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S2CID 10629230. The ship was commissioned in July and Hubbard served as the navigation and training officer. Vogt temporarily abandoned writing and became the head of the newly established Los Angeles branch of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation. NPR.org. Retrieved July 25, 2016. Torino, Italy: Elle Di Ci, Leumann. ISBN 978-1-84537-
937-7, OCLC 231589690 Streissguth, Thomas. However, Gardner writes, "in the demonstration that followed, she failed to remember a single formula in physics (the subject in which she was majoring) or the color of Hubbard's tie when his back was turned. "Researching Scientology and Scientologists in the United States: Methods and Conclusions".
"'I Was There...': Harlan Ellison Witnesses the Birth of Scientology". "Sec Check Whole Track," HCO Bulletin of June 19, 1961; quoted in Atack, p. A coke bottle filled with gasoline with a cloth wick inserted had been concealed among cargo which was to be hoisted aboard and stored in No 1 hold. They are actively preventing any effectiveness in this
field."[193] Hubbard believed that Scientology was being infiltrated by saboteurs and spies and introduced "security checking"[182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking"[182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking"[182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking"[182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking"[182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking"[182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking"[182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking"[182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and introduced "security checking" [182] to identify those he termed "potential trouble sources" and spies and
 appalling; the crew was worked to the point of exhaustion, given meager rations and forbidden to wash or change their clothes for several weeks. [239] Hubbard maintained a harsh disciplinary regime aboard the fleet, punishing mistakes by confining people in the Royal Scotman's bilge tanks without toilet facilities and with food provided in buckets.
[240] At other times erring crew members were thrown overboard with Hubbard looking on and, occasionally, filming.[241] David Mayo, a Sea Org member at the time, later recalled: We tried not to think too hard about his behavior. In September 1931, he was placed on probation due to poor grades, and in April 1932 he again received a warning for
his lack of academic achievement.[14] During his first year, Hubbard helped organize the university Glider Club and was elected its president.[21] During what would become Hubbard's final semester at GWU, he organized an ill-fated trip to the Caribbean for June 1932 to explore and film the pirate "strongholds and bivouacs of the Spanish Main"
and to "collect whatever one collects for exhibits in museums".[23] Amid multiple misfortunes and running low on funds, the ship's owners ordered it to return to Baltimore.[24] Hubbard failed to return to University the following year.[25] After his father volunteered him for a Red Cross relief effort, on October 23, 1932 Hubbard traveled to Puerto
Rico.[26] En route, Hubbard apparently "decided to abandon the Red Cross", instead opting to accompany a mineral surveyor in a futile bid to find gold.[25] First marriage and early literary career See also: Written works of L. 31 ^ a b c "A Brief Biography of L. At this point, a large part of the audience got up and left."[135] Hubbard's supporters
soon began to have doubts about Dianetics. See "Letters from the Birth of Dianetics," Church of Scientology International, 2004, retrieved February 8, 2011. He raised money by writing stories and contributing to the local radio station[61] and eventually earned enough to fix the engine, [57] making it back to Puget Sound on December 27, 1940. [61]
Military career Main article: Military career of L. The man had tremendous charisma; you just wanted to hear every word he had to say and listen for any pearl of wisdom."[131] Isaac Asimov recalled in his autobiography how, at a dinner party, he, Robert Heinlein, L. Oxford: Blackwell, 2008. ISBN 978-0-8014-1849-5, OCLC 14002616 Winter, Joseph
A. "Department of Government Affairs," HCO Policy Letter of August 15, 1960; quoted in Miller, p. The new religious movements experience in America, p. Sara filed a divorce suit on April 23, 1951, that accused him of marrying her bigamously and subjecting her to sleep deprivation, beatings, strangulation, kidnapping and exhortations to commit
suicide.[146] The case led to newspaper headlines such as "Ron Hubbard Insane, Says His Wife."[147] Sara finally secured the return of her daughter in June 1951 by agreeing to a settlement with her husband in which she signed a statement, written by him, declaring: The things I have said about L. ISBN 978-0-7456-2893-6. Amazon: Rider.
Lamont, pp. 204 ^ Miller, p. "The Creation of 'Religious' Scientology." Religious Studies and Theology 18:2, pp. E. The GO carried out covert campaigns on his behalf such as Operation Bulldozer Leak, intended "to effectively spread the rumor that will lead Government, media, and individual [Suppressive Persons] to conclude that LRH has no control
of the C of S and no legal liability for Church activity". While some sources support Scientology's claim of Hubbard's blood brotherhood and no evidence has been found that he had ever been a Blackfeet blood brother. [321][322][323][324] According to Scientology biographies, during
a journey to Washington, D.C. in 1923 Hubbard learned of Freudian psychology from Commander Joseph "Snake" Thompson, a U.S. Navy psychoanalyst and medic.[5][325] Scientology biographies describe this encounter as giving Hubbard training in a particular scientific approach to the mind, which he found unsatisfying.[326] In his diary, Hubbard claimed he was the youngest Eagle Scout in the U.S.[327] Scientology texts present Hubbard's travels in Asia as a time when he was intensely curious for answers, but found them lacking.[328] He is described as traveling to China "at a time when few Westerners could enter"
[297] and according to Scientology, spent his time questioning Buddhist lamas and meeting old Chinese magicians. [328] According to church materials, his travels were funded by his "wealthy grandfather". [329] Scientology accounts say that Hubbard "made his way deep into Manchuria's Western Hills and beyond — to break bread with Mongolian bandits, share campfires with Siberian shamans and befriend the last in the line of magicians from the court of Kublai Khan". [330] However, Hubbard did not record these events in his diary. [331] He remained unimpressed with China and the Chinese, writing: "A Chinaman can not live up to a thing, he always drags it down." He characterized the
sights of Beijing as "rubberneck stations" for tourists and described the palaces of the Forbidden City as "very trashy-looking" and "not worth mentioning". 210-211 ^ Atack, p. If possible, of course, ruin him utterly.[183] The 1950s saw Scientology growing steadily. "The Church of Scientology: A Very New American Religion" in Neusner, Jacob. Inside
Scientology: The Story of America's Most Secretive Religion. Retrieved December 17, 2015. Ron Hubbard was born in 1911 in Tilden, Nebraska,[1] the only child of Ledora May (née Waterbury), who had trained as a teacher, and Harry Ross Hubbard, a former United States Navy officer.[2][3] After moving to Kalispell, Montana, they settled in Helena
in 1913.[3] Hubbard's father rejoined the Navy in April 1917, during World War I, while his mother worked as a clerk for the state government.[4] During the 1920s the Hubbards repeatedly relocated around the United States and overseas.[5] Hubbard was active in the Boy Scouts in Washington, D.C. and earned the rank of Eagle Scout in 1924, two
weeks after his 13th birthday.[6] In 1925, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School, Bremerton,[7] and the following year studied at Queen Anne High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School, Bremerton,[7] and the following year studied at Queen Anne High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School, Bremerton,[7] and the following year studied at Queen Anne High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard was enrolled as a freshman at Union High School in Seattle.[8][6] In April 1927, Hubbard
ports. Retrieved February 15, 2011. Garrison, a non-Scientologist who had written two books sympathetic to Scientology, to write an official biography. ^ a b "About the Author," in Hubbard, L. (1951). ^ Powers, William T.; Knowlton, Gerald N. London: Macdonald and Co., 1971. A38:1 ^ "Battle Report - Submission of.", A16-3(3)/PC815, Vice Adm. If
they caught up with him they would cause him so much trouble that he would be unable to continue his management responsibilities.
90 ^ "Scientology: New Light on Crowley." The Sunday Times, December 28, 1969 ^ Frenschkowski, Marco. The night before his departure, the ship's log reports that "The Navigating Officer (Hubbard) reported to the OOD [Officer On Duty] that an attempt at sabatage [sic] had been made sometime between 1530-1600. 20 ^ Wright, p. He drew on
Armstrong's papers, official records and interviews with those who had known Hubbard including ex-Scientologists and family members. New York: Cosimo, 2007. 160 ^ Miller, p. Despite his attempts to curry favour with the local government—he personally delivered champagne to Prime Minister Ian Smith's house, but Smith refused to see him—
 Rhodesia promptly refused to renew Hubbard's visa, compelling him to leave the country. [206] In July 1968, the British Minister of Health, Kenneth Robinson, announced that foreign Scientologists would no longer be permitted to enter the UK and Hubbard himself was excluded from the country as an "undesirable alien". [207] Further inquiries were
 launched in Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.[205] Hubbard took three major new initiatives in the face of these challenges. 210 ^ Video on YouTube ^ Miller, pp. ^ Beresford, David (February 7, 1980). A Piece of Blue Sky: Scientology, Dianetics, and L. 236 ^ Miller, p. May be tricked, sued or lied to or destroyed."[211][212] At the start of
March 1966, Hubbard created the Guardian's Office (GO), a new agency within the Church of Scientology faced increasingly negative media
 attention, the GO retaliated with hundreds of writs for libel and slander; it issued more than forty on a single day.[215] Hubbard ordered his staff to find "lurid, blood sex crime actual evidence [sic] on [Scientology's] attackers".[216] Finally, at the end of 1966, Hubbard acquired his own fleet of ships.[76] He established the "Hubbard Explorational
Company Ltd" which purchased three ships—the Enchanter, a forty-ton schooner, [217] the Avon River, an old trawler, [218] and the Royal Scotman [sic], a former Irish Sea cattle ferry that he made his home and flagship. [219] The ships were crewed by the Sea Organization or Sea Org, a group of Scientologist volunteers, with the support of a couple
of professional seamen.[76][220] Commodore of the Sea Org Main article: Sea Org Corfu town, where the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the Sea Org moored in 1968-1969 After Hubbard created the 
 able to have good health. Quoted in Atack, pp. In letters to friends, he began to make the first public mentions of what was to become Dianetics.[98] He wrote in January 1949 that he was going to call The Dark Sword, Excalibur or Science of the Mind.[99]
On March 8, 1949, Hubbard wrote to friend and fellow science-fiction author Robert Heinlein from Savannah, Georgia. Ron Hubbard House museum. OCLC 115065 Melton, J. His will provided a trust fund to support Mary Sue; her children Arthur, Diana and Suzette; and Katherine, the daughter of his first wife Polly. [285] He disinherited two of his
other children.[286] L. Everyone masturbates."[90] Request for psychiatric treatment See also: L. Taylor & Francis; 1992. Training procedures and doctrines were standardized and promoted through HAS publications, and administrators and doctrines were standardized and promoted through HAS publications, and administrators and doctrines were standardized and promoted through HAS publications, and administrators and administrators and administrators and doctrines were standardized and promoted through HAS publications, and administrators are administrators.
franchises, rather like a fast food restaurant chain. 26 ^ Whitehead, p. "Dianetics book review; Best Seller." Newsweek ^ Maisel, Albert (December 5, 1950). This enabled engrams to be "cleared". Ron Hubbard: Messiah or Madman?, p. In 2004, eighteen years after Hubbard's death, the Church claimed eight million followers worldwide. On one
occasion, van Vogt saw Hubbard taking a lump sum of $56,000 (equivalent to $630,000 in 2021) out of the Los Angeles Foundation's proceeds.[125] One of Hubbard's employees, Helen O'Brien, commented that at the Elizabeth, N.J. branch of the Foundation, the books showed that "a month's income of $90,000 is listed, with only $20,000 accounted
for".[130] Hubbard played a very active role in the Dianetics boom, writing, lecturing and training auditors. 62 ^ a b Atack, p. Ron Hubbard Association of Scientologysts International to promote his new "Science of Certainty"—Scientology.[151] Scientology and Dianetics have been
differentiated as follows: Dianetics is all about releasing the mind from the "distorting influence of engrams", and Scientology "is the study and handling of the spirit in relation to itself, universes and other life".[152] Rise of Scientology See also: Scientology and Timeline of Scientology Hubbard established an "Academy of Scientology" at this
Northwest, Washington, D.C. building in 1955. ISBN 978-1-55643-319-1 ^ a b c Miller, p. 210 ^ Miller, p. 210
mental."[144] Hubbard's wife Sara at a 1951 custody hearing Three weeks later, Hubbard and two Foundation staff seized Sara and his year-old daughter Alexis and forcibly took them to San Bernardino, California, where he attempted unsuccessfully to find a doctor to examine Sara and declare her insane.[145] He let Sara go but took Alexis to
Havana, Cuba. 186. He has been referred to during the trial as a "genius", a "revered person", a man who was "viewed by his followers in awe". Gordon Melton, this is an overestimate, counting as Scientologists people who had merely bought a book. [304] The City University of New York's American Religious Identification Survey found that by 2009
only 25,000 Americans identified as Scientologists.[305] Hubbard* With Sara Hollister: Alexis Hubbard* With Sara Hollister
Beast: the life and magick of Aleister Crowley, p. Ron Hubbard and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical survey of primary and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical secondary literature, and selected secondary literature, and Scientology: An annotated bibliographical secondary literat
Mary Sue Hubbard sued for the return of the documents while settling out of court with Garrison, requiring him to turn over the nearly completed manuscript of the biography.[313] In October 1984 Judge Paul G. The trouble with China is, there are too many chinks here."[333] Despite not graduating from George Washington, Hubbard claimed "to be
not only a graduate engineer, but 'a member of the first United States course in formal education in what is called today nuclear physics.'"[334] However, a Church of Scientology biography describes him as "never noted for being in class" and says that he "thoroughly detest[ed] his subjects".[335] He earned poor grades, was placed on probation in
September 1931 and dropped out altogether in the fall of 1932.[334][336] Hubbard is noted as once being offered employment at the Soviet-American trade organization AMTORG[337] Scientology accounts say that he "studied nuclear physics at George Washington, D.C., before he started his studies about the mind, spirits
and life"[338] and Hubbard himself stated that he "set out to find out from nuclear physics a knowledge of the physical universe, something entirely lacking in Asian philosophy".[335] His university records indicate that his exposure to "nuclear physics" consisted of one class in "atomic and molecular phenomena" for which he earned an "F" grade.
