Clemens, MI 48043				Total \$ 12,556.92

This certificate was prepared and signed at 33 North River Rd, Mt. Clemens, MI 48043, on this,

the 4th day of March, 19 83

Signature Albert L. Ruske
ALBERT L. RUSKE

Title
Revenue Officer, C:1:11:00 #1110

(Note: Certificate of officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments is not essential to the validity of Notice of Federal Tax Lien G.C.M. 28419 1950-1, C.B. 125.)

Part 3 — To be used for recording purposes

Form 668 (Rev. 9-78)

The liens against the Clock Restaurant were released after Michael Nalu, husband of IRS revenue officer Beverly Nalu, bought the restaurant.

tion was influenced by IRS tax collection efforts.

Several IRS veterans in the National Coalition of IRS Whistleblowers confirmed that the IRS code of conduct prohibits taxpayer property from winding up in the possession of IRS employees or their families.

Ethics Violation

The apparent ethics violation involved in the Morgan restaurant sale, however, either went unnoticed or was simply ignored by IRS officials involved, and Morgan was the only one who gained nothing from the deal.

With IRS agents collecting their money directly from Nalu's down payment on

the restaurant, and with the IRS continuing to assess Morgan for additional tax penalties, Morgan never got a penny out of the sale of the restaurant. "All the money they got in there has just been held in the bank," he told FREEDOM.

Morgan continues to carry notes from Nalu for the balance of the sale payments, but he has personally received no money from Nalu's payments. "The money that didn't go into the bank, she [the IRS agent] just held in account. You know how it goes with the IRS — once they start, they just go forever."

Morgan now drives a truck for a living. It is not his chosen line of work, having had his own restaurant business

for so many years, but, as he told FREEDOM, "It's better than standing in the bread line."

Nalu, meanwhile, continues to run the restaurant — now called the Americana Family Restaurant — in the same Utica, Michigan, location, while the IRS has continued to press Morgan for additional tax penalties and interest throughout 1985, despite the fact that on March 4 1983, the IRS executed two "Certificates of Release of Federal Tax Lien." These

"Several IRS veterans in the National Coalition of IRS Whistleblowers confirmed that the IRS code of conduct prohibits taxpayer property from winding up in the possession of IRS employees or their families."

releases, both standard IRS forms, state the following:

"I certify that as to the following-named taxpayer, the requirements of... the Internal Revenue Code have been satisfied for the taxes listed below and for all statutory additions. Therefore, the lien... for these taxes has been released."

Despite the fact that the lien releases specified the exact tax periods and amounts which had been originally listed on the 1982 and 1983 liens filed against Morgan, the tax agency has, oddly, insisted on assessing and levying Morgan for these monies.

According to an informed source, an agent in the Mt. Clemens branch named Koskos admitted verbally that Morgan had paid his dues and that his file was "closed to accountability" — in other words, Morgan no longer actually owed the IRS any money.

Koskos, however, has never put this statement in writing, and there is, to date, no final and definitive close to the case of

(continued on page 16)



PHOTO BY LEE RICHARDS

**The IRS:
TROUBLE IN
MOTOWN
THE CASE OF
Richard Morgan**
(continued from page 15)

Richard Morgan.

The IRS's Cincinnati regional service center has claimed that Morgan's last employer's quarterly tax statement for his Clock Restaurant business was never received. The statement was definitely filed, according to FREEDOM sources, but it appears to have been lost by the IRS.

This mistake has been costly — not for the IRS, but for Morgan, the taxpayer. Rather than treating the statement as lost, the IRS has assessed Morgan for late penalties and interest.

To make matters worse, Carole Weisman, an officer in the Cincinnati collection branch, filled out a new form for the

Richard Morgan's Clock Restaurant is now the Americana Restaurant — owned and operated by Michael Nalu.

period in question, the first quarter of 1983, using the available figures from the previous quarter, the last quarter of 1982, and sent this form to Morgan for his signature in June 1984. Although the figures were obviously inaccurate, Weisman maintained that her action was standard IRS procedure.

Even in this instance of an obvious IRS internal error, the IRS would not admit that a mistake had been made. Larry Hansen told FREEDOM, "I find it ironic that [IRS Director] Egger states that with 90,000 employees you're bound to have mistakes — but he never admits to any."

The questions raised by the case of Richard Morgan and his continuing troubles with the IRS may have more significant answers than simple IRS errors and lost tax statements. If there was any misconduct involved in Michael Nalu's

purchase of Morgan's restaurant, there has been no public mention of it by the IRS. No IRS official or agent contacted by FREEDOM admitted any knowledge of wrongdoing by Beverly Nalu, nor were any of the officials interested in looking into it.

Too bad for Richard Morgan.

With IRS agents hounding him for money, with an unrealistic deadline for payment in full, with IRS agents siphoning off the proceeds from the sale of his restaurant, and with the regional IRS office continuing to assess an ever-increasing tax bill, Morgan's ride on the Motown rollercoaster came to an abrupt, unpleasant end.

Richard Morgan now rides behind the wheel of a truck. His business — the fruits of his years of labor — now belongs to someone else. ▲

INTERPOL'S 54th General Assembly

Rewrites History, Omits Nazi Past

This same group hosted the 1942 meeting where Nazis determined the "final solution to the Jewish problem."

Special
FREEDOM
Report

The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) held its 54th General Assembly in Washington, D.C., this past October — the first time in history that the highly controversial private police organization has been allowed into the United States in full force.

It came as no surprise that the United States threw down the welcoming mat for this strange marriage of police agencies from terrorist, communist, dictatorial and democratic countries, since Interpol is now headed by U.S. Secret Service Director John R. Simpson, the first American president of Interpol in its 62-year history.

Further new blood was added during the conference, when Raymond Kendall from Great Britain was appointed secretary general of Interpol — the first non-French citizen to hold that position.

Atmosphere of Secrecy

Despite the air of things new, it was obvious to members of the press that some things had not changed. All of the meetings held during the seven-day con-

PHOTO BY P.J. LISA



Interpol President John Simpson (center) fields a question from a reporter at a press briefing. At left is Deputy U.S. Attorney General Lowell Jensen; at right is Raymond Kendall, Interpol secretary general.

ference — except for two press briefings — were closed to the general public and to the press. The news media had to contend with an atmosphere of secrecy surrounding the proceedings, and a decided inability or reluctance on the part of the secretary general and the president to answer specific questions.

For example, a question was posed to Simpson during the press conference on

the opening day of the General Assembly regarding Interpol's controversial practice of providing information on American citizens to Interpol member countries that advocate terrorism. A reporter asked how Interpol intended to ensure the safety and security of any information disseminated so that it would not fall into the wrong hands or be misused.

(continued on page 18)

PHOTO BY P.J. LISA



John Simpson, the first U.S. president of Interpol: "The system isn't perfect."

INTERPOL'S 54th General Assembly

(continued from page 17)

The response was evasive, at best. Simpson explained that Interpol goes through a meticulous process of screening information before it is released. A panel of judges, he said, reviews and oversees reports going out "to make sure everything is in order."

He admitted, however, that countries such as Iran, Libya and Syria could obtain information from Interpol on request. "It's not an open door policy regarding exchange of information," Simpson said, "but if these countries, or any others that are members of Interpol, asked questions regarding criminal activities of U.S. citizens through Interpol, they would get that information."

He failed to fully explain how Interpol would ensure the safety and security of information going out to such countries.

An incident of several years ago was brought to Simpson's attention, concerning a request from Israel for help from Interpol headquarters during a time of unrest between Israel and another member

"The 'final solution' conference took place at Interpol headquarters in Wannsee, headed by the president of Interpol, Reinhard Heydrich."

country of Interpol in the Middle East. The Israeli request for help fell into the hands of a hostile Arab nation and resulted in sensitive information being leaked to terrorists in the Middle East.

"The system isn't perfect," Simpson responded lamely.



Paul Dickopf, a Nazi SS officer, was president of Interpol from 1968 to 1972.



Ernst Kaltenbrunner, a convicted war criminal, was president of Interpol until his execution in 1946.



Reinhard Heydrich, known as "The Hangman," was chief of the dreaded Nazi security police until his assassination in 1942.

Nazi-dominated History

Interpol's press release, entitled "Developments of the Interpol Organization," omitted from the detailed chronology of Interpol's past a number of details about the organization's Nazi-dominated history, although it has been well documented in a book entitled *The Interpol Connection* by Vaughn Young and Trevor Meldal-Johnsen.

From Interpol's account of its history, it would appear that when the Nazis took over in 1938, all vestiges of Interpol were wiped out until 1946. As the release describes it, in 1938 "the Nazis deposed [Austrian police commissioner] Skubl and replaced him with a Nazi [Steinhaus] who was taken from a German penitentiary, made chief of Austrian police and thus president of ICPC [International Criminal Police Commission, Interpol's earlier name]."

It goes on to say that "in 1938 the free world countries stopped participating and ICPC ceased to exist."



PHOTO BY P.J. LISA

John Simpson and Robert Kendall pose uneasily for FREEDOM's inquiring photographer.

Details of the following seven years were omitted altogether. The chronology abruptly picks up again in 1946, the year which Interpol now refers to as its "rebirth."

Interpol never ceased operations, however, and the "free world countries" did not cease their involvement in Interpol in 1938. According to documented information in *The Interpol Connection*, the then director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, was friendly toward Nazi-run Interpol while the Germans were bombing London on a daily basis; he was even receiving information on plans for worldwide standardization of passports from Interpol headquarters in Berlin.

At that time, Interpol was run by the head of the dreaded German Security Police, Reinhard Heydrich, also known as "The Hangman." During this same period, Interpol continued to publish its official organ, *International Criminal Police Review*. FBI wanted notices appeared in this journal right up to the end of 1940. During that year, four FBI posters described the "criminals" as being of the "Jewish race."

"Final Solution"

In April 1941, Interpol moved its headquarters and administrative machinery to the town of Wannsee, a suburb of Berlin. Almost a year later, on January 20, 1942, the infamous Wannsee Conference took place. It was at this conference that top Nazis, including Adolf Eichmann, gathered by order of Reinhard Heydrich to determine the "final solution to the Jewish problem."

The "final solution" conference took place at Interpol headquarters in Wannsee, headed by the president of Interpol, Reinhard Heydrich.

Moreover, Interpol's Nazi connections

did not end when World War II was over.

Interpol's supposed rebirth in 1946 reportedly occurred at a meeting which was called to map out the continued international cooperation between police of member countries. Two of the principal speakers at this meeting were Lieutenant Colonel Floren E. Louwage, inspector general of Belgian State Security and former executive committee member of Interpol, and Harry Soderman of the Swedish Criminal Institute.

Louwage, who was elected president of Interpol and served from 1946 to 1956, had been a deputy of Gestapo Chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Interpol's president from

1943 to 1945. Harry Soderman, who had been with Interpol since it was founded in 1923, was later exposed as having been a Nazi collaborator during World War II.

Paul Dickopf, president of Interpol from 1968 to 1972, was later exposed as having been an officer in the elite Nazi SS.

When questioned about what Interpol has done to sever its Nazi ties, Simpson pointed out that Israel is a member of Interpol, implying that this should prove Interpol is no longer a Nazi organization.

Secretary General Kendall, responding to the same question, said, "I was not aware that Interpol had a reputation that needed cleaning up."▲

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The CIA's Saigon Military Mission

Part V in a Series on the Central Intelligence Agency

by L. Fletcher Prouty

It was January 8, 1954. Dwight Eisenhower had been president of the United States for one year and was presiding over a meeting of the National Security Council with 27 top-echelon national security advisers in attendance. When the subject turned to United States objectives and courses of action with respect to Southeast Asia, the president — our foremost World War II military commander — said, as recorded at the time, "with vehemence":

"The key to winning this war is to get the Vietnamese to fight. There is just no sense in even talking about United States forces replacing the French in Indochina. If we did so, the Vietnamese could be expected to transfer their hatred of the French to us. I cannot tell you how bitterly opposed I am to such a course of action. This war in Indochina would absorb our troops by divisions!"¹

That was the commander-in-chief speaking to the secretary of defense, the secretary of state, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and to the individual chiefs of staff of each military service, among others.

President Eisenhower could not have expressed his views on the subject of a "Vietnam War" more forcefully. Less than a month later, on January 29, the same people that had been at that meeting had ignored the president and made plans to get on with the business of making war.

Lest there are still some among us who believe that the president runs this country, that the Congress partakes effectively in the course of its destiny, and that the Supreme Court assures compliance with the Constitution and all federal laws, let

them witness this action, and the results of this blatant disregard for all elements of government, as we find it on the record.

Essential Business of War

Among those at the January 8 meeting was Allen W. Dulles, then director of central intelligence and brother of the secretary of state.

There was no way that Allen Dulles could have misunderstood those words of

"Lest there are still some among us who believe that the president runs this country, that the Congress partakes effectively in the course of its destiny, and that the Supreme Court assures compliance with the Constitution and all federal laws, let them witness this action. . . ."

President Eisenhower. There was no way that any of the others at that meeting could have misunderstood, or could have had any question whatsoever about "how bitterly opposed" the president was to placing U.S. troops in Indochina.

