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 Hometown Of Mark J. Perez

# The Newkirk Herald Journal

Grand Opening Set This Weekend...

## National Chilocco Alumni Association Unanimously Passes Resolution And Position Statement Opposing Narconon

The National Chilocco Alumni Association unanimously approved a resolution on Saturday, June 9, strongly opposing the establishment of Scientology's front organization Narconon on the old Chilocco Indian Agricultural School just north of Newkirk.

The resolution, presented to the membership during the business meeting at the annual Chilocco Reunion in Oklahoma City, was overwhelmingly approved following about 30 minutes of discussion.

Copies of the resolution were to be forwarded to all of the members of the Chilocco Development Authority, the chiefs or chairpersons of each of the five tribes which own Chilocco Campus, and will be distributed across the state for publication or broadcast.

The National Chilocco Alumni Association has members in nearly every state in the union, and former Chilocco students represent dozens of tribes from Alaska to Florida.

In addition to the resolution, the Chilocco Alumni Association has issued a Position Statement which reads as follows:

"Chilocco Indian Agricultural School came into being by an act of Congress, approved May 17, 1882, which appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose of constructing a building. It opened its doors in 1884; sadly, it closed its doors as an educational center for Indian children in 1980... less than a century later. We use the term educational center because Chilocco was more than a school; it was:  
 A home for those who had none.  
 A family for those who had none.

Parents for those who had none.  
 A teaching center for those with a thirst to learn.  
 A training ground for those with a desire for new skills.  
 A discovery in the pride of being Indian.

The memories of thousands of students from five generations inhabit the halls and grounds of Chilocco. These lives have touched others from coast to coast, to Europe, to Southeast Asia, and all parts of the globe. In more cases than are pleasant to remember, many of our own never came home from those far-flung lands.

The lives of our graduates have inspired and influenced the course of other lives because of the skills and direction discovered at Chilocco. We have contributed to the fields of medicine, education, business, law, trades, the fine arts, and just about any other profession which comes to mind. We are Legion!

Chilocco, then holds a very special place in the hearts of all of us. It is home! As our home, it retains certain ideals which we hold dear: dignity, respect, honesty, courage, and integrity.

When representatives of Narconon first spoke to us, they said we were always welcome. Today, they require us to pay for the privilege of walking those grounds which we made sacred. When representatives of Narconon first spoke to us, they said, we were free to visit. Today, they restrict, under arms, those grounds which we roamed in the freedom of a family.

When representatives of Narconon first spoke to us, they said they worked

to help cure those illnesses of alcohol and substance abuse which afflict us. Today, they train their own in disciplines which are foreign to everything the Indian holds dear.  
 When representatives of Narconon first spoke to us, they said 15 out of every 100 beds would be free for Indians. Today, they have fewer than 100 beds, none of which are free.

When representatives of Narconon first spoke to us, they said they had no connection to the Church of Scientology. Today, they recruit freely on the campus of Chilocco.

In short, Narconon dishonors all Chiloccians!

For the reasons specified above, we, the members of the Chilocco National Alumni Association have passed the resolution which is attached to this position statement. There are many other reasons for the objection to the use of the Chilocco campus by Narconon, but we feel that those we have stated amply justify the position we publicly take.

### Resolution

"A Resolution Duly Adopted By The Chilocco National Alumni Association Rejecting The Continued Use Of The Chilocco Campus By Narconon

Whereas, Narconon representatives informed the Chilocco National Alumni Association that the campus was to be used as a drug rehabilitation center only; and

Whereas, Narconon misrepresented the use of the Chilocco campus, as stated by John Duff (Tulsa, June 89),

by developing a training center for

Scientology; and  
 Whereas, Narconon further misrepresented the use of the Chilocco campus, as stated by Ms. E. Fulton (Tulsa, June 89), who proclaimed that Narconon had no connection with the Church of Scientology; and

Whereas, Narconon has begun an active recruiting campaign on the Chilocco campus for the Church of Scientology

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved the Chilocco National Alumni Association does not support the continued use of the Chilocco campus by Narconon; and

Be It Further Resolved the Chilocco National Alumni Association rejects in the strongest possible terms, the use by Narconon of the name Chilocco for any purpose; and

Be It Further Resolved the Chilocco National Alumni Association urges the Board of the Chilocco Development Authority to consider other, more appropriate ventures for the use of the Chilocco campus; and

Be It Finally Resolved the Chilocco National Alumni Association requests the Chilocco Development Authority to require Narconon to discontinue the use of the name Chilocco in further activities.

Certification  
 We, James R. McCirt, President, and Emily King Bunney, Secretary, Chilocco National Alumni Association, hereby certify that this Resolution is a true and exact copy as approved by the membership at the annual meeting held on June 9, 1990. There was a quorum present and this Resolution was adopted unanimously

with none opposed and none abstaining." Attached to the Position Statement and Resolution were the names of the members of the National Chilocco Alumni Association Board of Directors, and names of the presidents of each of the regional Chilocco Alumni chapters.

One of the members told the group she was from California and her daughter had "gotten hooked up" with Scientology out there. "I know what it's all about!" she told the audience.

Another person related how she had stopped by Chilocco on the way to the annual meeting. "They stopped us at the gate, made us sign in, and tried to charge us \$5 each for a tour," she said indignantly. "We couldn't go anywhere by ourselves... we had to have a guide. I know that campus intimately. It's my home! I know it better than any of those people. I sure don't need a guided tour." Others told similar stories.

This Friday, Narconon has announced it will begin its three day grand opening celebration at the Chilocco campus. But it will apparently do so with no support from the Chilocco Alumni Association. And little support from the leadership of the five tribes who own the campus. According to one tribal chairperson, chairpersons from three of the tribes have indicated they will not attend the ceremony; another tribe is considering boycotting the event, and only one tribal chair appears to be interested in attending the \$2,000.00 per person event.

Instead, there will be a special

meeting of the members of the Chilocco Development Authority Friday, during which the lease agreement with Narconon will be discussed.

In a June 23 story in the Tulsa World by Patti Weaver, the head of the Chilocco Development Authority, Robert Chapman, is quoted as saying he was not pleased with the terms of the lease. CDA vice chairman Delbert A. Cole, who is also chairman of the Ponca tribe, said in the same article that he considers the lease "a bad business deal."

"Our attorney is researching the business lease to find out if it is stated anywhere they (Narconon) must have state certification before they can operate," Cole said.

Narconon and Scientology printed material indicates that Narconon has been treating patients since about March at the Chilocco facility. But State Mental Health Department spokesperson Rosemary Brown said Narconon has not applied for state certification. Narconon's certificate of need expires June 30, and Brown said it would be impossible for them to obtain certification by that date since the board does not meet until July 12.

"We want them to abide by state rules and regulations," Chapman said, "I expect that to be state certified like the plans in the beginning."

Cole told the World he has been instructed by the Ponca tribal council "not to have anything to do with Narconon."

"They sidestep the issues. We get a direct answer from them," Cole said of his difficulty in getting information from Narconon officials.

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## French Scientology President, 5 Others Arrested

*From Associated Press*

PARIS—The president of the French branch of the Church of Scientology and five colleagues have been arrested in a probe of alleged fraud and illegal practice of medicine, court and church officials said Saturday.

The president, Daniele Gounord, was arrested Friday in Paris along with the church's treasurer and the head of a church foundation. They

were placed under court supervision, but not jailed.

Three officials of the Scientologists' branch in Lyon were arrested there in the last 10 days—the local president, treasurer and secretary. They have been charged with complicity in fraud and illegal practice of medicine.

All six are to appear in court in Lyon, where an order for Friday's arrests was issued by Judge Georges Fenech.

The arrests stem from a police investigation into the suicide of Patrick Vick, a Church of Scientology member in Lyon who jumped out of a 12th-floor window in 1988. Investigators found medicine in his house allegedly provided to him by the church in violation of a regulation requiring a doctor's prescription.

Vick's widow filed a complaint in court against the Scientologists' branch in Lyon.

# Los Angeles Times

Sunday  
Final

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1990

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DESIGNATED AREAS HIGHER

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# Scientists in dirty tricks campaign

THE Church of Scientology, a religious cult accused of brainwashing its devotees, has paid private detectives more than £100,000 to organise a world-wide "dirty tricks" campaign against a Sunday Times journalist.

Documents seen by The Sunday Times detail how Russell Miller, journalist and author of a book on Scientology's founder, L Ron Hubbard, has been secretly pursued around the world by investigators and members of the sect for the past three years.

A former employee of the church, who has agreed to open his files to the newspaper, has described how the cult has spied on Miller, harassed his friends and tried to discredit him by giving false information to the police.

"He is kept under constant watch. Every time he goes abroad a two-man mission will be waiting for him at the

airport when he arrives," said the informant, who we have agreed not to name for fear of reprisals. "They will monitor where he goes, who he sees, and what he says. This information will be added to his file, which is already more than 100 pages thick."

The informant, who severed all connections with Scientology earlier this year, has a detailed knowledge of documents, including a copy of the file held on Miller at the church's headquarters in Los Angeles. He has also described how two Scientology investigators, Doug Jacobson, a Los Angeles-based executive of the church, and Lynn Cox, an Australian private detective, were sent to Britain in 1987 to co-ordinate an undercover operation to smear Miller.

Miller, who has spent three years fighting legal challenges by the cult, is still trying to get his book published in the United States.

by Richard Palmer  
and Richard Casey

In the High Court in 1984, Mr Justice Lacey described the cult as "corrupt, immoral, sinister and dangerous" and said Hubbard and his helpers took part in "brainwashing and activities 'grimly reminiscent of Hitler and his henchmen'."

Yesterday the church denied any attempt to smear Miller. Kirk Welland, its spokesman in Los Angeles, said: "The allegations are unfounded. Anyone giving you this sort of information must be crazy or on drugs."

