

FREEDOM

Investigative reporting in the public interest

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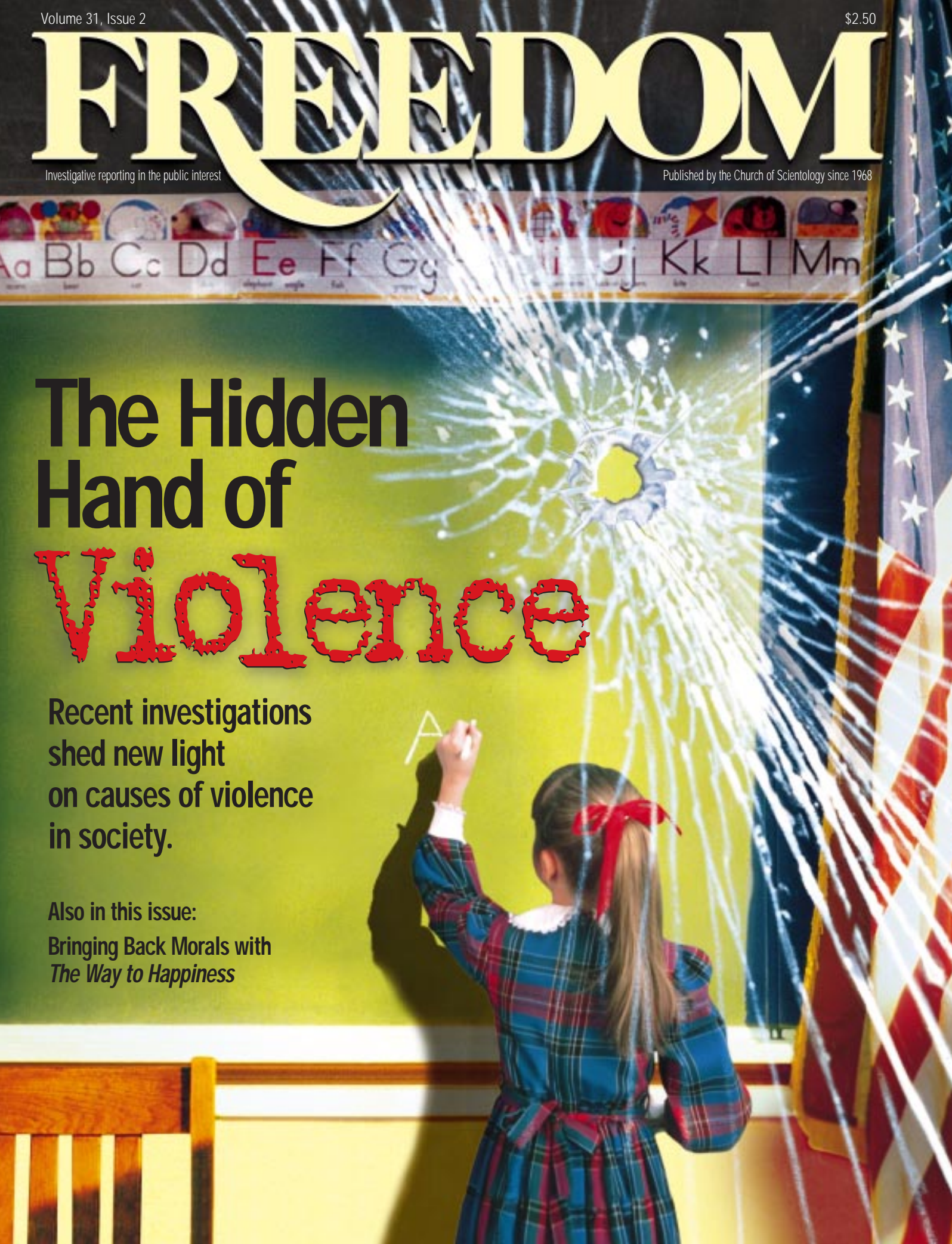


The Hidden Hand of Violence

Violence

Recent investigations shed new light on causes of violence in society.

Also in this issue:
Bringing Back Morals with
The Way to Happiness





The Erosion of Right and Wrong



Gail Armstrong
Executive Editor

An alert columnist pointed out after Colorado's Columbine High School massacre in April that this was not the first time the school had been in the news. Columbine High happened to be featured in a 1991 ABC 20/20 segment for its highly

debated "death education" class — in which students discussed such macabre topics as how they wanted to look in their caskets.

The segment offered a glimpse at just one aspect of the "values" education that insinuated itself into our national school curricula over the past four decades. The irony is that programs implemented ostensibly to shape values have had the opposite effect. Educational experts have long since sounded an alarm over an "anything goes" attitude born and bred with these programs, as we cover in more depth inside.

Much of the current public discussion about youth violence focuses on depictions of violence and brutality in entertainment, whether movies, video games or music.

Explicit, exploitative violence is unhealthy for anyone's outlook on life. But if one stops to consider it, it becomes readily apparent that this is nothing "new."



Feeding Christians to lions was once popular "sport." For centuries, public executions drew large crowds in London regardless of what king or queen ruled — as they did in other cities at various times in Europe and elsewhere. Our culture before television and film is strewn with explicit violence, mayhem and death.

Even so, people were not driven to take each others' lives. In fact, statistics recently compiled from historical records reveal that in battles between the third century B.C. and World War II, only 15 to 20 percent of the men engaged in fighting actually tried to kill the enemy. That was despite going into war with the stated purpose to kill, and with their own lives at stake.

One could conclude that it requires extreme persuasion to get a human being to want to kill another, let alone to do the deed. And although some need less prompting than others, they are few indeed — especially when young.

Yet with psychological manipulation, military forces solved their problem after World War II, rousing the "kill will" in up to 95 percent of soldiers through programs designed to inure them to taking another's life.

These programs manage to overcome an individual's innate sense that it is wrong to kill another human being — a sense strongly present even in soldiers who are there to kill.

It is time to take a closer look at the possibility that the reason violence more strongly influences youth in our schools today is that the sense of right and wrong

has been eroded through the last four decades of "progressive education" — a system designed more for psychological conditioning than academic success.

Add the wholesale labeling of children with psychiatric "disorders" (such as "Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder" and a host of "Learning Disorders") for exhibiting much of what was previously considered normal childhood behavior. These labels not only excuse the educational shortcomings of our schools, but the youth who receive them are told that they are responsible neither for what they do nor for the decisions they make. In fact, and perhaps not so coincidentally, the *Denver Post* reported in December 1996 that federal law prohibited the expulsion of three kids who passed a gun around at school because they were classified as "special-education" students. These students were not considered responsible for what they did.

Finally, add a chemical catalyst of mind-altering psychiatric drugs and the result is volatile and even deadly. Keep in mind, too, that the types of "special education" students who are not held responsible for passing around deadly weapons at school are the ones *most* likely to be on such drugs.

We explore, in our cover story, how these youth are catching up to the society that created them.

We also present other aspects of violence in this issue. While much has been written and said on the subject, we hope we have provided new perspectives — ones which will help open doors to more effective and lasting solutions to this societal problem.

And as with all issues of *Freedom*, we welcome your views.

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Cover: Youth violence and its increasing death toll keep the nation asking “why?” *Freedom’s* investigation of the seemingly random acts of violence establishes a clear pattern — and a cause.



Right: An in-depth report on the Balkan crisis reveals an overlooked source of ethnic rivalries.

(See page 14)

Far right: A program based on a common-sense moral code is achieving remarkable success in schools. (See page 26)



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Freedom Offices

Church of Scientology International
6331 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 1200
Los Angeles, CA 90028-6329

Phone: (323) 960-3500

Fax: (323) 960-3508/9

E-mail: editor@freedommag.org

For subscription information, address changes and requests for complimentary publications advertised in *Freedom*, write to the address above or e-mail distribution@freedommag.org

WASHINGTON, D.C.
1701 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009

Phone: (202) 667-6404

Fax: (202) 667-6314

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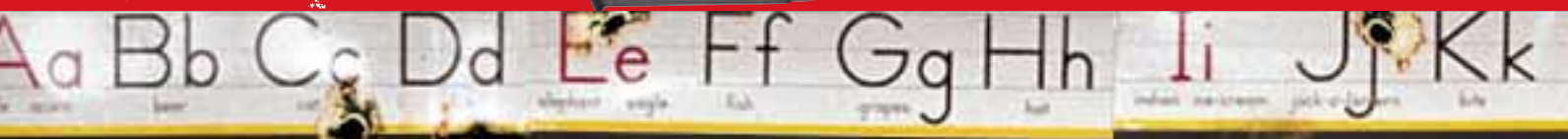
The Hidden Hand of violence



by Thomas G. Whittle & Mark Stout

Seemingly random scenes in society's patchwork quilt of senseless violence contain a common thread

In the aftermath of the recent spate of assaults by students upon their classmates and teachers, an appalled nation asked: Why? That question continues to reverberate in discussions about the tragedy of senseless violence among youth.



LETHAL VIOLENCE by youths has risen with the increase in psychiatric drug prescriptions. A sample of recent killers documents the trend.



On September 27, 1997, Sam Manzie, 15, attacked, raped and strangled to death an 11-year-old boy who had come to his family's New Jersey home selling items door-to-door for the local PTA. Manzie had been receiving regular psychiatric treatments including the drug **Paxil**.



On May 21, 1998, Kip Kinkel, 14, killed his parents and went on a shooting spree at his Springfield, Oregon, high school — killing two more people and injuring 22. Kinkel was taking both **Ritalin** and **Prozac**.

Bloodshed in films and on television, brutality in video games and availability of firearms may well be contributing factors in some violent situations. But, as many observers have pointed out, these are not new elements in the mix and do not satisfactorily answer the question. Violence and gore in entertainment media three decades ago never spawned repeated instances of wholesale mayhem, much less murder, in classrooms, even though guns and recipes for homemade explosives were virtually as accessible then as they are today.

Recent assailants Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold of Colorado, T.J. Solomon of Georgia and Shawn Cooper of Idaho are but several in a long line of young people who turned murderously violent. A *Freedom* investigation shows that the divergent scenes in society's seemingly random patchwork quilt of senseless youth violence contain a common thread. More significantly, that common thread has been detectable but has been ignored or concealed by those who have a professional responsibility to reveal it to the public.

Warning Signs

A full decade before the Columbine High School tragedy in April, the nation witnessed

a series of brutal incursions into its previously sacrosanct schools.

The first came on May 20, 1988, when Laurie Dann, 30, walked into a Winnetka, Illinois, classroom with three handguns and commenced shooting, killing one second-grader and wounding five others before fleeing from the school, shooting a man in a house nearby and then killing herself.

Four months later, on September 26, 1988, 19-year-old James Wilson entered the cafeteria of a Greenwood, South Carolina, school and opened fire with a revolver, wounding a teacher and three students. He then walked into a girls' restroom, where he shot another teacher, moving next into a third-grade classroom, where he shot several more children. Two students, both 8 years old, died from their wounds.

While both Dann and Wilson had extensive psychiatric histories at the time of their assaults, neither had any record of violence prior to undergoing psychiatric treatment.

What produced such startling change? Based on interviews *Freedom* conducted with relatives and acquaintances of Dann and Wilson in the aftermath of those tragedies, the fact emerged that both changed sharply after being administered powerful psychiatric drugs.¹

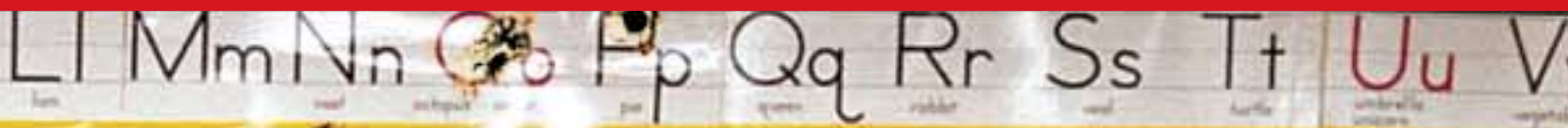
Four months after James Wilson's rampage, on January 17, 1989, another incident exploded onto the national stage when Patrick Purdy, 26, killed five children in a Stockton, California, schoolyard and wounded 29 more children and a teacher before taking his own life. Upon investigation, *Freedom* learned that Purdy, too, was a psychiatric failure with an extensive psychiatric drug history.²

"An Irresistible Urge"

Such tragedies grow even more disturbing as the age of the perpetrators decreases.

One of the first cases that came to the public's attention was that of 14-year-old Rod Matthews of Canton, Massachusetts, a high school freshman. Matthews lured classmate Shaun Ouillette, also 14, into the woods on a November afternoon in 1986 on the pretext of building a fort. Matthews carried a baseball bat, which he said he needed to return to someone.

Encouraging the larger boy to walk in front of him down the wooded path, Matthews waited for his opportunity and then smashed Ouillette on the head with the bat. He continued to strike his soon helpless victim, bludgeoning him to death.



On May 20, 1999, 15-year-old T.J. Solomon opened fire on and wounded six classmates at Heritage High School in Georgia. Solomon was being treated with **Ritalin**.



Eighteen-year-old Jeremy Strohmeyer raped and murdered a 7-year-old girl in the ladies' room in a casino on May 25, 1997, one week after starting to take the drug **Dexedrine**.



Eric Harris, an 18-year-old senior at Columbine High School in Colorado, led the killing spree on April 20, 1999, which took the lives of 12 students and a teacher, before he and his partner took their own lives. Harris had been taking **Luvox**.

While Matthews informed police and his parents that he thought Ouillette had run away from home, he brought two friends, Robbie Peterson and Jonathan Cash, on separate occasions to view the body of the boy the police were searching for in vain. Cash eventually reported the murder to police by means of an unsigned letter. The next morning, three weeks after the murder, police found Ouillette's body and arrested Matthews.

Matthews, a bright youth with an IQ of 132, had been taking the psychiatric drug Ritalin, known generically as methylphenidate. According to federal law, Ritalin is a Schedule II controlled substance, in the same addictive category as amphetamine, methamphetamine and cocaine, powerful drugs bearing what the National Institute on Drug Abuse terms "a high potential for abuse."

After the murder, it was learned that Matthews had plotted to kill someone since the start of his freshman year

— roughly two months before the crime was committed. He had discussed his plans with Peterson and Cash and had even admitted to a teacher in the weeks before the slaying that he had an urge to kill somebody. His teacher simply told him that murder was a felony.

As the police put it, Matthews had developed "an irresistible urge to see what it felt like to kill someone" — an urge that became lethal reality.

Recent years have seen an epidemic of such violence involving children and adolescents, many of them not involving firearms.