But this is not how things work when modern warfare is involved. This is not how the CIA — and its counterpart, the Soviet KGB — wage their worldwide invisible war. Nothing, nothing whatso-

ever, stops or deters them from the essential business of making war. Their war, popularly called the Cold War, rolls on.

These are incredible men, these men who defy and ignore presidents. John Foster Dulles, an international Wall Street lawyer, was senior partner of Sullivan and Cromwell, the largest law firm in New York City and the law firm which, under Dulles' orders, remained in Nazi Germany long after the outbreak of World War II — the last U.S. law firm to close its offices in Nazi Germany.

Allen Dulles was another lawyer, and he had also worked at Sullivan and Cromwell.

John Foster Dulles is the man who traveled the world speaking from the platform of the World Council of Churches. He is the same man who, while on a visit to Korea in 1950 — only one week before the Korean War began — referred to Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese dictator, and to Syngman Rhee, the Korean dictator, as "the equivalent of the founder of the Church . . . Christian gentlemen . . . [who] . . . have upheld the faith in a manner that puts them in the category of the leaders of the early Church."

After this Korean trip, Ambassador George V. Allen, an experienced diplomat, said that John Foster Dulles spoke as if he had his own line to God and added, "He[John Foster Dulles] was getting his instructions from a very high source."

This is the positive impression anyone forms after working at elbow length with the Dulles brothers. They were in touch with Churchill's "High Cabal," and a mere President Eisenhower influenced them not at all.

So many qualified people who have worked "close to the seat of power" — men like Winston Churchill, R. Buckmin-

¹ "Foreign Relations of the United States: 1952-1954." Department of State, Washington, D.C.

ster Fuller, Professor Joseph Needham and Ambassador Allen — confirm that these so-called "leaders" get their instructions from a very high source. Thus they explain the actions and activities of the "Thatchers," the "Reagans," and even the "Gorbachevs" of this world. They are all among its finest actors.

This is true not only in the world of politics. It is equally true of banking, industry, academia and religion.

This also explains why so many of the activists in high places are lawyers. In that profession they are trained to work for their clients. They have been trained for such service in the higher universities, many of them with courses designed just for such purposes. And they are further trained in the major international law firms that make a business of providing many of their skilled "partners" for top-level government services, for directorships on bank boards, and similarly in major industrial positions.

In the case of Vietnam, the course followed by the United States government was established by these two international Wall Street lawyers, John Foster Dulles and Allen Welch Dulles, among others.

"Raising Hell"

A review of the record of the early days of the war in Vietnam will reveal how they did it.

On January 14, 1954, six days after the president's "vehement" statement against the entry of U.S. armed forces in Indochina, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said:

"Despite everything that we do, there remained a possibility that the French position in Indochina would collapse. If this happened and the French were thrown out, it would, of course, become the responsibility of the victorious Vietminh to set up a government and maintain order in Vietnam."

The secretary added, "[I do] not believe that in this contingency this country [the United States] would simply say, 'Too bad; we're licked and that's the end of it.' If we could carry on effective guerrilla operations against this new Vietminh government we should be able to make as much trouble for this government [the Vietminh-formed Democratic Republic of Vietnam] as they had made for our side and against the legitimate governments of the Associated States² in recent years.



Saigon Harbor as photographed by the author before the launching of the Saigon Military Mission.

Moreover, the costs would be relatively low. Accordingly, an opportunity will be open to us in Southeast Asia even if the French are finally defeated by the communists. We can raise hell and the communists will find it just as expensive to resist as we are now finding it."

Most of what Dulles said, above, was not entirely accurate; but that did not matter to him at all. This was the method used to circumvent the views of the president about the introduction of U.S. forces: first, by ignoring him completely, and, second, by changing the words from "making war" to "raising hell" with "guerrilla operations."

Direct Opposition to President Eisenhower

It was that simple. This is how American intervention and involvement in the Vietnam War began — in direct opposition to the words of the president and in compliance with the longer range grand strategy of the "High Cabal." After all, we had been arming all sides in Indochina since 1945.

According to a record of the January

14 National Security Council meeting, as that meeting closed, it was:

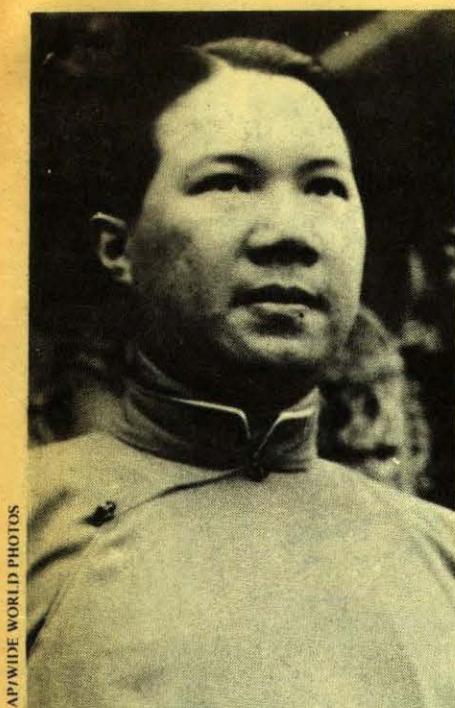
"b. Agreed that the Director of Central Intelligence [Allen Dulles], in collaboration with other appropriate departments and agencies should develop plans, as suggested by the Secretary of State [John Foster Dulles], for certain contingencies in Indochina."

Two weeks later, on January 29, the president's Special Committee on Indochina³ met to discuss these plans developed by the director of central intelligence. During this meeting, it was agreed that the director of central intelligence could add "an Unconventional Warfare Officer, specifically Colonel Lansdale" to

³ This Special Committee on Indochina consisted of the director of central intelligence, Allen W. Dulles; the under-secretary of state and former director of central intelligence, General Walter Bedell Smith; the deputy secretary of defense and former vice president of the General Motors Corp., Roger M. Kyes; and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Arthur S. Radford.

² Associated States — A State Department euphemism for the various indistinct governments of Indochina.

(continued on page 22)



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

In the photo at left, taken in May 1941, Bao Dai stands in the doorway of his palace in Hue, then capital of Annam. At right, the exiled emperor was photographed in April 1975 in a garden in Cannes, France, where he was living on funds provided to enjoy his life in exile.

The CIA's Saigon Military Mission

(continued from page 21)

the group of five liaison officers that had been accepted by the French commander, General Navarre.

In this manner, the CIA created the Saigon Military Mission (SMM) and sent it from Manila to Indochina. This "Military Mission" was seldom in Saigon. It was not a military mission in the conventional sense. It was a CIA organization on a clandestine mission designed, as the secretary of state had said, to "raise hell" with "guerrilla operations" in Indochina. It was a terrorist organization carrying out its role in the grand strategy of World War III.

Fictitious Government

The French had created a fragile, basically fictitious, government of the State of Vietnam under Emperor Bao Dai. It was said that none of the members of his Chamber of Deputies could have mustered 25 votes from their "constituencies."

This made the issue quite clear to the Vietnamese, even if it could be concealed from the rest of the world. Through seven years of war, the Vietnamese people's choice was between the French and Ho Chi Minh's Democratic Republic of Vietnam. There was no other government worthy of the name.

The Vietnamese government which Eisenhower believed ought to be fighting the Vietminh on its own behalf did not exist in 1954. Thus, the native choice was overwhelmingly with Ho Chi Minh. They felt no loyalty to Bao Dai, who lived in Paris, and they hated the French.

Paramilitary Operations and Psychological Warfare

This was the situation in 1954 when the CIA created the SMM. The mission was to enter Vietnam clandestinely to assist the Vietnamese, rather than the French. This was their "official" objective — on paper.

But they had the same problem Eisenhower did. What Vietnamese government was there to help? As members of that team understood their orders, they were to wage paramilitary operations against the enemy and to carry out psychological warfare. They might not have known who their friends were, but they knew their enemy was the Vietminh.

The author was pilot of a heavy transport aircraft on many flights from the Philippines to Saigon from 1952 to 1954, when SMM team members were on board his aircraft. During those five-hour flights there was plenty of time to discuss the Magsaysay campaign being supported by the CIA against Querino, and the plans, using the same tactics, that were being made for a new government in

Vietnam — a new government to be supported by the United States, after the departure of the French.

It may be noted here that although National Security Council records and Department of State records show that the Saigon Military Mission began in January 1954, there were other CIA activities in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia long before 1954, and members of the SMM had participated in these earlier activities. All of this was formally endorsed by the agreement to create the SMM in 1954.

As happens in many CIA operations, a strange situation was created. The SMM was "to assist the Vietnamese." Which Vietnamese? Certainly not the Vietminh, although the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) used to work with the Vietminh and at least one member of the 1954 SMM team had been an OSS officer in Hanoi in 1945 working with Ho Chi Minh. And they had not been sent there to work with the puppet Bao Dai and his State of Vietnam which the French had fabricated. Then what Vietnamese government was there for the SMM to support?

There was none; but there was going to be one. The Dulles brothers would see to that.

The Real Dulles Plan

The SMM was sent to Vietnam to preside over the dissolution of French colon-

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



With a blank checkbook, the CIA's Saigon Military Mission bought off opponents to Premier Ngo Dinh Diem (left) and then orchestrated events (right) to bolster his popularity in a nation where many of the millions of residents did not even know who he was. Both photographs were taken in June 1955.

ial power and over the bursting of the Bao Dai "State of Vietnam" bubble. The Dulles brothers knew, by January 1954 if not long before that, that they would be creating a new Vietnamese government which would be neither French nor Vietminh, and that this new government would then become the base for continuing the decade-old war in Indochina.

The Dulles brothers were in a position to make sure that both the French and the Bao Dai interests were defeated. Dien Bien Phu fell on May 8. The international agreements that were signed in Geneva, Switzerland, on July 21, 1954, with both the United States and South Vietnam abstaining, restricted, on paper, all official American representation in Vietnam to those who were there 300 days after the agreement was signed.

Thereafter, the introduction of arms, equipment and personnel was prohibited except for normal rotation of military personnel and for the replacement of items in kind. The agreement prohibited the establishment of any new military bases. This meant that the SMM had to be in place by mid-May 1955.

At the time of the Geneva accords, the United States had delivered aid to Indochina at an original cost of \$2.6 billion. It must always be kept in mind that whenever such an amount is cited in official cost quotations, it is usually accurate,

because of additional costs of maintaining the aid, to multiply the figure by 10 times the original cost. Under such standards the Indochina aid between 1945 and 1954 represented a potential cost of \$26 billion.

Colonel Edward G. Lansdale, chief of the SMM, arrived in Saigon from Manila on June 1, 1954.

All over Vietnam, the Vietminh and other nationalist tribesmen were quickly consolidated in the North and other areas where they predominated.

The defeated French units were disarmed and all of their equipment and supplies were taken over by the Vietminh, thus increasing the Vietminh arsenal enormously. What they could not take away they burned, sabotaged, or otherwise destroyed. Every night, during visits by the author, explosions could be heard in and around Saigon and other stronghold areas.

At times the Saigon River, the only supply channel into South Vietnam, became impassable as a result of enemy attacks and the number of ships that had been sunk in the channel. The airport at Tan Son Nhut was ringed with coils of barbed wire, yet the French World War II aircraft were destroyed by explosions set by Vietminh sappers night after night.

(continued on page 28)

THE RHADE

Vietnamese hatred of the French and all associated with them carried over into the American decades of the war.

There is a tribe in the hills known as the Rhade. The CIA, assisted by the U.S. Army Special Forces, went into the Rhade area, bringing arms and other equipment, to train a "military force" of about 14,000 men.

As soon as these Rhade had been trained and thought to be ready for war, they were! And the enemy to them meant President Ngo Dinh Diem and his administration in Saigon.

These newly trained and well armed Rhade took off down the road for Saigon, ready to fight the South Vietnamese army and any Americans they might encounter along the way.

Needless to say, the same CIA and their Green Beret friends had all they could do to halt this unexpected march of the determined Rhade. The Rhade were ready to fight, but not against Ho Chi Minh. ▲

Dien Bien Phu

The Preordained Defeat

On January 29, 1954, the Vietminh army under General No Nguyen Giap was moving American-made 105mm guns into position on the forward slopes of the hills ringing the town of Dien Bien Phu, overlooking the French positions there.

This occurred on the same day that, as described in "The CIA's Saigon Military Mission,"¹ the then director of central intelligence, Allen Dulles, was authorized to infiltrate an "unconventional warfare officer" into the group of five U.S. liaison officers in Indochina.²

"Never for a moment did anybody imagine that the Viets might install their heavy artillery on the slopes facing Dien Bien Phu; nobody had done that since Napoleon."³

Before the CIA's undercover Saigon

¹ See the article which starts on page 20.

² The French commander in Indochina, General Henri Navarre, had authorized this number of U.S. military liaison officers.

³ *The Battle of Dien Bien Phu* by Jules Roy, Pyramid Books, New York, 1966.



PHOTO COURTESY L. FLETCHER PROUTY

Flown by CIA crews from CIA facilities on Taiwan, aircraft such as this C-46 cargo plane provided supplies to beleaguered French Union troops at Dien Bien Phu.

Military Mission could get itself organized and in place, Dien Bien Phu had been destroyed and the soldiers of the French Union army had been killed or captured.

