

Witness tells of income of Scientology founder

Scientology libel suit dismissed

LA Times-Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — A U.S. District Court judge Monday dismissed a \$2 million libel suit by the Church of Scientology of California against a Boston lawyer because of the failure of Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard to appear at a court-ordered deposition.

Lawyers for the Church of Scientology had argued that they had no way of contacting Hubbard, who was last seen in public in 1980 while living near Hemet, 70 miles east of Los Angeles. Hubbard, 74, had been ordered to appear for a deposition in Los Angeles on March 20.

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

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

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

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

The Church of Scientology of California filed the libel suit in 1983, charging that Flynn had implied in a speech that church members had tried to kill him.

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A former Scientologist who said he helped manage L. Ron Hubbard's bank accounts testified Monday that the Scientology founder collected income of \$200,000 to \$1 million per week during a six-month period in 1982.

Howard D. Schoemer, who left the Church of Scientology in December 1982, told a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury that the money was routed to Hubbard through Author Services Inc., a corporation that "supposedly had nothing to do with the church."

Schoemer said the income to Hubbard came from book royalties from Hubbard's Scientology writings as well as from Hubbard's science-fiction books which are not related to the church. Other income came from the use of copyrights and trademarks on Scientology material owned by Hubbard and from the purchase by the church of some of Hubbard's personal possessions for a church museum.

"Scientologists do not know this is happening," Schoemer said at one point.

Schoemer appeared as a witness on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman who has accused Hubbard and two Scientology organizations of fraud arising from her involvement with Scientology during 1975 and 1976.

Titchbourne has alleged that Scientology officials represented to her that Hubbard received little money from sums paid for Scientology courses and books.

Schoemer, who said he became finance director of Author Services Inc. after it was formed in March 1982, said Hubbard's net worth rose from \$10 million to \$44 million during the six months Schoemer worked for the corporation. Schoemer said he prepared weekly financial statements for Hubbard and had a power of attorney to transfer funds in Hubbard's accounts among banks in Switzerland and Luxembourg and among American brokerage company accounts.

Schoemer said he frequently received messages back from Hubbard concerning the financial statements. He said Hubbard's code on the documents was an asterisk because Hubbard did not want other people to know of his involvement with the reports.

Hubbard's whereabouts has not been known since 1980.

Judge rules out videotapes aimed at discrediting witness

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

An attempt to discredit a witness testifying against the Church of Scientology in a fraud trial hit a snag Thursday when a Portland judge called surreptitiously made videotapes an "amateurish performance" and refused to let them be shown to the jury.

"I think they are devastating, devastating against the church," Multnomah Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer said out of the presence of the jury after viewing 108 minutes of tape recorded in a Los Angeles park last November.

The tapes involved conversations with Gerald D. Armstrong, a former Scientologist who testified against the church that statements about the biographical background of church founder L. Ron Hubbard in frequently published statements contained several "inaccuracies and lies."

Earle C. Cooley, a Boston attorney representing the Church of Scientology of California, indicated to jurors earlier Thursday that the videotapes contained statements showing that Armstrong wanted to plant phony documents in church records and to "frame" high church officials.

After questioning Armstrong about any covert activities in which Armstrong had been involved against the church, Cooley asked to play the tapes to show Armstrong's bias against the church and to challenge the credibility of his testimony.

After viewing the tapes, Londer told attorneys he thought it was "very questionable" whether the concealed recordings were made under legal authority in California by a private investigator. He also said the method used in the tapes "bor-

ders more on entrapment than anything else."

Armstrong, who left the church in December 1981, said he was contacted by an unidentified man named "Joey" in 1984 after Armstrong had won a civil trial in California in which the church had accused him of stealing church documents.

Armstrong said "Joey" told him that he and others wanted to reform the church and wanted Armstrong's help. Armstrong said he met with "Joey" and another unidentified man on several occasions.

"I was probably duped," he testified Thursday after realizing that Cooley was questioning him from a transcript of the park meeting.

Armstrong was called as a witness on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman seeking return of \$3,000 plus punitive damages against Hubbard and the church arising from a nine-month involvement with Scientology ending in 1976.

Armstrong said he started working early in 1980 with Hubbard's permission collecting materials for a biography of Hubbard. He said his research uncovered several inaccuracies about Hubbard's education, military service, financial income and healing powers.

On cross-examination, Cooley has shown that Armstrong has been involved in several pending lawsuits by former Scientologists against Hubbard and the church. The suits were filed by Boston attorney Michael Flynn.

During his testimony Thursday, Armstrong claimed the church had private investigators following him and called the church a "terrorist organization."

Cult deprogrammer must pay Scientology attorney's fees

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A cult deprogrammer who violated a woman's civil rights by holding her captive 38 days in 1979 was ordered Monday to pay attorney's fees to the Church of Scientology.

U.S. District Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr. also imposed sanctions against Ted Patrick of San Diego because he allegedly impeded discovery actions in the civil suit, heard in 1984, by his failure to turn over videotapes promptly.

Byrne did not describe the sanctions or disclose the amount of fees being authorized, but Scientology spokesman Donald C. Randolph said Byrne promised to let attorneys know how much would be awarded in fees. He gave no indication of how soon that decision would be reached, Randolph said.

Last June, a federal court jury found that Patrick violated the civil rights of Paula Dain, 29, when he tried to deprogram her in 1979. She was awarded \$7,000 in damages, although the jury found Patrick had not acted maliciously when he tried to persuade Ms. Dain to renounce Scientology.

Ms. Dain initially sued Patrick and three others for \$30 million,

but the other defendants were dropped from the suit a week before a verdict was reached.

The church sought \$350,000 in attorney's fees, although Ms. Dain's attorney, Charlotte Ashmun, said the case cost \$500,000.

Byrne and Ms. Ashmun clashed over the amount of the fees.

"This case clearly was brought by the church and they were going to spend as much money as they can," Byrne said. The case, he said, "never in my wildest mind justifies what you put into it in fees."

Ms. Ashmun countered that the church was "always interested in protecting the civil rights of its members."

In another exchange, Byrne told Ms. Ashmun: "Let me make this clear. My personal views on politics or religion have nothing to do with this."

"I am reassured," Ms. Ashmun said.

"I am sorry you had to be reassured," Byrne replied.

After the verdict was reached last June, Patrick, who acted as his own attorney during the four-week trial, said: "They spent a half-million dollars to get \$7,000, which they're not going to get

anyway. I don't have \$7 to my name." There was no telephone listing for him, so he couldn't be reached for comment Monday.

Ms. Dain told the jury she suffered from nightmares and headaches when she found herself in a place that reminded her of captivity.

She said she pretended Patrick's deprogramming was successful to escape him.

Since 1971, Patrick has been arrested several times on various kidnapping and unlawful detention charges. He has served time in New York, Pennsylvania, California and Colorado.

In September 1980, Patrick was sentenced to a year in jail and five years' probation for the kidnapping of a Tucson, Ariz., waitress in a failed deprogramming effort.

In January, as his probation neared an end, Patrick said he did not plan to take part in any more deprogramming efforts but would concentrate on a book about cults instead.

"The price is just too high. I've paid a heavy price, and it's not worth continuing," he said.

Hubbard no-show could nix suit

A class-action suit filed by the Church of Scientology against numerous agencies of the federal government is expected to be dismissed because sect founder L. Ron Hubbard failed to appear for a court-ordered deposition last week.

