

LE MANS TEST DAY

driven by new recruit Frank Jelinski and Stanley Dickens, was the fastest. The Kremer car of Kris Nissen/Volker Weidler (fitted, as tried by Kremer last year, with a centrally finned tail section) suffered a wheelbearing failure and Jurgen Laessig's brand new 962C, backed by Primagaz and co-driven by Pierre Yver and Bernard de Dryver, had several little new car problems.

The Nissan teams put on an indifferent show at Le Mans again, fielding three cars including the two 1987 factory entries with their powerful, VED engines. The Kazuyoshi Hoshino Kenji Takahashi type R87E car developed a misfire, while the similar Masahiro Hasemi/Aguri Suzuki entry cooked its V6 turbo engine as a result of a water leak. Tomi Hanawa's privately run Nissan R86V, a 1986 model, wound up as the best placed of the trio in the timesheets, although driver Anders Olofsson could find only triumph on the straight.

The solo Toyota 87C was also hampered on the straight, in this case by its less powerful four-cylinder motor, and its best speed was 209mph. Tiff Needell and Eje Elgh drove the car, Needell setting the time before TM John Wickham gave Alan Jones a new electronic chip and some more boost at the end of the day. The result, though, was an engine failure.

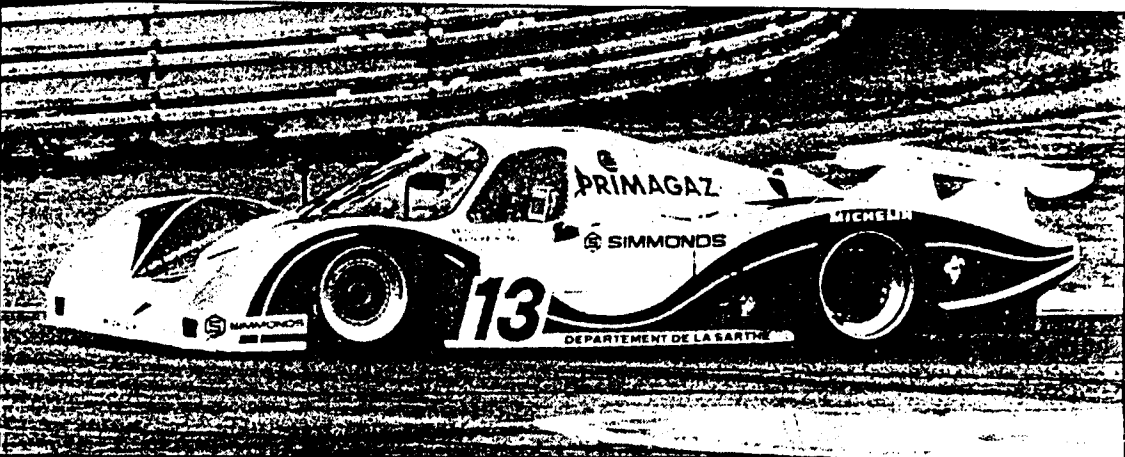
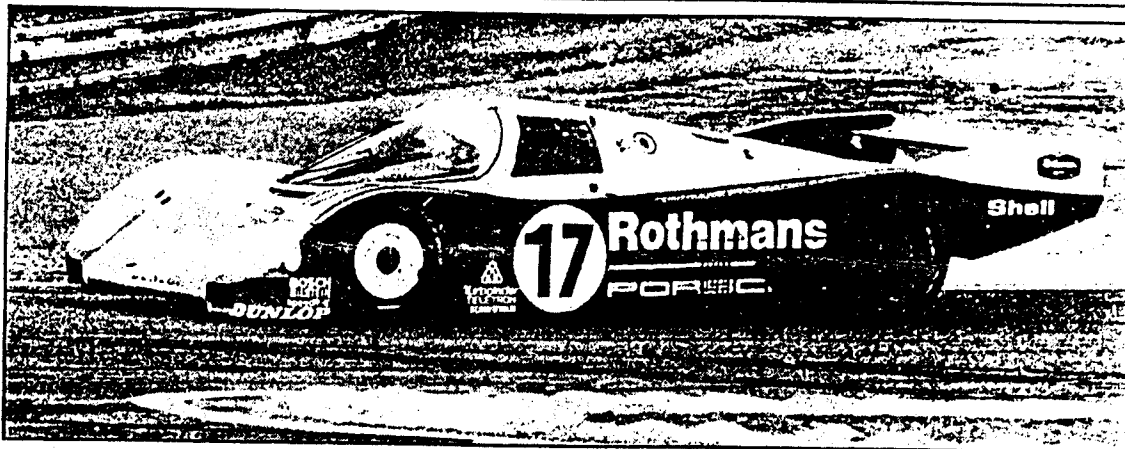
Two Sauber-Mercedes were there, the latest Kourou C9 model and one of the year's C8 cars now owned by Noel de Bello. The works car blew a head gasket while being warmed up by Henri Pescarolo, leaving Mike Thackwell without a drive and, more important for the team, new recruits Johnny Dumfries and Chip Ganassi also. The de Bello car did not feature either, the victim of a catastrophic misfire.

