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 Date: 12-24-94 Time: 11:33p Number: 16791
 From: NEWS Refer: 0
 To: ALL Board ID: SUPPORT Recvd: No
 Subject: IT IS A GO ON THE SPANISH 154: scientology Status: Public
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Newsgroups: alt.religion.scientology
 From: harringtonj-smtc@nova.novanet.org (harringtonj-smtc)
 Subject: It IS a GO on the Spanish case!!
 Date: Sun, 25 Dec 1994 05:18:00 +0000

* harringtonj / smtc / nova 12/25/94 12:14 am EST *
 During the 1980's the Church of Scientology, under the auspices of the Religious Technology Center, now dominated by David Miscavige and a band of renegades, waged a campaign of terror against former Church members who tried to organize a Reform Movement in Europe after the internal corruption in the Church became uncontrollable.

The Church thought they could simply buy the silence of the victims with their stockpiles of laundered money. It doesn't work that way it Spain.

This was received tonight from an anon source.

The Church of Scientology Upper Levels doctrine hold that Jesus Christ was an implanter/child molester so the Church does not celebrate his birthday. But anyway, I think it is an appropriate gift to the Church from a Christian viewpoint.

Feliz Navidad.

Joe

 COURT OF INSTRUCTION 21
 MADRID
 D / Previas 2663/84

DECREE OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF ORAL TRIAL

In Madrid on the twelfth of December of nineteen hundred and ninety four.

PARTICULARS

FIRST. - On January 18th of 1993 the decree resolving compliance with the procedure enjoined in Chapter II of Title III of Volume IV of the Law of Criminal Prosecution, the fourth of the resolutions listed in section V of article 789, and in accordance with the first paragraph of section 1 of article 790 of the aforementioned Law, in said resolution it was so disposed to effect the transfer provided for in said legal precept.

SECOND. - Upon having executed the accorded transfer, the

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District Attorney's Office and the accusations represented by the Procurer Don Evencio Conde de Gregorio and Doña Remedios Yolanda Luna Sierra, they have presented, in time and form, legal briefs soliciting the opening of the oral trial before the Illustrious Provincial Audience of Madrid and formulating a writ of accusation.

JUDICIAL FOUNDATION

FIRST. - Exhibiting, in principle and without prejudice, the qualities of the felonies of illicit association, threats, coercion, usurpation of functions, false accusation, simulation of a felony, illegal arrest, crimes against the Tax Administration, crimes against freedom and safety in the workplace, intrusion, crimes against public health, injuries, damages, abuse, slander and inducement to suicide, the particulars which have been the object of the present lawsuit and sufficient incriminating elements having been made manifest from the actions which have been carried out to attribute these to Heber Jentzch, Arturo Reguera Ardanza, Maria del Carmen Munoz Rosal, Santiago Vadillo Aceves, Ma. Victory de Blas

Arribas, Enrique Coll Llopis, Valentin Fernandez-Tubau Rodes, Virgilio Castellanos Saiz, Carlos Aliaga Aznar, Manuel Ruiz Serrano, Enrique Ayuso Ferrer, Ma. Antonia Navarro Castelló, Ma. Monserrat Aguilera Martin, Alfonso Marin Rodriguez, Ma. Luis Pere Aguilar, Ma. Belen Martin Garcia, Jose Manuel Villarejo Perez, Judith Francos Abancos, Humberto Fontana, Finn Gerald Thomas and Harold Claude Roussart, - who have been accused, and the commencement of the oral trial having been requested, it proceeds to decree the commencement of said oral trial, summoning the accused so that they may defend themselves in the form legally contemplated, and adopting at the same time the precautionary measures necessary to insure the outcome of the trial.

SECOND. - Pursuant to article 790,6, fourth paragraph, in relation with article 14, third and fourth, of the Law of Criminal Prosecution, and the petitions of the District Attorney's Office and of the private accusations having been examined, the Illustrious Provincial Audience of Madrid (Section No.4) must be indicated as the competent agency for the prosecution and resolution of this lawsuit.

THIRD. - Pursuant to the penalties solicited in said writs of accusation, as well as the quantity of civil liabilities, it is proper to adopt the precautionary measures in the terms which will be expressed in the stipulations section of this resolution.

