

# A brief summary and evaluation of the evidence base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention

Overview of overview  
Norwegian Knowledge Centre  
for the Health Services  
September 2008

 kunnskapssenteret

**Background:** This brief report (“hasteoppdrag”) was commissioned by the national health authority, the Norwegian Directorate of Health, with an aim to provide a summary and evaluation of the evidence base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention. **Method:** We searched systematically for any evaluation of Narconon in The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, AMED, OpenSingle, Web of Science, ClinicalTrials.gov, and GreyNet. In addition, we examined reference lists in all identified reports to identify primary studies that we might otherwise have missed. **Results:** We identified six studies and included all in our summary. One study was a quasi-randomized trial, while the other studies were non-experimental reports. Given the small number of studies and lack of data, no statistical analyses could be computed. Instead, we evaluated the studies and summarized the findings. Narconon was started by the Church of Scientology in 1966, but we identified no randomized controlled trials of the effectiveness of this program compared to other programs. Of the six studies we identified, two studies described the effectiveness of the Narconon Drug Rehab

(fortsetter på baksiden)

Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten  
Postboks 7004, St. Olavs plass  
N-0130 Oslo  
(+47) 23 25 50 00  
www.kunnskapssenteret.no  
Working paper: ISBN 978-82-8121-214-5

September 2008

 kunnskapssenteret

*(fortsettelsen fra forsiden)* program. A pretest-posttest non-experimental study from Sweden found that one third of the Narconon participants abstained from substance use one year after having enrolled in the program. However, the findings are unreliable given that only 21 percent of the original program participants provided posttest data and that no comparison group was included. A non-experimental descriptive evaluation of the Narconon program concluded that Narconon's claims of cure rate and recovery were unfounded and misleading. **Conclusions:** The Narconon Drug Prevention and Education program and the Narconon Drug Rehab program are designed to prevent drug abuse. Collectively, one quasi-experimental and five non-experimental studies document lack of evidence of the preventive effects of these programs. Thus, there is currently no reliable evidence for the effectiveness of Narconon as a primary or secondary drug prevention program. This is partly due to the insufficient research evidence about Narconon and partly due to the non-experimental nature of the few studies that exist.

<b>Title</b>	A brief summary and evaluation of the evidence base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention
<b>Institution</b>	Nasjonalt Kunnskapssenter for Helsetjenesten (Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services) John-Arne Røttingen, <i>director</i>
<b>Authors</b>	Berg, Rigmor C, <i>researcher (project leader)</i>
<b>ISBN</b>	978-82-8121-214-5
<b>Project number</b>	900
<b>Type of report</b>	Overview of overview (Hasteoppdrag)
<b>Nr. of pages</b>	20
<b>Client</b>	Helsedirektoratet
<b>Citation</b>	Berg RC. A brief summary and evaluation of the evidence base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention. Notat –hasteoppdrag. Oslo: Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter for helsetjenesten, 2008.

Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services summarizes and disseminates evidence concerning the effect of treatments, methods, and interventions in health services, in addition to monitoring health service quality. Our goal is to support good decision making in order to provide patients in Norway with the best possible care. The Centre is organized under The Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, but is scientifically and professionally independent. The Centre has no authority to develop health policy or responsibility to implement policies.

Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services  
Oslo, June 2006

---

# Key messages

This brief report ("hasteoppdrag") summarizes and evaluates the evidence base for Narconon's two substance abuse prevention programs (Narconon Drug Prevention and Education program, and Narconon Drug Rehab program) in preventing substance abuse among persons at risk for substance abuse and persons already abusing substances.

---

# Executive summary

---

## BACKGROUND

---

This brief report ("hasteoppdrag") was commissioned by the national health authority, the Norwegian Directorate of Health, with an aim to provide a summary and evaluation of the evidence base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention.

---

## METHOD

---

We searched systematically for any evaluation of Narconon in The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, AMED, OpenSiegle, Web of Science, ClinicalTrials.gov, and GreyNet. In addition, we examined reference lists in all identified reports to identify primary studies that we might otherwise have missed.

---

## RESULTS

---

We identified six studies and included all in our summary. One study was a quasi-randomized trial, while the other studies were non-experimental reports. Given the small number of studies and lack of data, no statistical analyses could be computed. Instead, we evaluated the studies and summarized the findings.

