

READER

LOS ANGELES'S FREE WEEKLY

JANUARY 1986

Personals

READER

January 10, 1986 Vol. 8, No. 12

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Personals

January 10, 1986 READER 27

GOD DAMMIT! I know I said "Do what thou wilt," but that doesn't mean you can call me Chrome Dome! —The Ghost of Aleister Crowley

FROM THE DESK of L. Ron Hubbard: I am presently recording a tape in which I admit to certain errors of judgement in the past. This six-hour tape will be called "Ron Comes Clean" and will be available for public listening on April 1 at all Scientology churches. Kool-Aid will be served afterwards.

READER

January 17, 1986 Vol. 8, No. 13

THE DRAGONFLY LEGEND: From the beginning of recorded history evil and corruption have existed in the hearts and minds of a minority of individuals who have decided among themselves to lead the Human Race out of the darkness of primitive tribal superstition and into the blinding light of modern techno-industrial civilization. During the long journey from ignorant superstitious savage to enlightened civilized man, secret "special interest groups" had been formed whose primary preoccupation has been the accumulation of vast riches and power for the few, at the expense and great human suffering of the many. For centuries these secret organizations had existed in scattered, but mutually sympathetic groups throughout the world. With the explosions of the first atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki these secret organizations held their first joint meetings in the United States and resolved to join forces. Their primary and mutual goal: The Economic and political domination of the world and the complete subjugation of the Human Race. After the selection of a proper benign sounding name for their organization they set about devising an agenda and time-table for realizing their first objective; gaining leadership and corrupting the world's strongest and most influential government. During the next several presidential administrations this objective was soon realized and with the 1984 re-election of Ronald Wilson Reagan, as President, The Committee of 100 votes to emerge from the shadows of secret governmental control and take its rightful position in the world as; Masters of The Planet. To be continued. . .

READER

January 24, 1986 Vol. 8, No. 14

I WANT MY money back now. Send me my money back now. I am mad now. I want all my money back. Love, Maxine Phillips.

continued on page 26

MATCHES



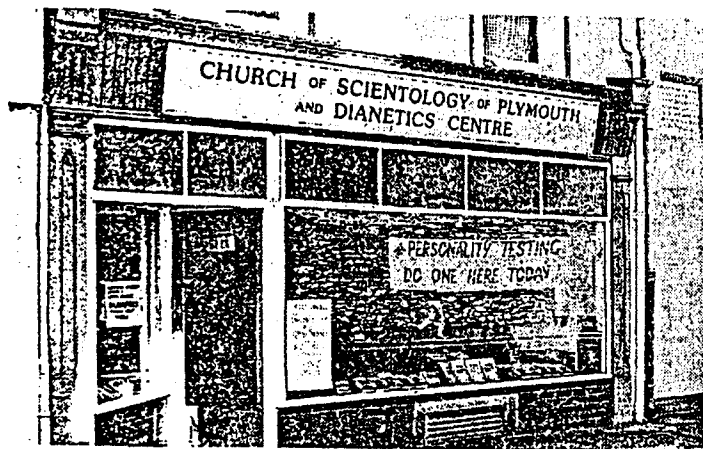
matching people with people for personal purposes

OT III CLASS 6, nice guy, 34, attractive, financially secure. Looking for: ethical, pretty, LRH enthusiast. Haven't found you at complex or anywhere, so please write. Reader Reply Number 1207./

tl4

MOST PSYCHIATRISTS remind me of a small child who wanders into a storeroom full of TNT while carrying a pack of matches. —Byron Stockton

DRAGONFLY LEGEND: With the re-election of "Our Leader," Ronald Wilson Reagan, The Comm. 100 votes to emerge from the shadows of secret government control and take its rightful position as: Masters of The Planet! However, far out in distant space a superior and alien intelligence (known and respected throughout the Galactic Federation as The Universal Justice League) has been monitoring the emotionally backward and intellectually stunted affairs of the Human Sub-Species. Having observed the evolution of mankind through the centuries it became apparent to The Justice League that the homo-sapiens were becoming more and more aggressive towards both themselves, and the other biological life forms living on the planet. As the generations passed and the killing, destruction, and poisoning of the Earth's resources continued, it soon became necessary for The Justice League to periodically dispatch reconnaissance teams to visit and report on the inhabitants of the once beautiful planet. To be continued. . .