FOURTH. - Although the commencement of the oral trial has been solicited, formulating the accusation against a specific person or persons, the first paragraph of section 6 of article 790 of the Law of Criminal Prosecution empowers to the Judge of Instruction to decree the dismissal of the lawsuit when he consider there is concurrence with what is contemplated in number 2 of article 637 of this Law or that there does not exist rational indications of criminality against the accused and so it occurs with respect to the accused by the private accusation represented by the Procurer Don Evencio Conde de Gregorio, Kurt Weiland, Per Ake Gardstrom, William Knight and Peter Warren and so from a given examination of the proceedings which have been practiced it appears that there does not exist rational indications of criminality against said accused with respect to the felonies that are imputed by said private accusation, since at no time, throughout this long delayed proceeding were their declarations heard in the investigation phase, in quality of imputed, neither were they informed of the imputation directed against them, nor of their legally established rights which would assist them and therefore have not, during the investigation phase, had the possibility of making whatever allegations that they might have considered appropriate in their defense in the instruction phase, nor the

execution of whatever procedures which they might have judged relevant towards the same end, consequently, not having acquired previously the condition of being charged, and not being recognized such fell accusations in our judicial ordinance, the participation of these accused persons in the commission of the crimes which said private accusation imputes to them not ensuing either from the documental evidence or

from the balance of from the formal actions practiced, whereby, in accordance with what is disposed in article 641, 2' of the Law of Criminal Prosecution, the provisional abatement of the lawsuit with respect to the accused Kurt Weiland, Per Ake Gardstrom, William Knight and Peter Warren.

FIFTH. - Upon stipulating in this decree the rulings enjoined by the mentioned legal procedures, at the same time it must be specified according to what has been stipulated about the sequence of the proceedings in article 791 of the Law of Criminal Prosecution.

In attention to that which has been set forth,

I HEREBY ORDER:

1ST. - To decree the commencement of the oral trial and to consider this criminal lawsuit to be founded on the felonies of illicit association, threats, coercion, usurpation of functions, false accusation, simulation of a felony, illegal arrest, crimes against the Tax Administration, crimes against freedom and safety in the workplace, intrusion, crimes against the public health,

injuries, damages, abuse, slander and inducement to suicide, against HEBER JENTSZCH, ARTURO REGUERA ARDANZA, MARIA DEL CARMEN MUÑOZ ROSAL, SANTIAGO VADILLO ACEVES, MARIA VICTORY DE BLAS ARRIBAS, ENRIQUE COLL LLOPIS, VALENTIN FERNANDEZ-TUBAU RODES, VIRGILIO CASTELLANOS SAIZ, CARLOS ALIAGA AZNAR, MANUEL RUIZ SERRANO, ENRIQUE AYUSO FERRER, MARIA ANTONIA NAVARRO CASTILLO, MARIA MONSERRAT AGUILERA MARTIN, ALFONSO MARIN RODRIGUEZ, MARIA LUIS PEREZ AGUILAR, MARIA BELEN MARTIN GARCIA, JOSE MANUEL VILLAREJO PEREZ, JUDITH FRANCOS ABANCOS, HUMBERTO FONTANA, FINN GERALD THOMAS, and HAROLD CLAUDE ROUSSART.

2ND. - The following precautionary measures are hereby ordered.

a). - To decree the provisional release of the accused.

b). - It is decreed, as a civil accountability, the sum of one hundred sixty million eight hundred forty one thousand two hundred seventy one pesetas (160.841.271), to guarantee the financial responsibilities that could be declared pertinent. Require of Heber Jentzch, Arturo Reguera Ardanza, Maria del Carmen Muñoz Rosal, Santiago Vadillo Aceves, Maria Victory de Blas Arribas, Enrique

Coll Llopis, Valentin Fernandez-Tubau Rodes, Virgilio Castellanos Saiz, Carlos Aliaga Aznar, Manuel Ruiz Serrano, Enrique Ayuso Ferrer, Maria Antonia Castillo, Maria Monserrat Aguilera Martin, Alfonso Marin Rodriguez, Maria Luis Perez Aguilar, Maria Belen Martin Garcia, Jose Manuel Villarejo Perez, Judith Francos Abancos, Humberto Fontana, Finn Gerald Thomas, and Harold Claude Roussart so

that within the period of one au

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dience and in solidarity they present this amount, with the admonition of the fact that if they do not deliver it within the stipulated period, that the court will proceed to seize assets of their property in sufficient proportion to cover it. Compose a separate legal action of civil responsibility with the documentation of it concerning this specific.