[339] Scientologists claim he was more interested in extracurricular activities, particularly writing and flying. 204 ^ Atack, p. "Hubbard spent the remaining years of his life in seclusion in a luxury motorhome on a ranch in California, attended to by a small group of Scientology officials. Ron Hubbard's close friends really thought of him". Institutionalized schizophrenics, apathies, manics, depressives, perverts, stuttering, neuroses—in all, nearly 1000 cases. The Mexican government complained and Hubbard was relieved of command. Although he has no formal training in Magick, he has an extraordinary amount of experience and understanding in the field. Karno, an attorney for
the Church of Scientology and for L. The road to total freedom: a sociological analysis of Scientology. 214 ^ O'Brien, p. 80-81 ^ Atack, p. Introduction to New and Alternative Religions in America. p. 281. If they were arrested in the course of their activities, Hubbard advised, they should sue for massive damages for molesting "a Man of God going
about his business".[178] A few years later he told Scientologists: "If attacked on some vulnerable point by anyone or anything or any organization, always find or manufacture enough threat against them to sue for peace ... 989. Ron Hubbard's car, a 1947 Buick Super 8. 53 ^ a b c d Miller, p. He struck up a relationship with a fellow
glider pilot named Margaret "Polly" Grubb.[28] The two were married on April 13. Sects, Cults, and Spiritual Communities: A Sociological Analysis. 155 ^ "What is disconnection?". A Piece of Blue Sky. 41 ^ Miller, p. 271 ^ a b Miller, p. 271
 being taken on board. ISBN 0-7181-2764-1, OCLC 17481843 O'Brien, Helen. The black magic group was dispersed and destroyed and has never recovered. [353] The Church of Scientology says Hubbard was "sent in" by his fellow science fiction author Robert Heinlein, "who was running off-book intelligence operations for naval intelligence at the
 time". He died at age 74 in January 1986. 142 ^ Miller, p. "Hubbard is seen as the ultimate-cross-cultural savior; he is thought to be able to release man from his miserable condition because he had the necessary background, and especially the right attitude."[310] Hubbard, although increasingly deified after his death, is the model Operating Thetan
to Scientologists and their founder, and not God. 289 ^ Miller, p. ^ a b Bromley, p. Scientology biographical accounts published by the Church of Scientolo
was brought up on his grandfather's "large cattle ranch in Montana" [317] where he spent his days "riding, breaking broncos, hunting coyote and taking his first steps as an explorer". [67] His grandfather is described as a "wealthy Western cattleman" from whom Hubbard "inherited his fortune and family interests in America, Southern Africa, etc."
[318] Scientology claims that Hubbard became a "blood brother" of the Native American Blackfeet tribe at the age of six through his friendship with a Blackfeet medicine man.[3][319] Queen Anne High School, Seattle, which L. Hubbard is referred to simply as "Source" within Scientology and the theological acceptability of any Scientology-related
activity is determined by how closely it adheres to Hubbard's name and signature are official trademarks of the Religious Technology Center, established in 1982 to control and oversee the use of Hubbard's works and Scientology's trademarks and copyrights. It is advertised as a "Biographic Encyclopedia" and is primarily
ready to be used.[290] Lonnie D. (December 1961). "Creston provided quiet retreat for controversial church leader." The County Telegram-Tribune, San Luis Obispo, pp. He had begun an affair with his 20-year-old public relations assistant in late 1950, while Sara started a relationship with Dianetics auditor Miles Hollister.[142] Hubbard secretly
denounced the couple to the FBI in March 1951, portraying them in a letter as communist infiltrators. She was rebuffed with the implied claim that her real father was Jack Parsons rather than Hubbard, and that her mother had been a Nazi spy during the war. [288] Both later accepted settlements when litigation was threatened. [286] In 2001, Diana
 and Suzette were reported to still be Church members, while Arthur had left and become an artist. Scientology: The Now Religion. 1976) Diana Hubbard States Service/branch United States NavyYears of service1941-
1945 (Active) 1945–1950 (Reserve)Rank LieutenantCommands heldUSS YP-422 and USS PC-815Battles/warsWorld War II Victory Medal Signature Awards Navy Pistol Marksmanship Ribbon American Campaign Medal World War II Victory Medal Signature
Lafayette Ronald Hubbard (March 13, 1911 - January 24, 1986) was an American author of Scientology/E-Meter". "Leah Garchik (Daily Datebook)". 241 ^ Fooner, Michael. ISBN 978-0-7642-2821-6
Staff (April 24, 1951). Ron Hubbard Hubbard's "Yukon Madness" was originally published in the August 1935 issue of New Mystery Adventures Illustration by Edd Cartier for Hubbard's story "Fear"[27] Hubbard's novella "The Kingslayer" was reprinted in Two Complete Science-Adventure Books in 1950 after its original publication in a 1949 Hubbard's novella "The Kingslayer" was reprinted in Two Complete Science-Adventure Books in 1950 after its original publication in a 1949 Hubbard's novella "The Kingslayer" was reprinted in Two Complete Science-Adventure Books in 1950 after its original publication in a 1949 Hubbard's novella "The Kingslayer" was reprinted in Two Complete Science-Adventure Books in 1950 after its original publication in a 1949 Hubbard (April 24, 1951).
relating to various physical, sexual, psychological and social issues that he was encountering in his life. ^ Westbrook, Donald A. In 1952, Hubbard lost the rights to Dianetics in bankruptcy proceedings, and he subsequently founded Scientology. Westminster John Knox Press, 2003. One of the indicted was Hubbard's wife Mary Sue Hubbard, who was
in charge of the program; L. Ron Hubbard was named an unindicted co-conspirator. "Inventing L. The car is parked behind the house By the start of the 1960s, Hubbard was the leader of a worldwide movement with thousands of followers. 97-126. ISBN 978-0-245-54334-0, OCLC 23079677 Malko, George. Charismatic cult leaders. Control such
 agencies."[196] The U.S. Government was already well aware of Hubbard's activities. Hubbard's mission was successful far beyond anyone's expectations. ^ "Foreword," in Hubbard his own private fleet of ships as the Church of Scientology.
faced worldwide controversy. 300 ^ "About The Author", in Hubbard, L. (August 14, 1950) "Dianetics: book review by Martin Gumpert." The New Republic ^ Miller, p. She was already pregnant again. [29] On May 7, 1934, she gave birth
prematurely to a son who was named Lafayette Ronald Hubbard, Jr., whose nickname was "Nibs".[30] Their second child, Katherine May, was born on January 15, 1936.[31] The Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville, Maryland, but were chronically short of money.[32] Hubbard became a well-known and prolific writer for pulp fiction magazinesson to some child, Katherine May, was born on January 15, 1936.[31] The Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville, Maryland, but were chronically short of money.[32] Hubbard became a well-known and prolific writer for pulp fiction magazinesson to some child, Katherine May, was born on January 15, 1936.[31] The Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville, Maryland, but were chronically short of money.[32] Hubbard became a well-known and prolific writer for pulp fiction magazinesson to some child, Katherine May, was born on January 15, 1936.[31] The Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville, Maryland, but were chronically short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville, Maryland, but were chronically short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville, Maryland, but were chronically short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville, Maryland, but were chronically short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while in Laytonsville short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while short of money.[32] Hubbards lived for a while short of money.[32] Hu
during the 1930s. Ron Hubbard: On the Construction and Maintenance of the Hagiographic Mythology of Scientology's Founder," pp. 227-258 in Lewis, James R.; Petersen, Jesper Aagaard: Controversial new religions. Ron Hubbard Series: A Biographical Encyclopedia, written primarily by Dan Sherman, the official Hubbard biographer at the time
208 ^ "Bare-Faced Messiah: Chapter 7". That goal is the real goal as far as I am concerned.[51] Forrest J Ackerman, later Hubbard's literary agent, recalled that Hubbard told him "whoever read it either went insane or committed suicide. Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, commander of the Northwest Sea Frontier, concluded: "An analysis of all reports
convinces me that there was no submarine in the area."[68] Fletcher suggested Hubbard had mistaken a "known magnetic deposit" for an enemy sub.[65] The following month, Hubbard unwittingly sailed PC-815 into Mexican territorial waters and conducted gunnery practice off the Coronado Islands, in the belief that they were uninhabited and
belonged to the United States. 138 ^ Atack, p. Philadelphia: Whitmore Publishing, 1966. 156 ^ Hubbard, L. 40 ^ Atack, p. "Writer tells of Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. "Writer tells of Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Breckenridge Jr., Paul G. 255 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard's 'faked past'." Clearwater Sun, May 10, 1984 ^ Bre
having made Eastern traditions more accessible by approaching them with a scientific attitude. New York: Courier Dover Publications, 1957. Moreover, an individual supposed to have been 'clear' has undergone a relapse into conduct which suggests an incipient psychosis."[136] He also deplored the Foundation's omission of any serious scientific
prosecutors charged him and the French Church of Scientology with fraud and customs violations in 1972. 166 ^ Melton, p. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989. After his father was posted to the U.S. naval base on Guam, Hubbard traveled to Asia and the South Pacific in the late 1920s. 75 ^ a b Reitman (2007), p. pp. 385-386. 301
 Sappell, Joel; Welkos, Robert (June 24, 1990). ^ Luckhurst, Roger (2005). 143 ^ Miller, p. "Science and Religion: The Case of Scientology," in Bromley, David G.; Hammond, Phillip E. Ron Hubbard Jr, testified later that Hubbard was dependent on his own father and Margaret's parents for money and his writings, which he was paid at a penny per
 word, never garnered him any more than $10,000 prior to the founding of Scientology.[93] He repeatedly wrote to request psychiatric treatment: After trying and failing for two years to regain my equilibrium in civil life, I am utterly unable to
approach anything like my own competence. Retrieved February 19, 2011. 91 ^ "Ron the "War Hero" - Joining Up". He will probably soon thereafter arrive in these parts with Betty-Sarah, broke, working the poor-wounded-veteran racket for all its worth, and looking for another easy mark. Hubbard was an officer in the Navy during World War II,
where he briefly commanded two ships but was removed from command both times. New York: The Disinformation Company, 2008. The Phenomena of Astral Projection. ISBN 978-0-313-32807-7 ^ Miller, p. (ed.). DeMille's The Plainsman (1936) and John Ford's Stagecoach (1939).[345] Scientology accounts of the expedition to Alaska describe
"Hubbard's re-charting of an especially treacherous Inside Passage, and his ethnological study of indigenous Aleuts and Haidas" and tell of how "along the way, he not only roped a Kodiak Bear, but braved seventy-mile-an-hour winds and commensurate seas off the Aleutian Islands."[346] They are divided about how far Hubbard's expedition actually
traveled, whether 700 miles (1,100 km)[340] or 2,000 miles (3,200 km).[346] The Church disputes the official record of Hubbard's naval career. 192 a b c d Streissguth, p. He was described as being of doubtful sanity, having a persecution complex and displaying strong indications of paranoid schizophrenia with delusions of grandeur. 88 A Miller
p. This is how religion works. Members of the Church of Scientology were interrogated with the aid of E-meters and were asked questions such as "Have you ever practiced homosexuality?" and "Have you ever had unkind thoughts about L. In 1950, Hubbard authored Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health and established a series of
Sappell, Joel; Welkos, Robert W (June 28, 1990). Ron Hubbard explains to a friend the real reason he wrote Dianetics". ISBN 978-0-486-20394-2, OCLC 18598918 Jacobsen, Jeff Day, Robert RJ. 304 ^ Miller, p. By carrying out a process he called "auditing", a person could be regressed through his engrams to re-experiencing past experiences. 48
Sappell, Joel; Welkos, Robert (June 24, 1990). 206 ^ Tucker, p. Archived from the original on June 16, 2008. Drug addiction set in fall 1950. 175. ^ a b Miller, p. You are free of the Navy." "Your hip is a pose. Contains data not to be released during Mr. Hubbard's stay on earth."[56] Alaska trip Ketchikan, Alaska, where Hubbard and his wife were
stranded during the "Alaskan Radio-Experimental Expedition" Hubbard joined The Explorers Club in February 1940 on the strength of his claimed explorations in the Caribbean and survey flights in the United States. [57] He persuaded the club to let him carry its flag on an "Alaskan Radio-Experimental Expedition". [58] The crew consisted of Hubbard joined The Explorers Club in February 1940 on the strength of his claimed explorers.