Depressed, insecure, unstable? The scientology office in Plymouth has expensive answers

Doctor advised scientology cure for depression

by Mazher Mahmood

TWO West Country doctors have been channeling patients to the controversial Church of Scientology cult.

A Sunday Times investigation has revealed that Dr Edward Hamlyn and his wife, Dr Dorothy West, who run a surgery in Ivybridge, Devon, are members of the Church of Scientology and both act as local recruiting agents for the cult. They refer patients to Plymouth Scientology centre for a commission.

Scientology is the money-spinning brainchild of the late Lafayette Ronald Hubbard, an unsuccessful postwar science fiction writer who found fame with his book, *Dianetics: The Modern Science Of Mental Health*.

There have been allegations over the last decade that the cult is responsible for brainwashing victims and for dividing families. Two years ago a British judge, Justice Lacey, said Scientology was "corrupt, immoral, sinister and dangerous" and described Hubbard as "obnoxious, a charlatan, like Hitler".

Both Hamlyn and West specialise in allergy complaints. They are among 40 doctors recommended by the London-based Action Against Allergies group, which said it

had no knowledge of Hamlyn or West's links with Scientology.

Last week a Sunday Times reporter visited Hamlyn at his mansion-cum-surgery set in 10 acres of Devon countryside, complaining of a recurring stress rash.

Hamlyn, 60, who qualified as a doctor at Bristol in 1944, conducted a 15-minute consultation, during which the reporter was asked to fill in a questionnaire about his general health and asked a series of questions about his personal circumstances and the incidence of the rash.

Hamlyn, who also works one day a week from another surgery in Plymouth, diagnosed depression and prescribed a stringent two-week diet supplemented by vitamin pills, "to find out if you have any food allergies".

Hamlyn completed the consultation by recommending that he "read a book about the mind". Reaching into a cupboard box beneath his desk containing over 50 copies of Hubbard's *Dianetics* book, he added: "This is a study of mental health. It's the real McCoy."

It's the bible on the mind."

Hamlyn charged £30 for the consultation and £3.50 for the book. He also recommended a course at the Dianetic centre in Plymouth. He wrote down the address of the centre.

The address in Ebrington Street, Plymouth, is the Church of Scientology's office where potential recruits are first invited to complete a free 200-question personality test. If the result of the test shows the candidate to be depressed, insecure, and unstable Scientology treatment is recommended.

There, after being asked to take the test, the reporter was told he had failed miserably. "Your mind is at the moment unstable, you're very depressed and nervous," Chris Whittam, director of the Plymouth Church of Scientology, said.

Hamlyn and West are well known to the local Scientology group. Both have been on prolonged courses at East Grinstead in Sussex, the British headquarters of the cult and regularly refer patients to the local Scientology group for a commission.

Whittam said: "Dr Hamlyn sends about one patient here

a month. There are two or three doctors who send patients here. Dr West is another who sends people here. If they think it's not medical or if it's depression they send people here."

As a cure for depression Whittam recommended a drastic course of "auditing" — 25 hours of aggressive one-to-one sessions with a staff member designed to break resistance to traditional values.