In 1995 in Illinois, Brian Pruitt, 16, with a history of psychiatric drugs and treatment, fatally stabbed his grandmother in her bedroom, waited for his grandfather to return home, and murdered him as well.

In 1997 in New Jersey, Sam Manzie, 15, attacked and raped 11-year-old Eddie Werner, who had come to his family's home selling items door-to-door for the local

PTA. After strangling Werner with an electrical cord, and photographing him with the cord still wrapped around his neck, Manzie discarded his victim's clothes and possessions in a garbage bin by the psychiatric facility where Manzie had been receiving regular treatments including psychiatric drugs. According to Manzie's mother, Manzie said, "I wasn't killing that little boy. I was killing [my psychiatrist] because he didn't listen to me." Other examples abound.

"Fraudulent" Disorders

In addition to not listening to their patients, many psychiatrists have also evidently chosen not to listen to clinical studies and medical texts which contradict "conventional wisdom" in child psychiatry.

Fred A. Baughman Jr., M.D., a board certified neurologist and child neurologist and a Fellow of the American Academy of Neurology, said that the problem originates within the psychiatric industry itself.

In an interview with *Freedom*, Baughman charged that "Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder" (ADHD), "Oppositional Defiant Disorder" (ODD), "Conduct Disorder" (CD) — the three

Recent years have seen an epidemic of violence involving children and adolescents, many of them not involving firearms.



psychiatric diagnoses that allegedly are biological precursors to aggressive and violent behavior — are uniformly fraudulent.

“Not one of the ‘disruptive behavior disorders’ has been validated as a disease, or as anything biological or organic,” he said.

Baughman noted that the Report of the National Institutes of Health’s Consensus Conference on ADHD, November 16 – 18, 1998, confessed that ADHD does not exist: “[W]e do not have an independent, valid test for ADHD, and there are no data to indicate that ADHD is due to brain malfunction.”

Likewise, Baughman pointed out, there is no valid test for ODD or CD — despite the fact that psychiatrists across the country have labeled millions of children with one or more of the three fictitious “disruptive behavior disorders” and have prescribed them destructive, mind-bending drugs.

Each of these “diseases,” Baughman and other experts have charged, is a fraud, and any diagnosis that results in a child being given dangerous drugs is not only fraudulent, but criminal.

Lives of Ruin and Despair

The promoters of these “behavior disorders” include at their forefront psychiatrist Frederick Goodwin, former head of the National Institute of Mental Health, known for generating a storm of controversy in 1992 by means of racially offensive remarks that compared monkeys in the wild to citizens in America’s inner cities.³

The fruits of the campaign, fueled by billions of dollars in pharmaceutical revenues, are becoming increasingly visible, as an estimated seven to eight million schoolchildren today take psychiatric drugs for nonexistent diseases.

On May 21, 1998, Kip Kinkel, 14, killed his parents and went on a shooting spree at his Springfield, Oregon, high school — killing two more people and injuring 22. Kinkel’s downward slide began when he was diagnosed with dyslexia. He was then labeled as having “ADHD” and placed on Ritalin, but his problems persisted. After being diagnosed with depression, he was also put on Prozac, known generically as fluoxetine. And then he went berserk.

On February 19, 1996, according to local police, 10-year-old Timmy Becton, using his 12-gauge shotgun as a human shield, pointed a 3-gauge shotgun at a sheriff’s deputy who visited him at his Lakeland, Florida, home, in company with a truant officer. “I’d sooner shoot you than go to school,” Becton reportedly yelled. Becton had been placed on Prozac by a psychiatrist to cure his dislike of school. According to the parents, an increase in his dosage generated violent changes in mood and extreme anger.

The examples seem endless. More and more children and teens are turning to violence — including killing classmates or

parents after taking psychiatric drugs. In 1998 alone, more than 1.6 million prescriptions for antidepressant drugs alone were written for schoolchildren in the United States — up sharply from previous years.

Reliance on psychiatric drugs today permeates the youth care industry from schools and the family pediatrician’s office to foster homes and juvenile offender programs. While the long-range consequences of these drugs cannot yet be measured, the increasing outbursts of unreasoning violence witnessed thus far give clues.

Violent Behavior

It came as little surprise to the nation that Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold had problematic histories. Arrested in 1998 for burglary, both were placed in the Jefferson County, Colorado “juvenile diversion” program for youth offenders and participated in “anger management” classes. Blood samples confirmed that Harris, the leader of the two, was taking Luvox — a mind-altering psychiatric drug in the same class as Prozac, shown to create suicidal thoughts or violent behavior in many individuals.

While no one knows exactly what Eric Harris was thinking when he planned and directed the macabre crime and double suicide, he left behind enough information to show an obsession with brutality and violence that emerges as the signature of someone driven into psychosis by psychiatric drugs.

Figures available in early 1998 showed that Prozac — the most widely prescribed of the drugs in the class which includes Luvox (also known as fluvoxamine), Paxil, Zoloft and others — alone had amassed more than 40,000 adverse reaction reports, including 2,300 deaths, under the adverse reaction reporting system of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) — by far the most of any drug in history.

Between 1988 and 1992, when Prozac was scarcely being prescribed to children, reports accumulated of more than 90 children and adolescents who suffered suicidal or violent self-destructive behavior while on the drug. Examples of reports to the FDA include that of a 12-year-old who suffered hostility and confusion, was violent and became “glassy-eyed” on the drug. An 18-year-old was hospitalized after being on Prozac for 270 days and had reportedly sexually assaulted and stabbed a store

clerk. One 16-year-old, who had been on the drug for 50 days, reported hostility, psychotic depression and hallucinations — symptoms which did not exist prior to taking the drug.

As far back as February 1990, a published study by a team headed by Harvard Medical School’s Martin H. Teicher, M.D., found that “six depressed patients free of recent serious suicidal ideation developed intense, violent suicidal preoccupation after 2 – 7 weeks of fluoxetine treatment.”⁴

Another team of physicians, from the State University of New York Health Science Center, reported in *The New England Journal of Medicine* in February 1991

that individuals with no history of suicidal thoughts or actions developed suicidal thoughts after taking fluoxetine. One man was started on a 20-milligram daily dose of fluoxetine and, according to the doctors, “Three days later he had violent suicidal thoughts and tried to hang himself with a rope. The fluoxetine was discontinued, with complete disappearance of suicidal ideation four days later.”⁵

Likewise, this second team reported, a woman developed akathisia — a state of drug-induced insanity characterized by extreme agitation and, sometimes, acts of violence — as well as recurrent suicidal thoughts after starting on fluoxetine. The symptoms resolved after she stopped taking the drug. “Neither of our patients had a diagnosable personality disorder or history of suicidal ideation, gestures, mania or hypomania,” they wrote. “In our patients, the temporal association of suicidal ideation with

the initiation of fluoxetine and its rapid disappearance within a week of discontinuing treatment strongly suggest that fluoxetine can induce suicidal ideation....”

In a similar vein, a 1993 study of eight people on Luvox or fluvoxamine noted the onset of mania. The study team, headed by Dr. Abraham Dorevitch of Hadassah-Hebrew University School of Medicine in Jerusalem, reported, “fluvoxamine may induce manic behavior when administered at therapeutic dosages. Manic features appeared after four or more weeks of fluvoxamine treatment in five of the patients and after three weeks or less in three of the patients. ... Manic behavior in all our patients remitted after dosage reduction or discontinuation of fluvoxamine.”⁶

Fluvoxamine and fluoxetine belong to the family of drugs which block the brain’s

While the long-range consequences of these [psychiatric] drugs cannot yet be measured, the increasing outbursts of unreasoning violence witnessed thus far give clues.

A Manufactured Epidemic

Children are being diagnosed with mental illnesses and prescribed drugs based on disorders voted into existence by psychiatrists and recorded in the psychiatric industry's diagnostic and billing bible, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM). As many as eight million American children are now taking psychiatric drugs — representing hundreds of millions of dollars in profits.

Multiple diagnoses, and prescription of multiple drugs, are not unusual. An examiner for the American Board of Psychiatry told *Freedom* that “kids are commonly on as many as five to six medications at a time.”

Many educators and child authorities maintain that DSM disorders are matters of learning and behavior routinely corrected with better education, parenting and physiological medicine, including improved nutrition.

ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) and the related **ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER (ADD)** are the most prevalent “disorders”. Diagnoses of

ADHD are based on a combination of as few as three of a list of open-ended “symptoms” including inability to concentrate, fidgeting in one’s seat, speaking out of turn in class, having “sloppy” work and being easily distracted. ADHD and ADD diagnoses have generated millions of prescriptions for Ritalin since the late 1980s, and a 700 percent increase in production of the drug since 1990. Widespread use of the addictive amphetamine-like substance and its subsequent proliferation as an illegal street drug have fueled national concerns that the labeling and “legal drugging” of children is a manufactured, profit-driven epidemic. Escalating violence, suicide and homicide by youth-prescribed drugs have caused those concerns to skyrocket.

Other “learning disorders” and “conduct disorders” for which children and adolescents are prescribed psychiatric drugs cover a gamut of educational failures which plague schools and allow youth to be chemically restrained. A few examples are provided here.

Expressive
Language
Disorder

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Conduct
Disorder

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Mathematics
Disorders

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Disorder of
Written
Expression

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"Make-believe psychiatric magic bullets"

According to the report of a 1995 Nordic medical conference, the newer anti-depressant drugs have a particularly stimulating amphetamine-like effect and patients can become "aggressive" or "suffer hallucinations and/or suicidal thoughts."

Studies amply document adverse effects of psychiatric drugs on youth and adults — effects frequently blamed on new "symptoms" and met with yet more drugs.

One U.S. medical doctor wrote that "in one case, a 16-year-old committed murder and tried to set off multiple bombs and incendiary devices at the same time. I have also testified in cases of adult murderers who were under the influence of [anti-depressants], including one mass murder of twelve people followed by suicide. The comparisons to Littleton are obvious." Reflecting on the Colorado tragedy, an ABC News producer commented that the brain "is not some simple toy for make-believe psychiatric magic bullets."



absorption of serotonin, a neurotransmitter; they are known as "selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors" (SSRIs).

A 1995 Nordic medical conference reported that the newer antidepressant drugs have a particularly stimulating amphetamine-like effect and that patients can become "aggressive" or "suffer hallucinations and/or suicidal thoughts." One U.S. medical doctor wrote of the SSRIs, "I have testified as a medical expert in three teenage cases of murder in which SSRIs were implicated in playing a role. In one case, a 16-year-old committed murder and tried to set off multiple bombs and incendiary devices at the same time. I have also testified in cases of adult murderers who were under the influence of SSRIs, including one mass murder of twelve people followed by suicide. The comparisons to Littleton are obvious."

In fact, Luvox's manufacturer states that "Safety and effectiveness of Luvox tablets in individuals below 18 years of age have not been established" and warns that Luvox is "sometimes fatal" to those who take it, also cautioning that it can activate mania and that it can impair judgment and thinking.

No one need look any further than Columbine High School for an example of mania and impaired judgment. Eric Harris' web site bristled with red flags that showed the "delusions of grandeur" that characterize

mania, such as "I am the law. If you don't like it, you die."

Or, in an even more sinister tone, this: "you all better ... hide in your houses because I'm coming for EVERYONE soon, and I WILL be armed to the ... teeth, and I WILL shoot to kill and I WILL ... KILL EVERYTHING!"

Stealing the Will

Reflecting on the Colorado tragedy and the fact that mania can spur bizarre behavior, Nicholas Regush, producer of medical features for ABC News, said, "This is a widely recognized feature of antidepressants, as documented by their very own manufacturers. These drugs are also associated with bouts of irritability, aggression and hostility. Exactly how all this behavioral change is processed in the brain and how long-lasting it might be is poorly understood. Contrary to the big shows of knowledge by psychiatrists, there is a whole lot of guessing going on."

The brain, however, he noted, "is not

some simple toy for make-believe psychiatric magic bullets."

On May 5, 1999, U.S. Congressman Dennis J. Kucinich wrote to FDA Commissioner Jane Henney, expressing his "concern that the FDA has failed to provide adequate oversight of the health consequences of prescribing certain drugs to children."

In his letter, a copy of which was provided to *Freedom*, the congressman noted that he had written to the FDA after the school shooting in Springfield, Oregon, about the lack of review of the effects of prescribing Prozac to children, but received a response that he characterized as "indifferent."

"Now, in the aftermath of the Columbine High School massacre, it has come to light that one of the killers was prescribed Luvox," he wrote,

noting that Luvox is in the same family of psychiatric drugs as Prozac.

"The basic things these drugs do is they steal the will," said Beverly Eakman, author

"If they're on these kinds of drugs, that have these severe psychiatric and mental effects, you're apt to get a reaction that is really bizarre — and often violent."

— Beverly Eakman,
National Education Consortium

Psychiatric Crimes

EXPOSED



Senseless, extreme violence and a rising toll of victims have raised serious concerns among parents, teachers and doctors over psychiatry's "legal" drugs.

of *Cloning of the American Mind, Eradicating Morality Through Education*. "By stealing the will, I mean they destroy your inhibitions, so that any inhibition that you had not to do certain things, you just don't have it anymore — including getting angry."

Children are extremely vulnerable to the effects of antidepressants and other dangerous drugs, according to Eakman. "If they're on these kinds of drugs, that have these severe psychiatric and mental effects, you're apt to get a reaction that is really bizarre — and often violent," she told *Freedom*. "Something that made you mildly angry before will make you doubly furious."

While the world has already witnessed far too many instances of carnage from this manufactured fury, experts say that the future holds more of the same unless society does something to halt the legal but unnecessary doping of millions of children — a national catastrophe which, in Dr. Baughman's words, "is beginning to dwarf the illegal drug problem in this country."

1 *Freedom*: "Laurie Dann: The Making of a Killer," August 1988, and "Prescription for Murder: Psychiatric Drugs Create Killer," November/December 1988.