Attorneys for the U.S. Department of Justice, who are representing the federal government in the 1978 case, filed notice Monday that Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard failed to show up for a court-ordered deposition last week in Washington, D.C.

According to Justice Department attorney John Toothman, U.S. District Court Judge Joyce Green indicated last week that the

case probably would be dismissed if Hubbard did not appear for depositions by Friday.

The class action suit claims that various federal agencies have engaged in unconstitutional activities against the Church of Scientology including harassment through excessive surveillance.

Some of the agencies listed as defendants in the case are the FBI, the CIA, the IRS and the U.S. Army.

Scientology attorneys have argued that they cannot produce Hubbard for depositions and have no way of contacting him, Toothman said. Hubbard has not been seen in public since 1980.

Neither Scientology attorney Tony Bisceglie in Washington,

D.C., nor his two partners could not be reached for comment Monday.

Although Toothman filed notice Monday that Hubbard failed to appear for the scheduled deposition, he said, it is not clear when Judge Green will act on the case.

A U.S. District Court judge in Los Angeles dismissed a \$2 million libel suit filed in 1983 by the Scientologists last week. That dismissal was based on Hubbard's failure to appear March 20 for a court-mandated deposition in that city.

The federal judge in that case, for the first time, ruled that Hubbard is managing agent of the sect.

Lawyers hassle at Scientology trial

Lawyers in the long-running Scientology fraud trial in Portland traded accusations Monday during an unusual day in which no testimony was presented to the jurors.

Jurors were confined to a small room down the hall while Multnomah County Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer waded through a series of legal issues, including complaints against each other from attorneys leading each side of the case.

Garry P. McMurry, representing a Portland woman suing the Church of Scientology for fraud arising from her involvement with the organization in 1975 and 1976, accused the chief defense lawyer of telling jurors last Thursday about the existence of a videotape that Londer later ruled would not be presented to the jury as e.i-

dence.

McMurry said the "reckless comment" by Boston attorney Earle C. Cooley exceeded legitimate cross-examination. McMurry asked Londer to remove Cooley from the case.

Cooley then accused McMurry of violating a court order by housing some of the plaintiff's witnesses at McMurry's residence, where they presumably would have an opportunity to discuss each other's testimony.

Londer heard an explanation from Cooley in the judge's chambers about why Cooley thought the videotape he mentioned to the jury would be admissible. Londer concluded that Cooley had acted in good faith and rejected the request to remove him from the trial.

Although Cooley objected to McMurry's providing housing for the

out-of-state witnesses who were former Scientologists, he did not ask Londer to make a formal ruling on that point.

Cooley said the videotape, made on two occasions at a Los Angeles park without the knowledge of the witness, Gerald D. Armstrong, contradicted Armstrong's earlier testimony in which Armstrong denied that he had ever planned any covert action against the church in 1984.

Testimony is expected to resume Tuesday with further cross-examination of Armstrong by Cooley. The trial, in which Julie Christofferson Titchbourne of Portland seeks the return of \$3,000 plus punitive damages against the church and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard, is entering its second month.

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Scientology trial jury views surreptitiously made videotapes

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

The Church of Scientology struck back Wednesday against a former member who testified against the church by playing to a Portland jury videotapes, made surreptitiously, in which the man discussed placing phony documents in church files.

Multnomah Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer allowed the 108 minutes of tapes, made in a Los Angeles park last November, to be played to the jury as evidence of bias on the part of Gerald D. Armstrong against the church.

"I can create documents with relative ease," Armstrong said on the tapes during a conversation with a man named "Joey," who, Armstrong thought, wanted to reform some practices within the church.

Armstrong learned last week that "Joey" was not involved in an attempt to reform the church and that two conversations in the park were recorded and videotaped without Armstrong's knowledge.

During the profanity-laced conversations, Armstrong told Joey, "I'm saying I can type those . . . things (documents) and duplicate them and make them look the same" as staff papers in Scientology files.

Armstrong said on the tape that his purpose was to encourage high church officials to resolve lawsuits filed by numerous former Scientologists and to halt the church's hiring of private investigators, which he said violated written Scientology policies.

"I'm not really saying create incriminating evidence of which there are no facts, you know, but just to write about the speculation," Armstrong said at one point on the tapes.

Would cause problems

He said such documents would raise possible problems within the church to higher officials reading them. "Even if they responded at all, they're acknowledging that this is true," he said.

Armstrong asked Joey during the second conversation if Joey was carrying sound-recording equipment. "No," the man replied.

Armstrong was called as a witness earlier in the trial on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman who seeks the return of \$3,000 plus punitive damages against the church and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard, arising from her involvement with the church in 1975 and 1976.

Armstrong, who spent almost two years as a Scientologist gathering materials for a biography on Hubbard, testified earlier that he had found numerous inaccuracies in Hubbard's prior biographical sketches and in claims about his educational and military background.

Garry P. McMurry, a Portland attorney representing Titchbourne, objected to the playing of the videotapes involving Armstrong because, he said, they were made in violation of civil and criminal laws in both Oregon and California.

Londer said last week that he would not allow the tapes to be shown to the jury, but he changed his ruling late Tuesday after the second day of legal arguments outside the jury's presence. Londer said he had changed his mind because he thought playing the tapes was the best way to show the "entire context" of the conversations, rather than cross-examination from portions of a transcript.

No documents planted

After the tapes were played, Armstrong said no false documents were ever planted in church files. But he defended the suggestion he made on the tapes by saying, "It would be incriminating because it would state the truth they (church officials) knew to be the truth."

Armstrong said he should have realized at the time that he was being "set up" by a covert church operation when he met with Joey and others to discuss plans for reforming the church. "I should have smelled a big skunk early on," he said.

Earle C. Cooley, a Boston attorney representing the church, also questioned Armstrong about a handwritten document in which Armstrong asked Joey to find out what he could about the church's planned legal defenses in several lawsuits against the church, filed by Boston attorney Michael Flynn.

Flynn and his clients — including Armstrong — seek hundreds of millions of dollars in damages against Hubbard and church-related organizations. Armstrong said he would have passed on any information he obtained to Flynn.

Cooley's questions suggested that Flynn and Armstrong hoped to drive the church into bankruptcy with their suits. Armstrong said he hoped the church would change its philosophy

and settle the claims against it.

"The organization has not sought to bring cases to trial," Armstrong said of the church. "They have tried to avoid coming to trial." He said he thought juries eventually would hear the cases, despite what he said were delaying tactics.

Testimony in the trial, now in its second month, will resume Thursday.

New secret tapes revealed in lawsuit

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

The existence of two more surreptitiously made videotapes involving conversations of a former member of the Church of Scientology was revealed in court Thursday, one day after church lawyers said they had no knowledge of any more such tapes.

The new tapes bring to four the number of meetings in which the former Scientologist, who has attacked the church, was videotaped without his knowledge during meetings with church members who led him to believe they were trying to reform church practices.

Earle C. Cooley, a church attorney who played the first two tapes to a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury Wednesday, told Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer that he did not know about the latter two tapes when Londer asked questions Wednesday about additional tapes.

The tapes involve conversations with Gerald D. Armstrong, a former Scientologist who testified in the Portland fraud trial that Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard and church officials issued false information about Hubbard's educational background, professional standing and military service.

The defense contends that the tapes, made late in 1984, show that Armstrong was involved in a conspiracy to discredit church leaders and to help wrest control of the Scientology financial empire that Armstrong estimated at being worth \$500 million.