About 1 a.m. on May 8, 1954, a small group of French-speaking Vietminh waving a white flag advanced toward the French command post, Isabelle. "We want to see your commander, Colonel Lalande," the Vietminh said.

Colonel Lalande agreed to see these envoys, who told him, "All further resistance is useless." Lalande then gave orders for a cease-fire.

Shortly thereafter, "General Navarre's former aide-de-camp [Colonel Lalande] was marching with ten thousand prisoners toward the Tonkin camps. The Viets

had tied his hands behind his back because he had refused to answer their questions. Throughout the world, where Waterloo had created less of a sensation, the fall of Dien Bien Phu had caused utter amazement. It was one of the greatest defeats ever suffered by the West; heralding the collapse of the colonial empires and the end of a republic. The thunder of the event rumbles on."⁴

The French had been fighting that

⁴ Ibid. This is how the French would like to have us remember that defeat. Actually, it had been preordained and fully expected by those planners in the White House on January 29 and, perhaps, even months earlier.

UPI/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



Parachuted reinforcements are shown here about to hit the ground near a Dien Bien Phu fortification following Vietminh assaults on the nights of March 13 and 14, 1954.

UPI/BETTMAN NEWSPHOTOS



French Foreign Legionnaires were in the thick of the action at Dien Bien Phu, as shown in this March, 1954 photograph.

war in Indochina for seven years.

They had been in Indochina since 1787. Their early contacts had been formalized with an attack on the city of Tourane — later to be named Da Nang — in 1858, and by 1861 they had captured Saigon. By 1884, France controlled all of Vietnam: the Tonkin region in the North; the central region, Annam; and Cochin China, the South.

Paris of the Orient

Saigon had been called the Paris of the Orient, and Frenchmen living in Saigon suffered few colonial privations.

By the time of the surrender at Dien

Bien Phu, generations of French families had been born and raised in that beautiful land. These people and metropolitan France took this loss as a tragic defeat of historic proportions. It was not.

They asked for it by selecting that impossible bit of real estate, and they deserved it.

There were many scenes in the 1950s that characterized the French colonialism of that period. The author saw a French woman leap from a car that had been stalled by children playing in the center of a country road, and then beat these children unmercifully with a riding

crop she carried for that purpose. In another town, a French army truck just ran through a group of children playing in a road, and many children were killed.

Few Vietnamese mourned the departure of the French. The battle at Dien Bien Phu provides an encapsulation of the problem.

The type of colonialism described above had died. The French were being defeated from within. They had no indigenous friends. The French who had been born there were fighting for their

(continued on page 26)

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



Further reinforcements are dropped on Dien Bien Phu, March 25, 1954.

French Union soldiers, supported by tanks, move forward in an April 4, 1954, counterattack.



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

The Preordained Defeat

(continued from page 25)

property. The French bankers and businessmen who were there cared little for the war. They planned to do business there no matter who won. The politicians and the military from metropolitan France were on a glorious tour of duty. The only Vietnamese engaged in the war against Ho Chi Minh were no more than mercenaries in their own native land. Their hearts were not in the cause for the French.

While the French were preparing their defenses in nine outposts around the town of Dien Bien Phu, the Vietminh were able to infiltrate their positions to spy on all emplacements, and native (Thai) defectors from the loosely knit French Union army kept them

informed of every move.

Vietminh Attack

On the day in March when the Vietminh attack began, French pilots ran to their attack aircraft on the nearby air-strip only to discover that water had been put in their gas tanks.

On that same day, the telephone lines between their defensive positions went dead.

On the night before the attack, leaflets had been scattered all through the town offering protection to all who would leave the garrison.

This French Union force was made up of Moroccans, Senegalese, members of the French Foreign Legion, Thais and "loyal" Vietnamese. It was a mercenary concoction, completely unable and uninspired to cope with the wily and highly motivated Vietminh.

The French were astounded by the

heavy firepower from what they had believed was nothing more than Ho Chi Minh's lightly armed guerrillas. They had seriously underestimated the Vietminh.

From the front slopes of the hills that surrounded the town, American 105mm guns pounded the French artillery emplacements and other strongholds.

From all along the crest of the hills, American 75mm guns pounded the airfield and all roadways.

The Vietminh were armed with American rifles, American mortars, American machine guns and, in the rear areas, the small Vietminh drivers had to put cushions behind themselves on the seats of the big, American-made General Motors "six-by-six"⁵ army trucks that had

⁵ "six by six" — a term for a six-wheel drive truck.

UPI/BEITMAN NEWSPHOTOS



With the end near, a French Union soldier crouches behind a rise of ground as a Vietminh artillery shell explodes nearby.

come from Okinawa in 1945.

While the French had failed to move much of the billions of dollars of American military aid equipment they had received to the scene of their last battle, the Vietminh had more than enough American equipment, and they used it effectively. The French staggered under the impact of the heavy American weapons.

Secret Weapon

The failure of the French air force to play a more dominant role in this battle and in the overall campaign could not be understood by those of us from the U.S. Air Force who were working in Vietnam.

They had plenty of aircraft and plenty of aerial ammunition. The Vietminh had none. The United States had sent the French more than 25 of the late World War II B-26 twin-engine bombers, and it had shipped a new secret weapon

into Haiphong for the French to use at Dien Bien Phu.

This new weapon was ideally suited to that type of warfare. It was a strange little device called "hail" and it consisted of not much more than an aerodynamically shaped .45-caliber bullet. However, when dropped in canisters of thousands, from B-26s at 12,000 to 15,000 feet, a massive "cloud" of these projectiles reached a high, lethal velocity and fell almost vertically. In the little they were used over Dien Bien Phu, the French observed that gun batteries and other dug-in weapons locations were silent after such attacks, signifying lethal hits.

Yet, despite the fact that a shipload of these weapons was moored in Haiphong Harbor, the French made very little use of them.

CIA Airline System

Early in the conflict that culminated

in the battle of Dien Bien Phu, the CIA had arranged for the use of heavy transport aircraft, the Fairchild C-119, to provide a parachute drop capability for re-supply purposes.

These large aircraft were flown by CIA crews from CIA facilities on Taiwan in the CAT Airlines system — CAT Airlines being a CIA proprietary corporation. These mercenaries, mostly former U.S. Air Force and Royal Air Force pilots, flew the lumbering transports at low altitude and hit their targets with essential supplies right up to the last day of the fight.

The French air force did not seem to catch the spirit. Many of the U.S.-supplied fighter and light bomber aircraft that had been delivered to the French for use were still there, little used, after the fall of Dien Bien Phu. ▲

— L. Fletcher Prouty

The CIA's Saigon Military Mission

(continued from page 23)

The entire country was seething with underground warfare.

This was the climate in which the SMM began operations.

The Geneva accords called for a political division of the country at the 17th parallel — roughly an equal half-and-half split, North and South — in the 1,600-mile-long country.

During the early months of its existence, the SMM reported its first official task was "to create a refresher course in combat psywar [psychological warfare] ... and Vietnamese Army personnel were rushed through it." The report was written just as though there were a South Vietnam and a South Vietnamese army — neither of which existed in any form until at least July 21, 1954.

had never had an opportunity to get itself organized in peace, this entire region had no government. The French who had provided for the constabulary had gone. The Chinese who for centuries had provided for the simple farm economy were frustrated, and, under Diem, were being sent away. What remained was near anarchy.

The fighting and rioting was actually a form of basic banditry — banditry to obtain the most basic needs of life. It was not even a civil war. And, into this mess, came the SMM.

Blank Checkbook

At the same time, south of the 17th parallel, Bao Dai, as chief of state of the ephemeral State of Vietnam, formed a new government with Ngo Dinh Diem as premier. This is where the SMM stepped in and, in a series of adroit political moves, helped Diem to gradually extend his authority in the creation of a central

that leader was bought off and his forces joined the government army. A third sect, the Binh Xuyen, better known as the "Binh Xuyen Bandits" had been running the vice racketeering and the casinos in Cho Lon, a suburb of Saigon.

The CIA was able to arrange for its leader, the "Big Bandit," Le Van Vien, to give up his forces and travel to Paris. All of a sudden, there were a lot of wealthy ex-generals from Vietnam on the French Riviera. In Asia, as in most of the rest of the world, nothing talks like the American dollar, and the SMM checkbook had begun to create a government army for the almost defenseless, and totally powerless, Ngo Dinh Diem.

Most Asian armies of that type are groups of men with families who are one day ahead of starvation. They have joined the army for a bowl of soup and some rice for themselves and their destitute families. It was this kind of army that the SMM said it was rushing through a course in combat psywar, among other things.

When one of the first "classes" of these troopers was flown to the vicinity of Hanoi, put in native garb and told to run around the city spreading anti-Vietminh rumors, to pass out leaflets that had been wonderfully written by members of the SMM, and, on the side, to perform various acts of sabotage such as putting sugar in the gas tanks of trucks and army vehicles, the SMM discovered that these "loyal" troops just disappeared and lined up for soup with some of Ho Chi Minh's forces.

By midsummer more men had joined the SMM, and its mission was broadened. They now were teaching "paramilitary" tactics, today called "terrorism," and doing all they could to promote the movement of hundreds of thousands of "Catholic" Vietnamese from the North with promises of safety, food, land and freedom in the South, and with threats that they would be massacred by the communists of North Vietnam and China if they stayed in the North.

Keeping Diem Alive

Although the men of the SMM had many other duties in Vietnam, their biggest task was to keep Ngo Dinh Diem alive, and they solved this problem in a typical CIA manner for 10 years.

If the truth were known, the chief of state of most Third World countries today — under the rules of the superpower, bi-polar world game — owes his life day by day to an elite guard, a palace guard that he can control and that he can trust.

"The SMM's greatest weapon was a blank checkbook from the CIA that enabled them to do, and to buy, anything."

Enter Diem

The SMM began on the ground on June 1, 1954. Ngo Dinh Diem, the newly appointed president, arrived in Saigon on July 7, 1954.

How are a new government, and a new nation, created? How does a man who has lived in exile outside of the country for years come back, under the auspices of a totally foreign nation, the United States, and all of a sudden assume the role of the presidency? Where do his government and its people come from? Where do his police and army come from?

In other words, here was an ancient section of Asia with more than 30 million people divided over millennia into tribes, regions and loosely knit nations.

Except for the 10-year-old DRV that

government. The SMM's greatest weapon was a blank checkbook from the CIA that enabled them to do, and to buy, anything.

Almost from the beginning, Diem was faced with an attempted coup d'état. This threat was ended when the CIA bought off General Hinh and other rivals and packed them off to Paris.

But this did not get Diem a needed army and a palace guard for his own protection.

There were in the vicinity of Saigon some independently powerful sects. One of them was Cao Dai. By early 1955, the CIA was able to buy off the leader of this sect and place his army under Diem. Then in June 1955, the army of another sect, the Hoa Hao, was defeated with money, and

In many countries around the world, this elite guard is trained by the CIA. Originally, Diem had none of these essentials of power, so the SMM turned to the Philippines, where they had just succeeded in ousting Querino and putting Magsaysay in the presidential palace.

The SMM borrowed one of Ramon Magsaysay's closest friends and aides from his own elite guard, Colonel Napoleon Valeriano. Valeriano had selected and trained Magsaysay's elite guard. This amazing Filipino would later play an important part in the "Bay of Pigs" operation in 1961. He arrived in Saigon with three junior officers from the same Filipino elite guard to begin the process of selecting Vietnamese who for one reason or another could be expected to be loyal to Ngo Dinh Diem.

One way to do this is to employ only those men who have wives and children, and then to provide a place for those

the premier, Diem, worsened. In 1955, Ngo Dinh Diem, the CIA's newcomer, called for a popular referendum in this newly delineated piece of real estate called South Vietnam to decide whether Bao Dai should continue as chief of state or whether the country should become a republic under his own leadership as president.

It was quite an experience to prepare for an election in a new country that never had one before, especially when many of its millions of residents did not know the country existed, nor where its borders were, nor who Ngo Dinh Diem was. With its recent experience of a similar nature in the Philippines, however, the CIA felt quite certain that this "free, democratic" election would favor its man. In any case, the leaders of the SMM were going to see that their men counted the ballots.

It was in response to challenges like this that the SMM's special talents revealed

This brought matters full circle. At the National Security Council meeting of January 29, 1954, the Dulles brothers laid plans for the creation of a new nation that would be backed by the United States, to continue the then "nine-year" war in Indochina.

It took them almost two years to witness the defeat of the French, the dissolution of the Bao Dai government, the movement of Ngo Dinh Diem from exile in the United States to premier in Saigon, and finally Diem's installation as president and "father of his country" in South Vietnam.

Regardless of how the historians may write the book, none of this could have happened without the skillful undercover work of the CIA and its experienced Saigon Military Mission. ▲

"With its recent experience of a similar nature in the Philippines, however, the CIA felt quite certain that this 'free, democratic' election would favor its man. In any case, the leaders of the SMM were going to see that their men counted the ballots."

wives and children to live — as hostages — while their husbands serve with the elite guard. This helps to assure "loyalty."

Since there was no antecedent for such an organization in Vietnam, the CIA sent these elite guard recruits to Manila for intensive training, where, it was said, they would be taught all about "loyalty and freedom," and how their families would be cared for by the CIA.