Although Francois Migault ran strong laps with one of the 1986 cars, the WM-Peugeot team had a very disappointing debut with its ambitious new car (see P&F). Some measure of its potential, however, was that it was faster down the chute than the old car, at 220mph, even though it was only being warmed up by Roger Dorchay, and never did do a flying lap.

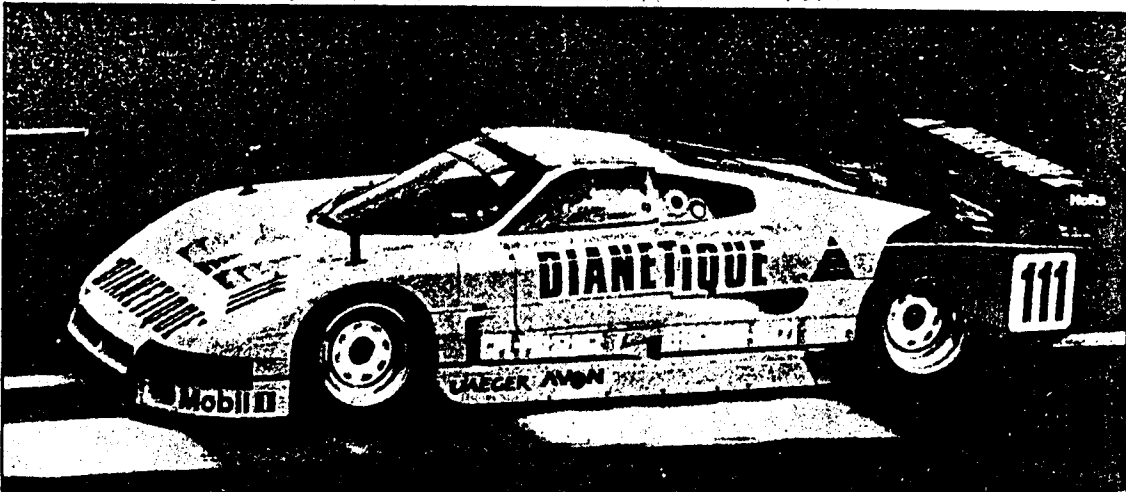
The Porsche factory team also ran its Rothmans backed type 961 four-wheel drive car in the hands of Claude Haldi and Gunther Steckkonig, but the rest of the party comprised Group C sports-prototypes among which the works Spice-Cosworth was very impressive. Gordon Spice, his car now in the yellow livery of Philippe de Henning's Dianetique publishing sponsor, went 208mph down Mulsanne, and was exiting the Dunlop chicane virtually on a good C1 pace.

Hugh Chamberlain's Spice-Hart also went very well in the hands of Nick Adams and a highly impressed Richard Jones.

Ecurie Ecosse gave its Americans Les Delano and Andy Petery a run, The Nissans struggled, Olofsson unable to go 200mph in the best of the trio.



Top: Bob Wollek's factory Porsche split the leading TWR Jaguars. Above: "The Cougar is good enough to win," said Raphanel, fastest of all at 229mph in Yves Courage's locally-built Porsche-powered car. Bottom: Spice in C2 Spice, stunningly quick.

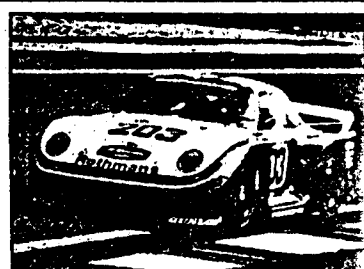


targeted by David Leslie, while the other C2s were Dune Motorsport's noisy and robust Tiga-Rover V6 and the disappointing ALD cars. Mercifully, Jose Thibault's tatty Chevron-ROC, an untidily converted 2-litre Group 6 car, would not run cleanly and never took to the track.

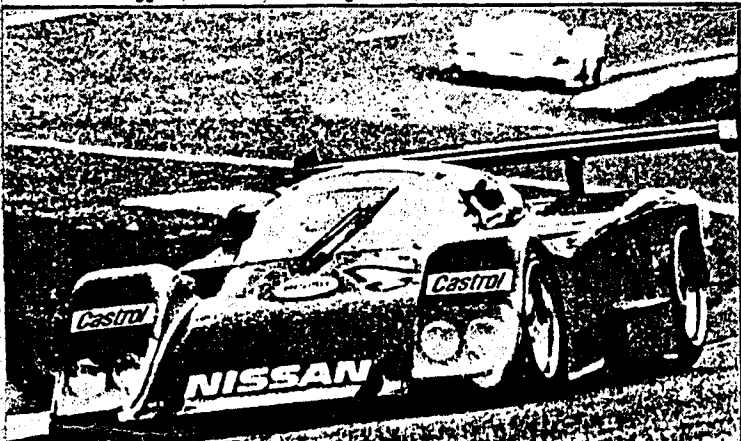
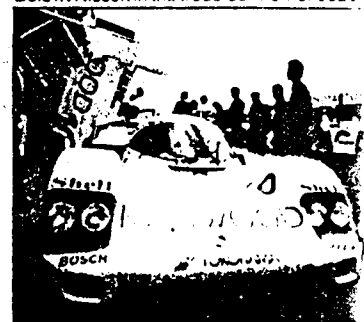
Full details of the 65-car entry for the big race will be given in AUTOSPORT's Le Mans Yearbook 1987, which will be published as a free supplement to our Jun 04 issue.

