

SILENT TERROR

*Arnold LOCKSHIN
and
Lauren LOCKSHIN*

One family's
history
of political
persecution
in the
United
States



Dear Reader:

We arrived in the Soviet Union in October 1986, not speaking Russian. Shortly thereafter, we were asked to write our book "Silent Terror" in English.

The major problems I confronted at that time were connected with publishing this book. To begin with, the publisher APN said that they would not print a Russian edition of "Silent Terror," which was in direct violation of our written agreement.

After that issue was apparently resolved, the publisher then provided a Russian translation which deviated wildly from the original English text. The sense of the book was often distorted; entire paragraphs and citations did not reflect what had been written. As a result, significant sections and elements of the book were beyond the grasp of the Russian reader.

Had APN's Russian version of the book been published, readers would have assumed that the distorted, confused, illogical and contradictory pseudo-translation reflected the authors' actual text, and we would have been discredited. More importantly, information about the often subtle, complicated and dangerous methodology of the USA secret services, psychological warfare and subversive operations would have eluded the reader.

In this context, we wrote in the book that we ran into some people in Russia who, judging from their behavior, believe that no one should criticize the FBI or the CIA or the reactionary policies of the US government (p 131).

Thanks to the assistance of friends and colleagues at the All-Union Cancer Center, we were able to achieve a generally correct Russian translation of the book (see acknowledgements in the book). The relatively few translation errors which remain do not fundamentally affect the book's overall contents.

An English edition of "Silent Terror" was also published. It is no surprise that in the "free" USA, this book has been suppressed. The average American has virtually no way to obtain "Silent Terror."

It is obvious that, since "Silent Terror" was published, reactionary changes in the Soviet Union have been taking place, which have roots planted long ago. Our words about "perestroika" in the book reflected the hopes of most Soviet citizens at that time. It was difficult then to conceive that in reality "perestroika" has nothing to do with redirecting the country to Leninist principles. On the contrary, the intent is to replace socialism with capitalism, which endangers the USSR becoming a colony of imperialism.

A typical representative of many who occupy influential positions in Soviet society is Academician Georgi Arbatov. His book "The Ideological Struggle in Current International Relations" exposed much of imperialist propaganda and psychological warfare, and his book is given a positive evaluation in "Silent Terror." We could hardly have known in 1987 that Arbatov himself would then become a shameless proponent of precisely that imperialist propaganda.

Arnold Lockshin

January 1991

To Jenny, Jeff and
Mike, loving,
understanding and
brave all the way.

Arnold LOCKSHIN
and
Lauren LOCKSHIN

SILENT TERROR

One family's history of political persecution in
the United States

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MOSCOW 1988

We warmly thank our friends, especially Arnold's colleagues at the All-Union Cancer Research Center, for their support and constructive criticism. Of particular importance was the many hours they spent with us re-working the Russian edition, so that all of it—including the most important chapters and sections—would correspond to the actual text and spirit of our original English text.

AUTHORS' NOTE

In every respect, this book was written by both of us, just as the experiences we relate were mutual ones. We decided that the text should be written from Arnold's vantage point for two basic reasons: firstly, because the book is more convenient to read in the first person singular; secondly, because the most critical episode occurred when Arnold was summarily fired from his job in cancer research.

"It is true that you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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PREFACE

Sometimes it seems strange for me to be living in Moscow. Less than two years ago we were vacationing in Boston and New York, where we first made contact with the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. In spite of all the tension surrounding us, it was one of the nicest and most memorable family trips that we had ever taken. Less than two months after that we were on our way to the Soviet Union. I will always remember my feelings as the plane from Washington took off. I felt no regret, only relief, and I never wanted to return. Now that time has passed my feelings have not changed, although there are things in the U.S. I miss, such as the music and the movies.

I think that one of the main questions in people's minds is why we left. What could make an American family leave the United States for the Soviet Union, a move that is usually done in reverse, without even a backward glance? In this book my mom and dad have tried to answer this question by documenting and explaining the harassment and psychological warfare used against our family. This book doesn't go into many details of the harassment involving Jeffrey and me. One of the reasons is that our so-called friends are young yet and maybe some day will realize that what they did was wrong.

Many Western reporters indicated in their articles that my mom and dad were paranoid and that they brainwashed myself and my two brothers into thinking as we do and believing that we were harassed. This is not true. I know that while psychological warfare may not be easy to describe in writing or conversation, it happened and it was nobody's imagination.

Living in the Soviet Union has been a

unique experience and has shown us a little of the workings of a different political system and way of life. People ask us all the time if we're accustomed to it here and if we want to go back. I think that for Jeffrey and Michael it was the easiest adjustment, because they are younger, but all of us are well and happy. Another thing that is necessary to remember is that we had no other means of surviving except to seek asylum in a socialist country. We are all grateful to the Soviet people for allowing us to live here and for opening up their hearts to us.

*Jennifer Lockshin
January 12, 1988*

Introduction

6:45 p.m., Sunday evening, October 5, 1986

Dinner was over. The two boys, Jeffrey and Michael (aged 11 and 5, respectively) were playing together. Jennifer (just turned 15) was engrossed in one of her favorite television mystery programs. Lauren was in her office, worrying about her work for the week ahead. I was reading and studying Russian. We were trying to live as normally as possible while we waited.

Unexpectedly, the phone rang. Lauren answered, and she heard an unfamiliar, slightly accented voice ask for me. She could hardly contain herself as she called out:

"Arnold, quick, pick up the phone! I think it's from the Consulate." I anxiously picked up the receiver. We expected good news, but in life anything could happen.

The consular official verified that I was on the phone and then he said: "I'm happy to tell you that your application has been accepted, completely. You can come anytime you want."

I signalled Lauren and Jenny that it was "Yes." Our application for political asylum in the Soviet Union had been **granted!**

We could bring whatever we wanted. We merely had to come by the Consulate to finalize the plans and pay for the air fare to Moscow.

I told him that we would be in Washington, D.C. the next day and we would be ready to leave Tuesday on the weekly Aeroflot flight from Dulles Airport to Moscow.

"You can leave next week, if it's more convenient," he said. "It would be more convenient, but less safe," I replied. "We'll be in Washington tomorrow, and I'll phone you when we get in."

We asked Jenny to turn off the television and finish her packing.

"Now I'll never find out who the murderer was," she mused. We told the boys to make sure that the things they really wanted

to keep were in a box or a suitcase. Lauren and I stayed up until nearly 3:00 a.m. and set our alarm for 6:30 a.m. There was much left to do.

Monday evening, October 6

We arrived in Washington with 17 boxes and suitcases. This was the sum total of what we could take with us. Everything else was left behind: our home, cars, computers, televisions, piano, all of Lauren's business equipment, pots, pans, furniture, trinkets, books, music, records—most of what a family collects in a lifetime.

We had rented a van to transport ourselves and our belongings to Houston Intercontinental Airport. We had flown under an assumed name, paying cash. Landing in Washington, we called and made an overnight hotel reservation on the spot, again using an assumed name and paying in cash. We were hoping to keep any pursuers at bay.

We felt surprisingly relaxed. Smorgasbord dinner was being served at the hotel, and we ate heartily while speaking in low tones. We were all a little giddy—a combination of exhaustion and excitement. After supper, Lauren and I planned our next morning tasks. I telephoned the Soviet consular official to say that we had arrived. Only one thing was still required: additional photographs for our visas. We would need to get those done in the morning before going to the Consulate.

Tuesday morning, October 7

Early in the morning, I rented a car while Lauren made numerous phone calls to locate a place to get our visa pictures taken and developed without waiting. She found a studio not far from the Consulate. With the photos in our hands, we returned to our car. Just as we were pulling away from the curb, an unmarked car, replete with telephone and special antenna, moved in behind us and began tailgating our auto. I wove in and out of heavy traffic, finally losing our pursuer at a stoplight—or so we thought. Before we had a chance to breathe a sigh of relief, another car, equipped similarly, took its place. Cold reality returned. We were not out of danger yet.

I drove the car as quickly as possible to the Consulate, but we were followed all the way. After parking the car, we ran to the Consulate a half a block away. Once inside, we caught our breaths. We quietly completed our travel arrangements. Finished, we abandoned the car and returned immediately to our

hotel in two separate taxis. After hurriedly collecting our boxes and suitcases, we checked out of the hotel to await the plane's departure.

Tuesday afternoon, October 7

The plane took off from Dulles Airport in Washington, D.C. on its 12 hour flight to Moscow. We watched our country slip away from us, looking at it for perhaps the last time. Lauren and I were enormously relieved, yet wistful and angry. Relieved, because we and our children were alive and could finally lead normal, happy lives. Sorry, because there are many good things about our country that we knew we would miss. Angry, because we were forced to leave our home and all that was familiar.

The stewardess asked if we were comfortable and brought warm, delicious food. The woman right behind us had brought her small dog along. Michael learned his first Russian word: "sobaka" (dog). When the plane stopped on its scheduled refueling stop in Gander, Newfoundland, we alone stayed on the plane.

* * *

Wednesday around noon, October 8

As the plane descended for the airport, passengers started singing. We arrived.

Inside the terminal building, we met two young representatives of the Soviet Red Cross.

"Welcome to Moscow, Dr. and Mrs. Lockshin."

CHAPTER I

A Personal History of Psychological Warfare

1. It started before Houston

Our story really begins in the early 1970s. Lauren and I were committed political activists with genuine socialist beliefs. We considered it vital to work for a peaceful world and a better life for Americans. This fact was the root of all our subsequent troubles.

We were convinced that only the American people could bring about progressive change in our country. This required their active involvement on a mass scale. Mass people's actions were vitally necessary, and they appeared within reach. But in life, these movements were far from easy to develop. What stood in the way?

To answer this question, we examined how the wealthy and reactionary forces controlling our country operated. Naturally, this is a complex subject. It became clear, however, that a vital element of this control was the massive interference in American political life by the giant U.S. intelligence apparatus, principally the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Public disclosures at the time revealed that covert U.S. intelligence operations—abroad and at home—were far greater and more ruthless than anything the American people had been led to believe. But far from everything was disclosed, and not all that was aired could be taken at face value.

Psychological warfare

During our studies, we read *The War of Ideas in Contemporary International Relations*,¹ published in the Soviet Union and translated into English. This book struck us as one of the most sophisticated discussions of modern-day imperialism.² We were impressed particularly by the book's analysis of psychological warfare: its history, techniques and worldwide application. The methods

were complex, subtle and secret and were employed on a vast scale. They relied heavily on psychological manipulations aimed at divorcing reality from its reasoned perception and on combining disinformation with provocative actions. Using the Public Library in Los Angeles, where we then lived, we read virtually everything that was available on this subject.

The "real politics" of America

Our studies were spurred by harsh experiences we confronted as political activists during the 1960s and 1970s, when we were subjected to psychological warfare attacks, harassment and terror calculated to demoralize us and/or coerce us into abandoning our convictions. Among the attacks were mailed death threats I received for organizing against the Vietnam war, harassment before a selective service draft board, and intimidation from the Internal Security Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate. In Los Angeles, Lauren and I received death threats by phone and mail (Photo 2). Our automobile tires were slashed several times, yet the police said they could not find any suspects. Although these earlier episodes stopped short of the overwhelming assault we faced in Houston in 1986, they were serious enough.

From our experiences and studies, we realized that the **real politics** of the United States were far different than the cosmetic image. Within strict and "safe" limits, "democracy" was allowed. Where the status quo faced a significant potential or real challenge, democracy became a fiction. Here, a dark netherworld existed, where genuine political rights were subverted or destroyed outright.

Could secret political police really play an important role in the American political system? This contradicts everything publicly proclaimed about our country, everything American children from grade school on up are taught. This also stands in glaring opposition to the ideals of the American revolution, which proclaimed political liberty.

But much has changed in two hundred years. From a rebel nation overthrowing colonialism, the U.S. has become the major supporter of reactionary and oppressive—even fascist—regimes throughout the world. The U.S. government spends hundreds of billions of dollars annually and often goes to extreme lengths to maintain and enhance its position internationally. Would not this same government do anything to keep political control at home? Both the will and the means are at hand. The available resources—financial, technical and personnel—are truly enor-

mous. Of course, there is opposition to warlike and anti-democratic policies at home and abroad. The rulers of America counter this progressive opposition by covert means, and at the same time, employ open methods of suppression.

Given the dangerous foreign policy of America's ruling elite and many unsolved and worsening social problems at home, a tremendous potential exists for organizing mass progressive struggle in the U.S. Through their history, the American people have mounted many large-scale, sustained drives for social progress. During the 1960s and early 1970s, there were important movements, especially for civil rights and against the Vietnam war. But through more than four decades of Cold War, the potential for broad and powerful movements has gelled infrequently in the U.S. This gap—between the potential and the reality of mass struggle—is crucial for grasping modern-day American political reality.

In the United States, as we learned firsthand, there is in fact a powerful underground police apparatus which plays a central role in keeping American politics "safe." Among its major weapons is the sophisticated use of psychological warfare to eliminate selected victims efficiently and silently. We were fortunate enough to discover something about this silent terror before it was too late. In the following pages, we describe first what happened to us and then how and why.

2. By way of personal introduction

Psychological warfare is targeted against real people. For the reader to better understand why and how the FBI's plot against us was organized, we will briefly highlight our personal history.

I was born in San Francisco, California in 1939 and spent most of my youthful years in the nearby city of Richmond. My major avocation was playing classical piano. At 17, I entered the University of California in Berkeley, graduating in 1960 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. In the fall of that year, I became a graduate student in biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin (Madison), and I obtained my Master's degree in 1963 and my Doctorate (Ph.D.) in 1965. During my college years in Berkeley and in Madison, I was active in the student, civil rights, civil liberties and anti-Vietnam war movements (Photo 3). In December 1960, I went with one of the last groups of Americans permitted to visit revolutionary Cuba before the U.S. govern-

ment imposed a travel ban to that country. I also authored one of the first magazine articles opposing U.S. aggression in Vietnam.³

Lauren was born in Newark, New Jersey in 1945 and moved with her parents to Miami, Florida in 1950. She graduated from the University of Miami in 1967 with a Bachelor's degree in American Civilization. On campus, Lauren participated in the civil rights and anti-war movements. After graduation, she moved to the San Francisco Bay Area where she actively organized against the Vietnam war and participated in other progressive struggles. Lauren and I met in Berkeley, where she was working and studying as a graduate student in the Department of Educational Psychology at the State University of California (Hayward). Moving to Massachusetts in late 1968, Lauren popularized the struggle for rent control in Cambridge (Photo 4). She also continued her graduate studies at Boston University.

After receiving my doctoral degree in late 1965, I interrupted my scientific career to become a full-time political organizer for the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. I then organized for an eastern Massachusetts peace committee. In 1968, I returned to scientific research as a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard University, and in early 1969, I became a Lecturer in Biology at that institution (Photo 5).

In 1969, Lauren and I married (Photo 6). The Vietnam war continued to rage and I became the state organizer in Ohio for the Communist Party. The word "Communist" is a scare word in our country, although most Americans know virtually nothing about this philosophy. Lauren and I joined the Communist Party because we were convinced that life in America would be far better if the great wealth of our country were owned and controlled by the people, not the wealthy few. However unpopular our ideas are in modern-day America, we had and have the right to express them and to act meaningfully to bring them to life.

In Ohio, Lauren also worked virtually full-time politically as the manager of a Marxist bookstore and as the State Chairman of the Young Workers Liberation League. She was an official delegate from this organization to the XVI Komsomol (Soviet Young Communist League) Congress in 1970 (Photo 7). The next year, our first child and only daughter, Jennifer, was born in Cleveland.

In the fall of 1972, we moved to Los Angeles, where I became

Southern California organizer of the Party and Lauren continued working with the League and wrote feature articles. We visited Poland in August of 1973. Later, Lauren organized and then directed the Los Angeles Institute of Marxist Studies.⁴ Our family grew when Jeffrey, our oldest son, was born in 1975.

It was at this time that we realized we were targeted for heavy FBI harassment. Nonetheless, in early 1977, I became a public candidate for the Los Angeles Community College Board of Trustees (Photo 8), polling more than 12,000 votes in the election.

Harassment took a sharp turn for the worse, and Lauren and I decided that it would be best for me to concentrate on science. This signified no change in political conviction, but was based on the realities we faced. In July 1977, after several months of intensive job-hunting, I found employment at the University of Southern California (USC) Comprehensive Cancer Center. I started on the lowest rung of the professional scientific job ladder, again as a postdoctoral fellow, but within two years I became a Research Scientist at USC. Meanwhile, Lauren worked part-time in marketing research. In 1980, I was offered a senior position at the St. Joseph Hospital Cancer Research Laboratory in Houston, Texas.

3. *A dirty game*

The harassment and terrorization which came to a climax in Houston in 1986 culminated a long-term psychological warfare campaign against us. The plot against us did not follow a Hollywood movie script. It was far more subtle, complicated and patiently constructed. Without considerable earlier experience confronting the FBI's "dirty tricks," it would have been virtually impossible to have understood what we were facing in Houston or to have counteracted the plot against us.

Not every moment during our six years in Houston was fraught with terror and hardship. There was even a period when we were the apparent beneficiaries of the vaunted good life in America. But this period, as it happened, was intended to accomplish one of two things: to demonstrate that easy living could be ours if we gave up our political ideals or, failing that, to set us up for the kill when everything, by design, turned drastically and alarmingly bad.

It is absolutely clear that we were never supposed to understand what was happening to us. That was a cardinal rule of the

game, but one which we were fortunate to break. This does not mean that we were immediately able to discern the purpose of each part of the plot. Especially during our first years in Houston, it was difficult to comprehend if some strange event or situation had a deeper, more sinister purpose. If it did, it was not immediately apparent how it fit into a larger plan. What we had trained ourselves to do, however, was to analyze each abnormal happening. What we could not explain at the time, we registered in our memory for future evaluation. We worked hard at circumventing major obstacles, averting minor ones, and living and working as normally as possible. We would find out in due course what our enemies had planned for us.

When the plot against us began climaxing in 1986, it became easier to sort out the purpose of many earlier incidents and situations. We saw more clearly the complicated machinations and subtle ploys, the orchestrated timing, and the attempts to use our presumed or real weaknesses as weapons against ourselves.

To some, it may seem strange that the FBI would spend so much effort and money to destroy just one American family. But that is par for the course. As a former high-ranking FBI official admitted, this is a "common practice".⁵ It is an expensive one, as well. The U.S. government should find better things to do with the people's tax dollars, such as feeding hungry people, providing work for the unemployed, constructing decent housing and ensuring good medical care for all.

It may also seem surprising how so many normal, everyday Americans could become involved in FBI machinations. This unfortunate situation reflects the product of decades of intense Cold War anti-communist ideology and propaganda in the United States **plus** the power and well-developed expertise of the U.S. intelligence apparatus. Only rather late in the game did we appreciate how relatively easy it was for the FBI to organize many parts of the plot. The FBI could cause severe disruption simply by compelling a secretary to block phone calls to someone we had to reach.

In these pages, we will discuss certain individuals (but far from all of them) who were participants in the FBI's silent war against us. They are included for only one reason: to describe essential aspects of how the U.S. intelligence apparatus secretly but effectively attacks its victims.

4. Houston, Texas: the early years

During the summer of 1980, we moved to Houston, a sprawling metropolis and one of the four most populous cities in the U.S. There I became the Director of Pharmacology at the St. Joseph Hospital Laboratory for Cancer Research, located close to its parent hospital in downtown Houston. The funding and research activities of the laboratory were under the auspices of the Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research led by Dr. John Stehlin. I had been recommended for the position by Dr. Charles Heidelberger, a renowned cancer scientist and developer of the anticancer drug 5-fluorouracil. Heidelberger, a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, was in charge of preclinical cancer research at USC and had sponsored my first scientific paper on cancer (Photo 9).

The Stehlin Foundation was not large—less than 50 people in all—but the laboratory had an excellent colony of “nude” mice. Many human cancers grow in these nearly hairless mice due to the animals’ inborn immune-deficiency, and this interesting model offered new opportunities for cancer research. Although the scientific problems facing me were new, I accepted the position. Moreover, it appeared that all my other potential job opportunities were being blocked.

This was not the best time to leave California, because my mother living in Richmond was entering the final stages of her bout with breast cancer. The original tumor had been mis-diagnosed by Kaiser Foundation hospitals for over a year. In late May of 1980, the disease had recurred in several organs. By August, she had acquired a serious brain metastasis and her condition rapidly worsened. Lauren, I and the children were able to see Mom alive only one more time before she died a few minutes into the New Year of 1981.

Her death was a severe blow. Both Lauren’s mother, who is living, and mine were marvellous sources of strength. Mom was energetic and progressive, warm and loving, and she hated the thought of war and human suffering. She was born in Harbin, Northern China, in 1913, and spoke Russian she learned from her parents, who had fled czarist-ruled Russia during the anti-Jewish pogroms of the early 1900s. In 1977, Mom travelled to the Soviet Union and planned to visit again but never had the opportunity.

At the same time, we also were concerned about Lauren,

because of another mis-diagnosis, now by the Kaiser Foundation hospitals in Los Angeles. This mis-diagnosis, however, turned out beautifully. On March 18, 1981, Michael was born—the only native Texan in the family.

We moved into a rented home in Houston, and I began work on my first scientific problem at the St. Joseph Hospital Laboratory. Earlier, researchers at the Laboratory had found that prolonged treatment with thymidine, a naturally occurring compound, caused growth inhibition or regression of certain human tumors implanted in nude mice. Assisted by David Hartman of the ABC television network, Stehlin and laboratory director Dr. Beppino C. Giovanella achieved significant national publicity promoting this new treatment. As a result, clinical trials with thymidine were initiated at several institutions. In some cases, there was a modest anticancer effect, but many patients were underdosed because the drug was insufficiently concentrated. Stehlin and Giovanella insisted that a major breakthrough in cancer therapy would be achieved if thymidine could be prepared in more concentrated form. It was my job to find out how. This problem was solved,⁶ and Stehlin wrote:

“We have done an enormous amount of experimental work on Tdr (thymidine) during the past few years. Dr. Lockshin is a hardworking and extremely bright scientist. He is overly modest and conservative in evaluating his own work...

“We **must** continue this work because I firmly believe something very good will come of it.”⁷

Whether or not concentrated thymidine would help cancer patients could only be determined by clinical studies, which Stehlin and Giovanella had promised to pursue. But, they refused to continue this work. No cancer patient ever received this preparation.

Lauren’s new business

Even though my salary was reasonably good, it was not sufficient to save money for the children’s future college education. The Foundation had no provisions for pensions. If I suddenly died or became incapacitated, the family would soon become destitute. Although Lauren had major responsibility for three young children, including a one-year-old baby, she set up a marketing research business in partnership with another woman. Houston was growing and was ripe for a good new company in this line of work.

Although this was supposed to be an equal partnership, Lauren's associate left her with virtually the entire work-load. After a month of this lop-sided arrangement, Lauren went into business for herself. Immediately, she ran into many strange and discouraging difficulties, but with persistence she saw each job through and developed a reputation for doing careful and consistent work.

"Stalin" Foundation

Around this time, I was invited to give a scientific lecture at Texas A&M University, located not far from Houston. The University's Biochemistry Department had proposed granting me a joint faculty appointment to facilitate collaborative scientific studies. After my talk, the Department Chairman assured me that the appointment had been agreed to. Formal notification would soon be forthcoming.

When I returned to my car, I read the parking tag on my car's windshield: "Arnold Lockshin, Ph.D., Stalin Foundation." In neatly typed letters, "Stalin" had been typed instead of "Stehlin." Based on analogous past incidents, I doubted that this misspelling was a coincidence. Instead, it was an omen. I was not surprised when the promised joint faculty position never materialized.

Not forgotten

During our early years in Houston, many—but not all—things appeared to be going well for the Lockshins. We had beautiful children, productive work and a more comfortable life than at any previous time. Though we were necessarily restricted in what we could do politically, which was not to our liking, certain unpleasant events still had reared their head: the Stehlin Foundation's illogical turn-about on thymidine; Lauren's unusual difficulties with her new business; and the strange events at Texas A&M.

True, the circumstances were different, but these and certain other occurrences were reminiscent of earlier troubled times of harassment. We got the point: the FBI had not forgotten us.

5. The net tightens

Early in 1983, we purchased a comfortable home at a substantially lower price than comparable residences in that area of Houston. The seller agreed to spend another \$3,000 to repair the foundation. Money left to me by my

mother was just sufficient to cover the down payment and closing costs, and we marvelled at our good fortune. A skilled workman recommended by the realtor made required repairs for an unusually modest price. This also appeared to be a stroke of luck. When we bought a car later that year, the dealership was generous, charging us several hundred dollars less than the going price. Our new neighbors, especially Norman Jehle who lived directly across the street, went out of their way to chat at length and be helpful. Everything seemed to be going along handsomely. We wondered whether we would now live normal lives or whether this period was merely a calm before the storm. Later we realized that our "good luck" had been designed to allow the FBI to bug our home and cars before we had even taken possession of them. And FBI-contracted enemies were conveniently living alongside us.

At the laboratory, I worked with skilled technical personnel but had to plan, analyze and write up each experiment. Even routine work had to be supervised carefully. Giovanella was knowledgeable about the biology of nude mice and when asked, would provide advice and suggestions. Other than that, I had little professional assistance and no outside collaboration, which on the surface was surprising.

On a personal level, Stehlin and Giovanella strained to be friendly to me, and Giovanella especially was anxious to chat for long hours. He seemed strangely uninterested in working, and appeared not to care in the least whether or not I worked either. Giovanella published scientific papers infrequently during this period and treated my scientific manuscripts with studied indifference. Almost every day, he would attempt to involve me in long-winded discussions, which sometimes included his suggestions for research that were clearly unproductive. Occasionally, he would relate unpleasant personal details about his wife and gently probe whether I might have bad feelings towards Lauren. Giovanella regularly arrived at the laboratory late, usually left early, and almost invariably took extended "lunch breaks" lasting 2 or 3 hours. I was often invited to join him on these lunch excursions, but I avoided most of them as it was evident that research would suffer with so much time lost.

Occasionally, the work of the laboratory was disrupted by internal conflicts which took considerable time and apparent effort to resolve. I did my best to avoid these unproductive situations, but could not always do so. In one case, an apparently bitter quarrel brewed between a key technician and a young woman who had little scientific ability or interest. When it

became apparent that she was disruptive, I insisted that she be reassigned to an area unconnected with my work. Shortly thereafter, she left the laboratory. On another occasion, Stehlin personally asked me to supervise a pleasant and talkative young man whose only apparent skills were being pleasant and talkative. It soon became evident that he could not even use the simplest laboratory equipment. He agreed to work in another department, but then left the laboratory for good.

Lauren's work continues With part of our home as the office, Lauren's small business expanded. In the main, Lauren organized the distribution and sampling of various new foods in large markets and conducted opinion polls on new products. Lauren's former partner proposed that they once more link up to work on a big distribution job for a major marketing company. She solemnly promised to do her share of the work, and other big companies became their clients. Their work diversified to include taste-tests and movie ratings.

However, Lauren again was left with the greater part of the work-load. Her partner often went out of town when things became difficult and left Lauren with ultimate responsibility for the business. Towards the end of 1984, Lauren for the last time decided to break the partnership and to work for herself. Unexpectedly, her jobs were immediately cut in half. Companies that had congratulated Lauren for work well done, suddenly found contrived reasons to deny her many jobs. Simultaneously, it became increasingly difficult to collect payment for her work.

6. 1985

On the surface, the year began relatively normally. Jenny had finished Fondren Middle School, where she graduated from the advanced scholastic program on the honor roll. Her good grades allowed her to enroll in the special Russian language program at Bellaire High School. Jeff also was doing excellently as a fourth grader in the "Vanguard" program for exceptional children at Windsor Village Elementary School, and Michael spent week-day mornings attending preschool at the Houston Jewish Community Center.

The Lockshins appeared to be typical middle-class Americans. By the annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research held in May, I had come to know a number

of cancer research scientists and had reason to believe that interesting collaborative projects would be undertaken. Lauren had steady if inadequate work, but in spite of sustained efforts, she was unable to expand her business. We participated in activities connected with the children's schooling, sports and recreation. We resisted joining a synagogue, principally because we did not want our children to be continually exposed to the reactionary Zionist ideology permeating these institutions in the U.S.

Instead, we set up a "Sunday School" with our two older children. Our sessions included discussing John Reed's *Ten Days That Shook the World*, books about American history, and simply written books about the ideals of Marx and Lenin. We also analyzed current events and our political activities. It may have been foolhardy, but we conducted these sessions at home. We knew that our house was bugged with electronic listening devices, and we were certain that the FBI did not want us to pass on our knowledge and beliefs to our children. Perhaps this lack of caution accelerated the FBI's campaign against us.

Spend, spend, spend

In spite of the downturn in the Houston economy, Stehlin bragged that the Foundation had received unexpected revenues and had enough money in the bank for another three years' operation. He assured me that I would be Director of Pharmacology as long as the Foundation had funds, and he promised a sizeable Christmas bonus, which I received near year's end.

Suddenly, our social life seemed to be on the upswing. New and old "friends" began inviting us to dine at some of Houston's finer restaurants. We attended a lavish party at the plush mansion of Foundation Administrator Bobby Anderson and a wine-tasting party where couples of seemingly modest means were ordering hundreds of dollars worth of expensive vintage. We found ourselves in the company of people who owned expensive beach homes and debated the advantages of live-in maids, fine-tuned sports cars and the best vacation spots in Europe. Spend and spend seemed to be the watchword. Live it up and let go. Credit card companies sent repeated letters advising us we were eligible for virtually unlimited credit.

But to waste money was not our style. While working as full-time political activists, our income had been just enough to meet bare essentials. When we started earning more, our life style remained modest. Why were we being treated to this specter of

luxury? Only later, after Lauren's income was drastically reduced and I was fired from my job, did we understand what this parade of wealth was all about. Had we followed the role-models set up for us and become debt-ridden, we would have found it difficult to maneuver when the manufactured financial crisis hit us hard in 1986.

A change of atmosphere

Whatever the game-plan, certain events took place later in 1985 that alerted us to a worsening situation.

To start with, the atmosphere in our neighborhood markedly deteriorated. Earlier, Norman Jehle had imposed himself upon Lauren when she was working home alone. He had boasted of his exploits as a Green Beret* and his preparedness to use firearms at any time. Then suddenly, he became intensely hostile for no reason and even stopped saying hello to us. Being "unemployed," Jehle had lots of free time to spend glaring at us from across the street. Sherilynn Brown, another neighbor with two young sons about Michael's age, also became decidedly cool. She turned her back whenever we approached and forbade her sons to play with Michael, then four years old.