Narconon was started by the Church of Scientology in 1966, but we identified no randomized controlled trials of the effectiveness of this program compared to other programs. A quasi-experimental study concluded that the Narconon Drug Prevention and Education program was partly effective in preventing drug use among high school students in Oklahoma and Hawaii. This study may be biased because of Narconon's support for, involvement in study execution, and results write up of the research. High-school students in Los Angeles reported a more critical attitude toward drugs following the conclusion of the Narconon education program. The California Department of Education evaluated various printed materials used in Narconon's education modules and concluded that they were inaccurate, misleading, and inconsistent with research-based practice. A 1975 process evaluation of the Narconon education program provided no information about the effectiveness of the

education program. Of the six studies we identified, two studies described the effectiveness of the Narconon Drug Rehab program. A pretest-posttest non-experimental study from Sweden found that one third of the Narconon participants abstained from substance use one year after having enrolled in the program. However, the findings are unreliable given that only 21 percent of the original program participants provided posttest data and that no comparison group was included. A non-experimental descriptive evaluation of the Narconon rehabilitation program in Los Angeles concluded that Narconon's claims of cure rate and recovery were unfounded and misleading.

---

## **CONCLUSIONS**

---

The Narconon Drug Prevention and Education program and the Narconon Drug Rehab program are designed to prevent drug abuse. Collectively, one quasi-experimental and five non-experimental studies document lack of evidence of the preventive effects of these programs. Thus, there is currently no reliable evidence for the effectiveness of Narconon as a primary or secondary drug prevention program. This is partly due to the insufficient research evidence about Narconon and partly due to the non-experimental nature of the few studies that exist.

### **About the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services**

Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services summarizes and disseminates evidence concerning the effect of treatments, methods, and interventions in health services, in addition to monitoring health service quality. Our goal is to support good decision making in order to provide patients in Norway with the best possible care. The Centre is organized under The Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, but is scientifically and professionally independent. The Centre has no authority to develop health policy or responsibility to implement policies.

Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services

PB 7004 St. Olavs plass

N-0130 Oslo, Norway

Telephone: +47 23 25 50 00

E-mail: [post@kunnskapssenteret.no](mailto:post@kunnskapssenteret.no)

Full report (pdf): [www.kunnskapssenteret.no](http://www.kunnskapssenteret.no)

---

# Table of contents

<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<b>8</b>
Narconon	8
<b>METHOD</b>	<b>11</b>
Search for literature	11
Study inclusion criteria	11
Selection of studies	12
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>13</b>
Evidence base	13
Effectiveness of Narconon	13
<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>20</b>

---

# Preface

Gitte Huus, senior advisor with the Norwegian Directorate of Health, requested in July 2008 a summary and evaluation of the evidence-base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention. It was stressed that the request was not an official commission, thus a comprehensive systematic review was not expected. It was asked that a preliminary answer be ready in early August, 2008. This brief report ("hasteoppdrag") provides a brief summary and evaluation of the evidence base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention.

We initiated the work with this report on 07/08/2008. Three people contributed to the project:

Project leader, researcher Rigmor C Berg

Research librarian, Karianne Thune Hammerstrøm

Researcher, Bjørg Høie

These researchers were selected because of their familiarity with substance prevention, methodological skills, and availability. They are full-time employees of the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Services. Two internal reviewers, Asbjørn Steiro and Liv Merete Reinart, and two external reviewers, Aina Winsvold and Hege Kornør, provided valuable feedback on the brief report.

Gro Jamtvedt  
*Avdelingsdirektør*

Bjørg Høie  
*Seksjonsleder*

Rigmor C Berg  
*Forsker*

---

# Objective

This brief report ("hasteoppdrag") provides a brief summary and evaluation of the evidence base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention.

---

# Background

This brief report ("hasteoppdrag") was commissioned the Norwegian Directorate of Health with an aim to provide a summary and evaluation of the evidence base for Narconon as drug prevention intervention. Narconon is a drug prevention program based on the research and writings of L. Ron Hubbard, who also founded the Church of Scientology (CoS). The Narconon network provides drug rehabilitation, education and prevention services, and professional training (1).

