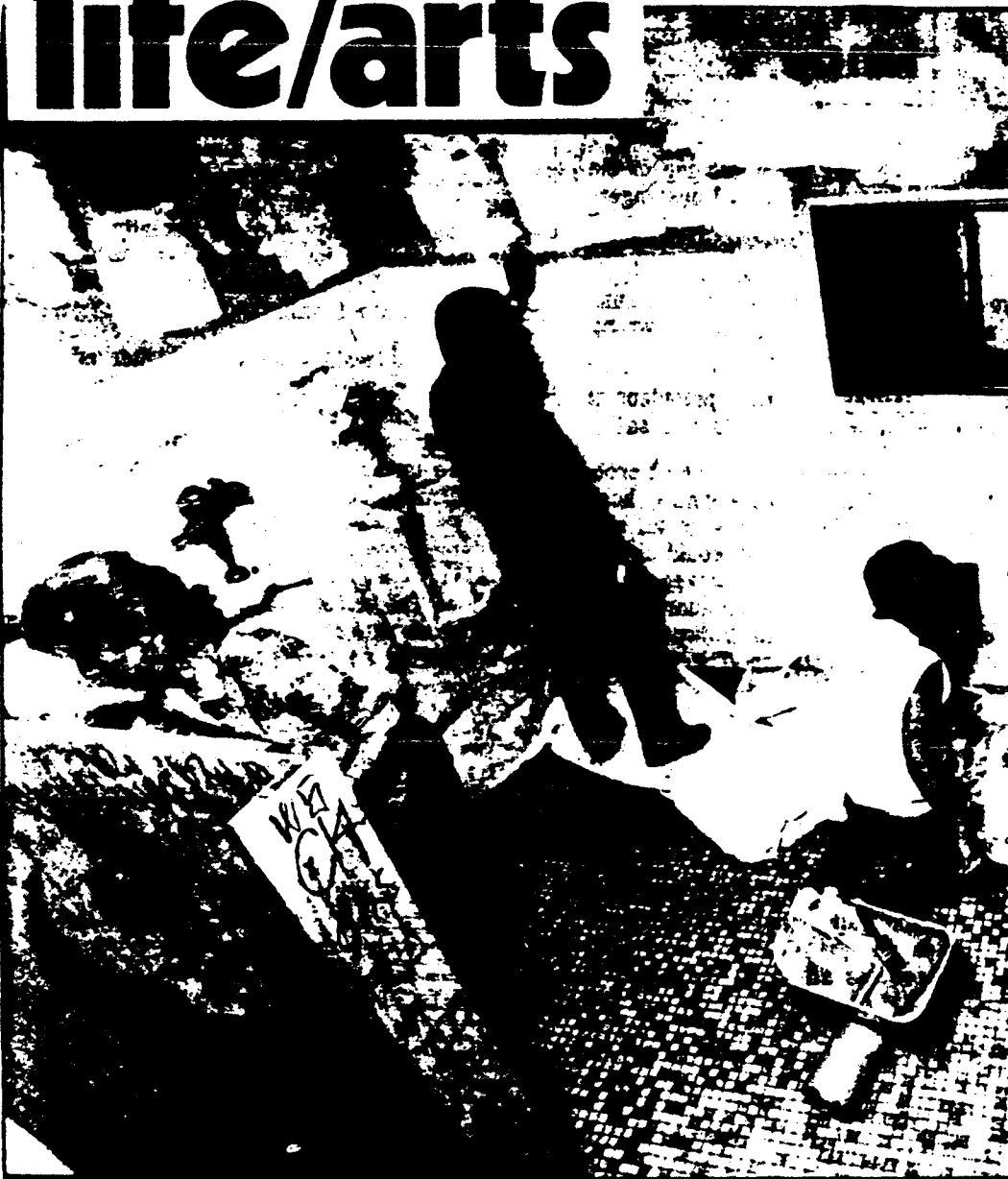


Grandma 'joins' gang to battle moral decline

By Carolyn Coll
Staff writer

life/arts



Barbara Ayash, a 51-year-old Marina del Rey grandmother, has declared war on what she says is a rampant moral decline in America.

She wants to recruit an army of 100,000 grandmothers and then arm them with a 96-page booklet, *The Way to Happiness*, a non-religious code of common-sense morals. Ayash wants grandmothers to help her put a copy of the booklet into the hands of every American.

There's nothing new or mysterious about the booklet's message: "Try to treat others as you would want them to treat you." Other precepts, which would make Ben Franklin proud, include "Be worthy of trust," "be temperate," "don't do anything illegal."

"My viewpoint is that morals are the tools we think with," she said. "They are not exclusively in the realm of religion. They are codes of right and wrong conduct."

Under the guidance of Barbara Ayash, gang members paint over graffiti

Davis Barber/Staff photographer
in a bathroom at Los Angeles City College.

"There is a lack of good old-fashioned moral training in the home," she said. "How can we expect our kids to be able to think if we haven't taught them right from wrong?"

The message they get from adults, she said, is that "it's OK to steal, use drugs and be promiscuous."

She said that loss-prevention experts claim 30 percent of all business bankruptcies can be traced directly to employee theft, fraud and embezzlement.

"Drug and substance abuse alone is costing American businessmen \$36 billion a year," she said.

"The statistics on youth crime make you sick," she continued. "In 1979-80, 42.5 percent of all murders and manlaughters were committed by kids."

