

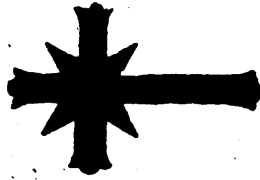


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Scientology: the children of Apollo take over

'Corrupt, sinister and dangerous' were the words used by an English judge recently to describe the Church of Scientology. In a major investigation into its activities in the US and Britain for *The Sunday Times*, JOHN BARNES uncovered a disturbing and extraordinary story - the takeover of the organisation by a band of youthful fanatics following the disappearance of the Church's founder and inspiration, L. Ron Hubbard. In addition, PETER MENADUE reports on the faithful in Australia.

Scientology's Australian spokesman Mark Hanna : a boom in membership.



THE temperature must have been well over 38C, a dry burning heat that shimmered the figures on the roof. They were dressed in faded blue denim, heads bare under the sun. My companion in the car said quietly, "That's a rehabilitation project force. They're 'RPFers', psychological prisoners — slave labor, in a way."

This was America, 1984, on a major highway in Southern California between Riverside and the millionaires' playground of Palm Springs. Here, in the cactus hamlet of Gillman Hot Springs, is the world headquarters of the Church of Scientology.

Yet the great helmsman of this bizarre cult was not on board. No one knows for sure whether L. Ron Hubbard, the 74-year-old founder, is even alive. His round, smiling face gazes down from the walls of more than 100 Scientology offices around the world, orders are given in his name, but he hasn't been seen in nearly five years.

He may be in seclusion, as church leaders say, or as recent defectors believe, dead or in failing health and under the control of half a dozen young followers who are manipulating his fortune.

These are the children — well, actually they are in their early 20s now. But they were only 11, 12, 13-year-olds when Hubbard, haunted by fear of enemies, was sailing the oceans on a 3280-tonne converted ferryboat called the Apollo. Some 500 Scientologists and their children were on board with Hubbard as the Commodore. The kids were the elite "Commodore Messenger Org".

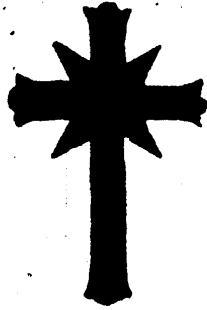
"They were mostly good-looking girls, smart, too," said Bent Corydon, a New Zealander who had been in the church for over 20 years and had run his own Scientology mission on a franchise basis.

"Hubbard used them as his eyes and ears, spies really, running around, asking questions, observing things. They were considered to be Hubbard himself and any discourtesy to them was regarded as a personal discourtesy to Hubbard.

"By the time they all got off the boat in 1975, most of the girls had been replaced by teenage boys. The worst part was when these kids started turning in their parents, getting them 'declared' (purged) as 'suppressives' — that's evil people, to translate church language."

By the mid-1970s, Scientology's aggressive proselytising had attracted, by its own account, more than 6 million followers around the world. It had also earned the enmity of numerous governments and people claimed church salesmen had hoodwinked them into spending thousands of dollars on Scientology programs.

As authorities began cracking down, the Church's leader decided to drop anchor in Clearwater, a quiet beach town on the Gulf of Mexico just west of Tampa, Florida.



On October 27, 1975, the 11-storey Fort Harrison Hotel was bought for \$2.3 million by a company called Southern Land Sales and Development with money from a Luxembourg bank. A few days later it paid \$500,000 for the neighboring Bank of Clearwater building. Only after a newspaper investigation did the buyer's trust identity emerge.

By the summer of 1976 about 1500 Scientologists, including almost 600 full-time staff, had moved into the new headquarters. Hubbard, in a green tamo-shanter, was seen directing training films in the grounds. Always at his side was a slim, intense-looking teenager named David Miscavige, always smartly dressed in the naval uniform of the Commodore Messenger Org.

But in June 1976, Hubbard flew to California, first living in a church-owned apartment complex in Hemet, at the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains. His top aides set up headquarters a few kilometres away in Gillman Hot Springs on the edge of the Mojave Desert.

By this time, Hubbard had become a "Hughesian kind of creature" (like the reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes in his final years), according to Gerry Armstrong, a member of Hubbard's "family unit" from 1971 to 1980.