and his wife aboard his ketch Magician.[59] The trip was plagued by problems and did not get any further than Ketchikan.[60] The ship's engine broke down only two days after setting off in July 1940. van Vogt.[38] In the spring of 1936 they moved to Bremerton, Washington. Los Angeles Times. According to the Church, In early 1945, while
recovering from war injuries at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Mr. Hubbard conducts a series of tests and experiments dealing with the endocrine system. Hubbard promulgated a long list of punishable "Misdemeanors", "Crimes", and "High Crimes". [210] The "Fair Game" policy was introduced, which was applicable to anyone deemed an "enemy" of
Scientology: "May be deprived of property or injured by any means by any Scientologist without any discipline of the Scientologist. pp. ^ "Most translated author, same book". ISBN 978-0195331493. 52 ^ Miller, p. 18 ^ Quoted in Miller, p. 18 ^ Quoted in
lectures in Philadelphia in December 1952 was attended by just 38 people. [164] Hubbard was joined in Phoenix by his 18-year-old son Nibs, who had been unable to settle down in high school. [165] Nibs had decided to become a Scientologist, moved into his father's home and went on to become a Scientology staff member and "professor". [166]
Hubbard also traveled to the United Kingdom to establish his control over a Dianetics group in London. ISBN 978-0-8126-9390-4 ^ Garchik, Leah (March 17, 2006). Scientology und (k)ein Ende, p. The RTC is the central organization within Scientology's complex corporate hierarchy and has put much effort into re-checking the accuracy of all
Scientology publications to "ensur[e] the availability of the pure unadulterated writings of Mr. Hubbard to the coming generations".[306] The Danish historian of religions Mikael Rothstein describes Scientology as "a movement focused on the figure of Hubbard". Hubbard finally achieved victory over Don Purcell in 1954 when the latter, worn out by
constant litigation, handed the copyrights of Dianetics back to Hubbard. [184] Most of the formerly independent Scientology and Dianetics groups were either driven out of business or well as a straction of business or well as a straction of business or well as
of Scientology as a scientific research foundation investigating polio cases. [186] One advertisement during this period stated: Plagued by illness? Historical Dictionary of Science Fiction Literature. Retrieved February 8, 2011. Translated into plain English, Parsons jerked off in the name of spiritual advancement whilst Hubbard (referred to as "The
Scribe" in the diary of the event) scanned the astral plane for signs and visions.[83] The "elemental" arrived a few days later in the form of Marjorie Cameron, who agreed to set up a business partnership, "Allied Enterprises", in which they invested nearly their
entire savings—the vast majority contributed by Parsons. 137 ^ Staff (April 1954). ISBN 978-0-9713942-7-8 ^ Pendle, p. The Chronicle Publishing Co. p. E16. The Underground Bunker. 69 ^ a b "L. He wrote a "warts and all" biography while Armstrong quit Scientology, taking five boxes of papers with him. ^ Wallis, p. January 24, 2013. Retrieved
January 8, 2022. ^ Atack, p. ISBN 978-0-275-95860-2. 84 ^ "'Going Clear': A New Book Delves Into Scientology". Interpol: issues in world crime and international criminal justice, p. 1. Ron Hubbard Hubbard and Thomas S. It warned that "four of the first fifteen people who read it went insane" and that it would be "[r]eleased only on sworn statemen
not to permit other readers to read it. "Psychiatry and Psychology in the Writings of L. San Francisco Chronicle. ISBN 978-0-86554-238-9 ^ Times, Los Angeles (March 31, 2015). "Dianetics — Science or Hoax?" Look magazine, p. London: Harrap, 1986. Church of Scientology International, 2007, retrieved February 8, 2011. (August 19, 1969). The
Church of Scientology issued "the only authorized LRH Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biography" in October 1977 (it has since been followed by the Sherman "Biog
paper on Dianetics to the Journal of the American Medical Association and the American Journal of Psychiatry but both journals rejected it.[110] Hubbard and his collaborators decided to announce Dianetics in Campbell's Astounding Science Fiction instead. On September 25, 1942, the commandant of Boston Navy Yard informed Washington that, in
his view, Hubbard was "not temperamentally fitted for independent command."[66] Days later, on October 1, Hubbard was summarily relieved of his command of a submarine chaser, the USS PC-815, which was under construction.[67]
Madman? A leading rocket propulsion researcher at the California Institute of Technology and a founder of the English ceremonial magician Aleister Crowley and leader of a lodge of Crowley's magical order, Ordo Templi Orientis (OTO).[76][77] He
let rooms in the house only to tenants who he specified should be "atheists and those of a Bohemian disposition".[78] Hubbard befriended Parsons was very impressed with Hubbard and reported to Crowley: [Hubbard] is a
gentleman; he has red hair, green eyes, is honest and intelligent, and we have become great friends. 149 ^ Atack, p. ^ a b Williams, Ian. 27 ^ Miller, pp. 265 ^ Miller, pp. 2
for the sum of $1,500 apiece (equivalent to $16,894 in 2021). ^ Quoted in Miller, p. "Hubbard Left Most of Estate to Scientology Church; Executor Appointed." The Associated Press ^ a b Atack, p. ^ Miller, p. In the same year, eleven high-ranking members of Scientology were indicted on 28 charges for their role in the Church's Snow White Program
a systematic program of espionage against the United States government. ISBN 9780195156836. Michael Linn Shannon, a resident of Portland, Oregon, became interested in Hubbard's life story after an encounter with a Scientology recruiter. He cut contact with everyone else, even his wife, whom he saw for the last time in August 1979.[270]
Hubbard faced a possible indictment for his role in Operation Freakout, the GO's campaign against New York journalist Paulette Cooper, and in February 1980 he disappeared into deep cover in the company of two trusted messengers, Pat and Annie Broekers. [271][272] For the first few years of the 1980s, Hubbard and the Broekers lived on the move
touring the Pacific Northwest in a recreational vehicle and living for a while in apartments in Newport Beach and Los Angeles.[273] Hubbard used his time in hiding to write his first new works of science fiction for nearly thirty years—Battlefield Earth (1982) and Mission Earth, a ten-volume series published between 1985 and 1987.[274] They
received mixed responses; as writer Jeff Walker puts it, they were "treated derisively by most critics but greatly admired by followers".[275] Hubbard also wrote and composed music for three of his albums, which were produced by the Church of Scientology. 169 ^ Stark, Rodney; Bainbridge, William Sims. p. 164. ^ Miller, p. 97. He discovers that,
contrary to long-standing beliefs, function monitors structure. 64 ^ Miller, p. 170 ^ Miller, p. 170 ^ Miller, p. 170 ^ Miller, p. 170 of Isaac
Asimov, 1920-1954. 39 ^ a b Miller, p. 42 ^ Mi
mindless group euphoria".[174] The idea may not have been new; Hubbard has been quoted as telling a science fiction convention in 1948: "Writing for a penny a word is ridiculous. ^ a b O'Brien, p. African Diaspora Traditions and Other American Innovations. 190 ^ Northwestern University Library. The book soundtrack Space Jazz was released in
1982.[276] Mission Earth and The Road to Freedom were released posthumously in 1986.[277] In Hubbard's absence, members of the Sea Org staged a takeover of the Church of Scientologists. By November, he was posted to
the Philippines and set out for the posting via Australia. Hubbard requested, and was granted, a transfer to the School of Military Government in Princeton. Magia sexualis: sex, magic, and liberation in modern Western esotericism, p. ^ One such letter can be found on the Church of Scientology's official L. 239-240 ^ "Appendix" in Hubbard, L
ISBN 978-0-8160-6660-5 ^ Walker, Jeff. 113 ^ Miller, p. New York: Infobase Publishing, 2009. It was undertaken over several nights in February and March 1946 in order to summon an "elemental" who would participate in further sex magic.[82] As Richard Metzger describes it, Parsons used his "magical wand" to whip up a vortex of energy so the
elemental would be summoned. 336 ^ Miller, p. Hollywood, CA: Galaxy Press, 2008. ^ a b Rothstein, p. vii. ^ "N.J. Now Has More Than 100 School Religious Holidays You May Not Know About". America's Alternative Religions. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Macmillan Press. Another Gospel: Cults, Alternative Religions, and the New Age
Movement. The Mind Behind the Religion: Chapter Four: The Final Days: Deep in hiding, Hubbard kept tight grip on the church." Los Angeles Times, retrieved February 8, 2011. 318 ^ a b Rothstein, p. ^ Jarvik, Elaine (September 20, 2004). The actual quote seems to have come from a cynical remark in a letter written by Orwell and Company of the Chapter Four: The Final Days: Deep in hiding, Hubbard kept tight grip on the church." Los Angeles Times, retrieved February 8, 2011. 318 ^ a b Rothstein, p. ^ Jarvik, Elaine (September 20, 2004).
published in The Collected Essays, Journalism, and Letters of George Orwell. 186 ^ Miller, p. vii ^ Lawrence, Sara. However, Heinlein had been involved, and his biography of Heinlein makes no
 mention of the matter. [76] The Church of Scientology says Hubbard quit the Navy because it "attempted to monopolize all his researches and force him to work on a project 'to make man more suggestible' and when he was unwilling, tried to blackmail him by ordering him back to active duty to perform this function. I cannot account for nor rise
above long periods of moroseness and suicidal inclinations, and have newly come to realize that I must first triumph above this before I can hope to rehabilitate myself at all. ISBN 978-1-881508-18-2, OCLC 30892074 Tucker, Ruth A. Archived from the original on July 11, 2011. van Vogt became trained Dianetics auditors. His friend Robert MacDonald
Ford, by now a State Representative for Washington, sent a letter of recommendation describing Hubbard as "one of the most brilliant men I have ever known".[62] Ford later said that Hubbard had written the letter himself: "I don't know why Ron wanted a letter. Newspapers and politicians in the UK pressed the British government for action against
Scientology. Ron Hubbard as "Ron", referring to him as a personal friend. [311] Biographies Gerry Armstrong, formerly Hubbard's life In the late 1970s, two men began to assemble a picture of Hubbard's life. ^ a b Reitman (2007), p. With this revolutionary advance, he
Hubbard was "the only source of the religion, and he has no successor". Campbell told Winter: With cooperation from some institutions, some psychiatrists, [Hubbard] has worked on all types of cases. Ron Hubbard House in Washington, D.C. In late 2012, Bridge published a comprehensive official biography of Hubbard, titled The L. ISBN 978-1-
 60206-753-0 ^ Voltz, Tom. 54 ^ a b Miller, p. Ron Hubbard Life Exhibition (a presentation of Hubbard's life), the Author Services Center (a presentation of Hubbard's writings),[356] and the L. Powers, also prolific as a science fiction writer, was another early advocate[127][128] and researcher connected with the Chicago branch.[129] Although
[250] In October 1975, Hubbard moved into a hotel suite in Daytona Beach. His insatiable curiosity and personal belief that one should live life as a professional led to a lifetime of extraordinary accomplishment. "The Heinlein Letters: What L. These ranged broadly in literary genres from action/adventure, western, mystery and suspense to science
fiction and fantasy, and in subject areas of enduring social, cultural and philosophical significance from self-improvement and the spiritual, ethical and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual, ethical and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual, ethical and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual, ethical and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual, ethical and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual, ethical and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual, ethical and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual and moral nature of man to education, drug treatment and the spiritual and moral nature of man to education and moral nature of m
of the globe were wide and diverse. The plan was for Hubbard and Sara to buy yachts in Miami and sail them to the West Coast to sell for a profit. 46 (3): 437-47. According to church materials, "he earned his wings as a pioneering barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation" [319] and was "recognized as one of the country's most outstanding to church materials," he earned his wings as a pioneering barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country's most outstanding to church materials," he earned his wings as a pioneering barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country's most outstanding to church materials," he earned his wings as a pioneering barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country's most outstanding to church materials," he earned his wings as a pioneering barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized as one of the country barnstormer at the dawn of American aviation [319] and was "recognized aviation [319] and "recognized aviation [319] and "recognized aviation [319] and "recognized aviation [319] and "recognized aviation 
pilots. Ron Hubbard now had the time and facilities to confirm in the physical universe some of the events and places he had encountered in his journeys down the track of time."[232] In 1965, he designated several existing Scientology courses as confidential, repackaging them as the first of the esoteric "OT levels".[233] Two years later he announced
the release of OT3, the "Wall of Fire", revealing the secrets of an immense disaster that had occurred "on this planet, and on the other seventy-five million years ago".[234] Scientologists were required to undertake the first two OT levels before learning how Xenu, the leader of the Galactic
Confederacy, had shipped billions of people to Earth and blown them up with hydrogen bombs, following which their traumatized spirits were stuck together at "implant stations", brainwashed with false memories and eventually became contained within human beings. [235] The discovery of OT3 was said to have taken a major physical toll on
 Hubbard, who announced that he had broken a knee, an arm, and his back during the course of his research.[236] A year later, in 1968, he unveiled OT levels 4 to 6 and began delivering OT training courses to Scientologists aboard the Royal Scotman.[237] Scientologists around the world were presented with a glamorous picture of life in the Sea Or
and many applied to join Hubbard aboard the fleet. [237] What they found was rather different from the image. Ron Hubbard. 173. 177 ^ Miller, p. 325 ^ Corydon, Bent. ONI, FBI and NSD authorities reported on the scene and investigations were started. [70][65] Hubbard attended school in Princeton until January 1945, when he was assigned to
Monterey, California. doi:10.17192/mjr.1999.4.3760. ISBN 978-0-233-96375-4, OCLC 815558 Rothstein, Mikael. Fads and fallacies in the name of science. Frank Jack Fletcher, Commander NW Sea Frontier, 8 June 1943; Image of document ^ Miller, p. 107. He has cured every patient he worked with. They are buried at the Trementina Base in a vault
under a mountain near Trementina, New Mexico, on top of which the CST's logo has been bulldozed on such a gigantic scale that it is visible from space. [292][293] Hubbard is held by Guinness World Records to be for the most published author with 1,084 works, [294] most translated book (70 languages for The Way to Happiness) [295] and most
audiobooks (185 as of April 2009).[296] According to Galaxy Press, Hubbard's Battlefield Earth has sold over 6 million, with each of its ten volumes becoming New York Times bestsellers on their release; [297] however, the Los Angeles Times reported in 1990 that Hubbard's followers had been buying large
numbers of the books and re-issuing them to stores, so as to boost sales figures. [298] Opinions are divided about his literary legacy. "Ethics Technology" was introduced to tighten internal discipline within Scientology. Ron Hubbardat Wikipedia's sister projects Media from Commons Quotations from Wikiquote Texts from Wikisource Textbooks from the books and re-issuing them to stores, so as to boost sales figures. [298] Opinions are divided about his literary legacy. "Ethics Technology" was introduced to tighten internal discipline within Scientology.