She believes grandmothers can help turn those statistics around by distributing copies of *The Way to Happiness* and by getting involved in community projects that aid youth.

Ayash chose grandmothers as soldiers for her army because they no longer are involved in the intimate day-to-day concerns of raising children, so they would have more time for the battle. Also, she said, as grandmothers they have a vested interest in the future of America's youth.

Ayash, herself a grandmother, tested her conviction that changing people's thinking can alter their behavior on members of an East Los Angeles gang.

"I told them, 'The past doesn't count; it's what you do from this day forward that counts,'" she said.

Ayash recalls the day when a gang member Vinnie (not his real name) took her to the alley where his friends hung out.

As soon as she stepped into their territory, a dozen or so teen-agers gathered around her, their dark

eyes questioning her right to be there.

Ayash had been referred to Vinnie after she told Community Youth Gang Services in Los Angeles that she wanted to work with a gang member to test her belief that giving people a common-sense code of morals by which to live could drastically change their behavior.

For three weeks she and her husband, Bob, who owns a furniture warehouse in Gardena, met with Vinnie at a fast-food restaurant in East Los Angeles, gradually winning his confidence.

When Ayash said Concerned Businessmen's Association of America, which she founded in 1981, would give him a scholarship, he perked up. The scholarship would provide the means for him to have tutoring in reading and training in communication techniques.

But he had to do something for them in return. She observed that the younger members of the gang looked up to him, so she suggested that he organize them to do a clean-up job in exchange for the scholarship.

"You can't give someone something for nothing," Ayash said. "If you do, it doesn't have any value. There has to be an exchange."

Vinnie agreed to Ayash's proposal, and she soon was spending more time in an East Los Angeles alley than she was in her Marina del Rey apartment.

Ayash went to the alley almost daily for several months during 1982. She gave the youngsters copies of the booklet, only to find that many were functionally illiterate. So she spent hours explaining the booklet's message to them.

She began to see the results of her work soon after the gang members began a graffiti painting project.

The day after they first painted over a graffiti-covered wall, the gang members were upset to see

that their freshly painted wall had been defaced by new graffiti.

Their immediate response was, "We're gonna get those guys who did it."

"I said, 'Wait!'" recalled Ayash. "Then I pulled out the book and started talking about treating other people like they'd like to be treated."

She used the example that "If A hits B and B hits back, it's going to go back and forth until one of them is flat on the ground."

"There's no winner," she said, "because when the guy on the ground wakes up, he's going to try to get you with a baseball bat."

"The kids said, 'That's why we have gang wars.'"

Ayash was impressed with their quick grasp of the concept.

Not only did they agree to ignore the men they suspected were responsible for the graffiti, they repainted the wall.

Grandma / E3



Cesar Naranjo improvises when he needs a boost to reach tile he wants to cover with masking tape.



Ayash hands out T-shirts to those who worked on clean-up project.

Grandma

From page E1

The next day, however, new graffiti was splashed across the wall; they repainted the wall again. Ayash said this went on for about six days, but each day the graffiti got smaller and smaller.

The last day that graffiti appeared on the wall, Ayash saw some very young children drawing on the wall with pencils.

"They told me the big guys had paid them to do it," she said. "They agreed to give up their pencils and to help clean up the alley."

There's always a hard-core criminal element who has a vested interest in keeping a gang intact, said Ayash. Drug dealers used to recruit gang members to sell drugs; another man recruited girls as mud wrestlers, she said.

Two Mexican men in their 30s accused her of being from "the white element that is undermining our people."

But despite the scattered opposition to the project, there were many noticeable changes in the neighborhood. Gang members continued the graffiti-removal project and eventually cleaned up 148 buildings.

One project that had a unifying effect on the community was a mural gang members painted as a memorial to their comrades who had died. The gang wanted to give it to the city as a Christmas gift.

Vinnie suggested a peace zone for three days around the mural. No drugs and no fighting would be allowed in the three-block area they cordoned off. The local priest blessed the mural.

They invited the police department to view the mural and served them coffee and doughnuts. Another time gang members cooked hamburgers for 80 residents of the neighborhood.

Then gang members acted as bodyguards to protect celebrities playing in a softball game to raise money for a drug rehabilitation program.

Other gang members earned free tickets to the game in exchange for cleaning up afterward. Then

Vinnie suggested that the gang members challenge the celebrities to a game.

Ayash said they practiced for weeks to get into shape. No drugs were allowed, and they had to follow the rules from the booklet. They started practice each day by jogging around the field. At first, most of them would drop out half way around, but as the teen-agers got into better physical condition, they all were able to jog all the way around.

But the best part was that they won the game, and they did it drug-free.

Afterward, the alley was strangely empty. Only four youngsters ever went back, Ayash said.

They didn't need the gang any more, she said. They'd gotten back some pride, and they found they could compete as equals outside the gang.

But, she said, working with one small group isn't going to reverse moral decline and reduce youth crime. Communities have to pull together to create a better society.

Through CBAA, Ayash and other members of the business community are trying to do just that.

Ayash founded the organization at a time when surveys showed that public confidence in business was at a low ebb, and she wanted to do something constructive to change that opinion.

She'd sold the false fingernail business she'd owned, and, with her children grown — four of her own and three stepchildren — she had the time to devote to outside activities.

