

THE TAMPA TRIBUNE

March 18, 1977

Stanley Clarke:

From South Street To Success



Bassist Stanley Clarke hopes for Tampa stop in April.

By FRED THOMAS
Staff Writer

Here's the recipe for making your typical "down beat" magazine bass player of the year:

Take one 6-foot-4 bassist named Stanley Clarke, from Philadelphia. Season with orchestra work, throw in a bit of gospel singing, add a generous amount of rock flavoring, then blend in a large portion of Scientology, and bake for four years. Serve it up 33 1/3 — or better yet, in a big comfortable concert hall.

There you have it, Stanley Clarke, bassist and bottom-line base for Return to Forever, a forever changing ensemble of jazz musicians.

"Our music has been called everything — rock, funk, jazz rock, jazz, fusion, new jazz, but I think of it as just music," Clarke says.

The "just music" of Clarke is so varied, it probably defies pigeonholing. In fact, he says that's the way he likes it.

A listing of some of his recent projects proves his variations: He is composing a classical concerto and hopes to front several staid orchestras across the country, "with an electric bass," he says, grinning.

Another project: teaching unknown musicians the musical ropes. "I look at myself as a musician, a composer, and as a person who

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gets other groups together and teaches them how to rehearse," he says. Rehearsing and performing require discipline, he says, and many musicians "don't know how to do it."

Clarke, after doing solo albums and pulling down the prestigious "down beat" magazine bassist of the year award for four of the last five years, is back with Return to Forever, a group which started out as a musical experiment of keyboard wizard Chick Corea. The group has had many players, but the two who have survived the longest are Corea and Clarke.

The new Return to Forever ("new and improved," an adman might say) group is far different from the four-piece package of recent albums. The new group has nine players, including four brass players, Clarke says. They have cut a new album, called Music Magic, and it will be probably be coming out later this month, Clarke says.

That group will be touring, and Clarke is hoping for a stop in Tampa in mid-April. So far, though, no plans have been firmed up.

The new RTF group, Clarke says, is "more melodic" with less harsh tones than recent RTFs. Additionally, the tour show has become a "production."

"We've added an image screen for slides," he says. "Much of the animation was done by a Disney animator." The group has also spent a few thousand on improved

lighting, and have spent several thousand more on improved equipment. The recording engineer for RTF now tours with them to mix the sound. "I'd say our equipment is the finest anywhere in the world," he says proudly.

Clarke says his music is real, honest and himself. He says he just doesn't play the licks, he emotes the licks. That phenomenon, he says, came through the study of Scientology, often controversial in the Tampa Bay Area.

"I was going through life, playing music, and doing the usual trip...drugs and stuff like that," he says, getting very serious. You can tell when Clarke's serious because he speaks in hushed whispers.

He dabbled in painting, but spent most of his time playing the upright bass. Like most musicians, he played with local bands, doing the "South Street" sound. "It was bad," he says and winces. Some of the groups with which he played: Mean Machine and Blues Demonstration.

His talent, still undirected, was screaming for him to get out of Philadelphia, where his mother still lives today. He won an audition, and became bassist for Horace Silver. Then he played as a record studio bassist.

"We played jingles," he says. "Campbells soup, deodorants, stuff like that."

But life wasn't complete for Clarke, he says. Something was missing as he sat on the verge of success. "I started looking for help. I looked at yoga, read all sorts of Eastern philosophies and learned a few things here and there. But nothing was lasting.

"A friend gave me a book (Scientology: A New Slant on Life), and I read the first couple lines. I got the idea that, 'Hey, I can be all right'," he says.

The teachings of Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard "have been indispensable to my life," he says. "I learned what communication was. My own communication with others went from zero to excellent. All the stops on life are pushed away and erased, and I can see."

Selected Discography

Solo Stanley Clarke

The Bass (Impulse) (★)

Stanley Clarke (Nemperor) (★★)

Journey To Love (Nemperor) (★★★)

School Days (Nemperor) (★★★)

With Return To Forever

Light As A Feather (Polydor) (★★)

Where Have I Known You Before (Polydor) (★★★)

Hymn Of The Seventh Galaxy (Polydor) (★)

No Mystery (Polydor) (★★★)

Romantic Warrior (Columbia) (★★★)

Leprechaun (Polydor) (★★)

Rating: ★ — Good, but not destined to become a classic; ★★ — If you like the artist, you'll like the album; ★★★ — Buy — and enjoy.

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Interpol's Threat to Privacy

Americans abroad have no control over information about them that the U.S. Government may send to other countries through membership in a vast intelligence network called the International Criminal Police Organization — Interpol.