Miller said the new evidence came as no surprise. "What they have done to me is absolutely par for the course for the Church of Scientology. I think it's a tragedy that they have been allowed to cause so much damage," he said.



**Cynwulf: his evidence confirmed**  
The church's internal files confirm Miller's suspicions that scientologists have been behind attempts to discredit him with a campaign of intimidation and harassment. There have even been attempts by some investigators,

who refused to say for whom they were working to get him arrested for the murder of Dean Reed, an American pop singer who died in mysterious circumstances in East Berlin in June 1986, the day before Miller was to interview him.

The former employee of the church has confirmed that a team of investigators in Britain in 1987 used contacts with the police to check on whether Miller had a criminal record, and tried to implicate him in unsolved crimes.

"People were brought in from abroad posing as journalists to arrange interviews with Scotland Yard where they would drop innuendoes about Miller," said the informant.

"Other investigators were used to smear his name with colleagues, friends and neighbours. They worked hard on the line that he was an undercover British intelligence man."

At the height of the operation, scientologists arranged for as many as three investigators to park cars outside Miller's home for 16 hours a day. Jacobson and Cox were flown into Britain and were set up in a flat at Abingdon Mews in Kensington, west London, from where they directed the operations.

The new evidence supports a confession given to The Sunday Times three years ago by Jarl Greve Einar Cynwulf, a private detective from Bristol, who later threatened to kill a reporter and photographer and fired blanks from a replica pistol at them.

The files also detail how John Ingram, a London private detective employed by the cult, was paid to pick up rubbish sacks from the offices of Michael Joseph, Miller's British publisher, in the hope that he could find proof pages.

The source said Ingram passed the job of searching

through the sacks to Charlie Earle, a scientologist from Los Angeles who each night rummaged through the contents which were tipped into a bathtub at the Kensington flat. Last week Ingram refused to confirm or deny the allegations.

The files name several other investigators employed in the operation to discredit Miller. One, who identified himself as Doug Reynolds, hired a yellow Rolls-Royce and posed as a wealthy benefactor willing to publish critical books about Scientology in an attempt to extract information from Jon Atack, a former member of the cult and adviser to Miller.

Atack was unsure about Reynolds but gave him a draft of a book he was preparing about Scientology. He has spent the last year fighting legal battles with the cult over the book, which he expects to be published in the United States next month.

*The Daily Oklahoman p 31  
Nov 9, 1980*

# State Board Blocked in Narconon Case

By Michael McNutt  
Enid Bureau

**FORT SUPPLY** — Efforts to license a Kay County substance abuse center operating without state approval were brought to a halt Thursday.

The State Mental Health Board, scheduled to act Thursday on certifying the Narconon Chilocco New Life Center, found itself crippled by a court ruling. The ruling blocked the board from using material prepared by Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services staff on the 75-bed facility.

Mental health department officials said it was the first time a court tossed out a staff recommendation.

A ruling Wednesday by Oklahoma County District Judge Leamon Freeman, in response to a suit filed by Narconon against the mental health department and

## Ruling Throws Out Licensing Recommendation

board, also left board members without legal counsel for the meeting.

The state attorney general's office, which normally serves as legal representative for state agencies, is representing departmental staff in the Narconon suit and could not represent the board Thursday. Board members legally were outgunned, as Narconon officials showed up with six lawyers, including Boston attorney Earle C. Cooley, the Church of Scientology's national trial counsel.

The rehabilitation center, located at the old Chilocco Indian school north of Newkirk, has drawn criticism for its ties with the Church of Scientology and for using a treatment method developed by church founder L. Ron Hubbard. Board members floun-

dered for three hours and drew jeers from Narconon supporters before deciding to appoint a committee and hire a lawyer.

"You need counsel," Neal Leader, an assistant state attorney general told the board. "It's a sad mistake for you to proceed or do anything without counsel."

Harry Woods, an Oklahoma City lawyer representing Narconon, told board members that Narconon officials demanded a full hearing Thursday so that the center could be certified. At the same time, Narconon has mounted a federal court challenge of the state's authority to license the Chilocco facility. Narconon attorneys argue that the state has no regulatory authority since the center is on Indian land. Woods said part of the

state recommendation could be submitted as evidence the center meets state regulations. Narconon also was prepared to provide several experts to testify to the program's effectiveness, he said.

But board member Murray E. Abowitz of Oklahoma City said it was impossible to get a full hearing without getting expert comments from people other than those connected with Narconon.

Woods conceded one reason Narconon officials want certification is to appease a Kay County district judge who ordered that Narconon accept no new patients until it is certified. Narconon Chilocco at the time of that ruling had 35 patients, but is down to about 24, Woods said. "We're losing \$90,000 a week," Woods said.

None of the staff members who worked on the initial Narconon recommendation will be used in the upcoming evaluation of the program.

"I want to get a clean, untainted report on this evaluation," board member Stewart Beasley of Edmond said.

Meanwhile, Narconon, along with the Tonkawa tribe, challenged the state's authority to license the facility because it is on Indian land.

Narconon is leasing 167 acres from the Chilocco Development Authority.

Maynard Hinman, a member of the Ponca tribe, one of the five tribes involved in the authority, said his tribe is against Narconon hiding behind the mask of Indian sovereignty. "It's in the lease for Narconon to obey all federal, Indian and state laws," Hinman said.

12-7-90

# Scientists protest at IRS office

By Bill Davis

Tribune writer

Squeal on your boss, get \$10,000. That's the message three Church of Scientology members tried spreading to Internal Revenue Service employees about noon Thursday outside the Tempe IRS office at 40 W. Baseline Road.

Saying the IRS is covering up its blunders and that it's costing taxpayers "billions of dollars," the church members tried handing out toy whistles and brochures that promised up to \$10,000 for information on fraud and corruption involving IRS officials.

The noon hour came and went however, and no IRS workers left through the doors the three Scientologists were standing by.

"We knew this would happen. If they follow true to form, no one comes out when they find out we are out here," said Michael Suggs of Phoenix. "We are counting on people having enough integrity and that \$10,000 will be enough of an incentive for people to blow the whistle on the IRS' shoddy practices."

Scientologists since the early 1970s have been at odds with the IRS. The agency has challenged members' tax returns, saying they cannot claim charitable deductions on some money they pay for church-sponsored courses, materials and other costs associated with church. The 35-year-



PAUL O'NEILL/Tribune

**Ginny Clark, a Scientology follower, hands out protest literature in front of the IRS office in Tempe.**

old organization was founded by science fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard, who died in 1985.

In 1976, IRS and FBI agents raided a Scientology office in Los Angeles and seized church records. Several

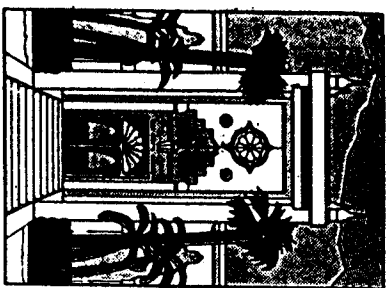
church leaders were jailed for failing to turn over information to the IRS.

"That was eventually overturned. A victory for religious freedom," Suggs said.

Ginny Clark of Phoenix and a

Scientologist for about a year said the Scientologists handed out pamphlets as members of the National Coalition of IRS whistle-blowers, which was formed in 1985 by the church's Freedom magazine.

# Glendale



# NEWS Press

Saturday, Dec. 29, 1990

25 cents

## Judge orders Ritalin attorneys to pay \$27,000

By Hector Gonzalez  
Staff writer

A Glendale Superior Court Judge on Friday ordered the plaintiffs' attorneys in the Ritalin lawsuit that ended in a mistrial to pay \$27,000 in legal fees to the Glendale Unified School District and the county of Los Angeles.

Robert Brenna, one of two attorneys for plaintiff Adalia Lorenzo, said he will appeal the decision by Judge Joseph Kalin.

"We feel the order is dead wrong and we're confident that the appeals judge will overturn it," Bren-

*Lawyers say they can't afford to pay that amount and will appeal decision*

nan said.

Gary Gibeau, the attorney for the district, filed the motion to recover more than \$25,000 in legal fees expended in defending against the lawsuit.

Gibeau couldn't be reached for comment Friday.

The county of Los Angeles and attorneys for Dr. Alvin Yussin, the county doctor who prescribed Ritalin to Lorenzo's son, filed to re-

cover more than \$34,000 in legal costs.

The \$27,000 in sanctions against Brennan and attorney Rick Moxon would be split between the district and the county attorneys.

But Brennan said he is counting on a reversal of the decision. He said neither he, nor Moxon can afford to pay the amount.

Brennan, who has been in practice for three years, said he specifi-

cally told Kalin an award of sanctions to the defendants would financially cripple his firm.

"There's no way that my firm has that kind of money," he said.

The lawsuit involved allegations by Lorenzo that district officials coerced her into putting her son on Ritalin, a drug used widely to treat hyperactivity in children.

But the suit ended in mistrial Dec. 6, after Kalin ruled the plain-

tiff's attorney inappropriately tried to paint a picture of blatant racism on the part of district officials against the Lorenzos.

Kalin said there just wasn't enough evidence to prove the accusation.

At a hearing on the motion for sanctions last week, however,

Kalin said he believed the plaintiff still had possible grounds for a lawsuit, but one based strictly on

whether school officials followed proper procedures in dealing with Michael Lorenzo and whether the boy was properly diagnosed by county officials.

Brennan said Friday he and Moxon intend to refile the lawsuit in a different court jurisdiction.

He said a hearing on the appeal of the \$27,000 judgment could take several months.

## HEALTH

# Prozac Said To Spur Idea Of Suicide

By MICHAEL WALDHOLZ

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK—The popular drug Prozac, widely hailed as safer than other antidepressants, is being accused of causing suicidal thoughts in some users.

Yesterday, a New York woman sued the drug's marketer, Eli Lilly & Co. of Indianapolis, charging that she used and to make attempts at suicide. The suit, filed in state court in Suffolk County, New York, seeks \$150 million in damages.