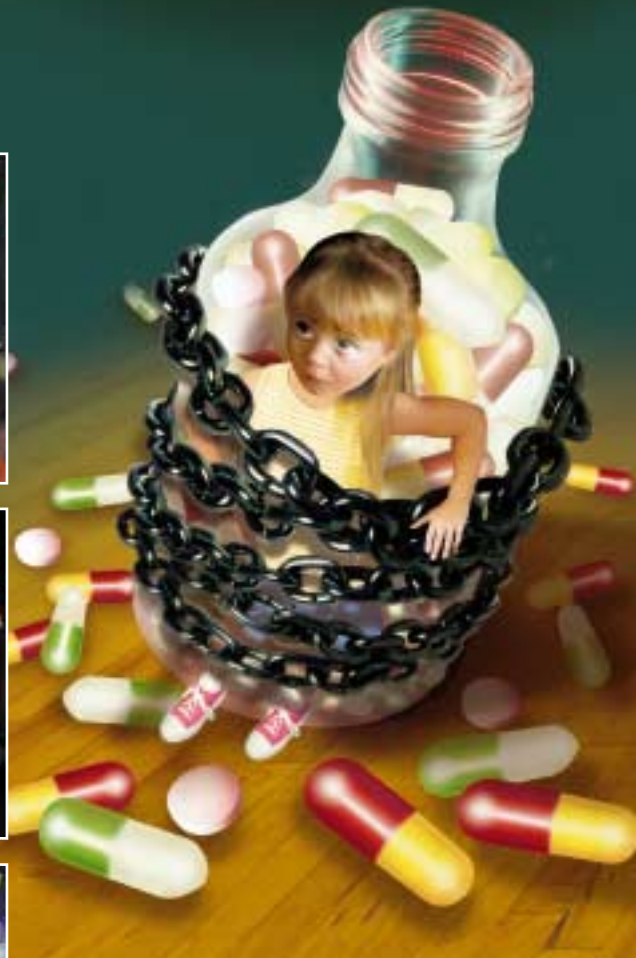
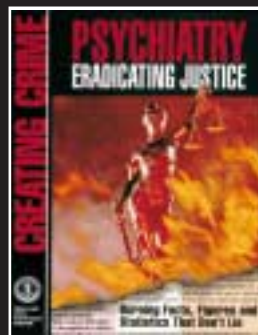
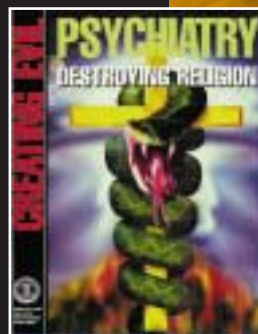
2 *Freedom*: "Psychiatry Cannot Halt or Predict Violent Crime, Panel Finds," January/February 1989

3 *Freedom*: "The Violence Hoax," May 1993

4 *The American Journal of Psychiatry*: "Emergence of Intense Suicidal Preoccupation During Fluoxetine Treatment," February 1990

5 *The New England Journal of Medicine*: "Suicidal Ideation Related to Fluoxetine Treatment," February 7, 1991

6 *The Annals of Pharmacotherapy*: "Fluvoxamine-Associated Manic Behavior: A Case Series," December 1993



The Citizens Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) has published a series of booklets which thoroughly document psychiatric harm, abuse, criminality and fraud in different zones of society.

The first of the series, *Creating Racism, Psychiatry's Betrayal*, set off an international firestorm of controversy about psychiatry.

The latest publication, *Harming Lives — Psychiatry Betraying & Drugging Children*, provides compelling evidence of a fraud of "educational disorders" carried out for the enrichment of those who profit from psychiatric drugs — at the expense of our nation's school children.

With up to eight million American children labeled as having mental "disorders" or "illnesses," psychiatrists are creating an entire generation of drug users and an unknown number of future addicts.

To obtain copies of these booklets, contact:
Citizens Commission on Human Rights
 6362 Hollywood Boulevard, Suite B
 Los Angeles, CA 90028
 Telephone (323) 467-4242 or (800) 869-2247



The Case of Spencer Day

His story sheds new light on causes of violence and crime in our society.

When individuals undergoing psychiatric treatment commit acts of violence and crime, blame is routinely placed on their so-called mental illness. The case of Spencer Day — a child literally raised in psychiatric hands — sheds new light on the actual cause. His life is a microcosm of a system that creates violence.

Spencer Day was described by his teachers as an exceptionally bright and gifted child. However, his tendency to wander out of the classroom landed him in the preschool counselor's office. He was labeled "hyperactive" (before the label "Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder" was assumed in 1987).

By the time he reached kindergarten, Day had seen several psychiatrists and was being "medicated" with Ritalin, an addictive drug generically known as methylphenidate.

The drug did not improve Day's behavior or his ability to study. He was booted out of elementary school and placed in the school district's Emotionally and Behaviorally Disordered (EBD) program. His behavior worsened and, at the age of 9, he was sent to the Cleo Wallace Center — a psychiatric facility in a Denver suburb which specializes in children and adolescents.*

There, Day was assigned a bed in the room next to one which housed older boys with known sexual behavior problems. At night, the older children would engage in sexual activities and Spencer was soon included. Because these were his first sexual experiences, Day was later to say that he believed these encounters at the Cleo Wallace Center to be normal sexual behavior.

The stay at Cleo Wallace rendered Day even more unstable. He was soon arrested for setting fire to a gas station and again for vandalizing a local business. After more "treatment" programs, the 12-year-old boy was returned to his school district's EBD program.

When he told a counselor there about sexual feelings caused by his stay at Cleo Wallace, he was taken to Charter Psychiatric Hospital in Denver, a facility which has since closed. After six months, Charter psychiatrists recommended he be taken to Desert Hills, a psychiatric facility hundreds of miles away in Tucson, Arizona.

A year passed at Desert Hills and Day was transferred to yet another psychiatric facility. There he became self-destructive; he punched staples into his arms, smashed

out windows and once swallowed an entire bottle of iodine pills. He was "negatively terminated" from the facility in February 1991.

Day was shipped to the psychiatric ward at Denver General Hospital, and from there to a treatment center in Boise, Idaho, called Northwest Passages. "Treatment" at

Northwest Passages consisted of placing a cup-like device called a plethysmograph over Day's penis to measure its reaction while pornographic pictures were flashed on a screen. Later he was required to sit in a room with headphones on; when looking at pictures of young women, pleasant music would play. When looking at pornographic pictures of boys and girls, he was given intense electric shocks delivered through electrodes taped to his forearm.

More torture than "treatment," it is not surprising that Day was worse when he left Northwest Passages. "They indicated to me they were not successful in their treatment," a probation officer testified later in court, noting that plethysmograph test scores indicated Day had indeed become worse, "and they considered him a risk, a high risk to the community."

With a regimen that was more torture than "treatment," it is not surprising that Day was worse when he left one facility.

A Chronicle of Tragedy



■ In preschool, Spencer Day, a bright and gifted child, was labeled hyperactive; by the time he reached kindergarten, he was on Ritalin.



■ Day worsened and was placed in the school district's Emotionally and Behaviorally Disordered (EBD) program. At the age of 9, he was sent to a psychiatric facility in Denver, where he encountered boys with sexual behavior problems.

■ Day was arrested for arson and again for vandalism and received further treatment.



■ At 12, Day was returned to his school district's EBD program. Over the next few years he was committed to four different psychiatric facilities in Colorado, Arizona and Idaho.

Day was released with an ankle monitor and returned to school. He was given more treatment and drugs and tried to overdose on Elavil.

■ In October 1993, at 17, Day committed a series of sex crimes on boys which landed him sentences totaling 104 years in prison.

Nevertheless, Day was released with an ankle monitor and an agreement to see a counselor specializing in sex offenders. He also returned to school, where it was not long before he set fire to a classmate's hair. More psychiatric treatment and drugs followed, including Elavil — an antidepressant that can cause confusion, delusions and delirium — which he attempted to overdose on.

Finally, in October 1993, Day committed the crimes which landed him in jail longer than he could hope to live. Day grabbed a 10-year-old boy, compelled him to perform a sexual act and choked him into unconsciousness. Six days later, he forced another boy to perform oral sex on him at knife point. And just a few days after that, he took another boy into his truck at knife point, drove up a canyon and forced him to perform oral sex. After being caught by police with his last victim, Day pleaded guilty to all three crimes. To ensure they never happened again, the judge added a 40-year sentence to his 64-year sentence.

At the time of his sentencing, Spencer Day was just 17 years old. His parents and their insurance companies, who had spent more than \$400,000 for his "treatment," were betrayed along with Day and the victims of his crimes.

* A yearlong investigation by the Colorado Attorney General Office, released in August 1999, found that the Cleo Wallace Center illegally locked up dozens of children, charging taxpayers millions of dollars for doing so as part of a money-making scheme.

PSYCHIATRY – BETRAYING SOCIETY

Why are school problems increasingly diagnosed as "mental disorders" and "illnesses" which call for costly, unending treatment?

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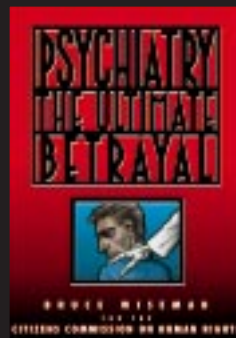
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Disorienting a Generation



Education experts take aim at “progressive education” techniques as a corrosive force on moral values in schools.

In the national discussion of youth violence, a growing number of experts point to the systematic eradication of moral values in schools, accomplished by “progressive education” techniques rooted in psychiatry and psychology. Foremost among these techniques has been “values clarification,” also known variously as sensitivity training, self-esteem training, critical thinking and other names.

According to authorities like Beverly Eakman, director of the National Education Consortium, and Tom DeWeese of the American Policy Foundation, the underlying concept of “values clarification” is to break down the morals and values children have acquired in the course of growing up, teach them that there is no set “right” and “wrong”, and have them chart their own values based on personal feelings and opinions. The same concepts underlie “outcome-based” or “performance-based” education which stresses psychological objectives such as relationships, self-esteem and refusal skills, instead of academics.

William Kilpatrick, author of *Why Johnny Can't*

Tell Right from Wrong, states that the psychological-values training emphasizes “feelings, personal growth, and a totally nonjudgmental attitude.” However, “no time is spent providing moral guidance or forming character. The virtues are not explained or discussed, no models of good behavior are provided, no reason is given why a boy or girl should want to be good in the first place.” Kilpatrick states that the kids “come away with the impression that even the most basic values are matters of dispute.”

An underlying current in values clarification that “anything goes” is exemplified in the words of the authors of the original 1960 text on the subject, who stated that “it is entirely possible that children will choose not to develop values. It is the teacher’s responsibility to support this choice also.”

The results, as Kilpatrick sets forth in his book, can be disruptive and disorienting to the students.

Behavior vs. Academics

Values clarification and similar programs are rooted in psychiatry and psychology, not education, and signal a conversion of schools from halls of academic learning to laboratories for behavioral modification.

In the words of Eakman, the “clear and stated agenda” of psychiatry and psychology

in schools “has been to jettison systematic, academic, knowledge-based curricula in favor of psychologized fare that places the emotions and belief systems above any cognitive, rational, or communicative functions. What was first hailed as progressive and relevant education quickly degenerated,” states Eakman. “Then it got worse. What information youngsters did learn was actually harmful.”

It is no coincidence that Columbine High School in Colorado — the site of the April 1999 killing spree by a student — was caught in the cesspool of so-called progressive education techniques which overtook a number of Colorado schools in 1991. The name “outcome-based education” (OBE) was born in Colorado, the home of its founder, William Spady. Some local schools embraced the concept, despite being strenuously fought by parents, educators and religious leaders. For instance, a battle waged between 1991 and 1995 involving Littleton Public school board members — including three who were

oust-ed in favor of board members who advocated “back to basics” in the schools, and others who eventually quit in frustration over fighting OBE — as well as public referenda and volleys in the press.

Columbine High, part of Colorado’s Jefferson County school system, was featured in a 1991 ABC News *20/20* segment on the controversy over “death education” in public schools. The class was to teach them “how to be brave enough to face death.” One student interviewed on the ABC report believed she was “seduced into a suicide attempt by her death ed class.”

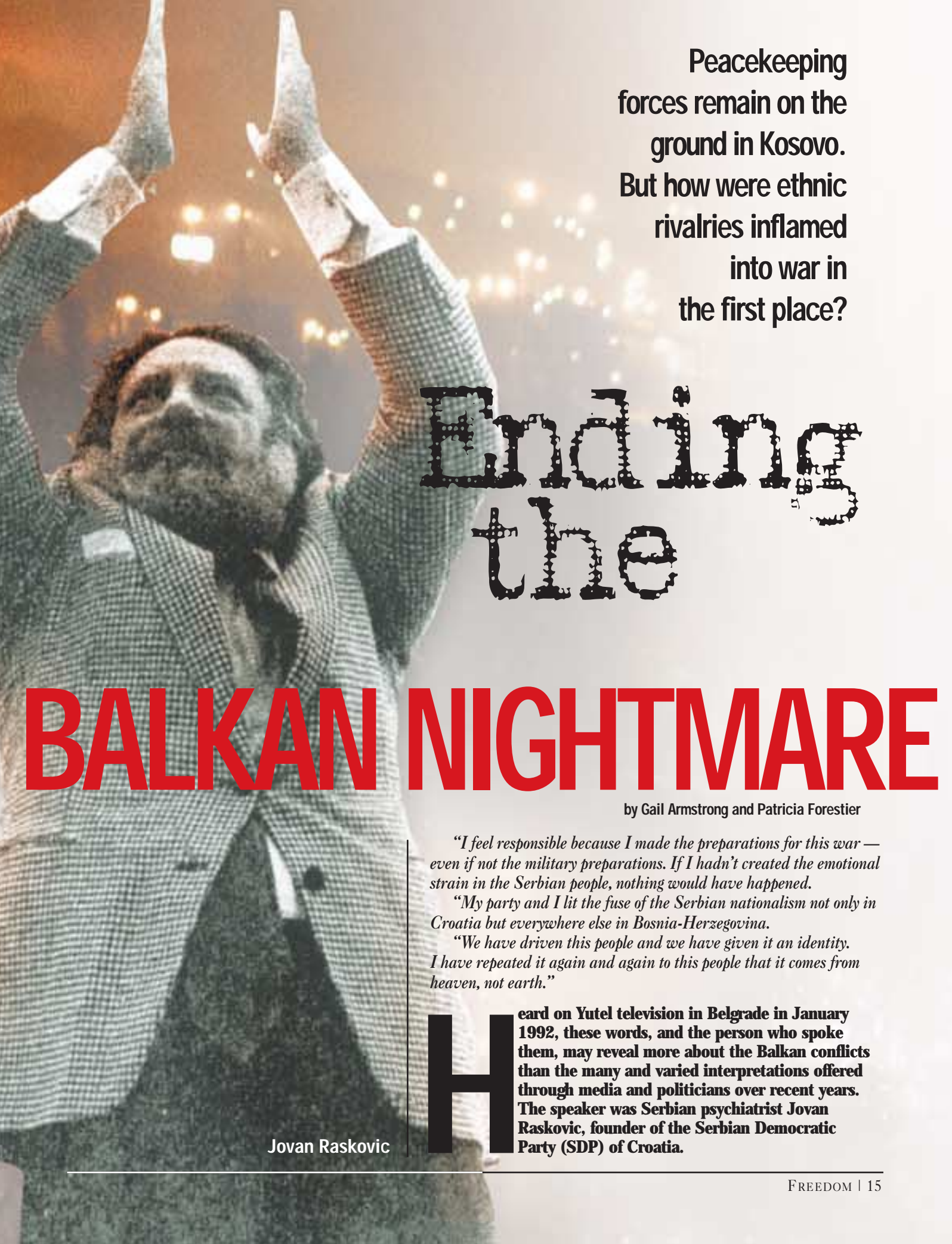
Undoubtedly, the worst casualties of the battle over the psychiatric and psychology-based education methods have been the students themselves.