By the fall, Lauren's business started running into increasing difficulties. Jobs were agreed to, then postponed and/or cancelled, requiring double work. Previously reliable people suddenly made multiple strange errors. In September, the regional manager of a major marketing company called Lauren with three large jobs which would necessitate bringing on many new people. Upon receiving a letter of confirmation, Lauren immediately began elaborate preparations. She mapped out each job in detail, bought supplies, placed newspaper ads and rented hotel meeting rooms to interview prospective part-time workers. With growing unemployment in Houston, any job advertisement normally brought hundreds of willing applicants. Hundreds of interested phone calls came in, but only 15 people showed up for the interviews. Of these, most had "other things to do" when Lauren later called them about work. Clearly, someone had intercepted these phone conversations and turned people away. To line up the requisite number of people, Lauren had to work triply hard.

As time drew close to the scheduled starting date, Lauren called the marketing company several times to finalize last-

* Elite U.S. army troops known for their brutality during the Vietnam war.

minute arrangements. Finally, she reached the manager, only to hear that his assistant had just assigned all three jobs elsewhere. This was a terrible blow and contrary to all established marketing research practices. Lauren demanded that she be reimbursed for the money and time expended in preparation, which was the usual procedure after job cancellations. No money would be forthcoming, she was told. Nothing so flagrantly damaging had occurred to Lauren's business previously.

More than just an education

In the course of her studies at Bellaire High School, Jennifer found that her Russian language class involved more than just grammar and vocabulary. The teacher organized frequent trips to the Soviet Union, where her fluency in Russian was an asset. The teacher told the class that she had "lots of friends" in the U.S. Departments of State and Defense. It appeared that her trips to the Soviet Union had little to do with goodwill and more to do with spotting teenagers and others who could be influenced. It also became clear that one of the purposes of this Russian language class was to train others like herself. As 1985 progressed, the teacher discouraged Jennifer from continuing her language studies, although our daughter had always been a good student.

Distractions at the laboratory

Dr. Jane Taylor, who barely dabbled in research, became my apparent main confidant at the Stehlin Foundation and was always prepared to chat about problems, personality conflicts and unsettling events in and around the Foundation. Some foreign scientists came to the laboratory, presumably to collaborate with Giovannella. One was a young woman who, with his assistance, passed herself off as a Ph.D., although she had no scientific publications to her credit and admitted that she lacked the required schooling. Her penchant was to come into my office crying that she no longer loved her husband (who was back home) and was lonely.

Something brewing

As these and other strange and unpleasant events of 1985 unfolded, we concluded that something bad might be brewing. We undertook in our own way to find out what was about and how to prepare against it.

In Northern California during the last days of 1985, we received a portent of terrible things to come. We had gone there for a few days to visit our favorite places: Berkeley, where I had gone to college, where Lauren and I had first met and where she had worked and started graduate school; and nearby Richmond, where I grew up and where my father Leo still lived. It quickly became apparent, however, that Leo was in a far different mood than usual. Acting unusually distraught and nervous, he brought up the question of our politics, saying that he was "a 100% American" and that we **had** to become the same. Previously, he avowed left-wing sympathies, but now we were hearing my own father warning us to conform politically or be terribly sorry.

Lauren and I replied that we also were Americans, and that we would conform with what we believed was right. Who had told him to pass on this ominous warning? "Friends" of his, he said. When we came to visit, he confided, he checked in with his "friends" each morning, receiving messages and assignments through the Richmond Police Department.

We left Leo and the home I was raised in, knowing that we could never return. The fact that my own father had been dragooned into the campaign against us speaks volumes about the FBI's ruthlessness.

Not an empty threat

Upon our return to Houston, we soon learned what was in store for us. The first attack came against Lauren, who had two large jobs awaiting her. Both involved difficult organizing under the best of circumstances. One of these required distributing hundreds of thousands of marketing samples according to a prescribed pattern. For the second job, which was scheduled simultaneously, hundreds of interviews had to be obtained, each containing a complicated questionnaire about Houston television personalities. Lauren started organizing meticulously, but problems piled up one after another. Several key people who had promised to work dropped out at the last minute; others suddenly developed unsettling problems. There was gross confusion with the warehouse storing the articles. Every detail of both jobs had to be thoroughly checked and rechecked for obvious and subtle "errors" that kept cropping up. Phone calls presenting ever new difficulties came late at night or early in the morning before we

awoke. When the questionnaires were returned, Lauren had to spend many hours to weed out fraudulent inclusions. Both jobs were completed, but only after six weeks of exhausting extra work and aggravation.

In the laboratory, problems also awaited me. A key technician had "forgotten" how to quantitate cancer cells for inoculation into nude mice—a simple procedure that he had performed hundreds of times. The result was the loss of several major experiments which jeopardized publication of a scientific paper. After diagnosing the error, I personally supervised the counting of the cells and their inoculation, and the experiments were concluded successfully. Contrary to my wishes, a series of time-consuming, unproductive and unpleasant meetings then ensued on this issue. Nothing was resolved or gained from these sessions.

Silver and gold—or else

In late February, I received a certified letter from a California attorney, demanding, among other things, that I immediately repay my father \$21,000 we had never borrowed and send him non-existent "silver and gold... given to you in trust." The letter broadly hinted that further steps would be taken to coerce us into complying. Since we didn't have this amount of cash, much less the "silver and gold," it was impossible to accede to these demands. Shortly afterwards, a letter from a relative arrived which stated that "drastic steps" would be taken against our family if we did not accede to the lawyer's extortion.

These written threats, which were worrisome enough, then took on dramatic life. Lauren received a series of life-threatening, obscene phone calls, which usually occurred during the few critical working hours she had to sort out the complications, mistakes, failed promises and contrived confusion now surrounding her business. Almost all these calls came while she was home alone, and the variety of voices signaled that these were not pranks. Then, the morning after receiving the second letter, we awoke to find a vivid symbol of violent death. Norman Jehle was stalking menacingly across the street from our home with a rifle. This dramatic presentation (see Chapter IV) was meant to put us in mortal fear for our lives.

A near accident

It was mid-March. Lauren had contracted to distribute many thousands of free samples of a new product in downtown Houston.

This common marketing practice had never before caused a raised eyebrow from city officials or the police. This time, however, Lauren was accosted by several policemen who demanded that she immediately cease her distribution or face jail. An attorney who had promised help did nothing. This arbitrary and illegal police action forced Lauren to abruptly alter all her plans. Since her contract stipulated that everything must be distributed within a short, fixed time period, Lauren was in a serious situation.

The next day, Lauren was working out a new distribution plan, and we agreed to meet a few blocks from the laboratory. While crossing a street on my way, a pick-up truck suddenly swerved around the corner into my path. With his horn blaring, the burly driver screeched to a halt and backed up inches in front of me in the pedestrian right-of-way. He emerged from his cab, began shouting filthy obscenities and threatened to beat me up.

More terror

Lauren and I would take evening walks around our neighborhood to discuss in detail the mounting problems we faced and how to confront

them. Under these conditions, we believed it unlikely that the FBI could easily monitor our conversations. We nonetheless spoke in low tones.

One evening, Lauren and I were strolling about a half block from our home. The street was virtually deserted except for Jehle talking to a man with his Great Dane dog, which was trained to attack on command. As we approached, Jehle hurried into a neighbor's house, leaving the huge dog and his master on the lawn. We temporarily halted our conversation but kept on walking. Suddenly, the animal charged us, snarling. We turned to see its teeth bared, and it aimed directly at Lauren. I tried to block the animal and kicked it, but it attacked her repeatedly, tearing at her pants. After some terrifying minutes, the dog retreated. Much shaken, we returned home and drove back to confront the owner. He blandly replied that his pet was very gentle and had never attacked anyone, citing the apparent fact that no witnesses were present.

A gun at the head

An even more frightening scene was played out one rainy afternoon when Lauren was home alone. The doorbell rang. Lauren looked

through the eye of the door to see Jehle standing holding something covered in his hands. As she cautiously opened the door, Jehle uncovered the object—revealing a gun. He cocked the weapon and pointed it directly at Lauren's head.

"I don't want any trouble around here," he threatened.

Alarmed, Lauren asked if the gun was loaded. Jehle glared fiercely and hissed: "Of course, it's loaded!" Fearing for her life, Lauren screamed at him to get off our property and slammed the door as hard as she could.

The March 1987 issue of *Life* magazine contains a photo of a proud Jehle (spelled "Jahle" in this article) standing with a .38 caliber pistol across the street from our former home (Photo 10). In this article, he admits confronting Lauren with a loaded gun, but distorts and jokes about the episode:

"It's a woman's gun. I got it for my wife when I'm out of town."

Wrong numbers

Our telephone bills and credit cards also came under mischief. We began to scrutinize each bill carefully and found many spurious charges for

phone calls we had never made and purchases from stores we had never visited. If there was any error on a bill, we insisted on a corrected statement before paying.

Additional problems developed when we attempted to retrieve money from our retirement accounts. Belatedly, Lauren's check was sent, but mine was not. The agent who had brokered these accounts was unreachable. Several phone calls later, we were told that my check had been sent "mistakenly" to a post office box far from home (strange computer error this). When we called the number listed for complaints, we were directed to a woman who spoke pleasantly until she heard our name and then began to reprimand us (for her company's "error"!) in harsh insulting tones. Lauren, undeterred, placed several more telephone calls to demand that a supervisor rectify the matter and send a check in the proper amount to the correct address. After conversations over a two-day period, the supervisor finally agreed. Shortly after the check was in our hands, the "unreachable" agent called to say that everything would

have been solved on the spot if only we had been able to reach him.

Automobiles tracked

One Sunday, to celebrate Michael's 5th birthday belatedly, the entire family went on an outing to a nearby amusement park. Normally, we would have arranged a party for Mike with other children, but this was not a year for normalcy. To guard against a spoiled day, we said nothing about our plans on the phone, in the house or in our cars. Even Michael was instructed not to say a word. Nonetheless, after being in the park for a little more than an hour, a couple of unknown teenagers accosted Jeffrey. Pointing to me standing some 25 yards away, they menacingly told him: "Tell your father over there that people are watching him, and he better be careful." Before anyone else in the family could react, they ran away.

How were we located? We had taken a circuitous route to ensure that we were not being followed. It would have been impossible to have located us unless a radio-signalling device had been installed in our car. Apparently, the FBI had arranged at the dealerships to have each car electronically bugged just after it was purchased but before we picked it up. (Automobile dealers often keep a newly-purchased car for a couple of days in order to inspect and fine-tune it.) The bargains offered us when we purchased our cars were effected in order to simplify arrangements for installation of these devices. At the time, not suspecting FBI interference with our automobiles, we naturally bought each car where we could get the lowest price. Then, the FBI probably compensated the dealers for the few hundred dollars differential between their normal selling price and what we paid.

The apparent object of this incident at the amusement park, which took place during a sea of incidents, was to cause anxiety and ruin a long-desired and needed day of relaxation. We mutually pledged that we would not let that happen. When we returned home, however, there was another death threat awaiting Lauren on her telephone answering machine.

A couple of Sundays later, we quietly went to a neighborhood park, parking our car on a secluded nearby street. It took less than 20 minutes for two unknown men to drive up in a pickup truck. Apparently believing that we would not see them, they walked hurriedly and directly to our car, examined it momentarily, and then entered the park. As I approached them, they scrambled back into their truck and sped away. This incident,

too, showed that the FBI had a method to locate our cars and was monitoring our movements.

A family dinner

One evening, we went to a local short-order restaurant located about 5 miles from home. Upon our return, we found ourselves tailed on a quiet road by a truck with its bright lights on and a large spotlight glaring through our rear window. We were unable to shake the culprit either by accelerating, slowing down or changing lanes. When we reached an intersection with traffic, I leaned on the horn and came to a near standstill in order to attract attention. At this, the truck scurried around the corner, leaving us alone.

No insurance

These combined attacks were the fiercest we had ever faced. Yet, difficulties on a variety of other fronts appeared. Lauren suddenly received a letter cancelling all her business insurance, including the automobile coverage which was required by law. There was no logical reason for the cancellations, because her driving and safety records were excellent. Various companies and agents agreed to insure her business and car, only to call back hours or days later to retract their offers. Rebuffed at every turn, Lauren finally sought help from the agent who handled our personal insurance. For no apparent reason, he became uncharacteristically surly and hostile and offered her no assistance whatsoever. When I telephoned him, he became his old voluble self but blamed Lauren for everything. "She refused to listen to me. No wonder she's having problems," he plaintively lied. He assured me that he would work with me, as long as I "kept my wife out of it." After additional lengthy conversations and still no progress, we sent his company a letter complaining about his double-dealing as well as earlier "mix-ups."

After many attempts, Lauren finally located an insurance agent who consented to carry her policies. Obtaining the necessary signatures for the final confirmation, however, became immensely difficult. Whenever she phoned the agent, Lauren would be put on hold for 15-20 minutes and then the line would be disconnected. While Lauren was struggling with these insurance problems, one of her interviewers claimed to have had a car accident while driving to an interview. There were threats of a lawsuit, which might involve insurance claims against Lauren's

business. At the same time, the secretary in my laboratory claimed to have injured herself on the job, and she too threatened an expensive lawsuit for insurance compensation. Both seemingly unrelated incidents were suggestive of great difficulties and financial loss for uninsured parties. At the last moment, Lauren's policies were finally approved, but only after many anxious and frustrating days. After the insurance was finalized, both contrived incidents involving the interviewer and the secretary evaporated.

Children under the gun

While all this was happening, our children were facing serious isolation and harassment as well.

Jennifer was a particular focus of attack in her Russian language class. Discussions there of Soviet life and policies were distorted and vile. Among the provocations were demands that Jennifer sign petitions on behalf of "victims of communist persecution." The teacher repeatedly "lost" Jennifer's homework or "forgot" her extra credit work.

Classmates and "friends" began to shun Jennifer and to insult our family. Appointments would be made with her, only to be broken without notification. Other psychological ruses were employed to erode her self-esteem, to affect her school-work adversely, and to ruin a normal teenager's life.

The postman doesn't deliver

Our postal services were in a state of turmoil, which was particularly difficult for Lauren, because her business depended on timely deliveries.

To avoid pre-scrutiny of and gross interference with our outgoing mail, we generally sent letters or packages from various post offices or boxes around the city. But FBI meddling with our incoming mail was a problem we could not avert. By intercepting all of our mail, the FBI could monitor, delay and misdirect or withhold anything addressed to us. New checks we had ordered for our personal banking account became "lost" in the mail. If either Lauren's or my signature were forged on stolen checks, all our funds could be withdrawn from the bank without a trace. Although our time was at a premium, we took the precaution of transferring most of our deposits to another bank. Then—and only then—were our "lost" checks "found."

"Lost" and delayed mail was one method the FBI used to deny Lauren payment for work she had completed. After several

days of no delivery, we went one morning to the local post office to demand our mail. The clerk, whom we had never met before, was initially pleasant, but her expression turned to concern and then to evident fear when we gave our name. She ran to consult someone in the rear of the post office and trembling, brought out a large stack of our mail. "Why had this been kept from us?" we demanded. The woman could hardly speak. Who else but the FBI could have put such fear into someone we had never known?

On other occasions, even the weekly advertising fliers delivered to other homes were denied us. Explanations for these "lapses" were varied; sometimes it was a "new clerk" who allegedly was responsible; sometimes a "new carrier." Interruptions and mishaps with our mail became so frequent that we wrote a certified letter to the Postmaster of Houston demanding an end to this interference. Weeks later, we received a formal answer, but no relief.

Refusing to pay

As time went on, the contrived problems with Lauren's business worsened enormously. Undelivered mail and other disruptions had

become chronic. Then, a far more serious problem loomed: Lauren found it extremely difficult to get paid from marketing research companies for her work. It was apparent that there was a concerted effort to drive her small company into bankruptcy and us into a financial quagmire.

When Lauren had started her partnership, National Research Group Inc. (NRG) paid promptly, usually within six weeks after receiving a billing. In 1985, when Lauren was in business alone, this period increased to two months. In 1986, it took well over three months for Lauren to receive any payment—and that was only after she made numerous expensive, frustrating long-distance telephone calls to the owner in Los Angeles. Without explanation, NRG also had markedly decreased the number of jobs they were giving her. As one of Lauren's major clients, this action substantially reduced Lauren's expected income.

When we left Houston in October 1986, NRG owed Lauren \$7,713.00. Most of this amount was for work completed in the spring and early summer of that year. After we sent several certified letters from Moscow and complained publicly,⁸ most but not all of this debt was paid. (The owner later claimed that she held back Lauren's check because she did not want to send it

"to an empty address." But, the check, which we received months later in Moscow, was dated September 30. We did not arrive in Moscow until October 8. She does not explain how she knew our address would be "empty" on September 30 when we ourselves did not know at the time when or if we would be leaving!) As of this writing, NRG still owes Lauren over \$2,000, which the company refuses to pay, falsely claiming that invoices—which were sent repeatedly from Houston—are missing.

In March, the owner of a New York-based company called Lauren for a large, difficult job that had to be completed on a rush basis. He also promised to pay in full quickly. Lauren completed the assignment on time, even doing extra interviews to make up for work companies in other cities had failed to handle. After many weeks and long-distance calls, the company sent a check for a fraction of the money owed—not all as had been promised. The day the check arrived, the owner called to say he had insufficient funds. He promised to send another check in a few weeks. When the new one arrived, it bounced. Shortly after Lauren personally visited this company in August, an even smaller check was sent to Houston. The owner never again responded to Lauren's phone calls or letters. As of this writing, this company still owes Lauren \$1,845.

The owner of another marketing research company had called Lauren with a job in April 1986, promising to send full payment within a month. Three months after the work was completed and returned and after many expensive long-distance phone calls, the promised check finally arrived. Six weeks after Lauren deposited the check, she was informed that it had bounced for insufficient funds. Using an outside phone, Lauren called the bank anonymously and was assured by its officers that ten days was the maximum time a check could be returned uncashed. After more long-distance phone calls and another month had passed, the company sent another check, which Lauren once more deposited in her account. Six weeks later, she received notification that this check too had bounced.

Yet another company constantly "lost" Lauren's invoices. Many phone calls and several copies of each invoice were required for payment to be made—usually months after the agreed date. Lauren received the final payment of over \$700 long after our arrival in Moscow.

Another reputable company earlier had always paid bills on time. In 1986, suddenly, it became very difficult to collect

money. In answer to Lauren's long-distance telephone calls, she was told by the bookkeeper: "I don't know when you'll get paid. Most companies already have received their checks." Finally, as 1987 came to a close, this company paid Lauren the money she was owed.

The field supervisor at yet another company was always very solicitous about Lauren's inquiries for payment. Nonetheless, her memory constantly failed her where Lauren was involved. Someone that forgetful and disorganized could hardly hold a responsible business position! She always had to be "reminded" to check whether or not payment was approved. This company also had a plague of "lost" invoices and has not responded to any of Lauren's letters from Moscow.

Sometimes, it's rough doing business in America.

Cancer research becomes more difficult

At the St. Joseph Cancer Research Laboratory, new problems were appearing. A procedure I had developed for measuring monoclonal antibody uptake to tumors⁹ was in its finishing stages. When I re-ordered the radioisotope needed for these experiments, the vendor refused to send it out, claiming for the first time that the Laboratory's radioactive material's licence, which had been in effect for several years, was ambiguous. The radiation safety officer at St. Joseph Hospital, who had to be called upon to clarify the situation, could not be reached for more than two weeks. An additional several weeks were required to overcome the contrived licensing problem before shipments of the isotope were resumed.

Key experiments for this project had been completed with apparatus from the St. Joseph Hospital Nuclear Radiology Department. But the data needed to publish this research were in the hands of the physician in charge. Technicians said that only the doctor could provide the required data. Whenever I called, his secretary said he either was in a meeting, receiving patients, out of town or somewhere unknown. Assurances that he would return my calls were not honored. Once I reached him after calling from an outside phone and giving a false name. Finally, after several unannounced trips to his office, I obtained the needed materials.

The numbers of nude mice allotted for my work dropped sharply, and I had to shift rapidly to new areas of research. In late April, I began experimenting with normal mice. Human tumors normally do not grow in these animals, but using an

immunosuppressant, I demonstrated for the first time that human cancer cells could become lethal for normal mice.¹⁰

The more I accomplished in the laboratory, the less Stehlin, Giovannella and Taylor liked it. In July, most of my key personnel were cut out of my work. Twice I was confidentially informed that people in the laboratory "hated" me. Then, one day, the Foundation administrator Robert Anderson abruptly entered my office to tell me that people in cancer research should not get involved in "political activities" outside of our presumed competence. Presumably he was referring to our anti-nuclear war activities, although I had never discussed these with him or with anyone else in the laboratory. Jane Taylor was more subtle in her approach, relating a story to me about a cancer researcher who had "unfortunately" lost his job because of "excessive" political activity.

Planning for the future

By April of 1986, we began to seriously consider leaving the U.S. It seemed to be only a matter of time before the psychological warfare

and terrorist episodes would lead to something very serious. If the FBI believed we had alerted even a few honest people to our plight, this might inhibit their worst plans. If, on the other hand, the FBI felt we could be panicked, this might seal our doom. We resolved not to even appear cowed, and we tried to live as normal a life as possible, working and helping our children. We avoided every possible unnecessary entanglement and worked with great intensity. We also began to gradually withdraw cash from our bank accounts, xerox and store away important documents, and sort out options for the future.

We learned to make plans by writing notes on tissue paper, which we then burned or flushed down the toilet, or by whispering while the radio or television was turned on loudly. We became amazed how quickly our children, even young Michael, adapted to these strange but necessary procedures.

Knowing that the FBI monitored all our phone conversations and attempted to follow and interfere with all our movements, we reversed the field on them. We telephoned restaurants, stores, movies, barber shops, etc. that we had no intention of visiting. Sometimes we made reservations and sometimes we merely made inquiries. From libraries, we obtained long-distance telephone numbers of universities and other institutions in the U.S. and Canada. We placed random telephone calls, occasionally from the laboratory telephone, to people we

had never met and did not know. We tried not to actually talk to the specific person, but to leave a slightly garbled message with a secretary.

Perhaps the best option was for Lauren or me to telephone from an outside public phone and charge the call to our home number. In this case, the FBI would learn (through monitoring our billings) that we had telephoned such-and-such a number, but they would have no idea to whom we spoke or why. We could imagine how much FBI time and money could be spent tracking down each call and trying to establish its purpose! But, our intention was not to play games, and we did not employ these ruses too often. We wanted to establish our own pattern of confusion, so that if and when we made a decisive, dramatic move, the FBI would have no firm knowledge that it was real.

To break the tension surrounding us, we took the family out to eat or to stroll in a park or large shopping mall. After the tailgating incident, we rarely went out after dark. When we went to a restaurant or store, we usually chose a place close to many other businesses. We parked a few hundred meters away and hurriedly walked to our destination. When we went someplace "unannounced" like this, we met normal everyday Americans who, like honest people everywhere, worked, played, and loved their children. Invariably, people were natural, friendly and polite. There were no dirty tricks, no harassment, no terror. The corrupting influence of the FBI had not caught up to them.

One Sunday in July, the whole family drove to a major Houston shopping center. After parking, we immediately caught a taxi for a short ride. We spent several hours free from harassment and terror. We relaxed, had a delicious meal at the Strawberry Patch restaurant, visited a library, walked, and carefully reviewed our future options in detail.

Failure of a game plan

In 1986, the FBI schemed to keep us in an endless, progressively more difficult and terrifying rat race. Our self-confidence and capacity to fight back were to be exhausted and destroyed, making it impossible to soberly assess and counteract the obstacles, threats and dangers we had to face. We were to feel isolated in a sea of organized hostility and terror. We were to blame each other or ourselves for the disastrous course of our lives. If these combined machinations did not do us in, a dramatic finale could be planned, which with unmistakable clarity would show that our future was utterly hopeless. Impoverishment, lost hopes and

dreams, despair, anguish, mental breakdown, even suicide. If all else failed, the FBI could arrange for an "accident" leading to our deaths.

Our demise in one form or another would be attributed to no one but us. This was the game plan. Who could possibly suspect the FBI? It has undoubtedly worked in countless cases, resulting in terrible human tragedies.

Fortunately for us, this particular FBI plot failed.

CHAPTER II

"You're Fired"

1. A week's vacation

By summer, the unrelenting assaults convinced us that we had to look for a way out. It was early August, and school would start in about a month. If we could squeeze out some free time, we could use it to explore ways and means of fleeing our tormentors.

But what country should we escape to? That was a less difficult question than it might seem. To go to any other capitalist country would be no escape. U.S. intelligence agencies hardly confine their nefarious acts to home soil, and their close ties with their counterparts in other capitalist countries would not allow us peace. We would, if anything, be worse off, because our maneuverability would be decreased on unfamiliar ground. We had to live in a socialist country, because the FBI-CIA would have the greatest difficulty harming us there. The Soviet Union, the most powerful and experienced socialist country, was our first choice.

We decided against going directly to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., as this was not the easiest city in which to "get lost." If the FBI believed that we intended to contact Soviet representatives, the Embassy would likely be the first place they would think of our going. Then, we considered the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in New York. It would not be easy for the FBI to locate us in this densely populated city full of summer vacationers.

Lauren arranged a momentary break in her work. On Sunday, August 10, we quietly packed our bags and called the airlines from outside phones at various locations. To confuse the FBI, we had been making false reservations for several weeks using our real names or fictitious variants for flights and hotels in several American and Canadian cities.

I went to work as usual Monday morning, with the experiments and daily schedules of work for the technicians written

out for the next eight days. Before I left in the afternoon, I looked for Giovanella, but he was on another of his extended lunch-breaks. Seeing Jane Taylor, I informed her that if I didn't come in tomorrow, she would know that we would be taking a short summer vacation. Where were we going, she eagerly wanted to know. To nearby Galveston, I said, or maybe we would just spend some time at home quietly. We had no intention of alerting the FBI through her to our actual plans.

Tuesday morning, we drove our car to a parking lot near the Houston Galleria shopping complex, and we immediately caught a taxi for the airport. (Because the FBI had installed listening and tracking devices in our automobiles, we did not want to drive our own car to the airport.) Using a false name, we purchased tickets (paying cash) for a flight to Newark, New Jersey. A taxi drove us to a New York hotel, where we registered under a false name. We strolled nearby streets the rest of the day.

The next day, Wednesday, August 13, we walked in the early morning air to the subway. Complete strangers were helpful and friendly, directing us to Rockefeller Center where we visited Intourist, the Soviet travel agency. We inquired there about air travel to the Soviet Union and asked if the Soviet U.N. Mission would be open. It was, we were told, and we could probably just walk in.

Meeting Soviet representatives

After re-thinking our plan for at least the hundredth time, Lauren and I reaffirmed our decision to meet Soviet representatives. We simply walked into the Soviet U.N. building on the east side of Manhattan and spoke to a young man at the front desk. He inquired about our purpose, welcomed us in, and then introduced us to a young woman who attentively listened to our story.

We explained that we were American citizens who had never committed or been charged with any crime, but who were subjected to covert disruption and terror solely because of our political beliefs and activities. Our children were our main concern, we said. If these attacks continue, we would have to leave the U.S. We would then appeal to the Soviet Union to take us in. We left family photos and personal documentation, material about our past and present activities and some information about the assaults against us.

We received a sympathetic and warm response but were told

that questions of political asylum were handled by the Soviet Consulates in Washington, D.C. or San Francisco. If we wanted to go directly to Washington, they believed our case would be dealt with compassionately. We thanked them, but decided that it would be premature for us to request asylum.

There were several factors behind this decision. We were not yet convinced that we had lost all opportunity to fight back. Moreover, if for any reason asylum were refused, we could be fair game for the worst the FBI could do. There were secondary but not insignificant questions, as well. We knew nothing about the mechanisms for obtaining political asylum. Would it be granted on the spot and would we leave immediately for the Soviet Union? If so, I would have to forego scientific projects and papers. Experiments were ongoing and more were planned, and I had not brought the data required to finalize publication of completed research. Important materials and personal effects might also be lost, we thought. As we learned later, granting of asylum took considerable time, but we did not know so then.

Leaving our hosts, we walked rapidly to get lost in the crowd. Then we relaxed over lunch and went to lower Manhattan so the children could view the Statue of Liberty. In the evening, we strolled through the Natural Science Museum. Later that night, I telephoned a laboratory co-worker to ask if all was well and to say that we would return to Houston early next week.

The next day, Lauren paid unannounced visits to two of her New York-based clients who for months had refused to pay her. These visits were only partially successful. We then decided it would be advisable to leave New York, and we immediately left for the Boston, Massachusetts area.

The cradle of the American revolution

This was an area of considerable nostalgia for Lauren and myself. The children, on the other hand, had never seen the cradle of revolutionary America. We spent an entire day following the path to and from Concord, where the "shot heard 'round the world" in 1775 began the successful struggle against British colonialism. We travelled streets and visited places familiar to Lauren and myself: Cambridge, Boston, Somerville; Haymarket Square and the Revolutionary Trail; the Fine Arts Museum, Boston Commons and Fileen's Department Store. I stopped at the Harvard Biological Laboratories where I had worked at one time. Later that day, we walked through the fascinating Natural

Science Museum at Harvard and lunched on the banks of the Charles River. Around Harvard Square in the evenings, we relaxed listening to folk musicians and watching street entertainers.

Early Monday August 18, we returned to New York and caught a flight to Houston. Our careful planning and the children's cooperation had permitted all of us a week's respite from the onslaught. Under the circumstances, this week's vacation was a moral victory. The highlight of our trip had been the visit to the Soviet U.N. Mission. There could be no question that the FBI-CIA would know we had been there. But, we had done the right thing, whatever the repercussions.

2. The FBI organizes a firing

It did not take long to find out what was in store for us. The next day, Tuesday, August 19, I arrived at work as usual at nine o'clock. I was surprised to see Giovanella's car in the parking lot a good 45 minutes before his usual arrival time. Walking into my office, I noticed the absence of experimental data left daily by the technicians. Another small "mistake," I thought, easily correctable. Then, almost immediately, Giovanella shouted from his office adjoining mine, "Come here, Arnold!" I walked into his office. "How are things, Bepe?"

There was nothing genial about his expression or response. None of the friendly inquiries about our vacation or the family's health that one expects after returning to work.

"You're fired, Arnold. Begin collecting your things immediately. We want you out of here as soon as possible."