Through its Youth Advancement Program, CBAA members began by giving workshops for youth groups and counselors, showing them how to use specific techniques to improve communications skills. And they also handed out copies of *The Way to Happiness*.

Although she and CBAA have distributed 4 million copies of *The Way to Happiness*, that's not enough for Ayash. She wants one in the hands of every person in America.

Scientologists Are in the Forefront of Mental Health Reform

For more than 34 years, members of the Church of Scientology have — to the alarm of psychiatrists — pointed out how psychiatry and its barbaric "treatments" are destructive to the rights, freedoms and overall well-being of individual Americans.

For example, in a 1970 issue of *FREE-DOM*, the Church of Scientology's independent news journal, a front-page article summarized the savage effects of psychiatry in America.

Headlined "Hospital Death Toll," the article stated:

"Between 1960 and 1967, the number of deaths in U.S. mental hospitals averaged 43,623 deaths per year; more deaths per year than the total U.S. casualties in Vietnam between January 1, 1961, and November 2, 1968.

"More Americans died in U.S. mental hospitals between 1965 and 1967 than were killed in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Spanish American War, World War I and Vietnam COMBINED!

"War Deaths = 107,234

"Mental 'Health' Deaths = 126,325"

When one looks at the tools of psychiatry, these figures are no mystery. Their techniques include electro-convulsive shock "therapy," pre-frontal lobotomy and mind-bending drugs which can be extremely destructive.

The Church of Scientology, which can help individuals to achieve greater freedom and ability in their lives, and to be more effective, happy and successful in life, was, of course, bitterly opposed by the psychiatric vested interests.

The American Psychiatric Association (APA), in retaliation for the Church's exposure of the ineffectiveness and destructiveness of psychiatry, mounted an attack against the Church of Scientology. Beginning in 1950 with the publication of *Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health*, which was the forerunner of Scientology, the APA has gone to extraordinary lengths — even providing false information to government agencies — to denigrate and undermine the Church.

Scientologists, however, continued their probe of psychiatric abuses and crimes, and skeletons continued to tum-

ble out of psychiatric closets the world over.

In 1976, for example, the Church published an exclusive exposé of secret and remotely located "mental health" camps in South Africa, where "patients" were controlled by means of excruciating electro-convulsive shock, administered without any anesthetic. The patients, predominantly black, were housed in bleak, dark mine shafts and forced into long hours of hard labor on frugal diets.

As a result of the Church's exposé, the psychiatrically influenced South African government, in cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, banned the Church's newspaper and mounted a full-scale denigration campaign in the government-controlled newspapers in South Africa and elsewhere. Subsequent pressure by international humanitarian agencies, however, succeeded in upgrading conditions in the camps and the Scientologists were vindicated.

Due to the continual work of the Church of Scientology, free men and women the world over have learned the true story of psychiatry's criminal activities, and the degradation and death which come from placing one's trust in psychiatrists.

Our active work in this area has resulted in numerous governmental investigations of psychiatrists and psychiatric hospitals, bills passed which curb psychiatric powers, funding cuts of destructive psychiatric programs, and greater protection of the rights and freedoms of all citizens.

The Church of Scientology is committed to freedom for all mankind — freedom of thought and freedom of choice in all endeavors.

The Church of Scientology's highly effective spiritual counseling has resulted in people from all walks of life achieving increased happiness and restored abilities.

The basic rights of man are our most precious possessions. We of the Church will continue to strive for a world in which all men can enjoy the freedom to exercise those basic human rights.



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Tenney remained silent on Scientologists

Lois Cormier, a sharp-eyed reader if ever there was one, noted an error in a recent political story that dealt with the importance of being well-known in the community.

The story said, "Former City Commissioner Richard Tenney, who had no political ties whatsoever, made a name for himself by nurturing Scientology into a heated issue and was swept into office in his first campaign."

Ms. Cormier sent me copies of Sun clippings. They showed that our statement was wrong. Tenney made three tries for office. He ran for mayor in 1975, but withdrew. He tried again in 1976, this time as a city commission candidate, and lost badly. In 1978, he made it. But in none of Tenney's three campaigns did Scientology play a role. He was virtually silent on the subject.

A woman who declined to give me her name phoned to say how upset she is about our new policy of not listing the times of funeral services, in our obituaries.

Beginning about Jan. 1, the Sun adopted the practice of simply stating the name of the funeral home that is handling the services.

The principal reason we began doing this was space. On some days we publish as many as 25 or 30 obituaries. Multiply that number by the space needed to state the exact time and place of funeral and/or burial services, and you've got quite a chunk of space.

Clearwater Sun Ombudsman

Bob Driver



I am told by our editors that by instituting the new policy, we joined the ranks of most metropolitan dailies. We are now handling our obits the way most newspapers have been doing for years.

A Crystal Beach reader phoned to ask why the Sun has published nothing about a Crystal Beach businessman named Valverde who was arrested on drug charges in Madison County, in the Florida Panhandle. The caller said that the St. Petersburg Times was giving the story big play, so why weren't we?

City Editor Paul Carly tells me we may yet publish something on the Valverde case, but that right now we do not have the resources to send a reporter to Madison County to chase down the facts. Carly said that the Associated Press has also ignored the story up to now. If or when AP runs some copy about the case, it's likely that we'll publish it. The question of how and where to deploy its staff is faced by a newspaper every day. No one has written the definitive answer to it.