---

## **NARCONON**

---

According to the Narconon homepage – <http://www.narconon.org> – Narconon International is "a non-profit drug rehab program dedicated to eliminating drug abuse and drug addiction through drug prevention, education and rehabilitation. The Narconon network consists of over 100 drug rehab and drug prevention and education centers around the world."

The organization offers two programs to combat drug abuse:

1. Narconon Drug Prevention and Education
2. Narconon Drug Rehabilitation Program (when run in prisons it is called "Criminon")

### **Narconon Drug Prevention and Education Program**

Narconon Drug Prevention and Education is a primary drug prevention program. It was redeveloped in 2004 as a stand-alone, eight-module drug education curriculum. According to the Narconon website, the program is offered in schools and consists of "Training programs in communication and other life skills. Peer Leader training provides high school students with the skills needed to help counsel their peers and prevent them from using drugs" (1).

### **Narconon Drug Rehab Program**

The Narconon Drug Rehab program is a secondary drug prevention program. According to the Narconon website: "The key to the success of the Narconon program is the Drug Rehabilitation Technology developed by author and humanitarian, L. Ron Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard developed exact techniques to deal with the physical

and mental problems brought about by drug use. None of these solutions involves the use of any drug" (1). It is important to note that this is Narconon's only reference to the Church of Scientology, of which L. Ron Hubbard was the founder. Although Narconon, which was started in 1966, is one of the Church of Scientology's longest running programs, this is not revealed on its official webpages.

The webpage further says about the Narconon Drug Rehab program: "The Narconon program is packaged in a series of standardized steps which are done in an exact sequence. These techniques and learning programs help the individual withdraw from current drug use, get into communication with others and the environment, remove the residual drugs from his body, gain control of himself and his environment and reach the point where he can take responsibility, not only for himself, but others as well. The program also addresses and handles the reason why the individual started using drugs in the first place and arms him with the knowledge and certainty he needs to lead a happy, drug-free life."

The stated, standardized steps of the program are:

- 1) Drug-free withdrawal. This first step of the program assists the individual to cease current drug use rapidly and with minimal discomfort through proper nutrition, vitamins and care from experienced Narconon staff.
- 2) The communications course. Therapeutic TRs Course extroverts the student and gets him into better communication with others and with the environment.
- 3) The Narconon new life detoxification procedure. This step of the program removes drug residues and other toxic substances from the body ... through an exact regimen of exercise, sauna and nutritional supplements.
- 4) The learning improvement course. It gives the student the ability to study and retain knowledge along with the ability to recognize and overcome barriers to study and learning.
- 5) The communication & perception course. It gives the student the ability to get into full communication with others and his environment.
- 6) The ups and downs in life course. It gives the student the ability to spot and handle those influences in his environment that would cause him to lose any gains he has made.
- 7) The personal values and integrity course. It gives the student the data he needs to improve his survival potential.
- 8) The Narconon changing conditions of life course. It gives the student the exact step-by-step technology he needs to improve his life.
- 9) The way to happiness course. It teaches the student a non-sectarian moral code which is a guide to living a happy life based on the book *The Way to Happiness* (1).

## **The Church of Scientology**

Given the Narconon programs are designed and run by the Church of Scientology (CoS), a few words about this organization are warranted. The CoS was established in the 1950s with the aim to clear people of unhappiness and today it is active in 129

countries, including Norway. It was founded by L. Ron Hubbard, but has since 1966 been run by a group of executives, and the present Chairman of the Board is David Miscavige (2). It is a multifaceted transnational corporation involved in religious teachings, politics, business, and education. It offers hundreds of goods and services for which members are urged to give "donations" (3-6). The CoS has been active in Norway since 1977 and currently has its base in Oslo (7). Reports from the early 1990s suggest scientologists contacted staff in several parishes and church organizations in Oslo with requests for co-operation initiatives against drugs, specifically Narconon. A similar attempt to get the Narconon approach to treatment accepted in Norway in the early 1980s was turned down by then Minister of Social Affairs, Leif Arne Heloe (8).