The Illustrious Provincial Audience of Madrid (fourth section) is appointed as the judicially competent agency for the hearing and the verdict of the present lawsuit.

Subpoena the accused with delivery of the copies of the writs of accusation so that in the period of three days they may appoint Attorney and Procurer to defend and represent them; and if this is not done, name them at the state's expense and once satisfied this action, transfer to them a copy of the proceedings in photocopy so that within the period of 60 days they may present their writs of defense in opposition to the formulated accusations.

3rd. - To deny the opening of oral trial solicited by the private accusation represented by the Procurer Sr. Conde de Gregorio against Kurt Weiland, Per Ake Gardstrom, William Knight and Peter Warren and decree with respect to the same the provisional abatement of the present lawsuit.

There is no appeal permitted in opposition to the section of the decree of commencement of the oral trial, except in what is related to the personal situation of the accused. An appellate recourse in opposition to the section of the decree which denies the opening of the oral trial may be formulated within the period of five days.

Thusly do I decree and sign D& Maria Paz Redondo Gil,
Magistrate Judge of the Tribunal of Instruction 21 of Madrid.

- John Paul Caban, Written 25-Dec-1994 @ 01:28:31
Using: Windows NavCIS PRO 1.25

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WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1994

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1994 A3

Jurors Clear Lilly's Prozac In Murder Case

Kentucky Suit Was First Tying Drug to Violence To Proceed to Verdict

By THOMAS M. BURTON

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

In a major victory for Eli Lilly & Co., a jury in Louisville, Ky., found that Lilly's Prozac antidepressant hadn't caused a 1989 shooting rampage that left nine people dead and 13 injured.

The verdict came in litigation surrounding the Sept. 14, 1989, murders by Joseph Wesbecker at the Standard Gravure printing plant in Louisville, where Mr. Wesbecker had worked. After slaying or wounding the co-workers, Mr. Wesbecker then shot himself to death.

The Wesbecker case, the first Prozac civil suit involving a violent act to go to a verdict, was long a centerpiece of a campaign against Prozac by a handful of plaintiffs' attorneys and a group linked to the Church of Scientology. The group affiliated with the church, which itself is sharply critical of psychiatry, has long contended Prozac was a "killer drug" and that the Wesbecker case was proof of this. Church officials and plaintiffs' lawyers made numerous television talk-show appearances in which they espoused this belief.

However, the Food and Drug Administration has concluded those allegations were unfounded. Yesterday, Lilly officials said the company is currently a defendant in about 160 civil lawsuits concerning Prozac and that 90 other such civil cases have been dismissed. In addition, Lilly said that 54 criminal defendants have claimed Prozac use as a defense in prosecutions against them; all 54 attempts have failed, according to a Lilly spokesman, Edward West.

The lawyer for all the plaintiffs in the Louisville lawsuit, Paul L. Smith of Dallas, didn't return phone calls.

Randall L. Tobias, Lilly's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "There is no clinical evidence whatsoever that establishes a link between Prozac and violent and suicidal behavior." The jury, he said, "came to the only logical conclusion." A jury form, signed by the jury's eight members, said simply, "We, the jury, do not find Eli Lilly & Co. at fault."

While the campaign by the Scientology-founded Citizens Commission on Human Rights damped Prozac sales for two years or more, the medication continues to be the world's leading antidepressant, with rapidly rising sales of some \$1.7 billion annually. It also is the leading drug made by Indianapolis-based Lilly.

The Citizens Commission didn't return

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Prozac Antidepressant Is Cleared by Jurors Of Role in Murders

Continued From Page A3

phone calls yesterday.

In the Louisville trial in Jefferson County Circuit Court, plaintiffs had claimed that Mr. Wesbecker's use of Prozac, which he took along with other medications, contributed to the 1989 tragedy. In interviews and TV appearances, top officials of the Citizens Commission had described Mr. Wesbecker as a man with no history of violence, of making threats or of

becoming involved in on-the-job arguments previous to taking Prozac.

Actually, Mr. Wesbecker had tried to commit suicide at least 12 times before taking the medication and regularly talked about killing his bosses, according to evidence produced by Lilly.