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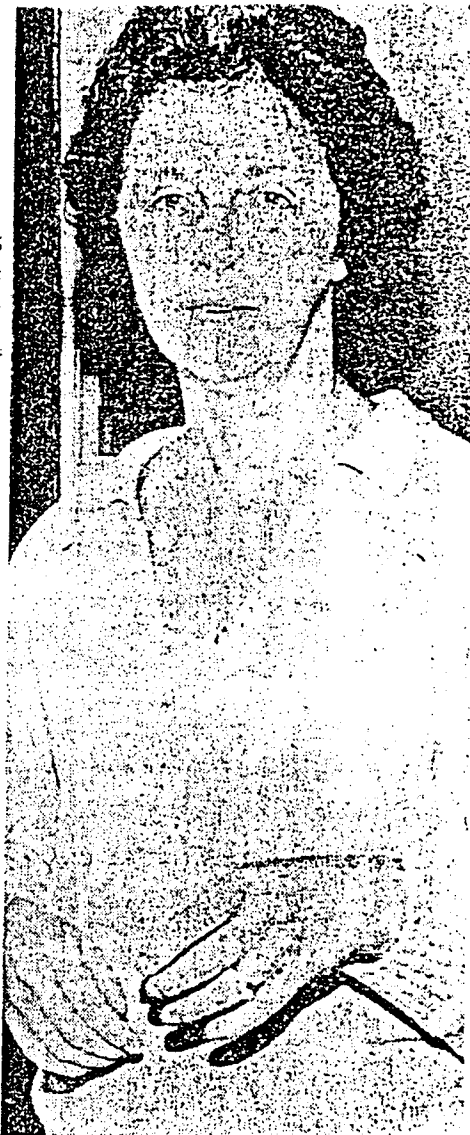
When the reporter phoned Hamlyn back to express surprise at the course he had recommended Hamlyn said: "Dianetics is a part of Scientology. By joining Scientology you will do the wisest thing you'll ever do in your life."

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Later when Nathan-Hill was told about the doctors' connection with the cult she said she was "shocked and disturbed".

The charity has received more than 300,000 letters, asking for help with allergies since it was set up in 1978. She said hundreds of inquiries from the Devon area had been referred to Hamlyn and West.

She said: "We are certainly not connected with this cult in any way. We have in the past had complaints about a doctor in Manchester who was passing patients to the local Scientology group, but as soon as we found out we wiped his name from our list. After what you have told me we shall strike both the doctors off the list."



Dr Dorothy West: she attacked the photographer

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A spokesman for Cultists Anonymous, which monitors the activities of the Scientologists, said: "Doctors are credible professional people and extremely valuable re-

cruits for Scientology. We have evidence of a case where a girl left her family and joined the Scientologists through AAA and Dr Hamlyn."

Later a Scientology spokesman said: "Whatever Dr Hamlyn may be doing down in Plymouth pales by comparison with what Cultists Anonymous are doing. I don't actually think Dr Hamlyn is doing anything illegal or unethical."

Additional research by Wendy Robbins.

Sect members mount campaign against author

By STEPHEN CASTLE

SUPPORTERS of the Church of Scientology have unleashed a campaign of harassment and intimidation against the author and publishers of a book which is highly critical of the cult.

The author, Stewart Lamont, has been inundated with threatening letters and telephone calls from members of the sect, both before and since the publication of his book "Religion Inc" this summer.

On one occasion Mr Lamont's neighbours were questioned about his private life by callers posing as future employers. Although it was never proved that the Church of Scientology was behind the incident, Mr Lamont now regards it as "too coincidental to be true."

Last week the South African distributors of his book were contacted by a man claiming to be a legal representative of the cult who told them they were in breach of a worldwide legal action ban.

POWERFUL FIGURES

Speaking from his home in Glasgow, Mr Lamont said last night: "As a journalist I have written a number of fairly controversial articles, but I have never been subjected to anything like this. I really cannot see what this type of nonsense will achieve."

Mr Lamont began the project with the co-operation of the Scientologists who granted him access to some of their most senior and powerful figures.

The relationship was soured when Mr Lamont refused to hand over a copy of the manuscript to the Scientologists before publication. Lawyers acting for the Scientologists claim Mr Lamont agreed to submit the book for review by Church representatives before going to press — a charge which the author strenuously denies.