I appeared on a radio talk show recently, during

which a listener said he felt many of Pinellas County's 24 municipalities were lost cousins to the local news media. He said that if you live in a small city, you may as well forget about news coverage.

The man has a point. Many, if not most, of the cities and towns in Pinellas have a board of commissioners, a police force, advisory boards and various private organizations that sometimes make news.

How does a newspaper cover all of them? Answer: It doesn't.

What we do, out of necessity, is concentrate on the larger cities. Obviously, that's where most of our readers tend to be concentrated.

Other criteria come into play: Is the news item of substantial interest, or minimal? Does it have a different twist? Is there a photographic possibility that goes with it? Is the event an exact repetition of something that has happened before?

Not the least important question is this: Does the Sun even know about it? Did anyone connected with the news story think of writing or phoning the city desk (462-2179) and letting us know what's coming up, or what happened?

The Ombudsman investigates readers' questions or complaints about the Sun's news coverage. Write: Ombudsman Bob Driver, The Clearwater Sun, Box 2078, Clearwater, Fla. 33517. Or telephone 462-2174.

Thank you.

Judge Likely to Allow Suit by Scientology

By WILLIAM OVEREND, *Times Staff Writer*

A Los Angeles federal judge, breaking with a series of recent court rulings and a magistrate's recommendation, said Tuesday that she has no plans to dismiss a Church of Scientology lawsuit simply because church founder L. Ron Hubbard has failed to appear for a deposition.

In a Scientology suit against members of a splinter group accused of using stolen church documents for their own financial gain, U.S. District Judge Mariana R. Pfaelzer tentatively rejected a recommendation by U.S. Magistrate Volney V. Brown that the case be dismissed because of Hubbard's failure to appear at a scheduled deposition last month.

While Pfaelzer agreed to delay a final ruling on the request that the Scientology lawsuit be dismissed, she strongly indicated a belief that Hubbard's testimony would be irrelevant to the question of whether Scientology documents had been stolen and should or should not be used by rival churches and counseling centers.

'Planning to Try Case'

"I'm not planning to set up this case for default," Pfaelzer said. "I'm planning to try this case."

Pfaelzer's comments came at a hearing on a Scientology lawsuit against a former Scientologist, Robin Scott, who is accused of stealing secret church instructional materials from a Scientology group in Denmark.

The Church of Scientology contends that the stolen materials were passed to another former Scientology member, David Mayo, now president of the Church of the New Civilization, also known as the Advanced Ability Center, in Santa Barbara.

Earle C. Cooley, a Boston lawyer representing the Church of Scientology, urged Pfaelzer not to dismiss the lawsuit because of Hubbard's absence at the deposition,

saying Hubbard has nothing to do with current management of the church and cannot be reached by church officials.

"This is a matter that has ripened into a national strategy," he said. "It's what I call the strategy of the easy victory—to move to depose L. Ron Hubbard. We are looking at this strategy around the country—the power to decimate the Church of Scientology."

Arguing that Pfaelzer should have agreed with Brown's recommendation to award a default judgment against the Church of Scientology, Santa Barbara attorney Gary Bright, representing Mayo, cited recent rulings against the church by other federal judges in cases where Hubbard also failed to appear at scheduled depositions.

Bright's references were to rulings against the Church of Scientology in Portland and Washington as well as to a default judgment awarded last year by Chief U.S. District Judge Manuel L. Real in Los Angeles after Hubbard failed to be deposed in connection with a libel suit against a Scientology critic, Boston lawyer Michael J. Flynn.

"I've spent more time with it than the other judges," Pfaelzer responded. "I came at it with a totally open mind, that's the problem."

Commenting on Pfaelzer's remarks outside the courtroom, the Rev. Heber C. Jentzsch, president of the Church of Scientology International, praised the judge for looking at the case without emotion.

Scientologists Reveal IRS Abuses

The Church of Scientology has, for many years, been one of the most outspoken critics of U.S. government agency crimes and government abuses of individual liberties.

The Church has worked unceasingly to preserve this nation's heritage of freedom, as guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and to reform those parts of government which, by abusing their powers, threaten our rights and freedoms as Americans.

As the harassing and abusive policies and tactics of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) are inimical to the spirit of the American Constitution, this agency has been the subject of many Church exposés over the years.

For example, the Church's journal, **FREEDOM**, recently reported the case of a former IRS employee who attempted to correct the criminal overassessment of a taxpayer and was harassed so relentlessly for her efforts that she was finally forced to quit her job.

Later, according to an employee still working for the IRS, agents interrogated the former employee's associates, searching for scurrilous information with which to smear the woman's reputation and thereby render her less credible if she attempted to expose IRS crimes.

FREEDOM recently released sections of the IRS's secret Law Enforcement Manual, a guide for IRS employees which reveals the IRS's discriminatory tactics in enforcing the agency's regulations.

Sections of the manual were received from an anonymous source as a result of ads that were run by **FREEDOM** in papers around the U.S. that asked for people to come forward with information regarding IRS crimes and abuses.

This manual, which reveals a consistent pattern of blatant disregard for and violations of citizens' privacy rights, has been intentionally hidden by the IRS from public view, based on the claim that the contents are not subject to the Freedom of Information Act. The editors of **FREEDOM** felt, however, that because the American government is responsible to the people, the people who are paying for the government have a right to know the procedures and methods used to collect their taxes.