"I saw him deteriorate both physically and mentally," said Armstrong, who claimed one of his tasks was to shuttle suitcases stuffed with \$50 bills to various Hubbard accounts in Liberia, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

About a dozen senior Scientologists lived in the apartment complex with Hubbard. One, David Mayo, was Hubbard's personal auditor (confessor) and the church's leading authority on its philosophy.

A 22-year Scientology veteran, Mayo earned his place in the hierarchy through his close friendship with Hubbard. But in February, 1980, Mayo left for a two-week visit to his native New Zealand. When he returned, Hubbard had vanished.

The young naval-uniformed Commodore Messenger Org had pulled a pre-emptive coup for control of the church and its finances. "It was like *Lord of the Flies*," said Mayo. "The kids — fanatics, all of them — had taken over."

Hubbard disappeared in the company of Ann Broeker, a young woman in her mid-30s who had been with him on the Apollo, and her husband Pat. No Scientologists, except for the Broekers, have seen him since. They are believed to be living in a California beach town but it is no more than a guess.

From their estate in Gillman Hot Springs, the new commanders planned the removal of their "enemies". The place looks more like a prison camp than the headquarters of a religion. Brown-shirted guards scrutinise passing cars with binoculars.

It is not advisable to stop and stare. During our visit the guards didn't seem to be inhibited by the fact that the road passing the headquarters is a California state highway. One banged on the boot of my car. Two others chattered away on walkie-talkies.

"These lads get \$17 a week plus board and lodging," said Bent Corydon. "They live in dormitories and study Scientology when they're not working. Why do they do it? They signed 'billion-year' contracts to become members of Ron's Sea Org. He's promised them that they will join him in future incarnations."

But these are merely the troops. The commanders, dressed in black pseudo-naval-officer uniforms, live in comfortable bungalows around a swimming pool, close to a replica of a ship's deck bearing a bronze plaque dedicated to "L. Ron Hubbard, Master Mariner".

The new leader is 22-year-old David Miscavige, who became a Scientologist at the age of 12 aboard the Apollo. He has had no education except Scientology. Consequently, he speaks a language that is more Scientology. Org speaks than English. Miscavige took control of the Church in June, 1981. At first the young Messengers shared the power. According to one of them, Miscavige seized control of the church and its assets with breathtaking simplicity. He handed the then commanding officer, Diane Voegeding, a message supposedly written by Ron Hubbard,

ordering her to resign her post. The order was hand-carried to Gillman Hot Springs by Ann Broeker.

While ultimate power now rests with the Broekers because they alone know Hubbard's hideout, it is their friend David Miscavige who wields it. Yet Miscavige holds no official position in the church. The current commanding officer, Commodore Messenger Office, is Maro Yager, a friend and supporter.

At the beginning of January, 1982, Miscavige formed a new corporation called the Religious Technology Centre, which controls Hubbard's copyrights, techniques and signature. Other trustees are Vicky Aznaran, deputy inspector-general; Lyman Spurling and Warren McShane.

Five months later the same group incorporated a separate body called the Church of Spiritual Technology, enabling them to transfer the trademarks for only \$100 if the church came under attack.

The Church of Spiritual Technology has authority over the Religious Technology Centre.

Directly below Miscavige in the hierarchy are other young turks, mostly in their mid-20s: Yager; Vicky Aznaran and her husband Rick, chief of security; Steve Marlowe, inspector general, Religious Technology Centre; and Commander Wendell Reynolds, international finance dictator.

RPFers, the church's labor force, tend to their every need — cleaning house, waiting at table, washing dishes, forbidden to talk, moving at a run. Bent Corydon explained why the RPFers don't simply escape. "Most of these guys are in their 30s or 40s. They've

Caught in crossfire

never known anything else in their adult lives except Scientology. Some of them were very big in the hierarchy — maybe in the top 10 or 20 in the whole church.

"One moment they were in charge, the next they're on their hands and knees scrubbing floors. They faced a Spanish Inquisition-type tribunal: they had either 'squirrelled the tech' (heresy — misinterpreting Church doctrine) or had 'ripped off the Orgs' (the worst sin of all — keeping the money paid for courses or auditing instead of giving it to the church)," Corydon said.

"They're convinced that when Ron hears about the miscarriage of justice they'll get cleared or at least get a fair hearing, but that never happens. And what are they going to do? They don't have any money. They don't know anybody outside except their family and they severed those ties years ago. Anyway, they love Ron. He is their god."

As many as 2000 top Scientology staffers have been declared "suppressive persons" and expelled from the church.