In the months leading up to publication, Mr Lamont received numerous telephone calls from Scientologists, many appealing to him to hand over

sonal visit from the Church's international vice-president.

The publishers, Harrap, have also received numerous letters and telephone calls, many threatening legal action. Mr Eric Dobby, their managing director, who personally received around 15 telephone calls, said: "The whole thing has been an attempt to intimidate, with the intention of frightening us from publishing the book."

When it appeared in June the book contained many extremely unfavourable judgments on Scientology, which it describes as a religion "without morality" and "self-seeking, paranoid and vindictive."

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Mr Mansell added: "Lamont's book has been a flop in its first two months of publication and contains no new data."

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OAKLAND, CA.
OAKLAND POST
S.W. 61,800
SAN FRANCISCO METROPOLITAN AREA

OAKLAND, CA.
RICHMOND POST
S.W. 15,200
SAN FRANCISCO METROPOLITAN AREA

OAKLAND, CA.
SAN FRANCISCO POST
S.W. 25,526
SAN FRANCISCO METROPOLITAN AREA

JAN 19 1986

Star Keeps Kids Out Of Trouble



Michael Roberts

Michael Roberts, co-star of NBC's prime time series, "Double Trouble," recently received a proclamation from Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles for his work as a celebrity helping young people get off drugs.

Roberts, best known for his continuing role as Rooster on the popular long-running TV series, Baretta, is now playing Mr. Arcechia on the Double Trouble

series. In addition to his many credits as a TV and film actor, Roberts has spent eight years leading a campaign against drug abuse called "Right Track."

Roberts was cited by Bradley, joining with Councilwoman Pat Russell, on behalf of L.A.'s citizens, for his "outstanding contributions to the community and the city in promoting and encouraging youth to resist drugs."

Right Track's unique approach is to use "celebrity pressure" to encourage youth to resist the "peer pressure" to take drugs, and to furnish responsible, ethical, successful role models for them to relate to and emulate. Right Track — with Michael as chairman of the board — has recruited many celebrities who agree with Michael's anti-drug stand. The Right Track program provides these celebrities as guest speakers at schools and offers kids help in communicating their feelings and problems to parents and teachers, rather than withdrawing through drugs.

"Right Track has always viewed drugs," according to

Mayor Bradley's proclamation, "not as the problem — but as the wrong solution to the problems faced by our young and has provided answers to these problems by giving youngsters alternative ways to solve their situations and by inspiring them to rise to greater achievements in their lives."

Michael himself is one of those role models. He admits that he, himself, was a drug user in the '60s. Then he found out about Dianetics, the self-help technology developed by L. Ron Hubbard, and the classic best seller Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health.

"With the assistance of Dianetics, I was able to see clearly for the first time in my life, exactly what drugs had done to my life. This made it possible for me to inaugurate a program which prevents others from falling into the 'black pit of oblivion' called drug prestige. ('We're all cool because we're getting our heads smashed...'). Dianetics woke me up to this fact," Roberts said. With the help of Dianetics, Michael is continuing to achieve his goal as a performer and contributing to

his community.

Michael studied drama in high school in Los Angeles, and later at the California Institute of the Arts and the School of Performing Arts in San Diego, and with instructors Jeff Corey and Mann Tupo. He made his feature film debut in Heartbreakers and in Ice Pirates for which he was nominated for a 1984 NAACP Black Image Award as best supporting actor.

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.

Tempers flare over hotel closing

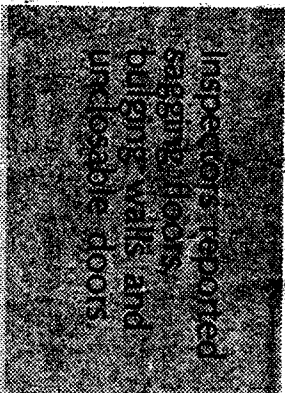
By LESLEY COLLINS
Sun staff writer

CLEARWATER — Integrity — structural for the Gray Moss Inn and professional for the city's Building Department — stood on the firing line Wednesday.