Despite the IRS's claim that they do not target specific individuals and groups for special enforcement procedures, this manual shows otherwise.

These documents reveal, for example, that according to IRS rules, if an American citizen works hard enough to make his way to the top income brackets, he then qualifies for "automatic" scrutiny by the IRS.

In effect, an individual or organization that prospers is immediately suspect in the eyes of the IRS, and is "guilty" until proven innocent.

The IRS, always extremely sensitive to negative publicity, has mounted a campaign of retaliation against the Church of Scientology as a result of its exposés, using any and all means at its disposal to try to silence the Church's outspokenness.

For example, in 1969, the IRS placed the Church on its "Enemies List" at the request of the Nixon White House. This list was used by the IRS to help locate targets for harassment and intimidation. In fact, IRS covert activities against the Church appear to have escalated after this time.

Another instance of the IRS's attack on the Church, was its instigation and use of a memo written by a Labor Department investigator. In this memo numerous false claims were made about the Church based upon information supplied to him over the phone by agents of the IRS. This inflammatory "affidavit" was then disseminated to other government agencies in an attempt to create animosity towards and harassment of the Church. The Labor Department later admitted that the data in the memo was "unverified and questionable."

Despite the IRS's attacks, the Church has continued its work to make known to the American people the true nature of this agency.

The Church of Scientology, long in the forefront of social reform in this country, believes that a workable and equitable tax system is necessary for a strong, healthy and prosperous America.

There is no place in this country for a government agency which considers itself to be "above the law" and which hides its harassing and abusive actions against American citizens behind an impenetrable cloak of secrecy. Despite the strenuous efforts of the IRS to silence it, the Church will continue to take effective action to reform the United States tax agency, to make it a viable system which not only adheres to, but actually safeguards, our basic rights and freedoms as American citizens.

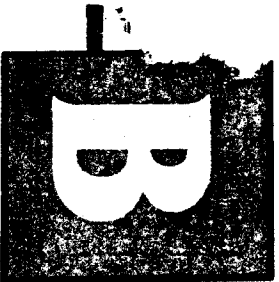


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Local News

Clearwater, Florida



Clearwater  Sun

FRIDAY, February 1, 1985

Sect won't talk about hush-hush investigation

By LESLEY COLLINS
Sun staff writer

CLEARWATER—The Church of Scientology continues to hedge questions about the name of a corporation the sect claims is involved in buying up hundreds of parcels of downtown property in a concerted effort to strip the city's tax base and defame Scientologists.

"We've still been collecting information on it," said Heber Jentzsch, the sect's international president, during a telephone interview this week from Los Angeles.

Asked when the investigation might be completed, Jentzsch described a poker game and called the information "surprise aces in your hand."

Last Aug. 15, the sect held an elaborate press conference attended by representatives of nearly every print and broadcast media organization in the Tampa Bay area.

At that time, Jentzsch claimed a phantom interstate corporation had been purchasing parcels of downtown Clearwater land since 1973 in an elaborate plot to depress downtown property values.

Illustrating his claims with graphs and figures indicating that the unnamed corporation had had a baleful influence on the city in recent years, Jentzsch further declared the \$2 billion organization had made a sustained effort to discredit the sect in its attempt to dominate Clearwater real estate.

Jentzsch refused to name the corporation at the

press conference, saying the facts would be presented to the public within three weeks.

Three weeks later Jentzsch again refused to name the phantom corporation—which he said was the subject of an investigation by sect-hired private investigators—and pledged to reveal the identity of the company by Dec. 4, the date of a city referendum on a waterfront preservation project.

Dec. 4 came and went with no comment by the Church of Scientology. For several weeks afterward, sect officials in Los Angeles refused to discuss the issue with a *Clearwater Sun* reporter.

On Wednesday, Jentzsch again refused to reveal particulars of the sect's investigation, nor would he name the alleged company.

Opinion

Editorials of the Sun

Scientologists should cease kidding the city

Once upon a time there was a mighty press conference called by the Church of Scientology in Clearwater and presided over by no less a personage than Heber Jentzsch, the sect's international president.

With newspaper, radio and television reporters on hand at the Aug. 15 news conference, Mr. Jentzsch told the multitude about this big, bad, multibillion dollar corporation that was gobbling up downtown properties in a concerted effort to strip the city's tax base and defame the Church of Scientology.

But despite repeated questioning, Mr. Jentzsch and other Scientology officials would not name this phantom corporation. That vital information would be forthcoming in two to three weeks, they said.

But after the three weeks had passed, then four, then five, Scientology officials still would not identify the evil conglomerate. We are still investigating, they said, promising the grand revelation would come by Dec. 4, the date of a city referendum on a bayfront preservation project.

Dec. 4 came and went without comment from the Church of Scientology. Indeed, for several weeks thereafter, sect officials in Los Angeles refused to even discuss the

issue with a *Clearwater Sun* reporter.

Well, guess what folks? It is February 1985 and Clearwater is still in the dark about this alleged megacorporation which is trying to deflate property values and undermine the tax base for its own greedy ends.

Contacted last week, Mr. Jentzsch still refused to name the corporation, although he made some vague reference to information he has so far collected as being "surprise aces in your hand."

Simply put, it is time for the Church of Scientology to put up or shut up.