This was Giovanella moving his lips, but clearly it was the FBI speaking.

Lauren and I had tried to estimate the chances that the FBI would have me fired. Lauren had expected it, but I thought it unlikely. If anything, I believed, the FBI might order Stehlin and Co. to escalate or enlarge the disruption of my research. Key personnel already had been drawn away from my work and the number of research animals I could use had been cut drastically. Considerable time and effort had been lost when even simple procedures had "unexplainedly" gone awry, and I had to personally supervise or conduct experiments more frequently. Difficulties in ordering and receiving biochemicals and equipment had mounted. Weird, unsettling letters arrived in the mail whereas needed correspondence reached me late or not at all.

But in spite of all this and more, several of my scientific papers had been recently published or accepted for publication and current productive research was under way. Moreover, my record showed that I had been the most productive scientist in the lab during the past six years. In contrast to my efforts, Stehlin and Giovanella on their own had published very little in 1984 or 1985 and nothing in 1986. No one else from the Foundation had published scientific articles during this period. It would look ridiculous for me to be fired.

Lauren had not been convinced by these arguments. "Look what they are doing to my work," she had said. Economic disaster may be the FBI's way to destroy us, Lauren had warned.

"For the good of the Foundation"

Just as Giovanella finished spitting out his harsh words, I thought about the last such talk with my wife. It helped me recover quickly.

"Fired, you say? That's strange, Bepe. I go on a week's summer vacation with my family, my first this year. I come back, walk into the lab, say hello, and you tell me I'm through. You have absolutely no basis for firing me. No warning is given; you offer no explanation. How come?"

"Your final paycheck will be September 30. You'll also get paid for your unused vacation time," he said.

Why these meager concessions, I wondered? Perhaps they were aimed at avoiding a possible legal challenge (fruitless though that would be). More likely, the FBI simply wanted us to have additional time to agonize over our terrible situation.

"Bepe, this is impossible. Neither you nor John Stehlin nor anyone else has any basis for firing me. There are important experiments and projects I have under way. I have work on my desk, manuscripts under review, papers to write.

"What do you mean, I have to be out of here 'as soon as possible'? I need access to my data, an office to work from. If you are serious and I am really fired, I will have to apply for a new job, I'll need a business phone where I can be reached..."

His look became sardonic. "Your experiments are over. Your mice have been killed."

I didn't expect this. No one, literally no scientist deliberately destroys someone else's experiments. Especially research directed against a disease such as cancer. To do so, behind the researcher's back, bespeaks a kind of blatantly unethical, dirty

behavior that only a criminal organization like the FBI or CIA could think of. Somehow, this stunned me more than the firing itself. I sat speechless for perhaps a full minute.

"Do you usually go around destroying someone else's research, Bepe?" I asked quietly. "Who told you to do such a terrible thing?"

"You are finished here. Stehlin wants you out of here in two days."

It was strange, I retorted, that I'm fired right in the middle of the boss' vacation. I demanded that this action be delayed until John Stehlin's return to Houston in early September. I needed time to put my things together. Giovannella said he had to check to see about an extension. As I walked out of his room, Jane Taylor gave me a cosmetic smile. "I'm so sorry," she cooed weakly. How "sorry" she was would be evident later.

Lauren was remarkably calm when I phoned her with the news. We spoke only briefly, because I had a huge job ahead of me organizing everything in my office in the short time remaining.

The next day, Bobby Anderson marched into my room, hostile and nervous. He snarled, "You'll be out of this office tomorrow."

"What great 'crime' had I committed to be treated so viciously?" I asked. No response. "Why such urgency? Why can't this wait at least until John (Stehlin) comes back?" I demanded.

"You are being let go for the good of the (Stehlin) Foundation. Until tomorrow, that's all you have!"

I pressed Anderson for the real reasons for my dismissal, why I had to leave so quickly, didn't he know that this meant I probably never could work in science again, and so forth. For every question, he answered monotonously: "It's for the good of the Foundation." Then I told him I wanted to speak directly to Stehlin to get a straight answer. I demanded that Bobby give me John's telephone number in California. He shot back:

"John Stehlin does not want to talk to you and will not talk to you."

In fact, I never spoke to Stehlin again. "This means I have no rights whatsoever?"

Then he puffed himself up and his face reddened: "I want your keys to this building. I want you out of here. I want everything you own out of here. I want you out!"

He began backing out the door. "The good of the Foundation comes first," he sputtered.

Wednesday, I had come in early to pack and xerox an outline of my personal and professional history. On Thursday, Lauren came with me to take some final photos of the laboratory. All my files, experimental data books, scientific reprints, communications and everything else relevant was packed and loaded for transport to our garage.

As I left the laboratory, a workman was busy changing all the locks on the doors.

3. "This is to certify..."

That evening, we took the whole family to a shopping mall and told the children what had happened. Then, we tried to figure out what lay ahead and what we should do.

Unless something very unexpected happened, this firing was extremely serious. The blatant injustice, extraordinary timing and crude manner of this action signified that the FBI had issued its final ultimatum: **conform or else**. If my firing were irreversible, it meant disaster for all of us—unless we moved far away from the long arms of the U.S. intelligence services.

However, we would fight back as best we could. Firstly, Lauren and I agreed not to accept this decision as final until Stehlin himself was back in Houston. Secondly, I would do my best to get my scientific papers reviewed and published and to salvage the data from completed experiments.

Thirdly, I would make a realistic effort to obtain another research job in the U.S. or Canada commensurate with my training and experience. Towards this end, I would contact everyone I knew who might be in a position to help and I would answer job advertisements. I wrote letters to Dr. Lawrence Bogorad, with whom I had worked at Harvard, Dr. Robert Burris, my former graduate advisor at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Peter Danenberg, with whom I had worked at USC (Dr. Heidelberger had died), and others. I received answers, but no concrete offers. By the unwritten rules of the game, I knew that landing a respectable job would be very difficult if not impossible.

Our most important decision was that once we were certain my firing was final and I had no other work, we would apply for political asylum.

Lauren and I worked for several hours composing a 4-page, single-spaced letter to Stehlin. The letter, mailed on August 25, presented a detailed explanation of why my firing was malicious and completely unjustified. In part it read:

"Dear John:

"Last Tuesday, almost 6 years to the day I began work at the Stehlin Foundation, I returned from a short trip with my family. Bepe Giovanella, the lab director, immediately told me that (a) all my research animals had been killed while I was gone without my knowledge or approval, and (b) I had been fired. The next day, Bobby Anderson, Foundation Administrator, told me categorically to vacate my office within 24 hours...

"From the standpoint of fighting cancer, these actions are incomprehensible. Experiments were crushed with no regard for their value or the amount of time and effort which had gone into them. In all honesty, I have never heard of a **research institution** deliberately destroying on-going experiments—especially those directed against a terrible disease. Communication with editors to publish 4 scientific papers in various stages of review have become unusually complicated. Other potentially valuable research may never be completed or reported...

"I am convinced that neither my scientific reputation nor the merit or quantity of my work has anything to do with what happened... Less than 2 years ago, Bepe Giovanella (wrote) as follows:

"Dr. Lockshin has demonstrated in the years spent in my lab remarkable inventiveness, great ingenuity, and this relentless striving for the right approach, which is the real mark of the truly dedicated scientist. His contributions to cancer research have been many already, and I have every expectation that many more will come. He will be a great asset to our Lab and to this Society."

"Could my work have deteriorated so dramatically between Nov. 28, 1984, when Bepe's letter above was written, and the present time? There is nothing to suggest that. If anything, the period since then probably has been the most productive of my career. During this time, 12 papers have been published or are under review, and I am both the senior and first author in most of these...

"No one has been able to find a political requirement or a political dispensation for getting cancer. The disease demonstrably strikes rich and poor, Communist and capitalist, believer and non-believer, without regard to categories. Likewise, it seems to me, there ought not to be political 'qualifications' for scientists active in the fight against cancer...

"It is my firm opinion that my firing was completely unjustified and should be rescinded immediately. That may require

considerable courage, but I urge you to do what is right." (Photo 11.)

The FBI, foregoing all civility, did not await Stehlin's return to Houston and had Bobby Anderson mail back a crude response. The letter, written on Stehlin Foundation stationery and dated August 26, reads in full (Photo 12):

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to certify that Dr. Arnold Lockshin was terminated from employment from the Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research on Tuesday, August 19, 1986.

"Sincerely yours,

"Robert F. Anderson, Administrator."

Anderson's callous reply was extraordinary. He refused to address the letter to me personally, which is the minimal common courtesy. The one-sentence text did not even hint at a justification for the firing.

4. "Death to traitors"

What chances would we have to protest our case within the United States? After I received Anderson's letter, Jennifer and I drove to the offices of the Texas Civil Liberties Union in Houston. I was familiar with its parent organization, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), having worked on projects with the organization's national office during the 1960s.

I explained to the director that I had been fired for political reasons from my job in cancer research. "Could the Civil Liberties Union offer any help?" I inquired. The director asked for no particulars about my case and said that it would cost me a considerable sum to get legal advice which, in any case, would probably be of little use. Surely, I argued, this organization could be of assistance. She shook her head negatively. Realizing that there were certain areas that the Civil Liberties Union would not touch, Jennifer and I left.

The next day, Lauren's former business partner called. She had a "brilliant" idea. Go to the Civil Liberties Union for help, she said.

On September 2, we received a veiled death threat in the form of an anonymous chain letter.

"Gene Welch lost his wife 6 days after receiving the letter... Carl Doddian ... forgot it had to leave his hands in 96 hours... He lost his job ... Later ... he mailed out the copies ... he got a better job. Dawn Fairchild ... threw the letter away, 9 days later she died."

This followed with a terrifying reminder that we were in deep trouble. Another death threat and without subtlety (Photo 13). Inside an envelope addressed to Dr. A. Lockshin was a message constructed from letters cut out from a magazine or newspaper. It read:

"DEATH TO TRAITORS, DR. L."

"Dr. L." had been my nickname in the lab. Two pictures were pasted on the paper. The uppermost showed a man in military fatigues aiming a rifle. The bottom picture depicted a Soviet emblem being slashed.

We recalled the death-threat letter sent to Martin Luther King, and we had to wonder if our time was running out. Stehlin was due back in Houston immediately after the first of September. When a week passed without any word from him, we planned in earnest for a trip to the Soviet Consulate.

5. At the Soviet Consulate

Lauren and I decided it best that I not go alone and so Jeffrey left with me on an early flight to Washington, D.C. on Monday, September 8. Our travel plans had been worked out away from the house, and we had packed quietly with the television or radio blaring so that even listening ears would have little inkling of our plans.

During the next 2 days at the Consulate, I retraced the circumstances that had brought us to this point. Then, I composed a formal request for political asylum. It was explained to me that our request would be considered by the highest governing body in the USSR, the Supreme Soviet. Usually, this procedure took several months. Due to the urgency of our situation, however, the Consul handling our case hoped that a positive decision would be forthcoming within a month.

Our major concern was what the FBI might do. The FBI had to know where we were and could guess, if they didn't already know, why we had come. We changed hotels, took different routes to and from the Consulate, and always tried to stay among people.

What a great comfort and pleasure it was to have Jeff with me during those three days. He had never been to the nation's capital, and in between our meetings, we visited the Smithsonian Institute, the Air and Space Museum and the superb Washington Zoo. One beautiful day, we went to the top of the Washington Monument and then strolled to the Lincoln Memorial, with the powerful statue of this great President. His

famous Gettysburg Address is inscribed on the left wall, his Second Inaugural Address on the right.

"It is strange that any men dare ask a just god's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces."

So spoke Abraham Lincoln, just a few months before he was cut down by a murderous slaveowner conspiracy.

Not far away from this magnificent memorial, we passed one that was tragic: a wall on sunken ground inscribed with the names of U.S. servicemen who died in Vietnam. Some 50,000 young men had been lied to and deceived by "their" government; they had killed innocent people and died themselves. How massive this memorial would be if it also contained the names of the men, women and children murdered by U.S. imperialism during this dirty war.

Waiting

Jeff and I returned to Houston.

Lauren and I felt relatively secure.

If, after our formal application for asylum harm befell us, it could become embarrassing for the FBI. In the long run, however, everything depended on obtaining political asylum. We tried to live as normally as possible. I continued working on my scientific manuscripts and pursuing job opportunities. Each day, I tried learning Russian on my own. Daily we went through our documents and personal effects and packed the most important ones.

We tried to consolidate our finances and drew out more cash from the bank. Lauren maintained a low level of business activity, to avoid underscoring our real intentions to the FBI. Even with relatively few jobs, however, she still faced severe contrived problems in her business.

Mike, as Jennifer and Jeffrey before him, had been accepted into the Vanguard program for gifted children and was attending kindergarten. Jeff was beginning his first year at Lanier Middle School in the Vanguard program, and Jenny had returned to Bellaire High School in the honors program. After Jeff's return from D.C., his friends stopped speaking to him. Several times, a small group ganged up on him, pushing and shoving and calling him a "freak." Jennifer's problems in her Russian language class worsened as well. To give Jennifer moral support, Lauren met with the teacher, who responded to nothing Lauren said and broke off the conversation to talk to someone else. Then, she abruptly announced that the appointment was over. Lauren's protest to the school principal about this rude treatment was unavailing.

6. "The decision to terminate your services remains final"

This was Stehlin's response to my letter. It was formally dated September 3, but arrived belatedly, only after Jeff and I had returned from Washington, D.C.

Stehlin, as Anderson before him, did not offer the slightest reason for firing me. He had no explanation for the haste and crudity of my firing or for the slaughter of my research animals. He did not respond to a single point I had raised in my 4-page letter. He expressed no appreciation for anything I had done during nearly six years working for the foundation bearing his name. Months after this cold and arrogant letter was written, Stehlin would proclaim feigned affection and surprise about our forced exile: "We were his friends. All this came as a total shock to us."¹

7. "Shining star eclipsed quickly"

"At the heart of the mystery was Dr. Lockshin's work as senior pharmacologist at the St. Joseph Hospital cancer research laboratory, from which he was sacked in August," wrote *The Times* (London) on October 11, 1986. This statement is correct. Why I was fired from my job is crucially important.

The nature, timing and circumstances of my summary dismissal were in glaring contradiction to the norms of professional scientific behavior and ethics. In reality, this firing plus the overt death threat that followed culminated this critical stage of the orchestrated campaign of harassment and terror against us.

After I was fired, we were a family nearly isolated and without a future in our own country. I was out of work, with no reasonable chance of obtaining another position, and it was a matter of time before Lauren too would be forced to close her business. We would soon lose our home, our possessions and our savings. There would be no money for decent medical care, for our children's college education, for the necessities of life. Even the meager unemployment compensation and eventual food stamps could be denied us if the FBI so chose. We would continue to be hounded—or worse.

To be fired and out of work in America is not exceptional. Millions of people are unemployed and live in poverty, as was brought home vividly when I spent over seven hours filing for

unemployment insurance at a crowded office of the Texas Employment Commission. My firing, however, was far from normal. We have challenged American journalists to find a parallel situation. To date, no one has come up with anything similar.

In the U.S., an established researcher who is to be dismissed under normal circumstances is informed of this decision months or longer in advance, because considerable effort may be required to obtain a new research position. Even a scientist who is dismissed for cause is given ample time to complete his immediate projects, write scientific papers and communicate from a professional setting about potential new positions. I am unaware of any case in which a scientist was categorically and immediately denied use of his office. In the Houston press, these salient points were not disputed, possibly because the FBI believed we had materials verifying the circumstances of my firing.

"Dr. B.C. Giovanella, who told Lockshin he was being fired, said Lockshin had been given no notice..."²

"When he was fired August 19, Lockshin was asked to leave the laboratory immediately... He was allowed to return the next day for some files."³

Equally malicious and abnormal was the deliberate destruction of my scientific experiments.

"In his absence, (Taylor) said, personnel dismantled some experiments he had set up that involved implanting tumors in mice..."

"The mice were terminated. They were killed off," Taylor said."⁴

Some of the experiments had been ongoing for several months. All this work was lost. Concomitant with these actions were FBI attempts to place obstacles in the way of publishing my latest research.

The timing of my firing is also important. Obviously, that decision had been effected the day all my research animals were slaughtered—August 14. I was in the middle of a week's leave, my first of the year. Stehlin was in the middle of his vacation. What "urgent" matter could have precipitated firing me so crudely at such a strange time? Only this: **the previous day, August 13, we had visited the Soviet Mission to the U.N.**

Undoubtedly, the FBI-CIA keeps close watch on anyone visiting official Soviet offices in the U.S. As the FBI already was concentrating on us, the five Lockshins were readily identified after we walked in. The Stehlin Foundation's connection with the FBI had been in place for a long time. The rest was easy.

A quick eclipse

Before we arrived in the Soviet Union in October 1986, Stehlin, Giovanella and Taylor had nothing but praise for my scientific research.

"Shining star eclipsed quickly" is how the *Houston Post*⁵ placed the matter. "Moscow—Arnold Lockshin has letters and articles showing that up until quite recently the Stehlin Foundation officials who fired him for incompetence last August were treating him like a shining star. Stehlin officials don't deny it."

Finding a reason

How then was my callous and abrupt firing explained away? A suddenly incompetent "Arnold Lockshin" was invented. After our

arrival in Moscow, the Western press gave wide play to claims that my research work had deteriorated catastrophically during the past several months.

"Texan in Moscow: job problem cited" is how *The New York Times*⁶ headlined the story.

"Ex-colleagues of researcher who emigrated to Soviet Union say work 'depreciated.'"

"Dr. Lockshin was dismissed because he had become increasingly withdrawn, inattentive and **unable to do his work**" (emphasis added).

The Times (London) on Oct. 11 repeated word for word the same characterization. Everywhere, the theme was the same.

"The quality of his work gradually deteriorated, until Lockshin had to be let go, said laboratory director B.C. Giovanella."⁷

"Lockshin had worked six years as a chemist and pharmacologist but was fired in August because of poor work."⁸

The Western European press echoed the same line.

"...a (St. Joseph) hospital spokesman said Thursday (Lockshin) was sacked for incompetence."⁹

"(Lockshin) sei jedoch im August dieses Jahres wegen Schlechter Leistungen entlassen werden."¹⁰

"Dramatic change in behavior"

How to rationalize my alleged sudden eclipse—which, even had it occurred, would be a most unlikely cause for such a precipitous and

peculiar firing? The fabrication mills went into high gear.

"Defector's behavior changed drastically, former boss says"

was the headline in the *San Francisco Chronicle*¹¹. The story was from the Associated Press (AP).

"Arnold Lockshin, who defected to the Soviet Union with his wife and three children, was a successful cancer researcher until he underwent a dramatic change in behavior that cost him his job, a former supervisor (Dr. Jane Taylor) said yesterday..."

"She said (his) work progressed well until December when Lockshin suddenly seemed to lose interest.

"His activities were suddenly not like they were before," said Taylor. 'He started coming late to work and would call in (sick) a lot. ... (He) became more and more withdrawn, like he was going into a shell. His work continued to deteriorate...' "

The *Houston Post*¹² carried a similar version:

"Taylor and Giovanella on several occasions tried to motivate Lockshin by discussing their projects with him, but a week later Lockshin would once again withdraw."

*The New York Times*¹³ kept up the attack:

"...about a year ago, Dr. Lockshin stopped taking part in office functions and even in casual conversation. His attendance at work began to suffer, as did his job performance..."

8. "Very hard to imagine him being fired for a poor work record"

Such is the pathetic picture painted by the U.S. and Western mass media of a suddenly incapacitated scientist at loose ends. Allegedly I was so bad off that I could not even carry on normal conversation!

But their story is most strange. To begin with, it is obvious that I **was** working during this period. Experiments were under way up to the time my research animals were slaughtered, and even Giovanella acknowledged that I "wanted to stay longer to complete (my) project."¹⁴

As the medical writer for the *Houston Chronicle*¹⁵ noted:

"Even though Stehlin and others indicated the quality of Lockshin's work had declined, he had published papers in the Cancer Treatment Reports and the Journal of the National Cancer Institute in the spring and summer of 1985. Lockshin was listed as lead author of both reports, indicating his work had played a key role in the research presented."

According to Stehlin and associates, I had performed well in a responsible position for several years. In research, it is not exceptional to be relatively unproductive for several months

(although this is a blatant falsehood in my case, as we will show). Why would this last period be so crucial as to cause a productive scientist to be fired without notice immediately upon returning from vacation? Not even my worst enemies claim that I had committed a crime, or that I was dangerous.

"He's really been quite productive"

On the inside pages of a *Houston Chronicle*¹⁶ article devoted principally to an "expose" of our politics (headline: "Local defector once recruited for Communists"), two prominent American scientists offered quite a positive evaluation of my work. Dr. Robert H. Burris, my former major professor at the University of Wisconsin and a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, was quoted as follows:

"After (Lockshin) got back into science, he got into cancer research... He's really been quite productive since that time," he said, noting that Lockshin has published many scientific papers.

"He was not a wild-haired, screaming individual," Burris said. "He was a rational guy—he just had different ideas than the rest of us."

"Burris scoffs at Stehlin Foundation statements that Lockshin's job performance had been declining.

"The guy is not incompetent," Burris snorted. "Why don't you ask (Dr. John) Stehlin why he was happy to co-author five papers with him?" (The actual number of papers at the time was 10, and more have been published since.)

Dr. Lawrence Bogorad, also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, recalled my working with him at Harvard University.

"He (Lockshin) was just a terrific scientist, very good... I don't know about him defecting, but it's very hard for me to imagine him being fired for a poor work record."

"He was bright, imaginative, everything you'd want a scientist and fellow worker to be."

These statements of Burris and Bogorad never were disseminated by the wire services and were not reported to the vast majority of Americans and others in the West.

9. Who was unable to do his work?

In science, there are objective standards for evaluating a researcher's accomplishments, and the most important criteria are scientific publications. The first

question a scientist would want to know before evaluating a colleague's work would be: what did he publish?

During the period of my so-called "deterioration," I have **seven reviewed publications** (listed in Appendix 1) in reputed American and international scientific journals. The topics of my papers concern monoclonal antibodies, human cancers implanted in nude and immunosuppressed mice and other topics of substantial current interest in cancer research. Prior to publication, each of these articles was systematically reviewed by experts in the particular field. In conjunction with the journal's editors, they decided whether or not to publish the submitted material.

For each of these papers, I am the senior author and for all except one, the first author. This means that I had major responsibility for this body of work—planning, organizing and supervising the research; conducting the literature reviews; actually writing and editing each manuscript; and corresponding with the editors and through them the reviewers, and finally the publishers. Although not all the experiments reported in these papers were completed within the six to twelve months of my alleged scientific demise, the research for three of these papers (numbers 4, 5 and 7) were in fact entirely conducted within that time period. Most research scientists would be very pleased with this record during a comparable time period.

By virtue of their positions in the laboratory, Stehlin and Giovanella were included as co-authors in most of my papers. They, including Taylor, were fully informed of my work. They read the manuscripts before I sent them to the journals, and they agreed to be co-authors. If I was so "incompetent," why did Stehlin and Giovanella agree to co-author papers with me? No responsible person in cancer research wants to be associated with incompetency!

In addition to these papers, I planned and prepared work that was presented in May 1986 at the annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research¹⁷. Moreover, several other projects were under way before they were destroyed. Those who later slandered my scientific work knew full well that I continued to be a productive scientist. While I was at the St. Joseph Hospital Cancer Research Laboratory, no one at any time questioned the quality or quantity of my work.

This research and these papers could never have been produced by a hapless incompetent who "had to be let go" because he was "unable to do his work." Moreover, this work was conducted under difficult circumstances, including de-

liberate disruption, analogous to what Lauren faced in her business. In 1986, we both worked with special intensity and concentration precisely because we knew we were under the gun.

What did Stehlin, Giovanella and Taylor accomplish before the firing?

It may be argued that Stehlin, Giovanella and Taylor were so productive in 1986, that I simply could not match up. Perhaps each of them were publishing many outstanding scientific articles in 1986 and had achieved major success in the battle against cancer? There is no difficulty evaluating this question objectively, because all scientific papers in the field are periodically compiled in indices well known to researchers: *Science Citation Index*, *Index Medicus* and *Biological Abstracts*. The weekly *Current Contents* also lists all authors alphabetically.

Throughout all of 1986 and extending into at least June 1987 (all that was available at the time of this writing) **neither Stehlin nor Giovanella nor Taylor have a single reviewed publication of their own!**

Stehlin and Giovanella are listed in these indices for this period—but **only** as co-authors of some papers which were predominantly my work. Jane Taylor does not have a single publication after more than four years' work at the St. Joseph Hospital Laboratory. Her only credit during all this time was to co-author one abstract which I submitted¹⁸. There are no reviewed publications from anyone else at the St. Joseph Hospital Laboratory during all of 1986 and the first few months of 1987.

How strange! I allegedly had "lost interest" and was "unable to do (my) work;" yet there are seven reviewed publications. Independent of these papers, my critics have zero publications **combined**. Those who widely lambasted my scientific productivity have virtually nothing to show for their own. In view of these facts, what can one make of Taylor's and Giovanella's claim that they "...tried to motivate Lockshin by discussing their projects with him?" The facts show that their contribution to cancer research would have been far greater had they simply motivated themselves!

Scientists everywhere would understand that the charges of my "deteriorating" work were fake and totally without foundation. That may explain why *Science*, the major interdisciplinary science magazine published in America, refused to print anything about our forced exile or to print a letter I sent the

editors in June 1987 (Appendix 2). This magazine, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, often lauds scientists regarded as "dissidents" against socialism.

Later, the Soviet weekly *Arguments and Facts*¹⁹ printed in full the letter *Science* refused to publish.

.....

My firing in August 1986 had nothing whatsoever to do with science. Plainly stated: I was fired on FBI orders as the terror campaign against my family and myself was reaching its climax.

CHAPTER III

Covert Operations—at Home and Abroad

1. The intelligence agencies and the United States

Ours is a personal story, but if it were only that it would be a curiosity and little else. What happened was not the result of someone personally disliking us. Our trials were a small part of the hidden but very real American politics. Behind the veil of proclaimed liberty, the American political system allows strictly limited choices, freedoms more apparent than real, and covert persecution of people genuinely seeking progressive change.

We were hardly the first nor the last victims. Because the U.S. intelligence apparatus had suffered some significant defeats and exposures, the carefully cultivated image of the United States had become badly tarnished by the 1970s. Public disclosures showed that the United States government was engaged in massive covert operations world-wide and at home^{1,2}. Important aspects of the terrible crimes of the CIA, FBI, and other U.S. intelligence agencies were revealed. Former agents disclosed some of these practices and the underlying anti-human rationale. Congressional investigating committees compiled even more information.

Incontrovertible evidence showed that many people, Americans included, had been victimized by the huge intelligence apparatus. The mass media and many institutions had become thoroughly entangled in these operations. Enormous funds and resources were allocated for U.S. intelligence. Although reliable official figures were never given, the combined budgets amounted to many tens of billions of dollars per year. An estimate made in the 1970s was 10% of controllable federal spending,³ but even this may have been an understatement. Allen Dulles, the former head of the CIA who was highly influential in the top rungs of government, argued that U.S. intelligence activities were as important and required as much funds as military spending in the nuclear age.⁴ If anything, covert U.S. operations have grown since Dulles' time.

The international crimes were massive and deadly. It was no longer a secret from the American people that the CIA spent uncounted billions of dollars plotting, spying, disinforming, drug trafficking, bribing, organizing provocations, subverting, murdering, overthrowing legitimate governments and warring.

In the United States, the FBI and other contingents of secret political police directly and repeatedly disrupted progressive movements. As a result, the lives of many honest people, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had been ruined and lost. The assassination of President John F. Kennedy under suspicious circumstances; the "dirty tricks" of the Watergate affair, which led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon; and other shocking incidents showed that covert political warfare in the United States virtually had no bounds.

The Central Intelligence Agency

Formed shortly after World War II, the CIA was given authority to conduct "political, psychological, economic, and unconventional warfare operations" on behalf of the U.S. government.⁵ Its principal role was and is to foment counterrevolution and to disrupt progressive and revolutionary movements throughout the world.⁶ As deftly summarized by former CIA Director Richard Bissell, the CIA's pattern of foreign intervention includes:

"(1) political advice and counsel; (2) subsidies to an individual; (3) financial support and 'technical assistance' to political parties; (4) support of private organizations, including labor unions, business firms, cooperatives, etc.; (5) covert propaganda; (6) 'private' training of individuals and exchange of persons; (7) economic operations; and (8) paramilitary or political action operations designed to overthrow or to support a regime..."⁷

These separate components have a common objective, but they are "orchestrated" so that they **appear** to have no interconnection. According to Bissell:

"Covert intervention is probably most effective in situations where a comprehensive effort is undertaken with a number of separate operations designed to support and complement one another and to have a cumulatively significant effect."⁸

In more direct language, the CIA "engages in espionage and counter-espionage, in propaganda and disinformation (the deliberate circulation of false information), in psychological warfare and paramilitary activities. It penetrates and manipulates private institutions, and creates its own organizations (called 'proprietary') when necessary. It recruits agents and merce-

naries, it bribes and blackmails foreign officials to carry out its most unsavory tasks. It does whatever is required to achieve its goals, without any considerations of the ethics involved or the moral consequences of its actions."⁹

It is "simply business as usual"¹⁰ for the U.S. government to cover up these activities with lies. As a former CIA official admitted,¹¹ these lies or "plausible denials" are no longer as convincing as they were:

"'Plausible denial' was an oft-used phrase in the 1950s, and much ingenuity went into the planning of cover-stories or alternate explanations for proposed operations. Yet it was, even then, a hollow phrase, for it was impossible to deny operations that were exposed."

In spite of occasional promises to "reform" the U.S. intelligence apparatus, nothing fundamental has changed. The recent "Irangate" scandal arose from an international intelligence operation organized by the National Security Council. The aims were to prolong the Iran-Iraq war, to re-establish greater U.S. clout in the Mid-East, to illegally funnel money to the CIA-organized counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua, and to provide funds for ultra-right organizations within the United States itself. This huge conspiracy, hidden from public and even from Congressional review, involved the CIA and many other governments and institutions in the Western world.

The CIA at home

In the mid-1970s, it was revealed that the CIA had set up a domestic spying and provocation program code-named "Operation CHAOS."