"This 'wonder drug' has produced some nightmarish results," says Leonard L. Finz, a New York attorney representing the woman. "We claim the drug wasn't properly tested [and that] warnings of its horrendous effects haven't been made to the public."

The lawsuit is the first of its type against the drug, but it follows observations by several researchers that the drug may inspire suicidal thoughts.

Eli Lilly says it doesn't comment on matters in litigation. But a spokesman acknowledges that in May the company alerted doctors to several newly observed problems associated with the drug's use, including "suicidal ideation." The spokesman says the alert was part of the company's periodic updating of the drug's side-effect profile. He also says "Prozac has received a lot of publicity," including being on the cover of Newsweek and New York magazine, but that Eli Lilly believes "information about the drug should be communicated to people by their doctors, not the media."

Officials at Lilly and the Food and Drug Administration say that the charge that the drug may induce obsessive thoughts of suicide is troublesome because it may be impossible to determine whether Prozac or the patient's underlying mental status is at fault.

The drug's association with suicide was first formally reported in February in the American Journal of Psychiatry by Martin Teicher, a Harvard University research psychiatrist. Dr. Teicher's article identified six people who developed "intense, violent suicidal thoughts" while taking Pro-

Please Turn to Page B4, Column 4

## Prozac Said to Cause Thoughts of Suicide For Some Patients

Continued From Page B1

zac. None of the patients had previously experienced such thoughts, the article said.

In an interview, Dr. Teicher said the drug produced "intolerable" anxiety in which thoughts of self-destruction were a natural consequence. "I think for some patients the drug is going to cause a real problem," Dr. Teicher says. He adds that since the report's release he has been told of 15 additional cases.

Prozac's problems may be due, at least in part, to its success, and to overzealous prescribing by some doctors. Sales of the drug are growing at a rate unprecedented for a relatively new medicine. First released in late 1987, Prozac is expected to zoom to \$700 million in sales this year and more than \$1 billion next year, making it by far the best selling drug for depression. Marketing officials suggest more than a half million prescriptions are being written for it each month.

Yesterday, Eli Lilly cited the rapid growth of Prozac when it reported that its earnings increased 26% in the second quarter from a year earlier.

### A Flood of Complaints

But the drug's unusually swift rise to prominence and its use by tens of thousands of patients has triggered a flood of complaints about side effects to doctors, the FDA and Eli Lilly. Several former users who say the drug caused severe reactions have formed a nationwide self-help group. And a Los Angeles-based consumer organization associated with the Church of Scientology says it has received more than 800 calls from patients this year claiming the drug caused such problems as severe edginess, mania and suicidal obsessions.

Officials at the FDA and Eli Lilly say they are monitoring the reports but don't believe the number or types of complaints are especially unusual for a drug used to treat people afflicted with mental health problems. Lilly also says it believes some of the complaints are being drummed up by the Scientology group, which has a history of criticizing the use of psychiatric drugs. Prozac's descriptive label for doctors provides a lengthy list of side effects, from nausea, nervousness and insomnia to mania and extreme agitation. Most of those problems are also associated with other commonly used antidepressants.

"At present, our reporting system hasn't picked up [suicidal thoughts] as a problem more common than might be expected in this population of users, especially given the drug's high rate of use," says Paul Leber, the head of the FDA's division of neuropharmacological products.

### Source of Information

It was Dr. Teicher's article in February that suggested to Mitchell Banks, a Long Island psychiatrist, that Prozac might be causing problems for his patient, Rhoda Hala.

Mrs. Hala, the woman now suing Eli Lilly, says she was given the drug in late 1988 to treat depression following back surgery and side effects caused by painkiller drugs. Soon after first taking Prozac, she became overwhelmed with self-destructive impulses, she says, slashing her wrists and other parts of her body "hundreds of times."

Mrs. Hala, 40 years old and married with two children, was hospitalized several times for her behavior. Her doctor also increased her dosage of Prozac. After she stopped taking the drug, she says, her suicidal impulses disappeared. Mrs. Hala says she was never depressed before the back surgery and hadn't had suicidal thoughts before. She was taking a tranquilizer called Xanax while on Prozac, but Prozac's label doesn't specifically warn against this combination of medicines.

Some prominent research psychiatrists say the drug can't be judged by such anecdotal reports. "The drug is a good antidepressant," says Jerrold Rosenbaum, a psychiatrist associated with Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. "But it may be found that some people are especially sensitive to the drug's mode of action, which differs from other antidepressants."

### No Heart Problems

Prozac works by increasing the availability of a chemical, serotonin, that carries signals between nerve cells. The drug quickly gained favor among psychiatrists, not because it relieves depression better but because it doesn't produce constipation or the other annoying problems caused by the other medicines. It also doesn't cause the heart problems linked to other drugs.

"Patients can't hurt themselves easily by taking an overdose," Dr. Rosenbaum says, "and that's a real concern when treating" depressed patients.

Some researchers suggest that increasing serotonin may drive some people to severe and intolerable edginess and that such problems must be closely watched by doctors. But some critics of the drug's widespread use say doctors aren't being so careful.

Michael O'Brien, an activist with the Citizens Commission on Human Rights in Los Angeles, says some people are being given the drug for experimental uses that have been described in research reports but haven't been approved by the FDA.

The organization, associated with the Church of Scientology, has been very active in collecting reports of adverse reactions related to Prozac. Mr. O'Brien was recently contacted by Susan Carey of Jensen Beach, Fla., who says she was given Prozac by a doctor to help her quit smoking. She says she soon became manic, going on spending sprees and ignoring her work and family. The problems ended when she quit taking the drug, she says.

Eli Lilly is also testing Prozac as a weight-loss drug for people with severe weight problems, and doctors believe the drug is already being prescribed to some people for this use. Other drug makers have noted Prozac's success, and several are testing similar-acting medicines.



## Only in L.A. By Steve Harvey

**O** utspoken Rep. Robert K. Dornan (R-Garden Grove), who subbed for syndicated broadcaster Rush Limbaugh this week, obviously hasn't had as much practice as Limbaugh when it comes to reaching for the "kill-switch." That's the time-delay device that enables talk-show hosts to blip out obscenities uttered by callers.

In the midst of Dornan's stint, broadcast on member station KPFL, one caller branded the congressman a "Nazi" before he was cut off.

Luckily, there was no chance of that caller's adjective getting past Only in L.A.'s "kill-switch."

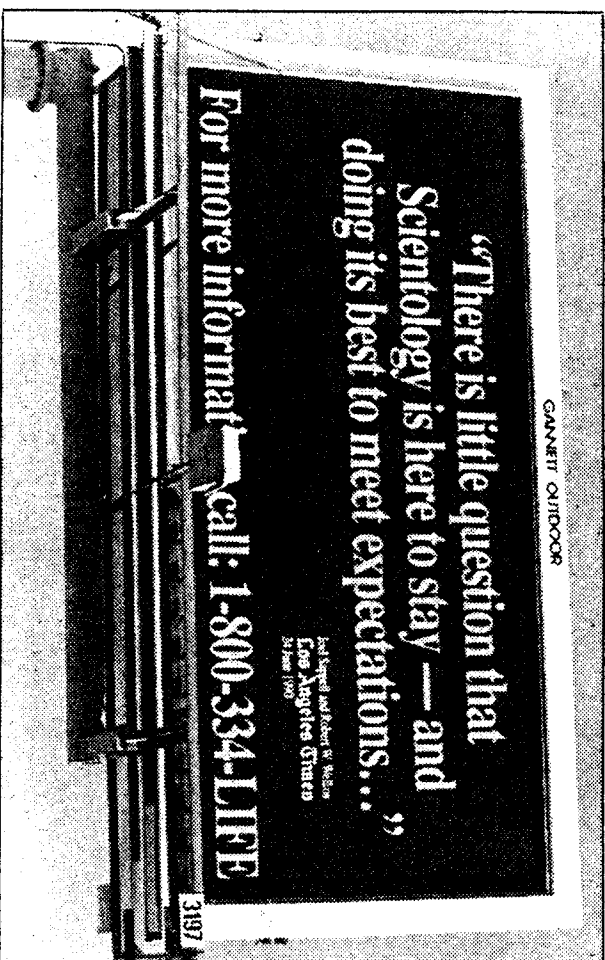
**M**ovie-makers have been known to isolate positive-sounding blurbs from unfavorable reviews and quote them in ads.

The Church of Scientology, whose controversial inner workings were recently revealed in an analytical six-part series in *The Times*, seems to have taken a similar tact.

Scientology is now running ads on billboards and RTD buses that say:

"There is little question that Scientology is here to stay—and doing its best to meet expectations. . . ."—Joel Sappell and Robert W. Welkos, *Los Angeles Times*.

A spokeswoman for the movement replied: "The *L.A. Times* gave the Church of Scientology widespread exposure and now we return the favor."



The Church of Scientology gives the Los Angeles Times some exposure.

MIKE MEADOWS / Los Angeles Times

photo taken in Hollywood's Barnsdall Park by Jerry Martz.

**C**an it be that interest in a seminar with the compelling theme "Malibu: Microcosm for Surfing's Future" is at low ebb? Hard to believe but that may be the case. Geosurf Symposium 1990 originally announced a \$90 ticket price for today's event at Pepperdine University. Since cresting at that figure, the price has plunged to \$15.

**W**inner of this week's Dueling Signs Competition is the head-spinning

Incidentally, the "Beverly" Glen street sign, pictured here recently, has been corrected, if it was, indeed, a misspelling. Kerem Bilge, a psychology major at nearby UCLA, points out that "bever" in British English means "tremble" or "shiver." He noticed the "Beverly" spelling during that nervous period

# The Seattle Times

FRIDAY  
August 3, 1990

WASHINGTON'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER ■ COPYRIGHT © 1990, SEATTLE TIMES COMPANY

## Selling good will, or Dianetics?

### Major Games sponsor outrages some by its link to Scientology

by Maria Williams and Carol M. Ostrom  
Times staff reporters



There is Pepsi-Cola, there is Gillette, there is Eastman Kodak and Fruit Of The Loom. And then there is Dianetics.

