

The Driver's Seat

By Bob Driver



Five ways to honor L. Ron baby

Next Wednesday is L. Ron Hubbard's birthday. He founded Scientology, and so his followers are looking for ways to celebrate.

They have asked Clearwater to extend its heartiest best wishes to Hubbard.

This is tough to do, because the officials and people of Clearwater don't feel many good wishes for Hubbard.

Hubbard and his henchmen arrived in town late in 1975 and began telling lies. They said they belonged to the United Churches of Florida. But when Mayor Gabe Cazares and others, including this newspaper, began checking into things, it became clear that the new gang in town was not a church but a profit-making sect named Scientology, which has been castigated by courts in several countries.

Things have been touch-and-go since then. Clearwater and the Scientologists are still here and prospering, but most people in these parts wish they would leave.

Getting back to Hubbard's birthday celebration:

Although the City Commission is unlikely to tip its hat to Hubbard, perhaps one or more persons will see fit to mark the occasion.

It could be done in these ways:

1. A BANK BOOK DISPLAY. This would be a before-and-after exhibit of the bank books and savings account statements of Scientology students. Entries would be outstanding examples of how quickly and thoroughly the sect can take a healthy bank account and strip it of all its contents.

Scientology is the only course of study that makes Ivy League board and tuition costs look paltry.

2. PUBLISH THE BIOGRAPHIES OF GREAT SCIENTOLOGISTS. Featured would be such sect leaders as the public relations woman whose idea it was to dress a bunch of followers in Nazi uniforms and parade them up and down in front of the *Clearwater Sun*.

That was one of the great moments in the history of influencing public opinion. Until that day, many persons paid no attention to the Scientologists.

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Clearwater Sun

THURSDAY, March 7, 1985 ★

3. HOLD A "FIND RON" CONTEST. No one is sure where Ron Hubbard lives, or whether he has gone to join the great Thetans in the sky. Sect leaders say Hubbard is indeed alive. If this is so, they should be willing to sponsor a competition to pinpoint exactly where Hubbard hangs his hat. Winner would receive an autographed copy of "Dianetics."

4. HOLD A "RON HUBBARD IS NOT ERNEST HEMINGWAY" COMPETITION. Just as there's a yearly contest to imitate Hemingway's style of writing, the sect could encourage writers to submit samples of writing that resembles Hubbard's style.

Here's one possible entry:

"The way to happiness is best traveled when one is not burdened with excessive obligations for which solutions have not been arranged without regard to fulfillment of discharge of ignorance. The test of any 'truth' is whether it seems true for the main person concerned, as compared to society's viewpoint as to what one should do or not do to evaluate refraining indulgence in harmful actions."

5. A SONG CONTEST. A prize could be awarded for the best popular song honoring Scientology. Here is my entry:

"Hey, baby, baby, baby, grab my E-meter, oh, please do."

"And clear my mind of all bad thoughts about you."

"We will climb to Thetan land, on wings of eternal song."

"And worship Ronnie baby, all day and all night long."

Scientology suit goes to trial for second time

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A young woman who once won and then lost more than \$2 million in damages against the Church of Scientology in Portland started a second legal attack Monday on grounds that Scientologists defrauded her during nine months in 1975 and 1976.

Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, who began her involvement with the church when she was 17, is asking a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury to return \$3,253 she paid for courses and books and to award punitive damages as high as \$42 million against the church's founder and two church organizations.

The trial in the courtroom of Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer is expected to last three months.

Titchbourne alleges that she was defrauded indirectly by L. Ron Hubbard, the founder of Scientology, and by the Church of Scientology of California and the Church of Scientology Mission of Davis, the latter being the Portland branch of the church.

Hubbard has been a recluse for many years and his whereabouts are not known. He has indicated through attorneys that he would not appear in court. The Church of Scientology International attempted Monday to appear in the suit for the limited purpose of indemnifying Hubbard, but Londer refused to let the organization join unless it accepted full legal standing as a party to the case.

Titchbourne alleges that she was told her Scientology courses would teach her more about the mind than any psychiatrist knew and more about the human body than any doctor knew.

Titchbourne, through attorney Garry P. McMurry, seeks up to \$20 million in punitive damages against Hubbard, \$20 million against the Church of Scientology of California and \$2 million against the Portland branch.

McMurry, in opening statements, told jurors that the church from Hubbard down had a policy of inten-

The Multnomah County trial is expected to last three months.

tionally lying, distorting, hiding and concealing facts. He said Hubbard "controlled and directed the evilness of the fraud."

Portland attorney Ted E. Runstein, representing the two church entities, told the jury that Titchbourne was not defrauded by the church and that she seemed to be enjoying her activities with Scientologists until her parents locked her in her room during a visit to her Eureka, Mont., home in 1979 and had her deprogrammed.

"That meant locking her up until they talked her out of Scientology," he said.

Runstein said the purpose of the church was to teach members to use their analytical "creative" minds to help mankind and to do good. He said there were thousands of Scientologists in the Portland area. "They are proud of it," he said. "They are leading good lives because of it. It worked for them."

McMurry said she was told that Scientology could cure physical illnesses and insanity and that it could increase mental ability.

After Titchbourne attended courses for several weeks in Portland, McMurry said, she was persuaded by church officials to attend the Delphian Foundation at Sheridan rather than to return to Montana to start college.

Runstein said Titchbourne was strong-willed and "somewhat rebellious" in 1975 and 1976. He said she liked the classes and always was free to come and go as she wished. "She was never removed from society or taken away from her friends or family," he said.