Touting structural engineering reports and other exhibits, Clearwater attorney Donald Hall called the Building Department's Sept. 6, 1985, order to evacuate and close the Gray Moss Inn "grossly negligent."

He then recommended an investigation of all building officials involved to determine why such a "capricious, arbitrary order" was levied against the Gray Moss ownership.

City Building Director Ed Bethel dismissed the allegations of incompetency, told Hall that question could be resolved by a court of law, and repeatedly



reaffirmed his decision to declare the hotel unsafe for occupancy.

The strong words and conflicting testimony were dealt Wednesday during an appeal hearing before the city's Board of Adjustment and Appeal on Building/Flood Control.

Gray Moss owners John Welch Jr. and Joe Pettigrew sought a repeal of Bethel's Sept. 11 order declaring the hotel unsafe and the approval to immediately reopen the hostelry.

The doors of the 93-year-old downtown landmark have been shut since building and fire officials ordered its complete evacuation and closure on Sept. 6.

The order came after several city inspectors found threat of structural failure because of sagging floors, bulging walls and unclosable doors. In addition, fire inspectors cited 138 fire code violations inside the hotel.

With engineer and architect's reports contending the building is not in imminent danger of collapse, Hall called the building department "derelect" for not allowing the Gray Moss to remain open while building code violations were remedied. The closing alone has amounted to

(Please see ★ HOTEL, next page)

* Hotel

(from page 1A)
more than \$100,000 in business losses to its owners, Hall said.

Portions of the building could have been segregated for repairs, he suggested, while others could have remained open to hotel guests.

Bethel, who was sick the

week the evacuation-closing order was issued, personally inspected the hotel on his return, he said, "to convince myself we were not overreacting."

After his Sept. 11 inspection, Bethel said he had only one choice.

"Yes, it was an unsafe building," he told the board, most of the structural damage resulting from termites, dry rot and age.

Asked about the conflicting information found in the Gray Moss reports, Bethel said the documents deal with the hotel's structural integrity and recommended repairs, not with the

building's safety for human occupancy.

At Bethel's suggestion, the board agreed to continue the hearing until 10 a.m. Friday, when board members will conduct their own on-site inspection of the inn before making a final decision.

A Los Angeles federal judge has refused to dismiss a Church of Scientology lawsuit against members of a splinter group accused of using stolen church documents for their own financial gain. U.S. District Judge Mariana R. Pfaelzer took the action after deciding that there was no valid reason for a defense attorney's demand that Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard be deposed in connection with the case. The Church of Scientology is suing a former member, Robin Scott, who is linked to the Advanced Ability Center in Santa Barbara. Attorney Gary Bright, representing the center, had argued that Hubbard should appear for a deposition. Scientology lawyers said they had no way of communicating with Hubbard. Heber C. Jentzsch, president of the Church of Scientology International, said that by establishing for the first time that Hubbard's relationship to Scientology is simply as the spiritual founder of the church, rather than as an active officer, the ruling "destroys the national strategy to decimate Scientology by going after default judgments on the basis that Hubbard has to be deposed in every lawsuit in which the church is involved."

Los Angeles Times

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Tuesday, January 28, 1986

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Scientology Church Says Founder Hubbard Is Dead

By ROBERT WELKOS and JOEL SAPPPELL, *Times Staff Writers*

L. Ron Hubbard, the reclusive science fiction writer who founded the controversial Church of Scientology, has died of a stroke, church officials announced Monday night.

Hubbard, according to Scientology lawyer Earle Cooley, died in his sleep last Friday on a ranch outside San Luis Obispo, where only a handful of his most trusted aides knew he was living. He was 74.

Cooley told a crowd of reporters who had been summoned to Scientology's Los Angeles headquarters that Hubbard was cremated. The ashes of the man known to his followers as "The Commodore" were scattered at sea, Cooley said.

