

Government Is Set to Approve Prozac for Bulimia Treatment

From Associated Press

NEW YORK—Prozac, praised as a wonder drug to treat depression and reviled by critics who say it causes violent and suicidal urges, is about to get approval for another high-profile affliction: the eating disorder bulimia.

Eli Lilly & Co., which introduced Prozac in 1987, said Thursday that the Food and Drug Administration has issued what is known as an approvable letter in support of using the drug for bulimics. That is generally the final step before the FDA grants approval for a new drug or for a new use of an existing product, said Victoria Murphy, spokeswoman for the Indianapolis-based company.

Psychiatrists said Thursday that many doctors are already prescribing Prozac for bulimia.

Prozac, which costs about \$75 a month for a once-a-day pill, is the world's biggest-selling antidepressant.

Please see PROZAC, D13

Los Angeles Times

D2

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1994 *

PROZAC

Continued from D2

The drug was considered revolutionary when approved because, unlike its predecessors, overdoses weren't considered dangerous, and it didn't have persistent side effects such as dizziness, sleepiness and memory problems.

If has successfully weathered blistering criticism and a bevy of lawsuits starting in 1991, when

some scientists and the Church of Scientology said it prompted homicidal and suicidal behavior.

Prozac's sales have soared about 40% this year, prompting industry analyst Neil Sweig of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. to estimate they will reach \$1.7 billion for 1994.

Lilly shares rose 37.5 cents Thursday to \$64.75 on the New York Stock Exchange.

In March, Prozac was approved for treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder, a condition in

which a person has a sometimes uncontrollable need to perform rituals such as changing clothes or cleaning.

Ronald Nordmann, drug industry analyst for money manager Deerfield Management Inc., said current trends indicate that within a year, the drug could be the country's No. 1 seller, surpassing the ulcer drug Zantac, which had \$1.9 billion in 1993 sales.

In announcing the likely approval,

The company said it has withdrawn its application for the obesity drug Lovan, which includes the same active ingredient as Prozac. The FDA wants all obesity drugs to undergo two-year human studies to make sure they work, and Lilly said such tests aren't worth it.

Some doctors now prescribe

Prozac for obesity because it suppresses the appetite, though its cost has kept such use relatively low.

Date: 11-11-94 Time: 08:39p Number: 2026
From: NEWS Refer: ?
To: ALL Board 15: SUPPORT Recd: No
Subject: SPAIN????? WHAT HAPPENED

Newsgroups: alt.religion.scientology
Reply-To: Deeny3@aol.com
From: Deeny3@aol.com
Subject: Re: SPAIN????? What happened in Spain?
Date: Tue, 8 Nov 1994 03:06:19 -0500

Ashraf asks:

>>Can some one please inform us of what happened in Spain involving the CoS? <<

The posting I have from this was reposted by Homer. I don't know the original source, nor do I have any further information, so take it or leave it. :D

Repost below:

CRIMINAL TRIAL OF CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY IN SPAIN

INT CHURCH PRESIDENT JENTSZCH AND OTHERS FACING CRIMES

After almost 11 years of judicial litigation and six years of litigation, the Asociacion Civil de Cientologia, the Church of Scientology International, RTC, COST, etc. and the responsible executives of these organizations now face approximately 100 charges in criminal proceedings against them in Madrid, Spain. After the investigating judge on the case before the AIA court of Madrid handed down his decision to prosecute.

In November of 1988, Heber Jentszsch, president of the Church of Scientology International was detained along with 60 other Scientology officials. He was then arrested and imprisoned for approximately 20 days and later released on bail of close to one million dollars. He is now required to return to face the charges made by the state attorney in this case when it comes to trial.

The Scientologists face over 100 complaints ranging from fraud and coercion to illicit organization. The State Attorney will charge them with approximately 90 different illegal acts.

The case had passed to the National Audience of Madrid, one of the large amount of complaints of fraud which had been lodged against the Scientologists. After much quasi "legal" maneuvering on the part of the Scientologists and settling out of court with the vast majority of the complainants, the National Audience handed the case over to the lower court for evaluation of other possible criminal charges two years ago.

The Scientologists, mistaking the Spanish legal system for the US judicial system, believed that once the majority of the complainants had withdrawn their fraud charges the case would be dropped.

The Spanish system differs from the American, however. The State Attorney has the responsibility of pursuing the litigations cases originally presented even though the complainants later withdraw their complaints, stating that they had been reimbursed by the

Under Spanish law, the legal representatives of organizations are responsible for the illicit acts committed by those organizations. In the event that the court finds them guilty of criminal behavior, Jentsch will be held as a responsible party.