Runstein said he believed Titchbourne had misstated the representations that were made to her about the classes. He added that the Scientologists involved believed what they told her as part of their religion. He said the defense would rely on freedom of religion to practice the philosophy of Scientology.

Titchbourne won a \$2 million judgment in 1979 but that verdict was overturned by the Oregon Court of Appeals. The appellate court struck some of the Scientology-related defendants from the first trial and eliminated a second claim by Titchbourne that the church had engaged in outrageous conduct in addition to fraud.

Runstein said Titchbourne's purpose in becoming involved with Scientology was the same as any other Scientologist. "She wanted to help mankind and do good."

The Oregonian, Wednesday, March 20, 1985

Former Scientology official tells of stress on money

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A man once designated to succeed L. Ron Hubbard as the international leader of the Church of Scientology testified Tuesday in Portland that church organizations were "totally indoctrinated to get every last dime" out of prospective members.

William W. Franks, former Scientology international executive director and board chairman, said the church raised about \$2 million a week from its international operations and that funds were transferred secretly to Hubbard through a Liberian corporation.

Franks, who left the church in December 1981, appeared as the second witness in a trial in which Julie Christofferson Titchbourne of Portland claims she was defrauded by the church during her nine months of involvement in 1975 and 1976.

Titchbourne seeks punitive damages against Hubbard, the Church of Scientology of California and the Church of Scientology Mission of Davis.

Franks testified that he had talked in person many times with Hubbard, the last time being in May 1975. He said Hubbard's main concern at that time was money and that "in all subsequent telex communications (from Hubbard) it was basically money."

Franks said he was appointed as board chairman and international director of Scientology in December 1980 after Hubbard indicated he wanted a lifetime director. He said Hubbard supposedly had resigned from the church in 1966 and that members and prospective members were told that Hubbard no longer received church money.

Hubbard is not expected to appear at the trial, although he is listed as a defendant. Hubbard's whereabouts has not been known publicly since 1980.

Franks did not reveal in Tuesday's testimony why he left the church after a 14-year involvement that included high administrative positions with

Scientology organizations in Los Angeles, Boston and Washington, D.C., and on the Flagship Apollo, an ocean-going vessel once owned and operated by Hubbard.

In opening statements last week, defense attorney Ted E. Runstein said that some of the former Scientologists who were expected to appear on Titchbourne's behalf had been driven out of the church after an unsuccessful attempt to take it over.

Franks attributed the financial success of Scientology to the total devo-

at \$340 million.

Titchbourne testified during the first week of trial that she signed up for \$3,000 worth of Scientology books and classes in July 1975 with the understanding that she would be learning about science, not religion.

In testimony substantially similar to that she gave in an earlier trial in 1979, Titchbourne said her mental abilities became "severely impaired" as a result of long drills and other procedures used in the church. She was deprogrammed by her parents in Montana in March 1976.

A jury awarded her more than \$2 million in damages in 1979, but the judgment was reversed by the Oregon Court of Appeals, and the case was remanded for retrial. In addition to Franks, the new trial is expected to include testimony from other high-ranking church officials who have left Scientology since 1979.

During questioning by defense attorneys, Titchbourne acknowledged that she never was physically assaulted by Scientologists and that she never was restrained from leaving whenever she wanted.

Titchbourne said that during the period when she said her mental abilities had been impaired by Scientology, she had been able to work successfully as an entry-level employee with a Portland drafting company and that she had been able to manage other affairs of her life.

During cross-examination, Titchbourne said she did not recall statements in several Scientology publications that referred to Scientology as a religion, as a "merger of science and religion" or as "applied religious philosophy." She said she knew Scientology was considered a church "for tax purposes."

The defense has indicated that it would use freedom of religious practice as a defense and that representations made to Titchbourne were believed to be true by the Scientologists who made them.

The trial is expected to continue for several weeks in the courtroom of Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer.



JULIE C. TITCHBOURNE

tion of its members and to a "big league sales" program embraced by Hubbard after Hubbard read about it in a book written by a used-car salesman.

He said registrars who sold Scientology books and courses were instructed to take in as much money from sales as possible and that registrars would be "corrected" by higher church officials if they let a prospect get away without making a sale.

Franks estimated the net worth of the Church of Scientology of California

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CHILD FIND — The Church of Scientology joined Child Find Inc. Feb. 23 in an effort that raised almost \$1,400 through a rummage sale. Child Find is an organization that acts as a central point of contact for people

with information on the whereabouts of missing children or children calling in search of their parents. Child Find to date has aided in locating about 1,300 children. Information: The Child Find Hotline: 1-800-431-5005.

THURSDAY, March 21, 1985



L. RON HUBBARD

Hubbard fails to show up

By LESLEY COLLINS
Sun staff writer

Despite a judicial order, Church of Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard did not show up Wednesday for a scheduled out-of-court deposition in Los Angeles.

Earlier this month, U.S. District Judge Manuel L. Real ordered the elusive sect founder to appear at a Los Angeles law office Wednesday to answer questions as part of a Scientology federal civil suit against Boston attorney Michael J. Flynn.

The suit contends that Flynn, a long-time Scientology litigation foe, defamed the sect in June 1983 by accusing some of its members of putting water in his airplane's gas tank in a purported sabotage attempt.

"Lots of reporters showed up and no one else," said Los Angeles attorney Jeffrey Tidus, who was prepared to question Hubbard if he walked through his office door at the slated 10 a.m. time. "I don't think anyone expected him to show because the church attorneys didn't even show."