This sham has gone on way too long. The August 1984 press conference smacked more than a little of the boy who cried wolf. And subsequent but unsuccessful efforts by various news representatives to ferret out the name of the phantom corporation from Scientology officials serve to confirm this.

The fact is this: The Church of Scientology is a multimillion dollar, international organization that holds millions of dollars worth of property in downtown Clearwater. And on more than one occasion, the sect has been known to deliberately try to deflect attention elsewhere when the public eye is focused on it.

Los Angeles Times

1,666 Sunday

Tuesday, February 5, 1985

F/CC†/92 pages/Copyright

A federal lawsuit seeking to block a California court from releasing documents detailing the life of L. Ron Hubbard, founder of the Church of Scientology, was dismissed by U.S. District Judge Harry Hupp on grounds that he lacked jurisdiction because no constitutional issue was involved. The Church of Scientology had sought to prevent release of the documents—which were filed with the Los Angeles Superior Court in a 1982 lawsuit against a former Scientology archivist—but their legal maneuvers have been rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court and several other courts. Despite Hupp's ruling, however, the documents will remain sealed temporarily, pending outcome of a Superior Court case that is also aimed at preventing release of the material.

Church complains about sect's radio override

By SUSAN SNYDER
Sun staff writer

CLEARWATER—A local church that claims its two-way radio frequency has been invaded by security guards from the Church of Scientology has filed a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission.

Charles Boudreau, administrator for Calvary Baptist Church, 331 Cleveland St., said transmissions from the sect security guards began intruding upon the church's frequency in November 1984.

Custodians and maintenance workers for the Baptist church use two-

way radios to communicate over a two-block area, Boudreau said. The church uses seven portable units, he said.

The frequency in question is a split-frequency, and FCC regulations state that radio transmissions on split frequencies not exceed an output of 2 watts. A split frequency is one that divides two regular frequencies and is licensed for close-range work.

Regulations also state the height of the antenna may not exceed 20 feet.

According to Boudreau, the sect operates 40 portable radios with an output of 25 watts each. He also said the antenna rises about 125 feet above

the ground.

Boudreau said the sect receives its radio equipment from California and the equipment is licensed by the same frequency in California by coincidence. However, he said, the license is not valid in Florida.

Sect spokesmen have told Boudreau they would stop using the equipment until the FCC reaches a decision. But, he said, some guards are continuing to use their radios and pushing the Baptist church off the air.

"(The sect) is in the process of getting a license, but they have to wait for all the red tape," said sect spokeswoman Lauren Stewart. "In

the meantime, the antenna was unplugged three weeks ago."

Ralph Barlow, an FCC engineer in Tampa, said Tuesday he has received Boudreau's letter, dated Feb. 8.

"We will do an investigation to determine if a violation has occurred," Barlow said. "But right now, I don't know what will happen."

FCC records in Tampa are not up-to-date, Barlow said, and no record of a license issued by the FCC to the sect can be found. However, Barlow said, no record could be found for Boudreau's church either, which was

(Please see * RADIO, next page)

* Radio

(from page 12A)

licensed Feb. 22, 1984.

But according to Barlow, a copy of the church's operating license was enclosed in the letter.

If the sect is violating FCC regulations, Barlow said, he will follow the usual routine of levying a fine and possible criminal charges.

"In a case like this, I tell the unlicensed party to stay off the

line until they are properly licensed," he said. "If they continue to use (the frequency), I issue a \$750 forfeiture (fine). But depending on the case, the forfeiture can be as high as \$5,000."

After a second offense, Barlow said, he can determine whether to press criminal charges and refers the case to the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Los Angeles Times

★ Tuesday, February 12, 1985/Part I 17

U.S. Granted Access to Some Scientology Papers

By MYRNA OLIVER, *Times Staff Writer*

The U.S. government won access Monday to six sealed letters and memos concerning the Church of Scientology and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard, and failed in its attempt to see 11 others.

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Paul G. Breckenridge Jr. had placed the 17 items under seal in June at the end of a civil trial in which he absolved former church archivist Gerald Armstrong of taking documents belonging to the organization. He sealed the items largely because they involved privileged or private communications between Hubbard and his

attorneys or his wife, Mary Sue Hubbard.

(At the same time, Breckenridge released hundreds of other exhibits in the non-jury trial, which were quickly resealed and remain cloistered under higher court orders. Federal authorities have not yet sought to review those materials.)

Government officials wanted the 17 letters, tapes and other items to aid in defense of a 1978 civil suit by the church that accuses the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service and others of unconstitutionally conspiring to destroy a religion.

The suit seeks to prevent government officials from collecting or

using information about the church and to force them to expunge dossiers on the organization and its members.

Federal attorneys said the material may be relevant to Hubbard's statements in the federal case, his control over the church and the church's attempts to avoid law enforcement.

Obtained by the government were a file on the founder's son, L. Ron Hubbard Jr.; two Hubbard orders dated Jan. 22, 1978, regarding his legal fees; a letter dated March 22, 1978, about the mayor of Clearwater, Fla.; a letter dated Feb. 16, 1978, concerning whether Hub-

bard received money from the church, and a letter dated Dec. 23, 1977, about Hubbard's health and attempts to avoid service of lawsuits.

John Toothman, attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice, and Michael Lee Hertzberg, attorney for Mary Sue Hubbard and the church, said they will take Breckenridge's ruling to the Court of Appeal.