One of the Operation's projects was to recruit students, train them in "New Left" jargon and send them abroad on espionage missions in the guise of student radicals.¹² One of the most prominent "radicals" of the 1960s and a founder of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was Tom Hayden. Hayden recently admitted that during the Vietnam war, he worked with U.S. intelligence during his trips to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as a well-publicized "peace activist"¹³. More recently, the reactionary politics of Hayden and his actress wife Jane Fonda were evident when they fervently supported Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Still posing as a liberal, Hayden criticized the Reagan Administration for not being sufficiently anti-communist. According to Hayden: "Anyone drinking Russian vodka ... is washing down the blood of innocent people."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

As the Hayden case suggests, there are vital interrelations between foreign and domestic intelligence activities. Beyond that, the powers-that-

be in America are as zealous guarding their interests at home as abroad.

In carefully cultivated American folklore, the FBI agent is a fearless square-dealer and straight-shooter who regularly out-smarts crooks and "commies." He never goes outside the law, which to him is an object of adoration. This is the story-book image of the FBI. The FBI in fact plays a role in anti-crime law enforcement. But, its number one function is to serve as the major political police agency within the United States.

FBI covert operations at home are fashioned according to conditions appropriate for the United States. In short, police-state methods are applied in a country where the political system must **appear** to be genuinely democratic. Political rights that do exist depend largely on the democratic beliefs of most Americans and on their history and traditions. Viewed as a whole, however, "democracy" American-style is narrow and highly restrictive. Partially this is because open politics and the mass media are highly dependent on the cash and good graces of the ultra wealthy. But there is much more to this story. The FBI actively aborts and disrupts genuine mass people's movements within the United States and utilizes great fakery in the process. The FBI's underground psychological warfare campaigns against individuals are part and parcel of these operations.

The image of American democracy also plays a vital international role. Those who rule America prefer to place today's major political and ideological questions as a contest between "freedom" and "communism." It is therefore an article of faith, propounded by the government, the mass media, and educational, religious and other institutions that the United States is a democratic society. Political persecution supposedly does not exist.

In spite of this image, political repression has had a long run in the U.S. Shortly after the First World War, the FBI's predecessor, the Bureau of Investigation, organized "Red Scare" raids against radicals, political activists and foreign-born, during which thousands of people were imprisoned and terrorized and hundreds were deported.¹⁴ The FBI itself played a major role fueling the anti-communist hysteria of the 1950s.

"The thousands upon thousands of FBI victims never knew where the blow that felled them came from, bringing some an

untimely death from mental stress or suicide. Who to complain to, and against whom?"¹⁵

COINTELPRO

The civil rights and anti-war struggles of the early 1960s brought on intensified domestic intelligence activities. A partial picture of the real FBI emerged when the FBI's "COINTELPRO" (for "Counter-intelligence Program") operations were disclosed in the 1970s. COINTELPRO unequivocally demonstrated that the FBI used police-state methods aimed at destroying the target by any means necessary. According to the U.S. Department of Justice,¹⁶ these activities included "sending anonymous or fictitious materials to members or groups; dissemination of public record information to media sources; leaking information based on non-public information to media sources; use of informants to disrupt a group's activities; establishing sham organizations for disruptive purposes..."

This was merely the mild part of the package.

"The FBI placed citizens under surveillance, surrounded them with agents, penetrated their organizations with a network of informers, wired their offices and homes, gathered confidential information on their plans and activities, and then secretly turned around and used its agents, informers, and information to 'expose, disrupt, discredit, or otherwise neutralize' dissent."¹⁷ Firing "subversives" from their jobs also was part of COINTELPRO.

The FBI's "Special Operations," which never have been disclosed, were employed with deadly effectiveness against the Black Panther Party, which had been active for a period in the anti-racist struggle. A secret FBI memo was subsequently released which called for a "new counter-intelligence endeavor ... to expose, disrupt, misdirect, or otherwise neutralize the activities of black nationalist, hate-type organizations and groupings, their leadership, spokesmen, membership and supporters."¹⁸

"Neutralize" is a code word for murder in the language of the U.S. intelligence services.¹⁹ The killings of Chicago Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in 1969 were linked directly to the FBI, although the immediate assassins were local police. A paid FBI provocateur became the local Black Panther "Chief of Security" and provided the pretext for the murders.²⁰ After a series of disruptions, imprisonments and murders, the Black Panther Party's activities were drastically curtailed.

FBI political persecution often is secret, but that makes it no less ruthless. The FBI has developed an elaborate mechanism for "eliminating" selected victims, using psychological warfare tactics at home which have much in common with those used abroad by the CIA and its predecessors.

Fake victims

The COINTELPRO disclosures revealed that the FBI uses the powerful resources of government to harass and terrorize honest progressive Americans. These revelations, however, gave far from the complete picture and undoubtedly included contrived confusion, as well. For instance, one of the groups supposedly victimized by COINTELPRO was the so-called "Socialist Workers Party," a disruptive outfit which touts Leon Trotsky as its ideological mentor. This "party" specializes in divisive tactics against progressive movements at home and conducts ostensibly "left" propaganda activities against the socialist world and anti-imperialist struggles. The FBI would have little interest in "disrupting" this group of disrupters. It is more to the point that the FBI sets up false victims and pseudo-revolutionaries to obscure the serious plots against genuine progressives and activists.

2. What "investigation" and other intelligence terms mean

Skilled at public relations, U.S. intelligence agencies use euphemisms such as "plausible denial" to cover up their crimes. To "eliminate," "neutralize," or "remove" someone may mean to assassinate him.²¹ For the FBI, "investigation" may mean destroying the personal lives of the victims. An "informer" often is an agent provocateur; and "surveillance" may mean harassment.²² "Intelligence" may be "specifically designed to damage or harass the target,"²³ and "counter-intelligence" includes disruption²⁴ and covert political action.²⁵ It was under a "counter-intelligence program" (COINTELPRO) that the FBI conducted some of its cruelest operations.

The bottom line is this: someone who is under "investigation" or "surveillance" or who is the target of "counter-intelligence" may be the victim of every vicious device known to the U.S. intelligence agencies.

The term "propaganda" also deserves mention. For the

psychological warrior, propaganda is the controlled dissemination of selected ideas (in the broadest sense of the word) which become effective when **linked** to malignant actions. Together these produce psychological warfare. According to the U.S. Department of the Army,²⁶ "psychological warfare is the planned use of propaganda and other actions" intended "to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes and behavior" of the target. The "other actions" may be military or covert activities.

"In itself this leads to propaganda's fusion not only with politics as a whole but also, and in particular, with subversive activities and espionage... It is not surprising, therefore, that most of the operations of this propaganda are directed by intelligence agencies."²⁷

Some experts even equate the term "propaganda" with psychological warfare,²⁸ although this definition seems too narrow. What is more germane here is that the term "propaganda" is often used by psychological warriors as a euphemism for their trade.

3. FBI "reform"

In the mid-1970s, it was claimed that intelligence "reform" had been instituted and that abuses by the U.S. intelligence "community" were over. The FBI, for its part, acknowledged no error, claiming:

"...the FBI employees involved in these (COINTELPRO) programs acted entirely in good faith and within the bounds of what was expected of them by the President, the Attorney General, the Congress and the American people... for the FBI to have done less under the circumstances would have been an abdication of its responsibilities."²⁹

All the foul FBI actions—the disruptions, fakery, terror and murder—were acts of "good faith!" This is the **real** FBI.

The foreign "threat"

The major pretext for U.S. intelligence activities in the post-World War II period has been to counter an alleged Soviet threat to the "national security" of the United States. It is tacitly assumed if not openly stated that anything goes against the communist foe. In effect, this gives the FBI a free hand.

After "reform," it was stated officially³⁰ that FBI COINTELPRO-type operations were "continuing" against "hostile foreign intelligence services." The FBI announced that it

was not limited to merely detecting these activities, but was engaged in "combatting and neutralizing them." These "extremely sensitive" FBI techniques were even excluded from review during the period of so-called reform.³¹ In plain words, as long as the target was of a "hostile foreign" nature, the full repertoire of FBI harassment and terror was officially sanctioned.

To continue harassing and terrorizing American citizens (or anyone else), the FBI uses the "foreign threat" as its rationale. After "reform," COINTELPRO operations in their entirety extended to "persons acting on behalf of foreign powers, groups or movements."³² This was then broadened to permit FBI attacks against individuals "**reasonably believed** to be acting on behalf of a foreign power"³³ (emphasis added). Going further, the FBI was authorized to target any individual who was "actively supporting the goals" of a subversive "group or movement" which might not even have formal membership! The FBI could even go after any individual "reported to be engaged in" activities which **may** result in a "violation" of anti-subversive laws.³⁴

Someone (the FBI itself?) need only "report" that an individual "may" do something which may be "subversive" or "potentially illegal." That person then can be classified as a "threat" to national security or internal security. A victim of the "reformed" FBI can be someone who **reportedly** supports something which the FBI (or, more precisely, the rulers of America) defines as subversive or harmful to "national security." Obviously, this broad net can ensnare whomever the FBI targets. The victims need never have broken any law. They have no recourse, legal or otherwise. The FBI "reforms show the clear marks of having been written by the very people that they are supposed to control. They give the intelligence bureaucrats everything that they've wanted, and at the same time they cover up the fact that there is no reform. The president's men in the intelligence community (have) more power, decreased congressional oversight, and still more secrecy. The FBI guidelines for their part, allow all the investigations that have been discredited."³⁵

It is obvious that Lauren and I easily fit into the FBI's hit list.

The FBI today

Recent events conclusively demonstrate that nothing fundamental about the FBI has changed. In the 1980s, long after "reform," the FBI organized provocations and terror—"everything COINTELPRO covered before"—to forestall domestic opposition to United States government policy in El Salvador. The

FBI simply invented a "probable cause" that its targets were "agents of a foreign power".³⁶ FBI agents were instructed to use sex for entrapment, to plant weapons in the target's offices, and to compose death threats. Worst of all, the FBI collaborated with the brutal "Death Squads" operating in El Salvador by identifying for deportation persons who had fled to the U.S. to escape terror in El Salvador.³⁷ In February 1987, another round of congressional hearings took place to investigate these recent cases of FBI harassment and terror. Nothing suggests that these hearings were any more effective than previous ones.

Thus, the old pretexts for persecution remain fully in place. The FBI harassed and terrorized Dr. Martin Luther King while denying it. The FBI persecuted many others while denying it. To our charges that the FBI organized the attacks against our family, the FBI responded: "This is the 1980s now. A lot of things went on under previous directors, but now we work under strict guidelines. Our investigations are closely regulated by the Department of Justice and our (congressional) oversight committees."³⁸

These "strict guidelines" and "close regulation" are words signifying nothing. Deception, provocation, disruption, terror—even murder—are all part of the FBI's continuing arsenal against anyone they have targeted. The FBI's covert warfare against democracy and human rights remains an integral and important aspect of political life in the United States of America. As for the CIA, its acts of terror, bribery, spying, torture, killings and counter-revolution continue unabated,³⁹ "reform" notwithstanding.

4. Accomplices

The psychological warfare operation we faced involved many people who had been persuaded, coerced, or paid off to cooperate with the FBI. This included people who knew us well, even relatives, and people who had never met us.

This terrible situation reflects a political atmosphere molded by decades of reactionary propaganda swamping the United States. Even allowing for certain contradictory trends, anti-communism is a dominant ideology in American life and the fake portrait of the Soviet Union as the enemy is widespread. This image comes from the mass media and government; it is taught in the schools and universities, preached from the pulpit,

and spread in popular culture—the movies, television, and literature. In essence, the Soviet Union is portrayed as a wily, conspiratorial, evil force attempting with stealth, tricks, threats and force to overtake the "Free World," undermine the "national security" of the U.S., and eventually rule the world.

Naturally, many Americans are concerned about the danger of nuclear war and U.S. adventurism abroad. Elections (even with limited choices), public opinion polls and other indicators demonstrate that the people of the United States hold varying views on many questions. When there is mass protest, as occurred during the Vietnam war, differences with official policy become more pronounced and the influence of reactionary, anti-communist ideology weakens. Since our departure from the U.S., perestroika, glasnost and Soviet peace initiatives have improved attitudes about the Soviet Union in our country. But after all is said and done, anti-communism is a potent force. This unfortunate fact was evident in the hostility of the American audiences which confronted us on both television programs with Phil Donahue (see Chapter V).

By itself, however, anti-communism would induce few Americans to spontaneously attack progressive activists or individuals with minority viewpoints. Most Americans, as we know them, are decent, honest, and hard-working people who are not inclined to harass someone, even if they disagree strongly with him. The hateful atmosphere, however, prepares the ground for the organization of such a campaign by a powerful government political-police apparatus. That apparatus, of course, is the FBI.

For its disruptive plots to work, the FBI must enroll certain people in the operation and make others get out of the way. An accomplice's role in the psychological warfare and terror campaign may be small or large, with training included. There are many FBI accomplices, of course, who act out their roles on the political front full-time, are well trained, and may be highly expert and persuasive. In Houston, the plot against us was facilitated by the FBI selecting its main characters from people espousing conservative or ultra-right ideology (Stehlin, Anderson and many among the laboratory technicians and Lauren's interviewers), hard-line Zionist supporters (Giovannella and certain relatives), and individuals with military (Jehle) or government (Taylor and Lauren's business partner) backgrounds.

It should not be imagined that in the U.S. the FBI has much trouble getting accomplices for main and secondary roles. It

seems clear, for instance, that many of the people we confronted in the Donahue television show audiences could have been persuaded that it was their "patriotic duty" to cooperate with the FBI. If persuasion is inadequate, the FBI has other means at its disposal.

Lacking any scruples, the FBI may characterize its target as a threat to national security or even as a "traitor." Horror stories may be concocted as deemed appropriate. Who is going to contradict the FBI? One can well imagine the stern arguments about being a "good American" for anyone hesitating. The extra money and other inducements offered by the FBI may soothe a guilty conscience. Moreover, he who refuses to cooperate may himself become a victim of FBI-organized psychological warfare. After being suitably paid and sworn to secrecy upon penalty, an enlistment has taken place.

5. *Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*

The life and death of Martin Luther King, Jr. are crucial to understanding modern-day American political realities and the FBI's role within the United States. In the post-World War II era, King was the unparalleled mass leader for progressive social change in America. He was internationally prominent for leading courageous struggles for civil rights, economic justice and peace. King's stature, even after death, compelled Congress to investigate the plot that led to his assassination on April 4, 1968. These hearings, though incomplete, provided a rare window into the cold-blooded FBI psychological warfare campaigns against King and other Americans. A committee of the U.S. Senate concluded that the FBI had violated "fundamental human decency":

"The Committee finds that covert action programs have been used to disrupt the lawful political activities of individual Americans and groups and to discredit them, using dangerous and degrading tactics which are abhorrent in a free and decent society... The sustained use of such tactics by the FBI in an attempt to destroy Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., violated the law and fundamental human decency."⁴⁰

King first came to national attention in the mid-1950s for his leadership of civil rights struggles. From that point on, this young Black minister articulated the need for equality, peace and justice in America and, most importantly, organized and guided the actions of hundreds of thousands—Black and white—towards these goals. As early as 1956, the FBI focused on him

for attack.⁴¹ A key FBI agent would later testify that the Bureau was "operating an intensive vendetta against Dr. King in an effort to destroy him."⁴²

Meanwhile, the FBI was doing nothing to curb rampant racist terror and brutal killings of civil rights workers. When King protested FBI inaction against racist crimes, the FBI Director publicly slandered the Black minister as "the most notorious liar in America."

In 1963, the year King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in Washington, D.C., the FBI held a full day's conference to: "explore how best to carry on our investigation (of King) to produce the desired results without embarrassment to the Bureau."⁴³

The "desired results" included "neutralizing King as an effective Negro leader." A 21-point program of surveillance and harassment was formulated, which included the following:

"7. What do we know about King's housekeeper? In what manner can we use her?

"12. What are the possibilities of placing a good-looking female plant in King's office?"

An all-encompassing Machiavellian plot was organized against King. It included a detailed probe into every aspect of his life **plus** a vast harassment and terror campaign directed against him. The following month, FBI Assistant Director William C. Sullivan reiterated that the Agency's goal was "...to take him (King) off his pedestal and to reduce him completely in influence so that he will no longer be a security problem..."⁴⁴

King did not wilt under these increasingly difficult and treacherous attacks. In fact, he broadened his vision for a better life for millions of Americans. Economic security, decent housing and quality education for **all** were the goals he set forth. In October 1964, the FBI made plans to disrupt his acceptance of the Nobel Peace Prize. Included was a death threat:

"King, like all frauds, your end is approaching... you are done. Your honorary degrees, your Nobel Prize (what a grim farce) and other awards will not save you. King, I repeat you are done..."⁴⁵

"They are out to break me, harass me, and break my spirit," King said⁴⁶ of the FBI's scheme to destroy him.

After King openly criticized the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, the FBI issued instructions to the press to publicize him "as a traitor to his country and his race."⁴⁷ *Life*, *Reader's Digest*, *The New York Times* and others ran scathing anti-King articles.⁴⁸ The FBI then virtually declared all-out war. The FBI's

goal was to "expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit, or otherwise neutralize King".⁴⁹

Shortly before his murder, King boldly stated that America had to face "all its interrelated flaws—racism, poverty, militarism and materialism... (the) radical reconstruction of society itself is the real issue to be faced."⁵⁰

King launched plans for the Poor People's Campaign, which was to culminate in April 1968 in the nation's capital with massive demands for basic human rights. The FBI planted rumors that the campaign would engender riots and mass vandalism. At this time, King also consented to lead a mass march in Memphis, Tennessee on behalf of striking sanitation workers. During the march, FBI agents provocateurs engaged "in harassing and impelling criminal activity" which resulted in violence and vandalism.⁵¹ King returned to Memphis to lead a second demonstration, called in part because of the disruption of the first. His trip was marked by a battery of severe psychological warfare attacks. The pilot announced that the plane had been thoroughly searched for bombs because King was aboard; a hearse followed his car from the airport; FBI-instigated stories attacking King were planted in Memphis newspapers.

It is a testament to King's extraordinary heroism and unbreakable character that he never stopped struggling for justice and peace although he knew he was in mortal danger. Less than 24 hours before his death, King made his last eloquent speech:

"And I've looked over the Promised Land. I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight, that we as a people will get to the Promised Land."

While the nation and the world mourned his death, FBI agents were elated and "jumped for joy," exclaiming "they got the son-of-a-bitch!"⁵²

The congressional committees investigating King's assassination stopped short of naming his murderers, although one such committee concluded that the FBI's activities had encouraged somebody to pull the trigger.⁵³ The inescapable conclusion is that the FBI murdered King. It was the final installment of their plan.

6. The case of William Sherwood

The FBI's psychological warfare campaigns against lesser known individuals are deep secrets, and most cases probably will always remain so. Occasionally, exceptional events provide hard evidence of these onslaughts. One

FBI victim was William Sherwood, a Northern California scientist, who was subpoenaed in 1957 to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). This congressional committee, which functioned with the guidance of and in close cooperation with the FBI, publicly vilified and persecuted American citizens having "un-American," i.e. progressive, ideas.

Sherwood's main "crimes," according to his persecutors, took place two decades earlier in his youth, when he had opposed the fascist war against Spain and had assisted in organizing a Marxist discussion group.⁵⁴ Although Sherwood had not been able to be active politically for several years, he never abandoned his progressive ideals. On at least 3 occasions, the FBI attempted to force Sherwood to "cooperate" with them. He refused, and FBI-organized harassment, which included disruption of his personal financial affairs, intensified.⁵⁵ Simply because of his honesty and progressive political convictions, Sherwood was characterized by the FBI as a potential "security" threat, and the Bureau embarked on a psychological warfare campaign to destroy him. Such is life in "free" America!

HUAC demanded that this beleaguered man appear in televised hearings. Failing to stop this inquisition, Sherwood petitioned HUAC for three days postponement so that he could deliver a scheduled paper to a scientific conference. Knowing that his career was in extremely serious jeopardy, Sherwood was most anxious to present his research results.

The Committee refused, and Sherwood poisoned himself the night before the hearings were to begin. In his farewell letter, he wrote, "my life and my livelihood are now threatened by the House Committee." His persecutors had left a "trail strewn with blasted lives, the wreckage of useful careers".⁵⁶ Acknowledged as a brilliant scientist, he was 41 years old at the time and left a widow with four children. His widow charged that Sherwood was attacked "to subject him to public stigma, scorn and obloquy, to bring down upon him and his family the violence of public reaction, to cause him to suffer loss of employment... and to deny him the opportunity to continue his scientific career."⁵⁷

Intensive FBI covert operations combined with the HUAC's open persecution caused Sherwood's suicide. By the time of his death, at least 11 other people confronted with similar circumstances were known to have committed suicide or died of heart attacks.⁵⁸ The actual number, which undoubtedly is many times higher, will never be known.

CHAPTER IV

Psychological Warfare— at Home and Abroad

1. "This is a common practice, rough, tough, dirty business... and dangerous"

During Senate hearings into the FBI's plot against Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the following dialogue took place:

"Senator Mondale: Would it be safe to say that the techniques we learned in fighting... true espionage in World War II came to be used against some of our own American citizens?"

Mr. Sullivan: "That would be a correct deduction..."¹

"No holds were barred. We have used (similar) techniques against Soviet agents. (The same methods used against Dr. Martin Luther King) were brought home against any organization against which we were targeted. We did not differentiate. This is a rough, tough business..."

"This is a common practice, rough, tough, dirty business. Whether we should be in it or not, that is for you folks to decide. We are in it. To repeat, it is a rough, tough, dirty business, and dangerous. It was dangerous at times—that is, dangerous to the persons who are being affected, not to the Bureau persons—when you are trying to disrupt someone's family life. It was dangerous at times, no holds were barred..."

"Never once did I hear anybody, including myself, raise the question, is this course of action which we have agreed upon lawful ... is it ethical or moral? We never gave any thought to this realm of reasoning, because we were just naturally pragmatists. The one thing we were concerned about (was) will this course of action work, will it get us what we want...? I think this suggests really in government we are amoral."²

This rare admission of FBI guilt came from someone in a unique position to know. Former Assistant FBI Director William C. Sullivan had been the head of the FBI's Domestic

Intelligence Division at the time the crimes against King (and many others) had been plotted and carried out.

Two additional significant points emerge from this testimony. Firstly, Cold War anti-communist ideology, which is the main rationale for the arms race and aggression abroad, is likewise the excuse for trampling on democracy at home. Secondly, the FBI's domestic targets are no more protected from covert actions than are CIA victims abroad. Neither constitutional rights, legal due process, nor elementary human decency is an obstacle in either case.

The "Soviet agent" excuse offered by Sullivan is a farce. In the U.S., ample legislation exists to prosecute and convict any person, citizen or not, who violates federal law. But by pinning on the "Soviet agent" label, the FBI's target automatically becomes a "subversive" or an "internal security threat." This gives the FBI full freedom of action. No holds are barred!

During Martin Luther King's lifetime, a massive nation-wide propaganda campaign was organized to brand him as a "Communist" (Photo 14). The FBI tried long and hard to project him as a "Soviet agent," even though there was no basis for this characterization. In an official memo, the FBI stated that King had to be victimized "to protect the internal security of the United States" because he was engaged "in an effort to spur Congress into action to help the plight of the Negro."³ Attempts to pass civil rights laws (some of which were in fact enacted) were equated with endangering internal security!

Also significant was Senator Mondale's question concerning "techniques" acquired during World War II. During the war, psychological warfare became an applied "science" employed by the United States and Great Britain against the fascist powers. In the post-war period, these methods were studied and adapted for application against the socialist countries, the Communist parties and progressive movements. For these purposes, the U.S. government established a "Psychological Strategy Board" directly under the National Security Council.

"Thus, by 1953, psychological warfare had been closely identified with the Cold War, i.e., the global struggle between Communism and the Free World."⁴

Acknowledged in Mondale's question and Sullivan's response, but otherwise rarely admitted, was the fact that these psychological warfare techniques were likewise adapted for specific use within the United States. This "common practice" spelled disaster for many Americans.

We too learned about this "rough, tough, dirty business."

Struggling to understand this “no holds barred, dangerous, amoral” FBI plot became an integral part of our lives. We attempted to circumvent its deadly jagged edges and to take advantage of its partial, temporary openings.

We did not ask for this demonic intrusion into our lives. But at the same time, it gave us an important opportunity to compare the published theories and descriptions of psychological warfare with its real-life application in the United States of America. What follows is an outline of basic elements of this methodology, with examples of how it was applied against us.

2. Selecting the target

When we first grasped that we were targets of an FBI-organized psychological warfare campaign, it came as a decided shock. Although we had experienced many strange and worrisome events over the years, it took a long time to realize that most of these were part of an undeclared, long-term and insidious operation intended to strip us of our ideals and/or destroy us. Even after we started piecing things together, this concept in its fullest dimensions was difficult to comprehend and accept. Only much later did we grasp its inner logic and broader implications.

Looking back now, we were prime targets. Since our college days, Lauren and I had been left-wing political activists. As our older children grew, we taught them the fundamentals of our political outlook. All of this, of course, was “subversive” to the FBI, which views progressive and socialist ideals as “a disease that is hereditary, chronic, incurable—and contagious.”⁵

Although we were not prominent nationally, our selection as targets of psychological warfare was entirely consistent with the practice of this devious and cruel methodology. Most of the FBI’s COINTELPRO and other political victims were not nationally known. As one views America, some progressive or radical individuals and groups function with little or no apparent harassment. Yet, others come under severe attack. Why, when, and how such differentiation takes place is a very complex but real aspect of American politics.

Specific targets

In its broadest sense, psychological warfare has general objectives. But its sharpest edge is directed against specific people—within a country, a movement or an organization. Fundamental to psychological warfare theory and operations is the concept that politics is largely a battle of “elites.”⁶

“A feature typical of these psychological warfare operations was that they were directed not so much at a mass audience as at the ‘elite’ of a given country—the military command, the political leaders, and so on. In the psychological warfare doctrine immense importance is attached to this audience.”⁷

“The principal strategy” in the Cold War period, according to a Western expert, “becomes that of penetration, which puts a premium on dividing an elite against itself and from the rank and file.”⁸

According to this approach, much can be accomplished—or prevented—by controlling or destroying certain leadership.

A corollary of this selective approach to psychological warfare is that substantial resources and time can be devoted to each target. FBI accomplices can be selected and worked in gradually and “naturally.” Full psychological profiles of the victim can be compiled and updated. Divisions between the target and his natural allies, including close associates, co-workers and his family, may be programmed to develop and deepen. By zeroing in on a single individual or a small group, the psychological warfare campaign is more likely to remain undetected, thereby enhancing its effectiveness and chance of success. The plot can be deftly orchestrated for a successful conclusion, preferably without the target ever being aware that he was a victim.

FBI-selected leaders and organizations

Psychological warfare attacks against individuals go beyond destroying certain leaders and organizations. FBI-selected and trained shams can be put in their place. The “grander mission” of the campaign against King was to put in place a “leader” chosen by the FBI. According to FBI memos, after a successful campaign to destroy King:

“...then the right kind of a national Negro leader could at this time be gradually developed so as to overshadow Dr. King and be in the position to assume the role of the leadership of the Negro people.”⁹

This “leader” undoubtedly would arrive on the scene with a well-trained supporting cast of FBI accomplices. As the CIA establishes front organizations for its international operations, the FBI does the same at home. The U.S. Department of Justice stated that COINTELPRO included “establishing sham organizations for disruptive purposes.” In order to misdirect, confuse

and subvert genuine progressive efforts, the FBI has invaded and overwhelmed legitimate organizations.

More importantly, the U.S. intelligence apparatus sets up fake protest and "revolutionary" organizations, replete with money, leaflets, placards and newspapers.¹⁰ An honest person joining such a group faces a treacherous road. He can be easily tracked, and his ideals may be shaken by the disheartening or provocative behavior of his presumed comrades in struggle. Even worse, these very people are apt to be among the most malignant FBI or CIA accomplices operating against the unsuspecting and likely inexperienced victim.

If a bevy of FBI-controlled "leaders" and organizations were in place, it is not hard to imagine how damaging this would be for the sustained development of genuine mass movements in the U.S. Broadly developed progressive thinking, which is closely linked to these struggles, would also suffer greatly. This situation combined with the artful and characteristically silent destruction of honest activists would spell grave difficulties for a basic challenge to the policies of America's ruling class.

Martin Luther King was targeted by the FBI and murdered precisely because he was a potent mass leader for progressive change. To judge progressive and radical movements and leaders in the United States, it is crucial to examine them with complete objectivity. How earnestly and successfully they work towards building on-going, powerful movements of mass struggle is decisively important.

3. Studying the target

In the fictitious version popularized in the United States, the FBI snoops on people to prevent or stop crime. In this story-book tale, intelligence is obtained legally. The CIA has been portrayed as a collector of intelligence laboring to forewarn the country against external threats. These basically false images conceal what is essential. Surveillance and intelligence-gathering are not ends in themselves. Up-to-date knowledge about the target is vital for aggressively waging psychological warfare (or other forms of warfare). Good intelligence is required "...to get inside the other fellow's skin, feel his feelings and think his thoughts..."¹¹, and "(a) to draft realistic and feasible plans based on known or probable psychological vulnerabilities of the target audience, (b) to provide information for each operation and (c) to allow assessment of the effectiveness of past operations."¹²





TRAITORS BEWARE

See the old man at the corner where you buy your papers? He may have a silencer equipped pistol under his coat. That extra fountain pen in the pocket of the insurance salesman who calls on you might be a cyanide gas gun. What about your milk man? Arsenic works slow but sure. Your auto mechanic may stay up nights studying booby traps. These patriots are not going to let you take their freedom away from them. They have learned the silent knife, the strangler's cord, the target rifle that hits sparrows at 200 yards. Traitors beware! Even now the cross hairs are on the back of your necks.

MINUTEMEN



Why Tenants Organize: Housing Convention Report on a Rent Hike

By Lauren Brown
Coordinating Committee
Cambridge Housing Convention

As children peered around the old grey door of the Salvation Army meeting hall last Friday night, their parents sat determinedly and grimly inside. They had just received notice of their rent raise.

Thirty - seven low - income Cambridge apartments units were recently purchased by a landlord who initially reassured the tenants that rents would not be raised. Two months after purchase, all the tenants received a letter upping their rents between \$30 - \$100. Reasons given were higher mortgage rates and intended improvements.

And so the tenants - the elderly, working people, and students - came together and voted unanimously to form a tenants union. As their chairman Ralph Earle remarked, "Alone, as individuals, we don't have a chance of stopping these rent raises, but as a group, we can bargain."

The bitter reality besetting these residents is becoming an old story to the people of Cambridge who are facing a very critical housing crisis.