Wherever there has been Goodwill Games, there has been Dianetics. As one of 12 worldwide sponsors of the international athletic competition, Dianetics has splashed across television screens, sides of buses, huge banners, even behind the goal of the Tri-Cities hockey rink. And then there was that huge Dianetics hospitality tent in the University District earlier this week.

Dianetics' high-profile presence — the result of a \$4 million deal between Bridge Publications Inc. and Turner Broadcasting System — baffles some and outrages others.

Pepsi is a drink, Gillette is a razor, but what is Dianetics?

"Dianetics" is the title of a book, written in 1950 by the late L. Ron Hubbard, and published in the U.S. by Bridge Publications. "Dianetics" is being heavily promoted by Bridge during the Games. The corporate name seldom appears in connection with the promotions.

Dianetics is also "a mental science," according to Jobee Knight, print-media director for Bridge Publications.

Critics say the book is a recruitment tool for a religious organization, the Church of Scientology, which they contend manipulates and intimidates people, breaking up families along the way.

"A lot of us got into Scientology because of the book," says

Please see **DIANETICS** on A 5

Friday, August 3, 1990

# Dianetics at Games

## DIANETICS

continued from Page 1

Margery Wakefield, a former member from Clearwater, Fla., who sued the church for damages she says she suffered during her 12-year involvement in Scientology. She collected \$200,000 in an out-of-court settlement.

"The Dianetics book is the main technique they have for getting you through the front door," says Wakefield, who organized a letter-writing campaign in protest of Bridge Publications' sponsorship of the Goodwill Games.

"People don't know what Bridge Publications represents," says Gary Harmon of Seattle, who says the Church of Scientology nearly ruined his son's life. "They don't know what Dianetics is all about."

Bridge officials say the dispute is not their problem; they simply want to sell their major product, the book, which happens to be used by the Church of Scientology.

Dianetics is the "forerunner of Scientology and is today in extensive use by Scientology churches and organizations all over the world," according to a footnote in a current edition of the book.

Bridge spokeswoman Sharyn Runyan responds: "What's the story? That Scientology uses Hubbard's material? What's news about that?"

Bridge works "very closely" with the Church of Scientology, she says. "They're one of our largest distributors. The Church of Scientology sells books. So does Waldenbooks."

Despite the close relationship, Knight says individuals with reservations about the church have no reason to object to Bridge's sponsorship of the Games.

"The church is a completely separate entity. It is not involved in the sponsorship of the Goodwill Games," she says.

In any case, it seems that the Church of Scientology plans to benefit from Dianetics' role in the Goodwill Games.

A recent edition of International Scientology News, a glossy newsletter distributed to church members, notes: "In order to create an enormous international impact, Dianetics has become a major sponsor of the upcoming Goodwill Games . . ."

Using jargon familiar to Scientologists, the memo continues:

"All these dissemination actions are being done with the sole purpose of getting more and more people introduced to LRH's TECH (L. Ron Hubbard's spiritual techniques) so they will go into orgs (church groups) and rapidly move up 'The Bridge' (a spiritual path) to Total Freedom (the spiritual goal)."

Today, Scientology claims to have 700 churches around the world, with 6 million members.

The church's rapid expansion, along with its involvement in social issues, has made it a ready target for critics, says Ann Ruble, corporate director for the church in Washington.

Since its founding by Hubbard in 1955, the church has been embroiled in controversy. In recent years, numerous lawsuits have

been brought by former members who complained they were intimidated and brainwashed. Although many cases have resulted in out-of-court settlements, church officials have denied any wrongdoing.

Most of the lawsuits, Ruble says, were motivated by greed.

"Somebody goes into a religious organization and all of a sudden they discover one day 11 years later they were 'brainwashed?' What they discover is that they want \$100 million," she says.

Deprogrammers, who kidnap church members, also play a part, Ruble contends. "They get people like that pushing them to sue; that's the real story."

Detractors object to Scientology in general, and, during the Games, have protested Bridge's sponsorship specifically. They say Bridge is not being honest about its connection to the Church of Scientology.

"I think they are being deceptive," says Harmon. "If they don't outright deny their connection to the Church of Scientology, they downplay it to the point where nobody would have a clue."

"If they simply said, 'We are the Church of Scientology and we are going to mess with your mind,' then I wouldn't be so upset. At least people could then make an informed choice."

Karyn Kuever of Kirkland, who was a member of the church for 16 years, says, "They are not promoting good will. They are promoting Dianetics, a practice that can break up families and destroy marriages."

Mike Mobley, Turner Broadcasting System spokesman in Atlanta, says TBS considered the complaints but decided to retain Bridge as a sponsor.

"Bridge Publications is a regular TBS advertiser. Given that, we saw nothing suspect in their interest in becoming a Goodwill Games sponsor," Mobley says. "Basically, it was a business decision."

For Bridge it was also a business decision, says company spokeswoman Runyan. "I don't think there is anything deceiving about this. We're a for-profit corporation. We're a company to sell books."

And that is what Bridge is doing in Seattle, according to Runyan.

After major booksellers in Seattle were wined and dined at the Games' opening ceremonies, Dianetics T-shirts appeared on the chests of booksellers. Last week, "Dianetics" moved up several notches on the B Dalton's and Waldenbooks' best-seller lists, says Runyan.

"We've done very well in Seattle," she says.

But the market in Seattle may be nothing compared with the potential market for "Dianetics" in the Soviet Union.

With a Russian translation and a Soviet distributorship in the works, Runyan expects staggering sales.

"It's an exciting market," she says. Right now, she says, the No. 1 seller in the Soviet Union is Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

"These guys are looking for answers. That's why 'Dianetics' is going to go over there. It's really exciting."

## FDA Expected to Approve Drug Related to Prozac

From Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS—A cousin to the antidepressant Prozac may receive federal approval before the end of the year for treatment of obesity, representing a new wave of sales growth for this class of drugs.

Prozac, now in its fourth year on the market and approaching \$1 billion in annual sales worldwide, has been dogged for the past year by claims that it causes violent behavior including suicide.

A Harvard researcher's study describing six patients who developed violently suicidal thoughts while treated with Prozac gave rise to more than 50 lawsuits against the drug's manufacturer, Eli Lilly & Co., and helped inspire a media campaign against Prozac by the Church of Scientology, which opposes the practice of psychiatry.

The Food and Drug Administration's rejection Thursday of a Scientology group's bid to have Prozac pulled from pharmacy shelves has been interpreted by drug industry analysts as a sign that the agency will soon quell any lingering doubts about Prozac's safety. As a result, they reason, the door will be open for Lilly to market the drug Lovan to treat obesity.

"I interpret the FDA's recent action as fairly conclusive. I think they'll move rather quickly to

approve Lovan, but it's difficult to say what 'rather quickly' is," said Mark Mayer of the Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. investment firm.

Lilly's stock jumped \$2.50 a share Friday to \$79 in heavy New York Stock Exchange trading, partly on optimism about the future of Prozac and Lovan.

The last FDA hurdle Lilly may face before Lovan is approved, Mayer said, is a meeting later this year of the agency's Psychopharmacological Drugs Advisory Committee to consider whether Prozac and other antidepressants cause suicidal thinking. If Prozac is cleared finally of that possible side-effect, Lovan approval could come quickly, Mayer said.

"We predict Lovan will be approved for obesity in the latter half of 1991," said Ron Nordmann of Paine Webber. "The use of the product for the treatment of obesity has not been associated with violent behavior."

The patients most likely to be prescribed Lovan will be the extremely overweight at risk of contracting diabetes or hypertension because of their obesity, Nordmann said.

Prozac and Lovan are the same chemical compound, fluoxetine. Prozac is available in 20-milligram capsules and Lovan will be prescribed in 60-milligram doses, said Edward West, a spokesman for Lilly, based in Indianapolis.

# East Grinstead Courier

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1990 FAX EG 410736 TEL: EG 323652

17p

*Scientology links claim*

## DRUGS GROUP ALERT

YOUNGSTERS and traders have been alerted to an anti-drugs charity based in East Grinstead, which is run according to the principles of L. Ron Hubbard, founder of the Church of Scientology.

The alert follows an appeal to companies in Crawley to contribute £1,000 towards the charity Narconon which provides a drug rehabilitation programme.

The programme, which can cost up to £5,000 and last for two to three months, uses nutritional supplements as well as exercise and saunas to rid the body of drugs. The system was originally devised by L. Ron Hubbard.

Mrs June Clay, drugs counsellor at the council-run Crawley Drugs Advice Centre, said people should know Narconon had connections with the Church of Scientology.

"I am concerned that the treatment costs £5,000 and concerned as to how many will find this amount of money," said Mrs Clay.

"In my personal opinion, people should be aware of the link with the Church of Scientology, especially as the sort of people that could come to them will be at their lowest ebb."

Mrs Clay said two people from Narconon had approached her to talk over their plans to set up a drug rehabilitation programme.

"They never mentioned anything about Scientology but when I asked them they both admitted they were members of the Church of Scientology and seemed surprised I knew," said Mrs Clay.

She added: "I can't comment on the type of treatment used on the Narconon programme - they say it works."

Ms Lesley Zimmatore, executive director for Narconon, denied there was any direct link between the church and the charity and said: "L. Ron Hubbard was the founder of the Church of Scientology and we also use his technology in the drug programme, but Narconon is a secular group."

"We are not connected to the church, but the church validates Narconon. If they know of

somebody on drugs then they would refer that person to us. There are no financial ties."

One of the people who approached Mrs Clay at Crawley was 40-year-old Susanne Lawrence, Narconon director and former alcoholic and drug addict.

