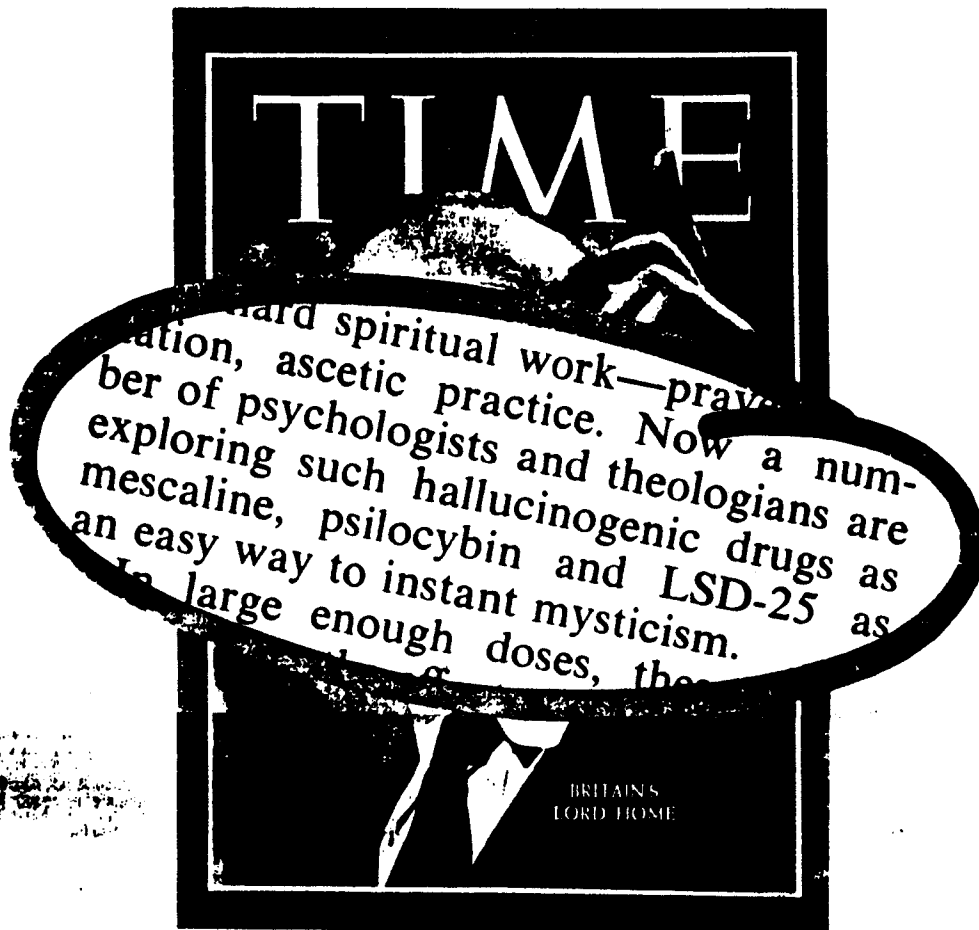


What magazine gets it wrong in 1991?



ard spiritual work—prayer, ascetic practice. Now a number of psychologists and theologians are exploring such hallucinogenic drugs as mescaline, psilocybin and LSD-25 as an easy way to instant mysticism. In large enough doses, the

Answer:

The same one that was wrong in 1954, 1955 and 1963 — TIME magazine.

For decades, TIME has written favorably about psychiatric drugs; some of which later proved to be dangerous.

In 1954, TIME was one of the first publications to feature LSD, a mind-altering drug that ultimately destroyed the lives of many men and women.

In that year, TIME characterized LSD as "dream stuff" which "can be of great benefit to mental patients. It encourages them to interpret their own soul-searing fantasies and the newly revealed memories help the

psychiatrist plan further treatment."

In December 1955, a TIME magazine article stated that LSD "may actually help psychiatrists clear up mental illness." In that article, TIME also described how one psychiatrist had "developed a technique of serving dinner to a group of subjects, topping off the meal with a liqueur glass containing 40 micrograms of LSD."