---

# Method

---

## SEARCH FOR LITERATURE

---

We thoroughly reviewed the extant literature on Narconon as drug prevention intervention. We searched for systematic reviews as well as primary studies in the following databases:

- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Library
- Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, Cochrane Library
- Health Technology Assessment Database, Cochrane Library
- MEDLINE
- EMBASE
- PsychInfo
- AMED
- OpenSiegle
- Web of Science
- ClinicalTrials.gov
- GreyNet

The search strategy was based on text exploration. We entered variants of the word "Narconon" only and may therefore have missed studies evaluating Narconon under a different label. After searching through the 11 above mentioned databases and only identifying one quasi-experimental study, we took our search to the Internet and searched for studies about Narconon via Google. This strategy identified five non-experimental studies. In addition, we examined reference lists in all identified reports to identify primary studies that we might otherwise have missed.

---

## STUDY INCLUSION CRITERIA

---

- Study design:** Any evaluation design.
- Population:** Substance abusers and persons at risk for substance abuse.
- Interventions:** Narconon Drug Prevention and Education AND Narconon Drug Rehabilitation Program.
- Outcome:** Any evaluation of Narconon, including but not limited to satisfaction, economic savings, attitude, knowledge,

**Language:** frequency of substance use, amount of substance use.  
Any.

---

## **SELECTION OF STUDIES**

---

Given the small number of studies identified, two researchers (RcB and Bjørg Høie) read through the reports and included the six studies identified.

---

# Results

---

## EVIDENCE BASE

---

We performed our search on 07/07/2008 and identified six primary studies about the effectiveness of Narconon. One study was a quasi-experimental study and the remaining studies were non-experimental research projects, some of which were executed at the request of a school district in the United States.

---

## EFFECTIVENESS OF NARCONON

---

Our database search identified one quasi-experimental study that had evaluated the effects of Narconon on drug prevention (9). See below.

### Lennox and Cecchini study (2008)

This study was a quasi-experimental, controlled prevention trial which evaluated the effect of the Narconon Drug Prevention and Education curriculum among high-school students in Oklahoma and Hawaii. See Table 1.

Table 1: Quasi-experimental study by Lennox and Cecchini

Study components	Description
Population	High school students
Intervention	Narconon Drug Prevention and Education curriculum
Comparison	No drug prevention education
Outcome	Last 30-day substance use

The study was carried out in 2004. After the pretest assessment, the eight curriculum sessions were delivered over a period of one month to the 390 experimental participants. The 418 control participants received no drug prevention education between the baseline assessment and the six-month posttest assessment. Six-month posttest data were obtained from 73% of the participants. The results showed that there was a statistically significant decrease in frequency of use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and amphetamines among students participating in the program compared to students not receiving drug prevention education. Use

of GHB (Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate) was significantly higher after program participation among students receiving the drug prevention program. It must be mentioned that the study was supported by Narconon, conducted by Narconon staff, and the second author, Ms Cecchini, is the former Executive Director of a Narconon center.

### **Non-experimental Reports about Narconon**

We were able to locate a few non-experimental evaluations about Narconon by searching the Internet (Google). These five reports are briefly described.

We located an unpublished study from Sweden, written by Peter Gerdman (10) in 1981 (Table 2).

Table 2: Pretest-posttest evaluation by Gerdman

Study components	Description
Population	Adult substance abusers
Intervention	Narconon Drug Rehabilitation program
Comparison	None
Outcome	Last year substance use

The Gerdman study is based on the Narconon Drug Rehab program, which was started outside of Stockholm in 1972. This was a descriptive, non-experimental pretest-posttest study, conducted at the request of Narconon. The researchers collected data from all 61 participants who enrolled in the program in 1977. They contacted the participants again in 1981, for a four year follow-up assessment. Fourteen of the 61 program participants (23%) completed the program components, which on average lasted 298 days. Thirteen of the participants provided posttest information. Thus, 77% of the original enrollees quit the Narconon program and only 21% provided posttest data. The results showed that during the first year after completing the program

- 31% (4 of 13) did not use any drugs
- 54% (7 of 13) used drugs
- 15% (2 of 13) did not know whether they used drugs.