Ms Lawrence, a member of the Church of Scientology for 12 years, said she was "at the end of the road" and had given up life altogether when she was introduced to the Narconon programme which cured her.

There was a pilot project in Britain in the 1970s but there was no permanent programme in the country until last year when several ex-addicts, two SRNs and several local residents in East Grinstead decided to get it off the ground.

Ms Lawrence said many individual scientists across the world had chosen to work in the Narconon programme but added: "Narconon is a non-religious activity and its articles of incorporation as a charity preclude any activity other than to address the problems of drug addiction and prevention."

"Independently produced accounts done by outside auditors clearly show that monies raised by Narconon for drug education and rehabilitation are spent on that and nothing else."

She said the cost of the treatment included "full board and accommodation, 24 hour care, vitamins and nutritional consultations with qualified practitioners and supervision by SRNs and trained lay staff."

Ms Lawrence would not say where the programme takes place but said that all initial inquiries had to be made to the national office in the High Street, East Grinstead.

Mrs Clay at the Crawley Drugs Advice Centre said that contacting her organization was the first step forward. She said: "At Crawley we have been working for nearly 30 years to get a walk in-centre and now have one."

"We are funded by Crawley Borough Council and are willing to help anyone free of charge. We have trained counsellors and a doctor visits twice a week. We are the first step towards directing someone to what is hopefully the right treatment."

# East Grinstead Courier

## COMMENT

### Results are proof

MY interest in writing to you is humanitarian. I am a founding member of Narconon in England and have worked with young people on the Narconon programme.

I have also assisted in the writing of an authoritative book on the subject called Drugs and Drug Rehabilitation.

Possibly your article on Narconon last week failed in one respect, which was to delineate the difference between advice and total freedom from the effects of drugs on young lives. It is worthy that there can be an advice centre but what is also needed in this field is results.

These are some of the hard facts:

According to the Social Services Department in Sweden, the Narconon programme there has a 71 per cent success rate, i.e. 71 per cent of people who have been through the programme are living completely drug-free lives. Similarly, in Spain, 76 per cent success rate has been validated.

In the United States, 66,000 people have successfully completed this drug rehabilitation pro-

gramme since it started in 1966. Today, the Narconon Chilocco Centre in Oklahoma is the largest drug rehabilitation centre in the entire world.

In the USSR, where there is an increasing drug problem the government has officially recognised the Narconon drug rehabilitation programme. The first office opens in Russia next week and a 400 bed hospital has already been allocated solely for the purpose of drug rehabilitation under Narconon.

Anyone who has seen lives ruined by drug addiction will understand the importance of the work being done by this group. The results have long since been vindicated. By their deeds shall yet know them.

A worker in this field is always dedicated and works long hours. His religious affiliations are not the issue. What matters is whether or not he can save youngsters from the horrendous ill effects (including death, all too often) of drug addiction.

Mrs S.W. Hebblewhite,  
Executive Council Member,  
Narconon UK,  
High Street,  
East Grinstead.

### My priority is clear

NEARLY 20 years ago, a drug addict in an extreme condition was released from the probation on which he had been placed for possession of drugs, into my charge, and that of my wife, who is a State Registered Nurse and a registered sick children's nurse. He was looked after on a pilot project, which greatly refined and expanded, is now the Narconon Programme.

As the programme stands now, it is being lauded as effective in many parts of the world, and government funded in countries in Europe.

Having read your front page article with interest, surely the

decision that has to be made for those in the unfortunate position to have to make it, is 'Do I opt for the proven programme that will bring a drug-free, healthy happy future to the addict, or do I spend my £5,000 on a new car?'

If the new car wins, one is left only with what Ms Clay calls 'the first step towards directing someone to what is hopefully the right treatment.'

In this day and age, I know what my priority would be.

Major P. Wakley, (ret'd)  
The White House,  
Coombe Hill Road  
East Grinstead.

# State Agency Ordered to Act on Narconon Certification

By Michael McNitt  
Enid Bureau

**NEWKIRK** — A judge on Friday ordered the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health to determine by next month whether a substance abuse center operating without state approval should be certified to remain open.

In the meantime, the Narconon Chillico New Life Center will be allowed to operate, but is prohibited from accepting new patients, according to an order issued by District Judge Neal Beekman.

Thirty-five patients are at the facility, located on the grounds of the old Chillico Indian School, said Bill Burkett, an Oklahoma City lawyer representing Narconon.

Friday's hearing, attended by more than 60 people, was held after the state Depart-

ment of Health sought a temporary injunction to shut down the facility.

Beekman issued his order after both sides came to an agreement during more than two hours of discussion in his chambers.

Rob Cole, a lawyer with the state health department, said officials with the agency will have access to Narconon records to make sure no additional patients are accepted until the facility wins state certification and licensing.

"I don't envision them violating the court order," he said. "Significant sanctions would be imposed if they violate the court order."

Tim Bowles, a lawyer with Narconon's

## *Substance Abuse Center Prohibited From Accepting New Patients*

offices in Los Angeles, refused to comment after the hearing.

But Burkett said he was confident Narconon could meet the mental health department's certification requirements.

"We don't see any problems with that," he said. If Narconon is turned down in its certification bid, "then it's a new problem," he said.

The facility, operated by Narconon International, has been treating patients since February without a license from the Department of Health or certification from the Department of Mental Health.

Narconon originally contended the facility was exempt from state law because it is on Indian land. But Narconon's agreement

to comply with Beekman's order seems to make that argument moot.

Narconon last month applied to have its program certified by the mental health department. An agency spokeswoman said then that Narconon's program could not be inspected sooner than November and that the State Mental Health Board would not act until January.

Beekman ordered the mental health department to inspect Narconon by the end of this month and have its staff make a recommendation on certification at the board's October meeting.

Janie Hipp, an assistant state attorney general assigned to the mental health department, said the state agency can meet

Beekman's schedule.

Hipp said people wanting a public hearing would have to make a written request to the mental health department after the staff recommendations are released but before the October board meeting.

Most of the people attending Friday's hearing said they were against Narconon primarily because of its ties with the Church of Scientology, which some consider a cult.

"I would like to see Narconon removed from Kay County, the state of Oklahoma and the United States," said one man, who like most others would speak only on terms of anonymity. "I do not like the Church of Scientology."

If Narconon wins certification from the mental health department, it still must be licensed by the health department.

MARKETS / MONEY / PERSONAL FINANCE

# BUSINESS

## Short Road to Success

■ **Investing:** The Feshbach brothers of Palo Alto have made a fortune betting that stocks will go down. But critics question their short-selling methods.

By MARTHA GROVES  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

PALO ALTO

One quick glance around the Palo Alto offices of Feshbach Bros. suffices to show that this is no typical bullish investment firm.

First, there are the bears: stuffed Teddy bears, bronze bears, ceramic bears, crystal bears, paintings of bears.

Then there is the bust of the late L. Ron Hubbard, self-styled management guru and founder of the controversial Church of Scientology, which has waged fierce battle with the Internal Revenue Service over its tax-exempt status.

There are also dozens of Hubbard's tomes, a poster advertising his self-help book "Dianetics" and, pinned to walls and bulletin boards, copies of Scientology-inspired organizational charts.

The Feshbachs run their firm strictly according to Hubbard's principles, and they contend that Scientology accounts for their success. They often speak at Scientology meetings and proselytize



Guest sports a Feshbach Bros. shirt.

among their investment contacts.

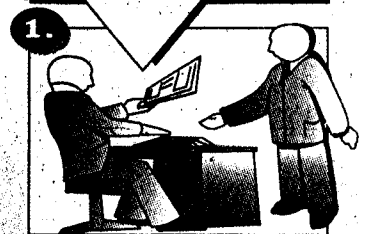
The Feshbach brothers—Kurt, 38, and twins Joe and Matt, 37—have gotten rich and famous (on Wall Street, at least) by being atypical in both their professional and personal lives. They have also irritated a lot of people, usually executives whose stocks—and reputations, many contend—have been slashed by the claws of these stock market bears.

Even in the long-running 1980s bull market, the Feshbachs, who make their money when stock prices go down, managed to reap substantial profits. But now that the market has been jolted by the Persian Gulf crisis, things have gotten a lot easier.

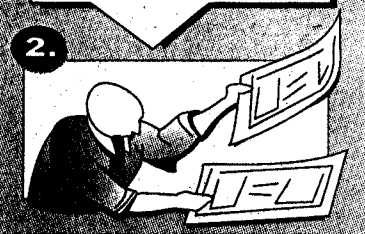
"Are we happy there's a war? No,"  
Please see **SHORT, D10**

### HOW SHORT SELLING WORKS

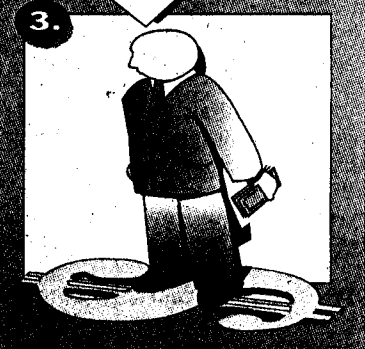
Anticipating that shares of XYQZ Corp. will drop in price, a short seller borrows 1,000 shares from a brokerage firm's margin account and sells them at the current price, say, \$18.



A week, a month or even two years later, when the price has dropped to a targeted point, perhaps \$10, the short seller repurchases 1,000 shares and returns them to the broker.



The short seller pockets a profit of \$8,000, minus commission fees paid to do the transactions.





# SHORT: Brothers Have Come a Long Way

Continued from D1

said Joe Feshbach, who acts as the firm's spokesman. "Of course, we're happy making tons of money. It is refreshing to have the wind at your back."

Unlike most other investors, who hope to profit when stocks do well, the Feshbachs, along with Dallas-based partner Tom Barton, zero in on issues that they expect will plummet because of being overpriced, overhyped or downright fraudulent. These self-described "stockbusters" sell borrowed securities in the expectation of replacing them at a lower price, an oft-reviled but growing practice known as short selling.