In 1963, as Timothy Leary began widely promoting LSD, TIME called the drug a form of "instant mysticism" which made those who

took it "feel they have been 'reborn' and have suddenly been given the key to existence."

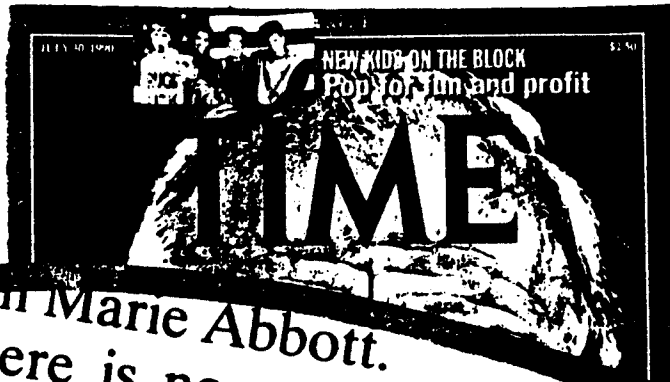
It was the failure to investigate and publicize the horrors of LSD that helped thrust the powerful hallucinogen from experimental laboratories into use on psychiatric patients and into prominence as a "recreational" drug. Many Americans consequently became insane, were hospitalized or even killed because of LSD and its false promise of "instant mysticism."

Look for the special advertising supplement on TIME magazine appearing June 14 in USA Today.

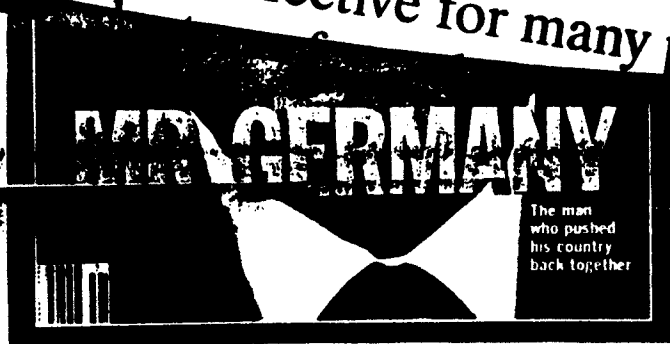
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What magazine gets it wrong in 1991?



Marie Abbott.
There is no need for everyone to be scared away from Prozac, since it has proved safe and effective for many people



Answer:

The same one that was wrong in 1990 — TIME magazine.

In July 1990, TIME assured its readers, "There is no need for everyone to be scared away from Prozac, since it has proved safe and effective for many people."

TIME did this in the face of the following facts:

• Mass murderer Joseph Wesbecker was on Prozac when he shot and killed eight workers, wounded 12 others and then killed himself at the Standard Gravure printing plant in Louisville, Kentucky. Since then news reports that link Prozac

to acts of violence have become commonplace. The Citizens Commission on Human Rights, founded by the Church of Scientology, a reform organization campaigning for the rights of mental patients since 1969, has received over 100 reports that claim violent incidents of murder and suicide in connection with the ingestion of Prozac.

• 14,765 adverse reactions by Prozac users have been reported to the FDA since the drug's release at the end of 1987, including delirium, hallucinations, convulsions, violent hostility and

aggression, psychosis and suicide attempts. By comparison, Valium, a drug acknowledged to be widely abused and the cause of medication dependency, has been the subject of only 6,300 adverse reaction reports in 20 years.

• Nearly 50 lawsuits have been filed against the manufacturer of the drug, Eli Lilly, for harm suffered as a result of taking the drug. "Prozac is a horror," says one former Prozac user. "This is a nightmare drug out of a science fiction movie. People have to know how deadly this drug is, because it can destroy their entire life."

Look for the special advertising supplement on TIME magazine appearing June 14 in USA Today.

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