"Hubbard's testimony is crucial to our defense. Since he won't testify, we're going back to court (today) and ask for the lawsuit to be dismissed."

The civil suit contends that Flynn told a group of Scientologists that his plane experienced trouble on Oct. 19, 1979 while enroute to South Bend, Ind. Flynn's 11-year-old son also was aboard.

Shortly before the flight, Flynn said he had rejected an out-of-court settlement with the sect in connection with a former Scientology client.

Scientology attorneys argued unsuccessfully in court that Judge Real had to find that Hubbard was "a managing agent" of the sect organization before he could demand that the sect founder show up for a deposition.

Scientology officials and lawyers contend that Hubbard, 72, relinquished his reign over the sect in 1966. The sect founder has not been seen in public since 1980.

"It'll be the 13th or 14th dismissal (of this case)," Flynn said Wednesday. The Boston attorney, who represents numerous former Scientologists,

has never met Hubbard during his years of court battles with the sect.

"The statement that Hubbard is not (a sect leader) is just ridiculous," he said. "It defies the evidence."

Two federal courts have ruled that Hubbard is the administrative agent of the sect, Flynn said, adding that Scientology documents and statements by former members verify his contentions.

"Mr. Hubbard is busy producing, writing for millions of readers, writing music in ascending spiral of productivity," according to a written statement Wednesday from Heber Jentzsch, president of

the Church of Scientology International. "He likely has not heard of this tiny squabble in the backyard of Mr. Flynn's greed."

"Mr. Flynn hopes to ride into prominence on Mr. Hubbard's good name."

An unidentified Scientology spokeswoman in Los Angeles said the dismissal of the civil suit will allow Scientology lawyer Jonathan Lubell to pursue a successful end on the appellate level.

According to Flynn, Hubbard has been ordered by another judge to appear for a deposition in Washington, D.C. on April 5 as part of a Scientology suit against the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

THE OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1985

Ex-Scientology executive says church investigated plaintiff

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

The former administrative head of the Church of Scientology testified Wednesday that the intelligence wing of the church investigated Julie Christofferson Titchbourne in an attempt to "find her crimes and to get her convicted of them" because she attacked Scientology.

"Anyone who attacks Scientology is a criminal," said William W. Franks, explaining the church's view of anyone who speaks out against or sues the church.

Franks said Titchbourne, who filed a fraud suit against Scientology after a nine-month involvement with the church in 1975 and 1976, was listed as a church enemy under a Scientology "fair game" policy that allows Scientologists to trick, lie to, deceive, attack or "destroy" enemies of the church.

Franks was international executive director of Scientology between April and December 1981 when he was forced out of his leadership ranks in a dispute that a Scientology lawyer described as a power struggle for control of the church.

Testifying as a witness on Titchbourne's behalf in Multnomah County Circuit Court, Franks said he learned while in his executive position that the intelligence branch of the church known as the guardians office had launched an investigation of Titchbourne and her friends and associates, including her Lutheran minister in Eureka, Mont.

Franks said the view within Scientology was that "Scientology is right and everyone else is wrong, morally." He said guidelines established by Scientology's founder, L. Ron Hubbard, indicated that anyone opposed to Scientology must be motivated by criminal behavior.

He said the church also believed that a "loud display" by attacking people who criticize Scientology would persuade those persons to stop their criticism.

Franks said Titchbourne's suit against Scientology was viewed within the church as a conspiracy of criminals hidden under the guise of a civil lawsuit.

In other testimony during his second day on the stand, Franks said he thought he was forced out of the church because he wanted to lower prices charged for services to members and to "stop manipulating people."

"The thing I don't like is the manipulation," he said under cross-examination. "The hook. The hook gets people interested. What I don't like is having it used to totally brainwash a person. And I don't like to use that word."

Franks said drills used in Scientology classes were repeated until students no longer thought for themselves. Asked by the defense if he found any Scientology courses useful, Franks said he thought there were a few good things in the Scientology ideology but that he had rejected most of Hubbard's teachings.

"It really hurts me to say this because I dedicated 13 years of my life to it," Franks said of Scientology. "Yes, I'd say I reject it."

Franks said it was common for Scientologists to lie when talking to people who were not involved with the church. He also said he lied to a group of lawyers representing Scientology in a speech he gave in 1981 while executive director. "It was standard procedure in Scientology for a long period of time to lie to the lawyers," he said.

When he became executive director, Franks said, he wanted to lower prices for Scientology courses and materials so more people could afford them. "We could not get people into Scientology with the prices at the time," he said. "I wanted less money and more people being helped."

He said Hubbard, whose whereabouts have not been known publicly since 1980, wanted to make as much money as possible from Scientology, and by September 1981, Franks said, "I was getting increasing pressure to get new money into the church."

Asked by defense lawyer Earl C. Cooley if he thought Scientology classes created "mindless robots," Franks replied: "Not at the outset." When asked if he believed that now, he answered: "Absolutely."

Cooley's questioning suggested that Franks was forced out of the church because he wanted to take over complete control of the church and lost the power struggle to a committee of other close Hubbard associates.

"I was making \$24 a week," Franks replied. "What kind of power was I after? It wasn't money."

Titchbourne alleges that the church defrauded her by making several claims in 1975 that prompted her to sign up within two weeks for about \$3,000 worth of classes and books the summer after she graduated from high school.

She seeks punitive damages against Hubbard, the Church of Scientology of California and the Church of Scientology Mission of Davis. She won a judgment against the church in 1979, but it was remanded for a new trial by the Oregon Court of Appeals.