Edward H. Stopher, a Louisville lawyer for Lilly, compiled evidence showing Mr. Wesbecker had accumulated a \$3,500 cache of weapons and ammunition, used in the shooting spree, months before the murders. "None of it was purchased while he was taking Prozac," Mr. Stopher said.

Mr. Stopher said evidence in the trial showed that Mr. Wesbecker had begun making preparations for the murders as early as February 1989, months before he began taking Prozac on Aug. 17, 1989.

"There was evidence of a longstanding financial plan involving divesting his estate of all assets," allegedly in anticipation of the murders, Mr. Stopher said.

Prozac is the leading member of a relatively new class of antidepressants known as "selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors," which prolong the presence in the human brain of serotonin, a neurotransmitter that can aid patients' sense of well-being. While the medication can make some patients jittery, it lacks many of the more unpleasant side effects and potential toxicity of an older class of antidepressants, known as tricyclics.

Lilly stock rose \$1, or 1.6%, to close at \$62.625 a share in New York Stock Exchange composite trading yesterday.

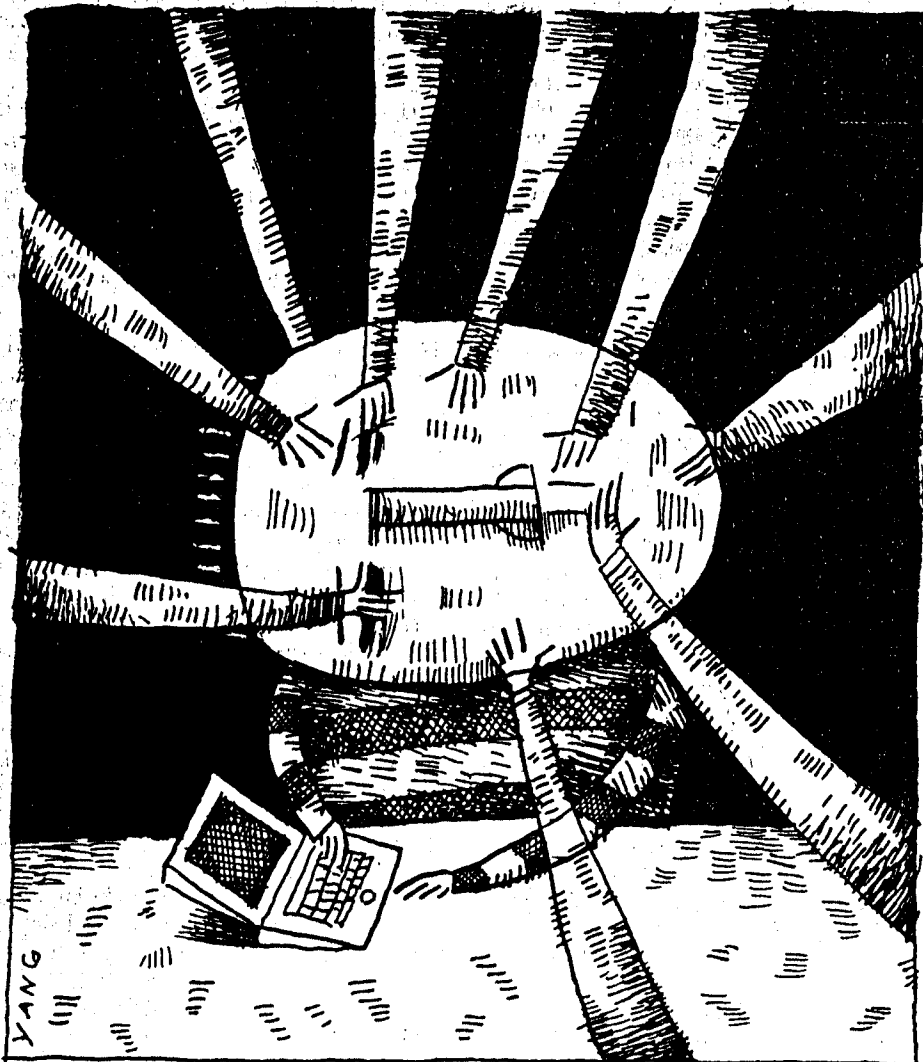
Washington Post

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1994

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BY JAMES YANG FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Scientology Fiction

The Church's War Against Its Critics—and Truth

By Richard Leiby

"People who attack Scientology are criminals."