Neither Cooley nor Church of Scientology President Heber Jentzsch used the word death to describe Hubbard's passing.

"He no longer had need of the encumbrance of the physical identity we have known as L. Ron

Hubbard," Jentzsch said.

With Hubbard at his retreat Friday were his personal physician, Gene Denk, and his constant companions for the last several years, Pat and Anne Broeker.

Hubbard had not been seen publicly since 1980.

His followers insisted that he went into seclusion so he could continue writing science fiction and research spiritual matters.

His critics, however, contended that Hubbard went into hiding to avoid mounting legal problems, including a series of civil lawsuits against Hubbard and the church by ex-members.

At the time his death was announced, Hubbard was under criminal investigation by the Internal Revenue Service, which, among other things, had been trying to determine whether millions of dol-

Please see HUBBARD, Page 3

HUBBARD: Founder of Scientology Dies at 74

Continued from Page 1

lars of church funds were diverted to his personal use.

Hubbard, a science fiction writer of moderate success in the 1940s, catapulted into the limelight in 1950 with the publication of his book "Dianetics: the Modern Science of Mental Health."

In it, Hubbard claimed that man's path to freedom had been blocked by negative experiences. Through auditing, a process by which Scientologists retrace their lives, man could free himself of those negative experiences, Hubbard contended.

In later writings, Hubbard contended that the seeds of aberrant behavior were planted in people 75 million years ago because of an evil tyrant named Xemu.

Deposited in Volcanoes

Hubbard said that Xemu trapped people in a compound of frozen alcohol and glycol and deposited them in 10 volcanoes. According to Hubbard, Xemu then dropped nuclear bombs on the volcanoes, destroying the people but freeing their spirits. He claimed that those spirits formed clusters that were then brainwashed by Xemu.

The clusters, also known as body thetans, attach themselves to people blocking their path to total freedom, Hubbard wrote. When Scientologists reach a high level in their training, a level known as "OT 3," they are taught how to identify thetans and how to purge them from their bodies.

To Scientologists, Hubbard was considered a spiritual mentor who had done it all. He had been a philosopher, an adventurer, a war hero, an expert in nuclear physics, they claimed.

But in 1984 his credentials came under attack in Los Angeles Superior Court during trial of a lawsuit brought by the church against an ex-member who had broad access to materials Hubbard had collected over the years.

Biographies issued by the Church of Scientology claimed Hubbard had excelled at George Washington University, fought in five theaters during World War II as a lieutenant and was crippled and blinded from wounds that he overcame by applying the principles of Dianetics.

The court heard evidence, however, that Hubbard never was wounded. According to U.S. Navy records introduced at the trial, Hubbard never saw combat and was removed as commander of an escort vessel for being unfit. Navy records also showed that off the coast of Oregon, Hubbard's ship engaged what it thought was a Japanese submarine. Actually, the



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

Navy records said, the sub may have been a log. Hubbard's ship then sailed down the coast and unnecessarily fired on Mexico, according to court testimony.

In 1944, Hubbard spent nearly a year in a Navy hospital. During that time, he said, he synthesized what he had learned of Eastern philosophy, nuclear physics and his experiences among men.

"I set out to find from nuclear physics and a knowledge of the physical universe, things entirely lacking in Asian philosophy," he would write.

By 1947, the church said, he was fully recovered from his injuries.

In 1948, Hubbard wrote a shorter version of what was to become his book on Dianetics. He expanded it into book length at the request of his publisher, Hermitage House. The book was published in 1950.

The book's success led him to found the Dianetic Foundation, but he soon fought with his co-founders and split from them, moving his operations from Elizabeth, N.J., to Los Angeles and to Wichita, Kan.

In 1954, Hubbard founded the Church of Scientology and his writings and lectures took on the mantle of religion.