The trial is in its second week and is expected to last several more weeks.

Ex-Scientologist tried mutiny, court told

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A former high-ranking Church of Scientology official who testified he wanted to cleanse the church of corruption was attacked in court Thursday as trying to lead a "mutiny" that would have given him total control of the church in 1981.

William W. Franks, former Scientology international executive director, said he was forced out of the church leadership in December 1981, when he was removed by two secret Scientology organizations with close links to the church's founder, L. Ron Hubbard.

Franks, testifying in a Multnomah County Circuit Court suit in which Hubbard and two branches of the church are being sued for fraud by a Portland woman, said he took the top Scientology post in April 1981 at Hubbard's direction. But because of his hasty departure from the church, he said he did not possess the telex communication from Hubbard.

Earle C. Cooley, a Boston lawyer helping to defend the suit, suggested that Franks was ousted from leadership by the secret Watchdog Committee and by another group known as the Commodore's Messenger Organization because Franks was trying to take over the church without Hubbard's blessing.

"I wasn't trying to create a mutiny," Franks said. "I honestly believed these people (the WDC and CMO) were misguided and were not supposed to be running the church."

Franks described the messenger organization as a group of emissaries raised by the reclusive Hubbard from an early age and trained to deliver Hubbard's messages. He said the watchdog committee was composed of about 16 CMO members who were appointed secretly by Hubbard to oversee church administration.

Franks said at the time he thought he was operating on behalf of the church with Hubbard's blessing, and that he hoped to clean up "corruption" in the church and reduce prices charged to members for church services.

Later, he said he realized "I was the patsy, and I was being manipulated to be the fall guy." Franks said he was told to leave the church immediately and that he has not been involved with the church since that date.

In earlier testimony, Franks described the church as a means of making money for Hubbard and that Hubbard frequently sent messages to his managers asking them to increase sales.

Under examination by Cooley, Franks admitted that he got himself into several "messes" requiring church discipline during his 14 years as a Scientologist. In one instance in 1971 he said he was reprimanded for using sales techniques in Los Angeles that other church officials thought were too aggressive.

He described one of his infractions as "crush regging," a slang term he described as using excessive measures to convince new students to "reg," or register and pay for Scientology classes. "I regged the way I thought Ron (Hubbard) wanted me to, yes," Franks said.

He said at another point, "I was the ideal patsy. I was gung ho. I could sell better than anyone could sell."

After he became executive director, Franks said he learned that the church had been involved in illegal activities that he hoped could be stopped. He said attorney fees at the time were costing the church more than \$1 million per month.

Franks said he underwent a "gradual awakening" that led him to believe that he was being manipulated by Scientology, but even until he was thrown out of the church he admitted giving enthusiastic speeches in favor of Scientology. He admitted that most of those statements were lies.

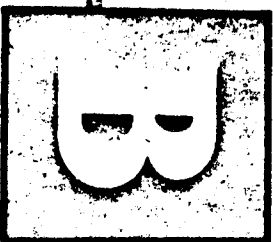
"Was your entire life a lie?" Cooley asked.

"The hardest thing I've ever done is to confront the fact I could no longer do this," Franks replied. "It would have been a lot easier to stay (in Scientology). But I couldn't do that. That's why I left."

Franks said some Scientology staff members are the most decent people he has ever known, but he contended they do not realize they are being manipulated. "Scientology plays on decency. That's the whole hook," he said.

Franks was called as a witness on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, who claims she was defrauded by claims made to her about Hubbard and Scientology during a nine-month period she was a Scientologist ending in 1976.

The defense contends that church members believed the representations they made to Christofferson and that they were exercising constitutionally protected religious beliefs. The trial is expected to last several more weeks.



TUESDAY, March 26, 1985

Clearwater Sun

Clearwater, Florida

Affidavit attacks Flynn's strategy

By LESLEY COLLINS
Sun staff writer

After settling out of court with Church of Scientology officials earlier this month, former sect member Paulette Cooper agreed to sign an affidavit that says Boston attorney Michael J. Flynn's litigation strategy is based on attacking Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard, a sect attorney said Monday.

In a counter move, however, Flynn said he is prepared to file another affidavit that claims sect officials agreed to settle three pending lawsuits with Ms. Cooper and pay her \$200,000 if she signed their affidavit.

Flynn said that affidavit has been prepared but has not been filed yet.

Ms. Cooper did not return calls to a *Clearwater Sun* reporter who attempted to contact her in Los Angeles.

In a sworn affidavit filed last week in a Los Angeles federal court, Ms. Cooper, a former client of Flynn's and author of the book "The Scandal of Scientology," states that Flynn's court strategy involved the naming of Hubbard as a defendant in her

lawsuit.

Hubbard has not been seen in public since 1980.

"Mr. Flynn said that he believed that Mr. Hubbard would never appear in any of the lawsuits in which he was named. ... Mr. Flynn told me that it was his belief that by approximately 1979, Mr. Hubbard had severed his ties with the Church," Ms. Cooper's affidavit reads.

"The litigation, said Mr. Flynn, would be quickly terminated, either by obtaining a default judgment against Mr. Hubbard, or by having the Church of Scientology settle the litigation in order to protect Mr. Hubbard."

To counter the Scientologists' legal move, Flynn said he intends to file another affidavit signed by Joe Flannigan, a deprogrammer.

In the second affidavit, Flynn said, Flannigan contends Ms. Cooper told him she signed the Scientology affidavit in exchange for \$200,000 and settlement of (three) pending cases with the sect.