LE MANS TESTING May 17

Fastest lap times by car: (Haldi/Boesel, Jaguar XJR8LM) 3:24.38; (48.35mph); Bob Wollek (Porsche 962C), 3:25.04; Jan Lammer (Jaguar XJR8), 3:25.07; Pierre-Henri Raphanel (Cougar Porsche C20), 3:27.16; John Nielsen (Jaguar XJR8LM), 3:29.01; Frank Jelinski (Joest Porsche 962C), 3:31.00; Anders Olofsson (LM Co Nissan R86V), 3:31.10; Volker Weidler (Kremer Porsche 962C), 3:32.90; Bernard de Dryver (Laessig Porsche 962C), 3:32.90; Tiff Needell (TOM'S Toyota 87C), 3:38.70; Francois Migault (WM Peugeot P86), 3:40.11; Kazuyoshi Hoshino (Nissan R87E), 3:44.53; Gordon Spice (C2 Spice-Cosworth SE86C), 3:45.46; Nick Adams (C2 Chamberlain Spice-Hart SE86C), 3:47.00; Masahiro Hasemi (Nissan R87E), 3:48.34; Gunther Steckkonig (GTX Porsche 961), 3:48.48; David Leslie (C2 Ecosse-Cosworth C288), 3:53.00; Neil Crang (C2 Dune Tiga-Cosworth GC287), 4:02.09; Gerard Tremblay (C2 ALD-BMW 02), 4:15.11; Dominique Lacaud (C2 ALD-Audi 03), 4:25.61; etc.



Above: The works Porsche 961 is back. Below: Nissen in the troubled Kremer 962C.



PHOTOS :

J.P. Prével
G. Daniel
P. Chérel



Gordon Spice est un leader des 24 Heures du Mans.

Au cœur du groupe C 2

SARTHE, FRANCE JUNE 1987

« Business is business »

par Gordon Spice

Un fidèle du Mans, Gordon Spice ! En 1964, il avait 24 ans lorsqu'il franchit pour la première fois le « Channel » en direction de la Sarthe. Gordon à l'époque travaillait chez un préparateur d'Austin Cooper et se faisait payer en pièces détachées. C'est d'ailleurs sur ce type de voitures qu'il se fit remarquer en compétition.

Aujourd'hui l'ancien roi de la « Mini », deux fois troisième au Mans avec l'équipe de Jean Rondeau qu'il achève, est devenu un pilote de renommée, un constructeur réputé et un redoutable homme d'affaires.

Il ne paye pas de mine ce petit bonhomme joué toujours souriant et aimant la bonne chère ! Au travail, c'est cependant une brute. Le prix sans doute de sa réussite.

Aujourd'hui Gordon est à la tête de plusieurs sociétés. Un Cash and Carry employant 160 personnes mais surtout deux ateliers à Silverstone et à Atlanta aux Etats-Unis. C'est là qu'il construit ses fameuses voitures. Des modèles qu'il commercialise ensuite. Il en a vendu une demi-douzaine en Angleterre, une autre à Chamberlain-Engineering, engagé avec lui ce week-end aux 24 Heures.

C'est l'un possédé que Spice, à la demande de Portac, développe son projet. Sous une carrosserie se voient directement inscrites de la Ferro, Gordon et son équipe dévalaient une auto destinée aussi bien au championnat américain IMSA qu'à la Coupe « C 2 » de la FISA. Seul le moteur était... Un groupe propulseur Cos-

worth remplaçant en Europe le bloc Portac. Et les résultats furent immédiats. Un titre mondial venant couronner l'un passé son entreprise. Cette année, Spice est sur le point de réclamer, mais plus que la compétition c'est d'abord la bonne marche de ses affaires qui le tracasse avant tout.

« La compétition est surtout une vitrine pour moi. Et je vous avouerai que je suis même content d'avoir été éliminé aux essais par la voiture de mes clients. Cela montre la bonne qualité de leur moteur sportif. »

La course automobile reste cependant toute la vie de ce père de

famille tranquille vivant à Windsor, à deux pas du château royal. Et il a des projets plein la tête Gordon !

« J'ai même l'un prochain contrat avec « C 2 » pour rester dans le club des grands. Portac me fournira son moteur V 8. Il ne me manque plus que le bud-

get ». Mais comme Spice est aussi très fort dans la recherche des sponsors ! Cette saison il est soutenu par la Danétique, un livre proposant une méthode pour améliorer ses aptitudes.