Already the biggest and best-known of the short sellers, the Feshbachs have lately become even more influential as investment managers seek their advice.

One recent evening at a park near the Stanford University football stadium, more than 100 stockbrokers and money managers from First Boston, Wertheim Schroder & Co. and other firms played volleyball and schmoozed about stocks at the "first annual Feshbach Bros. BBQ."

The Feshbachs' main investing pool is Southgate Partners, a 5-year-old limited partnership with 90 investors and about \$480 million under management. It has never had a down year, with the best being 1986 (when gross returns were up 62%) and the worst, 1989 (up 20%). Based on unaudited in-house numbers as of Sept. 30, the firm has shown gross gains of nearly 60% this year, compared to a drop of 13% for the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index.

The Feshbachs hold short positions in about 200 stocks. From clients, including Dreyfus Corp. and Frank Russell Co., a pension consultant, they collect a 1% management fee and a 20% commission on all profits. If the bearish mood prevails, Joe Feshbach said the firm stands to make more than \$50 million for 1990.

The brothers, who manage a total of \$850 million, also operate Stockbridge Partners, a brokerage, and Junkyard Partners, a junk bond fund.

Short selling works like this: Short sellers borrow shares, usually from a brokerage margin account, then sell them immediately at what they hope is an inflated price. They wait—sometimes as long as two or three years—for the price to sink before they repurchase the same number of shares and return them to the broker to "cover their position." The harder the stock falls, the bigger the short sellers' profit. If they guess wrong, they stand to lose a bundle if they have to cover at a higher price.

Short selling, which accounts for a tiny portion of stock trading, is not for the faint of heart. Joe Feshbach acknowledges: "I hate the nerve-racking nature of it."

Feshbach fans value their intensive research. Of the firm's 60 employees, 18 are in research. In addition to poring over financial documents, they call a company's competitors, suppliers, customers

and former employees to try to spot weaknesses. Occasionally, the firm will hire private detectives.

It was a Feshbach analyst using old-fashioned detective-style digging who uncovered fake contracts at ZZZZ Best Co., the infamous Reseda-based carpet-cleaning company. ZZZZ Best went bankrupt in 1987, and its whiz-kid founder, Barry Minkow, is in jail. The Feshbachs made big money.

They have made other killings in Zondervan Corp., a leading Bible publisher; Cannon Group Inc., once a high-flying producer of low-budget films, and American Continental Corp., the bankrupt former

fortunes soured because of fundamentals. He pointed out that Richards later was sentenced to prison for mail and income-tax fraud related to a uranium mine tax shelter.

One of the Feshbachs' most outspoken foes is Robert J. Flaherty, a former writer for Forbes magazine who is now editor of the New York-based publication Equities, formerly OTC Review.

Flaherty often writes about alleged dirty tricks by short sellers. He says negative campaigns by short sellers have occasionally damaged start-up companies that otherwise might have thrived.

Concerns about short seller

**'We don't tend to make the same mistakes twice. Besides, we have a blast doing it.'**

JOE FESHBACH

parent of Lincoln Savings & Loan. They shorted American Continental at an average of \$7 a share and covered, after regulators seized its Irvine-based thrift, at 87.5 cents. (Charles H. Keating Jr., American's former chairman, has been indicted on charges of violating state securities laws.)

Unlike many other shorts, who usually maintain a low profile, the Feshbachs invite publicity. Joe Feshbach asserted, however, that 98% of the firm's contacts with the press are initiated by reporters.

"We have a legitimate right to express our opinion," he said. Besides, in his view, investors far more often get hurt by companies that tout favorable developments or hyped projections and then fail to live up to them.

When the Feshbachs target a stock, they often go further than simply taking a short position. Their actions range from sharing information with other fund managers to answering reporters' queries to tipping off regulators when they smell something fishy. After all, a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation seldom causes a stock to rise.

"If we give information about something to the SEC, as long as we believe it to be correct... then we've just been good citizens," Joe Feshbach said.

Yet critics contend that the Feshbachs' decision to take a short position in a stock can turn their negative opinion into a self-fulfilling prophecy as others follow suit, and confidence in the issue erodes.

Critics also say some short sellers spread false rumors about their targets and plant seeds of doubt in the financial press.

Back in 1984, Melvin Lloyd Richards, founder of a Glendale-based oil and gas company called UniOil, declared to angry shareholders that short sellers led by Kurt Feshbach had planted misstatements in the press that resulted in the collapse of UniOil's stock. He denounced the Feshbachs as members of a "religious cult."

Although Joe Feshbach acknowledged that the Feshbachs were short on the stock at the time, he suggested that the company's

abuses prompted congressional hearings last year. And the Assn. of Publicly Traded Companies, a Washington-based group of firms with shares traded over the counter, is seeking legislation that would, among other things, require filings by short sellers with big positions, similar to 13-D filings by investors with long positions.

In August, Herb Greenberg, the San Francisco Chronicle's market columnist, wrote that the SEC had queried him about the Feshbachs' "relationship" with columnists "such as yourself." Greenberg and other columnists routinely quote the Feshbachs. Some critics such as Flaherty say shorts use reporters to help drive down stocks.

Greenberg said any writing about stocks is open to such charges. "We get 'used' by people all around who try to tell us good stories," he said. "The shorts are no different from the longs."

Experts say short sellers perform a legitimate function in bringing balance to the markets.

"Knowing that our basic incentive is profit," Joe Feshbach said, "we do think there is a great deal of social good that comes as a result of short selling. It serves as a sort of ballast where there's hype and overvaluation." Besides, he added, "good companies don't complain about short sellers."

The Feshbachs occasionally guess wrong in dramatic style. A loser early this year was footwear maker L.A. Gear, although the Feshbachs continue to hold a "very, very large short position."

The Feshbachs' influence is especially remarkable given their lack of fancy business degrees and their relatively short tenure in the investment community.

In 1981, Kurt, a high school dropout, was a diamond broker. Matthew, who never attended college, was running a tennis school and store in Menlo Park. Joe, who briefly attended Utah State University, had become a volunteer minister for the Church of Scientology after converting from the family religion, Judaism.

Their father, Bernard, encouraged them to join his business, public relations for small energy companies. Soon after, the brothers stumbled onto what became their

first short target—an oil and gas venture that had a \$45-million stock market value despite low sales and a lack of capital. They hit the jackpot.

Father Bernie was a big influence on the boys. "Dad was very hard-nosed about how he looked at numbers," Joe said.

(The Feshbachs' older brother, Dan, 42, chose not to join the firm and is chief executive of Mortgage Information Corp., a database service in San Francisco. Besides his two master's degrees, he differs from his brothers by not being a Scientologist. "It works for them," Dan said, "but it's not my thing.")

The other brothers credit Scientology, to which they donate great sums, for their skeptical, analytical style. "I willingly donate time and money [to Scientology]," Joe Feshbach said. "I think it's the greatest thing that ever lived, and so do my brothers."

In addition to contributing to the Church of Scientology and attending courses, the Feshbachs are members of the separate International Assn. of Scientologists, which promotes the church.

According to a publication of the association, Kurt and Matt are both "patrons meritorious," having donated more than \$250,000 each. Joe is a "patron with honors," having given more than \$100,000. Ten other Feshbachs have given more than \$40,000 each, bringing the family's total donations more than \$1 million.

Feshbach Bros. employees are encouraged to become Scientologists, and many have. However, one former employee said Feshbach evangelism sometimes borders on coercion.

Another man who deals with the Feshbachs said the Scientology connection troubles him. "I think they believe Scientology got them where they are," said the man. "I have to say that's the aspect I'm least comfortable with."

Although the Feshbach brothers and their staff dress casually, the office has a pressure-cooker aura. At the reception area, visitors are greeted with a sign:

"We're going to make Money!"

In an interview, Joe Feshbach's eyes kept darting to the stock prices flashing on his computer.

According to Joe, Feshbach analysts are judged strictly on performance. Office walls are papered with graphs showing how many "new ideas" analysts have proposed to short, how their stock choices have performed and how the firm's profit looks.

A misstep can mean dismissal, as with the employee who initially suggested shorting L.A. Gear.

It's not all business, however. The Feshbachs, who are obsessed with exercise and weight, constantly tease one another. To torment his slightly pudgy, mountain-bike-riding brother Joe, Kurt, who

could pass for a lean surfer in his shoulder-length, dark-blond hair and tennis shoes, bought a candy-dispensing machine and installed it outside Joe's office.

Given their recent stunning successes, it's easy to see why the Feshbachs are acting like cocky kids in a candy store these days. Whether they can keep it up could be another matter.

But Joe Feshbach remains confident in their ability not to panic when others do.

"We don't tend to make the same mistakes twice," Joe Feshbach said. "Besides, we have a blast doing it."

Times researcher Norma Kaufman contributed to this story.



Photos by FRED MERTZ / For The Times

Feshbach Bros. partners, from left, Kurt and Joe Feshbach and Tom Barton enjoy themselves at a recent barbecue.

# Religion

**SECTION E**  
Magee Wilkes / E2  
Clergy Corner / E2

# Scientists claim harassment by IRS

By Lawn Griffiths  
Tribune religion editor

Saying the Internal Revenue Service harasses and discriminates against their members, Arizona followers of the Church of Scientology have gotten four of the state's congressmen and Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., to look into their allegations against the IRS.

Scientists have long waged a bitter battle with the IRS, which has challenged members' tax returns, saying they cannot claim charitable deductions on some money they pay for church-sponsored courses, materials and other costs associated with the 35-year-old organization founded by L. Ron Hubbard. They say IRS agents harass scientists and are abusive when trying to collect taxes the government agents say they owe.

The Church in Scientology, in turn, has waged a relentless war of printed words calling the IRS "an agency out of control."