In the four decades psychiatrists have been active in U.S. schools, SAT scores have plummeted, tens of millions of Americans have left high school functionally illiterate and drug abuse among youth has escalated. The suicide rate for 10 to 14-year olds increased by 190 percent (from 0.6 to 1.74 per 100,000 between 1963 and 1995), while teen suicides have tripled — with suicide the second leading cause of death (after accidents) for 15-24 year olds.

**Kids
“come away
with the
impression
that even
the most
basic values
are matters
of dispute.”**

— William Kilpatrick
Author, educator





Peacekeeping
forces remain on the
ground in Kosovo.
But how were ethnic
rivalries inflamed
into war in
the first place?

Ending the

BALKAN NIGHTMARE

by Gail Armstrong and Patricia Forestier

“I feel responsible because I made the preparations for this war — even if not the military preparations. If I hadn’t created the emotional strain in the Serbian people, nothing would have happened.

“My party and I lit the fuse of the Serbian nationalism not only in Croatia but everywhere else in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

“We have driven this people and we have given it an identity. I have repeated it again and again to this people that it comes from heaven, not earth.”

Hear on Yutel television in Belgrade in January 1992, these words, and the person who spoke them, may reveal more about the Balkan conflicts than the many and varied interpretations offered through media and politicians over recent years. The speaker was Serbian psychiatrist Jovan Raskovic, founder of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDP) of Croatia.

Jovan Raskovic

1980s – 1991 : Lighting the Fuse of Ethnic Rivalry



Jovan Raskovic ignited Serbian nationalist fervor, publishing tracts and appearing before crowds and in the media. His theories held that non-Serbian ethnic populations suffered from intrinsic psychological conditions which left the Serbs as the only people capable of leading the region.

The international discussion of the political, social and military situation in the Balkan states generally omits mention of Raskovic. Yet, as one of the modern demagogues of ethnic cleansing in the region, he played a pivotal role in shaping current events. His ultra-nationalism and zeal for the creation of a “Greater Serbia” under the guise of a call for “peace” preceded the 1992 outbreak of ethnic massacres in Yugoslavia by more than a decade. And although he died that year, his legacy has included the murder, harm and/or rape of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians.

Raskovic’s influence started in his home city of Sibenik, in southern Croatia, in the early 1980s. His application of fundamental psychiatric theories and practices as tools of suppression was already evident. According to psychiatric colleague Brois Zmijanovic, who wrote in the newspaper *Nedjeljna Dalmacija* on October 17, 1991, Raskovic

“used electroshocks and other sadistic psychotherapeutic methods with particular pleasure in the case of Croats, especially Croatian women.”

Raskovic glorified the Serbian minority in Croatia, telling them during public meetings of atrocities committed against the Orthodox Serbs during World War II by the Ustashi — Croatian fascists installed as puppet leaders by the Nazis during the war. He spoke incessantly about the concentration camps built by the Ustashi, attributing them to the “instinctive urge for genocide” in the Croatian people.

Creating Mass Paranoia

As a psychiatric expert in paranoia, Raskovic could hardly be unaware of the effect created by his accounts of massacred Serbian children or eviscerated Serbian women — events which had taken place some 50 years earlier but which he presented under the color of the present.



Raskovic, as well as student and fellow psychiatrist Radovan Karadzic (second from left), attended exclusive functions in Belgrade — including dinners at Slobodan Milosevic’s and other political leaders’ villas — in which an ethnically pure “Greater Serbia” was planned. Raskovic empowered Karadzic to lead the Serbian Democratic Party in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1991.

Subotica

Novi Sad

SERBIA

MONTENEGRO

Podgorica

Through 1999 : Increasing violence sweeps the region



While Karadžić was rising through ranks in Bosnia, Slobodan Milošević (left) came to power in Serbia. As the self-proclaimed “liberator” of the

Serbs, he stripped Kosovo of its autonomy in 1989. By 1992, with both Karadžić and Milošević in power, sporadic conflicts in Yugoslav republics had escalated to full scale violence.



Through the work of Karadžić and Milošević — the latter whom Raskovic proclaimed to be “the result of the work of those who have brought the Serbian people back to consciousness” — the ethnic cleansing agenda has resulted in massive loss of life. Both men have been indicted for crimes against humanity by the International War Crimes Tribunal. Neither has been brought to justice.

Belgrade

Nis

KOSOVO

Pristina

Raskovic in fact devoted much of his own writing from the 1980s to psychiatry for the masses. His 1990 curriculum vitae presented to the Serbian Academy of Sciences lists many of his writings on the subject of paranoia, focusing on the study of the mechanisms triggering paranoia, jealousy, aggressiveness of the masses, and related topics. In one of his most well-known books, *A Mad Country [Luda Zemlja]*, Raskovic wrote that when three ethnic groups live together, “as paranoia overtakes their relations, the feeling of hatred becomes the normal, human factor, the factor of defense.”

But paranoia, he wrote, had to be provoked among the different ethnic groups in order for hatred to set in.

The mass psychology of paranoia was precisely what was taking effect in the region during the 1980s when, “in former Yugoslavia, stories started about rape as war

crime,” wrote Mladen Loncar of the Medical Center for Human Rights in Zagreb, Croatia in early 1993. “The Serbian authorities started them in order to attain certain political goals — the abolition of the autonomy of Kosovo and the establishment of a discriminatory law. They released the news that Albanian men were raping Serbian women in Kosovo. However, this was never proved, nor was any medical documentation furnished.

“It was a ‘pilot’ study of the utilization of rape in order to attain political and military goals,” continued Loncar. “They saw that this method was efficient for the masses. It provoked psychological effects; people rallied around the local authorities, asking for more repressive measures against the Albanians.”

It also taped a path for political action. Serbian politician Slobodan Milošević



Fleeing ethnic cleansing: *Mass psychological theories expounded by Jovan Raskovic and his tutelage about the inferiority of non-Serbian ethnic populations, combined with propaganda to instill fear of “genocidal conspiracies” against the Serbs, have led to incalculable misery, destruction and death.*

exploited the tensions in Kosovo to rise to political power. He declared himself the “liberator” of the Serbian people, and in 1989, stripped Kosovo of the autonomy it had enjoyed since 1974.

Loncar also wrote of a “special group of psychiatrists” at the military hospital in Belgrade who “specialized in war psychology and who worked out the method of systematic raping and proceeded to use it in the war against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.” Realizing the psychological effects of rape, the strategists then exploited a statement made by a Serbian bishop who declared that 30,000 Muslim women had been raped in Bosnia, “to frighten the rest of the Bosnian population. The goal of such a declaration is to force people to leave their country.”

Lighting the Fuse

As the campaign of terror was being prepared against non-Serb populations in Bosnia and Croatia, Raskovic spent more and more time in Belgrade, gaining support for his theories and the creation of “Greater Serbia.” He co-authored the “Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Science” of 1986 advocating the racially superior nation; the

unpublished tract circulated among political leaders and intellectuals.

And in 1990, he ultimately “lit the fuse” across the nation with publication of *A Mad Country*, little more than a manifesto containing his psychiatric theories of ethnic differences in Yugoslavia.

According to Raskovic, the Croats possess a “fear of castration” and are afraid of everything and, therefore, cannot assert themselves or exercise authority or leadership.

The Muslims, he claimed on the other hand, have an “anal-erotic fixation” which prompts them to gather wealth and hide behind fanatic attitudes.

The Serbs, his own people, possess an “Oedipus complex” that empowers them to stand up to and “kill the father.” This is why, Raskovic explained, the Serbs are the only group with a sense of authority and why they need to assert that authority over the other Yugoslavian peoples.

Raskovic’s book was touted in a publicity campaign in which he was hailed as the greatest psychiatrist and scientist of his era.

While fueling his ultra-national Serbian cause through media and public appearances, Raskovic created the Serbian Democratic Party in Croatia.

It was only a matter of time before the Serb minority’s instilled paranoia of the Croats would escalate to bloodshed.

In 1990, Serbian civilians from Krajina — the primarily Serbian-populated lands of Croatia bordering Bosnia and Serbia — were provided arms by the Belgrade government, via the SDP leaders, in order to “defend” themselves from the Croats. Roadblocks were established by Serbs in order to prevent non-Serbs from entering areas of Krajina proclaimed to be “Serbian.” When policemen were sent by the Croatian government in order to bring order, they were killed. War had broken out in Croatia.

Trouble Spreads

As Croatia experienced sporadic conflicts, ethnic rivalries were escalating in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina. There, in Sarajevo in 1991, Raskovic empowered Radovan Karadzic to lead the Bosnian branch of the SDP.

The choice of party leader for Bosnia was not a casual one. Karadzic had been Raskovic’s student in group psychology in Zagreb in 1988 and 1989, and his political trainee. His allegiance to Raskovic was firm. Karadzic publicly proclaimed in a 1991

media interview that he was ideologically influenced by “above all, Jovan Raskovic.”

Karadzic, like Raskovic, specialized in group psychology and in paranoia, as evidenced by works on the subject he presented to the Fifth Congress of Psychotherapists of Yugoslavia in October 1987 in Sarajevo. Karadzic’s “research” involved reciting to various patient groups a story in which several people sliced members of their own family into pieces. The purpose was to observe the intense fear the story created in the patients.

Like Raskovic and various Serbian intellectuals and politicians, Karadzic had attended the exclusive dinners held in Belgrade in Milosevic’s and other political leaders’ villas, during which Greater Serbia was planned. Both Karadzic and Raskovic were also members of the Association of Serbian Writers, located at Francuska 7 in Belgrade, in which the idea of an ethnically pure Serbia was disseminated among the Serbian intelligentsia.

Karadzic, with Raskovic, embarked on a systematic campaign to instill fear in the minority Serbian community in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1991. They organized a series of public meetings which were attended by thousands of Serbs, who were told of supposed threats and a genocidal conspiracy against them by the Bosnian Muslims.

And at a national assembly in Bosnia-Herzegovina in September 1991, Karadzic delivered a chilling speech which foreshadowed the coming genocidal horror against the

local Muslims. “The Muslims must be careful of what they are doing,” he warned. “They might very well disappear.”

Under Karadzic’s leadership, concentration camps — whose inmates, according to a July 26, 1995 report in *The Los Angeles Times* looked “eerily similar to the famous photographs of Nazi concentration camp victims rescued half a century before” — and systematic raping of women forced non-Serb populations to flee from Bosnia.

“A New Trend has Begun”

Before Karadzic rose through the ranks to lead the eugenics-driven SDP cause throughout Bosnia, Slobodan Milosevic had come to power in Serbia. After his election as president of the republic in 1989, he transformed the communist Serbian party into the nationalistic Socialist party. It was only a matter of months before ethnic rivalries swept the former Yugoslavia at a fever pitch, and the first open warfare broke out in the region.

In an arrogant claim for the strength of the agenda he principally authored,

Raskovic declared in *A Mad Country* that “Milosevic has not been the promoter of such events happening in our country, but only the tool. The motives have been hidden deeper. Such motives have been concentrated in a nucleus of feelings of fear, that have not exploded. This nucleus has lost its shell and that is all. This shell has shrunk away.

“The frictions inside are less, the feelings of guilt have gone and a new trend has begun. The opposite trend,” he proclaimed.

Having already exploited the fears of the Serbian minority in Kosovo during his rise to power, Milosevic continued to foment and nurture strain between the ethnic groups in the region. By continually spreading the notion that the Serbian minority was “threatened” by the ethnic Albanians, Milosevic widened pockets of tension into chasms of ethnic differences and hatred.

As Raskovic declared in a television interview after Milosevic was elected President, “Milosevic is the result of the work of those who have brought the Serbian people back to consciousness.”

By continually spreading the notion that the Serbian minority was “threatened” by ethnic Albanians, Milosevic widened pockets of tension into chasms of ethnic differences and hatred.

The Warning

Propaganda effort spread ominous threat of “the white plague.”

The Serbian nationalist movement of the 1980s and early ’90s relied heavily on propaganda designed to create fear of aggression by Muslims, Croats and Bosnians.

One aspect of that effort was to impart a threat that the Serbians were going to be outnumbered by the differing ethnic groups.

“The development of this propaganda may be divided into two phases, although they are constantly intertwined,” wrote Stasa Zajovic, author and president of a women’s association in Belgrade, in “Birth, Nationalism and War” in 1994.

“The first phase started as early as the middle of the eighties. It consists of the preparation of various projects aimed at the ‘suppression of the white plague’ [the name given to a reported decrease of childbirth rates among Serbian women]. The second phase is the propaganda about childbearing for patriotic reasons, that is, for the enhancement of national security.”

At the beginning of the “first phase,” continued Zajovic, “demographers followed territorial principles, asserting that in central and eastern Serbia, as well as in Vojvodina, the birth-rate was dropping at an alarming rate, while in Kosovo it was rising disturbingly. At this time, demogra-

phers had not yet introduced the ethnic aspect. The imbalance of the demographic development was explained instead either by economic factors or by changes in the system of values. As a solution, mostly administrative measures were offered.

“The demographic discourse — in accordance with the expansion of the nationalist ideology — soon acquired a repressive, racist character,” Zajovic wrote.

It also soon permeated Serbian officialdom. “Official documents started multiplying,” said Zajovic. Among them was a Resolution on the Renewal of Population, which contained a paper of June 30, 1992 entitled “The Warning” — composed by nine national institutions and adopted by the Socialist Party of Serbia at a subsequent congress as an official document.

“The Warning” heralded the ominous “threat” that minority peoples posed to the Serbian majority, declaring per Zajovic that since “Albanians, Moslems and Gypsies, with their higher birth-rate, deviate from rational, human reproduction, [they] threaten the rights of other peoples.”