—L. Ron Hubbard, founder of the Church of Scientology

ONE DAY in November, Arnaldo P. Lerma, an audio-video technician from Arlington, opened his front door and encountered two unsmiling men in dark suits. He tensed up; he recognized them as the strangers who had been tailing him as he drove into town that morning.

"We represent the Church of Scientology," one of the men said. Lerma hurriedly shut the door.

The pair wedged a three-page, legal-looking document inside the screen door. It was titled "Declaration of Arnaldo Pagliarini Lerma," but Lerma hadn't written

Richard Leiby is a Washington Post reporter.

it and in fact had never seen it before. He left Scientology in 1978, after serving several years as a low-level staffer. The document amounted to a confession, with a line left blank for Lerma's signature.

"I engaged in taking illegal drugs," it read in part, "and eventually left the Church entirely because I could not maintain a high enough ethical standard"

"I wish to make it known that I have been involved in trying to denigrate the name of Scientology and some of its leading members I wish to recant these statements in full"

Lerma, 44, the son of a Mexican agriculture official who grew up in Washington, felt intimidated. A few hours later, an anonymous fax arrived. "CEASE AND DESIST YOUR ACTIVITY AGAINST THE CHURCH AND WE WILL TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION," the fax stated.

Now Lerma felt outraged. Was this

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The Washington Post

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Scientology Fiction

CHURCH, From C1

some kind of threat? He contacted his lawyer and the FBI, which took a report. Then he mailed a letter to The Washington Post, enclosing a computer disc labeled "Inside Scientology."

"Something has to be done," Lerma wrote. "This is America—isn't it?"

What had Lerma done to earn the attention of a church he left 16 years ago? He had engaged in freedom of speech. A frequent user of the Internet, Lerma had posted public records—documents from court cases involving Scientology—on the global computer network and on the America Online commercial service. The documents included testimony from former church officials who describe Scientology as a dangerous cult that brainwashes and blackmails its member and harasses defectors and critics.

In the church's eyes, Lerma—who once signed a "billion-year contract" to serve Scientology as a member of its quasi-military "Sea Organization"—was now an enemy.

How do I know this? Because I have read the scriptures of Scientology, as written by church founder L. Ron Hubbard. And because, according to those scriptures, a journalist like myself is an enemy—specifically, a "suppressive person" and "chaos merchant," to use the colorful language of Hubbard, a gifted science fiction writer who died in 1986, convinced his church would lead all mankind to "total freedom."

Hubbard's grand dream remains unrealized, but Scientology seems to be gaining some of the mainstream acceptance its leaders covet. In Washington, it is moving its headquarters to the more visible Fraser mansion near Dupont Circle. Earlier this month, the Church of Scientology International's top leadership invited reporters to celebrate the religion's 40th anniversary by covering an exhibit and luncheon at the National Press Club.

I was barred from attending. "You seem to make a living by writing falsehoods," said Kurt Weiland, the head of the church's Office of Special Affairs: A big-bellied man with an Austrian accent, Weiland blocked me from the First Amendment Lounge, where Church President Heber Jentzsch was chatting up other journalists.

The public has been hearing a lot about Scientology's virtues lately from celebrities such as Tom Cruise, John Travolta, Isaac Hayes and Nancy Cartwright (the voice of Bart Simpson), who credit Hubbard's "processing" regimens and "study technology" for bringing happiness and fulfillment to their lives. I have heard praise for the transforming spiritual power of Hubbard's Dianetics counseling (the foundation of Scientology) since the day I began investigating the organization in 1979. I was a young reporter in the small beach town of Clearwater, Fla., where Hubbard's Sea Organization established its "Flag Land Base."

From the beginning, I have also heard persuasive stories of abuse and deception from ex-members. Among the defectors are those who say they paid substantial sums to attain the secrets of the upper-level Scientology courses, which are based on Hubbard's vision of an intergalactic Holocaust 75 million years ago, when an evil ruler named Xenu

implanted "thetans" (or spirits) in volcanoes on Teegeeack, which we now call Earth.

But I am not of Scientology—which the Internal Revenue Service affirmed when it granted tax-exempt status to 150 churches last year. This is America: Believe in whatever cosmology you want to, and toss whatever size chunk of change you see fit into the collection basket.