WikibooksData from Wikidata Official website Bare Faced Messiah by Russell Miller Biographical documentation from The New Yorker Operation Clambake. Retrieved January 8, 2016. You have a sound hip. ISBN 9781134499700. His attitude was that if you took your flag down the Japanese would not know one boat from another, so he tied up at the
dock, went ashore and wandered around by himself for three days."[349][specify] Hubbard's war service has great significance in the history and mythology of the Church of Scientology, as he is said to have cured himself through techniques that would later underpin Scientology and Dianetics. Hubbard was not prosecuted, though he was labeled an
"unindicted co-conspirator" by government prosecutors. He comments: "The fact that [Hubbard's] life is mythologized is as obvious as in the cases of Jesus, Muhammad or Siddartha Gotama. ^ "Defections, court fights test Scientology". Ron Hubbard Biographical Profile — Puerto Rican Mineralogical Expedition. Church of Scientology, 2010,
retrieved February 8, 2011. Most of those joining had no nautical experience at all.[237] Mechanical difficulties and blunders by the crews led to a series of embarrassing incidents and near-disasters. Winter became disillusioned, and in 1951, he wrote that he had never seen a single convincing Clear: "I have seen some individuals who are supposed
to have been 'clear,' but their behavior does not conform to the definition of the state. 343 ^ Miller, p. The Affirmations appear to have been intended to be used as a form of self-hypnosis with the intention of resolving the author's psychological problems and instilling a positive mental attitude. 165 ^ Atack, p. He spent his time "writing and
researching", according to a spokesperson, and pursued photography and music, overseeing construction work and checking on his animals.[279] He repeatedly redesigned the property, spending millions of dollars remodeling the ranch house—which went virtually uninhabited—and building a quarter-mile horse-racing track with an observation
tower, which reportedly was never used. [273] He was still closely involved in managing the Church of Scientology via secretly delivered orders [273] and continued to receive large amounts of money, of which Forbes magazine estimated "at least $200 million [was] gathered in Hubbard's name through 1982. "In September 1985, the IRS notified the
Church that it was considering indicting Hubbard for tax fraud. [280] Hubbard suffered further ill-health, including chronic pancreatitis, during his residence at Whispering Winds. 25 ^ a b Christensen, pp. doi:10.1007/s10943-006-9079-9. 180 ^ Atack, p. What the war did was to wear him down to where he no longer bothers with the act. [87] On
August 10, 1946, Hubbard bigamously married Sara, while still married to Polly. ISBN 0-664-22475-X ^ Bromley, p. Costlier higher-level auditing was only provided by Hubbard's remarkable
writing career spanned more than half a century of intense literary achievement and creative influence. Astonishingly prolific, he produced more than 550 published works of fiction and nonfiction. On August 31, 1948, he was arrested in San Luis Obispo, California, and subsequently pleaded guilty to a charge of petty theft, for which he was ordered to
pay a $25 fine (equivalent to $282 in 2021).[97] Dianetics Origin In 1948, Hubbard and his second wife Sara moved from California to Savannah, Georgia, where he would later claim to have worked as a volunteer lay practitioner in a local psychiatric clinic. Retrieved February 13, 2011. 108 ^ Miller, Timothy (1995). Encyclopedia of New Religious
Movements. p. 84. Ron Hubbard?"[194] For a time, Scientologists were even interrogated about crimes committed in past lives: "Have you ever zapped anyone?" [195] He also sought to exert political influence, advising Scientologists to vote against Richard Nixon in the
1960 presidential election and establishing a Department of Government Affairs "to bring government and hostile philosophies or societies into a state of complete compliance with the goals of Scientology". His restless energy keeps him on the go throughout a long day—he is a poor sleeper and rises very early—and provides part of the drive which
has allowed him to found and propagate a major international organization.[133] Collapse of Dianetics Foundation and subsequent kidnappings Dianetics Foundation and subsequen
Sonya Bianca and told the audience that as a result of undergoing Dianetic therapy she now possessed perfect recall. He is garrulous and tries to give impressions of his importance. "The Mind Behind the Religion: Life With L. Ron Hubbard) Jack Parsons in 1938 Hubbard's life underwent a turbulent period immediately after the war. Associated
Press. Jorgensen. Greenwood Publishing Group, 2004. According to Moulton, Hubbard told him that he had been machine-gunned in the back near the Dutch East Indies. Or Madman?". 324 ^ Urban, Hugh B (2006). He remained in deep hiding while controversy raged in the outside world about whether he was still alive and, if so, where. "New
government release contains a surprise: L. 295 ^ Miller, p. Ron Hubbard Biographical Profile — Alaskan Radio-Experimental Expedition" Church of Scientology: The Fundamentals of Thought, p. Ron Hubbard and
American Pulp Fiction", in Hubbard, L. But just a brief sampling of each type; he doesn't have proper statistics in the script for The Secret of Treasure Island, a 1938 Columbia Pictures movie serial.[43] Hubbard spent an increasing amount of time in New
York City, [44] working out of a hotel room where his wife suspected him of carrying on affairs with other women, [45][46] Dental procedure, near-death experience, and Excalibur (L. April 11, 2016. (April 18, 2006) "The Secrets of Scientology" The Independent. Ron Hubbard -- Messiah? 207 ^ Miller, p. Los Angeles: Bridge
Publications, 2007. 57 ^ Miller, p. 17 ^ a b "L. Garrison refused to write a "puff piece" and declared that he would not "repeat all the falsehoods they [the Church of Scientology] had perpetuated over the years". "William T. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2006. 43 ^ a b Malko, p. ^ a b Letter from L. ^ Griswold, Irwin E. It is now the L.
have not at any time believed otherwise than that L. The Alms Trade: Charities, Past, Present and Future, p. Having underestimated the cost of the trip, he did not have enough money to repair the broken engine. At the same time it appears that he is charismatic and highly capable of motivating, organizing, controlling, manipulating and inspiring his
adherents. ^ "Most published works by one author". 344 ^ Sappell, Joel; Robert W. 338 ^ Miller, p. Carnegie Mellon University School of Computer Science. Ron Hubbard, Boulet, P. Carnegie Mellon University School of Computer Science. Ron Hubbard, P. C. Issue 111, January 1959. ISBN 978-3-530-89980-1 ^ Atack, p. 377 ^ Evans, p. Westbrook. New York: Doubleday. Archived (PDF)
from the original on April 27, 2021. 68 ^ a b Miller, p. 316 ^ Atack, p. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. "Scientology, scripture and sacred traditions," in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred tradition of sacred traditions, "in Lewis, James R.; Hammer, Olav (eds.): The invention of sacred tradition of sacred tra
training center for Scientologists, [186] Controversies and crises See also: Scientology controversies The L. Scientologists have written of their desire to "make Ron the most acclaimed and widely known author of all time", [298] The sociologist William Sims Bainbridge writes that even at his peak in the late 1930s Hubbard was regarded by readers of
Astounding Science Fiction as merely "a passable, familiar author but not one of the best", while by the late 1970s "the [science fiction] subculture wishes it could forget him" and fans gave him a worse rating than any other of the "Golden Age" writers.[299] Posthumously, the Los Angeles City Council named a part of the street close to the
headquarters of Scientology in 1996, as recognition of Hubbard, L. (No page number given.) Los Angeles: Galaxy Press, 2005. the Church of Scientology." The New Yorker, retrieved February 8, 2011. St. Petersburg Times. In Lewis, James R.;
Hellesoy, Kjersti (eds.). ^ "Most audio books published for one author". ^ Ortega, Tony (October 23, 2014). 49 ^ Miller, p. 107 ^ "L. His literary career began with contributions to the George Washington University student newspaper, The University Hatchet, as a reporter for a few months in 1931.[21] Six of his pieces were published commercially
during 1932 to 1933.[33] The going rate for freelance writers at the time was only a cent a word, so Hubbard's total earnings from these articles would have been less than $100 (equivalent to $2,093 in 2021).[34] The pulp magazine Thrilling Adventures became the first to publish one of his short stories, in February 1934.[35] Over the next six years,
pulp magazines published many of his short stories under a variety of pen names, including Winchester Remington Colt, Kurt von Rachen, René Lafayette, Joe Blitz and Legionnaire 148.[36] Although he was best known for his fantasy and science fiction stories, Hubbard wrote in a wide variety of genres, including adventure fiction, aviation, travel,
mysteries, westerns and even romance.[37] Hubbard knew and associated with writers such as Isaac Asimov, Robert A. Deseret Morning News. Ron Hubbard Timeline of L. He moved in with me about two months ago, and although Betty and I are still friendly, she has transferred her sexual affection to Ron. The Apollo was banned from several
Spanish ports[255] and was expelled from Curaçao in October 1975.[256] The Sea Org came to be suspected of being a CIA operation, leading to a riot in Funchal, Madeira, when the Apollo docked there. 154 ^ Wallis, p. Going Clear: Scientology, Hollywood, and the Prison of Belief. If a man really wants to make a million dollars, the best way would
be to start his own religion."[144][175][176] J. Hubbard was complaining of not being able to make a living on what he was being paid as a science fiction writer. Scientology. The writings and documents in evidence additionally reflect his egoism, greed, avarice, lust for power, and vindictiveness and aggressiveness against persons perceived by him
to be disloyal or hostile. 35°31'28.6"N 104°34'20.2"W. Ron, letter to Veterans Administration, October 15, 1947; quoted in Miller, p. "Yes, There Was A Book Called "Excalibur" By L. Guinness World Records. 117 ^ Martin, Walter Ralston; Zacharias, Ravi K. Heinlein, L. According to his account, this triggered a revelatory near-death experience. 213 ^
Westbrook, Donald A. No. 1. Google Books: Princeton University Press. His writings were characterized as nonsensical, abounding in "self-glorification and grandiosity, replete with histrionics and hysterical, incontinent outbursts".[203] Sociologist Roy Wallis comments that the report drastically changed public perceptions of Scientology: The former
conception of the movement as a relatively harmless, if cranky, health and self-improvement cult, was transformed into one which portrayed it as evil, dangerous, a form of hypnosis (with all the overtones of Svengali in the layman's mind), and brainwashing. [201] The report led to Scientology being banned in Victoria, [204] Western Australia and
South Australia, [205] and led to more negative publicity around the world. 250 ^ Miller, pp. 215 ^ Mi
complaints. 270 ^ Winter, p. ^ Staff. 94. 230 ^ a b c Flag Information Letter 67, "L.R.H. Biography." Sea Organization, October 31, 1977. Allegedly inspired by this experience, Hubbard composed a manuscript, which was never published, with working titles of The One Command or Excalibur.[47][48] Arthur J. Memorandum of Intended Decision,
Church of Scientology of California vs. make enough money to shine up my operating scope and 3. Hubbard then is the "Source", "inviting others to follow his path in ways comparable to a Bodhisattva figure" according to religious scholar Donald A. In that letter, Hubbard proposed setting up a chain of "Spiritual Guidance Centers" charging
customers $500 for twenty-four hours of auditing proposing that Scientology should be transformed into a religion:[171] We don't want a clinic. 306 ^ Lattin, Don (February 12, 2001). They became bad when you used them as an excuse to escape the naval academy".[20] He was instead sent to Woodward School for Boys in Washington, D.C. to qualify
for admission to George Washington University without having to sit for the entrance examination. ASIN B0000CHX60. Perhaps we could call it a Spiritual Guidance Center. ISBN 978-0-19-533149-3 OCLC 232786014 Christensen, Dorthe Refslund. lermanet.com. Hubbard referenced Heinlein's earlier work Coventry, in which a utopian government
has the ability to psychologically "cure" criminals of violent personality traits. Ron Hubbard". The U.S. naval attaché reported, "This officer is not satisfactory for independent duty assignment. The New York Times. He was impressed by the Great Wall of China near Beijing, [332] but concluded of the Chinese: "They smell of all the baths they didn't
take. Chicago: Open Court, 1999. The Village Voice. The lives of Jean Toomer: a hunger for wholeness, pp. A report written after the incident rated Hubbard as unsuitable for independent duties and "lacking in the essential qualities of judgment, leadership and cooperation".[This quote needs a citation] The report recommended he be assigned "duty
on a large vessel where he can be properly supervised".[69] Hospitalizations and "discovery" of sabotage attempt USS PC-815, Hubbard began reporting sick, citing a variety of ailments, including ulcers, malaria, and back pains. However, it was saved by Don Purcell, a
millionaire businessman and Dianeticist who agreed to support a new Foundation in Wichita, Kansas. p. 40. Hubbard agreed to divorce Polly in June that year and the marriage was dissolved shortly afterwards, with Polly given custody of the children.[88] During this period, Hubbard authored a document which has been called the "Affirmations" (also
referred to as the "Admissions"). 31 ^ Lewis, James R. Vaughn (2007). 5. Ron Hubbard, October 1938, quoted in Miller, p. 16 ^ Miller, p. 16 ^ Miller, p. 180: "There is no evidence on record of an attempt to recall him to active duty."[73]
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Following Hubbard's death, Bridge Publications published several stand-alone biographical accounts of his life. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, Hubbard spent much of his time at sea on his personal fleet of ships as "Commodore" of the Sea Organization, an elite quasi-paramilitary group of Scientologists. ^ a b "L. ^ "L. 290 ^ Miller, p.