Theories Live On

Sporadic hostilities increased throughout the Yugoslavian region, and by 1992, the stage was set for a full-scale discharge of the tensions ignited by Raskovic, Karadzic and Milosevic.

Two months after Raskovic's chilling announcement on Yutel television claiming responsibility for "preparations for this war" in terms of "the emotional strain in the Serbian people," war indeed broke out in Bosnia-Herzegovina. And the chaos spread. A few months later, Raskovic died of a heart attack in Belgrade. Karadzic became leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and as the war escalated, Bosnian newspaper *Glas Slavonije* observed on April 11, 1992, "The unhappiness of Bosnia-Herzegovina is once again due to a psychiatrist: Dr. Radovon Karadzic."

Raskovic's theories did not disappear with him. As an article in *Le Figaro*, the French national newspaper, reported on April 13, 1999:

"History remains very alive in Serbian people's minds and Yugoslav media keep comparing Nazi bombing of Belgrade of 6 April 1941 with the ongoing NATO air

strikes. TV ads of RTS [Serbian Radio and Television] present U.S. and British politicians against a swastika background.

"In addition to history, psychoanalysis is also used for propaganda. The newspaper *Vecernje Novosti* yesterday published a brand new thesis. Slobodan Jakulic, director of Laza Lazarevic psychiatric institute, explained that the world is governed by exterminator politicians whose plans to create a new world order are inspired by heavy sexual complexes and frustrations. According to this theory, Tony Blair is a homosexual who has fallen in love with Clinton. U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright experienced a deep trauma during her childhood spent in Yugoslavia — where her father used to be ambassador for Czechoslovakia before the Second World War. 'Due to her ugliness compared with young Serbian girls, Serbian boys would systematically avoid her, which caused her to have a permanent feeling of hatred toward Serbian people,' Dr. Jakulic explained."

Such psychiatric theories about the world outside Serbia, nurtured over two decades, continue to spawn ultra-nationalism and its attendant justifications for the destruction of human life.

Crimes Against Humanity

On July 25, 1995, Karadzic was formally indicted by the United Nations' War Crimes Tribunal for crimes against humanity. So far, he has escaped justice.

In May 1999, Milosevic was also indicted by the War Crimes Tribunal. If the record to date is any indication, the indictment will make little difference in the long-term in the Balkans — unless he and the other purveyors of misery and death are actually brought to justice.

While current Western political actions are aimed at stopping violence and further misery in the Balkans, it will not prevent it from repeating in the future. Nor will it minimize the danger posed not just to Muslims, Croats and Bosnians but to the Serbs as well. It was, after all, the same *fundamental* psychiatric theory of racial superiority that the Croatian Ustashi learned from Nazi eugenicists during World War II in order to annihilate Serbs as one of several "inferior" ethnic groups.

Thus the paramount danger stems not from armies and politicians — but from those who exalt the belief that some human beings are "life not worthy of living."

"Their legacy of
CRIME and VIOLENCE
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By Dr. Thomas, Volker Kubillus & Anthony Burwell

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The “Ethnic Cleansing” Agenda

by Dr. Mark Barber

The last time bombs rained on Belgrade, it was Hitler’s planes that dropped them. But in one of history’s more ironic twists, unlike the 1999 NATO attempt to prevent genocide, the Nazi attack was launched to advance it.

Following the Nazi invasion of Yugoslavia in 1941, the territory was divided among Germany and its allies, including the Ustashi — a group of Croatian fascists put into power by the Nazis. The Ustashi created the “Independent State of Croatia,” an ally of the Axis Powers.

“Racial purity” programs were carried out against Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and other ethnic groups. More than 600,000 were murdered.

But to blame Hitler singularly with the destruction of the Balkan peoples — not to mention the millions of Germans, Poles and others who were deemed unworthy of life — would be a severe understatement, as history has proved.

Hitler was himself following a macabre vision laid down by others before him. Chief among them was Ernst Rudin, a psychiatrist who played a major role in setting the stage for the Holocaust. Rudin was president of the International Federation of Eugenic Organizations and world leader of the eugenics movement which sought to remove “inferior” individuals from society by segregation, sterilization, or death in order to create a “better” race.

In 1916 he established the field of “psychiatric hereditary biology” which became “psychiatric genetics” in the



The theories that spawned the racial hygiene movement in the 1930s did not end with World War II and the tribunals that followed.

1930s, and which has subsequently been used to justify several efforts toward the mass destruction of unwanted ethnic groups.

In 1933 Rudin was chosen by Hitler’s Reich Ministry to lead Germany’s racial purity program. Rudin wasted no time in drafting the Nazi Sterilization Law which originally called for the sterilization of “schizophrenics,” “alcoholics,” and “manic-depressives” — the subjects of Rudin’s “research.” As these legal sterilizations began, programs were already underway to sterilize “black” Germans. The sterilization program expanded to include Jews, Gypsies and, in the words of Rudin, other “inferior race types.”

Rudin’s program led to the establishment of a pilot killing program at several of Germany’s psychiatric hospitals. The first to die were 375,000 mental patients. Rudin publicly praised Hitler for making his “more than thirty-year-old dream a reality” by imposing “racial hygiene” upon the German people. Rudin admitted that when

the killing program was started, he had not been informed, “because it was not thought right that I should have such a matter on my conscience.” Eventually, the genocide program “involved practically the entire German psychiatric community,” according to *The World Must Know*, a history of the Holocaust by author Dr. Michael Berenbaum.

But the psychiatric theories that spawned the racial hygiene movement in the 1930s did not end with World War II and the tribunals that followed. And while most of the world’s attention regarding eugenics remained focused on Germany during the past half century, the same fundamental theories of racial hygiene sown by Nazi psychiatrists continued to germinate among leaders in their Balkan neighbor, bringing unspeakable horror upon the innocent. With a growing global community, the theories and those who author them can no longer be overlooked today.



Making Human Rights a Fact

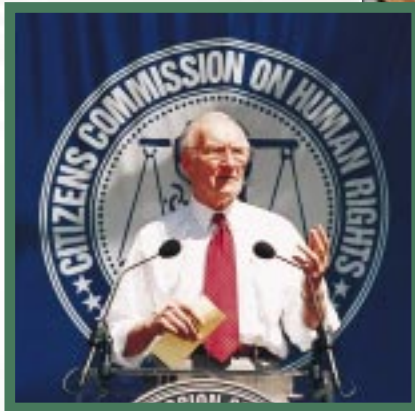
Members of the Citizens Commission on Human Rights bring psychiatric abuse and fraud to the attention of the public.

by Mark Stout

When talk turns to human rights, one would normally expect events in places like the former Yugoslavia, China or Rwanda to dominate the discussion. One would little expect to hear of atrocious abuses at home in the United States or even in other “developed” nations. And certainly not at the hands of trusted, degree-holding professionals who walk freely among us.

Yet such abuses exist; they are very real, and they are the focus of the Citizens Commission on Human Rights (CCHR), a group dedicated to investigating and exposing psychiatric violations of human rights. “To say that psychiatry violates human rights is a misnomer,” says Dr. Thomas Szasz, professor emeritus at the State University of New York. “Psychiatry *is* a human rights abuse.”

Szasz, himself trained in psychiatry and author of the leading texts critical of the field, worked with the Church of Scientology in 1969 to found CCHR. At that time, according to a CCHR report, the victims of psychiatry were a “forgotten minority group, warehoused under dreadful, even terrifying conditions” in institutions around the world. Today a leading and powerful voice for mental health reform, with recognitions from the United Nations and other private and governmental bodies, CCHR is now active with 130 chapters in 30 countries.



From New York to Los Angeles and abroad, members of the Citizens Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) have been on the front lines of mental health reform since 1969. With 130 chapters in 30 countries today, CCHR actively works with a wide variety of private and public citizens to investigate and expose psychiatric violations of human rights.

And when CCHR celebrated its 30th anniversary at the Bonaventure Hotel in the heart of downtown Los Angeles in March, it was with Hollywood stars and recording artists, award winners who came from as far as halfway across the globe for the occasion, and a house packed with hundreds of human rights activists and supporters from around the world. By any measure, the event reflected the impressive accomplishments of this unique organization.

“An Important Message”

More than an anniversary gala, the evening was an opportunity to send what CCHR international president Jan Eastgate termed “an important message” and to acknowledge “individuals of courage and persistence who have joined the battle” against psychiatric abuses.

Actress Lee Purcell, Mistress of Ceremonies for the evening, framed that message at the outset of the evening when she described CCHR’s “worldwide quest for the abolition of cruel and physically harmful psychiatric practices and to restore human rights to the field of mental health.”

CCHR’s history has been one of exceptional growth and accomplishment, Purcell noted, considering that it “entered a world almost wholly ignorant of the nature, extent and effects of psychiatric practice and control.”

Those effects, as explained further by keynote speaker Reverend Heber Jentsch, President of the Church of Scientology International and a founding member of CCHR, came from psychiatry’s deeply imbedded antipathy to human rights. As Jentsch related, in 1776 the father of American psychiatry, Dr. Benjamin Rush — whose face adorns the seal of the American Psychiatric Society today — justified slavery because, Rush said, blacks suffered from an incurable “disease” called “negritude.” Jentsch further unfolded

the unabashed 1940 plans of another of psychiatry’s forefathers, the British J. R. Rees, for psychiatry to infiltrate and take over the fields of religion, medicine, law and education; and the unequivocal proposal in 1946 of World Federation of Mental Health founder Brock Chisholm to eradicate the concepts of right and wrong.

Awards Presented

Standing in stark contrast to psychiatry’s darkly stained foundations were those individuals acknowledged during the evening with CCHR’s International Human Rights Award for perseverance in exposing human rights violations.

Christine Hahn, journalist with Brabant Newspapers of Ontario, Canada, was presented with the award by Purcell for her investigation of a scam involving abuse and brokering of brain injured patients between Canada and the United States. Prior to Hahn’s investigation, abuses reported by patients — such as being slammed into furniture, pulled by the hair, and needlessly restrained by psychiatric staff — had been dismissed as psychotic ramblings.

“When I first started writing about brain injury patients in 1996, I thought the story was about one patient and one hospital. I could not have been more wrong,” Hahn said. “It was a multi-billion dollar cross border psychiatric industry created to take advantage of the most vulnerable people in our society.”

Hahn also accepted the human rights award for Toni Skarica, Canadian Member of Parliament recently appointed Chairman of Ontario’s Crime Control Commission, and the

man Hahn asked to help the victims she had found. Skarica joined the investigation in 1997, visiting facilities in New York and Texas. His investigation resulted in the Texas Attorney General filing a lawsuit against a psychiatric hospital chain involved, the return home for Canadian patients detained in U.S. facilities, and a crackdown on fraud.

When fellow journalist and CCHR award winner Ms. Toni Eatts first contacted CCHR in Sydney, Australia almost two decades ago, she, like Hahn, did not anticipate the magnitude of what she was about to discover. As told by actress Nancy Cartwright in her introduction to Eatts, the journalist intended only to get some information on one of several psychiatrists who practiced “Deep Sleep Treatment” for a book she estimated would be six months in the making. Deep Sleep Treatment (DST) consists of knocking patients into a drug-induced, near-comatose state for as much as several months

on end, during which time they are repeatedly subjected to brain damaging electric shock, with the purpose of re-conditioning how they think and behave. CCHR had been investigating reported deaths from DST at Sydney’s Chelmsford Hospital, the home of DST’s prime author, Dr. Harry Bailey.

Six months became a decade while Eatts worked alongside CCHR, whistleblowers and victims, and formed the Chelmsford Survival Group to battle a bureaucracy insensitive to the situation. In Australia, 1,100 people were documented to have been subjected to the brutality of DST between the 1960s and 1980s, and a known 48 victims died. Eatts generated

“To say psychiatry violates human rights is a misnomer. Psychiatry is a human rights abuse.”
 — Dr. Thomas Szasz
 Professor Emeritus
 State University
 of New York



CCHR Celebrates 30th Anniversary: Irving Sarnoff, founder of Friends of the United Nations, acknowledged author and humanitarian L. Ron Hubbard as an inspiration behind the formation of CCHR in a presentation to Kaye Conley of the L. Ron Hubbard Personal Public Relations Office.



Beverly Eakman, author, educator and founder of the National Education Consortium is presented CCHR’s human rights award by actress Juliette Lewis for her efforts to remove psychological and psychiatric influences in schools and salvage American education.



Actress Nancy Cartwright with Australian journalist and CCHR award recipient Toni Eatts (right), who spearheaded exposure of massive abuse and deaths of victims of psychiatric “Deep Sleep Therapy” (DST), sparking a Royal Commission Inquiry, restitution for survivors and the ban of DST.

unprecedented national media coverage on the abuses at Chelmsford and sparked a two-year Royal Commission Inquiry which resulted in compensation for 283 victims and the ban of DST.

CCHR's Human Rights Leadership Award also went to Ms. Beverly Eakman of the United States for her tireless efforts to expose psychiatry's destructive influence on children. Actress Juliette Lewis, herself outspoken against the psychiatric drugging of children, presented the award on behalf of CCHR.

When Mrs. Eakman settled on a career as a teacher in the public school system, she intended to teach literature and other academic basics. However, she soon found that schools were becoming psychological laboratories, where she was expected to advance psychiatric and psychological-based programs for shaping children's behavior, without parental knowledge or consent. Eakman fought the incursion and turned to the media for assistance, thinking that it would be a fairly simple matter to obtain coverage of what she found. She took documentation of the forced drugging of children, psychological tests which masqueraded as academic tests, and behavior modification programs which were conducted in the classrooms to the top echelons of various newspapers and television news magazines.

"While their eyes would get wide as saucers," Eakman said, "they all in the end said it was too difficult to do that kind of writing. So I decided to do the job myself."

Eakman first did that job with the publication of her book, *Educating For a New World Order*. She since formed the National Education Consortium, became a CCHR International Commissioner and published a second book, *The Cloning of the American Mind: Eradicating Morality Through Education*.

The final award, a special category for performing artists, was presented by the President of CCHR International, Ms. Jan Eastgate, to platinum-award winning musician David Pomerantz for his work on behalf of CCHR. Pomerantz' song, "Invisible Criminals," Eastgate said, "is a gripping rendition of the tragedy and destruction accompanying psychiatric practice" and has become the unofficial theme song of CCHR International, she said.

Making Human Rights a Fact

Among the factors that led to CCHR's establishment in 1969 were the words of author and humanitarian L. Ron Hubbard, who declared that "the most basic laws of humanity had been broken" by psychiatrists and that "human rights must be made a fact, not an idealistic dream." As an inspiration behind CCHR, Mr. Hubbard was acknowledged by Mr. Irving Sarnoff, the founder of



Canadian journalist Christine Hahn was presented CCHR's human rights award for her investigation of a scam involving abuse and brokering of brain-injured patients between Canada and the United States. Her work fueled a major crackdown on psychiatric fraud.