Although there has been some doubt that Jentsch will be willing to return to Spain for trial after having spent time in prison there, the Scientologists' attorneys have previously assured the courts that he will most willingly return when it is required of him. While these assurances were made before the decision to prosecute was handed down, when the Scientologists still believed they would obtain a dismissal, Jentsch would be found guilty by default if he does not appear. The Scientologists would lose as well close to one million dollars in bail if that should occur.

Other members of the International Scientology network have as well been named as offenders in this case, but they were not present in the original arrest. It is not known if they will place themselves at risk by presenting themselves in Spain at the time of the trial.

Among them is David Miscavige, who has been linked to the multiple Scientology organizations as their top official and principal responsible executive. He is believed to be the originator of the orders which, when followed out, became the alleged illicit and criminal acts for which the Scientologists will be tried. It is also believed however that Miscavige will "sacrifice" Jentsch, as President of the Church of Scientology International, by letting him take the "rap" for him. The "greatest good for the greatest number of dynamics", as the Scientologists would put it.

There is speculation as well that if Miscavige should attempt this, Jentsch will turn "state's evidence" in order to correctly place the blame and to extricate himself from any liability.

Another named party in the case is the now head of the Office of Special Affairs or OSA, Mr. Kurt Weiland. Weiland, the object of a search and detention order by the Spanish police in 1983, was connected at that time to an alleged kidnapping as well as acts against dissident Scientologists in that country. It is also doubted that Weiland will present himself at the time of the trial as he has been named as a principal missionary involved in some of the alleged illicit acts which caused the case to be opened.

Other individuals implicated in this case include Spanish nationals who have not been allowed to leave the country since their arrest in 1983.

While it is expected that the Scientologists will appeal the decision to prosecute, it is believed probable that this appeal will be denied.

A date for the trial has not yet been established.

Scientology truer KD med retssag

*Organisationens
danske advokat
skriver i et brev til
Kristeligt Dagblad,
at hans klienter
overvejer at bringe
sagen for
Pressenævnet og
for retten*

AF ERIK BJERAGER
ansvarshavende chefredaktør

påvirket udviklingen i Europa. Dog tror jeg, at de skandinaviske landes indlemmelse vil betyde en ændring af den generelle politik. For eksempel har man jo i Skandinavien en høj grad af gennemskuelighed i beslutningsprocesserne, også indenfor kirken, samt en stor social forståelse.

Cirka to trediede af befolkningen i EU tilhører den katolske kirke, og både i Norge og Danmark har der tidligere været udtrykt frygt for en katolicering af Europa. Argumentet har været, at den katolske kirkes overnationale struktur vil give den en fordel i Unionen, mens den nationale, protestantiske kirke ville blive overhørt.

Advokat Svend Oppenhejm bebrejder også Kristeligt Dagblad, at avisens citerer en tidligere dansk scien-

tolog, Helle Lerche, der efter interviewet i Kristeligt Dagblad også blev interviewet af DR TV. Hun siger bl.a. om Scientology: »Det har ikke en pind med kristendom at gøre, for det Skinner igenem, at Ron Hubbard er frelseren - i form af en Lucifer, en anti-Krist - og at han er den sidste chance for at redde menneskeheden fra muderpølen.«

Advokat Svend Oppenhejm, som anfører, at han ikke alene udtaler sig på vegne af Scientology, »men også personen Ron Hubbard, hvis bo og arvinger jeg også er befaldmægtiget til at repræsentere«, anser artiklen for at indeholde »et sådant væld af injurier, ringeagtsytringer og sigtelser, at det kan blive vanskeligt for mig at overtale mine klienter til ikke at bringe sagen for Pressenævnet og at bringe sagen for retten.«

Scientology har ikke anlagt sag imod de tyske ministre.

me flere artikler af den citerede art i Kristeligt Dagblad.«

Det har i mange år været en del af Scientologys arbejdsmetode at skræmme kritikere ved at retsforfølge dem.

Den 14. oktober i år citerede International Herald Tribune en fælleserklæring fra 16 tyske delstatsminstre, hvori de karakteriserer Scientology som »en organisation, der under dække af at være en religiøs gruppe, blander økonomisk kriminalitet og psykologisk terror imod sine egne medlemmer med erhvervsmæssig aktivitet og sekterisk opførsel.«

Scientology har ikke anlagt sag imod de tyske ministre.

Værste modstander

Kristeligt Dagblad bringer i dag et interview med Scientologys måske værste modstander. Den tidligere engelske topscientolog, Jon Atack, har skrevet den mest omfattende og kritiske bog om Scientology. Organisationen har siden anlagt en række retssager imod ham - ikke på grund af bogens indhold, men fordi han citerer fra Scientologys materiale og dermed - mener Scientology - krænker organisationens ophavsret.