National Interpol bureaus in 125 countries regularly exchange information concerning foreign visitors under police suspicion. From its office in the Treasury Department, the U.S. National Central Bureau can tap the data banks of the FBI, Internal Revenue Service, Drug Enforcement Agency, Passport Office, Customs Office, Immigration Office, and even the Postal Service. Interpol also regularly calls on state and local police to divulge their files.

Although the routing system for foreign requests presumably entails multiple evaluations of the information's relevancy to an investigation, a recent General Accounting Office report reveals that these procedures are often bypassed. Raw data is sent out which may include both criminal charges (frequently without the dispositions of cases) and personal information. People with no previous records suddenly acquire records in various Government agencies because a request itself triggers additions to old files and spontaneous generation of new ones.

Interpol is not itself subject to any nation's laws, and therefore cannot be sued. The U.S. Interpol bureau is subject to Federal regulations, but the Treasury Department has exempted it from most provisions of the Privacy Act, claiming that "the disclosure to an individual of investigatory materials would hamper law enforcement." A citizen is helpless to stop Interpol's blatant invasion of his privacy.

The very existence of an independent, computerized intelligence organization accountable only to itself is a giant step toward an international police state. That the U.S. Government supports and abets such an organization is intolerable.

The Houston Post

April 10, 1977

Abuses claimed

Bill takes aim at Interpol

By JON STANDEFER
Post State Capital Bureau

AUSTIN - Interpol, that international police force whose crime-fighting exploits usually happen only in detective novels, has been getting a black eye.

Although self-described as a private agency only to channel information among law enforcement units in 125 countries, Interpol has recently been accused of:

- Being involved in covert intelligence operations;

- Supplying false information which has led to illegal arrests of American citizens abroad;

- Providing information on Americans to Communist countries, including those with whom the United States have no diplomatic ties;

- Being under the control of officials with Nazi backgrounds.

These charges have come from a group known as the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice (NCLE), which claims to have documented abuses by Interpol.

A General Accounting Office (GAO) report in 1976, made at the request of a congressman, conceded the lack of control over information supplied Interpol by U.S. law enforcement agencies.

The GAO also said most requests via Interpol did not provide sufficient data on why the information was needed. It recommended improved "screening" of requests before providing information and encouraged the reporting of disposition of cases.

"Outcome data would give the U.S. Bureau (of Interpol) a valuable insight into whether requests from foreign governments are legitimate and whether they are serving useful law enforcement purposes," the report said.

Last month State Rep. Craig Washington, D-Houston, introduced a bill to

Telling it briefly

Interpol, which claims to be merely a clearing-house for information passed among police agencies in various countries, has been accused of releasing false information about Americans to foreign governments. A bill has been introduced in the state legislature to ban police cooperation with Interpol.

prohibit Texas state or local government employees from giving to or requesting information from Interpol.

Washington said damage that could be done to the privacy of an individual "by such an unrestricted foreign police force is immense."

NCLE is a private group begun by the Church of Scientology, according to Danny Chadwell, Austin director. Its goal is to expose and prevent the passing of false reports among law enforcement agencies.

The Church of Scientology takes such things seriously. It has filed a \$750 million lawsuit against the FBI, the CIA and other governmental agencies because false reports were allegedly circulated claiming the church was a front for drug users, among other gossip items.

Chadwell said most of NCLE's research so far has been pointed at Interpol.

Copies of reports prepared by the group include purported statements by American residents who claim to have been victimized by Interpol's false reports.

One case is that of Mohammad Sami, a member of the International Monetary Fund who works in Washington, D.C.

Sami says he took his two children to Germany on vacation in 1975 and his wife complained to police that he had kidnaped them.

Although the FBI and local police refused to intervene on the grounds it was

a civil matter, Sami says the Interpol bureau in Washington falsely reported to Interpol in Germany that he was wanted for an extraditable offense.

He was arrested by German police and held three days before the U.S. State Department got him released and, he says, issued a formal apology.

Sami is suing Interpol for \$9 million.

NCLE also says it has found "agents" of Interpol in several cities, although they all seem to be private detectives and Interpol denies having agents.

Author Ladislas ("Patton") Farago sent the NCLE a letter saying he had found documents showing Nazi officials had taken over Interpol during the war. Farago also claims that Interpol's "protective curtain" in South America has enabled former Nazis who escaped prosecution for war crimes to "remain at large, not only unmolested, but actually protected and guarded . . ."

And Chadwell said that until 1972, the head of Interpol was a former Nazi-SS officer.

NCLE is trying to get legislation passed in several states to prohibit Interpol from obtaining information from police. Chadwell says a bill has been introduced in Congress placing Interpol's U.S. bureau under the Freedom of Information Act, from which it is now exempt.