Friends of the United Nations, a group which educates and advises citizens and governments on the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Though written more than 50 years ago, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights remains an unrealized ideal to 99 percent of the world. "Mr. Hubbard recognized this tragedy," Mr. Sarnoff said. "He was particularly aware of how psychiatrists violated this declaration. He wrote that their lack of humanity was easy to see in their commitment laws which deny patients due process of law."

Presenting the award, Mr. Sarnoff said, "Mr. Hubbard gave us a vision, a technology, and a movement to save our world for future generations. Because of him, millions are working to make the world a better place." The award was accepted by the L. Ron Hubbard Personal Public Relations Officer for the Western United States, Kaye Conley.

CCHR has worked closely for 30 years with other concerned groups, citizens and community leaders to document and inform the public of the destructive effects of psychiatric treatments such as electric shock, psychosurgery, and drugging. Accomplishments of CCHR International over the past year were announced by its president, Jan Eastgate.

Among them was the publication of one of the group's most compelling publications to date, *Harming Lives: Psychiatry —*

Betraying and Drugging Children. The booklet, which exposes and documents the psychiatric industry's campaign to drug children for profit, has been translated into 14 different languages and distributed in 30 countries. After its release, emotionally charged public hearings into the abuse of children and families by psychiatrists and psychologists were held in New York and Los Angeles.

But whether fighting psychiatric invasions of patients' rights or preventing the psychiatric drugging of school children, by evening's end it was more than clear that CCHR's efforts are both vital and urgent.

"A wide gap exists between what has been and what should be in the field of mental health," Ms. Eastgate said. "What has been is possibly the greatest crime of all time. What should be is an atmosphere characterized by tolerance, safety, purity and respect for people's lives. While a lot remains to be done, what will be is now most certain. With the combined effort of CCHR and numerous other organizations, individuals, and you," she told the audience, "we are bringing dignity and decency to the field of mental health."

"Were it not for CCHR," said Dr. Thomas Szasz when writing on CCHR's accomplishments, "I wonder if anyone would know the truth. Instead, thanks to their work, millions know. This has never happened before in human history."



Bringing Back Morals



In the aftermath of each act of senseless youth violence, parents, teachers and civic leaders amplify the national discussion about the need to educate our nation's children in values and morals.

One program has been successfully doing so for almost two decades, with results.

by Marc Steven

A small revolution is occurring in part of the San Antonio, Texas school system, spearheaded by the Harlandale Alternative Center for at-risk kids. Three hundred and fifty 6th – 12th grade students sent to the Center as the result of disciplinary hearings have been undergoing radical shifts in their outlook in just six to nine weeks.

Naida Segura, counselor at the center, explains why. “I introduced *The Way to Happiness* to the Center after I saw it mentioned in a professional journal,” she says. “I was impressed with the way it provided the specific information the kids needed to turn around their lives.”

The *The Way to Happiness* which Segura refers to is a pocket-sized booklet containing 21 precepts comprising all of the basic, time-honored and common sense morals of a sound society. Each precept is explained with brief text.

“Although these children come from very difficult situations, once they have been exposed to *The Way to Happiness*, they are able to make good choices,” says Segura. “It is written in a style that is very simple and clear. It gives the children enough understanding to overcome peer pressure and environment or familial situations that would have them otherwise make the wrong decisions.”

Segura takes the students through each precept of the booklet in depth, and observes that the children realize aspects of their lives that they can change.



The children then visit elementary schools in the area, under a program called the Student Experience Exchange (SEE), using *The Way to Happiness* to set a good example — one of the precepts in the booklet.

“Students in the SEE program tell younger students, ‘I want to make sure you don’t make the same bad choices that I made, and I’m going to tell you why,’” says Segura. The students have already worked out why in reading and applying principles from *The Way to Happiness*.

“It is truly amazing. My students have the undivided attention of the younger ones,” Segura states. “The program has given my kids self-esteem and confidence, a sense of value.”

The Center started the *The Way to Happiness* program with 5th-grade students, but according to Segura, the demand from the teachers was so great that they extended the program to all elementary grades.

Students contribute to a variety of other community projects, such as collecting food and clothing for the disadvantaged, and visiting the elderly. Segura finds that the kids will volunteer if they know what good will result.

The Way to Happiness has also been included in the activities of a family counseling group within the district, in which the



religion — even if the morals being taught in schools are not religious in content.

With the *The Way to Happiness*, Segura says, the students are “making choices and decisions about values. Knowing how to do so is basically a human right, not a religious issue.”

After four years of implementing *The Way to Happiness* program, the Harlendale Alternative Center was awarded first place for the 1998/1999 school year in the national Set a Good Example contest which uses the booklet.

“Every now and then I meet or find out about one of our graduates from the program. I just came out of the hospital, for instance,” recounts Segura, “where I bumped into a graduate. He had returned to school and completed his studies, and then found a job at the hospital.”

The Way to Happiness Set a Good Example Contest is conducted by the Concerned Businessmen’s Association of America (CBAA), a national organization which encourages private sector business owners and individuals to take action if they are unhappy about the \$200 billion that declining moral values among our youth is costing the economy each year.

Based on countless results in elementary, middle and high schools, and in special education settings like that of the Harlendale Alternative Center, the CBAA’s lifeblood for the two decades of its existence has been the single program to implement *The Way to Happiness* booklet in different settings in society.

After 15 years of running the Set a Good Example school contest, more than 12 million students in America have been reached with *The Way to Happiness* in nearly 11,000 schools.

The program has received hundreds of awards and recognitions from mayors, governors, congressmen and senators. In a 1994 study conducted in schools using *The Way to Happiness* materials, 85% of the teachers noticed positive changes in their pupils and 88% of the students felt they had gained from the booklet; 97% of the teachers wanted to continue with the program and 77% of the students said they used the precepts in their everyday lives.

With almost 51 million grade-school children and 108,520 schools in America, there is still some way to go, but consider the effect on society of the millions of students who are graduating with a solid grounding in morals.

An Amite, Louisiana high school principal gave an idea of that power when she said, “We are still reaping the rewards of



Thousands of students are being reached through the “Set a Good Example” contest based on common sense moral precepts contained in The Way to Happiness. Eighty-five percent of teachers in participating schools reported positive changes in their students; 77 percent of students say they use the precepts in their everyday lives.

hearing officer mandates a precept from *The Way to Happiness* as the focus for a specific community service project. An example of such a precept, according to Segura, is the one to “be competent.”

“Each precept is so fundamental that it encompasses many areas of life. I can see it blossom,” Segura says. “The booklet has generated a lot of interest. The program for teaching morals that was in place before just was not working.”

Making the Right Decisions

Over the past few decades, the teaching of morals in schools has been on a rapid decline, replaced by more “modern” psychological and psychiatric-based teachings which stress that kids figure out their morals and values on their own. (See also “Disorienting a Generation,” page 12.)



Naida Segura (right), counselor at Harlendale Alternative Center, introduces The Way to Happiness to a fellow educator. The school won the national “Set a Good Example” contest for the 1998/1999 school year.

The teaching of morals in schools has been frowned upon by some educators because of religious implications — since morals have traditionally been linked to

having been involved in the Set a Good Example program. The seventh graders who began the program at our school are now graduating seniors who have distinguished themselves in all areas, including academics, athletics, drama, music and leadership roles. They have established goals and have a well-developed work ethic. They truly represent the ideals ... of the Set a Good Example project.”

The moral seems to be that if one treats children with dignity, recognizes their goodness, and shows them what to do, one receives good in return. If children don't know the rules of the game, are coerced with drugs, coddled with confusing counseling and left with the idea that they should decide for themselves what is right or wrong, then confusion, at best, results.

One 8th grade student on the *The Way to Happiness* program put it this way: “If adults set a good example for us, then we learn to set a good example for younger kids. Who else do we have to look up to for help in our lives? If young people are going to do great things, then they need great examples.”

An Idea Whose Time Has Come

It may seem remarkable to some that a small booklet with a common sense moral code could create such positive effects. The power of an idea whose time has come cannot be disputed. The desire for an effective moral education

is on the minds of teachers, parents and politicians throughout the country. A poll of parents showed that 79% were in favor of public schools teaching morals, which they rated second in importance only to writing and speaking skills.

With 53 million copies distributed in 57 countries and in 22 languages since it was first released 18 years ago by author and humanitarian L. Ron Hubbard, this little booklet is proving to be an easy and effective answer to the enormously complex problems that result when a society parts company with its moral code.

The Way to Happiness Foundation, which oversees the distribution of the booklet around the world, also runs programs in U.S. schools. More than 2,000 schools have participated to date. One such program is the annual Creating a Better World essay contest, asking children to write about how they feel particular pre-



Students in The Way to Happiness program get hands-on experience applying the common sense moral precepts contained in the booklet and learn why a moral life is a happy one.



cepts should be implemented to improve society. Not surprisingly, children have had much to say about where our society is going.

One 13-year-old girl showed *The Way to Happiness* to her friends, who had been drinking, stealing, taking drugs, being promiscuous, and had dropped out of

school and been in trouble with the police several times. They realized how much harm they were doing and weaned themselves off the drugs, stopped drinking and eventually quit everything else they were doing that was illegal and immoral. “The precept ‘Do Not Do Anything Illegal’ saved my friends’ lives, and mine. Now we read and use all the precepts every day. We are spreading *The Way to Happiness* to everyone, and one by one, creating a better world,” the student wrote.

A 15-year-old boy with a remarkable flair for writing stated, “There is a place where violence is commonplace and expected

much as unpleasant weather. Where nothing is thought of armed robbery. Where narcotics and hallucinogens are sold like newspapers. Where the only safe haven can be found in alliance with a group of armed and hardened people who are forever defending and conspiring against other affiliations. Where brutal crimes are punished by temporary confinement measured in hours, or black marks on one's record, or not at all. This fence-and-metal-detector-encircled institution is the high school. In this environment, the individual student is liable to fall back to very primitive philosophies to survive, in place of the morals that were never taught. The government's solution is to build vandal-proof drinking fountains. We must bring students the morals in *The Way to Happiness*. We must bring them today. For without them, the future is dark."

"The Way to Happiness" program has given my kids self-esteem and confidence, a sense of value.

— *Naida Segura*
Counselor
Harlendale Alternative Center

Another Chance

The CBAA and *The Way to Happiness* Foundation also direct additional projects

using *The Way to Happiness* to address the subjects of drugs, crime, violence and gang life, most of which are run in coordination with family service agencies, police departments and delinquency prevention groups.

While it is best to start moral education early on in life, it is not too late for the 1.8 million Americans in jail — a figure expected to rise to 3.5 million over the next five years — who went through school without the benefit of a workable Morals 101.

The Way to Happiness booklet has also been finding its way into prisons and judges' chambers. Where 80 percent of released offenders are behind bars

again within a year, between 80 and 98.5 percent of those who have completed a *The Way to Happiness* program designed for inmates stay honest and straight after release. The prison program using *The Way to Happiness* is run by Criminon, an international criminal rehabilitation group. Currently, 2,250 prisons in the U.S. are

participating in the program.

As contained in Precept Four of *The Way to Happiness*, "Bringing a child into the world today is a little bit like dropping one into a tiger's cage." But, as the author also later stated, "If people... could give each other a way to happiness, yes, the world would change. Think what would occur if people became decent to one another again!"

With a simple booklet like *The Way to Happiness*, and programs to implement it such as the Concerned Businessmen Association of America's "Set A Good Example" Contest and *The Way to Happiness* Foundation's "Creating a Better World" Essay Contest, the distinct possibility exists that educators and parents can rapidly alter the direction schools and society have taken over the last few decades, and create the kind of world we would all rather live in.

■ For further information on The Children's Set a Good Example Campaign and School Contest, contact Concerned Businessmen's Association of America (CBAA) at 13428 Maxella Avenue No. 248, Marina del Rey, California 90292. Website address: www.cbaa.org, e-mail: cbaa@primenet.com.

About *The Way to Happiness*

Perhaps the first non-religious moral code based purely on common sense, *The Way to Happiness* is a booklet containing 21 precepts, or principles, for improving morals in today's world.

The grass-roots demand for this booklet is worldwide, and the precepts are applied by tens of millions around the planet, by men, women and children from every conceivable station in life — from Moscow police officers to convicts serving life sentences in San Quentin, from schoolchildren in Zimbabwe and Beverly Hills to heads of state. It applies to any person's life, anywhere.

In *The Way to Happiness*, author L. Ron Hubbard included a detailed description of each precept, including how it works and how to apply it in life. Rather than just a set of rules or "do's and don'ts," *The Way to Happiness* provides actual insight and shows how each precept can be put to practical use.

The 21 precepts are as follows:

1. Take Care of Yourself
2. Be Temperate
3. Don't Be Promiscuous
4. Love and Help Children
5. Honor and Help Your Parents
6. Set a Good Example

7. Seek to Live With the Truth
8. Do Not Murder
9. Don't Do Anything Illegal
10. Support a Government Designed and Run for All the People
11. Do Not Harm a Person of Good Will
12. Safeguard and Improve Your Environment
13. Do Not Steal
14. Be Worthy of Trust
15. Fulfill Your Obligations
16. Be Industrious
17. Be Competent
18. Respect the Religious Beliefs of Others
19. Try Not to Do Things to Others That You Would Not Like Them to Do to You
20. Try to Treat Others As You Would Want Them to Treat You
21. Flourish and Prosper

More than 53 million booklets are in circulation worldwide. *The Way to Happiness* is a tool which can help anybody who wants to lead a better, happier life.

■ For more information or a complimentary copy of *The Way to Happiness*, write to:
The Way to Happiness Foundation International
P.O. Box 2930
Los Angeles, California 90028





Profile

U.S. Representative Matt Salmon



by Peter Mansell

In 1990, Arthur J. Bomar, Jr. was released from prison in Nevada on parole. Bomar had served 11 years of a murder sentence for killing a man over an argument about a parking space. Six years later in Pennsylvania, Bomar brutally kidnapped, raped and murdered George Mason University star athlete Aimee Willard. This time, Bomar was not given another chance. In October 1998, he was sentenced to death for Aimee's murder.

Bomar is but one of a long list of felons convicted for murder, rape or child molestation who have been released, only to repeat heinous crimes.