*Freedom*, a slick 40-page quarterly Scientology magazine for "investigative reporting in the public interest," routinely clamors against "IRS abuses" and "IRS' sabotaging Congress' intent." They are leading a crusade with other religious groups against what they see as stepped up intrusion by the IRS into church financial records. They say the IRS is ignoring the Church Audit Procedures Act passed by Congress in 1984 giving churches greater pro-

tection from IRS investigations.

"We have received dozens and dozens of letters, maybe 100, from the Church of Scientology," said Greg Houz of the Mesa office of Rep. Jay Rhodes, R-Ariz. "We have forwarded the letters on to IRS asking for an explanation."

In the case of *Hernandez vs. Commission of Internal Revenue*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-2 in 1989 that fixed donations made by parishioners of the Church of Scientology were not tax-deductible.

E.J. Weller, director of the Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations of the IRS' Operations Division, wrote Rhodes last month, saying certain Scientology organizations "operated exclusively for religious, charitable or other section 501 (c) (3) purposes," qualify for exemption, while others have not.

"The Internal Revenue Service has not expressed or implied a judgment on the merits of Scientology as a religion or the sincerity of the beliefs of its adherents," Weller wrote. "... the issue in the (*Hernandez*) case was not whether Scientology is a religion, but whether the payments qualified as contributions within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code."

Weller likened it to the recent Supreme Court ruling that said parents of Mormon missionaries may not claim deductions for money sent to their children on mission work.

Reps. Jon Kyl, R-Ariz., Bob Stump, R-Ariz., and Morris

Udall, D-Ariz., also have agreed to make inquiries with the IRS after receiving complaints from Scientologists.

"The IRS doesn't single anyone out for discrimination purposes. That is not our role at all," said Steve Yost, spokesman for the Phoenix office of the IRS. "We are not in a position to harass anyone."

"The dispute with the Church of Scientology is over the use of non-profit status, being a recognized exempt organization and being able to solicit donations that would be viewed as tax-deductible," Yost said. "We don't have any problems with any organization soliciting contributions, but for them to be tax-deductible, they have to meet certain standards."

"We are simply asking Congress to demand that the IRS commissioner explain why his agency is singling out church members for harassment and what he is doing to stop it," said Byron Sampson, a Phoenix businessman and Scientologist.

To date, about 350 letters have been written to the IRS by Washington lawmakers in quest of information, said Linda Simmons Hight, spokeswoman for Arizona Scientologists.

She cited an elderly California couple who received a letter from an IRS agent calling Scientology a "sham." The couple filed and won a suit against the IRS for removal of false information from their file, she said. The court ordered \$14,000 in damages.

Another case involved a software company in New Hampshire that employed 170 workers, including 40 Scientologists. "More than 50 percent of the Scientologists have been singled out for an IRS audit, while audits of the non-Scientology employees are closer to the 1 percent rate published by the IRS as its average," Hight said.

Scientology is based on what Hubbard, the prolific science fiction writer, explorer and church founder, called "Dianetics," a philosophy and lifestyle designed to rid people of their "engrams," unconsciously recorded life experiences. Once expunged of engrams, people become what are called "clears."

Dianetics has been described as a science leading to the source of all psychosomatic ills and human aberrations. Hubbard, who founded the church in 1955, believes the mind has two parts: analytical (perceiving, remembering and reasoning) and reactive (a recorder of engrams, completely detailed impressions of periods of pain and trauma in our lives). By ridding oneself of those engrams and becoming "clear" through a process called "auditing," a person is assured of mental health and self-discovery.

"Auditing is done with an E-Meter, actually a modified Wheatstone bridge, which measures resistance to electric flow."

Please see **Scientology / E2**

currents," explains J. Gordon Melton in *The Encyclopedia of American Religions*. "The student takes hold of lines connected to the E-Meter, and the instructor, called an auditor, takes him through various drills, all aimed at freeing one from engrams." The process costs several thousand dollars.

Scientology, which calls itself an "applied religious philosophy," has not won favor in the professional mental health community and often appears on cult lists.

The church typically recruits by wide distribution of its colorful, eye-catching literature and its famed 200-question personality profile that goes to a Dianetics Center and invariably shows a person needs Dianetics. Starting with free "public service" lectures, those who join often move through endless series of courses for which they pay fees.

# School Drops Assembly Because of Group's Scientology Link

By SAM ENRIQUEZ

TIMES STAFF WRITER

The principal of a Sherman Oaks elementary school has canceled an assembly by an environmental group because of fears that parents would object to the organization's connection with the Church of Scientology.

The Sherman Oaks School's 927 students were scheduled to watch skits and hear songs Monday performed by Cry Out, an environmental group affiliated with Scientology. The event, which was to include an appearance by child actor Vonnie Ribisi, was to kick off a yearlong study of environmental issues such as recycling and air pollution, Principal Grace

Snipper said. Ribisi starred in the canceled TV show "My Two Dads."

Snipper said Friday she decided to drop the event, pending review by officials of the Los Angeles Unified School District.

The Church of Scientology's self-help ideology is based on the writings of science fiction author L. Ron Hubbard, its founder. The church has been investigated by federal authorities and is considered by many experts to be a cult.

"I don't know the first thing about the Church of Scientology, but it would be a waste of time to have people worrying about whether or not we are trying to expound the teachings of Scientology," Snipper said. "We can teach environmental lessons in other ways."

At least one parent raised questions about the group's affiliation with Scientology last week, Snipper said. Although she did not believe the presentation would be harmful to children, Snipper said she feared more parents would object once they found out about the program's connection with the controversial religion.

Materials used by Cry Out were prepared by Author Services Inc., the literary agency for Hubbard, the late founder of Scientology, according to an investigation earlier this year by The Times. Author Services is controlled by influential Scientologists. The Times investigation found.

"I would be concerned and understand the concern. Please see **SCIENTOLOGY, B8**

## SCIENTOLOGY: Principal Cancels Assembly

Continued from B8

of parents about exposing children to any organization that links back to the Church of Scientology," said Cynthia Kisser, executive director of the Chicago-based Cult Awareness Network, a national nonprofit organization.

School board member Roberta Weintraub said she agreed with Snipper's decision to cancel the event.

"I don't think it is appropriate for any kind of church or organization like this to be on campus, particularly if they are coming under the guise of something else," Weintraub said.

The Cry Out booklet makes no mention of Scientology or its teachings. But it credits Hubbard with writing the words and music to "Cry Out," a song used as an anthem by the group.

A portion of the song includes: "To hell with those whose carelessness in pollution is expressed, to hell with forced politics, where victory is only death."

Meri Dolan, a Cry Out volunteer who helped Sherman Oaks School officials organize the event, said the only connection between the

Church of Scientology "is L. Ron Hubbard, who wrote the song, 'Cry Out.'"

"There is absolutely no connection with Scientology," Dolan said. Members of the Sherman Oaks Parent Assn., a school booster club, spent \$600 to purchase 1,000 "Cry Out" booklets to distribute to students after Monday's assembly. The 48-page color booklet explains the benefits of recycling and other forms of conservation.

Jay Levy, co-chairman of the parents group, said he was aware of the link between Cry Out and Scientology but supported the assembly because "the program itself is great."

"I looked at the booklet and there is no mention of Scientology," Levy said.

"The only thing that bothers me is if it is related to Scientology, why didn't they come out and say it?" he said.

Sherman Oaks parent Judy London said she approached school officials with the idea of bringing the Cry Out presentation to the school after picking up one of the group's booklets at the Los Angeles Zoo earlier this year.

about the group in September when she went to pick up 40 booklets to distribute to teachers.

"I went to the address they gave me, and it said Author Services Inc. on the building but inside you walk into the L. Ron Hubbard Gallery," London said. "I asked about the relation and they said there was no relation at all."

Sandy Scholton, principal of

Montemalaga Elementary School in the Palos Verdes Unified School District, said he was unaware of any connection between Cry Out and the Church of Scientology when he agreed to have the presentation at his school in June.

"It was a very entertaining program, but if I had known the connection I would have taken a much closer look at the literature," Scholton said.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1990

# 'Management seminar' horrowing experience

By TERRY DEAN, Staff Writer

"We now feel like we've been raped. We feel so invaded. We say, 'I still can't believe this happened to us....'"

Dee Rowe, wife of local dentist Glover Rowe D.M.D., described their recent harrowing experience in what was supposed to be a "management seminar" in California. Dr. and Mrs. Rowe said they were held against their will by a religious cult and were forced to endure brainwashing attempts.

MRS. ROWE identified the organization responsible for luring dentists, chiropractors, veterinarians and other medical professionals into this "scam" as a management systems firm with facilities in Glendale, Calif.

"They advertise business management courses that cost \$15,000 for seven days," said Mrs. Rowe. "They usually get a dentist who has been in your area and print a success story on him. This dentist gets 10 percent of the \$15,000 if you buy the package."

Mrs. Rowe, who could not reveal the name of the dentist who introduced them to the seminar, said her and Dr. Rowe took out a loan for \$15,000, not knowing

They advertise business management courses that cost \$15,000 for seven days. . . They usually get a dentist who has been in your area and print a success story on him. . . This dentist gets 10 percent of the \$15,000 if you buy the package.

## Mrs. Dee Rowe

how they would pay it back.

"We went to California to a seven-day seminar," said Mrs. Rowe. "These people participate in a type of mind control. I now look back at some of the things I was doing. They were having a big influence on me."

DR. ROWE became a different person, Mrs. Rowe said. "They had a lot of meetings with him. They talked him into bumping up our credit cards to buy more courses, basically life-improvement courses."

The first seminar the Rowes attended was held Oct. 18-25 in

Glendale, Calif. and they attended a second seminar Nov. 15-22 in Orange County, Calif.

"I went in and begged Glover not to sign anything," said Mrs. Rowe. "Glover said 'I've already signed it and feel good about it....'"

According to Priscilla Coates, with Cult Awareness, a national organization, these people are so sophisticated at mind control, they do not need drugs or other mind-altering devices.