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

Armstrong said he met several times with persons who claimed they wanted his help in reforming the

church. After learning that those people were Scientologists involved in an attempt to discredit him in court, Armstrong told Londer he assumed that more meetings were taped.

Church attorneys questioned by Londer said Wednesday no more tapes existed. But Cooley notified the judge Thursday morning that during the night he learned of two more tapes made during the same series of meetings.

Cooley's line of questioning with Armstrong before the jury indicated that he planned to use the tapes in subsequent cross-examination. The tapes are expected to arrive in court Friday.

Garry P. McMurry, representing Titchbourne, questioned whether there was legal authorization for invading Armstrong's privacy. That issue will be addressed in court after the tapes arrive.

In cross-examination testimony Thursday, Armstrong said he lied in an affidavit that he signed while he was still a member of the church in an earlier Scientology lawsuit.

Cooley asked him if he signed the affidavit of his own free will at the time, and Armstrong replied, "In Scientology there is no such thing as free will."

Armstrong also said he had lied in a church document he signed in 1977 after serving a period of 17 months of punishment within the church for swearing at a superior official in 1976. The statement said he had greatly benefited from his time on the "rehabilitation project force" operated by the church.

"I ended up thanking my captors for degrading me," he said. Armstrong left the church in December 1981 after spending almost two years doing research with Hubbard's approval for a major Hubbard biography.

Hubbard dropped from public sight in 1980. He is included as a defendant in the Portland case but is not expected to appear in court.

Court hears final Scientology tape

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

Jurors in the Church of Scientology fraud trial Tuesday listened to the last of five hours of surreptitiously-taped conversations in which a former Scientologist talked about a plan to "transform" church leadership by filing suit to take managerial control.

"I think both of us want the organization to be transformed into something decent," Gerald D. Armstrong told a Scientologist who was involved in the effort to discredit Armstrong as a court witness by making tapes of the conversations without Armstrong's knowledge.

In tapes made late in 1984 and played to a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury last week, Armstrong discussed the possibility of planting false documents in church records and said he had the ability to produce such records.

In the final two recorded meetings, Armstrong made little mention of phony documents and said he "wouldn't touch" an idea posed by his questioner about writing false materi-

als on the letterhead of a private investigator, whom Armstrong believed was pursuing him on behalf of the church. As it turned out, the private investigator was the one making the tapes.

Armstrong said on the tapes that he thought a lawsuit should be filed contesting financial control of the church, which he contended was spending church money on "illegal things."

"Philosophically, I see it has to be transformed," Armstrong said of church leadership. The last three hours of tapes were offered as evidence by attorneys for a woman suing the church to show the full context of the surreptitious tapes involving Armstrong.

Armstrong, who spent two years gathering material for a biography of L. Ron Hubbard, the church's founder, left the church in December 1981 after concluding that many of Hubbard's claims about his educational, military and professional background were false.

He appeared as a witness on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman who alleges that she

relied on some of those representations to become involved with Scientology during a nine-month period ending in 1976.

"I put my whole life into that thing," Armstrong said of Scientology during a tape played Tuesday, referring to 13 years he spent with the organization. "I have a higher commitment to truth than I do to some label."

The defense contends that Armstrong left the church after he and others failed to wrest control of it late in 1981 and that he subsequently conspired with others to attempt to depose church leadership.

At the end of his two weeks on the stand Tuesday, Armstrong testified from church documents about a "Gerry Armstrong project" within the church to monitor his activities following his departure. "We still need to know what he's up to," one document said.

In March 1984, he was contacted by his ex-wife, a high-ranking Scientologist, who wrote that she wanted to gain information about his activities.

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Two tapes not played at cult trial

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

Attorneys for the Church of Scientology finished their cross-examination of a former Scientologist Friday without attempting to use the last two of four surreptitiously recorded videotapes made for the purpose of discrediting him.

The latter tapes, made in Los Angeles in November 1984 without the knowledge of Gerald D. Armstrong, a church critic who appeared on them, were delivered to Multnomah Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer Friday.

Londer had learned of the existence of the tapes Thursday and ordered them produced in court along with legal authority that allowed them to be made under California law without Armstrong's permission.

Despite the arrival of the second set of tapes, attorney Earle C. Cooley finished his cross-examination of Armstrong without offering to play them to the jury. "I didn't want to get into the tapes," he told Londer out of the jury's presence. "It took us four days last time."

Cooley presented two earlier tapes to the jury Wednesday after two days of arguments outside the jury's presence about the tapes' admissibility. He contended that the tapes showed that Armstrong, who left the church in December 1981, had been involved in an unsuccessful conspiracy to wrest financial and managerial control of the church.

Armstrong spent a full week on the witness stand on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman who claims the church defrauded her during her nine-month stint with the church ending in 1976. She seeks the return of \$3,000 and punitive damages against the church and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard.

Armstrong testified that he had spent almost two years, ending in 1981, gathering materials for a biography of Hubbard, during which time he learned of numerous inaccuracies in statements by the church and Hubbard about Hubbard's educational, professional and military background. Titchbourne testified earlier that she had relied on some of those representations in deciding to become involved with Scientology.

In a meeting with Londer, John G. Peterson, a Los Angeles church attorney, said the videotapes were made at the direction of a Toronto attorney who is defending Scientologists there against criminal charges arising from a police raid. He said Armstrong was a police informant in the case.

On the tapes played Wednesday, Armstrong said he knew how to place phony documents in church files, but he said that plan, intended to clear up what he considered violations of church policies by church officials, was never carried out.

Witness says judge probed

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A Portland judge who presided over a fraud trial involving the Church of Scientology in 1979 was the target of a covert operation by the church aimed at learning his attitudes about drug usage and sexual promiscuity, a former Scientologist testified Thursday.

Martin L. Samuels, former head of the church in Portland, also testified that he and other church officials lied in the 1979 trial and that one reluctant ex-Scientologist was paid either \$5,000 or \$7,000 to testify on behalf of the church.

Samuels also told a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury that Scientologists in the church's "worldwide" office received daily transcripts of the 1979 trial and tried to give orders to Scientology's trial attorney about how to attack witnesses and attorneys opposing the church.

Samuels' testimony Thursday took place in the retrial of the 1979 case in which a Portland woman, Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, alleges that she was defrauded by the church and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard, during her involvement with Scientology in 1975 and 1976.

Judge Jones probed

In his first full day on the stand, Samuels said the intelligence branch of Scientology devised a plan in 1979 to seek to learn the attitudes of Circuit Judge Robert P. Jones on several subjects before Jones presided over the first trial.

Samuels said Scientologists called Jones' home posing as a telephone survey company and attempted to elicit information from Jones' wife. He also said he received orders to put Jones under surveillance by two Scientologists.

"The point of their caper was to get his attitudes — his buttons — regarding sex, promiscuity and drugs, so we would know how best to present ourselves and how best to present Julie (Titchbourne) and any of her witnesses in the worst possible light," he said.

Earlier witnesses have identified "buttons" in Scientology jargon as subjects about which individuals care deeply or which cause emotional reactions when mentioned or "pushed."

Samuels also said the plan involved placing a court watcher in Jones' courtroom well in advance of the trial "to see what got his interest, what angered him, what amused him and to see how we could present our case."