The second study identified also evaluated the Narconon Drug Rehabilitation program. Narconon New Life, a half-way house in Los Angeles offering the drug rehabilitation program, was in 1974 investigated at the request of the California State Department of Health (11) to determine whether continued state funding was justified. An evaluation team observed and conducted interviews with staff and clients as well as examined program documents (Table 3).

Table 3: Process evaluation by Tennant et al.

Study components	Description
Population	Persons affiliated with Narconon New Life (half-way house)
Intervention	Narconon Drug Rehabilitation program
Comparison	None
Outcome	Unclear

According to the evaluation report, no hard data were available to ascertain participants' outcome of the drug rehabilitation treatment. However, the evaluation team found that Narconon's claims of cure rate and recovery were unfounded and misleading. They concluded:

"In the opinion of the evaluation team there was little evidence that a significant number of the clients treated at Narconon were drug dependent individuals. Additionally there is little doubt that the religion of Scientology is advocated, openly discussed, and encouraged within Narconon. Since the Church of Scientology is a religion it appears that State money is being directly used to support a church. There appears to be little difference between Narconon and the Church of Scientology."

The remaining three reports identified pertain to the Narconon Drug Prevention and Education program. First, a non-experimental posttest-only evaluation by Beckman and Chapman (12) from 1989 explains that one-hour presentations were given to students in 15 Los Angeles, California area schools (Table 4).

Table 4: Non-experimental posttest-only evaluation by Beckman and Chapman

Study components	Description
Population	High-school students
Intervention	Narconon Drug Prevention and Education curriculum
Comparison	None
Outcome	Substance knowledge and attitudes

The students completed questionnaires immediately following the conclusion of the presentation. According to the authors, the Narconon drug education program was effective in teaching students about the adverse consequences of drug abuse and had a positive influence on the attitudes of students toward drugs. No actual drug use measures are reported.

In 1975, the first process evaluation of the Narconon education program appeared in the United States (13). Blindman describes the project enrolment, class attendance, selection criteria, project coordination, and institutional support for Narconon. An outcome evaluation of the program was not identified. This information is based on

the abstract as we were unable to obtain the full report from the U.S. Department of Justice.

More recently, in an effort to make an informed decision of the appropriateness of using the Narconon Drug Abuse and Prevention Program in public schools, the California Department of Education (14) evaluated the Narconon program with respect to medical/scientific accuracy, developmental appropriateness, and teaching methods. The evaluation was primarily process oriented and the team examined various materials used in the education modules. They concluded:

- Narconon's drug prevention program information does not reflect accurate, widely-accepted medical and scientific information
- Some information is misleading
- Narconon's program is often inconsistent with research-based practice.

Although no reports are available, it should be mentioned that Narconon's drug prevention efforts have been called into question also by the San Francisco school district and the Los Angeles school district (15). An examination of the Narconon program in 1991 in Oklahoma concluded that "there is substantial credible evidence that the Narconon Program is unsafe and ineffective" (16).

### **Summary of Narconon's Effectiveness**

There is currently no reliable evidence for the effectiveness of Narconon as a primary or secondary drug prevention program. To the extent our extensive database search could determine, no randomized controlled trials about the program have been conducted.

---

# Discussion

Narconon, which offers both a drug prevention and education program and a drug rehabilitation program, has been run by the Church of Scientology since 1966. More than forty years later it appears that only one quasi-experimental and a few non-experimental studies have been conducted to evaluate Narconon's effectiveness. Overall, there is a scarcity of studies about Narconon, which makes conclusions about the programs unattainable. Further, the few studies that exist are marred by methodological flaws and biases. Large scale and rigorous research is needed.

An extensive database search identified one quasi-experimental study about Narconon. This study by Lennox and Cecchini (9) found that there was a statistically significant decrease in frequency of use of legal drugs (cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, alcohol), marijuana, and amphetamines among students who participated in the Narconon drug prevention and education program. However, the study may be biased because of Narconon's support for, involvement in study execution, and results write up for this study.