Amongst those hardest hit is a woman in her late sixties who has been living in the same apartment building for 50 years. She is now desperately trying to find a place to live on her very limited income. Her rent was raised from \$90 to \$140. She was one of the more unfortunate ones who didn't have a lease.

The great toll placed on the elderly is not just in terms of their limited funds, but they are also at the mercy of the work of time. They are not able to walk as easily as when

they were young, their sight may be impaired, their hearing not as sharp. It is often like inflicting instant death upon the very old by uprooting them from their homes and neighborhoods that they have come to know so well.

There were many elderly sitting in the meeting wondering desperately what was to become of them.

Most of the apartments are in flagrant violation of the health and safety Codes. Some apartments still contain old stack heaters which were outlawed years and years ago.

A year ago the Health department inspected those apartments containing the stack heater and ordered their removal. Still they stand.

In most apartments the plumbing leaks and the heating system is inefficient. Maintenance of the building and grounds is the responsibility of the landlord. Trash barrels are rarely put out for garbage collection. They sit in the yard overflowing where children play.

To be allowed to live in Cambridge one must pay a very dear price; a price paid in rent the low - income can't afford and a price of possibly their lives.

As in any grave crisis, there is always the hope that there is a chance to change things for the better. Though the tenants are working right now at saving their homes, they regard any measures gained to be only temporary. They give their full support to efforts to gain rent control in the city of Cambridge.

Reverend Jesse Glover, originally from Surrey, England, established the first printing press in the colonies in 1638. The Cambridge Press, though he never lived to see it.



PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS
OF HARVARD COLLEGE

MASSACHUSETTS HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

SIR,

I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the President and
Fellows of Harvard College held January 6, 1969
you were appointed

Lecturer on Biology

to serve from February 1 through June 30, 1969.

Your obedient servant,

Signature
Secretary

Dr. Arnold Lockshin



No cutbacks, layoffs, or tuition: Lockshin

By KETA MIRANDA

LOS ANGELES—Nineteen candidates are running for the offices of the Community College Board of Trustees, and only one candidate has not hedged on the needed programs for the colleges. Arnold Lockshin, running for office No. 2, states in his program: no cutbacks, no tuition, and no layoffs.

Opposing retired Arco Oil company official, incumbent Arthur Bronson, Lockshin recently said in an interview with radio station KBCA, "There is a serious danger that community college education will no longer be free and open to all the people in LA. There is a danger that drastic cuts in classes and programs will be made soon. There is a danger that tuition and fees will be charged for everyone taking classes. This danger is hidden so far. The other candidates don't want to talk about it. But it is real."

Citing fund shortages, the sidetracking of affirmative action programs, and drastic cuts in veterans' benefits, Lockshin continued, "With high unemployment, community college education is needed by many people to obtain a decent job and a better life. This is especially true of minorities and women who have suffered decades of discrimination. Who, then, is behind the danger to the community college system?"

"The danger comes from big business interests who want to see less money spent for the things people need, such as education. Big money interests prefer to see our tax money spent to line their pockets, through



ARNOLD LOCKSHIN
...College Board candidate

subsidies to giant corporations and for wasteful military spending. Big money controls most of the politicians who determine what happens at the colleges."

"I am a strong advocate of shifting the tax burden off the backs of working people and small homeowners on to those who can afford to pay. This is how we can obtain enough money to achieve quality education."

Proposing a graduated state tax system, so that the rich pay their share and capital gains loopholes be closed, Lockshin continued, "Additional educational funds can be obtained by slashing the bloated military budget. One B-1 bomber (projected cost of \$90 to \$100 million) would nearly pay for the total money appropriated directly to the nine community colleges each year."

Thymidylate synthetase purified to homogeneity from human leukemic cells

(affinity chromatography/fluorinated pyrimidines/enzyme-inhibitor complex/neoplastic tissue/amino acid analysis)

ARNOLD LOCKSHIN, RICHARD G. MORAN*, AND PETER V. DANENBERG†

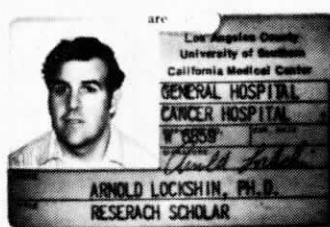
Department of Biochemistry and the Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California 90033

Communicated by Charles Heidelberger, December 6, 1978

ABSTRACT Thymidylate synthetase (5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate:dUMP C-methyltransferase, EC 2.1.1.45) from a human leukemic cell line has been purified to homogeneity with one-step affinity column chromatography. The purified enzyme has a specific activity of 1.7 units/mg of protein, which corresponds to a turnover number of 1.7 x 10⁴ per mol of enzyme in the presence of 10⁴ M tetrahydrofolate. The ternary complex is stable on denaturing gels and can be purified by ion exchange chromatography; however, urea dissociates the complex. Thymidylate synthetase is composed of two subunits each. It contains more than 10% arginine and fewer of histidine and lysine residues than thymidylate synthetase from *Lactobacillus casei*.

Thymidylate synthetase (5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate:dUMP C-methyltransferase, EC 2.1.1.45) is of considerable interest because it catalyzes the final step in de novo DNA synthesis in the α -ketoglutarate-dependent reaction. This enzyme is believed to be the target of the cancer chemotherapeutic drug 5-fluorouracil due to its inhibition by the metabolite 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridyldiphosphate (FdUMP). (1) FdUMP, 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate

here a purification to homogeneity of thymidylate synthetase from human neoplastic cells and describe some properties of the pure enzyme, including its interaction with FdUMP.



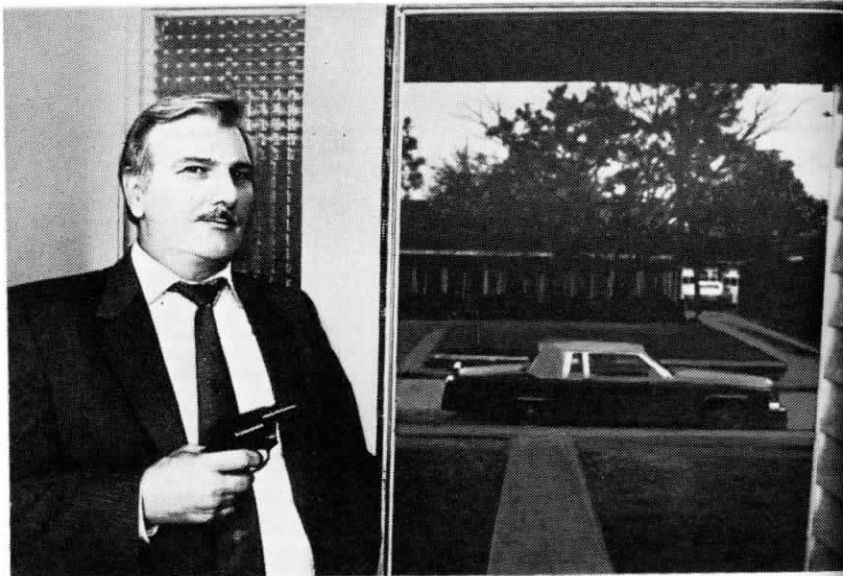
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tetrahydrofolate and [³H]dUMP (22 Ci/mole) were synthesized as described (2) and purified by catalytic hydrogenation of 5-fluorouracil without purification. H₂MTX was sealed in N₂ and stored in the dark.

Amide gel beads (Aminoethyl Bio-Gel from Bio-Rad, as were the reagents for electrophoresis. Sephadex G-100 was obtained from Pharmacia. Other biochemicals were from

CEM human lymphoblastic leukemia cells from mycoplasma-free stocks at 2 x 10⁶/ml.

Cells were monitored routinely for absence of mycoplasma. These cells were grown in suspension in RPMI 1640 medium (GIBCO) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) and were harvested in late logarithmic growth.



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FAB 1964					

The Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research

November 26, 1964

Ms. Margaret Foti, Executive Director
American Association for Cancer Research
Student -

Dr. Lockshin has demonstrated in the years spent in my lab remarkable inventiveness, great ingenuity, and this relentless striving for the right approach, which is the real mark of the truly dedicated scientist. His contributions to cancer research have been many already, and I have every expectation that many more will come. He will be a great asset to our Lab and to this Society.

Sincerely yours,

Beppino C. Giovanella, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

BCG/bjh

11

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MR. J. J. MOY-ATWELL Houston, Texas	MR. WALTER HANSON New York, New York	JOHN S. STEPHEN, JR., M.D., F.A.C.S. Houston, Texas			

The Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research

August 26, 1986

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Dr. Arnold Lockshin was terminated from employment from the Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research on Tuesday, August 19, 1986.

Sincerely yours,

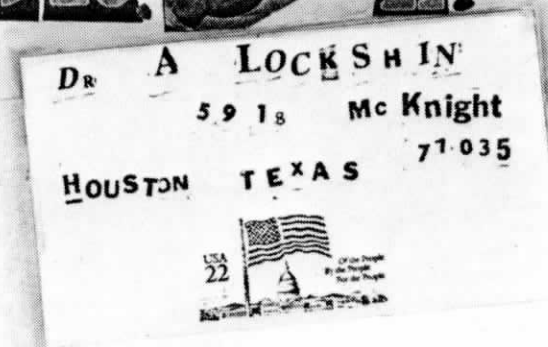
Robert F. Anderson

Robert F. Anderson
Administrator

DEATH



TO TRAITORS



Martin Luther King at Communist Training School



14

ABC News Kuznetsky Prospekt, 13 KV 52, Moscow Telephone: 243 0572 or 243 1907 Telex 413427

Walter C. Rodgers
Bureau Chief

21 October 1986

Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Lockshin
c/o Vladimir Posner
Moscow

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lockshin:

On behalf of the American Broadcasting Company, we request your kind assistance in airing a story about your situation, past and present.

As you, yourselves, said, it is important to present a complete picture to the American public, as to why you have decided to live in the Soviet Union. To present this picture, we need your help.

Our New York office has assigned a reporter, producer, and crew to investigate your past experiences of harrassment. ABC News Moscow would like to film you in your apartment in Moscow, at work, and perhaps, you children with friends and/or at school. As well, we would like to conduct interview with you and your children. We will, of course, request the appropriate permissions from Soviet T.V. and from the Foreign Ministry.

We realize that this request involves an infringement upon your privacy. But we feel this may be necessary in order to present the complete story.

We thank you for your consideration of our request and for any cooperation you can give us. We anxiously await your reply.

Sincerest regards

Walter C. Rodgers
Walter C. Rodgers
Bureau Chief

Eileen M. O'Connor
Eileen M. O'Connor
Producer

ABC News Intercontinental, Inc.

15



Phil Donahue interviews Arnold and Lauren Lockshin via satellite television Wednesday.

AP photo

Defectors appear on TV

Still Americans, Lockshins say

By ALLAN C. KIMBALL
Post Reporter

Insisting they are still good Americans, the Arnold Lockshin family said on the *Donahue* television show Wednesday they were harassed "hundreds of times a month" while they lived in Houston.

"We left because we were forced to leave," Dr. Arnold Lockshin said via satellite from Moscow.

After Arnold Lockshin was fired from his job at Houston's Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research in August, he and his wife took their three children and abandoned their home, cars, possessions and friends, turning up in the Soviet Union Oct. 8.

The FBI "or some other civil or police agency" harassed them at their jobs, at the childrens' schools, with obscene phone calls, inaccurate bank

everyday annoyances and gotten paranoid about them."

Arnold Lockshin said the family was living well in a hotel in Moscow while they waited for their new "spacious" apartment to be built. He said he was already continuing his cancer research at a Moscow hospital and his wife had three job offers.

The Lockshins said life in the Soviet Union was good and their future looked bright. They agreed to return to *Donahue* in a year to report on whether things were still going well.

"But we would live in a one-room apartment and wait five hours a day for milk and bread to avoid the kind of harassment, firings, and threats we were subjected to," Arnold Lockshin said.

At first, the Lockshins were reluctant to allow 13-year-old Jennifer to speak. When they finally relented, she announced her parents' decision to leave.

Psychiatrist says Lockshin may be suffering paranoia

Watched ex-Houstonian on 'Donahue'

By LESLIE LODDEKE
Post Reporter

Arnold Lockshin's behavior suggests he may be suffering from "some type of paranoid disorder," said a psychiatrist who watched the Houstonian-turned-Muscovite on television earlier this week.

"It just appeared to me the man was quite suspicious and paranoid, out of context, out of proportion to the events he was describing," said Dr. Charles S. DeJohn, who has been in private practice near the Texas Medical Center for the past 10 years.

Lockshin and his wife appeared Wednesday on *Donahue* via satellite from Moscow, discussing how much they liked life in the Soviet Union and claiming the family had been "harassed" by the FBI or some other agency "hundreds of times a month" in Houston.

After Lockshin was fired from his job at Houston's Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research in August,



LOCKSHIN:
Disorder?

★ The Houston Post/Fri., October 31, 1986/ 11A

he and his wife took their three children and left their Houston home and belongings, turning up in the Soviet Union on Oct. 8.

DeJohn speculated that Lockshin's termination triggered his feelings of suspicion to the point that he felt "he needed to take some action" to rationalize his firing.

Lockshin "became grandiose and decided, 'It's not just the place where I work, but the government as well,'" DeJohn suggested, noting he had never met the man and was only offering an opinion based on limited observation.

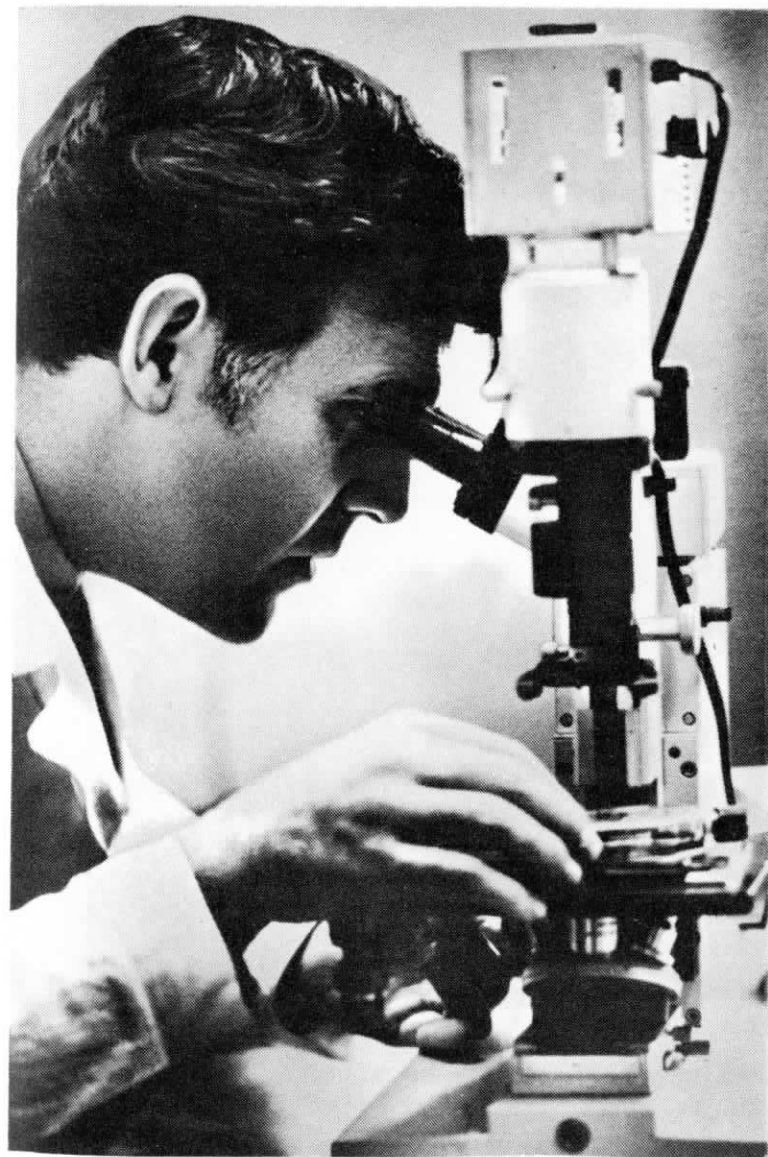
DeJohn said Lockshin has a "well-defined system of beliefs that really don't fit the reality of the situation. He has interpreted perfectly innocent activities in such a way as to give meaning to them — they have been planned, have a certain purpose, and what it is is to 'get' him."

He said he would describe Lockshin's behavior as "some type of paranoid disorder," which he had observed in some patients in the past.

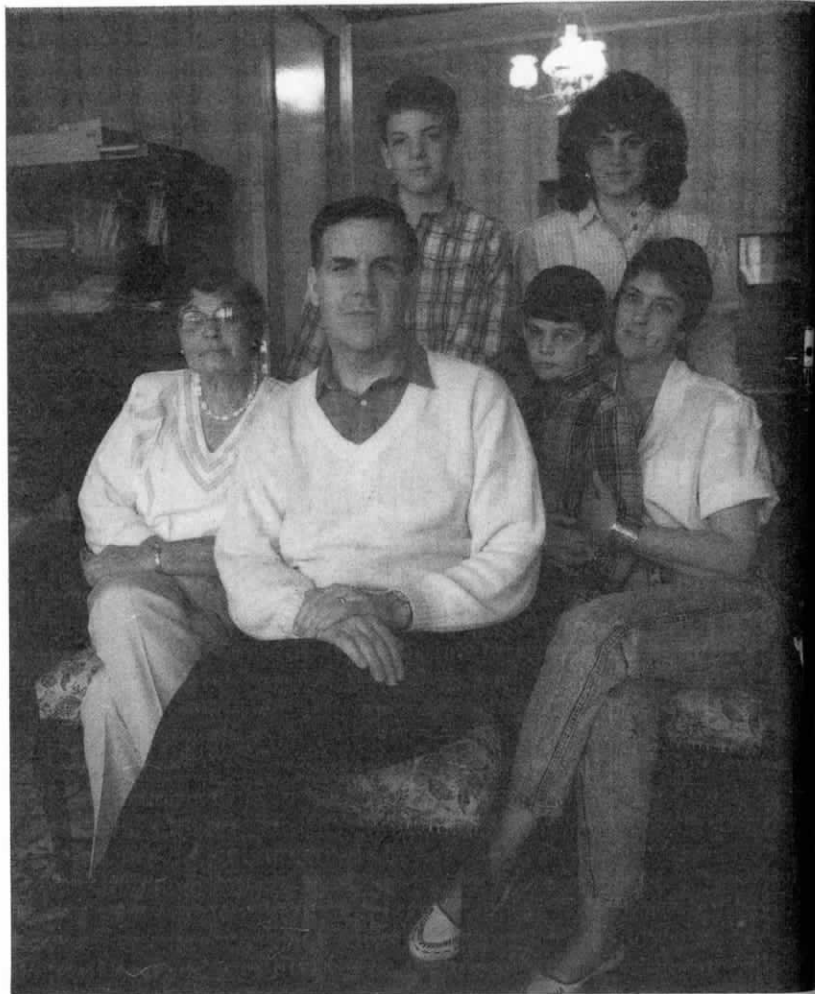
Lauren Lockshin "really is feeding into this as well," added DeJohn, referring to Arnold Lockshin's wife.

"It's almost like a *folie a deux*," DeJohn said. *Folie a deux*, a French term, literally meaning double madness, is defined as the presence of the same or similar delusions in two closely associated people.





PHOTOGRAPHS



1. *The Lockshin family shortly after arrival in Moscow, October 1986. Arnold, Lauren, Jennifer, Jeffrey and Michael.*
2. *"Christmas greetings," December 1972. A death threat mailed to the Lockshins.*
3. *Protesting the U.S. naval blockade of Cuba. Madison, Wisconsin, 1962.*
4. *The struggle for rent control in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1969. One of Lauren's articles appearing in the Cambridge Chronicle.*
5. *Official notification of Arnold's appointment as Lecturer in Biology at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, January, 1969. In October, 1986, Harvard officially denied that he had ever worked at this University.*
6. *Wedding day, June 22, 1969, with Arnold's mother on the right, and Lauren's mother on the left.*
7. *Lauren (center) at the Komsomol Congress, May 1970. She presents flowers to Vo Thi Lien, the sole survivor of Song Mi, a village in Vietnam. All other inhabitants of this village were massacred by U.S. troops during the war. (Photo from the newspaper Leningradskaya Pravda.)*
8. *Election campaign for Los Angeles Community College Board of Trustees. People's World, March 12, 1977.*
9. *Arnold's University of Southern California (USC) identification card and the front page of his first publication from this University. In October, 1986, the Vice Provost and other USC officials denied that Arnold had ever worked at USC.*

10. *"It's a woman's gun." Norman Jehle posing for Life magazine with the pistol he pointed at Lauren's head. The Lockshin's former Houston home is seen across the street.*
11. *"Lockshin's contributions to cancer research have been many already, and I have every expectation that many more will come." Letter from Dr. Beppino C. Giovanella to the Executive Director of the American Association for the Advancement of Cancer Research, November 28, 1984.*
12. *"To whom it may concern:" Official letter of dismissal from the Stehlin Foundation for Cancer Research.*
13. *"Death to Traitors, Dr. L." Death threat letter received August 25, 1987.*
14. *"Martin Luther King at a Communist Training School." Photograph circulated widely in the United States during the 1960s, while the FBI was leading a campaign to label King as a "Soviet agent."*
15. *ABC television news assigns a crew to investigate charges of political harassment in the U.S. After this letter was sent on October 21, 1986, ABC reneged, and the promised story was never televised.*
16. *October 29, 1986. The first of two "Donahue!" television programs with the Lockshins, broadcast nationally in the United States and the Soviet Union.*
17. *"Psychiatrist says Lockshin may be suffering paranoia." Houston Post, October 31, 1986. One of many slanderous articles appearing in the U.S. and Western press.*
18. *Dr. Martin Luther King addressing a rally—one of many hundreds of mass protests he organized in the U.S.*
19. *Cleveland trade unionists against U.S. military involvement in Indochina. Ad appearing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 3, 1970. After a campaign initiated by the Case Western Reserve Student-Labor Committee against the War in Vietnam, trade unionists in the greater-Cleveland area voted overwhelmingly in opposition to the war.*
20. *Jennifer, Jeffrey and Michael at "Hands around Houston" rally to protest hunger in the U.S. Houston, Texas, June 22, 1986.*
21. *Resuming scientific research at the All-Union Cancer Research Center in Moscow.*
22. *The Lockshin family in 1988, with Lauren's mother.*

Under surveillance

According to CBS News¹³:

"10 years ago, Lockshin appeared in U.S. government files as a member of the Communist Party."

Dr. Robert Burris stated that these FBI files dated from 1960, when I visited revolutionary Cuba. The FBI also had files on Lauren.¹⁴

Neither of us had ever been arrested, tried or convicted for breaking any law. To our knowledge, no one has claimed that we acted on behalf of a foreign government or movement, nor could anyone legitimately do so. Why then was the FBI watching us? Because the FBI is a political police, and intelligence was a vital part of the FBI's psychological warfare campaign against us.

To gather information needed to harass and terrorize us, the FBI bugged our phones, home, automobiles and my laboratory. Neighbors and co-workers watched our movements. The FBI also tried to ascertain our opinions and reactions through conversations with "friends," neighbors and co-workers. Every possible aspect of our lives was observed from various vantage points. If something was missed by one FBI source, another would be available. We were not supposed to notice that we were under constant surveillance. Because of the large number of "eyes" and "ears" quietly tuned to us, most of this intelligence was obtained unobtrusively.

When the FBI wanted to obtain information more directly and quickly, less passive methods were used. The FBI, for instance, made several attempts to judge how we would react to the impending personal financial crisis that was building early in 1986 and hit us full force in August of that year. A person who worked on some of Lauren's jobs initiated discussions about our finances. He pretended to sympathize with Lauren's not receiving payment for her work, although Lauren had never discussed these difficulties with him.

After our flight to Moscow, this individual was the unnamed news source in an article titled "Lockshin's wife lost faith in the system".¹⁵ Lauren was falsely portrayed as an authoritarian and secretive person who had become disillusioned with America. The article also alluded to the real financial problems that had been artificially created for Lauren's business.

"...he said her business may have been suffering because companies for whom she had conducted research were slow in paying their bills.

"I'm certain that there's more than \$10,000 worth of outstanding receipts," he said." (The actual amount was over

\$15,000.) The source had not learned from us about the money owed Lauren. The FBI knew very well, because they had arranged it.

Another FBI technique to check our reactions was the timely telephone call from an ostensibly uninvolved third party. Our immediate response to an incident or provocation might be indicated by what we said during this "unrelated" conversation. Did we mention the incident? Was our mood calm or angry or frightened?

Sometimes phone calls or meetings would be arranged where one or more individuals would discuss a real-life or contrived situation which had important parallels to the area of interest to the FBI. Certain "symbols" (see below, "A mere suggestion") were included in their conversation to evoke a spontaneous response from us on the desired topic. For more in-depth analyses, old "friends" or relatives would drop in or spend a couple of days with us to probe our thoughts and relationships under relaxed circumstances.

4. Concealing the pattern

Clever cover-ups

Psychological warfare is more effective if the victim(s) does not comprehend that he is under attack. At least, he is not to understand the nature or source of his escalating difficulties. For these reasons, a diversified and complicated psychological warfare campaign is planned, with no **apparent** inter-connection or relationship between its separate parts. The sum total of the operation's components must, of course, have a definite purpose. Otherwise, the whole endeavor would be meaningless. There must be a **logical pattern** to the overall intricate and subtle psychological warfare campaign.

"The successful (psychological warfare) propagandist takes pains that the logical pattern he has constructed is not revealed to his intended victims; that it becomes difficult to detect even for the professional analyst. As for the notion he is trying hopefully to convey, this, too, he attempts not to have too easily identified with his interest, or with himself, if possible. Hence all the deviousness, the indirection, and the subtlety; and the need for all the guises that he must assume from time to time."¹⁶

Given people, time, money and experience—all of which the FBI has in excess—plus a permanent window on the target's behavior and feelings, the FBI unfolds its plot gradually, but with powerful effectiveness. For us in Houston, a lengthy initial

period was devoted to establishing apparent normal, even positive, relations with new "friends," neighbors, clients and co-workers so that we would develop confidence in them (see Chapter I, "The net tightens"). Relatively mild incidents and provocations were instigated, apparently to probe our reactions and thereby learn more about our weak and strong points.

There were periods with prolonged spates of fake quarrels and mishaps and contrived confusion involving people with whom we worked or associated. These staged events usually did not involve us directly, but nonetheless produced a troubled, discouraging atmosphere. Moreover, the real difficulties and stress concocted for us by the FBI **appeared** to be "normal" or "insignificant" compared to the general turmoil we witnessed around us.

At the chosen time, our lives suddenly began to crumble. One problem followed another. "Friends," relatives, neighbors, clients and co-workers turned against us. Even people we had never met before meted out punishment. (We learned that we could avert difficulties from unknown people by disguising our plans from the FBI. If the FBI did not know in advance where we were going, they would be unable to prepare individuals to act hostilely against us. See Chapter I, "Planning for the future.")

As the plot intensified, we faced a series of well-timed provocations, disruptions and terrorist acts which became difficult to counteract. Finally, we were hit by drastic events which certified that our future in the U.S. was bleak or worse. We have outlined the main features of the attack unleashed against us in Chapters I and II.

For us (and undoubtedly for many others), the aim of the psychological warfare campaign was to force us to conform politically or to destroy us (preferably, for us to "self-destruct") in "free" America without tangible evidence of persecution. For a time, we were allowed to be an apparently successful middle-class American family. Suddenly we were supposed to go awry and fall apart. A plausible explanation—if anyone would ask—could simply be that the stress of modern-day life in America and our own problems had overwhelmed us.

Concealing the players

The FBI does not advertise its "rough, tough, dirty business." Operating behind the scenes, the FBI uses others in its plots. Key FBI accomplices are well trained, apparently well paid and may effectively abandon their careers or subordinate them to their

clandestine life as intelligence operatives. With his normal job as a cover, an FBI accomplice may even do things which **appear** to be more harmful to him than to the target. The victim, not perceiving the accomplice's real role, finds it difficult if not impossible to imagine that malicious intent is behind these actions.

As the FBI plot unfolds, the accomplices must carry out disruptive and provocative actions against the target. To be most effective, however, their role must be obscured. For this purpose, a personality quirk may be fashioned for the accomplice, which provides a plausible basis for the "errors," confusion, and disruptions that occur. In our experience, this personality "failing" usually was established with the help of confederates. If the victim accepts this "quirk" as genuine, he becomes all the more vulnerable to further damaging acts aimed at him.

One of many difficult episodes with Giovanella occurred during preparation of a manuscript about a unique line of human melanoma cells.¹⁷ All that remained to complete this project was for him to consult a pathologist for professional evaluation of these cells. This was a logical and simple task for Giovanella, as he had earlier worked with this pathologist and was trained in this field himself. But for months, nothing happened. My constant reminders and several meetings only yielded new pledges but no action. The remainder of this project was only completed after I informed Giovanella that I would work with the pathologist myself.

As director of a cancer research laboratory, Giovanella had a clear interest in facilitating publication of this paper, both from a professional and a scientific standpoint. As an FBI accomplice targeted against me, his job was to derail my work, including this publication, as best he could.

To cover up this purposeful disruption, Giovanella—with Stehlin's and Taylor's assistance—painted the picture of himself as a scientist who had suddenly become absent-minded due to personal problems and concern over his obesity. But this contrivance did not ring true. A man this perpetually absent-minded could hardly manage his personal affairs, much less lead a research laboratory.

Others quarreling

Staging a quarrel (short- or long-term) is another common technique. Co-workers, associates or "friends" may play-act a dispute which in-

directly affects the target. Since the victim does not appear to be directly involved, he has no reason to suspect that all this has

been manufactured for him. Yet, the fake quarrel may be very unpleasant, creating a discouraging atmosphere of everything being amiss. If there is ostensible error on both sides, the situation can be useful for gauging the target's predilections. What or whom does he favor? If the target gets caught in a dilemma caused by this dispute, all the better, because this may paralyze his actions. "Solving" manufactured disputes may be time-consuming and physically and mentally enervating.

These fake quarrels were concocted more than once for Lauren and myself, and were especially conspicuous in relation to our work. Lauren's jobs often required that people work in teams. When large and important assignments arrived, Lauren often found that quarrels over petty or "personal" matters threatened disruption and created an air of constant turmoil. Two interviewers combined to quarrel with a third; when the third party left, the two remaining interviewers quarreled with each other. The "disputes" often required that Lauren spend considerable time finding alternative ways to complete the work.