At Samuels' first admission of committing perjury in 1979, Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer interrupted the trial to advise Samuels of his right not to incriminate himself. Asked by Londer if he had thought about what he was doing, Samuels replied, "For several years."

Samuels said he left the church in October 1982.

Under questioning from attorney Garry P. McMurry, Samuels said he lied in 1979 about the corporate structure of the church, about Hubbard's lack of personal control over it and about the sending of Titchbourne's supposedly confidential church files to the church's intelligence branch in Los Angeles after she filed suit.

Files lost

Samuels recalled testifying in 1979 that Titchbourne's files had been sent to Los Angeles "to a higher ecclesiastical body because we felt perhaps we had erred in her counseling." Church officials contended in 1979 that her files then were lost.

But Samuels testified Thursday that on the advice of Portland trial lawyer Jack L. Kennedy to locate the files, he sent another lawyer who was a church member to search for them. "I told him, 'Don't come back without them,' and he found them," Samuels recalled.

After Titchbourne sued the church, Samuels said he was ordered in 1977 by the intelligence branch to file a libel suit against her "within 24 hours." That suit subsequently was dismissed.

Samuels said Scientology officials in the church's worldwide office ordered him several times to tell Kennedy how to try the case in 1979, including an order that Kennedy stand up in court and describe Titchbourne, McMurry "and the whole lot of them" as criminals, in accord with a church policy that says church opponents should be attacked.

Threat recalled

Samuels said Kennedy became disgusted and refused, telling him, "You just can't stand up in a courtroom and do something like that." The next day, Samuels said he received a telex from Mary Sue Hubbard, the founder's daughter, which he paraphrased as saying, "Whatever fear you have of controlling our attorneys should be nothing compared to the fear of how miserable I can make your life."

After receiving the telex, Samuels said he asked Kennedy again to make the allegations of criminality. "He didn't do it," Samuels said.

Kennedy stopped representing the church after the 1979 trial, at which Titchbourne won a \$2 million judgment. That judgment was reversed by the Oregon Court of Appeals in 1982 which ordered a new trial.

Direct examination of Samuels by McMurry will resume Friday.

Hubbard removed as a defendant

From Sun reports

A judge in Los Angeles Friday removed Church of Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard as a defendant in a \$25 million suit by a former member who claims church promises that its methods improve mental health are a fraud.

Superior Court Judge Norman Epstein said he dropped Hubbard from the suit because the plaintiff's attorneys were unable to find him for three years to serve him with official notice of the legal action. The suit continues against the church.

Larry Wollersheim sued the church, claiming he spent \$100,000 on Scientology counseling over 11 years, believing church promises that it would make him more stable, healthy, confident and productive.

In a similar action, a woman in Portland, Ore., sued the church, claiming it had defrauded her by promising to help develop her creativity and raise her IQ score when she was a college student in 1975 and 1976.

Julie Christofferson Titchbourne won a \$2 million judgment, but that was reversed by the Oregon Court of Appeals in 1982 and a new trial was ordered.

Testimony in the retrial Thursday featured a former church leader, Martin Samuels, who said the church used covert operations to learn a judge's attitudes about drug use and sexual promiscuity to tailor its defense against her suit.

Scientology is based on Hubbard's concepts of mental health.

Through the use of a so-called E-meter, an instrument similar to a lie-detector, church members participate in exercises and counseling aimed at eliminating negative mental images and achieving what Scientologists call the "clear" state.

Adherents may spend thousands of dollars achieving that state at sessions offered at Scientology facilities around the world. Revenues from such sessions, as well as from Hubbard's writings, form the foundation of Scientology's financial empire.

IRS wins OK to copy videotapes

The Internal Revenue Service won court permission Wednesday to copy five hours of clandestinely made videotapes involving a former Church of Scientology member that were played earlier this month in a Portland fraud trial against the church.

The IRS request followed a claim by church officials in Los Angeles that the tapes revealed a government plot to take control of church assets and property.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Charles W. Stuckey said the tapes were sought by the IRS in connection with a federal court tax case involving the church in Los Angeles. He said he was not familiar with the details of the tax case, other than it involves a dispute over the producing of tax records in court.

The tapes involved Gerald D. Armstrong, a former Scientologist, and were made in November 1984 by a private investigator without Armstrong's consent.

A letter introduced in the Portland trial indicated that the private investigator, Eugene M. Ingram, obtained permission from a Los Angeles police officer to invade Armstrong's privacy to tape the conversations.

Investigation under way

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates said earlier this week that the officer was not authorized to sign the consent letter and that an internal investigation is under way. Gates added that it was highly unlikely that the department cooperated with Ingram, who was fired as a police officer in 1981.

The videotapes were played earlier to a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury in an attempt to discredit the testimony of Armstrong, who appeared as a witness on behalf of a Portland woman suing the church for fraud.

Armstrong said on the tapes that he was providing information against the church to several federal and local police agencies, including the FBI and the IRS. Armstrong also mentioned a plan to place phony documents in church files in an attempt to discredit church officials.

In his Portland testimony, Armstrong said the phony document plan was never carried out. He said he agreed to talk to the unidentified party on the tapes because that person represented that he wanted Armstrong's help in reforming church practices.

Armstrong also discussed on the tapes a proposed lawsuit seeking to have the courts take over management of the church and its assets based on allegations of mismanagement. The suit was never filed.

Before leaving the church in 1981, Armstrong spent almost two years gathering materials for a biography of the church's founder, L. Ron Hubbard. Armstrong testified that many of the claims made about Hubbard's educational, military and professional background were false.

The church contends that Armstrong and other former Scientologists have filed suits against the church seeking more than \$1 billion in damages to exert pressure within the church to overthrow its leaders.

Judge said targeted by church

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A Portland judge who presided over a fraud trial involving the Church of Scientology in 1979 was the target of a covert operation by the church aimed at learning his attitudes about drug usage and sexual promiscuity, a former Scientologist testified Thursday.

Martin L. Samuels, former head of the church in Portland, also testified that he and other church officials lied in the 1979 trial and that one reluctant ex-Scientologist was paid either \$5,000 or \$7,000 to testify on behalf of the church.

Samuels also told a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury that Scientologists in the church's "worldwide" office received daily transcripts of the 1979 trial and tried to give orders to Scientology's trial attorney about how to attack witnesses and attorneys opposing the church.

Samuels' testimony Thursday took place in the retrial of the 1979 case in which a Portland woman, Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, alleges that she was defrauded by the church and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard, during her involvement with Scientology in 1975 and 1976.

In his first full day on the stand, Samuels said the intelligence branch of Scientology devised a plan in 1979 to seek to learn the attitudes of Circuit Judge Robert P. Jones on several subjects before Jones presided over the first trial.

Samuels said Scientologists called Jones' home posing as a telephone survey company and attempted to elicit information from Jones' wife. He also said he received orders to put Jones under surveillance by two Scientologists.

"The point of their caper was to get his attitudes — his buttons — regarding sex, promiscuity and drugs, so we would know how best to present ourselves and how best to present Julie (Titchbourne) and any of her witnesses in the worst possible light," he said.

Earlier witnesses have identified "buttons" in Scientology jargon as subjects about which individuals care deeply or which cause emotional reactions when mentioned or "pushed."

Samuels also said the plan involved placing a court watcher in Jones' courtroom well in advance of the trial "to see what got his interest, what angered him, what amused him and to see how we could present our case."

At Samuels' first admission of committing perjury in 1979, Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer interrupted the trial to advise Samuels of his right not to incriminate himself.