The "Election"

Slowly, Diem was able to act more and more as the head of state, just like his more experienced counterparts in Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Burma, all of whom were beneficiaries of CIA assistance.

During this period, relations between the nominal chief of state, Bao Dai, and

themselves. Someone located and then ordered one million tiny "phonograph" toys. They were delivered with a brief political speech recorded by Ngo Dinh Diem.

The villagers, who had never seen nor heard of anything like this before, were astounded. Such modern "witchcraft" as this "voice in a box" all but guaranteed the election of Diem.

Diem got 98 per cent of the vote and, on October 26, 1955, he proclaimed the area south of the 17th parallel — actually the legal line of demarcation was the river known as Song Ben Hai, but was usually referred to as the 17th parallel — to be the Republic of Vietnam. As a result of this election, Ngo Dinh Diem became its first president.

LATER YEARS

Many of the men of the CIA's Saigon Military Mission became well known during the later stages of the war that continued for two more decades. Others returned from Indochina to other careers in politics and business. Some of them were able to put aside rather considerable amounts of money and became interested in a bank established by others with similar CIA experience in Southeast Asia.

That bank was formed by an Australian, Frank Nugan, and by his American partner from the CIA, Mike Hand.

Before long, the Nugan-Hand Bank had assets of more than \$1 billion and offices, frequently headed by former CIA agents, in major cities around the world.

One day the Nugan-Hand Bank went up in a puff of smoke. Strangely, no one ever sued what remained of the bank and the issue has been quietly put aside.

The incident that caused the failure of the bank occurred when Frank Nugan was found dead in his automobile in Australia. The only bit of data he had in his pockets was a business card that contained the name of a lawyer in Washington, D.C. This lawyer is William Colby who, during his days in Vietnam, was head of the "Phoenix" program that was responsible for "pacification" of the Vietnamese, and who later became the director of central intelligence. ▲

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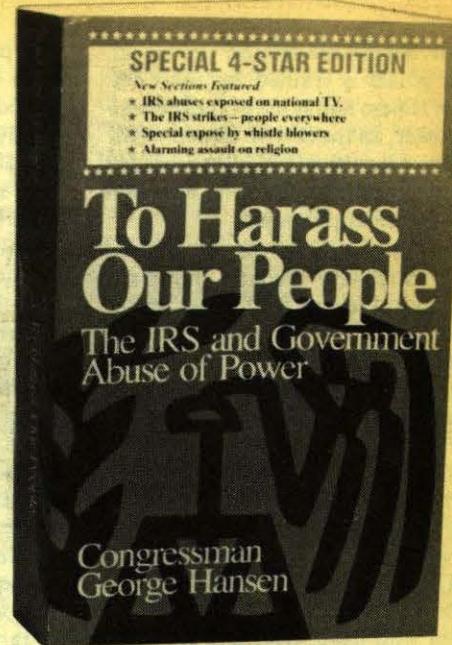
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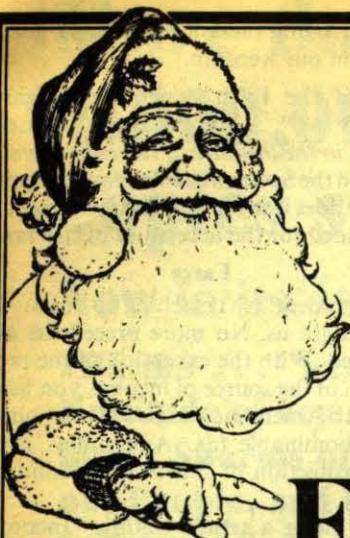
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IRS HAS DESTROYED 5th AMENDMENT RIGHTS

(continued from page 31)

Conversely, it is a legal principle of long standing, and still recognized as such, that "taking the Fifth" before a jury is extremely prejudicial to that jury. That fact is so firmly established that federal prosecutors are forbidden to call a witness, whom they know will "take the Fifth," for the purpose of forcing him to "take the Fifth."

For a prosecutor to do so before a grand jury is grounds for dismissal of any indictment presented by that jury that has been so prejudiced. To do so before a petit jury is grounds for an immediate mistrial. Yet, virtually every judge in every district rules exactly the opposite in relation to income tax returns.

Historically, the first response of most people to this intrusion — myself included — has been, "So what? If he made the \$100,000 selling dope, running numbers, or as a hit man, he should go to jail." This seemed obvious to me, but I was wrong.

Perhaps he should go to jail. Criminals should certainly be punished — but they should not be punished because they were forced to waive a right that cannot be forcibly waived.

Whom do we think the Fifth Amendment was intended to protect? People that are not charged with a crime?

A person not charged has no need for protection against self-incrimination for a crime which he is not charged with committing. Only the person who is so charged, or the person who may be charged, has any need for such a right. The Fifth Amendment was adopted solely for such a person's benefit. To deny that right to that person denies it to all of us, and all of us are now being denied that right by the IRS. The precedents have been established in the courts.

You and Me

I'm not talking about habitual criminals. I'm talking about you and me. I'm talking about how an ordinary citizen can be routinely entrapped into committing a "crime" that would not be a crime if the Fifth Amendment had not been laid waste for the benefit of supporting an unjust system of taxation.

I'm talking about the routine perpetuation of precisely that procedure against innumerable honest, taxpaying, loyal Americans, on a current basis. Not the threat of a future possibility but an act being committed *right now*.

The payment of taxes is a civil act. The

failure to pay the correct amount would be punishable only by fines, the payment of damages, interest, and the correct tax under civil law.

The signing of the tax return "under the penalties of perjury" converts any such failure to pay the "correct tax" to a criminal offense. Perjury is criminal and it is punishable by imprisonment. Your signing converts the IRS's rights for collection from a civil to a criminal procedure — or any combination of the two which is most favorable to the agency.

But that is not all. It gets worse.

As an ordinary taxpayer, not a protester, the burden of proof for deductions rests solely upon you. You and your accountant read and rely upon the tax law as written by Congress.

Congress passed a law in the 1970s, for example, which allowed businessmen who invested in alternative energy sources to take the generous tax deductions on their investments. The law was specifically designed to provide an incentive which would encourage investors to support the risky business of locating and bringing alternative energy sources — including coal — to the market.

The IRS has now declared that Congress didn't mean "coal" when it said "coal," and the tax courts have sustained it.

Now, suppose you have in good faith taken a "coal" deduction relying upon the word of Congress, and "declared the deduction to be correct" under the "penalties of perjury." In the eyes of the IRS, you have perjured yourself, committed a criminal act, and you are now subject to incarceration under the penalties of perjury.

You have been entrapped.

Taxes are a civil matter. If you were wrong in your interpretation of the law, your liability — under civil law — should have been only the payment of the correct tax and possibly interest and penalties. It would not be a crime. But your waiver of the Fifth Amendment when you file your returns takes it out of civil and makes you liable for criminal charges.

You may not have intended to commit a crime. The entire act on your part may have been done in the spirit of being a good, honest, law-abiding, taxpaying, burden-sharing American. Regardless, the fact is that you are now a criminal.

Dozens of Americans are now in jail as a result of this exact scenario. The IRS brags in its press releases that hundreds of additional such cases are on the docket.

But the horrors do not end there.

Grand Jury

The Fifth Amendment guarantees that before any citizen may be indicted for a crime he must first be indicted by a grand jury. The government must first present its evidence to a grand jury of the target's peers for the establishment of probable cause. The government, having completed its investigation, then presents its case.

The grand jury decides whether it agrees that a crime has been committed, and, if so, whether the target is the likely perpetrator of the crime. In other words, is there enough evidence to warrant a trial — not a conviction, just a trial — of that target?

The purpose of this procedure is to save the target from being subjected to the publicity and defamation attendant to a citizen's being accused of a crime, in the

"I was fortunate. I was able to dig through this morass of illegality for several reasons. First, I was innocent. But, more importantly, I had the \$6 million required for legal fees to get to the bottom of the injustice."

event there is no evidence that the party is guilty of anything. The grand jury and its proceedings are secret — secret for the protection of the same citizens' rights as the procedure itself is designed to protect.

The grand jury has other powers as well. In fact, it may be the most powerful body in our nation. If it decides the government is being vindictive, oppressive, or abusive, it may turn around and indict the sheriff, the prosecutor, and even the judge that impaneled it.

It may commence its own investigation of the government and the other parties involved, with vastly greater powers than those powers possessed by the agency that brought the original charges.

It is probably the greatest single protection of freedoms we have and it has historically been the greatest barrier to any who would transgress against our rights.

If indictment occurs, i.e., if "probable

cause" is found, the accused is tried before the more commonly known petit jury, also of his peers. This is where proof of his guilt is required to be not only probable, it must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt to a majority of those jurors.

IRS "Agents of the Grand Jury"

Apparently, the IRS doesn't like those odds.

This agency now routinely supplies operatives to work as "agents of the grand jury." On April 3, 1983, before Judge Fred Winner in U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado, such an "agent," Paul Raybun, admitted under oath to such action. He identified another IRS agent, Richard Mendrop, to have also been an agent of the same grand jury. Raybun not only admitted the act — he then proceeded to argue with the judge over the legality of such an act.

In subsequent testimony in the same trial, high-ranking officials of the Tax Division of the Department of Justice, and officials of the IRS, admitted that it was a "routine procedure" in all judicial circuits of the U.S.

The representatives of both of those agencies argued with the judge that there was nothing improper with the procedure.

In order to obtain an indictment in that case, the record shows that the perpetrators of this violation also — among other things — committed perjury, obstructed justice, were found in contempt of court, threatened witnesses, gave illegal immunity to others, tricked defense witnesses into not appearing, illegally used stolen stationery of the U.S. attorney's office to lend greater credibility to their acts, destroyed evidence potentially favorable to the defendant, and violated the grand jury secrecy rules to destroy the defendant's reputation.

The IRS and its agents apparently believed they could get away with these violations because they were accomplished under the veil of the secrecy of the grand jury.

This secrecy was established to protect the reputation of the citizens — not to secure a safe harbor for the crimes of the prosecutor. Secure behind that "veil," the grand jury's extraordinary powers were usurped by the IRS and used to prosecute the very citizen the powers were created to protect.

U.S. vs. Kilpatrick

I know and I can prove all of these facts. I was the target of that grand jury. The case was *U.S. vs. Kilpatrick*, and I

(continued on page 34)

IRS HAS DESTROYED 5th AMENDMENT RIGHTS

(continued from page 33)

possess all of the records of the hearings that discovered the acts, as well as the court orders damning those acts and dismissing all of the charges against me.

I possess, in fact, the series of orders, signed not only by Judge Winner but also by Judge John Kane — who continued the hearings after Judge Winner's retirement.

The record shows that not only were the charges dismissed because of the violations by the IRS and the Justice Department, but also because my actions did not constitute a crime. The only crimes committed were committed by the prosecutors, the IRS, and their "agents."

I was fortunate. I was able to dig through this morass of illegality for several reasons. First, I was innocent. But, more importantly, I had the \$6 million required for legal fees to get to the bottom of the injustice.

I was willing and able to take six years out of my life to uncover the truth. I was morally and lovingly supported by a wonderful wife and family who were willing to absorb the abuse and embarrassment inherent in the IRS's publicity and press releases as it prosecuted its case.

If you are short any of these prerequisites, I suggest you become very concerned right now about what remaining rights you think you have — and concerned about how you will defend yourself when your time comes.

Think now about the quote of a German clergyman, Martin Niemoller, shortly after World War II:

"In Germany, the Nazis came for the Communists, and I didn't speak up because I was not a Communist. Then they came for the Jews and I did not speak up because I was not a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics and I was a Protestant so I didn't speak up. Then they came for me. . . . By that time there was no one to speak up for anyone."

If you believe *U.S. vs. Kilpatrick* to be an isolated case, think again. Granted the case was hailed by the IRS as its "flagship" case against "tax shelters," but it was not an isolated case, and the abuses committed by the IRS were not out of the ordinary. Despite the fact that every abuse I've alleged herein is *admitted* by the IRS, the agency is appealing the deci-

sion. Not by denying the crimes, but by alleging its acts to be all right. High-ranking officials have testified, in effect, that "We do it all the time, in every circuit."

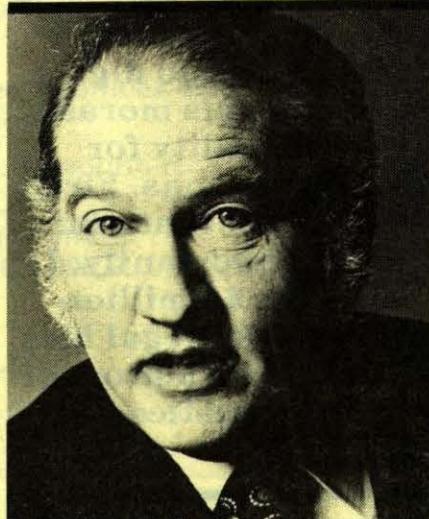
They now plead in their brief for the appeal that there is "nothing wrong" with their actions, and they "prove" their position by pointing out that they commit these acts all the time.

Suddenly, the subjects of precedence and ratification by subsequent acts take on a more ominous meaning.