In the intervening years, Hubbard's expanding organization left a trail of controversy across four

continents as medical authorities attacked Scientology's therapeutic claims and governments resisted its efforts to gain the special protections that Western societies accord religions.

"Don't ever defend. Always attack. . . . Only attacks resolve threats," Hubbard advised his organization in 1960.

Hubbard attacked psychiatry, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Internal Revenue Service.

Cooley said that Hubbard, in his will, left "a very generous provision" for his wife, Mary Sue Hubbard, and "certain of his children."

Hubbard was estranged from his eldest son, Ronald de Wolf. In 1983, De Wolf contended in a highly publicized legal action that Hubbard was either dead or incapacitated and that a trustee should be appointed to administer church funds. A Riverside County judge ruled that Hubbard was alive and capable of handling his own affairs.

Cooley said the remainder of Hubbard's estate—"tens of millions" of dollars—will go to the Church of Scientology, with a membership estimated by its officials of 6 million.

Contributing to this article was Times staff writer Edward J. Boyer.

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Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard dies

Daily News Staff and Wire Services

L. Ron Hubbard, the reclusive founder of the controversial Church of Scientology died in his sleep Friday, the church announced Monday night. He was 74.

Hubbard reportedly died Friday of a brain hemorrhage at his ranch near San Luis Obispo. The church did not disclose the exact location of his death.

Hubbard's body was immediately cremated in accordance with his instructions that no autopsy be performed, said Rev.

Ken Hoden. The ashes were scattered at sea.

There have been reports that Hubbard has been dead for several years. He had not been seen in public for years despite attempts to force him to appear in court in a series of lawsuits filed by disgruntled former Scientologists, who claimed he led a cult that brainwashed its members.

Hubbard and his third and surviving wife, Mary Sue Hubbard, founded the church in 1954. He laid out the Scientology doctrine in "Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health," a book

that has sold millions of copies.

The wealthy church, which has battled the Internal Revenue Service and fought lawsuits filed by former members, has claimed up to 6 million members worldwide since the height of the movement in the 1970s. Defectors, however, have put the number at closer to 2 million.

The church claims 70,000 members in Southern California. Its international headquarters are located in Hollywood.

Although former scientologists have long claimed that Hubbard was critically ill,

Hoden, president of the church in Los Angeles, said the reclusive church founder was in good health up until the moment of his death.

"He decided he had completed his work, and since he had completed everything he had set out to do, he decided to discard his body," Hoden said.

Hoden said there would be no mourning period for Hubbard because the church believes that the essence of a person is his spirit and that Hubbard lives on despite physical death.

Scientology members were

told of Hubbard's passing Monday evening during a hastily called meeting at the Hollywood Palladium. More than 3,000 Scientologists crowded the hall and another 1,500 reportedly milled about outside.

The announcement was beamed via satellite to scientologists around the world.

Hubbard, who was believed to have amassed a fortune from his writings, "provided for his wife and children," but left the bulk of his estate to the church, Hoden said.

While the church would not

disclose details of Hubbard's estate, Hoden said it was "very, very substantial. Millions, just millions. There's a lot of money."

Hubbard had no direct control over the church and its corporations in recent years, said Heber Jentzsch, president of the Church of Scientology International.

Hoden said "very little will change" with the church because of Hubbard's death. Jentzsch will remain the corporate head of the international church.

Please see HUBBARD Pg. 10

Scientology's L. Ron Hubbard, 74, dies

HUBBARD from Pg. 1

Church dissidents have long maintained that David Miscavige, a long-time Hubbard associate, actually ran the organization at Hubbard's behest. Miscavige is connected with Authors' Services, a Hollywood literary agency whose chief client was Hubbard.

The church said that Scientology attorney Earle Cooley was called on Friday and told Hubbard had died at the San Luis Obispo area ranch at which he lived, with two long-time church leaders and his personal physician.

Cooley then proceeded to San Luis Obispo and the cremation took place on Saturday.