Breckenridge stayed his order 10 days to permit appeal and specified that government officials cannot publicize the six documents, he allowed them to use in preparation of the federal case.

TO
I R S
 CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES
 and
 AMERICAN CITIZENS
 WHO KNOW OF ILLEGAL ACTIONS
 ON THE PART OF THE IRS

FREEDOM News Journal's recent campaign asking current and former employees of the IRS to come forward and be interviewed has brought a tremendous response. In fact, the campaign has been so successful that a coalition of IRS whistleblowers has recently been formed, including not only current and former employees who know of abuses within the agency, but all citizens and groups who feel that the IRS is abusing the rights of Americans.

Over the past 17 years, FREEDOM News Journal has gained national recognition for its exclusive exposés of IRS abusive and illegal activities. Based on interviews with IRS agents and employees, and taxpayers, and information from internal IRS documents (some received anonymously) that detail the agency's secret policies, FREEDOM has found that —

- The IRS would not settle tax disputes, according to its manuals, if "acceptance of an offer of compromise would result in unfavorable publicity due to the notoriety of the taxpayer," even though the grounds for acceptance of the offer might well be completely valid;

- The IRS abused and harassed its own employees and forced them either to leave or submit to intolerable working conditions;

- In at least one instance, after an employee left, the IRS mounted a vicious smear campaign against her to discredit her and minimize the chances for exposure of agency crimes;

- The IRS directed its employees in a secret manual supplement to consider such things as "requests that refund checks be mailed to Post Office box or General Delivery addresses," "inclusion of an 'in care of' provision in the address," or notations that the taxpayer's occupation was an "office manager or bookkeeper" as red-flagged indicators that the taxpayer should be investigated for tax fraud;

- The IRS directed its agents to go on what one former agent described as "fishing expeditions," auditing the books of such businesses as furriers, jewelers, antique shops, travel agencies and interior decorators to locate names of customers to be targeted for investigation.

FREEDOM, the independent journal published by the Church of Scientology, is interested in interviewing anyone with information on illegal and discriminatory IRS policies and practices, or evidence of harassing and threatening measures taken by the IRS against taxpayers. FREEDOM is particularly interested in interviewing current or former IRS employees who have worked in the Criminal Investigation Division or the Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations Division.

If you have knowledge of unconstitutional acts or violations of the law committed by the IRS against taxpayers, groups or even their own employees, and you feel it is time for these acts to be exposed, and our tax system overhauled and turned into an equitable one, contact:

FREEDOM

1413 N. Berendo Street
 Los Angeles, CA 90027
 (213) 663-2058

Suburbanites Salute Scientology's L. Ron Hubbard

EATONVILLE (AP)—This Central Florida town has joined Dodge City, Kan., and Austin, Texas, in honoring L. Ron Hubbard, reclusive mentor of the controversial Church of Scientology.

Mayor Abraham Gordon said he signed a proclamation declaring February "L. Ron Hubbard Month" because Hubbard's mental-health techniques reportedly have aided sufferers of sickle-cell anemia.

Hubbard's self-help mental-health techniques, known as dianetics, have "offered a way to help relieve the mental anguish" of the disease, which mostly strikes blacks, said Gordon on Tuesday.

Eatonville is predominantly black, but neither Gordon nor a Hubbard spokesman knew of any followers of Scientology who live in the Orlando

suburb.

Bob Allsop, director of Hubbard's public relations department at Scientology headquarters in Clearwater, said a drive for recognition for Hubbard among mayors was spurred by a report of a California woman who claimed last October to be free of sickle-cell anemia symptoms more than two years after studying dianetics.

Like most mayors, Gordon frequently proclaims days, weeks or months in honor of a person or cause. Another of his recent proclamations was the week of Jan. 5-15 as Martin Luther King Birthday Celebration Time. He said the Hubbard proclamation was drafted by Hubbard's public relations people.

Since last fall, the mayors of Dodge City and

Austin—plus Opa-Locka and Tuskegee, Ala.—have declared a period honoring Hubbard, Allsop said.

Gordon said he did not know about the church or the controversies surrounding it. He said the proclamation was requested by Hubbard's employees at the first meeting of the World Conference of Mayors, held in Africa. Gordon is a vice president of the group.

The sect, founded in 1950, was involved in a protracted legal battle with former Clearwater Mayor Gabriel Cazares in the late 1970s and early 1980s over Cazares' attempts to keep the church from establishing itself as a major local force in Clearwater.

High-ranking Scientologists have been convicted of tax evasion in Florida and conspiracy to infiltrate

federal agencies and steal government documents in Washington D.C.

Federal agencies have challenged the organization's status as a church, meriting tax-exempt status.

Hubbard, who will be 74 next month, is "researching and traveling" with no fixed home, said Allsop. Because he had not been seen in public for some seven years, relatives tried unsuccessfully to get a Los Angeles court to declare him dead and divide his estate in 1983.

"Our job is making him very well-known across the country and across the planet," said Allsop, who described himself as a personal spokesman for Hubbard, not for the sect.

Scientologists™ Win Landmark Decision Against Government Harassment

The Church of Scientology has long been in the forefront of effective use of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to expose government agency abuses against American citizens and groups.

The Church has exposed abuses ranging from the testing of dangerous bacteria on unwitting citizens to discriminatory and harassing IRS tactics. Because of these hard-hitting exposés, retaliation from government agencies in an effort to silence the Church was inevitable.