Caught in the crossfire, the "raw public" or "wogs" (the term for outsiders), have not been "flying up the bridge" and emptying their bank accounts into Scientology coffers as they used to. Membership has plummeted so fast some recent defectors believe the church is disintegrating.

The church's leaders say they no longer indulge in the excesses that made headlines a few years ago and resulted in the jailing of members of their espionage unit, including Hubbard's wife Mary Sue. Those people, they say, have been thrown out of the church. But recent defectors deny this.

A remarkable story is told by Jay Hurwitz, who was commanding officer of the church in Los Angeles — until the summer of '82 when he was told to report to the Gillman Hot Springs headquarters. The first night there guards came to his room and dragged him off for a "sec check" (interrogation) by David Miscavige and three other leaders of the church.

"Their first question to me was 'Who is paying you?' I didn't understand what he was talking about," Hurwitz said.

Hurwitz said for the first five days he and others were kept locked up. He didn't know it but he was in a Scientology penal camp called Happy Valley, several kilometres from Gillman Hot Springs. At least 18 other senior Scientology staffers were there too — one of them Ron Hubbard's former closest associate, David Mayo.

Mayo had been working late on August 29, 1982, when guards came and took him to Happy Valley. At his first interrogation, Miscavige told him he was going to be removed from the church for being anti-management.

The previous winter, Mayo, Corydon and 120 other senior Scientology staffers attended a meeting in Clearwater organised by Bill Franks, the then new executive director international of the Church of Scientology.

Its purpose was to reform the church after the federal bugging convictions involving Mary Sue Hubbard and to bring down the soaring cost of membership. Unknown to Franks, his own office had been bugged. In January of 1982, 15 church security officers physically threw him out of the Clearwater building.

"It was just a power grab," said Franks, who admits he used to control \$150 million in Scientology accounts in Luxembourg banks and that up to \$1 million a week was being taken in from counselling and auditing at Clearwater.

When Mayo faced his accusers he readily admitted he wanted to reform the church. He says Miscavige told him RPF duty was far too good for him — he was going to suffer a lower stratum of hell. For the next six months he dug ditches in the desert heat and was often made to run around a pole.

Day after day he was ordered to write a confession. He refused. For others out at Happy Valley, the treatment was even rougher. Hurwitz claims three "interested parties" — Scientology jargon for those under investigation — were physically abused and spat upon while held by guards.

After seven weeks of isol-

ation, Hurwitz finally signed a typed confession and walked out on to the highway, where he hitch-hiked to the nearest town and caught a bus to Los Angeles International Airport.

While Hurwitz and Mayo were broiling in the sun, David Miscavige and the other leaders were focusing on the owners of Scientology missions around the country. These were senior Scientologists who ran franchise operations, giving 10 per cent of their take to the church.

"I knew something was going on when we started to hear these new terms like 'finance police', 'inspector-general network' and the 'technology centre,'" said Bent Corydon. People were being excommunicated all over. "A lot of them were people like myself, running their own missions."

In the summer of 1981 Corydon received a visit from the finance police. They said the finance dictator wanted \$40,000. "They said they were going to stay in my office and charge me \$15,000 a day until I paid up. They said they were going to put me in jail. I asked them what they meant. They said: 'You'd just better damn do what you're told or you'll find out.'"

Terrified at what they might do to his family — he has a wife and two small children — Corydon paid up. But he was sent to Clearwater to serve a six-month Rehabilitation Project Force sentence, waiting on tables and taking courses to "clear his doubt condition", for which he had to pay \$10,000.

Corydon said he was reinstated by the church's executive director, Bill Franks, who told him that he was determined to clean up Scientology. Later, when Franks himself was kicked out of the church, Corydon knew it would be only a matter of time before the church police arrived. He was ordered to appear in San Francisco's Hilton Hotel for a meeting with the church leadership. It was the most terrifying experience of his life.

It was October 17, 1982. Some 100 mission holders and church leaders were herded into the hotel's fourth-floor lecture hall. The door was locked and guarded by finance police while the young commodore messengers lectured their captive audience for seven hours — until 2am.

Miscavige first explained that there had been a corporate reorganisation which had made the church "impregnable" and, according to the inspector-general Steve Marlowe, would put a stop to "squirrels" and "schisms". Later, there was a violent denunciation by international finance dictator Wendell Reynolds.