Ex Post Facto

The IRS's final insult is its flagrant disregard for the law of "ex post facto." Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 3, of the Constitution says, "No . . . ex post facto law shall be passed."

In other words, no American can be held accountable for a crime that was not



William A. Kilpatrick

a crime when it was committed. The government cannot decide at a later date that it doesn't like what you have already legally done, pass a new law, and then charge you with violation of that law.

That, unfortunately, is exactly what the IRS does. Congress passes a law which says one thing, and that is the current law. You file a tax return, based on your attorney's, your accountant's, and your own understanding of that law. The IRS subsequently "legislates" a new law which is a reinterpretation of what Congress meant by that law.

Congress included investments in "coal" on its list of valid deductions, for example; American taxpayers took Congress' word for it and claimed the deduction. The IRS then wrote a new law saying

"coal" doesn't count. An intimidated Congress said nothing. The Tax Court, of course, upheld the IRS. Honest American citizens went to jail for "misinterpreting" the civil tax law and subjecting themselves to criminal perjury by being forced to waive their Fifth Amendment rights.

The law changed — it was changed after their act, it was changed by interpretation, it was an *ex post facto* law. Americans are in jail for crimes that were not crimes when the acts were committed, for crimes which would still not be crimes had not their Fifth Amendment rights been usurped.

Founding Fathers

It is not only our rights as they relate to taxes that are threatened by the IRS's flagrant disregard for the Bill of Rights. The IRS is endangering every aspect of our lives.

The application of a principle of law in one type of commercial transaction is routinely and traditionally applied to other commercial transactions. If the Fifth Amendment right is not valid in tax law, why should it have stature in rape, robbery, murder or fraud?

For that matter, why should it apply to a traffic ticket?

Today, while we the average citizens sit idle, 50 per cent of our original Bill of Rights is being prostituted. Its only defenders are labeled "crackpots" or "crazies."

I say, thank God for crazies! The reason they are not winning in the courts and in the world of public opinion is because we, the majority, are cavalierly allowing the principle of "ratification by subsequent acts" to be established. When we finally wake up, it may be too late. Since we have failed to "mitigate our damages" as they occurred, we may be prohibited from recovering them.

Stretching and twisting of the law is not a prohibition that gives the IRS much concern — not if it accomplishes the IRS's purpose, not if it collects money.

"Crazy" is not an appropriate description of those who perceive the threat which the IRS poses to our constitutional rights. After all, King George III declared our founding fathers to be crazy tax protesters and sentenced them to jail in exactly the same manner as the IRS is incarcerating our "crazies"! ▲

The above is an excerpt from Mr. Kilpatrick's forthcoming book, Truth in Taxation, © 1985 William A. Kilpatrick. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission of the author.

THE GREAT MEDICAL MONOPOLY WARS

PART III IN A SERIES

by P.J. Lisa

Earlier in this series, similarities between the actions and plans of the now-disbanded Coordinating Conference on Health Information (CCHI) and current activities of such groups as the National Council Against Health Fraud, the Lehigh Valley Committee Against Health Fraud, and various federal and state government agencies were outlined.

As described in Parts I and II, CCHI operated as an intelligence planning and operations group whose targets were practitioners and products which the American Medical Association (AMA) and other allied member groups of CCHI wanted to eliminate, in effect restricting competition in the health care field.

Chiropractors, nutritionists, vitamin therapists, naturopaths, and various other practitioners and products were the targets of a well-planned series of misinformation campaigns, legislative pushes, dirty tricks, and other attempts to remove them from the marketplace. These and other activities of CCHI could be said to have been in violation of fair trade, if not in fact constituting a basis for an anti-trust or monopolistic practices lawsuit.

In addition to showing the history,

background and questionable activities of CCHI, the author traced the origins of today's groups which portray themselves as "experts" in the field of "quackery," revealing in the process that these current groups apparently have their roots in the old CCHI.

These groups have a membership base similar to CCHI's, appear to be following the old CCHI agenda, and have a similar operating basis. In this article, the author illustrates more clearly the specific connections that some of these current groups have with the vested interests which stand to profit directly from the eradication and removal from the marketplace of many alternative health modalities and products.

The question of who really stands to benefit from the removal of certain products and treatment methods from the health care market may best be answered by researching the supporting groups in the campaign against "health fraud," and by shedding light on where the profits lie.

The latest in a series of campaigns against "quackery and health fraud" comes in the form of a planned "public awareness campaign" which is being run

as a joint effort of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Council, known by its acronym, PAC, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

This campaign is being funded by a variety of sources in the pharmaceutical and chemical industries, including the pharmaceutical houses of Hoffman-LaRoche, Lederle, and Syntex. These three firms, in fact, were the first to contribute to the campaign kitty — a kitty which was then further fattened by a \$55,000 grant from the FDA.

One of the campaign's original goals was to raise \$160,000 for its out-of-pocket expenses. The cost was low because the majority of the campaign is to be accomplished by means of "volunteers" and free publicity in the form of "public service announcements."

\$15 Million in Advertising

According to documents received through the Freedom of Information Act, the projected cost for the advertising spots for this newest campaign would have been \$1.5 million — rising to a staggering \$15 million if the ad spots were shown during prime time — if the advertising spots had been purchased.

However, according to the program budget section of these documents, the projected costs for advertising were cut to zero since most of the work on the advertising campaign is now being done by volunteers, and due to the fact that the ads will be run as "public service announcements."

Will these advertisements be public service announcements, or will they be used by the pharmaceutical interests to take advantage of free advertising to attack their opposition?

"Not a Whitewash"

In an interview with FREEDOM, Paul Chusid, past president of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Council and originator of the public awareness campaign, denied allegations made by an inside source in the FDA that the PAC was using this campaign to provide information to the public for the purpose of improving the tarnished image of drug and pharmaceutical advertisers.

Chusid said the campaign was "absolutely not a whitewash" by the pharmaceutical houses and that the campaign's aim was simply to tell consumers that there are certain products out there to be aware of that are potentially dangerous.

Chusid said that he had come up with the idea of the "quackery" campaign back

(continued on page 36)

MEDICAL MONOPOLY WARS

(continued from page 35)

in 1983. When asked if this was a campaign being paid for by a commercial firm, he said no, the campaign was all "volunteer work."

However, approximately 20 companies are involved in underwriting the campaign, according to Chusid, and two of the three pharmaceutical houses that started the campaign — Lederle and Syntex — are directly connected to Paul Chusid.

As FREEDOM learned, Chusid is president of a company called Grey Medical Advertising, a subsidiary of Grey Advertising, which is one of the largest advertising firms in the world. Two of Chusid's clients, in fact, are Syntex and Lederle.

Although the ads themselves were not slated to begin airing on television and radio until after FREEDOM went to press, it was learned what the ads were about and what their objective was.

FDA "Clearinghouse"

Chusid told FREEDOM that each ad will have a statement regarding where the general public can get more information. He said, "We have an address in Rockville, Maryland, where people can write to get more information on anything of interest on quacks."

He admitted that this was in fact "a clearinghouse of information on quacks and quackery." When asked who was actually handling these inquiries, Chusid said "the FDA."

When asked if this was in fact the "clearinghouse" that Claude Pepper's bills¹ sought, he said, "Yes." He added, "We hope that his [Pepper's] legislation gets implemented."

This Kansas City committee, led by Renner, was largely responsible for the information contained in news media attacks on the Herbalife diet [see Part II of this series in FREEDOM's October 1985 issue]. Renner himself made several appearances on television and radio shows

¹ Several bills were introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives by Congressman Claude Pepper of Florida. All of these so-called Pepper bills died in committee earlier this year. As described in Parts I and II of this series, the Pepper bills closely followed the agenda laid down by the AMA and by the AMA-dominated CCHI. If passed, these bills would have had the effect of drastically cutting back on the amount of alternative health care information available to Americans.

denouncing Herbalife, although his medical degree is in Family Practice, not nutrition and diet.

Renner's Kansas City committee is one link in a vast network that is well financed and well connected to government agencies and the media.

When research was undertaken on this group in Kansas City, Internal Revenue Service records offered some insight into its motivation and intent. Several entities are involved in its funding.

In early 1985, the Kansas City committee received funds from the Civic Health Foundation, a nonprofit group set up in 1980 in Kansas City, Missouri.

The IRS 990 forms filed by the Civic Health Foundation showed that a large portion of its money came from three sources: United Community Services, the Victor E. Speas Foundation, and the Jackson County Medical Society.

"The AMA's income is largely made up of money received from pharmaceutical houses for drug advertisements in AMA journals."

The Civic Health Foundation was originally set up with money from a group known as the Medical Trust Fund, which, until it ceased to exist in 1980, was headed by Allen D. Smith, who now heads the Civic Health Foundation. Smith is also an officer of the Jackson County Medical Society.

The Jackson County Medical Society offices house both the Medical Trust Fund and the Civic Health Foundation.

Renner sits on the board of the Civic Health Foundation, and was a member of this board at the time that the Civic Health Foundation decided to allocate funds to him to start the Kansas City Committee on Health and Nutrition Fraud and Abuse.

The Medical Trust Fund was funded by the Speas Foundation in Kansas City.

According to county and federal records checked in both Kansas City and Independence, Missouri, the Speas Foundation has a net worth in excess of \$12 million. IRS records from 1983 show that the largest percentage of the money re-

ceived by the Speas Foundation is invested in drug, chemical and medical interests. These interests include Eli Lilly; Merck & Co.; Hercules, Inc.; Betz Labs; and American Home Products — all of which are pharmaceutical or chemical companies.

Each of these companies is in some way involved in the PAC/FDA "quackery" campaign. The Speas Foundation received its funding from the Speas Company, a food processing firm in Kansas City which recently sold out to another food processing company. The Speas Company's name was changed to Speaco. FREEDOM contacted a spokesman from the parent firm but he said he "could not give out any information" about the company over the phone.

Drug Ads Linked to FDA "Strike Force"

Bruce Brown, an FDA spokesman, was contacted and asked if this campaign was a prelude to further legislation from Pepper. Brown smiled and said nothing. Referring later to such legislation, however, he said that "we would like to see this happen."

Another FDA source who works with the agency's Fraud Branch — the entity that has investigated, among others, Dr. Kurt Donsbach² and Herbalife³ — said that "this branch came about as a result of Claude Pepper's hearings in May 1984. We came into existence on September 28, 1984, and our job is to go after these quacks."

Asked if this was in fact the "strike force" that Pepper had tried to bring about by legislation, but which he had failed to obtain, the FDA spokesman, who requested his identity be withheld, said "Yes. That's what we refer to ourselves as. But," he added, "the National Health Federation⁴ likes to refer to us as SS troops or the secret police."

Indeed, the joint campaign sponsored by the FDA and the PAC appears to be a prelude to further attempts at legislation, and the pharmaceutical houses which are underwriting the campaign would apparently stand to gain the most. According to

² As covered in Part II, Dr. Donsbach is a nutritionist and author who is currently under fire from the FDA for his health and vitamin products.

³ Herbalife, as described in Part II, is a firm which markets nutrition and vitamin products nationally and which has been attacked by the Food and Drug Branch of the California State Department of Health, and also by the FDA.

⁴ The National Health Federation — an outspoken consumer health advocacy group.

the source within the FDA's Fraud Branch, the viewpoint within the agency is that "There's over \$10 billion being spent by Americans on quack products when they should be spending that money on valid, ethical drugs and medical services."

Drug Advertising

It is no secret that the AMA has a strong interest in seeing that the pharmaceutical houses prosper.

But in what specific, monetary ways does the AMA benefit from increased revenues in the pharmaceutical industry, and, conversely, how would it suffer if revenues dropped in the same industry?

The answer is simple. The AMA's income is largely made up of money received from pharmaceutical houses for drug advertisements in AMA journals. There are seven of these journals published by the AMA, the largest of which is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA).

According to Frank Campion, who worked in the AMA's department of communications for more than 15 years, the AMA received \$13.6 million dollars from drug advertising in 1967.

This represented 43 per cent of the AMA's total income for that year, according to the figures published by Campion in his recent book, *Health Policy in America*.

In 1968, this figure of \$13.6 million went down by \$1 million, and it went down another million dollars in 1969. By 1974, the AMA was in deep financial trouble, with an anticipated all-time low advertising income of only \$8.3 million for that year.

However, with careful planning in a series of closed-door meetings during the 1974 AMA convention in Portland, Oregon, and during the subsequent 1975 convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the AMA effected a turnaround which resulted in the increase of its advertising income to \$20 million by 1980, and to \$23.7 million in 1983.

During the nine-year period from 1974 to 1983, the AMA increased the dollar volume of its pharmaceutical advertising by nearly 200 per cent.

Health Fraud Network Financed by Vested Interest Dollars

The funding of smaller groups affiliated with the campaign, such as the Kansas City Committee on Health and Nutrition Fraud and Abuse, is itself a story of vested interests.

PHOTO BY P.J. LISA



The Washington, D.C., headquarters of the AMA.

The Kansas City, Missouri, committee is run by a Dr. John Renner. The doctor's group is apparently not an official chapter of the National Council Against Health Fraud in Loma Linda, California, which is considered to be the "mother group" in the "health fraud" movement. But it is an affiliate, along with several similar groups, such as the Lehigh Valley Committee Against Health Fraud, run by Dr. Stephen Barrett, and the American Council on Science and Health, a New York-based mouthpiece for vested interests.