"The woman was paid a fortune," Flynn said Friday in a telephone interview from Boston. "They offered her \$200,000 to sign an affidavit. She told

Flannigan the affidavit was false but she was going to sign it anyway. ... They just paid someone to perjure themselves."

Brian Anderson, public affairs spokesman for church in the United States, said Monday night, "Paulette Cooper made her statement under penalty of perjury. Mike Flynn has made his statement without fear of penalty but out of fear of the truth."

Sect attorney John Peterson said Monday that Scientology officials negotiated directly with Ms. Cooper early this month to settle three pending lawsuits. Ms. Cooper agreed to dismiss the cases with prejudice in exchange for a money settlement, Peterson said.

"The affidavits came up after all the litigation was settled," Peterson said. "The exchange of money was not for the affidavit. It was for settling the cases."

Asked how much money Ms. Cooper received in the settlement, Peterson said, "I'm not sure. (The settlement) was done between the client, Paulette, and the church."

Both sworn affidavits are being filed in connection

with a federal civil suit against Flynn.

The suit contends that Flynn, a long-time Scientology litigant, defamed the sect in June 1983 by accusing some of its members of putting water in his airplane's gas tank in a purported sabotage attempt.

Jeffrey Tidus, a Los Angeles attorney who is handling the case for Flynn, filed a motion in court Thursday seeking dismissal of the case because Hubbard failed to show up for an out-of-court deposition Wednesday. U.S. District Judge Manuel L. Real last month ordered the elusive sect founder to appear at Tidus' law office to answer questions as part of the lawsuit.

Scientology attorneys contend that Hubbard, 72, is not an administrative agent of the sect. They have argued unsuccessfully in court that Judge Real had to find that Hubbard was "a managing agent" of the sect organization before the judge could demand that Hubbard show up for a deposition.

Sect lawyer Peterson said he does not know what effect Ms. Cooper's affidavit will have on the case.

Covert action claim made in testimony

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A former national pocket-billiards champion told a Portland jury Tuesday about serving in a secret intelligence branch of the Church of Scientology to help wage a "small war" against critics of the church.

Edward Walters testified in a fraud trial in Multnomah County Circuit Court that he was recruited into the secret intelligence arm of the church in 1971 and that he engaged in covert operations designed to embarrass and discredit people who spoke against or sued the church founded by L. Ron Hubbard.

One of his drills in training for his secret work was to learn to distinguish Scientologists from non-Scientologists in groups of strangers, Walters testified. "We needed people who did not look and act like programmed Scientologists," he said.

Walters testified that covert operations against opponents of Scientology were designed so they could not be traced to Hubbard if the operations were exposed. "If we were discovered, we would be disavowed by Scientology," he said of the intelligence agents.

Walters said he once posed as a patient in order to collect on a hidden tape recorder statements from a psychiatrist who had criticized Scientology, and he said he and another agent placed a hidden recorder to tape board meetings of the Southern Nevada Health Association.

He also said he fabricated documents that were placed among Better Business Bureau records so the documents would look as if they had been made by the BBB.

"As I recall, I believe it was stuff concerning L. Ron Hubbard's past history we wanted in their files when people asked them about Scientology," Walters testified.

Walters said a policy letter issued under Hubbard's name in March 1975 ordered the "guardians' office," of which the intelligence-gathering branch was a part, to clear the guardians' files of all material indicating any involvement in illegal activity.

Walters, who will resume testifying Wednesday, was called as a witness on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman who alleges that she was defrauded by the church during a nine-month involvement with Scientology ending in 1976.

Among many allegations of misrepresentations made to her, she has alleged that church officials told her in 1975 that "auditing" sessions between her and a trained Scientology questioner about personal aspects of her life were confidential and would not be revealed to anyone other than the auditor.

"I'm embarrassed to say," he testified. "For the most part their folders were not confidential at all. The guardians' office always had access to them." He said the guardians' office could ask for the files on anyone. "I personally have done so," he added.

Jury told of Scientology 'attack' policy

Hubbard statement cited

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A Nevada man who claimed that he was a secret intelligence agent for the Church of Scientology for eight years until 1979 read to a Portland jury Wednesday a policy from the church's founder urging attacks against church critics of the church.

"When under attack, attack," said Edward Walters, reading from what he said was a policy statement issued in 1968 by L. Ron Hubbard, the church's founder. "The point is, even if you don't have enough data to win the case, still attack loudly."

Walters appeared as a witness on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman who is suing Hubbard and two Scientology organizations for fraud arising from representations made to her during a nine-month involvement with the church ending in 1976.

Walters said in the view of Scientologists, anyone who attacks the church is a criminal and will back off from attacking the church if they know they will be attacked in return.

Walters said he left the church in March 1979. On cross-examination he read from a church expulsion document that accused him of "malicious rumormongering" and of not returning church documents when he left.

Although he described engaging in four secret intelligence operations on behalf of the church during an eight-year period, Walters testified he never received any written or oral orders

from Hubbard to engage in those activities. It also appeared from cross-examination testimony that the secret agent post he said he held did not appear on the organizational chart of the church drawn by a defense attorney.

Walters said he was told when he became an agent that Scientology would disavow him if his activities became known.

Walters testified that the intelligence branch of the church used confidential church files to obtain information that could be used against Scientologists or their relatives who showed signs of attacking or criticizing the church.

He said he was not personally involved in gathering information about Titchbourne, but he said he was aware at the time that she had caused a "flap" within the church.