"Collectively, you guys are in some weird lower condition. You have allowed the missions to go squirrel and I mean squirrel... Because you guys are setting on the public, you're ripping off the Orgs. You've had it. You see these

Continued Weekend Two

Scientology

L. Ron Hubbard: fact and fiction

BORN in 1911, L. Ron Hubbard has led an extraordinary life, whether you believe his version of it, or his critics'.

In 1980, a member of the United States Church of Scientology, Gerry Armstrong, was authorised by Hubbard to write his biography.

After delving into Hubbard's past, Armstrong detected from the church, claiming the Scientology founder was a fake.

Armstrong found Hubbard did not spend the years 1925 to 1929 travelling through Asia and the South Pacific, learning the "secrets of life" from priests, shamans and wise men.

At that time he was a mediocre high-school student who later flunked out of George Washington University's engineering school after two years.

Despite Hubbard's claim that he was a war hero who miraculously cured himself of nearly fatal wounds, Armstrong found he had never seen action, and was discharged from the US Navy in 1946, suffering arthritis, bursitis and conjunctivitis, for which he received a disability pay.

(Mark Hanna denies Arm-



strong's claims. He says Hubbard was on a secret mission during World War II, destroying Japanese submarines off the coast of California, facts that have just been declassified. He can even produce a picture of Lieutenant Hubbard to prove his point.)

In 1950, Hubbard wrote a book called *Dianetics*, which has become the bible of the cult (the price in Australia is \$7 paperback and \$40 hardback.)

He has recently been in total recluse, with only a few church members allegedly having access to him.

Scientology: 'Secret accounts to transfer millions'

From Weekend One

guys standing around here. They're international finance police and their job is to go out and find this stuff."

To understand this Org-talk, one must realise that Scientology is a money-making machine. Members pay for services such as counselling and auditing to clear their minds. They can then solve their own problems and those of the world.

There are no religious services or clergymen. The job of Scientology missions is to get new recruits, sell them basic courses, then pass them on to church-run centres for more expensive counselling and auditing. In America, the basic course only costs \$50. The advanced courses can cost \$300 an hour.

The enraged young church leaders believed that church mission holders had been

believe in it, you don't want to be told you can't do it any more, that your friends can't speak to you because you've been excommunicated."

"Well, I finally quit and told them what they could do with their church. But at the time we were all covered."

For most of the mission holders, it was their first glimpse of Scientology. "I was taken to a bathhouse, or speak unless spoken to," recalled Corydon.

"There were only 15 of them and there were 100 of us. If we had gone for them, there was no way they could have controlled us. But we were terrified. At the beginning, three mission holders were running the place and expelled."

"We were told that those being expelled would be put in jail. We were told to applaud and we did. When you've been in the church for 20 years and

from the very beginning," said Hubbard's former architect Gerry Armstrong, who said his eyes had been opened after being authorised by Hubbard to write his biography.

At the end of a six-week trial in Los Angeles Superior Court, Judge Paul G. Breckenridge called the church of Scientology "schizophrenic and bizarre combination of ideas."

Armed never left his side. Astart from introducing each speaker, he had little to say to the audience. He merely warned them what would happen to anyone who turned against Scientology. "That person's future is black. It is so black I can't even describe it."

In a few days some members would be taken out to the Scientology prison camp at Happy Valley where they joined David Mayo. They were kept there for months.

"Outrageous and personal abuse permeates the organisation," said Boston lawyer Michael Flynn, who represents 28 people who claim they have been victimised by Scientology. "The church is running back and forth between the church and former Scientologists."

Bill Frank, the former executive director international of the church, said that at one stage it was spending as much as \$1 million a month on lawyers to fight legal battles.

"It's a cult - it was all a fraud

secret operations to transfer Scientology funds into Hubbard's bank accounts in Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

Most of this money had been paid to the Religious Research Foundation by Scientologists in other parts of the world for courses costing thousands of dollars. The money was sent via Charwater, the Hubbard family's way into Hubbard's accounts.

"It was a fraud, a tip-off," said Sullivan, who believes that church funds totalled between \$200 million and \$300 million in 1981 when she left. The assets today have divided to about \$100 million.

Avalanche of questions

The church assets are being fought over by warring factions. Officials say that in 1982 Hubbard assigned certain key trademarks, including his signature, to the Religious Technology Centre, set up by Miscavige.