Si Spice l'approuvait, jusqu'où ira-t-il ?

J.C. V.



Deux Spice-Portac aux premières places de groupe C 2. Gordon Spice peut être confiant. Ses rivales les plus sérieuses, les « Ecoles » sont loin, sur la grille.

Los Angeles Times

Friday, July 3, 1987

Fees Paid by Scientologists to Church Held Deductible

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A federal appeals court has ruled that donations made by Church of Scientology members as part of their religious practices may be claimed as a federal income tax deduction.

The U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that set fees paid by Scientologists during their church's individualized religious practices are deductible charitable contributions.

The ruling is contrary to one reached recently by the U.S. 1st Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, which decided the payments are not deductible.

A spokesman for the St. Louis-based court said test cases have arisen in judicial circuits across the nation. He said the Supreme Court would have to issue a ruling for

nationwide guidelines to be established.

The opinion, released Wednesday, pointed out that the U.S. Tax Court had ruled that the donations were not deductible because they were required for participation in Church of Scientology practices.

The fees addressed by the three-judge panel of the court were for doctrinal courses and "auditing" sessions, in which Scientologists seek awareness of an immortal spiritual being that exists independent of their body and mind.

Participation in auditing sessions and doctrinal courses is conditioned on payment of a set charge, known as a "fixed donation," from a schedule of fees established by the church for all of its activities.

The Tax Court concluded that fixed Scientology donations are not deductible because auditing and doctrinal courses are "general education or vocational training" for which payments are "somewhat comparable" to tuition.

But the circuit court ruled that the establishment by a church of a set "price" for religious participation does not change the nature of the benefit of religion to the individual or to society.

"If the Scientologist 'prices' were deemed to make participation in their religious services a material, financial or economic benefit such that . . . payments were not contributions, then the passing of the collection plate in church would make the church service a commercial project," the opinion said.

Scientologists Lose Court Ruling on Tax Deductions for Donations

By KIM MURPHY, *Times Staff Writer*

In another legal setback for the Church of Scientology, a federal appeals court in California ruled Friday that church members cannot claim income tax deductions for donations they make to the church in exchange for spiritual training.

The ruling, which could affect a major source of revenue for the church, concludes that the thousands of dollars church members pay for "auditing" and "training" sessions with church leaders are not charitable contributions deductible under federal tax law.

Different Findings

The opinion from a three-judge panel of the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals conflicts with a ruling earlier this month in a nearly identical case by a federal appeals court in St. Louis, which held that such payments are deductible, but it concurs with a previous decision in Boston.

The three cases are among nine Scientology tax appeals brought before circuit courts throughout the nation. The issue is expected to be decided ultimately by the U.S. Supreme Court.

In the 9th Circuit case, three church members challenged the Internal Revenue Service's disallowance of fees they paid to the church for general training in the principles of Scientology and for "auditing" services, a process by which church members believe they are able to gain spiritual competence.

Doctrine of Exchange

The church says it charges fees for such services because it is a fundamental tenet of Scientology that any time a person receives something, he must pay it back, a concept known as the doctrine of exchange.

The fixed "donations" required for such services constitute the majority of the Church of Scientology's funds and are used to pay for church operations, according to the court record.

Scientologists appealing the IRS ruling argued that their donations were no different from other churches' requirements for tithing or dues in exchange for various church benefits.

Scientologists' Loss of Tax-Exempt Status Upheld by U.S. Court

By KIM MURPHY, *Times Staff Writer*

Concluding that L. Ron Hubbard, founder of the Church of Scientology of California, had "unfettered control" over millions of dollars in church assets, a federal appeals court Tuesday upheld the revocation of the church's tax-exempt status.

In a ruling that rejected nearly every argument the church had raised, the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals said there is evidence that the late church founder held millions of dollars of church funds in private trust funds, Swiss bank accounts and in a file cabinet on his Mediterranean-based yacht.

The court also concluded that a profit-making Panamanian company created by Hubbard and his wife in 1968 was a "sham corporation" that received more than \$3.5 million in church funds between 1971 and 1972.

As a result of the decision, written by Judge Thomas Tang for a three-member appellate panel, the church will be required to pay \$1.43 million in back taxes and penalties accrued during its long-running tax feud with the government.

The case had been closely watched by a number of religious organizations, who feared the Internal Revenue Service's clamp-

down on the church's revenue-raising activities—including books, pamphlets and a variety of spiritual services for its members—could spell trouble for other churches.

The American Council of Unregistered Churches, the American Forum for Jewish Christian Cooperation, the Protestant Council for Churches and Clergy, the Freedom Defense Council and the World Council on Religious Liberty all filed briefs on behalf of Scientology.

"The reason they filed was that if these court decisions come down against this one church, it's going to have an impact on all other churches and their ability to raise money," said Glendale attorney Gerald McNally Jr., representing the church organizations.