Neither do I seek to prove or disprove the grievances by former members, whether brought in court—or on the Internet. Church spokesmen point out that it has "millions" of satisfied members while the apostates number a "couple dozen." The total of defectors is actually unknown, but Lerma says hundreds of America Online users have downloaded documents critical of the church. Some who quit Scientology say they dare not go on record for fear of reprisals.

Many journalists have learned that lesson, too. As early as 1959, Hubbard issued orders to stem negative press and ensure that journalists would "shudder into silence" rather than closely examine his newly invented religion. ("Hire a private detective," Hubbard advised his staff, "to investigate the *writer*, not the magazine, and get any criminal or Communist background the man has.")

But the anonymity of cyberspace encourages fearless debate. The Internet newsgroups titled "alt.religion.scientology" and "alt.clearing.technology" are among the most frequently accessed on the network, with an estimated 40,000 readers. These include current Scientology practitioners, bitter dropouts and ex-staffers like Arnaldo Lerma, who favors establishing a spin-off religion that retains the problem-solving "tech." "We don't want to destroy Scientology," he says. "We just want a change of management."

This is a fantasy worthy of Hubbard's best pulp fiction. From all the evidence I've seen, management strategy toward dissent hasn't changed—and never will.

In 1979-80, I covered the criminal proceedings against 11 Scientology officials. On the basis of internal church documents seized by the FBI, these officials were convicted of participating in various plots to plant spies in federal agencies, break into government offices and bug at least one IRS meeting.

The "Scientology 11" worked for the Guardian's Office, established by Hubbard's order in 1966. The Guardians were assigned to ensure Scientology's "survival." The church maintains that everyone connected to any criminal operations was purged in the early '80s. The latest Scientology "reference guide" for the media refers to former Guardians as "dupes" who "abandoned any pretense of following the principles described in Mr. Hubbard's writings." No mention is made of a prominent dupe—Hubbard's wife, Mary Sue, who headed the Guardian's Office and served a year in prison.

The guardians, however, acted on policies written by Ron Hubbard—policies that are now considered consecrated text. As the church's latest media guide puts it: "The writings and recorded spoken words of L. Ron Hubbard collectively constitute the scriptures of the religion."

Among the religious writings of Lafayette Ronald Hubbard:

■ "Don't ever defend. Always attack." (1960)

■ "Harass these persons in any possible way." (1965 campaign against splinter groups.)

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

"There has never yet been an attacker who was not *reeking* with crime. All we had to do was look for it and murder would come out." (1966 policy letter)

■ "They are declared Enemies of mankind, the planet and all life. They are fair game." (a 1968 "Ethics Order" covering a list of "suppressive persons.")

■ "The prize is 'public opinion' where press is concerned. The only safe public opinion to head for is they love us and are in a frenzy of hate against the enemy, this means standard wartime propaganda is what we are doing

"Never treat a war like a skirmish. Treat all skirmishes like wars. (1969, "Battle Tactics.")

Today, the war is carried on against the government of Germany, where authorities have concluded that Scientology is a business, not a religion; against journalists, including the author of a 1991 cover story in Time magazine; and against defectors like Lerma, who was a 17-year-old hippie with an aptitude for electronics when he began taking Scientology courses in Washington in 1968.

For seven years, Lerma would serve the Sea Organization—whose members wore dark slacks, white shirts and nautical gold lanyards—in positions in Los Angeles and New York. His pay, he says, was \$10 a week, and he sometimes survived on peanut butter, but he enjoyed the camaraderie and earnestly believed that "processing" could "clear" his mind of stress and problems. Lerma never served on Hubbard's ship, the Apollo, but hoped someday to meet and impress the "Old Man," a charismatic and swashbuckling figure in those days.

Hubbard's seagoing operation secretly came ashore in Clearwater in 1975. Documents released by the court in connection with the "Scientology 11" proceedings would reveal a Hubbard-directed scheme to take control of the town's political, business and media institutions. Guardian Office files showed that Scientology planted spies in the Clearwater Sun and that its agents attempted to smear the mayor by staging a hit-and-run accident. Those are a few of the stories I reported on when I joined the Sun.

When Lerma arrived at Flag Land Base in Clearwater in 1977, he says he hoped to marry one of Hubbard's daughters. This, Lerma maintains, was his real offense against Scientology: falling in love.