Witness says Scientology founder veiled income

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A former personal secretary to L. Ron Hubbard, the founder of the Church of Scientology, told a Portland jury Thursday about a secret system Hubbard used in the 1970s for collecting personal income from church organizations.

Laurel J. Sullivan, who said she worked closely with Hubbard until he disappeared from public view in 1980, also testified that Hubbard held managerial control over numerous Scientology organizations despite his publicly announced "retirement" from church management in 1966.

Contrary to a 1972 church policy statement in which Hubbard declared that he refused to accept income from Scientology organizations, Sullivan said Hubbard used a Liberian corporation to collect fees sometimes as high as "in the tens of thousands of dollars" per month from Scientology reserves.

Sullivan told a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury that Scientology organizations in Europe and Africa sent their reserve funds to the Liberian corporation, Religious Research Foundation, through banks in Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

She said Hubbard then billed the foundation for services he performed on behalf of Scientology and that the foundation sent funds to Hubbard's personal bank accounts in Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

Sullivan said she was not aware of the total amounts transferred to Hubbard but said she was aware of some months when the payments were in the tens of thousands of dollars. She said she also recalled a \$150,000 payment for 1973, when she said Hubbard was hiding in New York to avoid a fraud trial in France.

Thursday's testimony did not address whether Hubbard received money from American Scientology missions and organizations.

Hubbard and two Scientology organizations are accused of defrauding a Portland woman, Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, during her involvement with Scientology during 1975 and 1976. Hubbard is not expected to appear in court despite his standing as a defendant.

Sullivan said Hubbard issued a church policy letter in 1972 disavowing any personal gain from the church. "This was written to handle a P.R. (public relations) flap," she said. She added that Hubbard did not want others in Scientology to know of his church-related income.

Sullivan said she joined Hubbard's personal

staff in 1973 and often worked with him on a daily basis until 1978. She also rejoined his personal staff in 1979 until he went into hiding in 1980. She said she last saw Hubbard in October 1979 and last received a memo from him in May 1981.

Asked by Portland attorney Garry P. McMurry whether Hubbard remained in control of church management during those years, Sullivan replied, "I was in his office almost every day discussing one aspect or another of it."

She said Hubbard wanted to conceal his managerial role from government agencies and from people trying to sue the church. She said only his close staff members were to know that he was in charge.

Asked what authority numerous Scientology corporations and organizations played in running the church, Sullivan said, "In actuality, very little." She said Hubbard personally issued "thousands and thousands" of orders and directives while she worked for him, and that he had a network of messengers to deliver his messages and to keep him informed of internal church matters.

Sullivan, who left the church after more than 13 years, also described a two-day meeting she attended with Hubbard in 1975 in which he discussed biographical information, much of which she said she later learned was "nonsense."

"He told me a lot of it was true, a lot of it was legend and some of it was rumor," Sullivan said.

"The guy is a colorful guy, and he has done a lot of things," she added. "How he did them is not generally known. A lot of things he said were true turned out not to be true."

Sullivan said Hubbard ordered in 1976 that only one biographical statement about him was to be used in church materials, which she identified as being written in his handwriting. "It contained a great deal of false information," she said.

Titchbourne testified last month that she relied on some of Hubbard's representations about his education, professional standing and the declaration that Scientology training could help her poor eyesight as reasons for becoming involved in Scientology.

As part of her public relations work for Hubbard, Sullivan said he instructed her "very clearly" on what his image was to be. She said no one other than his closest staff members were to be aware of his control over the church, and that he was to be identified in public as a writer, consultant and "benevolent leader."

Scientologists™ Expose IRS Crimes and Abuses

In the mid-1970s, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) was shaken by scandal following revelations that its internal manuals contained instructions to IRS employees on how to:

- manipulate the news media;
- evade oversight by Congress and the Government Accounting Office;
- circumvent the Freedom of Information Act;
- avoid tax cases which might embarrass the IRS; and
- selectively prosecute and intimidate taxpayers.

The exposure by the Church of Scientology of more than 200 pages from these previously secret IRS manuals resulted in extensive coverage of what came to be known as "The IRS Papers" by other news media and eventually led to U.S. Congressional hearings sponsored by the late Senator Joseph Montoya (D-N.M.)

On the heels of "The IRS Papers," the IRS was rocked by disclosures that its agents engaged in illegal electronic surveillance of taxpayers, conducted harassing audits of taxpayers on a massive scale and would even drill open taxpayers' safe-deposit boxes without permission in order to get at "information" sought by the IRS.

The disclosures came in the form of an interview with IRS agent Dean Boyd, published in FREEDOM, the Church of Scientology's newspaper. The Boyd interview was to be the first of many explosive interviews with current or former IRS agents published by the Church.

Additional interviews with IRS employees published by the Church revealed to the American people that:

- criminal acts are committed by IRS employees and sanctioned by IRS management in order to attain "quotas" on collections;
- those promoted to management positions within the IRS are only those that condone or go along with the tactics of intimidation and coercion espoused by top IRS management;
- animosity between IRS employees and management is so intense that individual offices are virtual armed camps; and

- the IRS will go to virtually any length — including the commission of further illegal acts — in order to prevent the exposure of its own criminal activities.

The Church of Scientology condemns the heavy-handed, abusive and often illegal tactics used by the IRS in its attempt to gain control over individual Americans and take away their rights.

Systematically, through the years, the Church has documented how the IRS has been a major source of the erosion of our precious and hard-won freedoms.

The Church has shown that the IRS has continually managed to avoid a complete audit by either Congress or the Government Accounting Office. Any attempts to conduct such an audit have been met with vicious retaliation by the IRS against the individual or office involved.

As the Church of Scientology has repeatedly pointed out, no single agency of a democratic government can set itself "above the law." Yet the IRS has done so and considers that it is not answerable to its own government. This agency must be forced to abide by the laws of the United States just as all American citizens are expected to do.

Nationwide surveys conducted recently by the Church show that the overwhelming majority of Americans feel that the United States would be better off if the IRS were reformed or abolished altogether. The Church believes that there is no place in a free society for an agency like the IRS which uses instruments and methods of terror against its own citizens. The IRS even had an "enemies list" that included not only actor John Wayne but the Church of Scientology.

The Church of Scientology will continue to expose crimes committed by agents of the IRS, despite attempts by the IRS to silence all who would speak out against its abuses.

We will not cease our demands for bringing to justice those who have perpetrated illegal acts. We are committed to safeguarding the rights and freedoms of all people, and to a civilization without insanity, without criminality and without war.



For further information, call: Toll-Free 1-800-367-8788

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Ex-Scientologist testifies of 'insulation' effort

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

The Church of Scientology started making plans in 1980 to "insulate" church founder L. Ron Hubbard from legal attack and to protect his secret church-related income in advance of his disappearance from public view, a former Scientologist testified Friday.

Laurel J. Sullivan, who used to work on Hubbard's personal staff, said she learned in February 1980 that Hubbard planned to go into hiding. She said she was assigned to a special mission "to insulate L. Ron Hubbard and his income lines and to protect him from any attack."

Although she was not in personal contact with Hubbard at the time, Sullivan told a Multnomah County Circuit Court jury that Hubbard sent several instructions concerning the mission to conceal his income and involvement with church management.

"I was told at the time that Hubbard knew I was going to be doing it," Sullivan said of her leadership role on the project.