A massive black propaganda campaign was launched against the Church, based on government agency originated and widely disseminated false reports. In one particular instance, these false reports were then used to prevent Scientology ministers from entering the United States.

Such unfounded actions made it necessary for the Church to unearth the sources of the false reports maintained in government agency files. To accomplish this, the Church launched a program, the purpose of which was specifically to locate and LEGALLY expunge false reports about the Church generated and disseminated by various government agencies around the world.

This program was titled "Snow White," after the famous fairytale, because the perpetrators of the false reports and black propaganda were found to be spreading malicious stories about the Church that had no basis in fact.

As part of this program, the Church filed a series of FOIA requests. Finally, a 1967 memorandum from a Labor Department "investigator," Shirley Foley, was found to be the source of the discriminatory and harassing treatment of Scientology ministers.

The "Foley Memorandum" — written after a single phone call to an IRS attorney involved in a tax case concerning the Church — contained many false and inflammatory allegations about the Church of Scientology. The memo cited no evidence or documentation to back up the statements; yet the Church found that this single memo had colored the attitudes of Labor and State Department officials for the next eight years.

In 1975, the Church received a letter from the U.S. Department of Labor stating unequivocally that "the information contained in the Foley memorandum was irrelevant, unverified and based on hearsay and . . . should be destroyed."

As a result of the Church's effective use of the FOIA, in this instance and many others like it, the 35 year black propaganda campaign

waged against the Church by government agencies has now been well documented and recognized in a Canadian court for what it is.

On January 23, 1985, Justice John Osler of the Ontario Supreme Court of Canada rendered a significant decision which will have far-reaching implications, ultimately affecting the right of virtually all citizens to obtain and correct any false information about themselves contained in government agency files.

In the decision, the Judge agreed with the Church attorney who stated that an Ontario Provincial Police officer may have "if not deliberately, then certainly recklessly," misrepresented the purpose of the Church's Snow White program, by omitting the critical word "legally" so as to completely alter and malign the program's intention. In true black propaganda style, even the action to expose government agency false reports was itself falsely reported in an attempt to malign the Church.

Additionally, Judge Osler cited an affidavit from a former U.S. intelligence expert, Fletcher Prouty, who had carefully reviewed the documents the Church had obtained — legally under the Freedom of Information Act — as a result of its "Snow White" program, which said:

"My conclusion is that there has been a definite campaign of harassment against this organization for nearly thirty years, and that this campaign has been directed from a central core and has utilized the tactics and capabilities of the intelligence community to carry out these attacks."

This may well be the first time in the Church's history that the "Snow White" Program and related Church activities and objectives have been thoroughly examined from an unbiased viewpoint, and understood for what they really are.

Those who have been adversely affected by the black propaganda campaign against the Church of Scientology will have the opportunity now to take a fresh look, as Judge Osler did, at what is and isn't true about the Church of Scientology, its founder and the religion practiced by millions of adherents around the world.

The Church of Scientology sees this decision as one that will inspire others to use the Freedom of Information Act to obtain the documentation necessary to call for reform of abusive government agency conduct. The Church will continue its hard-fought battle to bring to all citizens freedom from government agency harassment.



Church of Scientology®
1413 N. Berendo St., Los Angeles, CA 90027
Phone: (213) 662-9431

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Clearwater Sun

Pinellas County's fastest growing newspaper

Wednesday, March 6, 1985

Sect wants Hubbard's birthday honored

By LESLEY COLLINS
Sun staff writer

CLEARWATER—The Church of Scientology is gearing up for sect founder L. Ron Hubbard's birthday and has asked the city to extend their "heartiest best wishes" to their reclusive leader.

"I have no intentions of doing anything with it," Mayor Kathy Kelly said, referring to a letter she received Tuesday from the sect's public relations department in Hollywood, Calif.

Hubbard will celebrate his 74th birthday on March 13, according to the letter from sect Public Relations Officer Pamela Schwartz. A letter of congratulations, special certificate of recognition or city proclamation were suggested in the letter "due to this milestone in (Hubbard's) life and his many humanitarian contributions."

"I think we ought to send him *something*," said City Commissioner Rita Garvey. "I just don't know *what*."

"Maybe we should send a letter stating why we do not think (a proclamation) would be appropriate or anything else."

A proposed mayoral proclamation from the sect suggests that because Hubbard's books and humanitarian deeds "have helped many people to lead better lives in the city of Clearwater," the city should declare March 13 "L. Ron Hubbard Day."

"This has been typical of them in the years I've been on the commission," Mrs. Kelly said. "I think they will continue to try and get the city ... to accept their group."

(Please see * SECT, next page)

* Sect

(from page 12A)

City commissioners last spring rejected a request by the Scientologists to proclaim the month of May "Dianetics Month," in honor of the 34th anniversary of Hubbard's first book detailing the sect's ideology.

Eatonville, a suburb of Orlando, proclaimed the month of February "L. Ron Hubbard Month" because mental-health techniques Hubbard devised

reportedly have helped victims of sickle-cell anemia.

Since last fall, officials in Dodge City, Kan., Austin, Texas, and two Alabama towns have signed proclamations honoring Hubbard.

Mrs. Kelly said she believes those cities did not associate Hubbard with the controversial sect.