"As congregations shrink, churches have to turn to more innovative ways of raising donations, and if the only way that's permitted for a church to raise donations is to pass the plate on Sunday mornings, its hands are tied," McNally said.

The Rev. Heber Jentzsch, president of the Church of Scientology International, refused to accept Tuesday's ruling as an outright defeat, contending that "we won

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CHURCH: Revocation of Tax-Exempt Status Upheld

Continued from Page 3

something very major."

Despite the 9th Circuit judges' conclusion as to the church's tax-exempt status, Jentzsch pointed out, they found that it was a bona fide religious organization and "that is something we have fought the IRS for for 30 years."

(The court said the church's status as a bona fide religion was uncontested by the IRS, but was not enough to maintain the church's tax-exempt status in light of its methods of operating.)

Although that "victory" has cost the church \$1.3 million in taxes (plus interest) for the years 1970-72, Jentzsch said, "We're now ready to take on the IRS for the years 1973 and 1974. We're the

only group in America with the guts to stand up against the IRS."

Jentzsch said the decision was also good in that "it shows that the IRS indeed has been hostile to the Church of Scientology."

In its 18-year-long battle with the federal government over tax-exempt status, the church had compared Hubbard's stewardship over church assets to pastors all over America who collect money from parishioners and hold it for church uses.

But the court said it found those arguments "unpersuasive."

"Unlike the typical Saturday or Sunday when parishioners donate their money to the church, here the church transferred millions of dollars to bank accounts controlled by

a private individual who had no official responsibility for managing church assets," the court concluded, adding that there was "little documentation" to show the money was actually spent on bona fide church activities.

Hubbard, who died last year, officially resigned as head of the church in 1966, but the U.S. Tax Court, in its original findings in 1968, found that he continued to exert "significant control" over the church by setting policy and approving all financial planning.

Between 1970 and 1972, the three tax years at issue in the case, the court found that Hubbard and his wife received a total of \$185,577 in salary from the church.

While that amount was not ex-

cessive enough to invalidate the church's tax-exempt status, the court did raise questions about an additional \$104,618 in royalty payments to Hubbard in 1972 on all church publications, even those which he did not author.

In order to win tax-exempt status, churches must prove that no part of their net earnings went to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. And it was that requirement on which the court concluded that the church had run afoul.

In addition to the royalty payments, the court noted the money the church spent to maintain Hubbard and his wife on the church's yacht in the Mediterranean and an estimated \$2 million that was

transferred from the Panamanian corporation to a file cabinet on the yacht to which Hubbard's wife held the only keys.

"The court concluded that these *indicia*, when viewed in light of the self-dealing associated with them, coupled with the church's failure to carry its burden of proof and disclose the facts candidly, proved conclusively that the church was operated for the benefit of L. Ron Hubbard and his family," the appeals panel said of the tax court's initial decision, which it upheld.

"Because it is unnecessary to our decision, we express no opinion on whether supporting a church's founder and his family aboard a yacht cruising the Mediterranean constitutes a reasonable church expense," the court added.

In a finding that could be important for other churches watching

the case, the court held that financing church operations through the sale of religious literature does not necessarily violate the requirements for tax exemption.

But in this case, where there is evidence that Hubbard used the church to generate copyrighted literature and market his products, "the payments . . . cross the line between reasonable and excessive," the court ruled.

John Huston in Hospital

FALL RIVER, Mass. (UPI)—Oscar-winning director John Huston, 80, was hospitalized with emphysema Tuesday as he was about to begin filming his part in a new movie on location in the resort town of Newport, R.I., officials said. "His condition is grave," a spokesman said.

New hassle over Scientology book

HIGH on summer reading lists, at least for members of the Church of Scientology, is Bent Corydon's "L. Ron Hubbard — Messiah or Madman?"

This is the book L. Ron Hubbard Jr. was co-writing before the church reportedly paid him \$250,000 to stop feeding information to Corydon.

Corydon went ahead by himself, and Scientologists have been so anxious to get advance copies of his expose about the late church founder, says a spokeswoman for publishers Lyle Stuart Inc., that they were "calling the office pretending to be show producers, book reviewers or bookstore buyers — those kinds of tactics."

Now that the book is out the phone calls have stopped. They were quite, quite pushy. We became suspicious because they were unlike book industry people, so we'd ask for a name and phone number and say we'd call them right back. When we called, there was never any such person at the number."

A private investigator was arrested in June on charges of attempted petty larceny when she tried to bribe printing plant employees \$100 each to get her an advance copy.

The church "sent a private investigator — the same lady who served me with a subpoena for a different case involving the church — to the printing plant, R.R. Donnelly, in West Virginia," publisher Lyle Stuart told PAGE SIX's Eleanor Terzian-Ciolino.