But the document which is supposed to have passed these valuable rights to the RTC as a gift and which reportedly has Hubbard's signature is a forgery, say two Hubbard writing experts. Recently, the Notary Public before whom Hubbard should have

appeared in person to authenticate his signature is none other than David Miscavige, co-founder of the RTC.

In early 1982, at the same time as he formed the Church of Spiritual Technology, Miscavige incorporated Author Services International, a profit-making corporation, to funnel income to Hubbard from the sale of the book "Honor".

Schomer, who was treasurer-secretary of Author Services, during one period \$1 million a week was being moved from Bridge Publications, a Hubbard company in the US, to New Era Publications, another Hubbard firm in Denmark, and then banked to Hubbard accounts in Switzerland.

Within six months Hubbard's wealth grew from \$10 million to \$40 million.

Finally, Schomer said, he could no longer go on skimming big money from the church and make it look legal: "It was fraudulent as far as I was concerned." He told the Los Angeles court that he was arrested by church security police by David Miscavige and other church leaders.

"During this time I was bombarded with questions asking who I was working for. Was I a plant? Was I the CIA? Was I a plant? Was I working for the FBI? Where was all the money I stole?"

The most fascinating testimony came from former

Scientology intelligence officer Edward Walters, who told how the church used confidential information from "auditing" files for blackmail.

Walters, now manager of a Las Vegas casino, said: "If a person is a threat to the organisation and 'suppressive' which we know from L. Ron Hubbard is probably connected with the enemy. The first place we look for crime is his PC (personal counselling) folder. We do a survey for 'buttons' (sensitive material) to see what the individual is reactive to."

"The individuals, remember, are coming in for counselling and they are usually in emotional turmoil, excited... If I blame but she's had an affair on the side and she tells her auditors about it, we could put that down, knowing that if she ever went to a lawyer we could call her in - and I have participated personally in this - and I tell her: 'Well, now, you don't want to go to a lawyer because if you want to do this, we will be glad to sue and sue we will show the public what type of person you are.'"

After listening to reports of blackmail and intimidation, Judge Breckenridge called such practices both "repugnant and outrageous". In his decision, the judge wrote of Hubbard: "The evidence portrays a man who has been virtually a pathological liar when it comes to his history, lies."

He was a man gripped by "egotism, greed, avarice, lust for power, and vindictiveness."

His son remains unconvinced. "I don't know who they are. But I believe there's a group of people who have him under their control."

In September, the federal tax court in Washington issued a decision stripping the church of its tax-exempt status. Assessments and penalties from 1970 could reach the church as much as \$30 million.

The IRS criminal investigation division is investigating Hubbard for possible tax evasion. But the US may have to take its turn in the queue, because Canadian authorities in Toronto are believed to be looking for fraud against Hubbard, his wife Mary Sue, Miscavige, the Broekers and other top officials of the church.

A source says the Canadian Government will try to "subvert" the church. Hubbard chooses to remain in hiding, but he will become a fugitive from justice - if he is still alive.

Mark and the Sea Orgs

ACCORDING to Mark Hanna, missionaries are sometimes sent to Australia from the American Church of Scientology to look over operations and advise on improvements. The advice seems to be effective. Hanna says the Church has about 30,000 Australian members and is in the midst of an "unprecedented boom".

During the day, the four floors of its Sydney headquarters at 201 Castlereagh St are occupied by about 60 Scientologists liaising with church officers in other states and training recruits.

Off the foyer an office is left symbolically vacant on the remote possibility that L. Ron Hubbard might wing into Sydney. Four pens are spread on the blotter of his desk.

On the third floor are the Sea Orgs or church administrators, controlled by a small woman known as the Captain and assisted by executive officers. There are about 30 Sea Orgs on this floor, all decked out in naval rig.

Hanna, the national spokesman for Scientology, speaks with pride of the church's progress. Seven years ago he was a third-year law student at Sydney University who was interviewed on the street by a man with a clipboard. He says: "Through Scientology I developed a greater confidence in myself. I was able to do what I wanted to do. I was actually able to be more myself."

Scientology has turned him into a rock of faith. Attacks on L. Ron Hubbard and the church in the United States only strengthen his beliefs.

He also believes moves in the South Australian Parliament to probe Scientology represent minority community views. But, according to South Australian Liberal parliamentarian John Burdett, there is adequate evidence for an inquiry.