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Sprague de Camp and A. 137 ^ Miller, p. 311 ^ Miller, p. In April 1966, hoping to form a remote "safe haven" for Scientology, Hubbard traveled to the southern African country Rhodesia (today Zimbabwe) and looked into setting up a base there at a hotel on Lake Kariba. 79 ^ Rabi, Isaac Isador. But you know which ones were lies ... Ron Hubbard
Series". Vol. 5. 275. 4 ^ a b Miller, p. 227 ^ Miller, p. 227 ^ Miller, p. Don't ever defend, always attack."[182] Any individual breaking away from Scientology and setting up his own group was to be shut down: The purpose of the suit is to harass and discourage rather than to win. Hubbard renamed the ships after Greek gods—the Royal Scotman was rechristened
Apollo—and he praised the recently established military dictatorship.[226] In March 1969, however, Hubbard and his ships were ordered to leave.[229] In mid-1972, Hubbard tried again in Morocco, establishing contacts with the
country's secret police and training senior policemen and intelligence agents in techniques for detecting subversives. [230] The program ended in failure when it became caught up in internal Moroccan politics, and Hubbard left the country hastily in December 1972. [231] At the same time, Hubbard was still developing Scientology's doctrines. Ron
Hubbard in courts and the public prints have been grossly exaggerated or entirely false. Hubbard asserted that his eyes had been damaged as well, either "by the flash of a large-caliber gun" or when he had "a bomb go off in my face".[67] Scientology texts say that he returned from the war "[b]linded with injured optic nerves, and lame with physical
injuries to hip and back" and was twice pronounced dead.[76] Hubbard's official Navy service records indicate that "his military performance was, at times, substandard" and he received only four campaign medals rather than the claimed twenty-one. 175-176 ^ Wallis, pp. Powers Papers". He is instead described as "continu[ing] to write to help
support his research" during this period into "the development of a means to better the condition of man".[351] The Church of Scientology has nonetheless acknowledged Hubbard's involvement with the OTO; a 1969 statement, written by Hubbard himself,[352] said: Hubbard broke up black magic in America ... His wife Mary Sue was indicted and
subsequently convicted of conspiracy. It is a problem of practical business. Minneapolis: The Oliver Press, 1995. The Fort Harrison Hotel in Clearwater, Florida, was secretly acquired as the location for the "land base".[257] On December 5, 1975, Hubbard and his wife Mary Sue moved into a condominium complex in nearby Dunedin.[258] Their
presence was meant to be a closely guarded secret but was accidentally compromised the following month. [259] Hubbard immediately left Dunedin and moved to Georgetown, Washington, D.C., accompanied by a handful of aides and messengers, but not his wife. [260] Six months later, following another security alert in July 1976, Hubbard moved to
another safe house in Culver City, California. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Publishing Group. Hubbard was admitted to the San Diego naval hospital for observation—he would privately write to himself: "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep the Navy from punishing
you. OCLC 1572759 Wright, Lawrence. Retrieved December 18, 2015. April 12, 2016. You are free of the Navy."[20] In 1944, Hubbard was posted to Portland where USS Algol was under construction. Albany: State University of New York Press. "Ron Hubbard Insane, Says His Wife." San Francisco Chronicle ^ Quoted in Miller, p. It required
Scientologists to "disconnect" from any organization or individual—including family members—deemed to be disruptive or "suppressive".[208] According to church-operated websites, "A person who disconnects is simply exercising his right to communicate or not to communicate with a particular person." Hubbard stated: "Communication, however, is simply exercising his right to communicate with a particular person." Hubbard stated: "Communicate with a particular person who disconnects is simply exercising his right to communicate with a particular person." Hubbard stated: "Communicate with a particular person who disconnects is simply exercising his right to communicate with a particular person." Hubbard stated: "Communicate with a particular person who disconnects is simply exercising his right to communicate with a particular person." Hubbard stated: "Communicate with a particular person." Hubbard stated: "Communicate
a two-way flow. Ron Hubbard L. Hubbard L. Hubbard returned to the United States in 1975 and went into seclusion in the California desert after an unsuccessful attempt to take over the town of Clearwater, Florida. ^ a b c Burks, Arthur J. 206 ^ a b Atack, p. (2009). ^ Gardner, p. 268-269. London: New Holland Publishers, 2008. He suffered a stroke on January
17, 1986, and died a week later.[268][281] His body was cremated and the ashes were scattered at sea.[282] Scientology leaders announced that his body had become an impediment to his work and that he had decided to "drop his body" to continue his research on another planet, [283] having "learned how to do it without a body".[284] Hubbard was
survived by his wife Mary Sue and all of his children except his second son Quentin. Gordon Melton notes, "There is no record of Hubbard having ever made this statement, though several of his science fiction colleagues have noted the broaching of the subject on one of their informal conversations."[177] Despite objections, on December 18, 1953,
Hubbard incorporated the Church of Scientology, Church of Spiritual Engineering in Camden, New Jersey.[178] Hubbard, his wife Mary Sue and his secretary John Galusha became the trustees of all three corporations.[179][180] The reason for Scientology's religious transformation was explained by officials of the
HAS: [T]here is little doubt but what [sic] this stroke will remove Scientology from the target area of overt and covert attacks by the medical profession, who see their pills, scalpels, and appendix-studded incomes threatened ... The system is Excalibur. 226. ISBN 9789004330542. Encyclopedic handbook of cults in America. p. 74. This, he said, "is
done by high-level ability to control and in its absence by a low-level ability to overwhelm. 53-4 ^ Miller, p. (ed.), Scientology. "Costly Strategy Continues to Turn Out Bestsellers". Over the next four years he collected previously undisclosed records and documents. Campbell, who was more receptive due to a long-standing fascination with fringe
psychologies and psychic powers ("psionics") that "permeated both his fiction and non-fiction".[103] Campbell invited Hubbard and Sara to move into a cottage at Bay Head, New Jersey, not far from his own home at Plainfield. 11. 72 ^ Frenschkowski, Marco (July 1999). 196 ^ Reitman (2011), pp. ^ Edu Bravo (August 2, 2017). ^ Bainbridge, Williams
Sims. Ron Hubbard: A Chronicle, 1950-1959. He also seems to think he has unusual ability in most lines. Hubbard is presented as a virtually superhuman religious ideal just as Scientology's scripture is reverence for Hubbard.
the man who in the Scientological perspective single-handedly brought salvation to all human beings."[307] David G. OCLC 4797460 Pendle, George. New York: Columbia University Press, 1977. The FBI had a lengthy file on him, including a 1951 interview with an agent who considered him a "mental case".[141] Police forces in a number of
jurisdictions began exchanging information about Scientology's tax exemption after it found that Hubbard and his family were profiting unreasonably from Scientology's
ostensibly non-profit income.[188] The Food and Drug Administration took action against Scientology's medical claims, seizing thousands of pills being marketed as "radiation cures"[198] as well as publications and E-meters. But he has one statistic. Orlando, FL: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2006. 27 ^ Miller, p. 59 ^ Miller, p. 59 ^ Miller, p. Shortly afterwards in
April 1950, a "Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation" was established in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with Hubbard, Sara, Winter and Campbell on the board of directors.[112] Hubbard described Dianetics as "the hidden source of all psychosomatic ills and human aberration" when he introduced Dianetics to the world in the 1950s. Jack Horner, who
became a Dianetics auditor in 1950, later said, "He was very impressive, dedicated and amusing. ^ Lewis, James R. ^ a b c d e f "Bare-Faced Messiah: Chapter 6". He sat at his typewriter for six days and nights and nothing came out. Breckenridge ruled in Armstrong's favor, saying: The evidence portrays a man who has been virtually a pathological
liar when it comes to his history, background and achievements. 19 ^ a b Miller, p. Ron Hubbard(1911-03-13)March 13, 1911Tilden, Nebraska, U.S.DiedJanuary 24, 1986(1986-01-24) (aged 74)Creston, California, U.S.EducationGeorge Washington University (dropped out)OccupationAuthor, religious
leaderKnown forFounder of Scientology and its churchNotable workDianetics: The Modern Science of Mental HealthBattlefield EarthCriminal penaltyFine of F35,000 and four years in prison (unserved)Spouse(s)Margaret "Polly" Grubb (m. 1933; div. 1947) Sara Northrup Hollister
(m. 1946; div. 1951) Mary Sue Whipp (m. 1952)Children7: With Margaret Grubb: L. The Church of Scientology sent him $15,000 (equivalent to $121,901 in 2021) a week and millions of dollars were transferred to his bank accounts in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. [224] Couriers arrived regularly, conveying luxury food for Hubbard and his
family[225] or cash that had been smuggled from England to avoid currency export restrictions.[226] Along the way, Hubbard sought to establish a safe haven in "a friendly little country where Scientology would be allowed to prosper", as Miller puts it.[227] The fleet stayed at Corfu for several months in 1968-1969. Hubbard spent the next 68 hours
engaged in combat, until finally receiving orders to return to Astoria. Hubbard had a different idea; he wrote to the U.S. Navy requesting permission to leave the country "to visit Central & South America & China" for the purposes of "collecting writing material"—in other words, undertaking a world cruise.[84] Aleister Crowley strongly criticized
Parsons's actions, writing: "Suspect Ron playing confidence trick—Jack Parsons weak fool—obvious victim prowling swindlers." Parsons attempted to recover his money by obtaining an injunction to prevent Hubbard and Sara leaving the country or disposing of the remnants of his assets.[85] They attempted to sail anyway but were forced back to port
by a storm. 139 ^ Miller, p. According to one of his friends at the time, Robert MacDonald Ford, the Hubbard's writing.[39] His first full-length novel, Buckskin Brigades, was published in 1937.[40] He became a "highly idiosyncratic" writer of science fiction
after being taken under the wing of editor John W. 141 ^ L. 206 ^ a b c d L. Copenhagen: AOSH DK Publications Department A/S, 1973. 153 ^ a b Atack, p. A chain-smoker, he also suffered from bursitis and excessive weight, and had a prominent growth on his forehead.[251] He suffered serious injuries in a motorcycle accident in 1973 and had a
heart attack in 1975 that required him to take anticoagulant drugs for the next year. [252] In September 1978, Hubbard had a pulmonary embolism, falling into a coma, but recovered. [253] He remained active in managing and developing Scientology, establishing the controversial Rehabilitation Project Force in 1974 [254] and issuing policy and
doctrinal bulletins.[255] However, the Sea Org's voyages were coming to an end. Routledge. Strange Angel: The Otherworldly Life of Rocket Scientist John Whiteside Parsons. Quoted by Pendle, p. 70 ^ Miller, p. It makes nul A's.[100] His first published articles in Dianetics were "Terra Incognita: The Mind" in The Explorers Journal and another one
that impacted people more heavily in Astounding Science Fiction.[101] In April 1949, Hubbard wrote to several professional organizations to offer his research.[102] None were interested, so he turned to his editor John W. American religious leaders, p. I think that's fertilizer, that he always was that way, but when he wanted to conciliate or get
something from somebody he could put on a good charm act. ISBN 0-374-13324-7, OCLC 863421 Gardner, Martin. 272 ^ Malko, p. 84 ^ a b Stafford, Charles L.; Orsini, Bette (January 9, 1980). According to his own account, he "was abandoned by family and friends as a supposedly hopeless cripple and a probable burden upon them for the rest of my
days".[74] His daughter Katherine presented a rather different version: his wife had refused to uproot their children from their home in Bremerton, Washington, to join him in California. 32 ^ Atack, p. He describes his Angel as a beautiful winged woman with red hair whom he calls the Empress and who has guided him through his life and saved him
many times. (April 5, 1976). 129 ^ Mccall, W. Personally coached and monitored by L. Encyclopedia of American religious history, Volume 1, p. Following Hubbard's death, Scientology leaders announced that his body had become an impediment to his work and that he had decided to "drop his body" to continue his research on another plane of
existence. 493. He was advised that he was at risk of being extradited to France. [247] Hubbard left the Sea Org fleet temporarily at the end of 1972, living incognito in Queens, New York, [248] until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the threat of extradition had abated. [249] Scientology sources say that he carried out "a sociological transfer of extradition had abated. [249] Scientology sources say that he carried out "a sociological transfer of extradition had abated. [249] Scientology sources say that he carried out "a sociological transfer of extradition had abated. [249] Scientology sources say that he carried out "a sociological transfer of extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the threat of extradition had abated. [249] Scientology sources say that he carried out "a sociological transfer of extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the threat of extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the threat of extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the threat of extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the threat of extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the threat of extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the threat of extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the head of the head of the extradition had abated. [248] Until he returned to his flagship in September 1973 when the head of t
study in and around New York City", [250] Hubbard's health deteriorated significantly during this period. I just gave him a letter-head and said, 'Hell, you're the writer, you write it!" [63] Hubbard was commissioned as a lieutenant junior grade in the United States Naval Reserve on July 19, 1941. A Scientology biography states that "free of
organizational duties and aided by the first Sea Org members, L. Foolishly perhaps, but determined none the less, I have high hopes of smashing my name into history so violently that it will take a legendary form even if all books are destroyed. Logical Development of Dianetics. "El mosqueo de Franco con el fundador de la Cienciología". L. He had to
sell his mansion to developers soon afterwards to recoup his losses.[86] Hubbard and second wife Sara Hubbard's fellow writers were well aware of what had happened between him and Parsons. 203 ^ Underdown, James (2018). (2018). Marco Frenschkowski notes that "non-Scientologist readers immediately recognize some parts of Hubbard's life
are here systematically left out: no information whatsoever is given about his private life (his marriages, divorces, children), his legal affairs and so on."[354] The Church maintains an extensive website presenting the official version of Hubbard's life.[355] It also owns a number of properties dedicated to Hubbard including the Los Angeles-based L.