Sullivan, who left the church late in 1981, testified that Hubbard's attempt to collect \$10 million for his role in the production of several church films in 1979 prompted a re-evaluation of corporate entities within the church.

Sullivan said Hubbard received at least a "few" \$700,000 monthly payments toward the \$10 million from the Europe-based Religious Research Foundation for his work on the films, although the films were being made by the Church of Scientology of California. She testified earlier that the foundation was the repository of funds from all non-U.S. Scientology organizations and that payments were made to Hubbard's personal accounts from the foundation.

Sullivan said questions arising about the film payments to Hubbard and the fair-market value of his script-writing and film-production work prompted the special mission to "disentangle and

clarify this relationship."

Besides concealing his church-related income, Sullivan said the project also was intended to conceal Hubbard's direct management of the church.

Previous publicly issued church policies declared that Hubbard received only minimal income from church activities and that he retired from church management in 1966.

Sullivan said one goal of the plan was to remove the appearance of any connection between Hubbard and the Church of Scientology of California, which was the primary management entity. "He wouldn't be receiving money directly from CSC, and thus wouldn't be open to investigation," she said.

Sullivan ended her direct testimony Friday on behalf of Julie Christofferson Titchbourne, a Portland woman suing Hubbard and CSC for civil fraud arising from her involvement in Scientology in 1975 and 1976.

Sullivan said she was given a "completely unreal" time schedule of six weeks to complete the plan of setting up new corporations to insulate Hubbard's income and to funnel his instructions for church management.

Although Hubbard disappeared later in 1980 and has not been seen publicly since, Sullivan said she and others worked on the special mission for 16 months. She said the mission was ended in June 1981 although not all of its goals had been completed.

She said Hubbard sent a memo to David Miscavage, a high-ranking Scientology official, saying that Hubbard wanted to establish a separate legal bureau and terminate the mission on which Sullivan had been working.

Sullivan said she subsequently was accused by the church of improperly working with Hubbard's wife, Mary Sue Hubbard, and the intelligence branch of the church on the special mission. Mary Sue Hubbard was removed from her role as head of the intelligence branch in 1981.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1985

Los Feliz Hills News · Northwest leader · Griffith Park News · Parkside Journal

Scientology

Police chief condemns ex-cop's eavesdropping

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, April 23, strongly condemned the purported actions of an LAPD officer, who allegedly authorized a fired police sergeant to conduct "electronic eavesdropping" in an investigation of the Church of Scientology.

Chief Gates, in a public announcement, said the alleged improper act of Phillip Rodriguez, a Northeast Area officer, was to sign a letter believed to have been drafted by the one-time Hollywood Sgt. Eugene M. Ingram, now a private investigator, authorizing Ingram to engage in eavesdropping.

Los Angeles Police Department spokesman Commander William Booth said the LAPD's internal affairs division has been ordered to make a thorough investigation of the incident.

Ingram was discharged effective Oct. 31, 1980, the day he was charged with some 12 counts of wrongdoing involving narcotics suspects. An LAPD board of rights found Ingram guilty of six of the counts and recommended his dismissal in January of 1981, but the discharge was effective on the date he was relieved from duty.

Meanwhile, a statement by the Scientologists places Ingram on the side of the church, in contrast to LAPD's belief that he was investigating the church.

In a written release, the church

claimed that videotapes purportedly authorized by Rodriguez and made by Ingram were part of a church "sting" operation and revealed "a bizarre, multigovernment-agency... plot designed to take over the control, property and assets" of the church.

The tapes were made of meetings in Griffith Park to document an FBI counterintelligence program against the church, the release stated.

On the subject of the letter and

Rodriguez's purported involvement, Gates said, "It has come to my attention that a member of the LAPD, very foolishly, without proper authorization and contrary to the policy of this department, signed a letter to Eugene M. Ingram, believed to have been drafted by Ingram himself."

The letter purports "to authorize Ingram to engage in electronic eavesdropping," said Gates. "The letter, along with all the purported authorization, is invalid and is not a

correspondence from the Los Angeles Police Department.

"The Los Angeles Police Department has not cooperated with Gene Ingram — it will be a cold day in hell when we do," Gates continued.

"I have directed an official letter to Ingram informing him that the letter signed by Officer Phillip Rodriguez dated Nov. 7, 1984 and all other letters of purported authorization directed to him and or signed by any member of the LAPD are invalid and unauthorized," Gates said.

Founder of Scientology faces default judgment

By FRED LEEBON
of The Oregonian staff

A Multnomah County judge entered a default judgment Tuesday against L. Ron Hubbard, the controversial founder of the Church of Scientology, as a long-running civil fraud trial against Hubbard and the church reached the halfway mark.

Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer signed the default against the reclusive Hubbard at the conclusion of the plaintiff's case in the eighth week of trial.

Hubbard, who has not been seen publicly since 1980, did not appear for the trial. Londer's ruling means Hubbard by law is liable for damages to the plaintiff, Julie Christofferson Titchbourne. The judge said he would leave it to the jury to determine the amount of damages, if any, to be imposed against Hubbard.

Londer also pored a few allegations from Titchbourne's long complaint on the grounds her attorneys had not offered sufficient evidence to present them to the jury. Two of the allegations concerned Hubbard's personal health and treatment at a psychiatric hospital in the 1940s.

Titchbourne's attorney, Garry P. McMurry, said evidence could not be presented on those points because Londer reviewed the medical records in private and ruled they would not be admissible.

Laurel J. Sullivan, a former personal secretary to Hubbard, finished testifying Tuesday as the ninth witness and sixth former Scientologist to appear on Titchbourne's behalf.

Much of Sullivan's final day of cross-examination was spent discussing several alleged misrepresentations printed by Hubbard and the church about his personal, educational and professional background. Defense attorneys offered evidence that Hubbard

made attempts in 1974 and 1977 to correct inaccuracies in biographical statements.

Titchbourne testified earlier that she relied on several of the representations in deciding to become involved with Scientology in 1975 and 1976.

An "authorized" biography approved by Hubbard in 1977 and submitted by the defense said Hubbard was enrolled in "one of the first nuclear physics courses ever taught in an American university," which differed from earlier printed statements declaring that Hubbard was a nuclear physicist.

Despite the 1977 modification, Sullivan said she approved the description of Hubbard as a "nuclear physicist" in a book jacket released in 1981.

She wrote in another document that she had "trepidations" about making the change because it would indicate there was something wrong with the earlier statement.

She also testified that she believed Hubbard himself had written the earlier description. "I would say that anything L.R.H. wrote about himself was authorized," she said.

Sullivan also was questioned about Hubbard's involvement with horses as a boy in Montana, and whether he rode broncos or "broke" broncos at that age. In a handwritten letter in 1974, Hubbard wrote that he started riding broncos at age 3½ and that at age 28 he "broke" a rodeo horse no other rider could handle.

During her tenure working for Hubbard, Sullivan said she saw Hubbard around horses on two occasions and that horses "scared him to death." Once was at a parade in Spain and the other was a horse in Trinidad being used for photographs recreating portions of Hubbard's life.

TO I R S

CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES AND AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO KNOW OF ILLEGAL ACTIONS ON THE PART OF THE IRS

FREEDOM News Journal's continuing investigation of the IRS has uncovered what appears to be a nationwide pattern of unconstitutional activities on the part of this agency, as reported to FREEDOM by current and former employees of the IRS across the country. In recent months, hundreds of responses to FREEDOM's request for information have been received, not only from IRS employees but also from American taxpayers who have been harassed and had their constitutional rights violated by this agency.