"You see people walking around with this glazed look in their eyes," said Mrs. Rowe. The Rowes returned to Calif-

ornia for their other courses a few weeks later, which were \$5,000 and \$2,500 each.

"I FOUND OUT they had done personality tests on us and were lecturing him on our marriage," said Mrs. Rowe. "They said we're in serious trouble and that if we didn't take these courses, we would be divorced in a year and I would become a child abuser."

On her second trip, Mrs. Rowe said she wasn't happy the first three days, but could not put her finger on a specific reason for her mood. The third night however, things started coming to a

head.

"They put a telephone in front of me and said I should call every member of my family and tell them I was a member of the Church of Scientology. I refused," said Mrs. Rowe. "At that point, they said, 'but you see Dee, you have to.' I said, 'No I don't have to,' and they said I couldn't leave until I did."

After arguing with them for two hours, Mrs. Rowe convinced them to let her leave, saying she would call her family from her hotel room.

"WHEN I STARTED complaining to Glover about this, he

said, 'You don't understand, because you've never been to dental school. You have to do what they tell you to pass. It hit me. Medical professionals have been trained to think that way.'"

Mrs. Rowe

The next day, Mrs. Rowe told seminar personnel she had phoned her family but that she resented it. They then asked Dr. Rowe if she had called her family from her hotel room.

"All that night in the hotel room, I threw up and cried," said Mrs. Rowe. "They sent both of us back to the motel room early. The next day, I began to complain immediately. I said 'you people are trying to control us!'"

Dr. and Mrs. Rowe were then separated, she said, and she was taken into a room where her back was placed against a wall.

"FOR SEVEN hours, a man drilled me, tried to brainwash me," said Mrs. Rowe. "I begged him to let me go, he kept saying, 'but you see Dee, you can't.' He tried to get me to confess to crimes. He started getting me to tell him sex stories. He made me list every overt sin

(Continued on Page 5A)

# CHEROKEE COUNTY HERALD

Working for a better Cherokee County in a growing tourist area

CHEROKEE COUNTY — CENTRE 7:43AM WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1990

# CHEROKEE COUNTY HERALD

Working for a better Cherokee County in a growing tourist area

CHEROKEE COUNTY — CENTRE, ALABAMA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1990

## Management

I had committed. They insisted I write down everything I had done wrong. I couldn't list anything bad enough to please them. They tried to get me to tell them crimes other people I knew had committed. I learned later that this was for blackmail purposes."

At this point, Mrs. Rowe had cried for seven hours. Mrs. Rowe finally decided the best thing to do was play along.

"THEY WERE TRYING to control me," said Mrs. Rowe. "I stopped and started rubbing my eyes. He kept on at me, trying to get me to tell him sex stories, so I burned his ears. He seemed really pleased."

"Okay Dee, now that you're calm, we'll see what to do with you," the man said.

Mrs. Rowe bolted out the door at this point, out into the highway and tried to scream for help.

"He stood there and watched me," said Mrs. Rowe. "It was just highway with a sidewalk. Eventually, I got to an intersection."

A man then jumped out of the car. Mrs. Rowe said, and began to chase her.

"I was about a mile up the road by then," said Mrs. Rowe. "He turned, ran and jumped back in his car. He drove off quickly when I screamed."

MRS. ROWE then hit a side road and tried to stay out of sight. The sun was setting about this time.

"I came upon a golf course, found a restaurant with pay phones and starting making calls," said Mrs. Rowe. "I called the hotel and said, 'Gary, I'm in bad trouble. This thing we've been going to is a cult.'"

Gary had just started working at the hotel, Mrs. Rowe said, and was someone the Rowes' felt they could trust.

"Dee, the people are demanding that you come back to the hotel."

Gary, as it turned out, was working for these people and Mrs. Rowe refused to go with him when he came for her in a car.

MRS. ROWE then called Barbara, Dr. Rowe's office manager, who was keeping the Rowes' baby in the hotel.

"Dee, they're asking where you are," said Barbara.

Mrs. Rowe then arranged to meet with Barbara and her baby at the restaurant next door to the hotel, before calling the police.

"They were waiting at the hotel," said Mrs. Rowe. "At the restaurant next door, two men came running and chasing me through the restaurant. I began screaming, 'Call the police, call the police!' In the meantime, we called a cab and went to a populated area."

MRS. ROWE said the police had advised her to go to a populated area because the cult members would follow her home. The three went to Irvine, Calif.

"We checked into a hotel under a fake name," said Mrs. Rowe. "We didn't sleep all night."

Mrs. Rowe then got in touch with Priscilla Coates of Cult Awareness who called Dr. Rowe at 5:30 a.m. the next morning.

"They let her through because she had a California accent," said Mrs. Rowe. "They told Glover the Cult Awareness people had kidnapped Dee and are holding her for ransom. Cult Awareness doesn't hold people for ransom, it helps them get away."

"ARE YOU going to stay with Scientology?" Mrs. Coates asked Dr. Rowe.

"Yes," Dr. Rowe replied.

"They were with him every minute," said Mrs. Rowe. "Glover couldn't even go to the bathroom by himself. Me, the baby and Barbra got out of there. We had police escorts all the way home. We were very scared. That was Thanksgiving Day."

Mrs. Rowe was informed by Cult Awareness that Dr. Rowe was probably under the cult's control and didn't offer much hope of getting him back.

"Friday, I decided to call Glover and see if he was okay," said Mrs. Rowe. "I disguised my voice. Glover answered."

"ARE YOU alone?" Mrs. Rowe asked.

"No," Dr. Rowe said.

"Are you being held against your will?" Mrs. Rowe asked.

"Yes," Dr. Rowe said.

"If you can get away from there, call me," said Mrs. Rowe. "Get them in a public place and start screaming. I'm going to call the police to come get you."

"The guy from Scientology then told Glover he was playing along with them. He pretended to be on their side. After Glover hung up, he told the guy it was me."

"I THINK I better go," the man said. "If you take the shut-

tle to the dianetics center, I'll give you a plane ticket back home."

Dr. Rowe then went to a shopping center across the street from the hotel and called his wife and got a cab.

"He called me and said I had an hour to catch my flight," said Mrs. Rowe.

Their troubles weren't over yet, however. A woman from Scientology came to the airport looking for Dr. Rowe.

"The lady at the ticket counter remembered us," said Mrs. Rowe. "She asked him if he was in trouble and called airport security to see that he got on the plane safely."

WHEN THE Rowes arrived at the airport, they were met by two police officers, Dr. Rowe's brother, an elder from his brother's church, a psychologist and Craig Branch, who helps people get away from cults.

"A man approached Glover's brother and said he'd pick him up," said Mrs. Rowe. "Glover's brother said, 'Well we're here now, so you may leave.'"

Mrs. Rowe said her and her husband are in the process of filing a lawsuit against Scientology and the Sterling Corporation.

"My mission is to expose this company rooking these people," said Mrs. Rowe. "I don't want to see them bring our profession down. It is such a clever scam. Many people don't understand. They really believe everything that is being said to them."

UPON DOING research, the Rowes discovered that their experience, is by no means a solitary incident. Mrs. Rowe said the California police were "not ever surprised" when they reported the cult's behavior.

In a March 1990 issue of Cult Awareness Network News, Dr. Robert Geary, an Ohio dentist reported writing up to \$200,000 to Sterling Management and claimed the company "almost cost him his dental practice and injured his wife's mental health."

According to the article, Mrs. Geary was told that she needed to be "cleared" and was held captive in a cabin for two weeks "to correct behavior that could harm the organization."

At the cabin, Mrs. Geary was deprived of food and sleep and was pushed against walls and thrown onto a bed whenever she tried to get away.

"Tell people if they get any brochures from Sterling or any other Scientology group, to just throw them away," said Dr. Geary in the article.

FOR THREE decades, the Church of Scientology was headed by L. Ron Hubbard, famous science fiction writer, who died at the age of 74.

The Church of Scientology, according to an article in the Nov. 23, 1987 issue of Fortune Magazine, is a full-blown cult that believes it has simple cures for high cholesterol levels, radiation sickness, low productivity and "just about anything else that ails society."

In an open letter to readers of the New York Times, publisher Lyle Stuart quotes a former Scientology recruiter as saying, "Our job as Scientologists is to suck every dime we can from a person. We convince them that they are saving not just this world but the entire universe!"

According to Stuart's letter, the goal of Scientology experts is \$80,000 per customer, which is extracted in sums of \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year. Scientologists even ask the customer to sign a billion-year agreement.

SCIENTOLOGISTS seek young people in the 19-25 age range, Stuart said.

After their ordeal was over with, Mrs. Rowe recalled another strange incident.

"When I got away from these people, they called the Crystal Cathedral," said Mrs. Rowe. "When we were at Sterling on the first trip, I had Robert Schuler's book, 'Tough Times Never Last But Tough People Do.' It occurred to me that I read to Glover every night out of that book but I never mentioned it. They must have bugged the room."

The Rowes will never forget their nightmare at the Park Court Hotel in Orange County, Calif., but they now feel they can warn others from being sucked in.

"A LADY FROM scientology called the office when we got back home and asked how we were doing," said Mrs. Rowe. "I said 'not very well. We went to Orange County, were held against our will. We want nothing to do with scientology or anything having to do with cults.'"

Dr. and Mrs. Rowe are now on the campaign to "wipe these people out," Mrs. Rowe said.

"I'm extremely paranoid, so is my babysitter," said Mrs. Rowe. "We're real jumpy about the baby. You're jumpy after being a victim."

The Rowes, although they were taken for more than \$23,000, are grateful for a happy

ending, however.

"I BELIEVE God's children carry an armour," said Mrs. Rowe. "We've been told it is a miracle they didn't gain control of our minds. I give credit to God and know he was protecting us. I think there are reasons for everything and think we have been put through this to inform people. God knew I couldn't keep my big mouth shut!"