They became bad when you used them as an excuse to escape the naval academy. Available at www.lronhubbard.org Cowan, Douglas E.; Bromley, David G. Ron: "The Great Secret", p. p. 413. Retrieved February 12, 2011. Critical material on Hubbard and Scientology U.S. Government FBI Files for Hubbard via The Smoking Gun Frenschkowski
Marco, L. Solothurn: Walter, 1995. ISBN 978-0-15-603179-0, OCLC 55149255 Reitman, Janet. Studies in Contemporary Religion: The Church of Scientology (1 ed.). 30. 238 ^ Miller, p. He was never recorded as being injured or wounded in combat and never received a Purple Heart.[67] The Church of Scientology says that Hubbard's key
breakthrough in the development of Dianetics was made at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital in Oakland, California. We want one in operation but not in name. ISBN 978-0-8153-1140-9 Miller, Russell. (No page number given.) Los Angeles: Church of Scientology of California, Publications Organization, 1974. p. 195. Ron Hubbard: A Chronicle, 1970-1979.
Church of Scientology International, 2007, retrieved February 8, 2011. 23 ^ a b Ortega, Tony (November 14, 2016). "Scientologists fail to suppress book about church's founder." The Guardian. Controversial New Religions. Campbell,[41] who published many of Hubbard's short stories and also serialized a number of well-received novelettes that
Hubbard wrote for Campbell's magazines Unknown and Astounding Science Fiction. ISBN 978-0-521-86479-4, OCLC 154706390 Streeter, Michael. 134 ^ Reitman, p. Behind closed doors: the power and influence of secret societies. ISBN 978-0-521-86479-4, OCLC 154706390 Streeter, Michael. 134 ^ Reitman, p. Behind closed doors: the power and influence of secret societies. ISBN 978-0-8071-1548-0 ^ Sturgeon, Theodore; Williams, Paul. (1973). Ron Hubbard was still an officer of the U.S
Navy, because he was well known as a writer and a philosopher and had friends amongst the physicists, he was sent in to handle the situation. 127. Ron Hubbard According to the Church of Scientology, contained in about 500,000 pages of written material, 3,000 recorded
lectures and 100 films. Handbook of Scientology. 183 ^ Atack, p. (2017). Hubbard rescued a girl they were using. In an editorial, Campbell said: "Its power is almost unbelievable; it proves the mind not only can but does rule the body completely; following the sharply defined basic laws set forth, physical ills such as ulcers, asthma and arthritis can be
cured, as can all other psychosomatic ills."[111] The birth of Hubbard's second daughter Alexis Valerie, delivered by Winter on March 8, 1950, came in the middle of the preparations to launch Dianetics. In 1978, Hubbard was convicted of fraud after he was tried in absentia by France. Oxford University Press, 2009. With virtually no training
time, he takes up powered flight and barnstorms throughout the Midwest."[340] His airman certificate when he could not afford the renewal fee.[33] Luquillo, Puerto Rico, near where Scientologists say Hubbard carried out the "West Indies
Mineralogical Survey" in 1932 After leaving university Hubbard traveled to Puerto Rico on what the Church of Scientology calls the "Puerto Rico" [232] as a means of "augmenting his [father's] pay with a mining venture", during
which he "sluiced inland rivers and crisscrossed the island in search of elusive gold" as well as carrying out "much ethnological work amongst the interior villages and native hillsmen".[341] Hubbard's unofficial biographer Russell Miller writes that neither the United States Geological Survey nor the Puerto Rican Department of Natural Resources
have any record of any such expedition.[26] According to the Church of Scientology, Hubbard was "called to Hollywood" to work on film scripts in the mid-1930s, although Scientology accounts differ as to exactly when this was (whether 1935,[342] 1936[335] or 1937[340]). "Religion: A Sci-Fi Faith." Time. knock psychotherapy into history and 2.
ISBN 978-0-8184-0499-3, OCLC 20934706 Behar, Richard Pushing Beyond the U.S.: Scientology makes its presence felt in Europe and Canada Bromley, David G. The Vew Yorker reported in February 2011 that the Scientology document was
considered by federal archivists to be a forgery.[76] The Church of Scientology presents him as a "much-decorated war hero who commanded a corvette and during hostilities was crippled and wounded".[347] Scientology publications say he served as a "Commodore of Corvette squadrons" in "all five theaters of World War II" and was awarded
"twenty-one medals and palms" for his service.[348] He was "severely wounded and was taken crippled and blinded" to a military hospital, where he "worked his way back to fitness, strength and full perception in less than two years, using only what he knew and could determine about Man and his relationship to the universe".[342] He said that he
had seen combat repeatedly, telling A. 132 ^ Streeter, p. Ron Hubbard is a fine and brilliant man.[148] Dianetics appeared to be on the edge of total collapse. 200 ^ Atack, p. 208 ^ Miller, p. ISBN 978-0-333-43540-3. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2011. Hubbard also claimed to have written Dive Bomber (1941),[343][344] Cecil B. p. 17.
"The Scientology Papers: The hidden Hubbard." Toronto: Globe and Mail ^ Atack, p. encyclopedia.com. 46 ^ Shelor, George-Wayne. 46 ^ a b c Wright, p. And he said that the last time he had shown it to a publisher in New York, he walked into the office to find out what the reaction was, the publisher called for the reader, the reader came in with the
manuscript, threw it on the table and threw himself out of the skyscraper window."[52] In 1948, Hubbard would tell a convention of science fiction fans that Excalibur's inspiration came during an operation in which he "died" for eight minutes.[53] Hubbard realized that, while he was dead, he had received a tremendous inspiration, a great Message
which he must impart to others. 4 (1): 15. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2004. Toward the end of my service I avoided out of pride any mental examinations, hoping that time would balance a mind which I had every reason to suppose was seriously affected. Ron Hubbard: Creating the Mystique." Los Angeles Times, p. He recorded his impressions of
the places he visited and disdained the poverty of the inhabitants of Japan and China, whom he described as "gooks" and "lazy [and] ignorant".[9][10][11] In September 1927, while living with grandparents, Hubbard enrolled at Helena High School, where he contributed to the school paper.[12][13] On May 11, 1928, Hubbard was dropped from
enrollment at Helena High due to failing grades.[14] Hubbard left Helena and rejoined his parents in Guam to China.[15] Upon his return to Guam, Hubbard spent much of his time writing dozens of short stories and essays.[16] Hubbard failed
the Naval Academy entrance examination.[17] In September 1929, Hubbard was enrolled at the Swavely Preparatory School in Manassas, Virginia, to prepare him for a second attempt at the examination.[18] During his first semester at Swevely, Hubbard complained of eye strain and was diagnosed with myopia; this diagnosis precluded any
enrollment in the Naval Academy.[14][19] As an adult, Hubbard would write to himself: "Your eyes are getting progressively better. keep the HAS solvent. Would you please help me?[95] The VA eventually did increase his pension,[96] but his money problems continued. 264 ^ Miller, p. ISBN 87-87347-56-3 ^ Atack, p. Scientology A History of a New
Religion. A38:5 ^ McDowell, Michael; Brown, Nathan Robert (2009). Hubbard was actually raised in a townhouse in the center of Helena.[320] According to his aunt, his family did not own one cow and four or five horses on a few acres of land outside the city.[67] Hubbard lived over a hundred miles from the Blackfeet
reservation. According to religious scholar J. Retrieved January 14, 2020. Gerald Armstrong. ^ Winter, p. 356 ^ Lamont, p. ISBN 978-1-4031-4420-1 ^ Streeter, p. 181 ^ a b Miller, p. Obviously, he is and has been a very complex person and that complexity is further reflected in his alter ego, the Church of Scientology.[314] In November 1987, the
British journalist and writer Russell Miller published Bare-faced Messiah, the first full-length biography of L. Ron: Have You Lived Before This Life?: A Scientific Survey: A Study of Death and Evidence of Past Lives, p. Cults and new religions: a brief history, p. ISBN 978-0-8108-4938-9. i.e., job penetration, suitable guises utilizing
covers." His involvement in the GO's operations was concealed through the use of codenames. "The Making of L. 310 ^ Miller, p. 20 ^ Christensen, Dorthe Refslund (2005). 81; Streeter, p. 314 ^ Miller, p. Retrieved February 22, 2011. New York: Plenum
Press, 1989. They were expected to find new recruits, known as "raw meat", but were restricted to providing only basic services. 55 ^ a b Atack, p. Journal of Religion and Health. 19-20 ^ Rolph, p. Ron Hubbard Day". He received daily telex messages from Scientology organizations around the world reporting their statistics and income. 173 ^ a b c
Atack, p. 56 ^ Nicholls, Peter. 144 ^ Ortega, Tony (November 8, 2014). Church of Scientology International, 2007, retrieved February 17, 2011. Stick to your true adventures." "Masturbation does not injure or make insane. van Vogt that he had once sailed his ship "right into the harbor of a Japanese occupied island in the Dutch East Indies. Retrieved
April 19, 2016. They were mainly young girls dressed in hot pants and halter tops, who were responsible for running errands for Hubbard such as lighting his cigarettes, dressing him or relaying his verbal commands to other members of the crew. [243][244] In addition to his wife Mary Sue, he was accompanied by all four of his children by her,
though not his first son Nibs, who had defected from Scientology in late 1959.[245] The younger Hubbards were all members of the Sea Org and shared its rigors, though Quentin Hubbard reportedly found it difficult to adjust and attempted suicide in mid-1974.[246] Life in hiding The Internal Revenue Service building in Washington D.C., one of the
targets of Hubbard's "Snow White Program" During the 1970s, Hubbard faced an increasing number of legal threats. Los Angeles: Church of Scientology Publications Organization, 1977. The house was torn down. Hubbard abandoned freelance writing in order to promote Dianetics, writing several books about it in the next decade and delivering an
estimated 4,000 lectures while founding Dianetics research organizations. [115] Initial success Main article: History of Dianetics was an immediate commercial success and sparked what Martin Gardner calls "a nationwide cult of incredible proportions". [116] By August 1950,
Hubbard's book had sold 55,000 copies, was selling at the rate of 4,000 a week and was being translated into French, German and Japanese. "At an early age, Scientology founder L. 272 ^ Jaime Rubio (August 4, 2017). L. 34 ^ Miller, p. He successfully graduated from the school in June 1930 and entered the University the following September. [21]
[14] University education and Caribbean trip On September 24, 1930, Hubbard began studying civil engineering at George Washington University's School of Engineering, at the behest of his father. [22][21] Academically, Hubbard did poorly: his transcripts show he failed many courses including atomic physics, though later in life he would claim to
have been a nuclear physicist. (June 24, 1990). 159 ^ Hubbard, L. 268 ^ Pendle, p. "The prophet and profits of Scientology." Forbes 400 (Forbes) ^ Church of Scientology. ISBN 978-0-385-13679-2. The future of religious holidays". The
Kingdom of the Cults, p. 144-145 ^ Atack, p. 236-237 ^ Miller, p. I cannot, myself, afford such treatment. Ron Hubbard?) (November 1957). 139 ^ Atack, p. 236-237 ^ Miller, p. I cannot, myself, afford such treatment. Ron Hubbard website.