Walters said he left the church in 1979 after learning that the intelligence arm of the church was gathering information on an elderly church member who claimed to have been in Hubbard's presence in California and who doubted Hubbard's sanity.

Walters said in late 1977 as part of his church training he listened to audio tapes from Hubbard that led him to believe Hubbard had become "an angry, boisterous old man." He said he was shocked at the time because he had spent years reading Hubbard's works and believing in them.

The trial is in its third week and is expected to last at least two more months.

Ex-Scientologist testifies church founder's biography 'lies'

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

Representations made by the founder of the Church of Scientology about his education, military service, healing powers and financial income were described in court Friday by a former Scientologist as containing "inaccuracies and lies."

Gerald D. Armstrong, 38, told a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury that he found numerous inaccuracies in the often-published biographical statements by and about L. Ron Hubbard, the founder of Scientology, during an intensive two-year research project while Armstrong was still a church member.

Armstrong said he left the church in December 1981 after he told other high-ranking Scientologists about his findings and learned that their response was to seek a "security check" on him.

As a result of his two years of biographical research with Hubbard's approval, Armstrong said he found no evidence to support Hubbard's claims that he is a civil engineer, a graduate of George Washington University or a nuclear physicist or to support claims that Hubbard attended undergraduate or graduate courses at Princeton University and has no intention of making money from Scientology.

He also said there was no factual support for Hubbard's assertions that he served in combat in World War II, received numerous medals for heroism, was injured in combat in the Philippines and cured himself of war injuries that left him crippled and blind.

Asked if Hubbard was ever a war casualty, Armstrong replied, "No he was not, other than the fact he had duodenal ulcers."

Armstrong also said there was no substantiation for Hubbard's claim that on two occasions he had been pronounced medically dead and survived.

Armstrong, who worked among the upper echelons of Scientology, appeared as a witness on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman who has sued Hubbard and two branches of the Church of Scientology for fraud arising from nine months she spent in the church in 1975 and 1976.

Titchbourne testified earlier in the trial that she became interested in Scientology because she was told that Hubbard was a civil engineer, a profession that she planned to follow. She said she also was told that Scientology was a science and said she was interested in Scientology's claims that it could improve her poor eyesight.

Armstrong will be cross-examined by defense attorneys starting Monday in the courtroom of Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer.

Armstrong said he found several boxes of Hubbard's early letters, writings and corre-

spondence in 1980 at Hubbard's secret compound at Gilman Hot Springs, Calif. Armstrong said he suggested and Hubbard approved a plan in which Armstrong would gather all of Hubbard's materials for the preparation of a major biography.

Among his testimony, Armstrong said Hubbard authorized the potential expenditure of "unlimited funds" in 1979 in an attempt to see if Hubbard could win a Nobel Prize.

He also described a series of secret moves made by Hubbard in the late 1970s to avoid being served with lawsuits. He said Hubbard then disappeared from sight in 1980, although high-ranking Scientologists still could communicate with him.

"We knew a communication could be gotten to him, but we could not admit those lines (of communication) occurred because of attempts made to serve him with subpoenas and summonses," Armstrong said. Hubbard has not appeared for the Portland trial, although he is listed as a defendant.

Armstrong testified that Hubbard remained in control of the church through secret lines of communication through the period that Armstrong was a Scientologist, although Hubbard professed to have left church management in 1966.

Armstrong said he discovered Hubbard's old files in 1980 because church officials feared a raid by the FBI or some other government agency and ordered that all documents showing that Hubbard was in control of the church be destroyed.

Among his research, Armstrong found a 1953 letter written by Hubbard in which he said he needed more money and was working on plans for the selling of Scientology courses and services. "Charge enough, and we will be swamped," Armstrong read from the letter.

Armstrong also said a claim in Scientology materials that Hubbard makes little money from Scientology is false. He said book royalties totaled more than \$1 million per year and that he was aware of Hubbard receiving a lump sum of \$2.1 million or \$2.4 million in 1979.

He also said Hubbard had received checks "in the hundreds of thousands of dollars" under a different corporate name.

Although Hubbard claims a degree from George Washington University, Armstrong said a college transcript showed that he attended only two years and received below-average grades in more than half his classes, including failing marks in geometry, calculus and molecular atomic phenomena.

Armstrong said Hubbard took a course given by the military at Princeton University but that the course was not a part of Princeton curriculum.

Los Angeles Times

Sunday, March 31, 1985

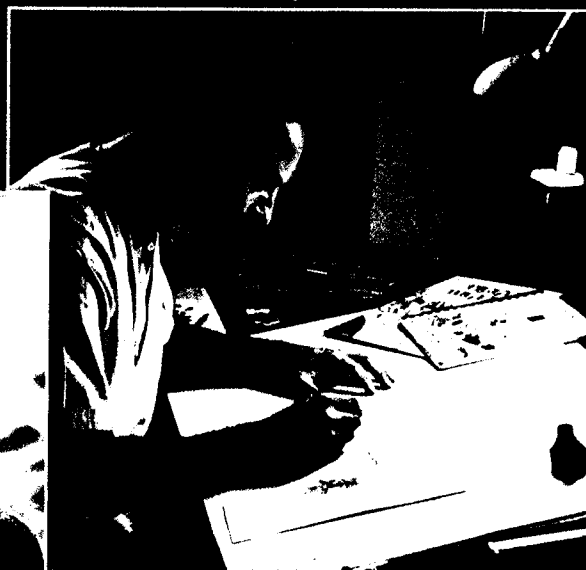
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America is today faced with the harsh fact that tens of millions of its citizens simply cannot read or write.