CCHI Model

It appears that the Kansas City committee is modeling itself after the old CCHI, as well as the California group, the National Council Against Health Fraud, in that it has apparently been holding its own meetings with local, state and federal groups in order to persuade these groups that action should be taken or stepped up against the practitioners, groups, products, and individuals that the Kansas City committee designates as guilty of "health fraud."

A highly placed source in the Kansas City FDA office, who asked that his name not be used, told FREEDOM that "certain members of the FDA and other groups" had recently attended a meeting with Renner's group.

This was confirmed from another source, who was present at this meeting. This same source indicated that representatives from the Civic Health Foundation, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Kansas City Area Hospital Association, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Postal

Service, and others were present at the meeting.

This same official confirmed that Herbalife, chelation therapy⁵, and chiropractic had all been subjects of discussion at this meeting, which took place in March 1985.

Renner himself has spearheaded a media campaign against one of Kansas City's chelation therapists and against a local chiropractor — he was evidently responsible for the chiropractor being forced off the air at a local radio station on which this chiropractor had a talk show. Subsequently, Renner himself became a "health adviser" to the same radio station, and eventually was successful in obtaining his own show at the station. From this position, Renner could then launch his campaign against Herbalife and Dr. Donsbach, which he has done.

This small example is illustrative of how a "local group" can fit into the broader national picture and the overall national campaign.

Perhaps what the Kansas City committee, the Lehigh Valley group, the National Council Against Health Fraud and its many chapters are really doing and the purpose they best serve is better explained in a statement by Paul Chusid, who, as president of Grey Medical Advertising is certainly a power behind this "anti-quackery" campaign. "The mutual goals of our campaign with the FDA," Chusid said, "include establishing a difference between ethical goods and services and health fraud goods and services."

He added, "The way to achieve this is explained in another of the PAC/FDA goals which is to invoke physicians, pharmacists and the FDA as the authorities for the public to come to in matters to do with what is good or bad for the public."

In light of these stated goals, the obvious next question becomes:

What do the Food and Drug Administration, the Pharmaceutical Advertising Council, and their allied groups consider "good" and "bad" for the American public?

The above questions and others dealing with the national campaign against alternative health products and practitioners will be addressed in Part IV in this series. ▲

⁵ chelation therapy — a combination of various vitamins, minerals and amino acids that are meant to act as a preventive measure against arterial plaque and at the same time improve circulation and cleanse the cardiovascular system.

BOOK REVIEW

Nightmare: Women and the Dalkon Shield

by Susan Perry and Jim Dawson

(MacMillan Publishing Company, New York, 1985; 261 pages, \$15.95)

Reviewed by William C. McGaw

Man's inhumanity to man, and woman, has long been noted and remarked on, but this book exposes an even deeper illness within our society: the lack of attention devoted to our health by the very people charged with protecting it — physicians and officials of the Food and Drug Administration.

Nightmare is a gruesome account of the exposure of millions of young women in the United States to insufferable pain, permanent disability, sterility and even death by the use of an unproven, dangerous device which was widely touted as a protection against pregnancy — and it didn't even do that.

During a period of four years — from 1971 through 1974 — 2.2 million women were fitted with the Dalkon Shield, an intrauterine device (IUD) advertised in both medical and lay journals as "the safest and most satisfying form of contraception" by its manufacturer, the A.H. Robins Company.

Growth of a Giant

The book traces the history of the company, which started as a patent medicine firm in 1866 in Richmond, Virginia.

Beginning with a popular patented pill for "indigestion, dyspepsia and obstinate constipation" called Robins Cascara Compound, a young ex-Confederate soldier named Albert Harley Robins, a peacetime pharmacist, sent his son, Claiborne, around the country selling their patented products directly to doctors.

Claiborne Robins later formed his own company under the same name, A.H.

Robins, and continued the business, making the rounds of doctors' offices and selling the merits of the patented prescription directly to physicians. Before Claiborne's death from heart disease in 1912, Robins Cascara Compound had become the leading product of its kind east of the Mississippi River.

Claiborne's widow, Martha, kept the business going for another 21 years, until their son, E. Claiborne, graduated from

"... 2.2 million women were fitted with the Dalkon Shield, an intrauterine device (IUD) advertised in both medical and lay journals as 'the safest and most satisfying form of contraception' by its manufacturer, the A.H. Robins Company."

pharmacy school. He turned the single product business into a pharmaceutical giant.

By 1983 the company had more than 6,000 employees, and sales were running at \$500 million annually.

New Products

E. Claiborne started out by combining belladonna alkaloids and phenobarbital to calm spasmodic or irritated bowels. He

called it Donnatal, an antispasmodic compound which became (and still is) one of the company's best-selling products. Other products followed: Pabalate for arthritis, Robitussin for coughs, a muscle stimulant called Robaxin, an antihistamine and decongestant called Dimetapp, an antidiarrheal called Donnagel, and a respiratory stimulant called Dopram.

Until the 1960s, it was relatively easy to get new drug products on the market. But when the Food and Drug Act was amended to make it more difficult to get new drugs approved, the Robins company — like all other pharmaceutical companies — began to doubt the future of their industry because of the expense involved in proving the efficacy of their new products.

Some pharmaceutical houses went into cosmetics, but E. Claiborne wanted to stick with products sold primarily in drugstores. So he bought the Morton Manufacturing Corporation, manufacturers of Chap Stick lip balm, and the Polk Miller Products Corporation, manufacturers of Sergeant's pet care products. Later, in 1963, he added Parfums Caron, a French perfume maker, and sales topped \$50 million.

He then made a public offering of stock and, in 1965, the A.H. Robins company was listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Courting the Medicos

Although the name was not well known to the public, it was very well known among physicians. The company had

courted doctors — especially young doctors — with an astute public relations campaign.

For 11 years, the company ran a successful series of double-page ads in medical journals which stroked the egos of young physicians. The campaign was called "Doctor of Tomorrow" and consisted of pictures depicting "memorable moments in the education and training of medical students."

The company also sponsored dinners for hospital resident physicians and interns during the 1960s, when these up-and-coming doctors made little or no pay at all, and, in 1969, E. Claiborne donated \$50 million worth of A.H. Robins stock to his alma mater, the University of Richmond.

In 1970, as E. Claiborne Robins was preparing to retire and turn the business over to his son, E. Claiborne Jr., who had just graduated from business school, he read an article in a medical journal about a new product, an intrauterine device (IUD). The article acclaimed the IUD in glowing terms as a fine contraceptive for women who did not want to become pregnant but who did want to engage in sexual intercourse.

The Shield

The new product was called the Dalkon Shield. It became E. Claiborne's last acquisition for the A.H. Robins company before he retired, and it would later be the one most deeply regretted.

The origin of the name of the Dalkon Shield has remained a mystery, but the authors have an interesting explanation for it.

The original three partners in what became the Dalkon Corporation were Hugh ("DA") Davis, M.D.; Irwin ("L") Lerner, an engineer and the co-inventor (with Davis) of the Dalkon Shield; and Robert ("KON") Cohn, an attorney friend of Lerner.

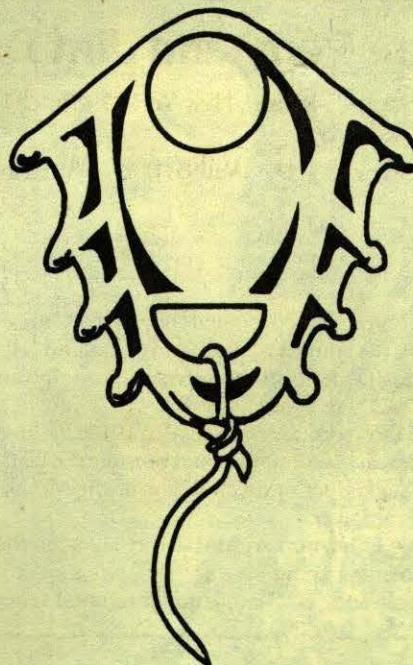
The authors contend that a reason why the origin of the name has never been admitted by the three partners is because Davis promoted his intrauterine device in a series of studies, calling himself an independent expert. Only later was it exposed that he was one of the original owners of the product, and that he participated in the profits until the device was taken off the market.

On June 8, 1970, Fred Clark, M.D., the medical director for A.H. Robins, went to Baltimore to consult with Davis about the Dalkon Shield.

The purpose of the meeting was to determine if there were any dangers in-

volved in the product which A.H. Robins should consider before purchasing the Shield. Clark learned that the reported results of Davis's "independent" study were inaccurate, in that it had a 3.1 per cent pregnancy rate rather than the 1.1 per cent rate claimed by Davis's study.

The discrepancy was overlooked by those making the decision, however. It was later explained by one A.H. Robins official that Clark's memo was overlooked because his penmanship was so bad they couldn't read it.



To date, more than 12,000 women have filed damage suits in connection with their use of the Dalkon Shield.

A.H. Robins bought the Dalkon Corporation for \$750,000 in cash plus 10 per cent royalties to be paid to Dalkon shareholders — Davis, Lerner, Cohn and another man, Thad Earl, M.D., who bought an interest in the company when he assumed the duties of medical director. He was signed on by the Robins company in the same capacity at \$30,000 a year. Davis was hired as a consultant for \$20,000 yearly and Lerner at \$12,500.

Deadly Drawbacks

Despite the glowing reports, the Dalkon Shield had two serious, even deadly, drawbacks. It was terribly painful to implant and remove, and it could carry bacteria through the cervix and into the uterus, normally a sterile field, thereby causing infection.

Prescription drugs are regulated by the FDA and can only be prescribed by a doctor. Although the Dalkon Shield was similar to a prescription drug in that it, too, could only be obtained from a doctor, it was not regulated by the FDA and would not be until 1976.

The 2.2 million women who had the device implanted between 1971 and 1974 did not know this, nor did they know that the claims A.H. Robins company made about the efficiency of the Dalkon Shield were based on a single, inaccurate study which had been done by a physician who was an owner and designer of the device and who made a percentage of the profits from every sale.

12,000 Damage Suits

Since 1974, more than 12,000 women have filed damage suits for complications ranging from debilitating pain and severe bleeding to perforated uterine walls, unplanned pregnancies, spontaneous miscarriages and septic abortions. Some delivered babies prematurely, others had babies with defects, and others were made incapable of having children at all. At least 20 women have died from complications stemming from the Dalkon Shield.

Davis and his partners knew his study was biased in favor of the Shield, and, as *Nightmare* reveals, so did the A.H. Robins company — from the moment they began manufacturing and selling it.

Even when the company learned that the Shield had a dangerous flaw — that when exposed to water the string dangling in the vagina could lead to pelvic infections which could wreck a woman's reproductive organs — the product was not taken off the market.

Dangers Exposed

It was Russell Thomsen, M.D., a major at the Fort Polk Army Hospital in Louisiana, who first exposed the dangers of the Dalkon Shield.

When, in July 1972, Thomsen completed his residency at the University of Utah Parenthood Clinic and returned to active duty with the Army at Fort Polk, he was immediately confronted with what he described as a crisis.

Six women, all of whom were wearing Dalkon Shields, were not only pregnant but in distress. One of them was Major Thomsen's nurse, who became pregnant four months after another doctor inserted her with a Dalkon Shield. She had a spontaneous miscarriage six weeks into the pregnancy.

Another patient was upset because her

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NIGHTMARE: Women and the Dalkon Shield

(continued from page 39)

previous physician, unable to find a cause for her pelvic pain, had referred her to a psychiatrist who told her the pain wasn't real and that it would "go away." Thomsen found a mass in the woman's pelvis, and discovered she had a ruptured ovarian pregnancy, a life-threatening condition.

Major Thomsen became so angered at the conditions he discovered that he wrote to FDA Commissioner Charles Edwards, listing eight serious side effects of the Dalkon Shield, including pelvic inflammatory disease, tubal pregnancies and uterine perforations. He urged the commissioner to see that all IUDs were taken off the market, but especially the Dalkon Shield, which he said "should be taken from the market until its safety can be proven (and not by company supported tests alone.)"

It was the first time anyone had challenged the medical profession's belief that IUDs were the near-perfect solution to contraception.

Hearings

On May 30, 1973, U.S. Representative L.H. Fountain of North Carolina began hearings on the matter in the Rayburn House Office Building in Washington, D.C., with a *Washington Post* reporter present, and the truth about the Dalkon Shield was made public for the first time.

Thomsen's military superiors in Washington, however, were not enthusiastic about an officer going before Congress on his own and criticizing a federal agency. Delphis Goldberg, consultant to the House Governmental Relations Subcommittee, had to make some forceful telephone calls to the Pentagon to ensure that "Thomsen would be allowed to testify."

The Washington Post carried this testimony in detail, and steps were taken to halt the use of IUDs.

Spokesman for the FDA explained that the agency had not taken action previously because IUDs were not covered under the same laws which covered prescriptions, even though they were also administered by physicians.

Eventually the law was changed, but there are many who believe the FDA could have acted sooner.