Side 5

Side 4 og bagsiden



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Side 4 og bagsiden

shjælp i særtillæg

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i avisens sideløbende med, at
åd arbejder med spørgsmålet
nye år skal forelægge sin rap-
Folketinget. Samtidig har

Danmarks Radios program, »Om os selv og det vi tror på«, sat emnet til debat i flere udsendelser. Onsdag den 9. november arrangerede Kristeligt Dagblad og DR i fællesskab tre offentlige møder om emnet i henholdsvis Frederikshavn, Århus og København, og i lørdags bragte »Om os selv og det vi tror på« et fyldigt sammendrag af debatten.

Side 7

Adventsstævne 2.-5. december 1994

Ledere på stævnet er:
præsteparret Elly og Harry Jørgensen, Vildbjerg
pens. Indremissionær Caleb Pallesen, Kolding

Vi glæder os til at være sammen med vores gæster om indgangen til adventstiden, som vi vil fejre med hyggeligt samvær, bibeltimer, sang, gudstjeneste og evt. en udflygt. Adventstiden er jo forventningens tid, og det lægger vi vægt på også kommer til udtryk på vores stævne.

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Stella Maris

Udland

Det tidligere medlem af Scientology, Jon Atack, har i 11 år været organisationens værste fjende, fordi han har skrevet en afslørende bog om den. Han er blevet forfulgt, chikaneret og overvåget døgnet rundt i mange år, siger han



Den 39-årige Jon Atack var tilknynet Scientologys fra 1974 til 1983. Siden har han brugt alle sine krefter på at opdække organisationens arbejde. Omkring 100 bøger har været høje i form af fortjænse og kampagner fra Scientologys side. Det har ikke mindst belastet Jon Attacks familie.

Scientology's værste

fjende

Medicin- maend trues af svindlere

De øgte indianske medicinmænd er bekymret over, at et stigende antal fuldt medicinmænd tilbyder helbredende og åndelige ceremonier

AF DENIS M. SEARLES

Den mystik, der ligger omkring pulsrende trommer, messende sangere, og den form for helbredende ritueler, der er beskrevet i film som »Dansen med ulve«, sætter gør højri hovedet på mange øge indianske medicinmænd i USA.

Ikke-indianerne med uheldige sygdomme som AIDS eller kren opøger i stigende antal medicinmænd for at blive helbredt. New Age folk og andre, der har fratrukket sig deres egne traditioner, bruger penge på at være med i åndelige ceremonier.

Den udvikling er bekymrende, men stamnemnes talstigning er om muligt endnu mere bekymrende over, hvad de kaldes »plastic«, medicinmænd, en betegnelse, der udgiver sig for at være medicinmænd. De findes ofte i byerne og tager enorme beløb for helbedende og åndelige ceremonier.

De indianske ledere mener, at medicinmænd miserer deres kraft og fremkalder ondstab og distancen. Hvis de forstå og gav dem deres magt.

Den største del af deres kraft stammer fra det område,

hvor de er født, siger Charles Cambridge. Han er Navajo-

indianer og autotropolog og underviser i etniske studier ved Colorados universitet i Den-

ver. Cambridge tilhører den samme, der bliver kaldt De

- Hvis man træffer en medicinmand, der er startet for fire-firte år siden, fordi han har haft en drøm, er det rent slud, siger Gianno.

- En rigtig helig mand, der er anerkendt sin stamme, har modtaget undervisning i flere

dollar, som en medicinmand

tager for »helbrede« en

helbredelegt syge AIDS-patient, er det bedste be-

vis på, at mændene er svindlere

mænd må ikke tage noget for deres arbejde. Hvis folk vil give os noget, må vi godt tage mod det, men vi må ikke

kræve honorer, siger To Hunde.

De gaver som de regte medicinmænd få, består ofte af tobak, mad, til øller andre myrtige gaver, der skal vise at man både har respekt for og værdskifter det, medicinmannen.

Ikke for penge
To Hunde, der er 43 år, siger, at ikke-indianere i stigende grad gennem de sidste to år har set medicinmænd, men det startede allerede for ti år siden.

To Hunde fortæller, at

helbredelegt syge hvile op-

søger ham i reservatet for at blive helbredt. Andre beder ham om at lære dem det, som han selv har lært som medicinmand.

Folk er kommet her med AIDS, men jeg siger, at jeg ikke kan hjælpe dem, siger To Hunde.

- Det forsøker de, siger er-

»Jeg vil give dig 5000 eller 10.000 dollars « (30-60.000 kroner), men jeg siger, at jeg ikke kan hjælpe dem, fordi jeg kommer til mig på en forskert måde. Det er ikke et spørgs-

mål om penge.

- Manne af dem vil gerne