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Each year, according to Department of Education estimates, another 2.3 million enter the ranks of the nation's illiterates.

When one looks for an explanation of these alarming figures, the use of powerful psychiatric drugs in the schools looms as a major factor.

As far back as 1970, the Church of Scientology pointed out how children as young as six were being dosed with large amounts of Ritalin, Dexedrine and other destructive psychiatric drugs.

A report published that year in *FREE-DOM*, the Church's independent news journal, disclosed that some 300,000 American schoolchildren between six and twelve years of age were being given heavy doses of amphetamines to "modify" their "overactive" classroom behavior. Up to 30 per cent of the schoolchildren in some areas were maintained on the mind-crippling drugs.

In case after case over the years, the Church of Scientology has shown that psychiatric drugs have damaging and debilitating effects. They have no place in the schools.

Schoolchildren whose lives have been wrecked by drugs can, however, be salvaged. Tens of thousands of people have come off drugs through the work of the Church of Scientology and have gone on to lead happy, successful and productive lives.

Psychiatrists and psychologists have taught that a person's IQ does not change. Scientology has shown that this is not true; a person's IQ and ability can be increased. Scientology does this routinely.

The Church has seen that children classified by psychiatrists or psychologists as "hyperactive" are in fact expe-

riencing study difficulties which can be resolved in a relatively short period of time. "Hyperactivity" and "learning disabilities" in children are routinely handled in Scientology — without drugs.

Using the technology of study researched and developed by Scientology Founder L. Ron Hubbard, children can advance three grade levels in their reading and mathematical skills in 20 to 40 hours. Many "success stories" from children, their parents, and their teachers attest to this.

Thousands of teachers the world over — more than 5,000 in Africa alone — have been trained in the use of this valuable technology.

Increasingly, educational groups, schools, and businesses are using this technology, having seen that the door to success in life opens when one can effectively study.

From the prestigious Delphian School in Sheridan, Oregon, to the black townships of Soweto in Johannesburg, South Africa, and from the executives of major corporations to the individual seeking to better himself, hundreds of thousands of people are using this technology — and doing better in life as a result.

Psychiatric front groups object to our work and to our stand against drugs. And, of course, the vested interests they represent howl in protest when the destructive results of psychiatric drugging are exposed by the Church.

As more and more people are freed by Scientology from the harmful effects of drugs, the psychiatrists find fewer and fewer customers for their mind-numbing wares. As children find the world of learning open to them through the study technology of Scientology, the idea of taking drugs becomes unacceptable and even abhorrent. Psychiatrists cannot tolerate this, as their livelihoods depend upon a drugged population.

Despite psychiatry's attempts to protect its drug monopoly, however, the demand for Scientology's study technology continues to grow.

The education of our children is our nation's future. Scientology has the answer to successful education.



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Daily News

Monday, April 1, 1985

AN OPEN LETTER TO AMERICAN CITIZENS

IRS Tyranny Revealed

For the past 17 years, the Church of Scientology's FREEDOM News Journal has exposed the criminal activities and violations of the rights of American citizens by the Internal Revenue Service.

Recently, a series of advertisements and news stories have appeared in major newspapers throughout the United States. These ads and stories have revealed a systematic and ongoing campaign by agents of the IRS to subvert the Constitution of the United States.

Through the use of "hit lists" and employment of secret intelligence manuals, the IRS has sought to deny the right of free speech and to intimidate American citizens. Predictably, the response by the IRS to this exposure of their crimes and tactics has been to attack those who seek reform of IRS abuses.

On March 25, 1985, the IRS charged in a legal brief that the Church of Scientology®, by "widely publicizing its attack," was no longer protected by the Constitution and had waived the right of privacy in relation to specific Church documents.

Even though the Church's constitutional rights had been upheld by a federal court, the IRS has sued in state court in a further attempt to circumvent the Constitution.

Despite this tactic, and the fact that the Church of Scientology and FREEDOM News Journal were put on an Internal Revenue Service enemies list when we first exposed IRS crimes in the late 1960s, we refuse to become a victim of intimidation and harassment.

We will continue to provide a forum for American citizens, former IRS agents and members of Congress who are seeking to reform this lawless agency which has gone out of control.

Daily, more and more citizens and former IRS employees have been contacting FREEDOM, seeking assistance or offering to provide information about the tax agency. These stories will continue to appear in the pages of FREEDOM and be released to the American public through the free press of this nation.

The issue is much broader than the constitutional rights of Scientologists™ or the constitutional right of freedom of the press. What is at stake is the preservation of the basic freedoms of all Americans.

When the Internal Revenue Manual can assert that "While acting in an undercover capacity, agents are not required to advise the subject of his [or] her constitutional rights," the tyranny has spread too far.

We shall not be moved by IRS threats. Whatever the outcome, the IRS shall not prevail while we are free to breathe, speak and write.

The Church of Scientology and FREEDOM will continue to fight for the constitutional rights of all citizens, regardless of the futile attempts of those who would, in concealing their own crimes, do away with the precious freedoms that have been the foundation for the greatness of this nation.

EDITOR
FREEDOM News Journal

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Hubbard's failure to appear leads to lawsuit's dismissal

By LESLEY COLLINS
Sun staff writer

The dismissal of a libel suit was termed "greatly significant" Tuesday by a Boston attorney because a federal judge for the first time ruled that Church of Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard is managing agent of the sect.