Although federal agencies apparently make frequent responses to Interpol requests (according to the GAO report), there appears to be little contact with Texas law enforcement units.

The Texas Department of Public Safety claims "no working relationship" with Interpol, which a spokesman said meant no information is given or received from it.

A Houston Police Department intelligence officer said he recalled only "one or two" requests from Interpol in the past year.

They concerned the disposition of cases, he said. While HPD has no formal policy for dealing with Interpol, the officer said "I probably wouldn't respond" to any request for information other than the outcome of cases.

Clearwater Sun

April 19, 1977

Bill Would Prohibit Assisting Interpol

By JENNIFER GAVIN
Sun Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE—Some call it the Scientology Bill, although its subject is Interpol, the international police organization.

Rep. Eric Smith, D-Jacksonville, the bill's sponsor, calls it privacy insurance for all Florida residents—including Scientologists. A separately developed but mutual interest has brought the Church of Scientology, headquartered in Clearwater, and a group of law enforcement activists together supporting the bill that would forbid law enforcement agencies in Florida to cooperate with Interpol, Smith said Monday.

"I don't care if a person is a Scientologist, a Zulu or a dwarf. They have the right to lobby their legislators," Smith said.

He and Scientology have a common purpose: getting Interpol, an agency using more than 120 nations' police forces, out of the private affairs of private citizens.

Smith, a self-described "hawk," said he became interested in Interpol last year when he was chairman of the House Select Committee on Human Rights. News articles questioning the probings of Interpol and friends, some connected with Scientology, led him to

believe the agency—which was apparently has its roots in Nazi Germany—might be overstepping accepted American parameters of privacy, Smith said.

So he organized research, contacting police agencies around the state to ask if they had much use for Interpol. Most said they didn't need its help, that it had never been an agency of any use to them—or even that Interpol had supplied false information, Smith said.

"Does law enforcement need this, given the potential for abuse?" Smith asked. "The answer is 'no.'" His bill to put the private agency out of business in Florida is supported—or at least is unopposed—by several city police departments, according to a survey he made.

Clearwater Police Chief Frank Daniels and St. Petersburg Beach Police Chief Gil Thivener were among those who said their agencies' need for Interpol was minimal. U.S. Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., also wrote in support of the bill.

An Interpol spokesman apparently did not plan to speak at a committee hearing on the bill scheduled for today, Smith said, displaying a letter from the agency's American branch in the Treasury Department. It suggested

that local police agencies, being the "agents" of the organization, knew more about it than any other spokesmen, Smith said. Most local police he has contacted are negative about Interpol.

Representatives of Scientology, who have organized opposition to Interpol through a group called the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice, will testify in support of the bill, Smith said.

That doesn't make it a Scientology bill, Smith stressed—although he admitted he first decided to investigate Interpol last summer, after hearing questions raised by detective who were friends with a group Scientologists.

One of the detectives later became a Scientologist, Smith said. "Whether or not Interpol has ever pursued the Scientologists does not give me one iota of concern," Smith said, citing the apparent objection of Scientologists to the police group. "We don't have a branch of Scientology in Jacksonville," he said.

Steven Heard, a spokesman for the Church of Scientology in Clearwater, said Monday the group's comments would be reserved for the hearing today when Milt Wolff of the Law Enforcement and Social Justice Group testifies.

22 Fri., Apr. 22, 1977 Phila. Daily News

Attorney Battles ACLU and Cults

Where do civil liberties end and civil liabilities begin?

The line is so thin it seems to be invisible to the American Civil Liberties Union, which adopted a resolution March 5 condemning use of deprogramming by parents attempting to recover their children from high-demand religious cults.

The ACLU's almost reflexive defense of the so-called "destructive" cults has prompted many parents to speculate on how an ACLU attorney's attitude might be affected if his own child were to be taken in by a cult.

Morton Eden, a Detroit attorney and longtime member of the ACLU, had to go through a costly "temporary conservatorship" proceeding to recover his 25-year-old daughter Eve and have her deprogrammed from Sun Myung Moon's Unification cult, after five years of membership, during which time she rose to the rank of staff member with the California branch.

IN A BRISTLING LETTER to national chairman Professor Norman Dorsen, Eden stated:

"I write as a parent of Eve Eden, who was a member and staff member of the Unification Church for over five years until we rescued her on Dec. 2, 1976.

"She was induced to become a member by false and fraudulent misrepresentation and deceit. She joined the 'International Re-education Foundation' without being told of its relationship to the Unification Church, and its beliefs and objectives were concealed from her.

"Thereafter she was deprived of sleep, fed a low-protein diet, subjected to psychological stress, group pressure, induced feelings of guilt and terror, and brought to a state where she was unable to exercise her own free will and unable to break their hold upon her.