Manufactured quarrels directly involving the target may serve another purpose. A third party may intervene at a climactic point, providing apparent support for the target and thereby forming a bond of trust (see below, "Credibility").

Concealing the acts

Each disruptive or provocative incident itself was carefully constructed to make it appear more or less normal. We will take one case out of

many. FBI disruption of our mail was a perennial problem in 1986 and continues even now. During a period of especially severe disruption, Taylor happened into my office to relate a story of a friend who allegedly was having terrible problems with her mail. Ostensibly, Taylor knew nothing about our disrupted deliveries, and her story was dropped in the course of an otherwise normal conversation. I was supposed to accept the implied premise that our extreme postal problems were not unusual. For the banking, insurance, phone, business and other problems thrust at us, similar cover-ups were offered under varying circumstances. These cover-ups were skillfully constructed and were diagnosed only after we had acquired considerable experience confronting similar situations.

Retreating gracefully

Tactical, temporary retreats also help obscure the overall pattern of the psychological warfare campaign.

The FBI endeavors to organize disruptions or provocations which correspond to their study of the target's "predilections at the moment."¹⁸ As such, he should be more likely to take the offered bait. If a particular ploy does not work, it can be retracted or simply not pursued.

Directly opposing such attacks or sometimes ignoring them allowed us to nullify certain ploys. I avoided pursuing unproductive lines of research suggested by Giovanella and Lauren skirted entrapments in her business. In so doing, we often had to go against the advice or solicitation of "dear friends." Often, when we resisted being drawn into a particular provocation, another FBI accomplice would warmly agree with us or might even intervene in our behalf. This was intended to blur what had occurred and to continue obscuring the overall plan.

This does not mean that we could reverse every blow directed our way. Some of the most telling ones, especially those that occurred during the final part of the plot against us, were meant to be permanent.

Unfolding the pattern

Psychological warfare patterns are deliberately constructed to be abstruse and difficult to fathom. It took many years until we sorted out

essential elements of the game plan against us. Once these were known, however, fitting in other pieces was less difficult. After we had identified FBI accomplices as such, we observed their behavior for clues of what was to follow and to learn more about the general methodology being employed.

Keeping Americans in the dark

The organizers of psychological warfare attempt to conceal their handiwork generally, not only from the immediate victims. Someone not

directly under attack may find it impossible to comprehend that a psychological warfare campaign is unfolding against someone else. The U.S. government and the FBI "plausibly" deny almost everything about the underground political warfare waged against American citizens. They skillfully cover up their dirty work, with lots of help from the mass media and others.

5. Credibility

The most elaborate psychological warfare operations may fail if the target does not trust the good intentions, honesty and the friendship of his enemies. Considerable patience and time may be devoted to attaining this confidence. **Establishing credibility is a cardinal principle of psychological warfare operations.**

"If you give a man the correct information for seven years, he may believe the incorrect information on the first day of the eighth year when it is necessary, from your point of view, that he should do so. Your first job is to build the credibility and the authenticity of your propaganda, and persuade the enemy to trust you although you are his enemy."¹⁹

Obtaining the target's psychological profile and reactions in depth requires that he confide in someone. To whom? People confide in friends, but rarely to strangers and hardly to known enemies. According to a well-known American proverb, "it is easier to catch flies with honey than with vinegar." The credibility of FBI accomplices posing as "honest," "disinterested friends" is even more important if the target is to succumb to planned psychological warfare ploys carried out by them. For the target, perhaps nothing is more psychologically difficult than recognizing that someone close to him is an enemy in disguise.

During our first years in Houston, the FBI attempted to build trust and credibility for its key cohorts at the laboratory. Stehlin and Giovanella repeatedly stressed their friendship and "showed" it by praising my research efforts, progressively raising my salary, inviting us to sumptuous meals, and lauding my beautiful wife and children. Similarly, the clients for Lauren's marketing research business were initially positive, even enthusiastic, about her good work. They paid promptly and gave her more jobs. Later it was a different story.

In 1983, after we moved into our own home, no one was more helpful than Norman Jehle, who lived across the street. He had lots of free time, and although he seemed to lack a steady job, he was able to purchase two brand new cars, including an expensive Cadillac. Without our asking, Jehle repaired our sidewalk curb and supplied a new motor for our air conditioner, declining repayment until we insisted. When we needed to borrow lawn implements, Jehle unflinchingly let us use his. Sherilynn Brown, living down the street with her two young boys, was friendly and talkative, and often volunteered to take care of Michael if Lauren had much work. When the many-sided

disaster struck us in 1986, these neighbors turned against us, each in his own planned way.

First impressions

Our initial impressions of friends-to-become-enemies were of special significance, because these positive mental images were intended to obscure the basis for the ugly reality that followed. Psychological warfare organizers attach great importance to creating the desired first impressions, because these tend to last in unwitting victims.

"Findings produced by researchers in the areas of social psychology and communication theory have shown that once communication has been successfully used to convince a person of something, a type of 'prejudice' takes place. The person thus persuaded then has a tendency to ignore that which tends to discredit it."²⁰

First impressions likewise were critically important in the reports that appeared in the Western mass media immediately after we arrived in Moscow (see Chapter V).

Maintaining credibility

As the psychological warfare plot progressed, subtle devices were used to check whether or not a particular FBI accomplice still retained our confidence. The individual might ask for a small or large favor or for some minor personal item. If an accomplice had already participated in harmful or provocative actions against us, his credibility as a friend or trusted associate might have suffered. In order to return to our good graces, an FBI accomplice often reverted to his original "friendly" behavior. Praise, gifts, favors, or flattery—whatever was considered effective—might be used to restore our favorable impressions of these enemies in disguise.

Impositions

In addition to their intelligence-gathering role, FBI accomplices who have acquired the target's "true" friendship have considerable leeway to inflict other kinds of subtle or severe damage. With multitudes of manufactured problems thrown his way, an unwitting target may have little time to spare. He may lose additional valuable time becoming enmeshed in counterproductive situations involving the "friend." The latter may be involved in some unpleasant affair, real or contrived, and impose himself on

the target. The target, feeling morally obligated to help, may sympathetically give of himself, with time, money and emotional energy. He can rebuff these impositions, but if he does not understand their purpose, it may be difficult psychologically for him to do so.

"Friendly" criticism

Unwarranted criticism, too, is often psychologically more punishing when it comes from a trusted source. If depreciation of the target's work, character, attitudes or behavior comes from apparent friends, the victim may react very intensively to these cuts. We found that we were much more resistant to the psychological impact of unfounded attacks when we recognized their source. At the planned crisis, we were evidently supposed to wonder in anguish, fear and self-recrimination, why had so many people—co-workers, clients, neighbors and "friends" and others—turned against us? Fortunately, we knew.

6. Psychological preconditioning and manipulation through stimuli, suggestion, and indirection

To induce the target to act in the desired way (against his own interest), the psychological warfare organizer calls on certain damaging ruses. Previous all-round surveillance has ascertained the target's strengths, weaknesses and predispositions. Based on these personal qualities as well as the objective situation, the victim is "preconditioned" to accept certain mental images which later will serve the plot well.

"People are not told directly: 'Act in this or that way.' A psychological stratagem is found to produce the needed reaction."²¹

Although earlier Giovanella had been a productive scientist, he worked little and published few papers during the time I was in the laboratory. He never told me to follow his example, but the laboratory director's evident disinterest in research was intended to precondition me to adopt a similar style of non-work (see Chapter I, "The net tightens"). Had I followed his example, I would have accomplished little or nothing scientifically after six years at the laboratory. Later, after I was fired, claims that I

had been a non-productive researcher would have been plausible.

A mere suggestion

Stimuli or symbols "which through past experiences have become associated with some emotional state—fear, pleasure, hatred, love"²² are often presented to the target indirectly as suggestions. Direct insistence usually is avoided so that conscious, deliberative thought processes are not set in motion. These may negate the subconscious stimuli intended to be evoked. If the suggestions are off the mark, the provocation may fail. If they hit home, the target may react quite strongly.

"Suggestion is indeed a potent tool of manipulation. Through it the propagandist can dispense with all rational appeals and arguments, with all preliminary manipulation in fact, and succeed in getting the individual to act in the desired manner by exploiting the latter's predispositions and preconditioning."²³

Many specific elements of the psychological warfare campaign against us were presented in a suggestive and indirect manner. Immediately before Lauren and I were to attend a meeting against the Star Wars militarization program, a story was related to me about a successful cancer researcher who was having job problems because of his "excessive" involvement in politics. My "confidant," Jane Taylor, "worried" that he might be forced out of research altogether. I had not discussed the anti-war meeting with Taylor or anyone else in the lab. The FBI, however, knew about our intentions, if only because arrangements for attending the meeting had been made over the telephone. The conversation with Taylor indirectly provided a vivid symbol of my fate as a scientist in the U.S. The immediate purpose, however, was to frighten us away from attending the meeting, but we went as planned.

To be most effective, desired stimuli are alluded to off-handedly, rather than repeatedly or forcefully.

"The propagandist must always be on his guard against overstating his case, against alienating potential sympathisers through exaggeration or excessive repetition..."²⁴

If a particular ploy is too subtle to induce the desired response from the target, fresh attempts can be made. It is better to err on the side of subtlety than to give the game away.

The indirect approach

During the final weeks of the campaign against us, we received indirect stimuli which caused us to worry about our future—our livelihood, in particular. One day I drove to the laboratory and found that the sign for my reserved parking place had been torn down and someone else's car was in my spot. When I inquired why, I was told that "someone" thought that I would not need my parking place anymore. I insisted that my sign be replaced, and in due course it was.

At about this time, Jennifer told us that a schoolmate appeared to be upset because her family might be split up. Her mother had lost her job and would have to leave the city in search of new employment while her father would remain in Houston running his small business. The schoolmate wanted Jennifer's advice on which parent to live with.

Shortly thereafter, Lauren received a phone call from the mother of another of Jennifer's schoolmates. Her husband's small business had failed and he was leaving the city to look for work elsewhere. Because of her job and the family home, she would not leave. How would Lauren handle similar circumstances, the caller wanted to know.

After I was fired and Lauren became the sole source of financial support for the family, she received indirect symbols intended to evoke worries about her health. One of her interviewers mimicked a severe back problem similar to those Lauren had experienced. He might never be able to work again, he said, and he "worried" that he would become a financial and spiritual burden for his family, which now relied on his earnings.

Overheard

We found that another type of ruse used in psychological warfare propaganda was frequently employed in the crafted assault we faced:

"...people are always more impressed by broadcasts which are not ostensibly and openly intended for them than by those which are. When they listen to programmes sent to their address they are likely to be suspicious and sceptical, whereas if they so to speak eavesdrop on a transmission which is at least to all appearances not meant for them they are likely to be relatively off their guard."²⁵

Thus, the overheard conversation or phone call may have great impact. The target has no reason to question the validity of

this "information" since he is unaware that all this has been designed specifically for him.

During the pressure-packed and anxious days of 1986, Lauren and I were constantly on the run. One day Jeffrey, then eleven years old, became ill and had to stay home from school. Attempting to stay in touch with Jeffrey from work, I found that our home telephone line suddenly had gone dead. At this point, Taylor and the laboratory secretary began an animated conversation just outside my office, relating the terrible fate of a young teenager who had just been murdered while alone at home. Jeffrey's name was never mentioned, and ostensibly, the conversation was not directed at me. But the effect was immediate and severe. Already worrying, my first impulse was to return home at once. Then I realized that this conversation was being staged precisely to induce that reaction. Had I left the laboratory, the door would have been open for contrived new problems for my research.

*Actions speak louder
than words*

To discourage me from publishing scientific papers, Giovanella kept my manuscripts on his desk for weeks or months without reading them. When I reminded him about a manuscript, he often "forgot" that I had handed it to him, even though as laboratory director, he usually was listed as a co-author. Normally, any scientist is eager to expedite publication of research from his laboratory and gives this priority. Concurrently, Giovanella pointedly read unrelated papers and would willingly discuss these at length. Giovanella had no scientific basis for downgrading my research, and never openly attacked it. But his actions strongly suggested that my research was not worth publishing. Eventually, I insisted that Giovanella read and approve each paper within a specified time period or else I would send the manuscript without his co-authorship to a scientific journal.

"Psychological warfare becomes vastly more effective... when alloyed with some of the other direct approaches to overt action... Such a mixture, reinforced by a dramatic presentation of some issue to insure the capture of the average man's attention, is usually found in the increasingly popular ... practice of staging some event meticulously calculated to force the individual to follow a course of action through its suggestive impact..."²⁶

Towards the latter stages of the psychological warfare campaign we faced, real-life scenes were played out which emphati-

cally reinforced the emotive signals sent us. A campaign of terror unfolded. Shortly after receiving warning letters and telephoned death threats in 1986, we awoke to find Jehle prowling across the street with a rifle (see Chapter I, "Silver and gold, or else..."). Our worst worries elicited by the threats seemed to be manifested by this strange and menacing action. It was not necessary in this instance for Jehle to point the rifle our way, but the impact was clearly felt.

With the FBI's ample resources and experience, exploitation of these combined psychological warfare ruses can be devastating. Nonetheless, this contrived campaign is not fool-proof because it does not essentially reflect normal life. At its latter stages especially, "errors," "mix-ups," pointed hints, contrived situations, etc. may become too frequent to be considered as random, normal events. By then, however, subtlety may be replaced with outright disruption and blatant terror.

*7. A question of elementary
statistics*

Throughout the years, there were hundreds and hundreds of probes, provocations, disruptions and contrived episodes of confusion thrown our way. Many of these we recognized long after the fact; there are probably many more we never became aware of. During the most difficult months of 1986, so many provocations, large and small, unfolded that we found it impossible to keep track of all of them.

In the U.S., it has been argued that the "errors" and provocations we faced were simply chance events that we misinterpreted. This view is incorrect. As for the major incidents of harassment and terror we confronted, these were clearly vicious and totally abnormal. As for the multitude of "minor" incidents we faced, these need to be viewed in their **overall** context. With justification, one may argue that almost everyone at one time or another witnesses unpleasant quarrels, meets forgetful people or experiences problems with his postal service or other aspect of daily life. Clearly, most of these problems have nothing to do with U.S. intelligence operations. In our case, however, especially in 1986, we were **daily** confronted with a **multitude** of "minor" (and some not so minor) problems which in their totality could not have occurred spontaneously. (In these pages, we have merely discussed examples of these difficulties—it would be virtually impossible to describe them all in detail.) Furthermore, these contrived problems arose in a coordinated

fashion which produced a severe, virtually unbearable, **cumulative** effect.

To better illustrate the fact that the numerous difficulties concocted for us could not have been random, unplanned events, we will consider the many "errors" we experienced involving computer-related operations (See Chapter I, "Wrong numbers" and "Refusing to pay"). In the U.S., many, perhaps most, people use personal bank checks or credit cards instead of cash to pay for much of their everyday shopping. To handle this enormous constant flow of information, banks, companies, and even small- or medium-sized stores register millions of transactions daily with the help of computers. Errors occur, but their frequency is sufficiently low to make computerization feasible and economical.

Let us take, for example, an error which has a probability of happening one time in ten thousand. For each ten thousand items listed by a bank (in this example), one error would appear. With many millions of bank transactions, the **number** (not the frequency) of errors would be considerable.

For two rare events to occur in tandem, however, the probability becomes much lower. The occurrence of two successive rare events, each with a probability of one in ten thousand, happens only once in a **hundred million** cases. For three such events, the odds are one in a **trillion**. For many such incidents to occur in a relatively short period of time—as happened with us—is virtually a statistical impossibility.

The human "errors" and mix-ups we continually confronted can be considered similarly. Take the case of two individuals agreeing to meet at a definite time and place. Occasionally, one or the other person may become confused or forgetful, thereby disrupting the plans. If such confusion were frequent, however, modern-day society would be in serious disrepair. We often confronted cases where intelligent people became inordinately "confused" or "forgetful" in their relationships with us. However, if such perpetual confusion and incompetence were habitual, it would have been virtually impossible for these people to function day-to-day or in their work. It is impossible to conclude that the multiple incidents we had to face were simply bad luck. Such common sense evaluations are important. As we probed deeper into this abnormal behavior, it became evident that not only particular individuals, but, more importantly, **groups** of people were involved in these contrived confusions and their attempted cover-ups.

As the FBI works domestically, so the CIA operates in

foreign countries. The orchestrated planning and deepening of delays, discouragement, disruption and ever new difficulties can seriously hamper progressive and revolutionary movements and can even lay the groundwork for counter-revolution.

8. Controlling the operation

We were on the receiving end of the FBI's psychological warfare campaign and therefore cannot know exactly how the operations against us were planned or controlled. Nonetheless, in order to counteract these operations as best we could, it became necessary to study those we recognized in detail. With hundreds upon hundreds of provocative "opportunities" over the years, we were able to observe and then reasonably postulate how these ploys could realistically be conducted.

It became apparent that each individual involved in the FBI operation was instructed to do strictly as he or she was told—especially no more than directed. Free-lancing could have jeopardized the overall plan or might have antagonized us (the targets) unnecessarily or prematurely. We observed that the most active FBI accomplices were given a breaking-in period to interact normally with us before they were assigned a disruptive or provocative task. If the first meetings were friendly and relaxed, our first impressions of these individuals would tend to be positive and would provide a psychological basis for our excusing their subsequent abnormal and provocative behavior.

The check-in

It took considerable time for us to figure out how certain more or less complicated operations could be conducted on the spot. Our responses to a given situation were not always predictable. How would an accomplice know what to do next? We learned eventually that a rather simple method allowed instructions to be passed on quickly: through telephone calls. When this was done in our presence, of course, the conversations had to be disguised.

Lauren became aware of this procedure while working with her business partner. If, on a particular day, something unexpected happened, she would telephone her husband, identifying herself by name for these calls. Strange, Lauren thought initially. What husband would not know his own wife's voice? "I'm here at Lauren's place," would follow. This was to confirm the location. Then the circumstances would be described and

questions would follow. "I'm not sure what to do now. Do you have an appointment or should we meet for lunch?" Often, there was a long wait. "He has something to do and he's kept me on the phone waiting," she would apologize. These waiting periods would permit instructions to be relayed through her husband with a pre-set code. Lauren noticed that if her partner had to wait long for an answer, she became nervous.

Parallel situations occurred in the laboratory. Sometimes the individual would place the telephone call; sometimes he or she would receive a call. One technician, who in 1986 was often "incapable" of carrying out even simple procedures correctly, often received several phone calls within an hour. Occasionally, I was in the room with her as an experiment was under way. The opening of a typical conversation was as follows: "Hi, this is... I'm in the animal room counting radioactivity in the mice. Dr. Lockshin is here, too, checking on the results."

The call was to or from a friend. The back-and-forth discussion, often long, had little to do with science. However, it presented the opportunity for many questions and yes-or-no answers which evidently signified which course of action to pursue next.

During one period of 1986 lasting a few weeks, there were constant disruptions of my laboratory work. Telephone calls to certain technicians came especially thick and fast. (Incoming phone calls in the laboratory usually were announced over the intercom.) I was able to correct or avert some of these problems by following the pattern of the phone calls and then personally checking the work of the individual who had just received a call.

Communication to FBI handlers via a direct telephone line may be a common method of control. An FBI accomplice instructed to disrupt the American Indian Movement testified that he was given a special telephone number to stay in touch with a three-man FBI team.²⁷ In our case, we observed that many calls went through the accomplices' relatives or friends. This procedure disguised the purpose of these communications and allowed for considerable flexibility with little or no loss of time. This also would be a convenient approach for U.S. intelligence operations in a more hostile (for them) environment, as in a foreign country.

9. No time, no rest

Business rules America, and in their words, "time is money." Punctuality, reliability and speed are requisites for staying abreast. For the average family, juggling

the needs of making a living and maintaining, protecting and educating a family require considerable time and effort. For millions who are without work and live in poverty, their lot is much worse.

The American way of life, even for the "successful," has a negative side. Pressures readily accumulate and life may become very stressful—even without interference from the political police. To counteract these stresses, physical and mental relaxation is considered vital. Neglecting rest and relaxation, doctors warn, may lead to serious health problems.

An important strategic element of the FBI's plan against us, especially during the peak periods of harassment and terrorization, was to greatly aggravate the normal pressures of life. The aim was to deprive us of sleep, rest and relaxation by organizing one provocation after another. In the process of attempting to solve each difficulty, we were forced to expend valuable time and suffer serious anxiety. Sometimes, overlapping problems prevented our dealing with any but the most urgent. This became a rat race with two major objectives. Firstly, to wear us down, physically and emotionally, and thereby decrease our ability to react against future provocations. Secondly, to cover up the origin of each incident. If a problem were "solved," who, except us, could know of the ordeal we went through? If the problem went unsolved, it would appear to be through our own fault or neglect.

Contrived "problems" were supplemented with other devices. Typical were late-night phone calls presenting Lauren with business difficulties which she could not possibly solve at the time but might worry her throughout her normal sleep period. Frequent "wrong numbers" or other harassing calls occurred in the middle of the night or early in the morning before we normally awoke. Often, these calls were timed for the night before Lauren was to start a big job.

Deliberately broken schedules, mis-timings for appointments, contrived confusion over place and circumstances were other tactics used to make us waste time and compound our difficult circumstances. Each incident exacted its toll in stress and fatigue.

Certain critical days were selected for peak pressure periods. Often, these were when some difficult and/or unpleasant task had to be completed, such as filing income tax returns by April 15. Threats, obscene phone calls, and disruptions were combined with reminders of health concerns, "friends" asking for favors, long drawn-out meetings of little substance, and so on.

The path to despair

Until the final stages of the campaign against us, most of the multiple "errors" and contrived difficulties were solvable—**eventually**. But the disheartening atmosphere of confusion, isolation, worry, provocation and terror was not solvable. At times, it took some effort to avoid frustration leading to near despair.

As Lauren's work ran into mounting difficulties, she would be subtly informed about how well her two major competitors were doing. They had lots of work, simple jobs and little or no problems. What a contrast. Would it be best to just give up? How convenient that would be for the FBI. Another victim would be destroyed quietly, and what would follow for us would only be worse. It was critical to keep struggling as best we could on every level.

Being prepared

To avert the extreme pressure that would build up under threats and disruption, we planned ahead as carefully as we could. We used our weekends to good advantage, working out Lauren's book-keeping early Saturday or Sunday morning. At home, I planned all the experiments and composed the daily schedules for the week ahead at the laboratory. These preparations were invaluable for handling the emergencies and confusion that were bound to arise.

10. Your own worst enemy

Nothing suits the psychological warfare organizer better than to plan events which induce or compel the target to act against his own interests and well-being. Many devices with this specific aim are found in the published versions of U.S. and British psychological warfare operations organized during World War II.²⁸ In Senate Committee hearings, deception in intelligence was described as "an attempt to give the enemy a false impression about something, causing him to take action contrary to his own interests."²⁹

The financial disaster programmed for us in 1986 would have hit hard if we had followed the extravagant lifestyle modeled for us the previous year (See Chapter I, "Spend, spend, spend"). Tangible expressions of financial security and models of lavish living were repeatedly presented to us. Had we abandoned our modest ways and spent money wildly, we would have faced a

financial catastrophe soon afterwards and, according to plan, would have believed it was our own fault.

Provocations also are devised as obscured traps, which make the target, if he unwittingly falls into them, believe that he has only himself to blame. One rather clever operation involved our automobiles and those of our neighbors. In the area where we lived, most cars were parked overnight in the driveway to reduce the chances of auto theft. Normally, we would back our cars out in the morning and drive east on McKnight Street, a residential and not very wide road. Our next-door neighbor always parked an old car close to our driveway. During the most difficult periods of 1986, Norman Jehle early each morning carefully aligned both his cars across the street behind our driveway (see Diagram I). This configuration made it difficult to avoid hitting one of his automobiles when we backed ours out. If we intended to head east (the normal route), it was first necessary to back out towards the west. Given the placement of our neighbors' cars on this narrow street, it was very difficult to maneuver safely. (In fact, someone else who had pulled into our driveway had such an accident when backing out.) At the time, we were under tremendous pressure and constant attack, with our sleep and rest frequently interrupted. With nerves on edge, we easily could have overlooked the trap laid for us, and in haste and confusion "caused" an accident with "only ourselves" to blame. The offended party would be none other than Jehle, the FBI's contracted terrorist. To guard against a mishap, Lauren or I would supervise the other every morning as we pulled out of the driveway.

Loss of self-esteem

Another devious and important aspect of FBI-organized psychological warfare is the concerted attempt to destroy the target's self-confidence and self-esteem. This may start at an early age, and can take many forms. Hints and suggestive actions are especially productive. Jennifer's Russian-language teacher had her son (also a student in the class) circulate a class year-book among the students, asking everyone—except our daughter—to sign it. She alone was excluded from the general camaraderie. Inevitably she would wonder: why am I being excluded? What is wrong with me? A teenager especially would be filled with anguished self-doubt after such an incident. This ploy contained an additional measure of psychological punishment, because it took place just before a major examination. Assuming that Jennifer

would become unnerved by this incident (piled atop of other incidents), it was hoped that she would become distracted and do poorly on the test. Jennifer then would appear "responsible" for her own bad score.

Attacks on the target's self-esteem can take place in countless other ways: damning with faint praise, ignoring real accomplishments or useful suggestions, exclusion from events and conversations, allusions to personal problems, fears or sore points—all this and more. At times, the jabs against us took a more open form: the lie about some obvious fact. We encountered situations, for example, when an FBI accomplice would agree to a meeting, then not show up, and later staunchly maintain that he was there waiting. Or, after some business papers had been given to the accomplice, he would later deny ever having received them. These ploys evidently were aimed at testing to what degree we had lost confidence in our memory, our thought processes and ourselves. Had we fallen victim to these maneuvers, a gap would have been created between real events and our conscious appraisal of them.

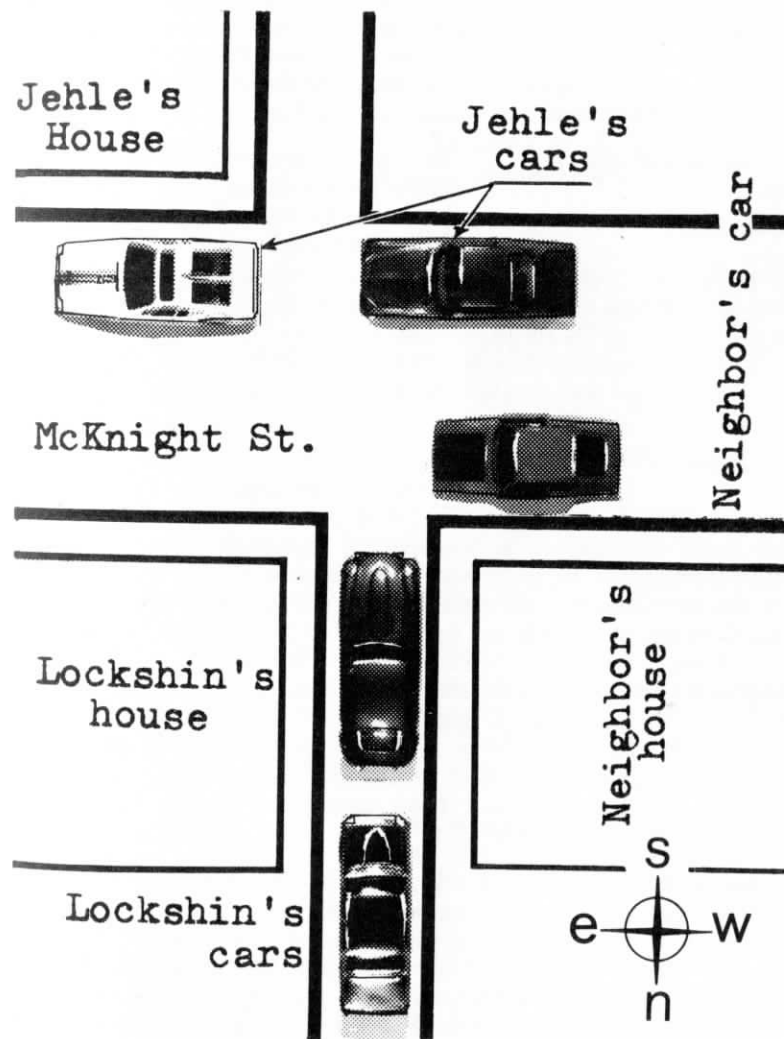
If these varied assaults come from false "friends," the psychological impact may be devastating. Unsuspecting victims are likely to be highly susceptible, because the best defence often requires openly stressing one's own worth and accomplishments, which is rarely comfortable psychologically. If the target's self-esteem is destroyed, this may enhance the entire psychological warfare operation. Not trusting his own ability to think and act correctly, the devastated victim is less capable of rejecting the damaging, emotionally-charged suggestions thrown in his path. He becomes increasingly pliable in the hands of his tormentors, not knowing what to think except that probably he himself is the culprit of his own undoing.

Dividing the family

A major effort was devoted to setting members of our family against each other. Had this plan worked it would have spelled disaster. Neither

Lauren nor I alone could have uncovered the psychological warfare assault we faced. Even with this basic knowledge, one person alone would have had great difficulty coolly assessing the significance of each incident, the likely follow-up and the best choice of counter-measures. It would have been extraordinarily difficult for a single individual to amass the required energy and time to handle all the pressures and provocations. But complete isolation would have been even more devastating psychologically.

Diagram I



cally. In the sea of disruption and illogic contrived for us, it was vital simply to discuss the events taking place with a sympathetic and knowledgeable partner. The FBI repeatedly tried to break the mutual support within our family.

Operations were devised to set Lauren and myself against each other, such as "her" insurance problems (See Chapter I, "No insurance"). In addition, each of us were "offered" companions of the opposite sex. Systematic efforts also were made to set Jennifer in conflict with Lauren and myself. It was frequently suggested to her that her "popularity" was hampered by close relations with her parents. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to involve Jenny in drugs and alcohol.

Taking advantage of errors

Naturally, any mistake the target makes provides an opportunity for dramatically magnifying the error.

With comprehensive intelligence, virtually any mistake made by the victim can be spotted and then interwoven into the orchestrated battle plan. The unwitting target will be all the more inclined to believe that the catastrophe he faces is fundamentally his own doing. Insofar as time permitted, we checked and double-checked everything, to avoid adding to "our own" problems.