Information which has been reported by FREEDOM has included:

- IRS employees are often compelled to make a certain number of seizures of taxpayer property within a specified period of time or face adverse consequences from IRS management;
- A day care center in Detroit was raided by seven IRS agents, and 30 children were held as hostages in guarded rooms while the agents pressured parents to pay money to the IRS which should have gone to the day care center;
- Millions of law-abiding American taxpayers are on discriminatory and harassing IRS "hit lists," according to former agents. Examples given to FREEDOM have included lists of members of certain religions and lists of people employed by direct sales companies such as Avon, Shaklee and Amway;
- In 1969, the IRS created a "national office task force" to act as "an intelligence gathering operation" for the purpose of investigating and establishing files on "Ideological Organizations." The chairman of this task force was to work in liaison with the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, to "coordinate matters" with regard to the targeted organizations. Documents received by FREEDOM indicate that

similar task forces may be in operation today;

- Some IRS management personnel are generally more concerned with their bonuses, received by forcing their employees to meet unrealistically high quotas, than they are with honest treatment of taxpayers;
- The IRS directed its agents to go on what one former agent described as "fishing expeditions," auditing the books of such businesses as furriers, jewelers, antique shops, travel agencies and interior decorators to locate names of customers to be targeted for investigation.

FREEDOM, the independent journal published by the Church of Scientology®, is interested in interviewing anyone with information on illegal and discriminatory IRS policies and practices, or evidence of harassing and threatening measures taken by the IRS against taxpayers. FREEDOM is particularly interested in interviewing current or former IRS employees who have worked in the Criminal Investigation Division or who have knowledge of so-called "Special Task Forces" concerning specifically targeted groups.

The constitutional rights and basic freedoms of the citizens of the United States are being threatened and, in some cases, destroyed by this government agency. Reform is clearly needed, and FREEDOM can play a major part in bringing this about by reporting specific abuses to the public. By making this information broadly known, action can be taken to make the IRS an agency that truly services the people of this country.

If you have knowledge of unconstitutional acts or violations of the law committed by the IRS against taxpayers, groups or even IRS employees, and you feel it is time for these acts to be exposed, and our tax system overhauled and turned into an equitable one, contact:

FREEDOM

1413 N. Berendo Street, Los Angeles, CA 90027 (213) 663-2058

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Scientologists Expose Government-supported Psychiatric Abuses of American Citizens

The Church of Scientology has, for more than 30 years, been one of the most effective organizations in investigating and exposing government-funded psychiatric experimentation carried out on American citizens, often without their knowledge and consent. The Church has stressed that Americans must be free from such abuses and dangers.

In 1975, for example, the Church revealed documents it had obtained under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) which detailed the work of Dr. Amadeo Marrazzi, a psychiatrist at the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry. Marrazzi had been involved in the CIA's mind control experiments since 1951 and had conducted illegal LSD experiments on his patients without the knowledge of patients, guardians or his superiors.

Following the Church's revelations, Marrazzi was brought before a Senate hearing and accused of having "devastated" an 18-year-old psychiatric patient with LSD.

Despite the irrefutable evidence of Marrazzi's crimes, the Department of Justice refused to take any action against Marrazzi and ordered the case closed altogether.

In 1979, the Church exposed massive Army experimentation using a mind-crippling psychiatric hallucinogen, nicknamed "BZ." This drug, classified as up to 100 times more powerful than LSD, was given to hundreds of soldiers at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland during the 1960s, as part of a government-sponsored psychiatric "research" program.

Recently the Church released FOIA documents which showed that blacks were singled out for use as human "guinea pigs" during extensive testing of LSD and other destructive hallucinogenic drugs in a CIA-funded research program at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Addiction Research Center in Lexington, Kentucky.

Such documentation is evidence that the government has been heavily involved in psychiatric experimentation on American citizens, and that U.S. agencies have been supporting the psychiatric establishment with massive funding, despite the fact that psychiatry has been found to be alarmingly ineffective in bringing about its stated goal: mental health.

Moreover, psychiatry's dismal statistics and its appalling results raise serious questions about the government's support and use of psychiatry. For example:

- In 1983, the Church's newspaper, *FREE-DOM*, reported the staggering fact that psy-

chiatrists were incorrectly diagnosing 50 per cent of their patients as mentally ill when they were actually suffering from only a physical ailment:

- The suicide rate among psychiatrists is more than 50 per cent higher than the suicide rate for the average citizen in the United States;

- At least 50 per cent of all those who commit suicide have had previous psychiatric contact;

- In a study of nearly 400 reported cases of murder, suicide, rape, arson and kidnapping, it was found that each person responsible for the act had either been recently under the care of a psychiatrist, or had, not long before, been released from a psychiatric facility; and

- The list of psychiatry's failures is horrifying — Charles Whitman, the infamous "Texas Tower murderer"; Juan Corona, brutal killer of 25 migrant workers in Yuba City, California; Mark Chapman, killer of John Lennon; Robert DeSalvo, better known as the Boston Strangler; James Earl Ray, assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President John F. Kennedy; and Sirhan Sirhan, assassin of Robert F. Kennedy — the list is endless. All of these murderers had a history of psychiatric treatment prior to committing these murders.

The Church has made numerous submissions to Congress and to other organizations, detailing the damaging effects of psychiatric treatment and experimentation on our citizens and calling for an end to government funding of this destructive, unconstitutional use of taxpayer monies. As a result of the Church's exposure of the Army's BZ testing, for example, the Army agreed to destroy their stockpile of this drug, thus preventing its further use.

In response to the Church's effective actions in exposing these experiments and in campaigning for an end to government support of psychiatric drug testing, government agencies have occasionally mustered attacks against the Church; but our work to educate American citizens and to bring about a reform of such abuses will not be deterred.

The Church of Scientology believes that freedom from brutal psychiatric treatment and drugging is one of the basic rights of all men, and we will continue our campaign to reform not only psychiatry itself but also the government agencies who have supported and condoned the psychiatric community's abuse of the rights of American citizens.



For further information, call: Toll-Free 1-800-367-8788

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Scientologists open defense in civil suit

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A Church of Scientology member who said her involvement in the church helped free her life of drugs and excessive use of alcohol testified Wednesday that the church helped pay for a 1978 lawsuit she filed against opponents of the church.

Jessica Marks, a former Portland resident, appeared as the first witness for the church in defense of a \$42 million civil fraud trial in Multnomah County Circuit Court against the church and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard. The fraud suit was brought on behalf of Marks' former Portland roommate, Julie Christofferson Titchbourne.

Marks said she was not an "agent" of the church when she sued Titchbourne, Titchbourne's mother and several others who attempted to deprogram Marks in 1976.

She said, however, that a lawyer for a church organization helped her find an attorney and that the church made two arrangements to help her pay the costs of her unsuccessful suit, which was dismissed in 1981 before reaching trial.

Although the deprogramming incident involving Marks occurred in June 1976, she said she was unable to file suit until March 1978 when "the church was willing financially to help me."

She said the church at one time agreed to trade in equal dollar amounts her legal costs in return for church services for which she otherwise would have had to pay.

Later, when the suit was dismissed and she still owed her attorney \$12,000, she said she paid \$2,000 and that the church arranged fund-raising events to pay the rest. "I had already paid \$10,000," she said.