Even when the public outcry forced the FDA into restricting sales of the Dalkon Shield, the A.H. Robins company chose not to recall the device, preferring to "let the issue die quietly."

PHOTO BY REGENE RADNIECKI



The authors of NIGHTMARE: Women and the Dalkon Shield, Susan Perry and Jim Dawson.

Many of the lawsuits against A.H. Robins were filed in Minnesota, where U.S. District Judge Miles Lord played a major role in exposing the true facts of the case.

Judge Lord sharply reprimanded three A.H. Robins executives in his Minnesota courtroom and directed much of the battle to keep the product off the market, assisted by extensive coverage of the Dalkon Shield's problems by CBS-TV's "60 Minutes."

Courage

Perhaps the most troubling thing the reader is left with is the fact that the Food and Drug Administration and virtually the entire medical profession stood by and allowed such pain and suffering to

continue on a massive, nationwide scale. The courage of an Army doctor, a federal judge, and a few other individuals brought the Dalkon Shield disaster to light — in spite of the condemnable lethargy of the FDA and the medical community.

The authors of this excellent book are both from Minnesota. Susan Perry is a health writer specializing in women's issues, while Jim Dawson is an investigative reporter for *The Minnesota Star and Tribune*. Their book is a well-researched account of one of the more horrifying chapters in the history of American medicine.

If you are a woman, or borne of one, or married to one, or ever heard of one, you owe it to yourself to read this book. ▲

RAPID POWER AND WEALTH THROUGH CONTROL OF EVERYTHING YOU MANAGE

Consultant Report by Mark Hamilton

On picking up this consultant report, you will enter a new dimension of making money. Half way through this dramatic report, you will suddenly experience iron-grip control over your life, wealth, and everything you manage: A control you always wanted but never had.

You need control. You need control to gain genuine power, honest wealth, abiding happiness. Pressured as you may be, you do not need vacations; you do not need to learn to relax; you do not need psychologists. You need control.

Discipline, Thought and Control (DTC) is not a book or manual; it is a 100-page, direct-action, consultant report for establishing immediate, iron-grip control over everything you manage. This report captures the essence of money-making power. That essence has never before been identified, much less converted into a practical, dynamite tool. Indeed, any person can use DTC to dominate any money, business, or personal situation. And that domination will always yield rapid wealth and power.

Half way through DTC, you will have received more honest, permanent values than anything you have previously experienced. On completing this report, you will be well launched toward power and wealth.

Below are excerpts taken from the Launching Pad and the four Power Sections in "Rapid Power and Wealth".

THE LAUNCHING PAD

(Excerpt from page 8) "All business, personal, and money management will stagnate or fail if not directly focused on money. Essentially, all self-improvement, business, and management books published to date flunk step one in understanding the integrated nature of making money. In fact, they fail to project the slightest hint of understanding. Instead, those books, including the current thick and thin best sellers, bombard the reader with endless outward techniques, advice, and anecdotes that sound helpful but are actually spurious, non-integrated, and of little practical value."

(Excerpt from page 11) "Indeed, the great money/power giants know that making money comes from focused integration, not blurry inspiration. They learned step-by-step about a powerful DTC nucleus that propelled them to money and power. Ordinary people can now also learn those potent, money-making essences that the money/power giants sense. 'Rapid Power and Wealth' teaches every person the DTC essences for control of everything that moves — for control possessed by history's great wealth creators — for control to succeed in every business, financial, and personal situation."

POWER-SECTION ONE

The Essence of Money and Power

(Excerpt from page 15) "Only man can surpass and dominate the non-thinking, automatic controls of mother nature. In fact, the rational, money-driven man can potentially control everything, including mother nature, including people, including money. Like nothing else on earth, man can put destiny at his command. Yet before doing so, he must face two fundamental approaches that will either propel or stagnate his success. He must either choose: (1) the integrated DTC approach or (2) the glib, what-sounds-good approach."

(Excerpt from page 21) "The inspiring, positive-thinking, self-improvement, and management books today are examples of the glib

what-sounds-good approaches that provide few if any lasting values. The chart below shows the difference:

THE LITMUS TEST

Traditional Books	DTC
Glib, easy-sounding advice that leads to nothing	Developed, practice, mature advice that leads to wealth and power
What-sounds-good techniques	Integrated approach
Inspirational	Tangible
Minimum results	Money results
Fun and exciting to read, but little or no applicable value	Easy to read, but exciting and profitable to apply
Zero to slight increase of income	Immediate multiple increases of income
Dim effect, semi-fictional, limited	Intense effect, real, unlimited
Fades after brief time span	Takes off over entire personal and business life-span

(Excerpt from page 23) "Most authors today do not have the integrated range of knowledge or experience to link together those genuine money/power generators that make people wealthy and successful. Only those few successful, wealth creators have the unique opportunity to integrate and then lock everything into money-making modes. Only such people can consistently and rapidly generate money. And only through years of personal experience and integration did they acquire that know-how. But as a result of integrating years of DTC experience, 'Rapid Power and Wealth' captures and provides that knowledge immediately — that money-making essence. Today, anyone acquiring DTC can quickly become wealthy and powerful. By taking this valid shortcut, one can capture many hard years of personal, integrated learning in a matter of days."

POWER-SECTION TWO

The Initial Step to Rapid Power and Wealth

(Excerpt from page 28) "Graphic computers today can produce almost any image — sophisticated diagrams, charts, abstract designs, even pictures. By simply breaking complex images down to their handful of fundamental shapes and then by easily integrating those handful of basic shapes by the hundreds, the computer produces sophisticated images with incredible speed, power, and control."

"Similarly, by breaking money situations down to their most basic movements, anyone can integrate those movements to home in on money with laser-like accuracy. With this powerful rifle, a person can penetrate and control almost any money-making situation no matter how big."

POWER-SECTION THREE

The Second Step to Rapid Power and Wealth

(Excerpt from page 34) "Indeed, the wealth producer integrates the basic money-making moves to rule even the most complex money situation: He integrates those moves exactly as he wants them to collect high-leveraged profits. He can go straight to any money situation and control the action — exactly to his liking. He can go anywhere, customize the situation to his own interest and then churn out the profits. No one can stop him . . . yet even ordinary people can use these DTC discoveries."

POWER-SECTION FOUR

The Final Step To Rapid Power And Wealth
(Excerpt from page 45) "Just a few weeks after discovering the powerful, integrated nucleus of making money, anyone can engage in large, complex money-making projects . . . and competitors cannot touch him."

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THEATER REVIEW

“VIBES”

Reveals Psychiatric Insanity

Review by Mario Frank

Blossom Wise's heart-rending play, "Vibes," which portrays the tragic, destructive effects of psychiatric treatment, is making a comeback in Los Angeles.

Since its initial run in 1983, the play has been rewritten by the author and now communicates its message even more vividly. Ms. Wise's own real-life experiences of working with adolescents in psychiatric institutions are the foundation upon which the play was conceived and written.

Michael Aaron, in addition to producing and directing this revival, plays one of the lead characters in the drama.

"Vibes" depicts the fate of a teenager, Paula Cuff (played by Zoe Migel), who, because she is unusually gifted, is judged to be insane and is wrongfully placed in a psychiatric hospital.

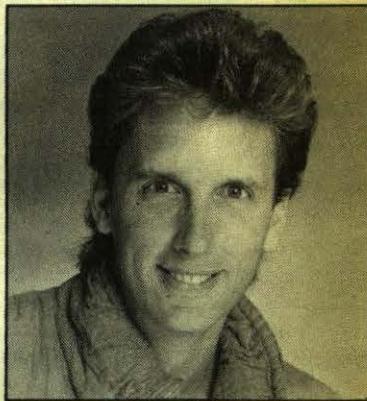
Her mother (Mrs. Ann Cuff, played by Nancy Hauser), unable to cope with her own problems with drugs, cannot deal with her daughter's assertion that she is in telepathic communication with a popular rock star named Nick Anderson. Paula has never even met Anderson, who is a member of a rock group named Vibes. She must be crazy, her mother decides, and she turns her daughter over to a psychiatrist.

Although Paula is not harmful to herself or others — the legal criterion for holding someone involuntarily in an institution — she is incarcerated in a mental hospital because of her "insanity." There she is subjected to heavy drugging, electric shock, sexual abuse, and denial of her unusual gifts by her psychiatrist, Dr. Charles Durden (played by Michael Fairman), who labels them as "delusions."

On one occasion Paula manages to escape from the institution. While she is out, she attends a concert where Vibes is playing, and she senses something is amiss — that the person posing as Nick is not really him. She realizes that Nick is dead



Blossom Wise



Michael Aaron

and tries to convince others of this.

In the resulting uproar, she is arrested and taken back to the psychiatric ward, where she is placed in seclusion and restraints by order of her psychiatrist.

Later we learn that Dr. Durden also treated Nick while in London the summer before.

Fortunately for Paula, one of Dr. Durden's associates, Dr. Brian Engle (Michael Aaron), believes in her and launches his own investigation based on Paula's claims. Aided by a reporter named Lily Firestone (Lisa Blount), Dr. Engle discovers that Nick had in fact died of an overdose of drugs while under Dr. Durden's care. Paula's so-called "delusion" was, in fact, reality.

Dr. Durden, of course, had been keeping this a secret at Paula's expense. The trial scene at the end of the play is alone worth the price of admission, portraying as it does the real insanity — that of Dr. Durden and the psychiatric system he represents. An emotional cross-examination scene brings "Vibes" to a close, leaving one with the distinct feeling that psychiatry is creating insanity, rather than curing it.

"Vibes" is not only thought-provoking

entertainment; it carries an important social message as well, and it deserves exposure and support on both counts.

This play gives the audience a rare inside look at what actually takes place behind the locked doors of a psychiatric institution.

Though the theme may provoke anger and disgust in the viewer, one is somehow thankful for having the opportunity to experience, vicariously, the suffering and injustice that victims of psychiatric drugging and institutionalization endure on a daily basis.

From this experience springs forth a depth of understanding that no doubt will result in a demand for psychiatric reform.

When psychiatry is allowed to take away an individual's freedom based upon arbitrary and often self-serving evaluations, and then to destroy that individual with harmful drugs and electric shock, something needs to be said and done about it. This play stirs one to such action.

"Vibes" has been playing at the Beverly Hills Playhouse at 258 S. Robertson Boulevard in Los Angeles. Those interested in attending may contact Michael Aaron at (213) 851-4066 to confirm the date and time of performances. ▲

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ads Arouse Ire of IRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A series of six television advertisements, featured in the October 1985 issue of FREEDOM, which expose specific cases of wrongdoing by managers and agents of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) have produced a strong reaction on the part of the tax agency.

On October 16, IRS agents raided offices and affiliates of the National Commodities and Barter Association (NCBA) in California, Oregon and Washington state.

The raids were an apparent response to NCBA funding of the television ads, which were produced by the Washington, D.C. based New Continental Congress, a group headed by former U.S. Congressman George Hansen.

On hearing that the raids were in progress, FREEDOM called the phone number of an office in Orange County, California, where one of the raids was said to be occurring.

The man who answered the phone identified himself as an employee of the Treasury Department, but, when asked a question about the ongoing raids, he hung up.

FREEDOM phoned back and asked the same man why he had hung up. The man's response was to say that all questions were being answered by a "Nancy Dixon in public affairs," and he gave her phone number. The man was then asked for his name. Instead of answering, he hung up again.

Nancy Dixon was phoned to see what light could be shed on the matter, but FREEDOM was told she was "unavailable."

The latest word is that the controversial ads are producing an avalanche of viewer responses from all around the country.

Dan White Commits Suicide

SAN FRANCISCO — Former San Francisco Supervisor Dan White, the convicted killer of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk, killed himself in San Francisco on October 21.

White had been released from Soledad State Prison in January 1984 after serving less than five years of a seven-year, eight-month sentence for the fatal shooting of the two politicians on November 27, 1978.

Psychiatrists assisted in a controversial

"diminished capacity" defense during White's murder trial, arguing that White had consumed so much in the way of Cokes, Twinkies and other "junk foods" that he was not fully responsible for his actions.

Their arguments, which gave rise to the so-called "Twinkie Defense," led to White's conviction on the lesser charge of voluntary manslaughter.

After serving his one-year parole in the San Fernando Valley, outside Los Angeles, White moved back to the San Francisco home he lived in at the time of the killings.

San Francisco's mayor, Dianne Feinstein, was quoted as saying "This latest tragedy should close a very sad chapter in this city's history."

Hoover Ordered FBI Probe Of Walt Disney Studio

PHOENIX — An article in *The Arizona Republic* revealed that former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover ordered FBI agents to investigate Walt Disney Productions because of a 1962 Disney film which portrayed men from the FBI as bumbling fools.

Details about the movie, "Moon Pilot," were part of a file on Walt Disney released to the newspaper under the Freedom of Information Act.

The newspaper attributed to Hoover a note which said, "I am amazed Disney would do this. He probably has been infiltrated." The handwritten note appeared in the margin beside copy of a review of the movie.

Information in the file indicated that following a visit to Disney by the chief FBI agent in Los Angeles, the reference to the FBI agents in the film was changed to "federal security agents."