Hubbard, a native of Tilden, Neb., was a little-known science-fiction writer until his Dianetics book appeared in 1950. It landed on American best-seller lists and Dianetics — a kind of amateur psychotherapy — became a national fad.

The medical profession called Dianetics hokum. Hubbard called it "a milestone for man comparable to his discovery of fire and superior to his inventions of the wheel and the arch." Scientology, which grew out



L. RON HUBBARD
Author of 'Dianetics'

of Dianetics, has been described by the church as a near relative to Buddhism overlaid with Christian symbolism, including a cross and clerical collars.

The church, which employed a kind of crude lie detector apparatus known as an E-meter in its counselling techniques, was secretive about its beliefs. However, the secrecy was punctured in November when a Los Ange-

les Superior Court judge allowed upper-level church documents to be released to the public.

The documents showed that the church blamed much of mankind's problems on a time 75 million years ago when Earth, then called Teegeeach, was one of 90 planets ruled by an intergalactic tyrant named Xenu.

A federal judge in 1971 ruled that Scientology was a religion entitled to protection under the First Amendment. But that was not the end of the organization's legal involvements. The church has been the subject of numerous lawsuits through the years.

Just last week, a Federal Court judge in Los Angeles refused to dismiss a church lawsuit against members of a splinter group accused of using stolen church documents for its own financial gain.

U.S. District Judge Mariana R. Pfaltzer took the action after deciding that a defense attempt to have the case dismissed because Hubbard would not appear in court was unfounded.

The church has long contended that Hubbard had nothing to do with its current management and could not be reached by church officials. However, court

opponents have repeatedly tried to get judges to get Hubbard to appear as a way of winning default judgements against the church.

Another current lawsuit in Los Angeles pits the church against former member Larry Wollersheim, who left the church and has since sued it claiming he was defrauded by the sect.

In that case, which is before a Los Angeles Superior Court judge, Wollersheim claims he was promised higher intelligence and greater business success through Scientology, and that he was defrauded of thousands of dollars he spent for church instruction.

The church has seen itself as a victim of government persecution, and has filed hundreds of law suits over the years, taking on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Internal Revenue Service and organizations and individuals in and outside of government.

In 1977 the FBI seized hundreds of documents in raids on Scientology's Washington office and its U.S. headquarters in Los

Angeles. Some of the documents, later made public, showed Scientologists had infiltrated the American Medical Association in attempts to discredit it and had planned to "take over" the National Institute of Mental Health.

In 1959 Hubbard established a world headquarters of Scientology in the English town of East Grinstead, a wealthy community south of London, where adherents established a "college." That led to complaints that susceptible people were taken into the cult and taught to hate their families.

In August, 1968, Hubbard and some 200 followers — mostly Americans — moved to the island of Corfu in Greece where they lived aboard a 3,300-ton Panamanian ship, Apollo. In March, 1969, they were branded "undesirable" by the Greek government and ordered to leave the country.

Lafayette Ronald Hubbard was born March 13, 1911, in Tilden, Neb., the son of Harry Ross and Dora May Hubbard. He attended George Washington University in 1934 and later Prince-

His early books included novels of science fiction, suspense and adventure, including "Final Blackout," "Fear," and "Buckskin Brigades." But in 1949 he told a meeting of fellow authors, "Writing for a penny a word is ridiculous. If a man really wanted to make a million dollars, the best way would be to start his own religion."

Hubbard was reclusive in his later years and church officials were vague concerning his whereabouts. According to his entry in the 1978-79 "Who's Who," he gave his address as East Grinstead, England. In 1977 Hubbard was reported living in the Mediterranean aboard a converted English Channel steamer.

In 1983 his estranged son, who changed his name from L. Ron Hubbard Jr. to Ronald DeWolf, moved to have himself declared trustee of his father's estate, contending that Hubbard was either dead or mentally incompetent. The suit was dismissed after a letter from the recluse was produced declaring he was alive and seeking privacy and protection from would-be assassins.