Janine M. Renmarque "approached a worker from the plant and said she wanted to get an advance copy of the book. She'd pay him and his companion \$100 each if they gave her one. They went back to their boss, and he called the sheriff's department. After work, two men met her. One guy was wired, a detective with the sheriff's department, and they said he had the book. She handed each of the two men \$100, and was arrested on the spot," Stuart said.

"She was held about an hour on the attempted larceny charge, and was let out on

bail. The \$200 was kept as evidence. She didn't show up for her hearing . . . I suspect she's a Scientologist, because who else would wait outside my door for eight weeks and two days to serve me with a subpoena in a case in which I was only a witness?" he added.

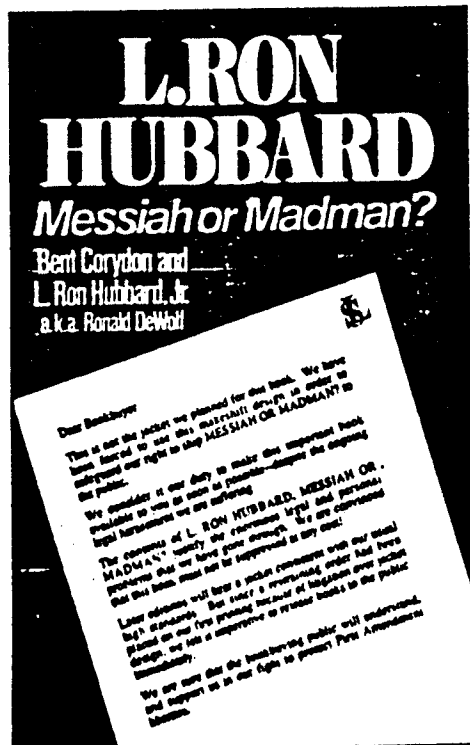
"I've never heard of her," said Church of Scientology spokeswoman Kathleen Thorn. "The church did not hire her to do what she did."

"Stuart can make any kind of allegations he wants; that doesn't mean they're true. He sure can't document them."

Miss Thorn pointed out that the publishers had to print a new cover for the book because the volcano motif on it "was an attempt to pirate off the motif of 'Dianetics' [the best-selling Hubbard book about "the modern science of mental health"] The dust cover was a fraudulent attempt to confuse the public by trying to copy the popularity of 'Dianetics.'"

The just-published shocker about the bestselling author and cult leader

L. RON HUBBARD



MESSIAH OR MADMAN?

L. Ron Hubbard wrote the 1950 bestseller *Dianetics, the Modern Science of Mental Health*. It inspired a layman-oriented mental health movement which developed into Scientology, the most profitable of the money-making new religions.

Hubbard was a bigamist who masterminded Watergate-style break-ins. He surrounded himself with adoring teenyboppers, uniformed in mini-skirts, bikini tops and high-heeled boots. He smoked opium and regarded himself as the successor to Aleister Crowley, self-proclaimed "Beast 666."

These are but some of the facts about the man uncovered in this unusual biography.

Dianetics is on the bestseller lists again. This, thanks to a massive advertising blitz which uses television and thousands of billboards across the country. Bestseller lists also usually include one or more of Hubbard's science-fiction novels.

Are Hubbard's followers the victims of a highly organized form of "spiritual crazy glue"? Not if you listen to them. There is no shortage of celebrities who claim that Hubbard's teachings and counselling techniques have made them happier and more successful. John Travolta, Priscilla Presley and Sonny Bono are a sample trio of those who have stood and applauded, for minutes on end, a giant photograph of "the man who exposed them to all the secrets of life."

Yet it can be dangerous—even life-threatening—to attempt to expose HIS

secrets. Most of those people with firsthand knowledge of the man have been silenced. Fortunately, Bent Corydon conducted extensive interviews with many of them before they were pressured or paid not to talk.

L. Ron Hubbard: Messiah or Madman? has survived several attempts to suppress its publication. For refusing to show the manuscript to the Scientologists in advance of publication, the Scientologists have sought to jail publisher Lyle Stuart!

Bent Corydon was a pioneer among Scientology's leaders. When he recognized the true nature of Scientology, he was among the first to broadly publicize Hubbard's deceptions. Corydon went public to expose to the world the corruption and mind-control aspects of Scientology.

L. Ron Hubbard, Jr., witnessed a very different man from the one known to the rank and file of his father's Church. He spent nearly a decade as his father's

confidant before breaking away.

Corydon, with an assist from Ron Hubbard, Jr., has written *L. Ron Hubbard: Messiah or Madman?* with the pace and feel of a good novel: fact stranger than fiction! At the same time its varied, strange and often shocking revelations are packed with information to prevent the pursuit of happiness from becoming a "weakness to be exploited."

This very much unauthorized biography of Lafayette Ronald Hubbard is a major blow to people-manipulating Scientologists.

The Church of Scientology has spent heavily to fight this book. Both Corydon and his publisher have been sued. They've been followed. They've been harassed. They've been threatened.

L. Ron Hubbard: Messiah or Madman? is for everyone concerned about the fate of America in the age of false preachers who prey upon the innocent and the idealistic.