Among those crimes was the tragic murder of nine-year-old Megan Kanka, whose death at the hands of a released, convicted child molester spurred "Megan's Law," under which U.S. citizens have the right to be informed when a convicted child molester moves into their midst.

The conviction that such repeat crimes are entirely preventable drove U.S. Representative Matt Salmon to introduce House Resolution 894 in the 106th legislative session. The bipartisan "No Second Chances for Murderers, Rapists, or Child Molesters Act" — known as "Aimee's Law" — provides a simple solution: penalize states who release convicted murders, rapists or child molesters if they commit one of these crimes in another state.

Under the proposed law, which passed the Senate with a vote of 81-17 in May, the state who paroled the convict would have to compensate the second state. The Attorney General, using federal law enforcement funds, would transfer costs from the state that released the criminal to the second state who had to apprehend, prosecute and incarcerate the criminal. With its financial incentive for states, the bill has been called "fiendishly clever" by its opponents.

Crime Victims' Rights

"Victims' rights is a serious human rights problem," Rep. Salmon told *Freedom*. "There are all kinds of protections for accusers and victims are left holding an empty sack. Criminals have more rights than their victims do. That is fundamentally wrong."

Rep. Salmon also notes that sentences for violent crimes, and particularly sex crimes against women and children, are "incredibly weak." A full 13 percent of all convicted rapists never serve any jail time at all. According to U.S.



Rep. Salmon's tenure as public servant has perhaps been most memorable precisely because of his own ability to follow the dictates of his conscience.

As a member of the Helsinki Commission, Rep. Salmon, pictured with Reps. Sheila Jackson Lee, Bob Ney and Joe Scarborough, was instrumental in bringing about hearings to address government discrimination based on religion or belief.

Department of Justice statistics, the average time actually served for those men convicted of rape who do go to prison is 5 and 1/2 years; for sexual assault — including molestation and lewd acts with children — is just 4 years. The average time served for murder is 8 years.

By making states fully responsible for repeat offenses by violent criminals and child molesters, the law would mini-

imally impose much tighter controls and far more caution in releasing them.

"What Matt has done is at long last found a way to make the individual states pay attention to, be accountable for, and take responsibility for the release of a very dangerous subset of criminals — not through legislating morality, but through legislating the distribution of funding," said Marc Klaas, father of murder victim Polly Klaas and supporter of Aimee's Law. "Many politicians have only their self interests at heart. But Matt Salmon is really concerned about the public welfare. We need more people like that."

A Career Hallmark

Matt Salmon's desire to protect citizens from all forms of abuse and to increase human rights has been the hallmark of his public service career.

"When it comes to human rights, you can count on Matt Salmon to defend them," said U.S. Representative Eliot Engel, liberal Democrat from New York. "He does it not to

push an agenda but because he feels it is the right thing to do."

When elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1994 to represent Arizona's 1st District, he had already gained a reputation as a conservative with a conscience for his focus on children and the developmentally disabled while serving four years in the Arizona State Senate.

Rep. Salmon has earned a similar reputation in the U.S. Congress, particularly among taxpayer and government watchdog groups, from whom he annually receives awards for cutting waste and improving taxpayer rights.

During his three terms in Congress, Rep. Salmon has focused on a variety of issues to improve measures for the care and protection of U.S. citizens, including health care reform and child support enforcement. His amendment to welfare reform was signed into law in 1996, facilitating the collection of child support from "deadbeat" parents.

Rep. Salmon's role as citizens' guardian has extended to his active participation in human rights issues abroad as a member of the House International Relations Committee and its subcommittees on Asia and the Pacific and International Operations and Human Rights.

In fact, it was events in Asia, particularly the Tianmenan Square massacre, that most affected his current outlook on human rights issues. "When those students were murdered," Rep. Salmon said, "it broke my heart like nothing could have."

Priority Concern

Taking a first-hand approach to understanding and resolving such human rights

issues, Rep. Salmon — who lived in Taiwan for two years as a Mormon missionary, and speaks Mandarin Chinese fluently — has visited Taiwan, Hong Kong, Beijing and Tibet on official business since being in Congress. A primary focus has been to raise concerns about religious freedom, a priority concern for the Congressman. While in China earlier this year, Rep. Salmon secured the agreement of Chinese officials to review a list of eight “prisoners of conscience,” mostly Tibetan nuns and priests.

“Matt did his missionary work in Taiwan and has a real love of the Chinese people,” said Lamar Slight, Director for International and Government Affairs for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. “But what I see in Matt is a belief that people of all faiths have the right to worship as they wish. He acts in defending the rights of people everywhere.”

From his position as a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission), Rep. Salmon was behind hearings and a proposed bipartisan house resolution to address government discrimination based on religion or belief in Germany. Government-instigated discrimination in Germany increased dramatically under the Helmut Kohl government, targeting Charismatic Christians, Muslims, Scientologists, Jehovah’s Witnesses, Mormons and other minority groups.

Dictates of Conscience

“If we don’t stop discrimination at the forefront, particularly in Germany and the rest of Europe, we will have a much harder path in



Actions to increase human rights, and to protect citizens from all forms of abuse, have been the hallmark of Rep. Matt Salmon’s public service career.

the future,” said Rep. Salmon. “If we don’t speak up because we don’t want to offend our friends, we have lost the moral high ground.”

Under the resolution, the House of Representatives would officially urge — and call upon the President of the United States to assert — that the German government uphold its commitments to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the basis of religion or belief, and foster a climate of mutual tolerance and respect between government and targeted groups.

Those commitments are expressed in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in

Europe (OSCE) Vienna Concluding Document of 1989 — a fundamental convention on religious freedom in European nations — in addition to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Helsinki Accords to respect and guarantee freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.

“Internationally, religious freedom ought to be our number one priority,” Rep. Salmon said. “We, as a rule, ought to stand for the rights of people to worship as to the dictates of their conscience.”

Rep. Salmon’s tenure as public servant has perhaps been most memorable precisely because of his own ability to follow the dictates of his conscience.

Out of his commitment to term limitations, for example, in 1995 he submitted his own resignation, effective January 2001, to limit his U.S. Congressional service to three terms. And during those terms, he has also had his share of controversy, including his prominent role in effecting House Speaker Newt Gingrich’s resignation in late 1998. Rep. Salmon had no regrets despite the tempests that followed him in Congressional halls and in the media.

As Rep. Engel put it, “He will do what he thinks is right for his constituents and his country, regardless of consequences.”

But it is Rep. Salmon’s record on human rights issues throughout his three terms that has been the strongest indication of what he thinks is right. That perception is founded on his own basic philosophy that “we are all members of the human race, and we have a mutual responsibility to look out for each other.”

Freedom Human Rights Leadership Awards

Freedom Human Rights Leadership Profiles and Awards feature individuals who have distinguished themselves through exemplary contributions to human rights in the following fields:

- Freedom of Speech and Expression
- Freedom of Information
- Government Reform
- Children’s Rights
- Mental Health Reform
- Religious Freedom
- Social Justice

Nominations are welcome. Please include in your proposal:

1. Your name, address and phone number, and those of the person you are nominating;
2. The nominee’s current job/position, as well as any previous positions relating to his or her human rights contributions;
3. What the person has done to qualify for *Freedom’s* Human Rights Leadership Profile or Award and



4. Documentation that demonstrates his or her contributions.

Send details to:

Human Rights Leadership Awards, *Freedom* Magazine,
6331 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 1200,
Los Angeles, CA 90028-6329.

Past winners in the Freedom of Speech and Expression category have included Paul McMasters, executive director of the Freedom Forum First Amendment Center, U.S. Representative Don Edwards and syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy and the late U.S. Representative John Moss, known as the Father of the Freedom of Information Act, are among the former recipients in the Freedom of Information category. Dr. Arthur A. Fletcher, then chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and the Reverend Cecil L. “Chip” Murray are among the past Social Justice awardees.

For further information about nominations contact *Freedom* by writing to the address above or by calling (323) 960-3500.



Lasting Valor

Lasting Valor

Publisher: Bantam Books, 320 pages, 1999
By Vernon J. Baker with Ken Olsen

Reviewed by Lori Jablons

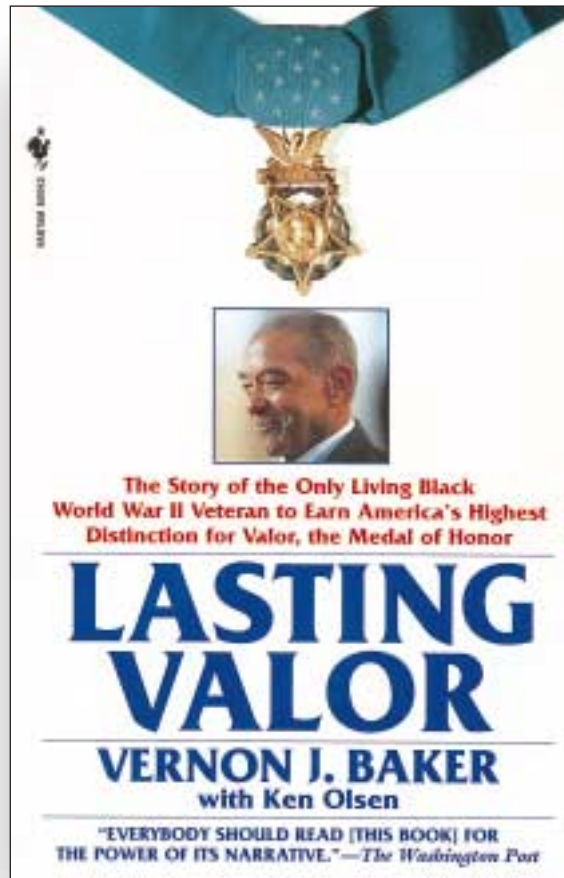
Some say it's the meeting place of ghosts. I have to wonder if the ghosts are ours," writes Vernon J. Baker of Italy's Castle Aghinolfi in *Lasting Valor*; his vividly examined autobiography as a lieutenant in the all-black 92nd Infantry during World War II.

Baker's heroism in the battle at the castle enabled the Allies to overtake the seemingly impenetrable German stronghold. His conduct gained him a Distinguished Service Cross; however, the Medal of Honor eluded him for more than 50 years. Baker was an exemplary soldier, leader and man. The singular reason for his 50-year-long wait to be acknowledged for bravery in fighting for his country was the color of his skin.

Three previous attempts at a frontal attack on Castle Aghinolfi were a dismal failure. The fourth assault had to succeed if the Germans were ever to be driven out of Italy. Baker was quite sure the fourth siege would be commanded by his platoon of black soldiers, and he proved right. He and his men were ready and eager to fight.

Built in the fifth century, the castle had modern armaments added: "Cannons and mortars were installed in key turrets and towers. Military minds decided if they had heavy artillery in the castle, they could control the countryside." The castle ruled the mountain passes at the west of the Gothic Line and it almost abutted Highway 1, the road that the Allies needed to travel north to reach Genoa. The Nazis knew the terrain and were in expert command of it. On April 5, 1945, at 3 a.m., the 92nd set out for Castle Aghinolfi.

When the Germans began firing on the 47 men sent to overtake their stronghold,



Capt. John Runyon, the white commanding officer of the 92nd, hid in a stone shed. "Runyon was sitting on the dirt floor, knees pulled up to his chest, his arms wrapped around his legs. His face was translucent, the color of bleached parchment," Baker writes. Amid the thunder of mortars and the screams of the dying, Runyon asked Baker if the company was going to stay there — meaning would they finish their mission or abort it. When Baker replied encouragingly that they were going to stay and finish what they set out to do, Runyon abandoned those in his command under the guise of "going for reinforcements." Runyon told his commanding officer, however, when he arrived at command, that there was no reason to send reinforcements as the men "were wasted."

The men were far from wasted. When Runyon abandoned his platoon, Baker and Sgt. "Dandy" Belk, so named for his meticulous style of dress, took over and rallied the remaining men to what was ultimately a bloody victory. Because of the advancement Baker and the 92nd made on Aghinolfi, the castle was overtaken and the Nazis flushed out. For his heroism in battle, Baker was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in a ceremony on July 4, 1945. Runyon was awarded the Silver Star for his participation in the battle, and when his nomination for the Medal of Honor was rejected, he instead received the Distinguished Service Cross. Although Baker's receipt of the Distinguished Service Cross made him the most decorated black soldier in the Mediterranean Theater, the Medal of Honor eluded him. What Baker would not find out until 1994 was that his Medal of Honor nomination had proceeded on channels during the war, but was stopped by certain unnamed white higher-ups, strictly against Army policy. All Medal of Honor nominations were to be forwarded to the War Department in

Washington for review, with no exceptions.

The racism that Baker and his fellow black soldiers faced was insurmountable. The War Department had decided that white Southerners would command the black combat troops as, "they know how to handle those blacks."

Baker, by his own admission, had grown into an angry young man. Being judged by the color of his skin rather than by the content of his character was not something he first experienced in the Army. Baker vividly recounts an exchange he had with his first boss, the owner of a barbershop in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where Baker worked as a child shining shoes. After his first week, the owner asked Baker if he wanted a haircut, which the young boy did.



Vernon Baker is awarded the Medal of Honor for his service and courage in World War II.

Baker was an exemplary soldier, leader and man. The singular reason for his 50-year-long wait to be acknowledged for bravery in fighting for his country was the color of his skin.

“His offer came after closing time, after my polish, brushes, and rags were back in their box and after the other three barbers had gone home for the day. I expected the haircut to come sometime the following day, or later in the week, when business was slow. Instead, he crossed to the door and threw the dead-bolt, hit the switch that controlled the juice for twisting the red, white, and blue barber pole out front, and pulled the shades. He walked to his chair, the one nearest the front door, and tapped the red leather back to indicate I should sit for the haircut right then.

“Don’t misunderstand, son,’ he said, sweeping the cape around me and tying it behind my neck. ‘I want to give you haircuts. But if somebody walking down the street saw me cutting your hair?’ He gestured heavenward with open palms. ‘I would lose my business. You know this is my livelihood. Only thing I’ve known for nearly thirty-five years.’

“I shrugged, and he gently pushed my head forward and lathered up the back of my neck with shaving cream. I didn’t understand.... It’s fine for customers to ask, ‘Who’s your new nigger boy?’ But don’t let them think they are going to have to dirty themselves by sitting in the chair where that ‘new nigger boy’ was sitting.

“That experience stuck. ... It went in that place in my mind where ... taunts were unintentionally filed. I didn’t want the baggage. Somehow, it stayed around.”