to be reduced to a "condition of liability" and wear gray rags tied to their arms. [238] The ship itself was treated the same way, with dirty tarpaulins tied around its funnel to symbolize its lower status. Ron. He lived there for only about three months, relocating in October to the more private confines of the Olive Tree Ranch near La Quinta. [261] His
Holland Park Avenue was an ill-lit lecture room and a bare-boarded and poky office some eight by ten feet—mainly infested by long haired men and short haired and tatty women."[167] On September 24, 1952, only a few weeks after arriving in London, Hubbard's wife Mary Sue gave birth to her first child, a daughter whom they named Diana
Meredith de Wolfe Hubbard.[168] In February 1953, Hubbard acquired a doctorate from the unaccredited degree mill called Sequoia University.[169] As membership declined and finances grew tighter, Hubbard had reversed the hostility to religion he voiced in Dianetics.[170] A few weeks after becoming "Dr." Hubbard, he authored a letter outlining
infiltrations of organizations that had been critical of Scientology at various times, such as the Better Business Bureau, the American Medical Association, and American Psychiatric Association, including the U.S. Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue and burglarized numerous government organizations, including the U.S. Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue and Internal Revenue an
Service.[267] After two GO agents were caught in the Washington, D.C. headquarters of the IRS, the FBI carried out simultaneous raids on GO offices in Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. on July 7, 1977. You have enough real experience to make anecdotes forever. ^ Lewis, James R.; Aagaard Petersen, Jesper (2005). 173 ^ a b Miller, p
ethnologist, mariner, pilot, filmmaker, photographer, educator, composer and musician American writer and Church of Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 1999. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology founder (1911-1986) L. Carol Publishing Group, 1990. 189 ^ Atack, p. "Understanding Scientology foun
2008. Ron Hubbard: Staking a Claim to Blood Brotherhood." Los Angeles Times, p. "Inside Scientology," pp. 305-348 of American Society of Magazine Editors (Ed.) The Best American Magazine Writing 2007. A Doctor's Report on Dianetics: Theory and Therapy. University of Marburg. 161 ^ Atack, p. The Future of new religious movements, p.
general situation and found them very bad ... Ron: Dianetics Today, p. ISBN 0-7181-2764-1, OCLC 17481843 ^ a b c Christensen, pp. You have no reason to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "Your stomach trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "You have no reason to keep them bad." "You have no reason trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "You have no reason trouble you used as an excuse to keep them bad." "You have no reason trouble you used as an excuse to keep them 
61 ^ Miller, p. The injury is no longer needed."[20] "You can tell all the romantic tales you wish. Quoted in Atack, p. Oxford University Press. In 1930, Hubbard enrolled at George Washington University to study civil engineering but dropped out in his second year. 334 ^ Miller, p. The fleet traveled as far as Corfu in the eastern Mediterranean and
Dakar and the Azores in the Atlantic, but rarely stayed anywhere for longer than six weeks. ^ a b c Asimov, Isaac (1979). ^ a b Urban, Hugh B. Ron Hubbard, p. ISBN 978-0-306-43135-7 ^ Miller, p. Scientology became increasingly controversial during the 1960s and came under intense media, government and legal pressure in a number of countries
Journal of the American Academy of Religion. ^ a b c d Ortega, Tony (February 24, 2015). Orthodox Heresy: The Rise of 'magic' As Religion and Its Relation to Literature. From some of his experiences I deduced that he is in direct touch with some higher intelligence, possibly his Guardian Angel. "Snow White's dirty tricks." London: The Guardian ^
Miller, pp. What the Church of Scientology Doesn't Want You To Know Lamont, Stewart. And we could put in nice desks and our boys in neat blue with diplomas on the walls and 1. 269 ^ Miller, p. Gordon. A young messenger, David Miscavige, became Scientology's de facto leader. Early life Main article: Early life of L. Carol Publishing Group. 270
De Camp, L. The law can be used very easily to harass, and enough harassment on somebody who is simply on the thin edge anyway, well knowing that he is not authorized, will generally be sufficient to cause his professional decease. At the time, The Apollo Stars, a musical group founded by Hubbard and made up entirely of ship-bound members of
the Sea Org, was offering free on-pier concerts in an attempt to promote Scientology, and the riot occurred at one of these events. 63 ^ a b Miller, p. Scientology, however, rejects this analysis altogether, and goes to great lengths to defend every detail of Hubbard's amazing and fantastic life as plain historical fact." Hubbard is presented as "the
master of a multitude of disciplines" who performed extraordinary feats as a photographer, composer, scientist, therapist, explorer, navigator, philosopher, poet, artist, humanitarian, adventurer, soldier, scout, musician and many other fields of endeavor.[307] The Church of Scientology portrays Hubbard's life and work as having proceeded
seamlessly, "as if they were a continuous set of predetermined events and discoveries that unfolded through his lifelong research" even up to and beyond his death.[308] According to Rothstein's assessment of Hubbard's legacy, Scientology consciously aims to transfer the charismatic authority of Hubbard to institutionalize his authority over the
organization, even after his death. "Making Sense of Scientology: Prophetic, Contractual Religion", in Lewis, James R. They lived there for a time with Hubbard's aunts and grandmother before finding a place of their own at nearby South Colby. 192 ^ a b Wallis, p. Fort Lee, N.J.: Barricade Books, 1992. 152 ^ "The TIME Vault: December 22, 1952".
ISBN 978-0-520-05731-9 ^ a b c Marshall, Gordon. 354 ^ [Staff] (February 7, 1986). Bob [Robert Heinlein] thinks Ron went to pieces morally as a result of the war. Ron Hubbard's death. Ron Hubbard References ^ Hall, Timothy L. 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, L. "Church moves to defend itself against 'attackers". 125 ^ a b c d e f Wright, Lawrence (February 14, 152 ^ Hubbard, La
2011). "The Apostate: Paul Haggis vs. These characteristics indicate that he will require close supervision for satisfactory performance of any intelligence duty." [65] After a brief stint censoring cables, Hubbard's request for sea duty was approved and he reported to a Neponset, Massachusetts, shipyard which was converting a trawler into a gunboat
to be classified as USS YP-422. It asserts that the records are incomplete and perhaps falsified "to conceal Hubbard's secret activities as an intelligence officer".[67] In 1990 the Church provided the Los Angeles Times with a document that was said to be a copy of Hubbard's official record of service. Mission into Time, p. 364 ^ a b c Sappell, Joel;
Welkos, Robert W. New York: Julian Press, 1951. ISBN 978-0-8160-4534-1 ^ Miller, Russell. ^ Goldstein, Patrick (September 21, 1986). They retrieved wiretap equipment, burglary tools and some 90,000 pages of incriminating documents. It was structured as an open, public practice in which others were free to pursue their own lines of research and
claim that their approaches to auditing produced better results than Hubbard's ideas with a wide variety of esoteric and occult practices. [138] The community rapidly splintered and its members mingled Hubbard's ideas with a wide variety of esoteric and occult practices. [139] By late 1950, the Elizabeth, N.J. Foundation was in financial crisis and the Los Angeles Foundation was more than $200,000 in debt
(equivalent to $1,860,000 in 2021).[140] Winter and Art Ceppos, the publisher of Hubbard's book, resigned under acrimonious circumstances.[122] Campbell also resigned, criticizing Hubbard for being impossible to work with, and blamed him for the disorganization and financial ruin of the Foundations.[141] By the summer of 1951, the Elizabeth,
dissolved. Ron Hubbard bibliographySee also: Bibliography of Scientology and Written works of L. 300 ^ a b Miller, p. ISBN 978-0-310-25937-4, OCLC 19354219 Wallis, Roy. 47 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard: A Chronicle, 1941–1949." Church of Scientology International, retrieved February 8, 2011. Though many of Hubbard's autobiographical statements
have been found to be fictitious, the Church of Scientology describes Hubbard in hagiographic terms and rejects any suggestion that its account of Hubbard's life is not historical fact. pp. 55, 74. "Scientology: Anatomy of a Frightening Cult." Reader's Digest. He told Heinlein: Well, you didn't specify in your book what actual reformation took place in
the society to make supermen. 28 ^ Atack, p. 34 ^ Clarke, Peter, ed. (2004). ^ a b Atack, p. In July 1949, Campbell recruited an acquaintance, Dr. Joseph Winter, to help develop Hubbard's new therapy of "Dianetics". The house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places L. 75 ^ Miller, p. 91 ^ Ortega, Tony (September 15, 2011). He began his
career as a prolific writer of pulp fiction stories and married Margaret "Polly" Grubb, who shared his interest in aviation. 1A/5A. Ron Hubbard Biographical Profile: Asia and the South Pacific." Church of Scientology International, 2010, retrieved February 17, 2011. World Religions at your Fingertips. Sprague, letter of August 26, 1946. ISBN 978-0-
7914-2398-1. Bad or painful experiences were stored as what he called "engrams" in a "reactive mind". PBS. Five hundred Dianetic auditing groups had been set up across the United States.[117] The American Psychological Association criticized Hubbard's
claims as "not supported by empirical evidence".[118] Scientific American said that Hubbard's book contained "more promises and less evidence per page than any publication since the invention of printing",[119] while The New Republic called it a "bold and immodest mixture of complete nonsense and perfectly reasonable common sense, taken from
long acknowledged findings and disguised and distorted by a crazy, newly invented terminology".[120] Some of Hubbard's fellow science fiction writers also criticized it; Isaac Asimov considered it "gibberish"[38] while Jack Williamson called it "a lunatic revision of Freudian psychology".[121] Several famous individuals became involved with
Dianetics. ^ a b DeChant, Dell; Danny L. Thereafter, Hubbard oversaw the growth of the Church of Scientology into a worldwide organization. The Hubbard Association of Scientology into a worldwide organization. The Hubbard Association of Scientology organization. The Hubbard Association of Scientology into a worldwide organization. The Hubbard Association of Scientology organization. The Hubbard Association of Scientology into a worldwide organization.
was sentenced to four years in prison and a 35,000FF ($7,000) fine, equivalent to $29,082 in 2021.[269] He went into hiding in April 1979, moving to an apartment in Hemet, California, where his only contact with the outside world was via ten trusted messengers. 259 ^ Miller, p. ^ Melton, J. 113 ^ Kerman, Cynthia Earl; Eldridge, Richard. 145 ^
Miller, p. Sprague de Camp and their wives "all sat as quietly as pussycats and listened to Hubbard. His works of fiction included some 500 novels and short stories. The Disinformation Guide to Magick and the Occult, p. New York: Infobase Publishing,
2003. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1974. "Book Review." Scientific American, January 1951 ^ Gumpert, Martin. Get processed by the finest capable auditors in the world today ... 221 ^ Miller, p. New York: Columbia University Press, 2007. Sprague de Camp wrote to Isaac Asimov on August 27, 1946, to tell him: The more complete story of
Hubbard is that he is now in Fla. ISBN 978-0-520-24776-5 ^ Metzger, Richard. These could be triggered later in life, causing emotional and physical problems. "Hugh Urban: An Interview With the Professor Who Took on Scientology". He believed that Scientology was being attacked by an international Nazi conspiracy, which he termed the "Tenyaka
Memorial", through a network of drug companies, banks and psychiatrists in a bid to take over the world. [264] In 1973, he instigated the "Snow White Program" and directed the GO to remove negative reports about Scientology from government files and track down their sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [264] In 1973, he instigated the "Snow White Program" and directed the GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files on the sources. [265] The GO was ordered to "get all false and secret files or "get all false and secret files or "get all false 
Scientology, LRH ... 46 ^ Christensen, p. ISBN 0-88404-036-4 ^ Hubbard, L. Welkos (June 24, 1990). ^ "The History of Excalibur". 1999. He is also a compulsive talker and pontificator ... In April, he again reported sick and was re-admitted to Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Oakland.[65] His complaints included "headaches, rheumatism, conjunctivitism, conjunctivitism,
pains in his side, stomach aches, pains in his shoulder, arthritis, hemorrhoids".[71] An October 1945 naval board found that Hubbard was "considered physically qualified to perform duty ashore, preferably within the continental United States".[72] He was discharged from the hospital on December 4, 1945, and transferred to inactive duty on
February 17, 1946.[citation needed] Hubbard would ultimately resign his commission after the publication of Dianetics, with effect from October 30, 1950.[73] Occult involvement in Pasadena See also: Scientology and the occult and Affirmations (L. It never hurts. Hubbard's great-grandson, Jamie DeWolf, is a noted slam poet.[289] The copyrights of
his works and much of his estate and wealth were willed to the Church of Scientology. [290] In a bulletin dated May 5, 1980, Hubbard told his followers to preserve his teachings until an eventual reincarnation when he would return "not as a religious leader but as a political one". [291] The Church of Spiritual Technology (CST), a sister organization of
the Church of Scientology, has engraved Hubbard's entire corpus of Scientology and Dianetics texts on steel tablets stored in titanium containers. In her book, Reitman called the Affirmations "the most revealing psychological self-assessment, complete with exhortations to himself, that [Hubbard] had ever made."[89] Among the Affirmations: "Your
eyes are getting progressively better. Introvert such agencies. ^ "35°31'28.6"N 104°34'20.2"W". 216. ^ Atack, Jon (1990). 265 ^ a b Staff (August 21, 1950). Burks also recalled the work discussing the psychology of a lynch mob.[49] Hubbard would later cite Excalibur as an early version of Dianetics.[50] According to Burks, Hubbard believed that
and that they were to meet him at Penn Station, and he would discuss it with them and go with whomever [sic] gave him the best offer." However, nobody bought the manuscript.[49] Hubbard's failure to sell Excalibur depressed him; he told his wife in an October 1938 letter: "Writing action pulp doesn't have much agreement with what I want to do
because it retards my progress by demanding incessant attention and, further, actually weakens my name. Brill Handbooks on Contemporary Religion. "Cómo el creador de la Cienciología cambió su vida en las Islas Canarias". Among the Scientologists: History, Theology, and Praxis. that cannot be obtained legally, by all possible lines of approach ... It
a $2,900 promissory note from Hubbard and returned home "shattered". 7. "The Scientology Papers: Hubbard still gave orders, records show." Toronto: Globe and Mail ^ Streissguth, p. Other branches were established in New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago, and Honolulu.[125][126] Psychologist and systems theorist William T. 350 Further reading
Atack, Jon. 71 ^ Miller, p. Retrieved May 13, 2015 - via CORE. p. 144. ISBN 978-0-19-515683-6, OCLC 53398162, available through Oxford Scholarship Online, doi:10.1093/019515682X.003.0011 Evans, Christopher. Ron Hubbard, Channel 4 Television. Ron Hubbard at IMDb L. Renunciation and reformulation: a study of conversion in an American
sect. The book was well-received by reviewers but the Church of Scientology sought unsuccessfully to prohibit its publication on the grounds of copyright infringement.[315] Other critical biographical accounts are found in Bent Corydon's L. London: Routledge. Malden, MA: Polity. Ron Hubbard Centennial Day.[301] In April 2016, the New Jersey
State Board of Education approved Hubbard's birthday as one of its religious holidays.[302][303] Hubbard's beliefs and practices, drawn from a diverse set of sources, influenced numerous offshoots, splinter-groups, and new movements. Marburg Journal of Religion. My last physician informed me that it might be very helpful if I were to be examined
and perhaps treated psychiatrically or even by a psychoanalyst. Ron Hubbard.[187] Scientology became a highly profitable enterprise for Hubbard.[188] He implemented a scheme under which he was paid a percentage of the Church of Scientology's gross income and by 1957 he was being paid about $250,000 (equivalent to US$2,412,026 in 2021).