Get a gun

Giovanella was fond of talking about the handgun he always carried with him. He owned several and

was eager to discuss, with apparent expertise, the merits and disadvantages of various types of firearms. It was not unusual for Houstonians to own personal weapons, but except for Jehle and Giovanella, people we knew rarely flaunted their guns.

During my early years at the laboratory, Giovanella frequently urged me to obtain one or more firearms. He offered to help me purchase a gun "quietly" and cheaply and to accompany me to a firing range for practice. I declined his offers. At some point, our ownership of a weapon, even if perfectly legal, could have been used as a pretext to stage a serious provocation against us.

Conform or else

A classical psychological warfare goal during war, hot or cold, is to induce the opponent to surrender his position and come over to the

other side. This campaign naturally is fashioned as an appeal to the target's own best interests. Should the target refuse to accede

to the enemy's solicitations, he is told that he is inflicting unnecessary punishment on himself. By this yardstick, the target has become his own worst enemy.

During our "good times," some "friends" would casually probe whether we felt socialism was still a worthwhile goal. When we were under direct assault, we were tested whether we had had enough and if we were prepared to give in. Certain relatives in collusion with the FBI had the unsavory task of urging us to "conform" for our children's sake if not for our own. The most serious warning came at the very end of 1985 from my own father (See Chapter I, "1986").

11. "Reduced to the lowest possible human plane"

At the late stages of a psychological warfare operation, the separate parts increasingly merge. Systematic intelligence collection, patient preliminary work to develop credible accomplices, studious concealment of the plot, indirection and suggestion, ruses, disruption and harassment intertwined with terror have been planned to qualitatively alter the psychology and behavior of the target. The combination of threats and provocations, fatigue and unending worry and fear may lead to a state of severe anxiety, where the target virtually loses control. The aim is to produce

"...an individual thoroughly drained of all powers of discrimination, of all critical reasoning ability, and reduced to the lowest possible human plane, the emotional, where he can operate only under external, and hence artificial stimulation and guidance."³⁰

Outright lies and deception become the order of the day. Credibility is no longer a paramount consideration. Lies can be effective when the "target is defenseless—is in mortal fear, is hopeless, has no means of counterchecking the material given him or is unaware of what is happening..."³¹

Words plus deeds

Subtle messages cede to threats. Verbal and written suggestions are intertwined with terrorist actions.

"The purpose of (combining threats and actions) is to arouse as much anxiety and fear as possible. If this can be achieved, there results a considerable interference with morale. The individual and the group lose their aggressiveness and drive, initiative is lacking, and efficiency of the group either as a

fighting or a working unit is seriously impaired. In carrying out this strategy of terror much use is made of threats."³²

From March 1986 on, the episodes of assaults against us were overt and threatening. These were designed to convince us that we were isolated and in mortal danger. Interference in virtually every aspect of our daily life and in Lauren's and my work became blatant and frequent. The older children faced increasing isolation, harassment and disquiet at school. A new stage in the campaign was at hand, where real-life scenes were being played out to reinforce the psychological messages we had been receiving.

12. Panic and breakdown

At the appropriate critical period, virtually anything goes. A climactic cascade effect may be induced, causing the target(s) to lose all semblance of reality. At that point, outright panic can be provoked by instigating a major shock.

"To sum up, panic seems to split logically into two phases. These phases are:

"(a) The gradual building up of a tense psychological state of mind, and then

"(b) The sudden surprise or shock, either real or imaginary, which sets off the actual panic."³³

Panic multiplies the effect of each provocation. After someone has been victimized by the FBI's personalized brand of psychological warfare, the most likely result is his complete mental and/or physical breakdown or suicide. How many people have fallen victim to this evil plot is something only the FBI and its co-criminals in the United States intelligence "community" know.

In mid-August 1986, the Stehlin Foundation on FBI orders fired me, without cause or warning. This drastic action not only spelled the end of my scientific career, but predestined our family to ruin. Our three beautiful, bright and loving children faced a terrible future—or no future. My firing was soon followed by an open threat of death. In our native land, we had no respite from the FBI's intensifying and terrifying assaults. We had no one to turn to.

A way out

These two major shocks—my firing and the death-threat letter—were meant to create an utter state of despair and panic. Fortunately, when the Soviet Union provided us asylum, we had a way out. Even from this safe haven, though, we cannot help thinking how bad things might have been.

CHAPTER V

How the "Free World" Press Covered the Lockshins

1. "No one could find him"

The purposeful mis-representation of my scientific work was not the only falsehood disseminated by the U.S. and other Western media. Coordinating their reporting with the U.S. intelligence services, the mass media created designed images intended to discredit us and to hide the essence of the persecution we had faced. Naturally, all of this was conducted on the backdrop of massive anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda manufactured daily by the "free world" information apparatus. So, when a writer for *The Washington Post*¹ stated: "only a nut, and a desperate one, would defect to the Soviet Union," this characterization would be acceptable to most of his readers because they have been subjected to decades and volumes of hostile propaganda about life under socialism. This propaganda is in constant production, and each situation that arises requires its own tailored program of distortion. In each case, it is the psychological warfare propagandist's intention "...to insert himself between man and the external world and undertake to supply those mind pictures which, in his estimation, will inevitably lead to the kind of response he wishes."² Our case may be viewed as one example of the distorted propaganda found in the Western mass media.

Since we had no direct access to most of the relevant television and radio broadcasts, our analysis necessarily is based largely on printed news. In the U.S., television plays a major role in shaping people's thinking on the issues of the day. However, the political slant presented by the television networks usually parallels that of the major press organs. In our case, this was confirmed by a reliable viewer who closely followed the television news about us in the U.S.

Confusion starts early

Even before we left the United States, the Western press started its contrived confusion. *The Guardian* (London) on Oct. 4, 1986 carried a prominent article headlined "US defector 'a Soviet invention.'" The article derided Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze's statement that I had applied for political asylum on behalf of myself and my family. "As a celebrity, (Lockshin) had one big drawback—no one could find him." Conveniently misspelling our name as "Lakshin," the paper reported "that scientific groups, libraries, reference books, the FBI and State Department" (!) could not locate me.

By "reporting" that the FBI did not even recognize our name, the *Guardian* evidently intended to show that the FBI was innocent of political persecution. *The Guardian*, for its part, never owned up to its inventions, even after we proved to be real enough.

State Department denial

Immediately after we arrived in Moscow on October 8, the U.S. State Department denied that any harassment had taken place:

"The statements attributed to Mr. Lockshin alleging that the U.S. government harassed him and threatened his life because of his political opinions are patently absurd."³

Government attempts to cover up the psychological warfare campaign against us would be expected. Also expected was the U.S. intelligence agencies' manipulation of our public image after we became news. They had an important stake in discrediting us, and the mass media was used towards this end. The desired distorted images were obtained by carefully orchestrated reporting and fabricating "facts" which became outrageous lies. These propaganda methods "also provide for highly subtle methods of creating 'facts,' which are then used as the basis of information and propaganda."⁴

For the psychological warrior, transformation of fact into error is a mechanism of manipulation:

"Working in the area of thought and dealing specifically with the description of facts, (the propagandist's) ... primary objective is to plant into the minds of those whose behavior he wishes to control that all-important image which would enable him to proceed toward further manipulation, and eventually, and at the appropriate time, the direction of this response.

"The collection, classification, and setting up such error for

possible use at the proper time and on the right public is a basic preoccupation of the successful propagandist. Thus error... is transformed into deliberate falsehood, an intellectual weapon, potent and dangerous. And it may, if the propagandist succeeds in having it accepted as truth and perpetuated as such, even come to displace existing knowledge."⁵

Initial impressions

For the Western press, the most important news of us occurred during our first two or three days in Moscow. This "defection," as it was put, was a major story only for this brief period. The most critical lies and false images projected at that time reached tens of millions of people—not once but repeatedly—and formed crucial initial impressions.

"No record of an Arnold Lockshin"

The evident decision was to focus the propaganda attacks on me, and to picture Lauren and the children as unwitting dupes.

"Mr. Lockshin's actions... soon would have been forgotten if it were not for the fact that his wife and children will have to share in the consequences of his delusion. That makes it tragic." So mourned the *Chicago Tribune*⁶ in an editorial.

When we arrived in Moscow, Soviet newspapers referred to my educational and scientific background, including my scientific work at Harvard University (Photo 5) and the University of Southern California (USC) (Photo 9). My record at these institutions can be readily verified by reference to my scientific publications (Appendix 3).

The American mass media, however, widely published statements from Harvard and USC officials, who categorically denied that I had ever worked at their respective institutions. The Associated Press (AP) quoted a USC spokesperson "who said there was no record (Lockshin) had ever worked there. We know of everyone and anyone who has been here since the school was founded, and nobody by that name (Lockshin) was listed."⁷

Nothing could be clearer. The AP release continued:

"Margery Heffron, a Harvard University spokeswoman, said there was no record of an Arnold Lockshin in Harvard Medical School appointment records going back to 1910. She said there also was no record of him with the Harvard Personnel Office since 1975."

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*⁸ and many other papers had the

same story. Whether the newspapers had my name spelled correctly or incorrectly as "Lokshin," the result was the same. This Harvard statement is an excellent example of how "minor," seemingly innocuous facts can be juggled and twisted to yield a bold-faced lie. I had never stated that I had been at the Harvard Medical School, nor did the Soviet press report it as such. The fact of the matter is that I had worked at the Harvard Biological Laboratories, and the period was 1968-69. In Harvard's ostensibly exhaustive search of its personnel records, the actual time and place I had done research there was "somehow overlooked."

For greater impact, the *Chicago Tribune*⁹ combined falsehoods back to back:

"Both Harvard and USC said Wednesday they had no record of (Lockshin). St. Joseph Hospital said he was fired in August because of his 'job performance.'"

These same lies were dutifully distributed by the Reuter news service of Great Britain and by France Presse. *The Daily Telegraph* (London) went further¹⁰:

"As in other Soviet articles about so-called American dissidents, the newspaper (*Sovetskaya Rossiya*) omits certain relevant facts.

"For example, Harvard has no record of (Lockshin) and his 'specialist' job was to inject mice with drugs."

We examined eight major American daily newspapers outside Houston plus the AP and United Press International (UPI) wire services. Only one of these, *The Los Angeles Times*, corrected this misinformation. USC is located in Los Angeles, and scores of people personally knew that I had worked there. On page 13, the *Times* of Oct. 10 corrected its page 1 story of Oct. 9:

"Arnold Lockshin, the American chemist who defected to the Soviet Union, performed important anti-cancer drug research at Los Angeles County/USC Cancer Research Center during the late 1970s, USC Medical School scientists said Thursday.

"Lockshin's work, involving enzymes, helped scientists to devise better cancer drugs and illuminated the mechanisms of drug resistance.

"Lockshin also worked at Harvard University in the late 1960s."

The Los Angeles Times article notwithstanding, most people in the Western world never were informed that my scientific record had been blatantly falsified by the U.S. and Western mass media.

Destroying credibility

From the standpoint of U.S. and Western propaganda, these "errors" were far from minor. It might appear that the main aim was to minimize my scientific background. In fact, there was a much more important purpose: to **discredit us generally**. How?

A person wishing to communicate an idea, especially a controversial one, must be judged by his audience to be honest. It is a major blunder for that person to make statements which appear to be false.

"Credibility is a condition of persuasion. Before you can make a man do what you say, you must make him believe what you say. A necessary condition for gaining his credence is that you do not permit him to catch you in lies. Hence the constraint upon all propagandists to accurate reporting of matters which are subject to verification by the audience."¹¹

Such an admonition does not mean that the masters of psychological warfare propaganda believe in the truth. Their cynical postulates are simply based on what they think will work:

"Under certain circumstances, it may be of advantage to (the propagandist) to employ accurate descriptive truth. In such cases... an accurate description of the facts is dictated by some strategic or tactical consideration. He may be attempting to establish credibility, for instance, preparing his audience for the 'big lie' yet to come. Or, he may be simultaneously perpetrating a distortion of another order: he may be distorting the meaning of the true facts he is dispensing. What must be kept in mind is that the propagandist feels neither a like nor a dislike for truth or untruths as such. To him, both are means of mental manipulation."¹²

Psychological warfare experts, therefore, pay enormous attention to credibility. It is an "axiom of propaganda"¹³ to achieve maximum credibility for themselves. It is no less important to destroy their opponents' credibility. This precisely was the purpose of the Harvard and USC denials of my work record.

As far as the average American and others in the West could tell, two major and respected modern universities, undoubtedly blessed with accurate, computerized record-keeping, officially reported that I had never worked at either institution. The average person could only believe that I had lied and was either malicious or mad or both. If I was "lying" about something so easily verifiable, then it would stand to reason that nothing else Lauren or I related would be credible.

From the standpoint of the FBI, these manipulations probably were simple to organize. The mass media has been a long-standing ally. Additionally, the FBI would merely have to contact a few key officials at both universities. The FBI would tell them to find a way to deny—for only one day—that I had ever worked at the institution. The rest would take care of itself.

It would be wrong to assume that prestigious American universities are above such hoaxes. Both Harvard and USC boast major centers to study "communism." Harvard has not been reluctant to publicize its contribution to anti-communist psychological warfare.

"How to knock the reds off balance" is the title of a *Saturday Evening Post* article¹⁴:

"Basic research at Harvard into the communist mentality revealed many areas of a communist mind wide open for attack. Most of these are secret..."

"Finally, the Harvard study revealed for the first time the tremendous punch a psychological attack could land on the communists..."

2. "Mentally disturbed"

So far, we have described two elements of the campaign to depict us, me in particular, as disturbed people. First, Stehlin and cohorts characterized me as someone who had undergone "a dramatic change in behavior" and was "unable to do his work." Secondly, it appeared that I had concocted stories about my scientific research at major universities.

Could these be topped? They could. And from my own father. His comments rated a special article in the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Oct. 9:

"East Bay Father says defector may be 'disturbed,'" read the headline. The story began:

"The American cancer researcher who defected to the Soviet Union may be 'mentally disturbed,' his father told *The Chronicle* last night..."

The story was picked up by many papers:

"'It was unexpected and a terrible shock,' the elder Lockshin said... 'He (had) acted funny, and he works with chemicals, and I thought maybe he was using some of the chemicals.'"¹⁵

Given the warning my father's FBI "friends" had told him to

pass on to us the previous December, we were not altogether surprised that he was compelled by the FBI to contribute to the slander campaign against us.

A Jewish family going to live in the Soviet Union?

Our ethnic background also was used to paint the Lockshins as crazy people. In the United States, it is propounded as an article of faith

that Jewish people are persecuted in the Soviet Union. To the average American, therefore, our coming to Moscow was presented as evidence of supreme folly, as we would be "endangered by the anti-Semitism that infects Russian life as surely as any virus."¹⁶

UPI¹⁷ handled the question as follows:

"An American scientist given political asylum in the Soviet Union will be living and working in a land that his family fled generations ago to avoid persecution of Jews."

Omitted was the fact that my grandparents fled pre-revolutionary Russia to avoid the anti-Jewish pogroms conducted when the czars ruled. The *Houston Post*¹⁸ editorialized on this theme:

"It is of special concern that the Lockshins are Jews. This puts them in a category singled out for heavy abuse in Russia. Since they are celebrities of a sort ... they may get decent treatment. However, if (more likely, when) that celebrity status fades, woe betide these parents and their three children."

Our ethnic background is no secret in the Soviet Union. For the record, we must say that after having lived in the Soviet Union for two years, we have not confronted anti-Semitism. This may not sit well with those who conduct a massive anti-Soviet campaign on this issue, but that is the reality.

"Strange, shocking, crazy, paranoid, bizarre"

The chorus of "they're crazy" was joined by dutifully "shocked" neighbors. "Defector family's flight shocks USA neighbors" was the title

of *USA Today*'s¹⁹ article.

"Acquaintances in Lockshin's Westbury neighborhood called the defection of the quiet, unassuming man strange, bizarre and shocking."²⁰

The neighbors who had crawled out of the woodwork to give testimony were none other than those who had been accomplices in the FBI's psychological warfare operations against us. Now,

they were assigned to give a "personal" touch to the slanderous campaign against us. The more personally such propaganda is presented, the more palatable it may be to the audience.²¹

"I'm somewhat shocked," said Norman Jehle,²² whose activities had merely included threatening Lauren's life with a loaded gun at her head.

"I think it's crazy," said Sherilynn Brown.²³

3. No politics

The U.S. press' handling of our politics was somewhat more complicated. Initially, it was not in the mass media's script to play up Lauren's and my left-wing backgrounds. I was described as "mildly liberal,"²⁴ "pacifistic in nature,"²⁵ or an "average kind of guy who never discussed politics."²⁶ John Stehlin remained adamant throughout: "I don't know anything about his politics."²⁷ Even my own father pretended not to know anything!²⁸

According to this version, the FBI had somehow "neglected" to tell Stehlin, any of his associates, any of our neighbors, or anyone else apparently that Lauren and I had been proponents of socialism all our adult lives. By treating us as apolitical people, the FBI could hardly be charged with political persecution. Our exile from the U.S. could be attributed to another reason, namely, that we, especially myself, were "mentally disturbed."

Shortly thereafter, the other side of the coin came into view. CBS television news reported that I had appeared in U.S. government files as a member of the Communist Party.²⁹ *The Los Angeles Times*,³⁰ quoting unnamed persons, characterized Lauren and myself as "unbelievably dogmatic" and persons "without any human feeling whatsoever" at the time we were Communist party organizers. Disclosure of our politics did not alter the official denials of persecution, however.

"We don't investigate people because of their political beliefs," an FBI spokeswoman told the *Houston Post*.³¹ Such an absurd statement even violates the precept of "plausible denial." Even a writer for the right-wing *Houston Post* could not dismiss the potential for hostile FBI actions:

"If Lockshin was really, as he has claimed, an organizer for the Communist Party, it is not inconceivable that he might have met with some unpleasant confrontations with the FBI."³²

4. "Experts" describe life in the Soviet Union

*The Houston Post*³³ fashioned another article from three "experts" on Soviet life who warned what a terrible fate we were about to meet. "I personally pity his family. I think his children have been sacrificed to his illness," one of them stated. What was to be our lot? (1) We would no longer be able to observe religious holidays; (2) we would be forbidden to speak our mind on political questions; (3) I would have to "obtain permission to read medical journals;" (4) we would have "to get special permission to travel outside Moscow, a permission rarely given;" (5) we would have a television set limited to receiving one channel; (6) the children can do nothing to better their lives and (7) would be barred from Moscow's swimming pools unless they are potential Olympic class swimmers; (8) we would be culturally and socially isolated; (9) we would wait in "long lines for everything, even butter;" and so on. This abysmal portrait might appear to be just a sick joke, but this is serious stuff in the U.S.

5. Press conference in Moscow

Aware of the scurrilous attacks on us, Lauren and I held a well-attended press conference on October 10 in Moscow. After introducing our children, we outlined our backgrounds, described what had forced us into exile, and refuted the main lies spread about us. For an hour we answered questions, about half of these from the Western press. As far as the U.S. media were concerned, this press conference was largely ignored. Scissored extracts appeared in inside-page articles of the Houston papers and a few others. Although their reporter was at our news conference, the *New York Times* published the following two days later under the title "Goodbye, America":

"Dr. Arnold Lockshin seems to have found something oppressive about life in Houston, Texas, but just what it is is unclear."³⁴

So much for "both sides of an issue" in the "free" world.

ABC News reneges

It appeared that the "fairness doctrine" had touched ABC News (one of three major television networks in the U.S.) when they sent us a letter promising "to investigate your past experiences of harassment" and to report this on national television (Photo 15). We agreed to cooperate. Then, ABC News did—**nothing**. Apparently, people with influence in the U.S. were not interested in documenting what we had faced.

6. "Donahue!"

In the long run, the contrived image of us as crazy people would not stand up. We were treated warmly and respectfully in the Soviet Union. It was an honor to meet with the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Andrei A. Gromyko, who assured us that we were among friends and could lead a normal life here. Shortly thereafter, I met with Academicians Nikolai N. Blokhin and Nikolai N. Trapeznikov and Dr. Leonid V. Moroz, directors of the prestigious All-Union Cancer Research Center in Moscow, and other leading cancer scientists. I was offered a position as head of a research laboratory at the Center, and I am currently continuing my scientific studies in that capacity. Our family was provided with a comfortable apartment and arrangements were made for the children to continue their education.

A couple of weeks after our arrival in Moscow, we were invited to appear on the first of two Phil Donahue television shows. Donahue has televised several programs about Soviet life which have been shown in both countries. He has also hosted live discussions via "telebridges," which have allowed Americans and Soviets to see each other as real people.

But with us, the atmosphere was different. Shortly before the telecast, we met the program producer, who assured us that we would have an excellent opportunity to describe our experiences. She promised that our children would not be subjected to difficult questioning.

On camera (Photo 16), the fray began immediately with Donahue going for the throat. Members of the audience, evincing unabashed hostility, were well prepared to join in the hunt. Contrary to the producer's promise, Donahue quickly singled out Jennifer, who had just turned 15, for attack. Jennifer remained calm and stated the truth: she had been denied a future in the U.S. and wanted to start a new life.

After this program in its entirety was shown on Soviet television, we received hundreds of letters from supportive and sympathetic people, who saw through the hostility and the provocative attacks against us.

"Suffering paranoia"

Apparently, our television appearance also had some positive impact in Houston, because it engendered an incredibly unethical article against us. In the *Houston Post*,³⁵ an article appeared with the title "Psychiatrist says Lockshin may be suffering paranoia" (Photo 17 and Appendix 4). A Houston psychiatrist concluded **merely from watching the Donahue program** that both Lauren and I were paranoid. We composed a letter in protest and sent it to the American wire services as well as the *Houston Post* and other newspapers. To our knowledge, our letter never was printed in the United States. The article attacking us and our response were, however, translated and published in the Soviet press.

7. The press sobers up

As time went by, a few American papers amended the initially malicious coverage of us. The new look was necessitated, in the first place, by the new atmosphere of changes taking place in the Soviet Union. With "perestroika" (reconstruction), "glasnost" (openness) and greater democracy, the stale, old caricatures of the Soviet Union do not hold up well. In reality, this is **not** a country where "only a nut" would come to live. The American media faces a complex problem: how to communicate something of the positive changes taking place in Soviet society but in such a way that Americans would not rethink basic anti-communist precepts.

A series of five major articles by Kathy Kiely appeared in the *Houston Post* in March 1987. The Soviet Union, Kiely writes,³⁶ is a "society that is in a turmoil of change, fomented by the man who is the head of the established order, Mikhail Gorbachev. The results have impressed even the jaded observers at the U.S. Embassy. Sometimes I was surprised and moved by how much life (in Moscow) is like life in any big U.S. city."

She reports that housing and utility costs are extremely low, especially in comparison to U.S. standards, and that education and medical care in Russia are bargains. Kiely visited a Moscow synagogue "unescorted." She saw no one there or elsewhere who

appeared intimidated or destitute. Through all her excursions in Moscow, she was never panhandled or threatened, even late at night.

"Another thing that impressed Lauren Lockshin about Soviet society, she said, is that 'the children are not taught the hatred of the U.S. the way the U.S. is taught the hatred of the U.S.S.R.'"³⁷

Although this series clearly was far better than most articles from the U.S. press, not everything is truthful. Kiely stuck in a ludicrous story about someone having to be a Communist Party member to buy buttons in Moscow. The front-page caption for our family photo blandly states that we brought all our furniture—including a piano, no less—from Houston to Moscow.

Only one article among many we have sent to the U.S. has been printed. On July 5, 1987, the *Houston Post* published Lauren's article "My family's life in the Soviet Union." In it, Lauren refuted the dire predictions made by anti-Soviet "experts" after we first arrived in Moscow.

8. "What are you afraid of?"

After our first year in the U.S.S.R., Phil Donahue invited us again to relate how we were getting along. The atmosphere was less combative than the first round, but it was still difficult for Americans, who have been bombarded with over forty years of intense Cold War propaganda, to appreciate the fact that we were doing well here.

What about the persecution we had faced in the U.S.? Not unexpectedly, that too was difficult for them to believe. We said we had written this book to explain more thoroughly what we had gone through and why. How many Americans would have a real opportunity to read it, we asked. "What are you afraid of?"

"I am a brave man," Donahue retorted. "I'm not afraid of anything." The audience applauded approvingly. Then Donahue publicly invited us back for a third time to discuss our book when it came out in print.³⁸ He even offered to help sell copies of it.

When a tape of this program was sent to Moscow television for translation and broadcast in the Soviet Union, something was missing. Donahue's offer to discuss and help sell our book was cut out! Soviet and most American viewers never heard this part of the dialogue. Some powerful people in the U.S. obviously wanted no further discussion along **these** lines.

Also on that program, Lauren offered to write a regular syndicated column, to allow the American public consideration of a dissenting viewpoint from one of their own countrymen. No mass information outlet in the U.S. regularly allows a genuine voice from the Left to be heard. Lauren's offer was repeated in an open letter sent out to the news managers of America (Appendix 5). So far, no one has responded.

In America, "what are you afraid of?" is a pertinent question.

9. Others under attack

Since our arrival in the Soviet Union, there has been additional evidence that many other Americans have been subjected to hidden and dirty FBI attacks. During the first Donahue show, a court reporter telephoned to say publicly that the harassment and terror we described were common FBI practices. During the second show, another anonymous caller related gruesome incidents that she and her family faced because of their opposition to U.S. support of the Israeli government's aggression and persecution of the Palestinian people. We also received a letter from a progressive trade unionist who described his encounters with severe FBI-organized intimidation.

Clearly, our experiences were not unique. Covert political persecution is a fact of life in the United States, contrary to what the U.S. government and the "free world" press would like people to believe.

10. One among thousands

Being on the receiving end of a dirty and distorted propaganda campaign, we were in a position to analyze it in some detail. We could sort out the component parts of this campaign and study their interrelationships. This compilation is not a form of personal protest, but is intended to show how our one **example** characterizes a general methodology of such "reporting." In the broader view, the propaganda campaign against us was merely one salvo among thousands upon thousands.

Here we have noted the more positive as well as negative reports about us that appeared in the press. Factual statements were even printed selectively during the initial burst of articles, but these infrequent truths were overshadowed by a mass of

concocted lies which were drummed in to a vast audience. Each aspect of this slanderous composite picture **appeared** to be derived independently. It would take hundreds of truthful articles and broadcasts to neutralize this false portrait.

Let us summarize what the average American was likely to learn about our forced exile to the Soviet Union: Some "mentally disturbed" man living in the citadel of freedom had taken his unwitting wife and bright children to a land of horrors. His "crazy" act came after his employers, who could no longer tolerate the "deteriorating" work brought about by his "drastic change in behavior," had to fire him. In Moscow, "this deeply troubled man" boasted of his scientific record at two prestigious American universities, but a careful and exhaustive check verified that he had never worked in either of them.

His own stunned father said that his son "must be mentally disturbed." Neighbors and former co-workers were "terribly shocked" that a Jewish family would go to a land where they were sure to receive "heavy abuse." Early reports showed that the couple had no significant political convictions, which corroborated the government's response that charges of political persecution were "patently absurd." Subsequently, it was learned that they had been Communists "without any human feeling whatsoever."

This composite image was fashioned on the backdrop of the long-standing distortion of life under socialism. For most American readers, the caricature was convincing.

A methodological observation is in order. Which individuals were used most forcefully to create the false negative media images? None other than those who had been key FBI accomplices in the harassment and terror campaign against us: Stehlin, Giovanella and Taylor at the laboratory, my father, Jehle and certain other neighbors.

Somehow, the press knew just where to look to get the pictures they were aiming for.

11. A publisher cannot be found

The average American is fair-minded and not adverse to hearing another point of view. How about the "free world" press? After subjecting us to mountains of hostile and distorted publicity, one might presume that the American press—objective and unbiased as it claims to be—

would offer people in the U.S. a realistic opportunity to read our side of the story. That perspective is presented in this book, *Silent Terror*.

Completely unavailing, however, have been attempts to find a single major American publishing house that would print our book. Not one will touch it.

What are they afraid of?

CHAPTER VI

Needed: Powerful Movements of Mass Struggle

1. *The real politics of America*

Both the assault we faced in the U.S. and the distorted press treatment of our forced exile were polished and large-scale operations. The U.S. intelligence agencies have had plentiful experience plying their evil trade, and many others have been victimized. People in struggle for peace and a better life may well recognize parallels between their own experiences and what we have described. As noted earlier, some Americans already have. Further, it is logical to assume that the U.S. government employs these psychological warfare stratagems world-wide, adapting the plan of attack for each specific situation.

All of this is part of a much larger story. The **real politics** of the United States include vital elements which contrast sharply with the projected image of a free political system. In real life, certain progressive activists are systematically destroyed by the hidden and dirty, expensive and devious methodology we have tried to describe. At the same time, the U.S. intelligence agencies expend even greater effort, funds and fakery to abort and undermine development of genuinely powerful, massive, on-going progressive movements.

Organized and powerful movements of mass struggle should not be equated with popular sentiment or with ineffectual protest. It must be emphasized that weak, symbolic or transient opposition to the policies of America's ruling elite poses no significant threat to them. In fact, such dissidence may well be useful, as "evidence" of how "free" America is. The mass media, ever ready to present a distorted image of the socialist countries as closed societies, may be more than willing to illuminate token or temporary protest at home.

Dissemination of alternative, progressive political ideas also is a token exercise in "free" America. Within the confines of support for capitalist policies, viewpoints reflecting tactical dif-

ferences are permitted, more or less. Beyond this, however, there is a virtual stone wall. Ever since the start of the Cold War (and perhaps longer) **no** mass organ in the U.S.—be it television, radio, newspapers or magazines—has allowed the American people consistent access to a genuinely progressive or pro-socialist point of view.

In the mid-19th century, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels—the founders of modern-day communist ideology—were able to publish articles and commentaries regularly in the American press, even though the editors did not agree with their viewpoints. *The New York Daily Tribune*, perhaps the most influential American newspaper of the time, printed their columns every week without interruption for almost 9 years.¹ Marx and Engels also were able to write for *Putnam's Monthly*, a leading literary magazine, and for the *New American Cyclopaedia*.

Nothing like that is allowed today. Very rarely are left or socialist opinions published or broadcast in the mass media. Even these few exceptions usually are scattered among various **local** outlets, so that their potential influence becomes negligible. Low (usually very low) circulation of progressive or left-wing papers or magazines is permitted. But the mass media—which every day reaches and influences nearly every American—is, in effect, closed to meaningful dissent.

In the realm of information and ideology as well, the U.S. ruling class has carefully cultivated the **appearance** of democracy, while concealing the **essence** of firm control. This too has a decided impact on the real politics of America.