After the events of April 5 and 6, 1945,

Vernon Baker left Italy and moved on with his life. He married, raised four daughters, continued his Army career, retired, mourned the passing of his wife, Fern, and eventually married again. In March 1994, Castle Aghinolfi, the place of ghosts, began to rebuild itself in the peaceful Idaho woods that was Baker’s backyard.

It began with a phone call. A Shaw University professor named Daniel Gibran had been commissioned by the Secretary of the Army to determine why no black World War II veterans had ever received the Medal of Honor. Since Baker had received the Distinguished Service Cross, the professor wanted to review Baker’s conduct and see if maybe he should have been awarded the Medal of Honor as well. Reluctant to relive the most horrific time in his life, Baker refused to meet with the professor. Gibran persisted and Baker acquiesced, realizing that his story should be told.

Gibran presented the lieutenant with an abundance of interesting and revelatory documents. Among them was a report by Runyon claiming successes on the battlefield 50 years earlier as his own, while maligning black soldiers. As Runyon wrote: “In my opinion, the average colored soldier loses all control of his mind when subjected to overhead mortars and artillery fire. I also learned that the colored soldier is for some

reason or other terrified to fight at night. His imagination and fear overcomes [sic] his judgment.”

On January 13, 1997, Vernon J. Baker received the Medal of Honor for his service in World War II. The ceremony made the front pages of most major newspapers, with a photo of Baker shaking hands with President Clinton. Six others who had served with him were also bestowed with the medal. However, Baker was the only one who lived to attend the Washington ceremony.

While the passages in *Lasting Valor* on Baker’s life from his early years in Cheyenne to his acceptance of the Medal of Honor are rife with pathos and wonderful imagery, the chapters on the attack at Castle Aghinolfi are particularly effective and suspenseful. The battle is recalled with impeccable detail — from the calculated moves to take German machine-gun nests and the frenetic activity when the shelling began, to the inconsolable grief Baker experienced when he found nearly half his men were killed trying to take the castle. And though Baker took command of the mission after Runyon had left them all to die, and the next day the castle was taken from the Germans, Baker was not even immediately acknowledged for

his immense courage. Instead, he was upbraided by regimental commander Colonel Raymond Sherman for not wearing a helmet. “He looked me over and launched one of the better ass-chewings I ever received in the Army,” Baker writes.

Vernon Baker recalls his life — not just his time in the Army — with a gift of prose many writers would sell their souls to possess. It is obvious the author has left his anger behind, as no angry man could tell this story with Baker’s grace. As he sanguinely expresses: “When I finally began dealing with my anger, and reflecting on my own agonizing experiences I realized that people of all races and walks of life had mistreated me. I also realized that people of all races and walks of life were quite good to me. Color doesn’t determine how they will treat me.... I began evaluating people the way I wanted them to evaluate me.”

Lasting Valor is the story of a man called to face an overwhelming duty, whose only tools were intelligence and integrity. It is the story of an extraordinary life, one we can all learn from and aspire to.

AUTHORITATIVE WORK AVAILABLE

Scientology: Theology & Practice of a Contemporary Religion

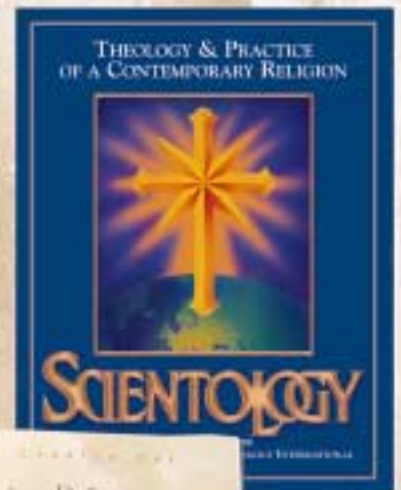
Scientology: *Theology and Practice of a Contemporary Religion* is a definitive book which fully explains the doctrines of the Scientology religion and the activities of those who adhere to them.

To place the religious principles of Scientology in context, the book begins with an analysis and explanation of what religion really is — providing a workable, complete and authoritative definition which incorporates the fundamental characteristics common to all great faiths. This initial chapter is based on the conclusions of the world's foremost religious authorities as well as international law.

From this reference point, the book provides a detailed description of all fundamental aspects of Scientology, including the ecclesiastic structure of the Church of Scientology, its services and ceremonies and the many social and community activities it sponsors internationally.

In demand since the day it was published, the book is also fast becoming a fundamental text for teaching the subject of religion.

Complimentary copies are available to scholars, public and private libraries, religious leaders, government officials and members of the news media by writing to the address on the back page of this Freedom or sending an e-mail to distribution@freedommag.org.





PSYCHIATRY'S FAILURES

by L. Ron Hubbard

As lawmakers, law enforcement and the public grapple with the subject of youth violence, recognition is growing not only of the need for solutions but of the failure of answers offered by psychiatrists and psychiatric-based programs established in our school systems at great expense.

The following article, written by L. Ron Hubbard for Freedom in 1970, contained observations which, as modern events tell us, are entirely relevant today.



The psychologists and psychiatrists depended upon utterly by Western governments use only the technology of failed areas.

From Poland, Germany, Austria and Russia we get the arrogant psychologist and psychiatrist whose animal and death camp practices come from the work of PAVLOV and WUNDT.

After these and their colleagues' work was accepted in these countries and used by their government, total revolution and catastrophe followed.

The mental technology being used today by the Western governments gave Germany a Hitler, Russia a Stalin. Poland, Austria, Germany and Russia have been the scene of death camps, mass slaughter, wars and total defeat. The ruling heads who bought and used this work are long since dead, execrated and condemned by mankind.

Yet Western governments now pantingly beg for the faintest opinions of the current exponents of these technologies.

With their crime rate soaring in England since they began to use this degraded technology, yet even the police are forced to study it.

It is taught even to schoolchildren in America and American mothers raised the generation on it who are now deserting in hordes from the army.

Not only do Western governments now use this mental technology but also use the advice of the very men, nationals of those countries who were part of the downfall.

A list of these "experts" in the work of Wundt and Pavlov and other Eastern authorities shows in New York alone as 62% imported from those countries.

Further the public wants *nothing* to do with them and their "man is an animal" death camp orientation. The public will not support them financially or willingly go to them.

These men exist on government hand-outs and appropriations.

So they are doubly a failure.

Further, these people attack every new Western development in the field of the mind by slamming against one the full

control they now have over governments.

These men, operating from a headquarters close to the Russian – German border, control the entire field of "mental health" in the West.

Scientology, the only new Western development in the mind and spirit is fought by these men with demonic fury.

AND WESTERN GOVERNMENTS OBEY THEM.

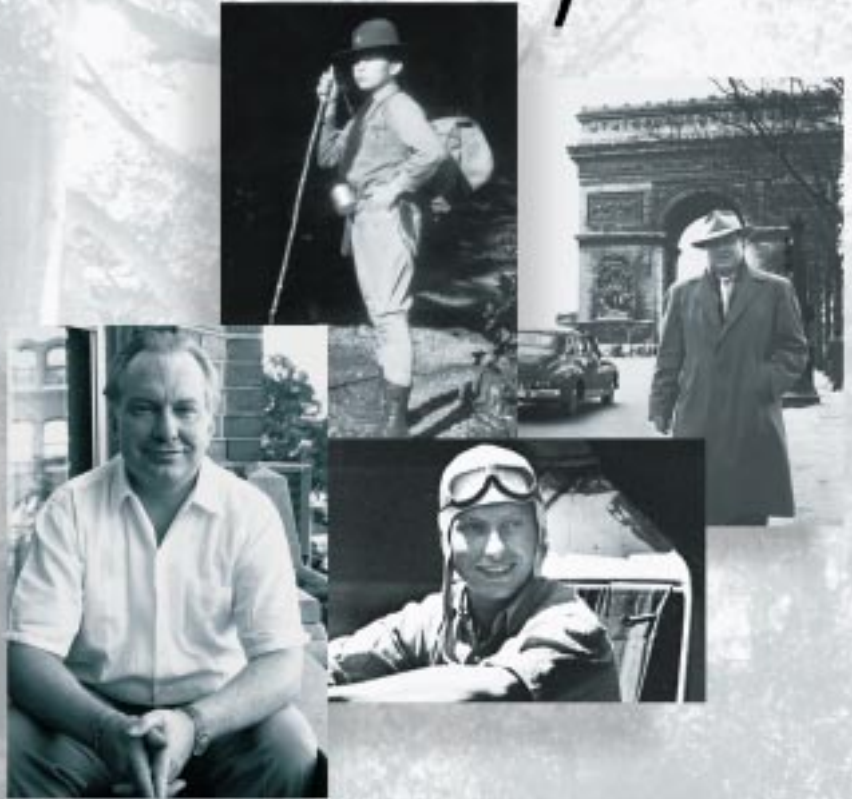
Anyone in the public who disagrees with this new fascism is slated for their stockades, torture by ingenious shocks and murder. All avidly agreed to by the "very best people."

In my humble opinion these very best people had better remember the fate of Czar of Russia, of Adolph Hitler, of the crowned heads of Austria and the rest. *These* were the "best people" of their day too. They died very horribly after using the work of these psychiatrists and psychologists.

Western crime is soaring, violence stamps Western cities, students are in total revolt, armies of men are deserting. And the Western leaders listen raptly to the same technology that made dust of its own world.

L. RON HUBBARD

A Profile



Either Western leaders are being stupid beyond belief or they are themselves criminal. Take your choice. There are no other possible explanations.

To scorn and attack all Western developments in the field of the humanities and engage in a death-kiss orgy with the Wundt, Pavlov rantings against man is not a "symptom of the times." It is a planned destruction of the West by the use of its own heads of state and should be regarded as such.

Watch carefully wherever the leaders of a country shrug off these death camps that are now being brought to view; you have men whose hatred of their own people is deep and bitter and will not end until the population is shattered and destroyed.

There is no possible sane excuse, pretext or explanation for planned and "lawful" seizure, torture and murder of innocent human beings.

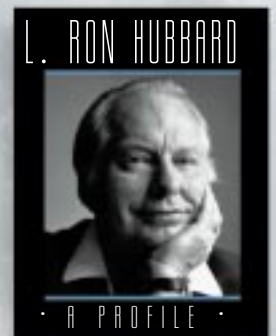
Why import failed technology?

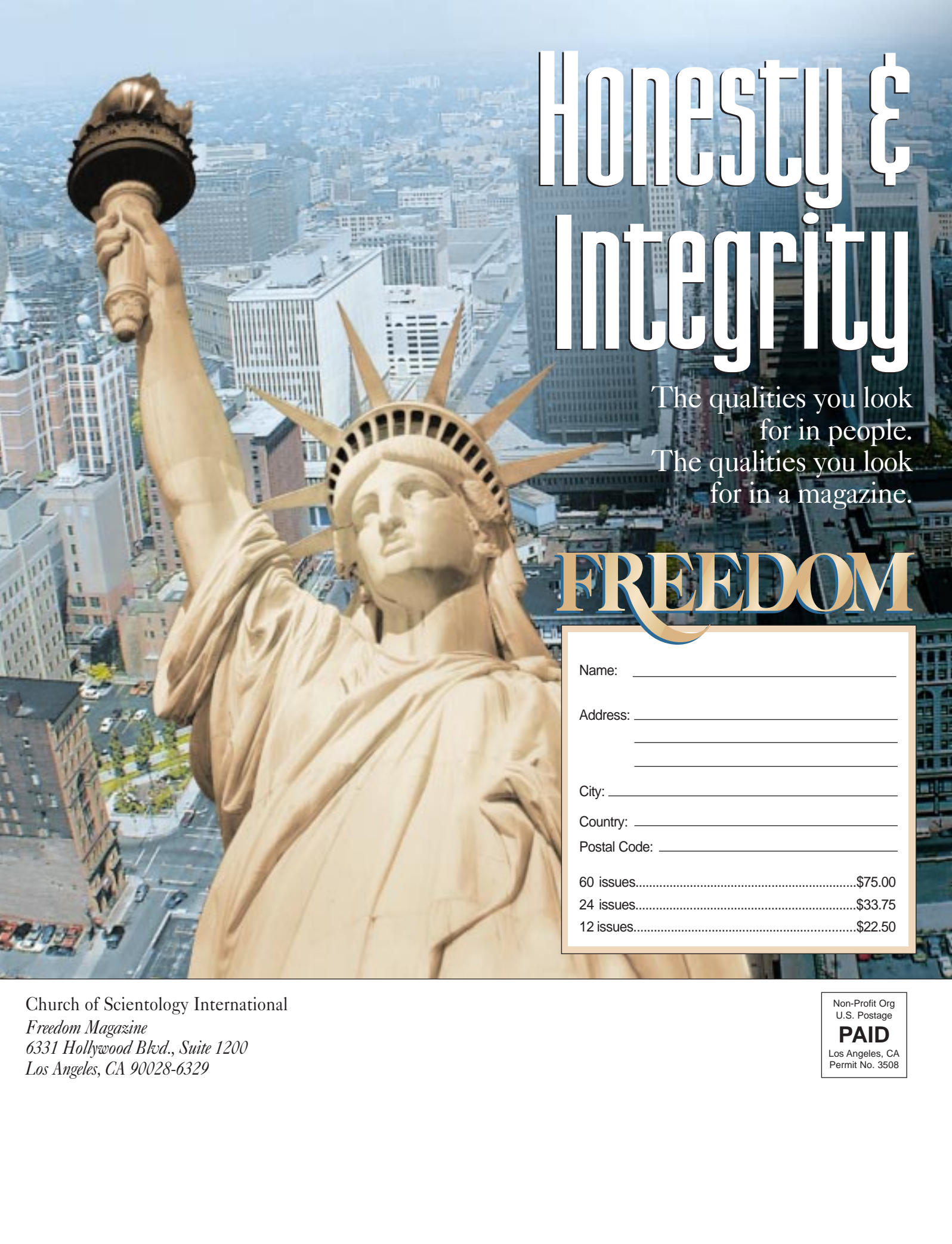
The 130-page *L. Ron Hubbard: A Profile* chronicles the life and accomplishments of the founder of the Scientology religion and the impact of his life's work on millions the world over.

This publication provides the most comprehensive and thoroughly documented view yet published of the man and his work, including professional accomplishments in many fields — writer, educator, explorer, humanitarian, photographer, horticulturist, master mariner, and more. It profiles a man who was well beyond superficial classification.

To purchase a copy of *L. Ron Hubbard: A Profile*, send a check or money order for \$16.00 to the Church of Scientology International, 6331 Hollywood Boulevard, Suite 1200, Los Angeles, CA 90028 or call (800) 334-LIFE.

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