Garry P. McMurry, attorney for Titchbourne, had Marks read an internal church document written while Marks' suit was still pending. The doc-

ument noted that Titchbourne's mother was "being sued by Scientologists in Portland."

McMurry said Marks' suit was dismissed after the church failed to produce documents ordered by then-Circuit Judge William M. Dale, who dismissed the case and held the church in contempt of court. Dale is now a U.S. magistrate.

Marks also testified that she tried to talk to Titchbourne on two occasions in 1984 in an attempt to get Titchbourne to drop her suit against Scientology.

"Were you asked by the church to make that contact?" McMurry asked. "Yes, because she (Titchbourne) is attacking my church," Marks replied. Marks said she felt Titchbourne had not suffered any damages as a result of her involvement with Scientology in 1975 and 1976, and thus shouldn't be suing the church.

"Julie doesn't need Scientology," Marks added, "but I do."

Titchbourne won more than \$2 million in damages against the church in a 1979 trial, but that judgment was reversed by the Oregon Court of Appeals and sent back for a new trial.

Marks said she started taking Scientology courses in 1975. Asked by defense attorney Harry Manion what impact the church had had on her life, Marks replied, "For me, I got off drugs. I quit drinking to excess. I got a promotion in my job. My father and I were starting to communicate better."

During his cross-examination, McMurry introduced a letter Marks wrote in 1973 before she was involved in Scientology in which she said she had stopped taking drugs. Marks said that in 1973 she did not consider marijuana a drug and that she had continued smoking marijuana frequently until she joined Scientology.

The defense will resume its case Thursday in the courtroom of Circuit Judge Donald H. Londer.

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Default declared at Scientology trial

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

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Despite the 1977 modification, Sullivan said she approved the description of Hubbard as a "nuclear physicist" in a book jacket reissued in 1981.

She wrote in another document that she had "trepidations" about making the change because it would indicate there was something wrong with the earlier statement.

Sullivan also was questioned about Hubbard's involvement with horses as a boy in Montana, and whether he rode broncos or "broke" broncos at that age. In a handwritten letter in 1974, Hubbard wrote that he started riding broncos at age 3½ and that at age 28 he "broke" a rodeo horse no other rider could handle.

During her tenure working for Hubbard, Sullivan said she saw Hubbard around horses on two occasions and that horses "scared him to death." Once was at a parade in Spain and the other was a horse in Trinidad being used for photographs recreating portions of Hubbard's life.

Enrollment in Scientology course told

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A former Portland man who enrolled Julie Christofferson Titchbourne in her first Scientology course in 1975 testified Thursday that Titchbourne willingly signed up for the class and that she was advised that the course material involved religion.

"She came in already wanting to do the course," said William M. Landers, describing Titchbourne's first appearance at the Portland Church of Scientology mission in July 1975 when Titchbourne was 17.

Titchbourne is suing the church and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard, in Multnomah County Circuit Court for fraud based on representations she said were made to her that led her to become involved in Scientology for a nine-month period ending in 1976.

Landers, who now resides in Mill Valley, Calif., said he went over an introductory pamphlet with Titchbourne, which on several of its pages referred to Scientology as a religion.

Titchbourne testified last March that she was told Scientology was a science and its founder was a civil engineer, a profession she planned to pursue. She also said she was told Scientology training would help cure her weak eyesight.

Landers testified he did not make any representations to Titchbourne about Hubbard being a civil engineer or about the curing powers claimed for Scientology in one of many Scientology books written by Hubbard.

Landers also denied he showed Titchbourne a church-produced biography of Hubbard that Titchbourne's lawyers say contain numerous false statements about Hubbard's college education and professional training.

Under cross-examination, Landers said he may have mentioned engineering in connection with Hubbard, but added he never represented to Titchbourne that Hubbard was a civil engineer.

Asked if Titchbourne talked about wanting to improve her poor eyesight,

Landers replied, "She said absolutely nothing about that."

Landers said he did tell Titchbourne that Hubbard was paralyzed and blind as a result of World War II injuries and that he cured himself using Scientology techniques.

Titchbourne's attorneys presented evidence earlier in the trial that Hubbard did not serve in combat during the war and was never injured. When Landers was asked what evidence he had of Hubbard's injuries, he replied, "None."

Asked if he ever verified a statement in one church document describing Scientology as a "precision science," Landers said, "No. I didn't think it was necessary."

Titchbourne testified in March that she was told Scientology was a church "for tax purposes" and that she thought the courses and materials were based on science, not religion.

Landers said he worked on the staff of the Portland church from 1974 to 1977.

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Scientists open defense in civil fraud suit

By FRED LEESON
of The Oregonian staff

A Church of Scientology member who said her involvement in the church helped free her life of drugs and excessive use of alcohol testified Wednesday that the church helped pay for a 1978 lawsuit she filed against opponents of the church.

Jessica Marks, a former Portland resident appeared as the first witness for the church in defense of a \$42 million civil fraud trial in Multnomah County Circuit Court against the church and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard. The fraud suit was brought on behalf of Marks' former Portland roommate, Julie Christoferson Titchbourne.

Marks said she was not an "agent" of the church when she sued Titchbourne, Titchbourne's mother and several others who attempted to deprogram Marks in 1976.

She said, however, that a lawyer for a church organization helped her find an attorney and that the church made two arrangements to help her pay the costs of her unsuccessful suit, which was dismissed in 1981 before reaching trial.

Although the deprogramming incident involving Marks occurred in June 1976, she said she was un-

able to file suit until March 1978 when "the church was willing financially to help me."

She said the church at one time agreed to trade in equal dollar amounts her legal costs in return for church services for which she otherwise would have had to pay.

Later, when the suit was dismissed and she still owed her attorney \$12,000, she said she paid \$2,000 and that the church arranged fund-raising events to pay the rest. "I had already paid \$10,000," she said.

Garry P. McMurry, attorney for Titchbourne, had Marks read an internal church document written while Marks' suit was still pending. The document noted that Titchbourne's mother was "being sued by Scientologists in Portland."

McMurry said Marks' suit was dismissed after the church failed to produce documents ordered by then-Circuit Judge William M. Dale, who dismissed the case and held the church in contempt of court. Dale is now a U.S. magistrate.

Marks also testified that she tried to talk to Titchbourne on two occasions in 1984 in an attempt to get Titchbourne to drop her suit against Scientology.

"Were you asked by the church to make that contact?" McMurry asked. "Yes, because she (Titch-

bourne) is attacking my church," Marks replied. Marks said she felt Titchbourne had not suffered any damages as a result of her involvement with Scientology in 1975 and 1976, and thus shouldn't be suing the church.

"Julie doesn't need Scientology," Marks added, "but I do."

Titchbourne won more than \$2 million in damages against the church in a 1979 trial, but that judgment was reversed by the Oregon Court of Appeals and sent back for a new trial.

Marks said she started taking Scientology courses in 1975. Asked by defense attorney Harry Manion what impact the church had had on her life, Marks replied, "For me, I got off drugs. I quit drinking to excess. I got a promotion in my job. My father and I were starting to communicate better."

During his cross-examination, McMurry introduced a letter Marks wrote in 1973 before she was involved in Scientology in which she said she had stopped taking drugs. Marks said that in 1973 she did not consider marijuana a drug and that she had continued smoking marijuana frequently until she joined Scientology.