2. *The major question*

How to overcome the difficult obstacles to meaningful change in the U.S.? It is certainly important to demand a halt to the criminal activities of the U.S. intelligence agencies. There must be a thorough-going exposure and abolition of their inhuman and anti-democratic practices—at home and abroad.

Opening up the U.S. mass media to progressive—yes, even socialist—ideas also is a legitimate premise. The proponents of U.S. capitalism maintain that the current political system can withstand serious criticism. Why then do they make it so difficult for the average American to obtain alternative points of view? Real freedom must include the right to read and hear and to discuss openly perspectives which contrast sharply with big business politics.

These matters are important. But above all, the struggle for a democratic and just America must focus on the building of massive, powerful people's movements. **It is critically important to organize massive, united, on-going movements for peace, economic justice and genuine democracy.**

Vital questions confront the American people. Above all, there is the question of human survival in a world bulging with nuclear weapons. In spite of recent important steps towards normalizing international relations, the war danger emanating from the U.S. ruling elite, especially its powerful military-industrial complex, persists. Imperialist interference in Central America, the Mid-East and elsewhere threatens to turn "local" conflicts—tragic enough for the victims—into much more serious wars. Most Americans are concerned about the planet's future and want peace. Their widespread welcome of improved relations with the Soviet Union is a vivid demonstration of this sentiment.

At home, there also are major problems, seemingly "unsolvable," including unemployment and poverty, racism and slums, crime and growing insecurity. It is absurd to look across the oceans for the cause of these problems, nor should the average American be the scapegoat. The source is to be found at the doorstep of the multi-billionaires who rule the United States, particularly the profiteers controlling the military-industrial complex. Needed change will require confronting this wealthy and powerful minority.

We owe it to ourselves, to our children and to our fellow humans to struggle for a better and more secure world. The average American can bring about change only by uniting with others to organize for peace and a better life. The impulse to tackle these questions is there; but mass organization and effective struggle are largely missing.

It cannot be stated too strongly that the major test of any people's political leadership in the U.S. is whether it can actually organize genuine mass progressive movements.

3. A history of mass struggle

Are such mass movements possible in the United States? The answer is a definite **yes**. American history is rich with examples of strivings for peace, progress and democracy. The American revolution that freed the country from British colonialism and the abolitionist movement which

helped defeat slavery required massive popular efforts. Celebration of the May 1 international workers' holiday began when a militant movement in the U.S. demanded a shorter working day. At the turn of this century, Americans in large numbers participated in organizations, mass meetings and demonstrations opposing U.S. imperialist intervention in the Philippines and Cuba. The principal organization of this period was called the "Anti-Imperialist League" and had over 500,000 members. During the early part of this century, a well-known working-class and socialist leader, Eugene Debs, polled over 400,000 votes when he ran for president.

Today, 83% of American workers do not even belong to trade unions.² Yet, there is a magnificent history of labor struggles in the U.S. American mine workers heroically fought for unionization and better working conditions for many decades. Massive strikes were organized by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) during the early part of this century. The major industries—auto, steel, electrical and rubber—were organized only by mass strikes, sit-ins and related actions by hundreds of thousands of workers during the 1930s,³ and American Communists played important roles in these historic events.

In San Francisco in 1934, 127,000 workers shut the city down in a general strike in support of longshoremen. They were joined by thousands more workers in nearby California cities. This historic episode illuminated the capacity of the American people, especially its working class, to struggle for a better life. San Francisco became a changed city.

"To all intents and purposes, industry was at a complete standstill. The great factories were empty and deserted. No streetcars were running. Virtually all stores were closed. The giant apparatus of commerce was a lifeless, helpless hulk.

"Labor had withdrawn its hand. The workers had drained out of the plants and shops like life-blood, leaving only a silent framework embodying millions of dollars worth of invested capital. In the absence of labor, giant machinery loomed as so much idle junk...

"Labor held the life-blood and energy. The owners remained in possession of the corpse.

"Highways leading into the city bristled with picket lines. Nothing moved except 'By permission of the strike committee.' Labor was in control..."⁴

During World War II, the Americans joined with the Soviet Union and all of progressive mankind to defeat the fascist axis. When the war ended, mass struggles in the U.S. again erupted, only to be smothered in a wave of harsh anti-communist repression.

More recently, the civil rights and anti-Vietnam War movements of the 1960s demonstrated that neither anti-communism and the Cold War nor the FBI and its accomplices were insurmountable obstacles to organizing hundreds of thousands, even millions, of Americans in struggle (Photo 18).

4. American workers against war

We may relate an example from our personal experience organizing against the U.S. war in Indochina. During that period, the majority of anti-war activists were young people who did not want to murder and die in this unjust war. Few sustained attempts were made, however, to organize American workers along these lines. These efforts were complicated by the vigorous pro-war stance of the national leadership of the most powerful trade union organization, the AFL-CIO.

In 1970, after the United States escalated the war by invading Cambodia, student demonstrators at Kent State University in Ohio were fired upon by National Guardsmen. Four students were murdered and many others were wounded. Massive campus protests spontaneously swept through the country. Others responded as well, including the well-known American labor leader, Walter Reuther, who headed the United Automobile Workers Union. Reuther telegraphed an open letter to President Nixon, stating that the invasion of Cambodia "can only increase the enormity of the tragedy in which our nation is already deeply and unfortunately involved in that region."

Two days after he issued this statement, Reuther and his wife were killed in a private plane crash.

Working with students from Case-Western Reserve campus in Cleveland, Lauren and I took the initiative of forming a student-labor committee aimed at mobilizing workers, students and faculty members against the Vietnam war. Local trade unionists helped in this effort. The Reuther statement became the basis for the large-scale initiatives that were to follow. Tens of thousands of anti-war leaflets were distributed at factory gates. Lauren and

other members of the student-labor committee addressed union meetings.⁵ In less than four weeks, many thousands of signatures were gathered at factories and in union halls.

"While construction workers in New York have been battling with student anti-war protesters, students (in Cleveland) have been circulating anti-war literature outside factory gates..."⁶

Based on these activities, a full-page anti-war statement was published in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Photo 19). This advertisement, largely paid for by worker and union contributions, was endorsed by top city and county labor leaders. Later, the Cleveland Federation of Labor AFL-CIO representing more than 150,000 workers, passed a nearly unanimous resolution calling upon the United States government to end the war in Indochina and to use the money and manpower for constructive purposes. The resolution also called upon the state and national AFL-CIO to reverse their pro-war stand.⁷

5. Towards a new America

Building powerful movements is no less possible and no less important today. It should not be imagined that the American people are indifferent to threats of war, are fully satisfied or are deaf to others in need.

Peace-oriented and socially-conscious sentiments are one thing; massively organized, on-going efforts to give these power and strength are another. In the absence of the latter, progressive attitudes can be dissipated or countered. This is all the easier in the U.S., given the virtual monopoly control of information and "opinion-making" by the ruling elite.

In struggling to build viable, powerful mass movements, the American people will confront many difficulties, not least of which will be the disruptions of the FBI and its cohorts. This underground army is massive, well-financed and highly experienced. Fakery, mass deception, harassment, psychological warfare and terror are tools of their trade.

In spite of these very real difficulties, determined attempts can and must be made to build progressive mass movements in the United States. In the process, every partial and presumed political liberty must be utilized to the full. The Constitutional rights to speak out, to petition, to rally, to campaign, to march, to strike if necessary, must come to life. Every effort should be

made to involve the broadest possible participation of all those who want peace and a better life.

American history shows that the most important steps for working people's rights, civil rights, social legislation and peace came when there was consistent, broad-based and united organization towards these ends. During periods of mass actions, millions of Americans are better able to overcome the reactionary thinking propagated by the ultra-wealthy rulers of America.

Real political struggle and the growth of progressive ideas also will weaken the intelligence agencies' conspiracy against democracy. If millions are active in struggle, the FBI will find it difficult to isolate and destroy its targets.

Although we have been compelled to leave our country, we are convinced that the American people are fully capable of achieving peace with others and a better life for themselves.

Epilogue

"I'll bet that he'll come back and he'll write a book. And he'll end up making a lot of that capitalist money he so detests."

Dr. John Stehlin (*Life* magazine, March 1987)

1. *Harassment continues*

Even after we arrived in Moscow, the U.S. intelligence agencies continued to make our lives difficult. Interference was evident as we tried in Moscow to resolve our remaining mail, banking and financial affairs in the U.S.

Lauren's mother went to Houston to salvage what she could of our property. Jehle and other "friends" attempted to take the furniture, computer, a car and business equipment and other items for little or nothing. The bank forced her mother to immediately pay out the loan on our other car. Everything we had put into our Houston home, well over \$20,000, was also lost. We were given the "choice" of selling it at such a low price that we would get none of this money back, or having it foreclosed, in which case we would also get nothing back!

Prior to leaving the States, we had made arrangements for our Houston mail to be forwarded directly to Lauren's mother. While in Houston, she personally went to our former post office to confirm these arrangements. For a few weeks, she received our mail, and then it stopped coming. The post office began returning all our mail to the senders—without even informing Lauren's mother!¹ After several inquiries, the Postal Service "promised" to rectify the situation.

"But that won't help the Lockshins recover letters that have been piling up in the South Post Oak post office for the past several months..."²

Permanently "lost" were long overdue checks for Lauren's past work, cancer journals, our correspondence and an impor-

tant scientific manuscript of mine. Even now, mail from Lauren's mother is held up in the U.S. for indefinite periods of time.

The Stehlin Foundation refused to forward any of my mail for months. Then they sent one small packet to me in Moscow. Never received were most reprint requests for my research publications and other scientific correspondence.

Attempts to settle our financial affairs were also difficult or impossible. After sending many registered letters, Lauren received some but far from all of the money owed her. She is still owed over \$4,000.

2. An official meeting

On June 1, 1987, at the request of the United States Embassy in Moscow, Lauren and I met with Consul General Roger John Daley, who informed us that we remained U.S. citizens in good standing and that there were no criminal or civil suits pending against us in any U.S. court. At the meeting, which took place at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Daley said there was no reason we could not return to the U.S. at any time. But we told the Consul General what he already knew: going back to the U.S. would be dangerous for us. We would remain in the Soviet Union.

We gave Daley identical petitions addressed to the judiciary committees of both the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives. These petitions called for full and open investigations into the political police activities of the U.S. intelligence agencies (Appendix 6). Six months later, we received a brief letter from the Senate committee chairman, who wrote that he had asked "the FBI to review your allegations . . . When I receive further information I will send it to you." From this response, it hardly seems that our petition for a meaningful investigation has been taken seriously.

3. My father's "suicide"

After our flight from the U.S., my father Leo stated that he had been pressured into making the malicious allegations against me which were widely publicized in the Western press (see Chapter V, "Mentally disturbed"). Then, in March 1988, we learned about the strange circumstances of Leo's death.

On Wednesday, March 2, according to a relative, Leo was to

drive his car from his Richmond home to nearby Berkeley for a ten o'clock morning appointment. He never showed up.

At one o'clock that afternoon, Leo was found dead in his home, shot through the neck. Recently prepared hard-boiled eggs were on the kitchen stove. There was a large quantity of his usual non-prescription stomach medication, which Leo had purchased the day before. No suicide note was found.

Nor was a notice of Leo's death printed in any newspaper, although it is customary in the U.S. for obituaries to be listed in the local press. Leo was well known in the locality, but only 5 of his closest relatives living in the U.S. (plus 4 young grandchildren) attended his funeral. None of his "friends" were there.

The police officially listed Leo's death as a "suicide."

4. As for life now ...³

For two years now, we have lived in Moscow, in the fascinating and varied country that is the Soviet Union. We did not move down the street or to another city. We travelled half way around the world. Resettling a family of five is no easy matter—under the best of circumstances. All of us had to adjust to a society organized on historically new principles. We faced language barriers and cultural differences too.

Gradually, order has been restored to our lives, and now we live pretty much as other Muscovites do. After having attended pre-school for one and a half years, Michael started his formal classes in the fall of 1988. (Soviet children begin regular studies somewhat later than in the United States.) He has started to play the piano and loves to read and build model spaceships with his brother. During their first year here, Jenny and Jeffrey concentrated on mastering the Russian language. This past year, they both attended the local school, worked hard on their studies and did very well. Jeff was elected to student government and also plays basketball, chess and piano. For the first time, Jennifer is able to be a normal teenager. She is an avid reader, but manages to attend movies and popular concerts regularly, and shops and goes sight-seeing with her friends. All 3 children are now bi-lingual, and their knowledge of English should prove to be very useful.

Lauren has had the main responsibility of organizing our new life here and helping the children adjust. Additionally, of course, she has worked equally with me to write this book.

Although the U.S. press has refused to print all but one of her articles, Lauren has written several pieces for national Soviet

publications. Her articles have met with a warm response and a genuine interest from Soviet people wanting to know more about the broader aspects of life in the United States. What innovations or business practices might be studied for application in socialist society? How are the social and political attitudes of Americans formed? How does the everyday life of a working woman and mother compare in the two countries?

In the U.S., there is another world that exists alongside the one of material wealth and technology, of the glamorous "good life" exhibited by rock groups and smooth-talkers on television. The serious and unresolved problems of people living under American capitalism also ought to be considered from different vantage points. Through her articles, Lauren is prepared to provide a rather unique insight into modern-day America.

As for myself, I have resumed scientific work at the All-Union Cancer Research Center in Moscow, where I am in charge of a research group. The Center's administration has the responsibility of helping set up our new laboratory, and I work with some fine scientists. Certain of the studies that were abruptly cut short in Houston are continuing; some of the directions are new. We have already prepared and submitted for publication several scientific papers which describe results of our research here.

As for the well-being of Lauren's mother, who remains in the States, we have cause for concern. Several days after she returned from a visit with us in Moscow, her apartment—which is located in a well-secured area—was broken into. This "robbery" was reminiscent of one we had had in Houston, both in the manner of entry and the type of items stolen. We have little doubt that our earlier incident was politically motivated.

Continued interference with the mail from the U.S. side also makes it difficult to maintain close contact with Lauren's mother. Books she sends to her grandchildren are not received. Little gifts or birthday cards arrive months late or not at all. There have been times when Lauren's mother has had great difficulty reaching us by telephone—up to a week may be required for her calls to go through. In the U.S., this is treated as a joke, and the delay is attributed to "some kind of holiday in Russia"—even on normal working days. She also has experienced other disconcerting events which give us cause to feel uneasy.

For us, life is certainly better in Moscow, but not everything here has been smooth. We experienced times when people who were supposed to help us got entangled in confusion and often made matters worse rather than better. We also have confronted

some people here who, by their actions, apparently believe that we should not criticize the FBI-CIA and the reactionary policies of the U.S. government.

But these people are the exceptions, not the rule. The Western mass media often compares the frigid Russian winters with the alleged coldness and suspicions of the Soviet people. Nothing could be further from the truth. We have never failed to find a helping hand and a friendly smile when we needed it. Our doctors, the children's teachers, many of my colleagues, our neighbors and friends have willingly gone out of their way to help us overcome problems we faced. Even people we meet casually often give us encouragement and helpful pointers. People all over the Soviet Union have written letters wishing us the best, inviting us to their cities and even their homes. Time, unfortunately, does not allow us to answer all these warm letters and to meet our well-wishers.

Naturally, not all comparisons with normal life in the U.S. are positive. Some procedures here are more cumbersome and require more time. Shopping for clothes and some other goods can be a serious time-consuming affair, and the convenience of large stores for all food and household needs is missing. Occasionally, all this is frustrating, but it is still far from the drastic picture often painted in the U.S.

On the whole, life is good. We spent our first summer's vacation in the beautiful Crimea, near the Black Sea. The people we met there came from all over the Soviet Union and appeared to be a cross-section of the country. Characteristically, they were warm and friendly. The climate and terrain reminded us of parts of California. We even saw Sequoia trees at a botanical garden near Yalta. The boys both went to summer camp and enjoyed themselves tremendously.

Above and beyond all this, we are fortunate to be living in the Soviet Union at a period of substantial and exciting change. Complacency, secretiveness and stagnation, which had gained the upper hand here, are giving way to openness and an emphasis on democracy, initiative and progress. It appears that most Americans view the process of perestroika as a positive development.

From a personal standpoint, we are grateful to everyone who has helped us adjust to our new world. We are thankful that we and our children are alive, happy and have a future.

Lauren and I think a great deal about the States, where we were born, bred and lived for more than forty years. The customs, ways and language of the United States are ours. Much of this

we miss. We know we may never be able to return to our country. For us, this fact is harder to accept emotionally than it is for our children. Although we respect and miss the good things about the U.S., we also know something about the bad.

Seen from afar, we also have a greater appreciation of what a fascinating country the United States is. Considerable ingenuity and creativity are there. America has a tremendous potential to become a bulwark of progress and of peace, and there is no good reason why the Soviet and American peoples should not live in friendship.

Also on our minds are others in the United States who are under hidden attack. We are with them in spirit and hope that our story, if it reaches them, may help overcome the FBI's treachery.

We feel deeply about these matters. We will continue to speak out for what we believe is right.

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Appendix I

List of scientific publications for research conducted at the St. Joseph Hospital Cancer Research Laboratory from late 1985 through August 13, 1986:

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2. A. Lockshin, B. C. Giovanella and J. S. Stehlin. Quantitative evaluation of anticancer agents against human melanoma cells implanted in nude mice. *Experimental Cell Biology*, Vol. 54, 1986, pp. 149-154.
3. T. Kozielski, A. Lockshin, B. C. Giovanella and J. S. Stehlin. A method for prolonged, repeated infusion of nude mice. *Laboratory Animal Science*, Vol. 36, 1986, pp. 696-698.
4. A. Lockshin and J. S. Stehlin. Improved tumor localization of ¹¹¹In-labeled monoclonal antibody with chelator administration to host nude mice. *European Journal of Nuclear Medicine*, Vol. 12, 1987, pp. 573-575.
5. A. Lockshin. Lethality of human melanoma cells for normal mice immunosuppressed with cyclosporin A. *Cancer Letters*, Vol. 35, 1987, pp. 159-166.
6. A. Lockshin, T. Kozielski and J.S. Stehlin. In vivo cytotoxicity assays with ¹¹¹In-labeled tumor cells: Comparison with (125-I) iododeoxyuridine-labeled cells and effects of chelators and inoculation site. *Nuclear Medicine and Biology*, Vol. 14, 1987, pp. 515-521.
7. A. Lockshin. A simple and sensitive method to measure radiolabeled antibody uptake by tumors in nude mice. *Neoplasma*, Vol. 34, 1987, pp. 545-555.

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1. A. Lockshin, T. Kozielski, J.A. Robertson, K.W. Vaughn, R.C. Yates and J.S. Stehlin. Uptake of (125-I)-labeled monoclonal antibody for prediction of anticancer drug activity against human tumors in nude mice. *Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research*, Vol. 27, 1986, p. 414.
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Appendix 2

Letter to *Science* magazine, which the editors refused to publish.

Editor, *Science*
1333 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005, USA

REGISTERED AIR MAIL
June 2, 1987

Dear Editor:

It seems more than curious that the editors of *Science* opted not to inform their readership about the unethical destruction of my experimental work and about my crude dismissal as Director of Pharmacology at the St. Joseph Hospital Laboratory for Cancer Research. How many scientists return from a one-week leave in summer to find that they have been suddenly fired without explanation and that they are given two days to vacate their office? Can it reasonably be ascribed to coincidence that these decisions were taken immediately after we had visited the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in New York? These circumstances were among the final acts of harassment and terrorization to which I and my family were subjected prior to our leaving the United States for political asylum last October.

Science devotes considerable space to extolling scientists regarded as dissidents in other countries. But silence reigns for an American scientist victimized by the FBI and/or some other political-police cousin(s).

Allegedly, I was fired because I had become "withdrawn, inattentive and unable to do (my) work."¹ Yet, precisely when my endeavors had so "depreciated,"¹ I had conducted research and finalized articles leading to seven reviewed publications.^{2,3} Not published, of course, are results from research projects deliberately destroyed on August 14, 1986. Note that I am senior author in all these papers and first author in all but one. Clearly, my professional detractors at the St. Joseph Hospital Laboratory had no scientific basis for dismissing me. For this same period, they have virtually no other scientific publications.

Strange were the official denials, given wide publicity, that I had ever conducted research at Harvard University or the University of Southern California, leading most people in the West to conclude that I had lied about my scientific record. Surely, Dr. Lawrence Bogorad, Retiring President and Chairman of *Science's* parent organization, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, knew about the odd circumstances of my firing.⁹ As for my work at Harvard, it was while in his laboratory¹⁰ there that I was a postdoctoral fellow and then a Lecturer in Biology. My work at USC¹¹ likewise cannot be obliterated.

Cancer is not a political disease, and cancer research is not a political occupation. My wife Lauren and I had and have the right to our political convictions, whether or not these meet with the approval of the powers-that-be in Washington. Most American scientists would agree, we believe. *Science* serves its readers poorly by its pointed failure to present our case. This silence is another omen that democracy American-style is far more presentable in rhetoric than it is in living reality.

Arnold Lockshin, Ph.D.
Institute of Experimental Diagnosis and Therapy
All-Union Cancer Research Center
Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR
Moscow 115478, USSR

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Appendix 3

Partial list of scientific publications for research conducted at Harvard University and at the University of Southern California (USC):

At Harvard:

A. Lockshin, R. H. Falk, L. Bogorad and C. L. F. Woodcock. A coupling factor for photosynthetic phosphorylation from plastids of light- and dark-grown maize. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, Vol. 226, 1971, pp. 366-382.

At USC:

A. Lockshin, R. G. Moran and P. V. Danenberg. Thymidylate synthetase purified to homogeneity from human leukemic cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A.*, Vol. 76, 1979, pp. 750-754.

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Appendix 4

Letter sent to the *Houston Post* on April 22, 1987, in response to an article printed in that newspaper claiming that we were both paranoid.

"Psychiatrist says Lockshin may be suffering paranoia" is the title. So that no one misses the point, there is a photograph with the caption: "LOCKSHIN: Disorder?"

The article, belatedly received from one of Texas' major daily newspapers, begins as follows:

"Arnold Lockshin's behavior suggests he may be suffering from 'some type of paranoid disorder,' says a psychiatrist..." His name is Dr. Charles S. DeJohn.

"He (this physician who dispenses diagnoses in public) said he would describe Lockshin's behavior as 'some type of paranoid disorder,' which he had observed in some patients in the past."

But, look here. Arnold has company.

"Lauren Lockshin 'really is feeding into this as well,' added DeJohn, referring to Arnold Lockshin's wife.

"It's almost like a *folie à deux*," DeJohn said. *Folie à deux*, a French term, literally meaning double madness, is defined as the presence of the same or similar delusions in two closely associated people."

Rough medicine. Do the Lockshins know this doctor? Have we ever been his patients? Nope, never, not even in our "delusions." Did he ever meet us? "Never met the man" (or woman), says the good doctor.

"Never met?!!!" For physicians sworn to the Hippocratic oath, it's rather customary—obligatory, actually—for them to know the patient, take his medical history, check his blood pressure, reflexes and the like, before diagnosing even a routine illness.

"Paranoia" he says? Not routine, but a very serious problem. How did Dr. DeJohn arrive at his dramatic conclusion?

He "watched the Houstonian-turned-Muscovite on television earlier this week."

There you have it. After relaxing for an hour watching the Donahue program (also televised nationally in the Soviet Union), Charlie formulated his profound diagnosis. Medicine was never simpler. His rationale?

"It just appeared to me the man was quite suspicious and paranoid, out of context, out of proportion to the events he was describing... He has interpreted perfectly innocent activities in such a way as to give meaning to them..."

"Perfectly innocent activities." He means the ugly harassment of our children? The numerous threatening and obscene phone calls from various unknown parties? The disruption of our postal services, which continued even **after** we fled—as admitted by the *Houston Post* of January 29? The patterned refusal of companies to pay Lauren well over \$10,000 for work she had long since completed (described in the *Houston Post* of October 11)? The contrived confusion of our banking, credit card transactions and insurance? Does he mean the monitoring of our phone, home and cars; the designs to disrupt our family life? The strangers who accosted us on the street, threatening our lives; the trucks tailgating us in the night? The self-described Green Beret (now he says he's just a Vietnam vet) living across the street from us who cocked a loaded gun at Lauren? (Yes, in the March *Life* magazine article, he lies about the circumstances, but cannot deny the incident.)

"... interpreted perfectly innocent activities in such a way as to give meaning to them—they have been planned, have a certain purpose ..."

Yes, indeed, these must have "been planned" with "a certain purpose." The same FBI orchestrated terrorization that led to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that drove scientist William Sherwood to suicide—who knows how many other victims there were and are? We had had enough. We went to the Soviet U. N. Mission in New York last August to discuss possible political asylum.

And then, immediately upon returning, Arnold was fired. No notice, no warning, no coherent reason given, 2 days to clear out. All the research animals slaughtered within 24 hours of the talk in New York. The boss, John Stehlin, right in the middle of his summer vacation.

Later they would say that these crude actions were taken because Arnold suddenly "wasn't doing the work." But for research completed during this precise period, six refereed scientific papers have already been published or accepted for publication. (More on the way, as experiments shattered in Houston are being reassembled in a new lab.) Who else in the Stehlin Foundation did comparable work then? Who else in cancer research has been driven out in such a brutal manner?

Then the "Death to traitors Dr. L." "anonymous" letter in the mail.

"...perfectly innocent activities," the good doctor soothes. He speculates "that Lockshin's termination triggered his feelings of suspicion to the point that he felt 'he needed to take some action'..."

But, wait. The risky step of inquiring about political asylum came **before** the firing. That was clearly stated on the "Donahue" program. Dr. DeJohn has things mixed up. The psychiatrist is not even a good listener!

* * *

Why did this gratuitous and unethical piece appear in the *Houston Post* of last October 31?

Let us now diagnose. Based on considerable documentation as well as agonizing personal experience, we conclude that this article derives from the virulent practices of the U.S. government's political police, which solicits and prescribes dirty misinformation for the mass media. This malignant article derives from a *folie à trois*—a term signifying the same or similar malady in three closely associated parties: Dr. DeJohn, who it seems, agreeably sold his soul; the *Houston Post*, which has peddled its soul many times over; and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is in the business of procuring the same.

Arnold Lockshin, Ph.D.
Lauren Lockshin

Appendix 5

An open letter sent to major American press and television companies. No response was received.

I stand by my offer made recently on national television to write a weekly nationally syndicated column for major American publications. Or, I could broadcast a weekly commentary for network television. I would discuss life in the United States and in the Soviet Union. Not only politics, but how people live and what they think.

I have significant journalistic experience. I'm sure you will not fault me for how I express my ideas.

In the United States, it is presumed that conflicting points of view should be resolved in the free marketplace of ideas. There was a time in America when reality was much closer to this ideal.

Look through the editorial, commentary and news pages of every major (and not so major) newspaper and magazine in the U.S. Watch the news and opinion segments of every network and independent station. Who writes or speaks from a point of view sympathetic to the socialist world and to socialist ideals?

No one.

Here in the Soviet Union, far-reaching and dramatic changes are taking place. Will "perestroika" be successful and to what degree? What is everyday life like in the U.S.S.R.? After decades of cold war and the permanent threat of nuclear disaster, will relations between Americans and Soviets be on the road to improvement? Can Americans learn something from socialist society or is this simply a one-way street? What does America look like from afar to someone who is in exile because of her dissident political views?

Americans should and must be allowed to evaluate the world from different perspectives. A one-sided view of events leads to distortions.

We need to "glasnostify" America as well. Let another point of view be heard! Surely, you have nothing to be afraid of.

My offer is straightforward. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Lauren Lockshin

Moscow, December 3, 1987

The billions of dollars spent on these nefarious purposes at home and abroad do not benefit the American people. In common with people everywhere, Americans need peace, a better life and genuine democracy. The gigantic U.S. intelligence apparatus, awash in fake patriotism, serves only the interests of the privileged few who have opposite interests. Congress should fully disclose and rapidly put an end to these illegal, anti-democratic, and anti-human rights practices.

Sincerely,

Arnold Lockshin, Ph.D. Lauren Gail Lockshin

All-Union Cancer Research Center
Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR
Moscow 115478
USSR

cc: Congressman James Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Appendix 6

Letter submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives through a representative of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. An identical letter was sent to the U.S. Senate.

Chairman, House Judiciary Committee
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.
USA

June 1, 1987

Dear Congressman!

We petition the United States House of Representatives to conduct a full inquiry with open hearings on the role of United States governmental intelligence agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in organizing harassment and terrorization of United States citizens who hold dissenting opinions. These hearings also should disclose the role of these intelligence agencies in preventing and disrupting the American people's mass movements for peace and social justice.

It cannot be denied that the FBI and other agencies engage in abhorrent practices which violate the United States Constitution and basic human rights. Earlier, the United States Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities partially disclosed some of these operations. Former Assistant FBI Director William C. Sullivan, who headed the Agency's Domestic Intelligence Division, testified that FBI activity against American dissenters is a "rough, tough, dirty business" with "no holds barred" and "dangerous" for those under attack. Ethics and morality are never considered. "I think this suggests in government we are immoral," he stated.

We and our children, all United States citizens, were victims of a concerted harassment and terrorization campaign organized by U.S. intelligence agencies. These malicious activities, including disruption of our everyday lives, an unjustified firing, and death threats compelled us to seek political asylum and to leave our country. Press reports in the U.S. admitted that the FBI had put us under surveillance for many years. Obviously, our political beliefs were the sole basis for such "attention," because we never broke any law and have never been charged, tried or convicted for any crime.

The Book U.S. Censors Don't Want Americans to Read

"SILENT TERROR"

by Dr. Arnold Lockshin and Lauren Lockshin

October 1986—headlines blazed: "American scientist and family defect to Moscow."

What could force an American family to leave their homeland, without even a backward glance?

In their own words, the Lockshins relate the silent campaign of harassment and terror which the FBI (the U.S. political police) organized to force them to conform politically—or "be sorry." The book describes Arnold's unjustified firing from his cancer research job, the death threats, the family's escape and their new life in the Soviet Union. The authors also analyze how distortions and slander were spread by the Western mass media in order to obscure the attacks the Lockshins had faced.

Psychological warfare is an FBI-CIA weapon directed not only against progressive individuals, but most importantly in the U.S., to suppress formation of powerful people's movements of mass struggle. "Silent Terror" unfolds the theory and practices of psychological warfare, against the backdrop of how it was used against this family and other Americans.



Novosti Press Agency Publishing House