A church spokeswoman, Karin Pouw, says Lerma "left the Church because he could not maintain the ethical standards required of Scientologists." She confirms that Scientology agents left the confessional "declaration" for Lerma to sign that day in November.

The Guardian's Office no longer exists, but in the Office of Special Affairs (OSA), Hubbard's spirit is alive and well. "We know that you used to work in Clearwater," OSA's Kurt Weiland informed me at the National Press Club, "and we know exactly what you wrote." In a follow-up fax to

Washington Post editors, the church called me a "known propagandist."

I admit that Scientology's version of truth and my own findings rarely correspond. Consider one example, taken from the new media guide.

Question: *Did L. Ron Hubbard state that the way to make money was to start a religion?*

Answer: *No. This is an unfounded rumor.*

The rumor got started in 1948, according to the church, when "one individual" claimed he heard Hubbard make such a comment during a lecture. "The only two people who could be found who attended the very lecture in 1948 denied that Mr. Hubbard ever made the statement," says the media guide?

But the man who invited Hubbard to speak, Sam Moskowitz, a 74-year-old science fiction editor in Newark, swears to this day that Hubbard made the remark in front of 23 members of the Eastern Science Fiction Association, most of whom are now dead.

The church also ignores a 1983 book by Lloyd Arthur Eshbach, "Over My Shoulder: Reflections of the Science Fiction Era." Eshbach recounts a 1948 meeting with Hubbard and two others in New York:

"The incident is stamped indelibly in my mind because of one statement that Ron Hubbard made. What led him to say what he did I can't recall—but in so many words Hubbard said: 'I'd like to start a religion. That's where the money is!'"

Two other Hubbard contemporaries quote him similarly in the unauthorized 1987 biography "Bare-Faced Messiah." And two science fiction experts contacted for this story confirm that Hubbard made such remarks before he wrote his treatise on Dianetics, which was first published in the magazine Astounding Science Fiction. But church officials maintain that these people are sorely confused. The church says another famous writer said the exact same thing—George Orwell, who wrote to a friend in 1938 that "there might be a lot of cash in starting a new religion."

"It seems that Orwell's comment has been misattributed to Mr. Hubbard," the church media guide tells reporters.

Only one problem: The Scientology operative who says he came up with the Orwell "explanation" is Robert Vaughn Young, who quit the central church in 1989 after 20 years as a spokesman. While researching the life of the Founder, Young says he talked to three Hubbard associates from the science fiction days who remembered Hubbard talking about getting out of the penny-a-word game for the more lucrative field of religion. Young ignored those comments, of course, and, by a stroke of luck, came up with the Orwell quote.

The irony is beyond Orwellian. But the man who wrote "1984" would certainly relish the scenario. The Hubbard quote gets sent down the memory tube, replaced by another, more suitable source. Over time, as Orwell understood, a lie can become the truth. Who will dispute it?

Postscript: In 1950, "Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health" was published and became a best-seller. "You are beginning an adventure," wrote Hubbard. "And you may never be the same again." Its sales to date, the church claims, exceed 15 million copies.

The New York Times

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1994

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Why Germany Warns About Scientology

To the Editor:

The so-called Church of Scientology has undertaken a campaign, including full-page ads in your pages (Dec. 19), to publicize its quarrels with the German Government. German authorities are justifiably concerned by this sect's increased influence, particularly on younger people. Scientologists use phony psychological tests to entrap victims, to make them work long hours for the organization and to bilk them and their relatives of money.

Many sociological studies have been done on the Scientologists that show that although this sect is not on the lunatic fringe, it still causes family breakups and emotional hardship to its victims. Now that Scientology is losing appeal in the United States, Europe has become the next target.

As a teacher of German history and Judaic studies, I am appalled at the audacity of the Scientologists in trying to draw a parallel between the persecution of the Jews and other religious groups in the Third Reich and the the present German Government's information campaign.

It insults the memory of Holocaust victims to be so used by Scientology propagandists. The comparison is also ahistorical: Nazi persecution meant torture and death for victims.

The German Government today is acting responsibly by trying to heighten awareness of a public menace. The secret police are not knocking at the door in the middle of the night.

ELLIOT NEAMAN
Professor of History
University of San Francisco
San Francisco, Dec. 19, 1994