U.S. District Court Judge Manuel L. Real on Monday dismissed a \$2 million libel suit filed in 1983 by the Church of Scientology of California against Michael Flynn, a Boston lawyer who represents a number of former Scientologists.

The dismissal was based on Hubbard's failure to appear March 20 for a court-mandated deposition in Los Angeles. Hubbard has not been seen in public since 1980.

"This is the first time in which a case was dismissed specifically because L. Ron did not appear," Flynn said Tuesday in a telephone interview from Boston. "This is the real great significance (of the ruling)."

Flynn, the subject of at least a dozen Scientology cases, predicts the ruling could make sect officials "less willing" to file suits against himself and former Sci-

Clearwater

entologists. The ruling also could provide future assistance in getting Scientology-initiated suits dismissed, he said.

"(The Scientologists') standard operating practice is to harass people through the courts," Flynn said. "But now that these courts are beginning to recognize that Hubbard is behind the whole thing," further litigation might be avoided.

Meanwhile, Scientology officials in Los Angeles said they intend to pursue the libel suit at the appellate level.

"Flynn's attempt to misdirect the court by seeking to include L. Ron Hubbard in this case has simply been a ruse to avoid standing trial," said the Rev. Ken Hoder, president of the Church of Scientology of Los Angeles. "This extortion attempt has backfired and now he must face the music, and his lies and deception will not go unnoticed at the appellate court."

Confident that Flynn will take the witness stand in the appellate court, Hoder said, he does not

believe Monday's ruling will hurt the sect in defending numerous lawsuits Flynn has filed for former Scientology clients.

"We look forward to getting it back into the courtroom," he said. "We know from the past that it's Flynn's strategy to attempt to use generalities and attempt to misdirect the court from the issues."

John Peterson, who represented the sect in the libel suit, contended in court that Hubbard relinquished his reign over the sect in 1966 and that Scientology officials had no means of contacting Hubbard about the court-ordered deposition.

But in court Monday, Judge Real contested the sect's claims that Hubbard could not be reached by introducing into the court record a Scientology advertising supplement that ran over the weekend in several Los Angeles newspapers.

The advertisement reads, "You can always write to L. Ron Hubbard," and gives the following quote from Hubbard:

"I am always willing to help. By my own creed, a being is only as valuable as he can serve others."

INSIDE



Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard's failure to show up at a libel trial leads to the dismissal of the suit. **Story, 3B.**

TEACHER MERIT PAY: Pinellas County school officials are expected to urge the School Board not to join in a teacher union's suit seeking to stop two state merit pay programs. **Story, 3B.**

BODIES FOUND: Fishermen Tuesday discovered the bodies of two young women who had been beaten and apparently dumped in the Hillsborough River. **Story, 5B.**

SILVER PALM: Running in the red for too long has spelled the end to state funding for the Silver Palm train between Miami and Tampa. **Story, 5B.**

CLASSIFIED ADS are on pages 5-10B.

"Any message addressed to me and sent to the address of the nearest Scientology Church or mission listed in the back of this booklet shall be given prompt and full attention in accordance with my wishes."

Legal fees awarded to Flynn in the dismissal could amount to more than \$10,000, according to Jeffrey Tidus, the attorney who represented Flynn in the case.

The libel suit contended Flynn defamed the sect in June 1983 when he implied during a speech made to a group of ex-Scientologists that sect members had put water in his airplane's gas tank in a purported sabotage attempt in 1979.

Hubbard's Absence Leads to Dismissal of Scientology Suit

By WILLIAM OVEREND,
Times Staff Writer

A Los Angeles federal judge dismissed Monday a \$2-million libel suit by the Church of Scientology of California against a Boston lawyer because of the failure of Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard to appear at a court-ordered deposition.

Lawyers for the Church of Scientology had argued that they had no way of contacting Hubbard, who was last seen in public in 1980 while living in the Hemet area. Hubbard, 74, had been ordered to appear for a deposition in Los Angeles on March 20.

Chief U.S. District Judge Manuel L. Real, in dismissing the libel suit against Boston attorney Michael J. Flynn, challenged the claims that Hubbard cannot be contacted as he waved a Scientology advertising supplement from The Times at the Scientology lawyers.

The Scientology advertisement, which Real said he noticed in his Sunday newspaper, proclaimed, "You can always write to L. Ron Hubbard," and quoted Hubbard as saying:

"I am always willing to help. . . . Any message addressed to me and sent to the address of the nearest Scientology Church or Mission listed in the back of this booklet shall be given prompt and full attention in accordance with my wishes."

Real introduced the Scientology advertising supplement into the court record after John G. Peterson, an attorney for the church, had repeated his position that Hubbard was not available to be deposed by Flynn's attorneys in connection with the libel suit.

"Then why do you advertise that he can be reached?" Real asked.

In dismissing the libel action, Real awarded attorney fees to Flynn. Outside the courtroom, Flynn's lawyers, Jeffrey Tidus and Raul L. Martinez, praised the decision as "complete vindication" for the Boston lawyer in a long-running legal dispute with the Church of Scientology.

The Church of Scientology of California filed the libel suit in 1983, charging that Flynn had implied in a speech that church members had tried to kill him. Last year, Real dismissed the suit on procedural grounds but was reversed by the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals and ordered to rehear the case.

Peterson, speaking after the decision, said, "We're confident the 9th Circuit will reverse this decision just as they have reversed him previously in this case."

The Rev. Heber C. Jentzsch, president of the Church of Scientology International, said he believes that Hubbard is now in seclusion writing, but may appear again in public this fall when a movie version of one of his works is to be filmed.