

Scientology has ways of dealing with those who go against church

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By ERIC DENHOFF

The former head of Calgary's Scientology mission, by attacking that organization, has left herself open to the feeling of "lurid, blood sex crime actual evidence" to the press.

That's the way Scientology officially deals with those who attack the organization, such as Lorna Levitt, who resigned April 19.

Levitt began attacking the organization in newspaper advertisements more than a month and a half ago, but as yet the church has not responded according to its policy.

Levitt says that, so far, the only attack has been a suggestion made to Edmonton mission members that she was using her files on Calgary members to blackmail them, a claim she heatedly denies. She says she has had "one warning phone call, but it wasn't specific."

Contained in a set of internal policy documents provided to The Albertan, and officially recognized by the organization, is one entitled "HCO Policy Letter. . . Attacks on Scientology (Addi-

tional Pol. Ltr)" and dated Feb. 25, 1966. It sets out the rules established by the church's head, L. Ron Hubbard, on how to deal with attackers of the church:

"NEVER agree to an investigation of Scientology. ONLY agree to an investigation of the attackers.

"Start investigating them (the attackers) promptly for FELONIES or worse using our own professionals, not outside agencies.

"Double curve our reply by saying we welcome an investigation of them.

"Start feeding lurid, blood sex crime actual evidence on the attackers to the press.

"Make it rough, rough on attackers all the way."

Rev. Harvey Schmiedeke, of the church's Toronto office, in Calgary, to deal with the dissidents, told The Albertan he agrees with the policy "because it seems a reasonable way to approach the problem."

He also confirmed that the policy has not been cancelled by Scientology's international office.

He claimed, though, another document provided en-

titled "The Fair Game Law" had been cancelled in 1969.

The document states, in part: "By FAIR GAME is meant, without rights for self-possession or position, and no Scientologist may be brought before a Committee of Evidence or punished for any action taken against a Suppressive Person or Group during the period that person or group is fair game.

"... Suppressive Acts are defined as actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists."

Despite the official claim that the document was cancelled as policy in 1969, it was used after that date.

On March 7, 1972, The Church of Scientology of British Columbia, in Vancouver, issued a Writ of Expulsion and Suppressive Person Declare (sic) against a South Surrey woman for public disavowal of Scientology.

The order was issued under the regulations of the Fair Game Law and the woman declared placed in a Condition of Enemy.

The Fair Game Law states, "... The homes, property, places and abodes of persons who have been active in attempting to suppress Scientology or Scientologists are all beyond any protection of Scientology Ethics. . ."

"A truly Suppressive person or group has no rights of any kind and actions taken against them are not punishable."

In a further document, entitled HCO Policy Letter of October 6, 1970, Issue 11, Personnel Series No. 10, MOONLIGHTING, the organization says "Moonlighting on the government would be quite permissible. With governments anxious to hand out welfare, in some depressed areas it would be quite all right to go on the dole or re-

lief and work as a church volunteer in the org. (anization). Org Staffs under such duress can even live as monasteries for food shelter and pocket money. . ."

In another document, which Schmiedeke says was cancelled at the beginning of 1972, but which other documents show was "corrected and re-issued Jan. 11, 1972," and under which lists were made and circulated during October, 1972, the church attacks freeloaders and assesses a fine of \$5,000 against organization members who quit as staff members and \$1,000 against those who are not staff members.

Further to the internal fines, members are to be debited the full cost of all services provided them, the document says.

According to a freeloader list date April 10, 1972, and circulated in the U.S. and Canada, former members owed as much as \$37,942 individually to the church for leaving, according to the documents.

Confession 'no surprise'

The Church of Scientology said Thursday it isn't surprised at Lorna Levitt's "confession that she was 'cheating' the public."

Rev. Harvey Schmiedeke, of Toronto, said in Calgary the church has "known for some time that Mrs. Levitt was not delivering Scientology but something else, which was why her theological certificates were suspended and she was later expelled."

He denied a claim by Levitt that Calgarians had paid up to \$5,000 apiece for spiritual counselling.

He said the church has a refund policy which allows anyone dissatisfied with a service to get a refund within 90 days of course completion, but Levitt says the largest refund in Calgary was less than \$700.

Schmiedeke said, "For many years the church has been campaigning for the human and civil rights of the underprivileged in our society. In the case of mental patients, no one has been more outspoken than ourselves."