Torture, Plain and Simple

TORONTO — According to attorney Joseph Rauh, the U.S. government and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) have been systematically dragging out procedures in a lawsuit filed by nine Canadians against the CIA for "mind control" experiments they underwent between 1953 and 1963.

Rauh, attorney for the Canadians, told *The Los Angeles Times* that "The CIA strategy is to stonewall until I'm not able to continue with the case. At my ripe old age of almost 75 there is only a limited time I can practice, and they are stalling

for all it's worth."

As reported in earlier editions of FREEDOM, extensive, brutal "mind control" experiments, funded in part by the CIA, were conducted by psychiatrist D. Ewen Cameron and others at the Allan Memorial Institute at McGill University in Montreal.

Cameron, who died in a mountain climbing accident in 1967, used drug-induced "deep sleep" for periods lasting up to 60 days during which the often unwitting and unwilling subjects were given massive, brain-disabling jolts of electricity — often several crippling shocks a day.

One of the women who is suing, Jeanne Huard of Montreal, was quoted in *The Toronto Star* as saying that Cameron's treatment was "torture, plain and simple."

Each of the nine is seeking \$175,000 in damages and an apology from the U.S. government for damages they claim they sustained during Cameron's experiments.

The six men and three women recently found their cause bolstered by U.S. Senator Howard Metzenbaum, who, in a speech before the U.S. Senate, said "I am aghast at the refusal of the United States government to resolve this matter with the Canadian victims of the CIA actions. The suit of those nine victims has been pending for over five years and, instead of seeking a settlement on some reasonable basis, our government and the CIA have placed every conceivable roadblock in the path of the victims."

IRS Attorney Charged With Possession of Cocaine

SAN FRANCISCO — Michael Paris, an IRS attorney who has worked with the tax agency for 13 years, was recently arrested here and charged with possession of cocaine with intent to distribute, and conspiracy.

Paris, an employee of the IRS's Walnut Creek office, was reportedly held on \$100,000 bail after federal agents found 2.2 pounds of cocaine in the car he was driving.

If convicted, the IRS attorney faces up to 15 years in prison and a fine of up to \$250,000.

Paris and two others were allegedly involved in an attempt to sell a kilogram of cocaine for \$40,000 to a man who turned out to be a federal drug agent. ▲

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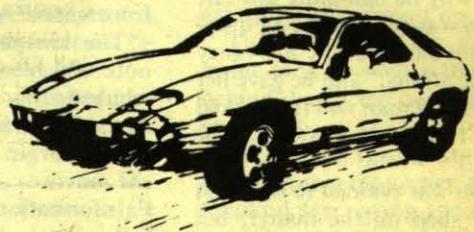
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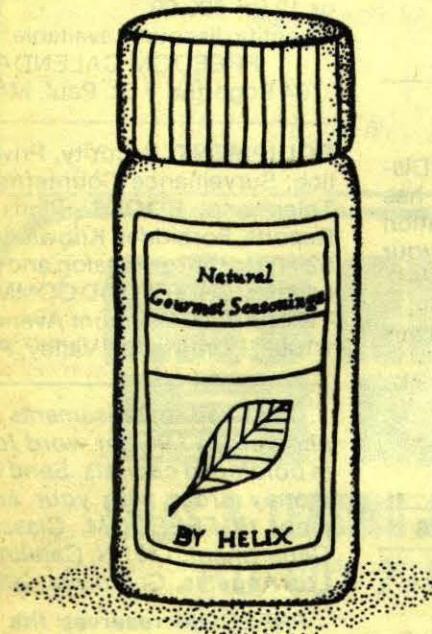
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LETTERS

(continued from page 47)

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Sincerely yours,
David Buckner
Wolcottville, Indiana

FREEDOM is interested in getting the full documentation and particulars regarding your case. Please send it to us at:

*1301 N. Catalina Street
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You may also wish to get in touch with the National Coalition of IRS Whistleblowers, which is doing a great deal to educate Congress and the American people on the subject of IRS abuses. Their address is:

*P.O. Box 7750
New York, New York 10116*

EZRA POUND

Dear Sir,

I would appreciate it if you would consider the following lines for publication in your coming issue as a letter to the editor.

In the *FREEDOM* issue of March 1985, I read the article, "The Martyrdom of Ezra Pound," by Dr. Thomas Szasz which, in my opinion, is missing basic, vital information.

Ezra Pound was a war criminal. In World War II, while his country, the United States, was at war with Italy, he, the renowned American poet, was assisting Benito Mussolini, the Fascist tyrant of Italy, and his buddy, Adolf Hitler, in their attempts to win the war.

His broadcasts were all recorded and

were published in the book, *The Trial of Ezra Pound*, by Julien Cornell (John Day, 1966).

The trial of Ezra Pound in fact never took place.

Julien Cornell was Ezra Pound's attorney and his rationale, as I get it, is that because Pound only attacked the Jews and some U.S. officials (basically, the U.S. leadership in World War II), he was actually innocent of treason. This is not a very logical claim, to put it mildly, regarding a propaganda activity that forwarded what the enemy had to say while his country, together with the then free world, was engaged in a life-or-death struggle.

Dr. Thomas Szasz rightfully defends the right of Ezra Pound to stand trial, to defend himself, and not to be subjected to a mental institution because of psychiatric testimony.

With that I, of course, fully agree.

It's not quite clear to me who hired the psychiatrists to save Ezra Pound (perhaps from the electric chair). Perhaps his friends or admirers who knew that he stood a very small chance of not being convicted of treason.

One thing, though: Ezra Pound's poisonous, anti-Jewish sermons (like Hitler, he said the Jews are the source of all evil) speak for themselves! And one wonders what else did Pound have to say which he didn't say in his broadcasts.

Dr. Szasz mentions that "Mr. Pound has long resided in Rapallo, Italy," but he fails to mention that in World War II, enemy aliens in every country were either expelled or interred.

Why Ezra Pound was allowed to walk around freely is understood. He served his Fascist bosses.

I am sure that many American GIs would rather have seen him shot as a traitor, poetry or no poetry. (Hitler was a gifted painter, but . . .)

Sincerely,
Yaa'qov Haramgaal
Los Angeles, California

BRUTALITY TO ANIMALS

Dear Editors and Staff,

Congratulations to you for the excellent cover story on brutality to animals in your November issue. The article by C. Lee McCormick was probably the best on this subject that I have seen.

The photographs that went along with the article did a lot to show why these

experiments by psychologists need to be brought under control.

As someone who cares about the welfare of all living things it is obvious to me that there are some really gross abuses in the area of animal experiments which cannot be allowed to continue. It was gratifying to learn that there are some within the field of the worst abuses (psychology) who are working to clean the area up.

While I am writing to you, I wanted to ask you who took the photograph of the three little monkeys on page 6 of that issue, and the photo on the cover. I also wanted to ask you whether you had any more animal photos you might run.

Sincerely,
Duwayne Skinner
Los Angeles, California

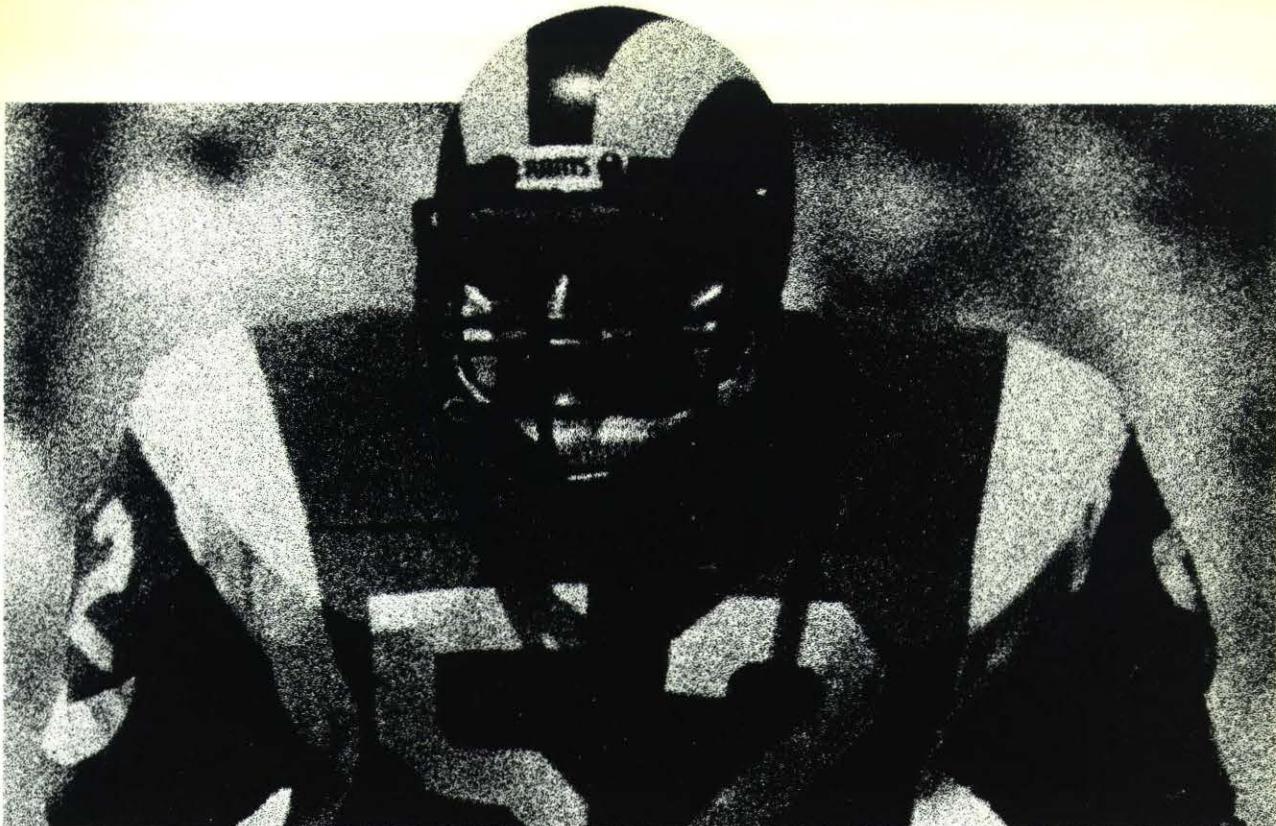
The page 6 photograph was taken by Peter Hamilton of LIFEFORCE Foundation, an animal rights organization based in Vancouver, Canada.

The excellent page 1 photograph was taken by Nubar Alexanian. This photograph was obtained from Stock Boston, a commercial photographic house in Boston, Massachusetts.

We happen to have another photo, which came to us from Dr. Kenneth J. Shapiro of Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. ▲



*Letters should be accompanied by your name, address and telephone number. Letters may have to be edited for reasons of clarity and space. Write to **FREEDOM** News Journal, 1301 N. Catalina Street, Los Angeles, California 90027.*



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SS officer Paul Dickopf, shown here in his SS track suit, was president of Interpol from 1968 to 1972.



Ernst Kaltenbrunner was president of Interpol until he was hanged for Nazi atrocities in 1946.



Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the Nazi security police, was president of Interpol until his assassination in 1942.

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The Interpol Connection exposes the Nazi past of the International Criminal Police Organization.

The authors unearthed irrefutable documentation, including photographs taken more than 45 years ago, of Interpol's hidden history.

Past presidents of Interpol were shown to include Reinhard Heydrich, chief of Adolph Hitler's dreaded security police, and known as "The Hangman."

In fact, as late as the 1970s, the men chosen to head Interpol were documented Nazis. Paul Dickopf, Interpol's president from 1968 to 1972, was shown to have been an officer in the deadly SS that terrorized Europe in World War II.

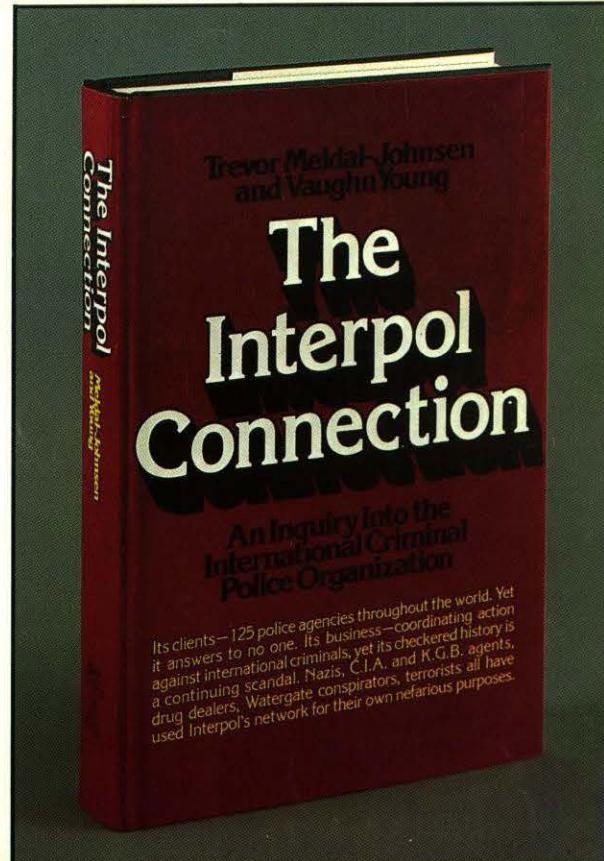
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