"She was also tricked out of her savings and all of her personal possessions. During the last year, she was not permitted to see her parents.

"WE DID NOT VIOLATE her civil

rights," Eden emphasized. "The right of parents to rescue even adult children cannot be considered without first considering the condition from which they are being rescued. Your Church-State Committee has refused to consider the charges made by parents and other against the Unification Church and similar organizations. It just accepts this as 'old time religion.'

"At a conference on Feb. 5, 1977, the ACLU presented 18 panelists, all of whom spoke against deprogramming. No one was called to present the other side.

"Aryeh Neier, executive director, and Ann Pritchard, staff member, stated that deprogrammers and their supporters had been invited to attend the conference and join the panel and all declined.

"The invitations to the deprogrammers and their supporters were extended less than 48 hours before the conference was to take place. I know that some wanted to participate but were prevented from doing so on such short notice. If others refused to appear at 'a slanted conference,' as Ann Pritchard advised me, then I can only say that their impression was obviously correct.

"SOME 200 PAGES of material prepared for the conference and distributed by the ACLU is a collection of truths, half-lies and complete lies compiled by the Unification Church and its allies. The sound equipment was supplied by Scientology. Registration and other services were supplied by the Unification Church. The letter and lettering signs and further services were supplied by the Hare Krishna."

Eden concluded his protest to the ACLU chairman with the following warning:

"Your approval of the proposed policy and recommendations will strengthen the Unification Church and its reprehensible and fascist activities. It will bring tragedy to families and it will destroy the lives of young people."

Eden told the Daily News that he

has not resigned his membership in the ACLU. In fact, he got the Detroit chapter to include on its agenda a discussion of the deprivation of civil liberties by the cults.

"But the only thing they wanted to discuss," he recalled, "was the deprivation of civil liberties in the deprogramming. Nobody wanted to discuss the deprivation of civil liberties by the cults, and I don't know how they can want to discuss one without discussing the other."

EDEN COMPLAINED that the 200-page document against deprogramming which he referred to in his letter is being accepted by unsuspecting citizens as the work of the ACLU staff. In reality, he claimed the document is the product of a group calling itself APRIL, which is an acronym for the Alliance for the Preservation of Religious Liberties.

"APRIL is financed completely by the cults," Eden charged. "They try to pretend to be a broad spectrum of religious organizations. But so far I've been able to determine, they don't have any members but the cults themselves."

Mort Eden's daughter Eve, the ex-Moonie, recently played a uniquely influential role in the case of the so-called "San Francisco Five."

In that well-publicized court action in San Francisco, the parents of five active Moonies sought "temporary conservatorship" of their children on the grounds that they were victims of mind control.

AFTER AN 11-DAY hearing, Superior Court Judge S. Lee Vavuris granted the conservatorships. But the cult's lawyers appealed successfully, and the state appellate court released the five Moonies.

However, in the brief interval between the two decisions, the five Moonies agreed to talk to Eve Eden, who had been their mentor before her father recovered her from the cult in December. After lengthy dialogues with Ms. Eden, four of the San Francisco Five decided to follow her example by leaving the cult and publicly repudiating it.

One of the four was Barbara Underwood, whose father, Raymond, is chief counsel for the Oregon State Department of Justice. Although the cult's lawyers had argued that the concept of mind control has no legal recognition, Ms. Underwood charged she was "definitely under mind control" while in the cult.

N.Y.'s Fastest Growing Interracial Newspaper

Voice

June 17, 1977

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INTERPOL Involved In Drug Dealing

A Congressional Subcommittee has been given the names of South American Interpol officials who are using their position to traffic in cocaine and been asked to curtail U.S. relations with the private, French-based police association.

The information that Interpol officials have been involved in drug trafficking came as the result of a 7 month, 7 nation investigation by Vaughn Young, Research

Director of the Church of Scientology's National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice (NCLE).

Young stated in his letter to Steed that he concentrated on Bolivia because it is a major source of cocaine and the parents of a group of Americans looked in Bolivian jails on drug charges had recently met in Washington to protest the treatment given

the U.S. citizens to the South American country.

"The fact that Americans are being looked up by traffickers is the worst form of Looking-Glass Justice," Young told Steed. He told the Chairman of the Subcommittee that an independent investigation by the Congress is needed as U.S. Interpol officials "have become satellites for Secretary Jean Nepote who has urged them to bear the brunt of criticism while he sits comfortably in Paris."

Young testified before the House Subcommittee on Treasury Appropriations last month and presented evidence found in State Department files and was asked to supply the Subcommittee with additional details. Young did so in a letter to Chairman Tom Steed (D-Okla) citing the names of a dozen Bolivian Interpol officials.