Just published!

At book shops everywhere!

Get your copy today!

Published by the house that courage built:

Lyle Stuart

PLEA: High Court Rebuffs Scientology Church

Continued from Page 1

September, Swearinger said "the claim of relative indigency is not believed by the court, and the court has had ample opportunity to examine and consider the credibility of the defendant during 5½ months of trial and extended post-trial proceedings."

Swearinger said Scientology is composed of interconnected entities, including the California church, which form a "monolithic whole." Swearinger said the Church of Scientology of California transferred "virtually all of its assets and functions" to those other entities between the time Wollersheim filed his lawsuit in 1980 and the start of the trial in February, 1986.

The transfers, Swearinger said, "are seen as mere 'jiggery-pokery [deception]'. The power to transfer out to a sister entity is the power to transfer back in 'when the heat is off, so to speak.'"

Moreover, Swearinger characterized as "pure sham" arguments by the church that the bond would deprive its parishioners of the right to practice their religion.

"Proof has shown that the real estate, furnishings, fixtures and stock in trade of Scientology are in possession and control of other Scientology entities," the judge said, adding that the Church of Scientology of California "is merely a shadow of its former self. . . ."

'We Don't Have \$60 Million'

Reacting to the Supreme Court ruling, church attorney John Peterson said Monday that the church will not post the bond.

"We've made it clear that we don't have the \$60 million," Peterson said, emphasizing that the church is nonetheless pressing ahead with its state court appeal of the Wollersheim verdict.

Peterson said the church will

consider further litigation should Wollersheim's lawyers move to seize church assets.

Neither Wollersheim nor his attorneys could be reached for comment.

As for Swearinger's September ruling, Peterson said the judge "doesn't know what he's talking about." The transfers of assets and responsibilities from the California church to other Scientology entities, Peterson said, were done openly and lawfully.

"Any asset that was put into another corporation, there was value received for it" by the Church of Scientology of California, Peterson said.

2 Months of Demonstrations

Last year's jury verdict of \$30 million to Wollersheim prompted nearly two months of demonstrations in the Los Angeles Civic Center by Scientologists from around the world. They contended that their religion was being unconstitutionally attacked in courtrooms across the land.

Wollersheim said in his suit that he was "psychologically manipulated" and robbed of his independent judgment through a church practice known as auditing. During auditing, an individual is asked to reveal intimate details of his life while his responses are monitored for veracity on a lie-detector device known as an E-meter.

Under Scientology doctrine, an individual will unburden himself of negative experiences during an auditing session, thus freeing himself to achieve his full potential.

But Wollersheim said auditing caused him severe mental stress, and that the church failed to provide him with professional psychological help. He said he must now take lithium to control erratic mood swings.

Wollersheim also claimed that, after he criticized the group, the

church drove his novelty wares business into bankruptcy by ordering Scientologists to boycott his products, to quit working for him and to refuse to repay money owed to him.

The Wollersheim lawsuit was but one of dozens filed against Scientology by disaffected ex-members, who charged that they had been defrauded and harassed by the organization. Scientology late last year paid millions of dollars to rid itself of virtually all of that litigation.

In a December interview with The Times, a church lawyer insisted that Scientology would not "pay a dime by order of the court in the Wollersheim case." He said "that case will be litigated as long as it takes."

But Peterson said Monday, "We are always amenable to talking settlement."

Also pending is a \$1-billion class-action suit filed in December

against Scientology and its leaders by an organization claiming to represent 400 ex-members of the church. Among other things, the suit accuses certain organization officials of plundering church coffers.

Scientology was founded in the early 1950s by the late science-fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard.

The organization has been accused by its critics of harassing opponents and of running a business under the guise of a religion.

In 1980, 11 Scientologists—including Hubbard's third wife—were convicted of burglarizing and infiltrating U.S. government offices. In 1984, the Church of Scientology of California had its tax-exempt status revoked by the U.S. Tax Court for operating in a commercial fashion.

This story was reported by David G. Savage in Washington and Joel Sappell in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Times

★ Tuesday, April 21, 1987/Part I

THUGS TRIED TO STOP ME EXPOSING EVIL CULT

THE author of a book that allegedly blows the whistle on the bizarre founder of the Church of Scientology says he has been terrorized by cult fanatics seeking to suppress the shocking exposé.

"They've sent out thugs

to intimidate me, threatened my family, tried to bribe us and even tried to jail the publisher," says Bent Corydon, author of L. Ron Hubbard: Mes-

siah Or Madman? (Lyle Stuart).

Corydon, a loyal disciple of Hubbard and his cult for nearly 22 years, now denounces him as an evil,

drug-abusing dictator. "This is material the church wants silenced," the author told GLOBE.

"It has been a tremendous struggle to get my book on the stands — very dangerous at times. They have been desperately trying to stop me with every means they have available.