[189] His family grew, too, with Mary Sue giving birth to three more children—Geoffrey Quentin McCaully on January 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur Ronald Conway on June 6, 1954;[173] Mary Suzette Rochelle on February 13, 1955;[190] and Arthur 
Sussex, formerly owned by Sawai Man Singh II, the Maharaja of Jaipur. 200. ^ a b Stableford, Brian (2004). Think up its name, will you. Cults of Unreason. "Ron's Journal '67," quoted in Atack, p. Chicago, Illinois: Dianetic Processing & Research Foundation. living on his yacht with a man-eating tigress named Betty-alias-Sarah, another of the same
kind ... 258 ^ Atack, p. ^ Muldoon, Sylvan (1951). 414. The Encyclopedia of Science Fiction, 1978, p.108, ISBN 0-586-05380-8 ^ Miller, p. 159-160 ^ Atack, p. New York: Vintage Books, 2013. Ellison says that Lester del Rey told Hubbard that what he needed to do to get rich was start a religion.[155] Hubbard expanded upon the basics of Dianetics
to construct a spiritually oriented (though at this stage not religious) doctrine based on the concept that the true self of a person was a thetan—an immortal, omniscient and potentially omnipotent entity.[156] Hubbard taught that thetans, having created the material universe, had forgotten their god-like powers and become trapped in physical bodies
[157] Scientology aimed to "rehabilitate" each person's self (the thetan) to restore its original capacities and become once again an "Operating Thetan".[154][156] Hubbard insisted humanity was imperiled by the forces of "aberration", which were the result of engrams carried by immortal thetans for billions of years.[149] In 2012, Ohio State
Muldoon's widely read Phenomena of Astral Projection (1951) (co-written with Hereward Carrington)[159] and that Muldoon's description of the astral body as being connected to the physical body by a long thin, elastic cord is virtually identical to the one described in Hubbard's "Excalibur" vision.[160] Hubbard introduced a device called an E-meter
that he presented as having, as Miller puts it, "an almost mystical power to reveal an individual's innermost thoughts".[161] He promulgated Scientology: 8-8008 ("With this book, the
ability to make one's body old or young at will, the ability to heal the ill without physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the ill without physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician, the heal the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician and the incapacitated, is set forth for the physician and the incapacitated, is set forth for the heal the he
great expense for nineteen years to crush and eradicate any new development in the field of the mind. 18 ^ "KGB Deep Background: Reference Detail". www.cs.cmu.edu. Cambridge University Press, 2007. 44 ^ Wakefield, Margery. It was very much a shoestring operation; as Helen O'Brien later recalled, "there was an atmosphere of
extreme poverty and undertones of a grim conspiracy over all. 239 ^ Hubbard, L. 85 ^ Miller, p. ISBN 978-0-88484-055-8 ^ Quoted in Rolph, p. p. 77. ISBN 0-356-03631-6 ^ Stoddard Martin (1989). ISBN 0-88404-035-6 ^ "L. 13. the hated Don Purcell."[154] Harlan Ellison has told a story of seeing Hubbard at a gathering of the Hydra Club in 1953
companion book Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health was published[114] by Hermitage House. 296 ^ Miller, p. If one has the right to communication from another. Bare-faced Messiah: the true story of L. ISBN 978-0-275-98717-6. He told tales with perfect aplomb and in
complete paragraphs."[38] As Atack comments, he was "a charismatic figure who compelled the devotion of those around him".[132] Christopher Evans described the personal qualities that Hubbard brought to Dianetics and Scientology: He undoubtedly has charisma, a magnetic lure of an indefinable kind which makes him the centre of attraction in
he had detected an enemy submarine. 81 ^ Ackerman, Forrest J (November 19, 1997) Secret Lives: L. 114 ^ Miller, p. Mary Sue Hubbard was forced to resign her position and her daughter Suzette became Miscavige's personal maid.[278] Death and legacy The ranch in San Luis Obispo County, California where Hubbard spent his final years For the
last two years of his life, Hubbard lived in a luxury Blue Bird motorhome on Whispering Winds, a 160-acre ranch near Creston, California. Moulton in 1943 After returning from Alaska, Hubbard applied to join the United States Navy. 117 ^ Quoted in Symonds, John. "Constitutional Destruction." June 9, 1969, retrieved February 8, 2011. ^ Behar,
Richard (October 27, 1986). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005. "Scientology Founder's Family Life Far From What He Preached." San Francisco Chronicle, retrieved February 12, 2011. 150 ^ Hubbard, L. 180 ^ a b Methvin, Eugene H. The Church of Scientology claims he also worked on the Columbia serials The Mysterious Pilot (1937), The
Great Adventures of Wild Bill Hickok (1938) and The Spider Returns (1941),[340] though his name does not appear on the credits. Signature Books. ^ Tribune, Pamela Manson The Salt Lake. 286 ^ Atack, p. Ron Hubbard, Eugene V.; Ashcraft, Michael (2006)
Gordon (2000), 193 ^ a b Wallis, p. ^ Tucker, p. He is the most Thelemic person I have ever met and is in complete accord with our own principles, [80] Hubbard, whom Parsons referred to in writing as "Frater H", [81] became an enthusiastic collaborator in the Pasadena OTO. Their marriage was by now in terminal difficulties and he chose to stay in
California.[75] In August 1945, Hubbard moved into the Pasadena mansion of John "Jack" Whiteside Parsons. 139 a b Streissguth, p. Science Fiction. Your shoulder never hurts." "Your foot was an alibi. 107–108. ISBN 978-0-618-88302-8, OCLC 651912263 Rolph, Cecil Hewitt Believe What You Like: what happened between the Scientologists and
the National Association for Mental Health. 209 ^ a b Miller, p. Ron Hubbard, L Ron at the Encyclopedia of Fantasy Retrieved from "Ron Hubbard — Master Storyteller". 299 ^ Miller, p.
215; Miller, p. The Ayn Rand Cult, p. Ron Hubbard in April 1938, Hubbard reportedly underwent a dental procedure and psychiatry After Hubbard took a short-term job
looking after a friend's yacht[91] before resuming his fiction writing to supplement the small disability allowance that he was receiving as a war veteran.[92] Working from a trailer in a run-down area of North Hollywood,[88] Hubbard sold a number of science fiction stories that included his Ole Doc Methuselah series and the serialized novels The
End Is Not Yet and To the Stars.[41] However, he remained short of money and his son, L. So you see I've got to do something about it and at the same time strengthen the old financial position."[51] He went on: Sooner or later Excalibur will be published and I may have a chance to get some name recognition out of it so as to pave the way to articles
and comments which are my ideas of writing heaven ... (May 1990). It is this latter corollary of the right to communicate that gives us our right to privacy."[209] Scientologists were also required to write "Knowledge Reports" on each other, reporting transgressions or misapplications of Scientology methods. "Three Churches Are Given Charters in
New Jersey." The Aberree, volume 1, issue 1, p. However, the documents that he uncovered convinced both Armstrong and Garrison that Hubbard had systematically misrepresented his life. Their collaboration ended after less than a year when they fell out over the future direction of Dianetics.[149] The Wichita Foundation became financially
nonviable after a court ruled that it was liable for the unpaid debts of its defunct predecessor in Elizabeth, N.J. The ruling prompted Purcell and the other directors of the Wichita Foundation to file for voluntary bankruptcy in February 1952.[142] Hubbard resigned immediately and accused Purcell of having been bribed by the American Medical
Association to destroy Dianetics.[149] Hubbard College and marrying a staff member, 18-year-old Mary Sue Whipp,
Hubbard closed it down and moved with his new bride to Phoenix, Arizona. 63. Ron Hubbard attended in 1926-1927 However, contemporary records show that his grandfather, Lafayette Waterbury, was a veterinarian, not a rancher, and was not wealthy. [Scientologists] can avoid the recent fiasco in which a Pasadena practitioner is reported to have
spent 10 days in that city's torture chamber for "practicing medicine without a license." [181] Scientology franchises became Churches of Scientology and some auditors began dressing as clergymen, complete with clerical collars, Ability, Issue 58, p. 67 Gardner, p. 74 Staff (July 30, 1937). So you tried hard not to [242] From about 1970, Hubbard
was attended aboard ship by the children of Sea Org members, organized as the Commodore's Messenger Organization (CMO). Westport, Conn. Praeger. Bromley of the University of Virginia comments that the real Hubbard has been transformed into a "prophetic persona", "LRH", which acts as the basis for his prophetic authority within Scientology
and transcends his biographical history.[308] According to Dorthe Refslund Christensen, Hubbard's hagiography directly compares him with Buddha. Ron Hubbard flunked out of high school, too!". 366 ^ Brown, Mark (January 30, 1986). This theme would be revisited in Dianetics. November 1, 2009. The Church of Scientology was required to label
them as being "ineffective in the diagnosis or treatment of disease".[199] Following the FDA's actions, Scientology attracted increasingly unfavorable publicity across the English-speaking world.[200] It faced particularly hostile scrutiny in Victoria, Australia, where it was accused of brainwashing, blackmail, extortion and damaging the mental health
of its members.[201] The Victorian state government established a Board of Inquiry into Scientology in November 1963.[202] Its report, published in October 1965, condemned every aspect of Scientology and Hubbard himself. Dianetics in Limbo: A Documentary About Immortality. GuinnessWorldRecords.com. Minneapolis: Bethany House, 2003.
Penguin. The Church of Scientology attributes its genesis to Hubbard's discovery of "a new line of research"—"that man is most fundamentally a spiritual being (a thetan)".[153] Non-Scientologist writers have suggested alternative motives: that he aimed "to reassert control over his creation",[139] that he believed "he was about to lose control of
Dianetics",[149] or that he wanted to ensure "he would be able to stay in business even if the courts eventually awarded control of Dianetics and its valuable copyrights to ... The Church of Scientology says that the problems of this period were due to "vicious, covert international attacks" by the United States government, "all of which were proven
false and baseless, which were to last 27 years and finally culminated in the Government being sued for 750 million dollars for conspiracy." [192] Behind the attacks, stated Hubbard, lay a vast conspiracy of "psychiatric front groups" secretly controlling governments: "Every single lie, false charge and attack on Scientology has been traced directly to
this group's members. ISBN 9781560851394. 212 ^ Kent, Stephen A. According to Miller, this was not true. Retrieved on: June 15, 2012. ISBN 978-1-59212-371-1 ^ Atack, p. "Fair Game: Secrecy, Security, and the Church of Scientology in Cold War America". p. 329. The two men collaborated on the "Babalon Working", a sex magic ritual intended to
summon an incarnation of Babalon, the supreme Thelemite Goddess. He intended to write an exposé of Hubbard and sent a copy of his findings were acquired by Gerry Armstrong, a Scientologist who had been appointed Hubbard's official archivist.
[312] He had been given the job of assembling documents relating to Hubbard's life for the purpose of helping Omar V. 232 ^ O'Brien, p. London: Joseph, 1987. Retrieved February 14, 2011. 228 ^ Atack, p. Quoted by Miller, pp. 256 ^ Atack, p. ISBN 9781400839438. "Penalties for Lower Conditions." HCO Policy Letter of October 18, 1967, Issue IV.
285 ^ Miller, p. New York: Delacorte Press, 1970. ISSN 1747-5414 ^ Streeter, p. Los Angeles: Church of Scientology of California, 1975. Vanity Fair. Ron: Battlefield Earth. Got to thinking about it other day.
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