Mr Burdett says that in the last month he has received numerous complaints about the church. A few people claim they have paid large amounts of money to the organisation for "auditing".

When I first telephoned

By PETER MENADUE

Mark Hanna and told him I wanted to do a story, his response was guarded. He wanted to know what research I had done and who I had spoken to. He knew about *The Sunday Times* article by John Barnes and referred to it disparagingly as "that Barnes thing".

Hanna: "No one who is critical of Scientology is happy. Barnes just interviewed criminals - that can be proved.

"If you read that Barnes article you don't get a very good view of LRH. But have a look at this. This shows what all of these mayors in the US have said about him. All of these people have written to Ron."

He produced a glossy magazine with a picture of Hubbard on the cover, and pages of citations inside. The former science-fiction writer cum prophet seems to have quite a following.

Hubbard, apparently, spent 10 days in Melbourne in 1959. Audrey Devlin, the church director of official affairs, met him: "He came out to see how we were going, and to bring out some new technology he had been researching. He was a big, friendly fellow; very dynamic."

Devlin is one of the church's longest-serving members in Australia. "In 1957 I was working in Perth in a doctor's surgery and there was an ad in the local paper about how you could improve your ability. I just thought: 'If I can improve my ability I can get another job.' I found the ad was for a course of Scientology lectures."

Australian Scientology began in Victoria and was originally called the Hubbard Association of Scientologists (HASI). An inquiry by Kevin Anderson QC, in 1963, led to the banning of many of Scientology's activities in that state (Hanna says "Holy Joe" Anderson began a vendetta after receiving just one complaint).

Following the inquiry, the

Victorian Government passed a Psychological Practices Act, but it was repealed in 1982. Similar legislation was enacted in South Australia but repealed in 1974.

The church has had a number of notable victories since then, and last year won a High Court battle to be regarded as a religious institution.

At the time of the Anderson inquiry, the church is alleged to have said: "HASI is non-religious - it does not demand any belief or faith, nor is it in conflict with faith. People of all faiths use Scientology."

But Mark Hanna says: "That was the silly official who represented us (at the inquiry). What we actually said was we are *religious* - and scientific - and if you read the report you will find that."

Spiritual 'lives'

What then do Scientologists believe? The metaphysics are fairly easy to grasp. Indeed, Hanna says one of the glories of Scientology is that it cuts out the complexities, and gets to the "simplicity of the matter".

The gist is, that in each human there is an immortal spirit known as a "thetan". This spirit is capable of living through multiple lives, although the body and mind are not. Scientology aims to purify or "clear" this thetan by removing painful images called "engrams" which block it. The tool for this clarification is the E-meter.

During my conversation with Hanna, an E-meter was brought in by a Scientologist called Kevin who set it up on the coffee table. It was hard to believe this device (two cans attached by wires to a galvanometer) was banned in two states during the 1960s: certainly no electric shocks from this machine.

The subject being "audited" holds the two cans in his

hands, and is asked to think up some engrams. The galvanometer helps to read the resistance created by these mental blocks. The problem with being "on the cans" is that sometimes no engrams appear. A little worried at this, I gave the cans a squeeze and the needle jumped.

Mark Hanna said it took years of study to become an advanced Scientologist able to properly operate the E-meter. While touring the building he pointed out a corridor with about 10 confessional booths where the E-meter is used in private auditing. Hanna denies these confessionals give great power over its members: "There is no great threat in confessions - show me one case where this has been done wrongly."

According to Hanna, when Hubbard began he found he was immediately under attack by the American Medical Association and many psychiatrists.

"Dianetics makes a person himself, right. The word that was coined is 'clear'. When we got attacked we asked ourselves, what would attack something that attempts to free mankind? It would be those who seek to enslave someone."

Psychiatrists are their main antagonists. When Scientologists talk about them, the engrams are almost palpable. The battle is not just social or political, but theological. Psychiatrists, according to them, entrap the thetan through drugs and shock therapy.

Scientologist Jan Eastgate said: "Ron went into seclusion (around 1981) not long after John Lennon was killed, and there was the attempt to assassinate Ronald Reagan. Both attempts were by psychiatric patients."

Does Scientology have a future? Hanna certainly believes so: "Ask the Christians in 100 AD what they were doing. They were out there preaching on the street corners. These days the smaller religions offer results. A lot of major religious leaders are seeing that."