"My wife gets mysterious phone calls, a man in a wolf mask bashed on our door screaming abuse. Another time, a hearse circled our house with the driver honking the horn constantly."

Corydon's book includes revelations that Hubbard was:

- A callous disciplinarian who imprisoned young children in the squalid holds of ships.

- A drug abuser and bigamist who often surrounded himself with scantily-clad teenage nymphets.

- An embezzler who transferred up to \$200 million of church funds to his own account.

Corydon says he began his book with help from L. Ron Hubbard Jr., but he claims that the guru's son was bought off by the church for a reported \$250,000.

Recently, the threats to Corydon have been hitting closer to home, he says.

"I had been doing some promotion for the book for a TV station in California.

"When I came out, a man about 6ft. 5in. tall and pretty mean-looking was waiting for me. I ignored him as best I could.

"But he bent over me and started calling me names. I'm only 5ft. 7in. I got in my car and drove away."

Hubbard's followers — including celebrities like John Travolta, Priscilla Presley and Sonny Bono — revere him as a messiah, the reincarnation of Buddha.

But there is a lot they don't know about their hero, Hubbard, who died 18 months ago, Corydon says.

For example, in mid-1966, Hubbard took his church and many of his most loyal supporters to



Author Bent Corydon

—says Scientology follower who quit after 22 years

sea in a yacht and two other ships he bought in England.

The followers lived a hellish life, says the book. In one shocking incident, Corydon tells how a four-year-old boy was tortured for tampering with Hubbard's telex machine.

"He was held for nearly 48 hours in the chain locker of the flagship Apollo," he says. "His knees and hands were raw with cuts and bruises from chipping rust."

Another time, Corydon reports that Hubbard had a little deaf girl thrown in the chain locker because he thought it would cure her deafness.

He says Hubbard was attended by a platoon of teenage girls who all wore white boots, mini-skirts and skimpy tops.

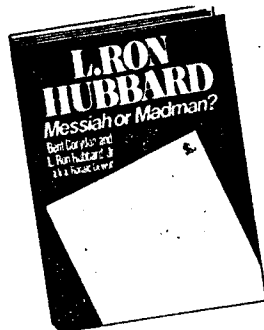
"The girls would put cigarettes in his mouth and light them," says the book, "and wipe drops of sweat off his forehead."

In a sworn affidavit in the book, given before he allegedly was bought off, Ron Hubbard Jr., says:

"My father regularly used illegal drugs, including amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens and cocaine."

Corydon left the cult in 1983. "At first, I truly thought Hubbard was a messiah," he explains.

"But now I think differently — I think he was always a madman."



L. Ron Hubbard: An evil drug-abusing dictator?

**CAN YOU
BEAT BIG-X?**

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Vicar attacks 'very evil' cult

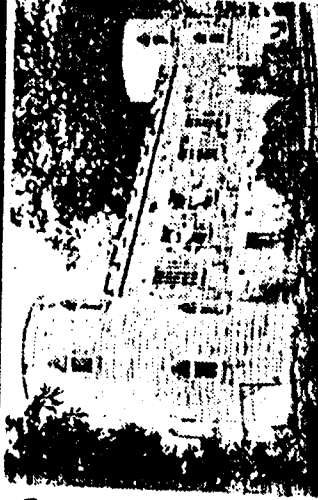
A stinging attack on the Church of Scientology has been launched by a village vicar.

By Claire Denton

The Rev Alex MacLean has branded the religious cult and its philosophies as "very evil".

And now Mr MacLean, leading Church of England clergyman at Turners Hill, is warning parishioners not to be "taken in" by any literature distributed by the organisation — which has its UK headquarters in East Grinstead.

... Scientologists invite him to Saint Hill Manor



His attack comes after many families received leaflets entitled "Dianetics — The Adventure" through the post.

Printed by New Era Publications UK Ltd, the pamphlets were written by founder and self-styled Scientology leader L. Ron

Hubbard, a former science fiction writer who died recently.

But Mr MacLean described Hubbard as "more like a businessman out to make money".

"He was a pyramid seller — that is he was at the top and made all his millions out

"It is interesting to note that the word Dianetics was a word dreamed up by Mr Hubbard himself", he adds.

Mr MacLean says he does not believe there is any real science in "their so-called religion — it is not a religion

but is styled that way so as to become a charity.

"I have spoken to a few ex-Scientologists, who had the mental strength to get out. They say it is the biggest con-trick out."

And Mr MacLean warns that the science of 'Dianetics' is more likely to "put you in a mental ward" rather than be of any help.

A spokesman for the Scientologists this week hit back at Mr MacLean's condemnation.

"Mr MacLean obviously has no familiarity with Scientology and has spoken only to ex-Scientologists, so has a very one-sided view.

"His opinions conflict

with those of noted religious scholars who have agreed that Scientology is a bona fide religion.

"Mr MacLean's comments about L. Ron Hubbard are also wide of the mark. Mr Hubbard, in addition to being a best-selling author, developed Saint Hill Manor.