Extending our search to the Internet, we located three other evaluations of Narconon's Drug Prevention and Education program. The first one was conducted as early as 1975, but it was a process evaluation that only looked at enrolment, attendance, selection criteria, project coordination, and institutional support (13). No conclusions can be drawn about its drug prevention effectiveness. In 1989, Beckman and Chapman (12) concluded that the educational program had a positive effect on the students' knowledge and attitudes toward drugs. However, the researchers used a weak study design (posttest-only evaluation with no comparison group) and assessed the participants immediately after they had completed the program. Similarly, the recent California Department of Education (14) evaluation mainly examined Narconon materials used in the education modules. Nevertheless, this institution's, as well as the San Francisco and Los Angeles school districts' (14, 15), effort to make an informed decision about the appropriateness of using the program in public schools cast serious doubts about Narconon's drug prevention efforts and effectiveness. Cumulatively, the four evaluations of the Narconon Drug Prevention and Education program provide practically no support for this primary drug prevention program.

With respect to the Narconon Drug Rehabilitation program, which is a secondary prevention program for drug abusers and addicts, two studies were located. The most important of these, because of its comparatively stronger design, is the Gerdman study from Sweden (10). Results showed that one third of the program participants stopped using illegal drugs. Regrettably, only 21% of the original 61 program participants provided posttest data. Furthermore, the study is seriously limited by its non-experimental design (there was no comparison group), large attrition rate, and poor methodology. Thus, the results must be considered with these limitations in mind. The second study was a process evaluation by Tennant et al. (11) in which no hard data were available to ascertain effectiveness. Rather, Narconon's claims of cure rate and recovery were unfounded and misleading. Thus, no reliable evidence exist to support the effectiveness of Narconon's Drug Rehabilitation program.

---

# Conclusions

In conclusion, we identified only six studies that presented data about Narconon as a drug prevention intervention. Five of these studies were non-experimental. Collectively, the studies presented in this brief report document lack of evidence for Narconon's effectiveness in drug prevention. Moreover, some of these published works raise concern about the theoretical and practical difference between Narconon and the Church of Scientology. Presently, there appears to exist no reliable evidence for using resources to support Narconon. Large scale and rigorous research about the program is needed.

---

# References

1. Narconon. *Narconon international*. <http://www.narconon.org/> 2007
2. Church of Scientology. *Welcome to scientology*. <http://www.scientology.org> 2008
3. Behar R. *The thriving cult of greed and power*. *Time* 1991; May 6: 50.
4. Kent SA. *Scientology – Is it a religion?* Marburg J Relig 1999; 4: 1-11.
5. Atack J. *A piece of blue sky. Scientology, dianetics, and L. Ron Hubbard exposed*. New York: Lyle Stuart. 1990.
6. Miller R. *Bare-faced Messiah. The true story of L. Ron Hubbard*. London: Michael Joseph. 1987.
7. Scientologikirken Norge. *Velkommen til scientologikirken i Norge*. <http://www.scientology-oslo.org> 2008
8. Waterhouse C. *Scientologist puts out feelers for co-operation with the church*. *Vårt Land* 1991; November 28  
<http://www.lermanet.com/scientologynews/norway-narconon.txt>
9. Lennox RD, Cecchini MA. *The NARCONON™ drug education curriculum for high school students: A non-randomized, controlled prevention trial*. *Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy*. 2008; 3: 8.
10. Gerdman P. *Utvärdering om och med en länkrörelse bland drogmisbrukare i Stockholm*.  
[http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~dst/Narconon/sources/reports/gerdman\\_se1.htm](http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~dst/Narconon/sources/reports/gerdman_se1.htm) 1981
11. Tennant FS, Thomas J, Reilly M, Shannon J. *Outline for recovery house evaluation: Narconon new life*.  
<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~dst/Narconon/sources/reports/74report.htm> 1974
12. Beckman SL, Chapman SL. *Narconon drug education program preliminary analysis*. ERIC Report #ED312602. 1989.
13. Blindman SM. *Narconon – A project evaluation*.  
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/abstract.aspx?ID=29800> 1975
14. Wood D. *Narconon drug abuse prevention program evaluation*.  
<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/he/at/narcononevaluation.asp> 2005
15. Cermak T L. *The Narconon study or, why drug abuse prevention programs need to be education, not indoctrination*. CSAM news 2004; 29: 1.
16. Lobsinger R. *The Narconon story in Oklahoma*. Newkirk Herald Journal 1991; 57-60.

