

# 40ies and earlier

## Family Roots

1885

Ledora May Waterbury born in Burnett, (later changed to Tilden) Neb. Her father is a small time rancher and veterinarian who did NOT own a quarter of the state, as LRH would later claim. The Waterbury's were humble, hard working people who struggled just as everyone did in their location, to make a home for their large family. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

1886, 31 August

Henry August Wilson born at Fayette, Iowa. His mother dies at birth; he is adopted by Mr. and Mrs. James Hubbard of Frederiksborg, Iowa and renamed Harry Ross Hubbard. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

1904-1916

Harry Hubbard had served a four-year stint in the Navy as an enlisted man until 1908. He re-enlisted when America entered World War I, when his son was six. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 47)

1909, 25 April

Marriage of Ledora May Waterbury and Harry Ross Hubbard. Harry was at this time working as a clerk for the "Omaha World Herald" newspaper. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

1911, 10.3.

birth of Lafayette Ronald Hubbard in Tilden, Neb. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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His Birth Certificate also shows that Ron was born in Dr. Campbell's Hospital on Oak Street with S.A. Campbell "in attendance." His mother, Ledora May Hubbard, had returned to the town of her birth to bring her son into the world. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 47)

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Another family name which Peter Moon has found crops up in this field with notable frequency is Wilson. One member of the Wilson clan who has been very influential in the modern world and who has been consistently in opposition certainly to some of the agendas of the secret (worldwide) government is L. Ron Hubbard, founder of Scientology. Hubbard is the name of his adoptive parents but he was born a Wilson. ([Phoenix Undead - The Montauk Project and Camp Hero Today: Chapter "Scientology/Dianetics"](#))

## 1922

Harry Hubbard posted to the USS Oklahoma as assistant supply officer. His wife and child move to San Diego, the ship's homeport. Later that year he is sent the US Accounts School in Washington DC. They travel via the USS Grant through the Panama Canal. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1924

March: Hubbard becomes an Eagle Scout, later he would claim to have been the youngest in the country. Critics would later dispute this claim, as the Boy Scouts listed their members only alphabetically, not by age. That fall the Hubbards return to the west coast and live in Seattle, WA, his ship's new home port. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1925-1927

... Ron spent the school year 1925-1926 at Union High School, Bremerton, Washington, while his father was stationed at nearby Puget Sound. At the start of the school year 1926-1927, Ron enrolled at Queen Anne High School, in Seattle. Harry Hubbard's naval record shows that his first shore duty outside the U.S. began on April 5, 1927, when he was assigned to the U.S. Naval Station on the island of Guam, in the western Pacific. Ron left Queen Anne High School in April 1927. Hubbard recorded two short visits to China in his teenage diaries. The first in 1927, en route to Guam, and the second the following year. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 53)

## 1927, 16.7.

Harry Hubbard assigned officer in charge, US Commissary Store at the naval base in Guam. He leaves on 5 April, his family several weeks later. They go via Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. Total time from US to Guam: 36 days.

Harry's son L. R. Hubbard returns to Bremerton on the USS Nitro. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1927, 6 Sept.

L. Ron Hubbard enrolls as a junior in Helena High School while living with his maternal grandparents. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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Hubbard was at Helena High School from September 6, 1927 to May 11, 1928. While there he joined the 163rd Infantry unit of the Montana National Guard. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 55)

## 1928, 14.5.

Ron drops out of school and goes to Seattle to live with his aunt. He receives reluctant permission to go to his parents and arrives in Guam on 25 July. His

mother begins to tutor him in hopes of getting him past the entrance examination at the US Naval Academy. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1928, Oct.

In October he and his mother go for a two-month junket to China. They see Peking, Tsingtao, Shanghai and Hong Kong. Young Hubbard is oppressed by the smell and squalor of the places he visits. An entry in his diary reads: "The trouble with China is there are too many chinks there" and "they smell of all the baths they did not take.". ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1928, 18.12.

He and mom arrive back in Guam 18 December. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1929

Hubbard fails his entrance exam to Annapolis. His father, now the Disbursing Officer at the US Naval Hospital in Washington, DC puts his son into the Swaely Preparatory school in Manassas, VA, for more intensive study. Here it is found that Ron's eyesight is defective forever ruling out the naval academy. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1930, 30.2.

Ron is enrolled at the Woodward School for Boys, in Washington, DC. That fall he is admitted to the School of Engineering at George Washington University. For the next two years he struggles to stay in school, most of 1931 is spent on academic probation. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1930's (early)

Ron Hubbard spent some time in the early thirties at George Washington University Engineering School but did not complete his studies there. He developed a wide range of interests, including exploring, flying, photography and filmmaking. He is said to have supported himself by writing about these and other subjects.

During the 1930's he seems to have spent his life as an unashamed adventurer, in the sense of someone seeking out adventure.

He gradually gained reputation and material success as a writer of detective stories, westerns and mysteries for popular magazines. He also spent some time in Hollywood and reputedly wrote some film scripts. ([The Sad Tale of Scientology, Eric Townsend](#), Chapt. 4, pg. 11)

## 1930's

In the 1930's, Hubbard became friendly with fellow adventure writer Arthur J. Burks. Burks described an encounter with "the Redhead" in his book Monitors. The text makes it clear that "the Redhead" is none other than Ron Hubbard. Burk said that when the Redhead had been flying gliders he would be saved from

trouble by a "smiling woman" who would appear on the aircraft's wing. Burk put forward the view that this was the Redhead's "monitor" or guardian angel. ([Hubbard and the Occult](#))

## Hubbard's 20's

### 1932

Hubbard has said that he began his preliminary investigation to determine the dynamic principle of existence in 1932. His initial premise was that "the human mind is capable of resolving the problem of the human mind". (O. Garrison, [Hidden Story of Scientology, Chapter 1](#))

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In 1932, an investigation was undertaken to determine the dynamic principle of existence in a workable form, which might lead to the resolution of some of the problems of Mankind. A long research in ancient and modern philosophy culminated in 1938 in the heuristically discovered primary law. (Note: See "[Excalibur](#)")

A work was written at that time which embraced Man and his activities. In the following years, further research was undertaken in order to prove or dis-prove the Axioms so established. (Dianetics: The Original Thesis)

### 1932, Summer

Summer break. Hubbard organizes a trip to the Caribbean. He and friends charter the old four-masted schooner Doris Hamilton and set forth in search of adventure. Their ambitious schedule includes collecting various fauna and flora as specimens for universities. Treasure hunting is also mentioned. Things, however, go wrong; eleven of the crew defect at the first port of call, the rest grimly persevere in the face of bad weather, seasickness and short funds. None of the high-minded goals had been completed, few even started. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

### 1932, September

Hubbard returns to school only to drop out after reviewing his last semester's grades. He got an "F" in molecular and atomic physics. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

### 1933, 13 April

Hubbard marries Margaret Louise Grubb. Nicknamed "Polly" she is pregnant when they wed. Two months after they were married she suffered a spontaneous abortion thought to be caused by overexertion while swimming. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

### 1933, 18 August

A three column article in the Washington Daily News stating that L. Ron Hubbard had found gold (also platinum and iridium) on his in-laws farm in Maryland. Big plans are made to unearth the hidden wealth. Nothing comes of this, they

continued living in near poverty. Hubbard's income for that year was a little less than \$100.00. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1934

Hubbard studies pulp fiction which is big at that time in an effort to find out what the public is reading. Soon he is writing 5 to 20 thousand words per day. His first story "Green God" published appears in Thrilling Adventures. Soon after the "The Phantom Detective" is printed in Calling Squad Cars followed by "Sea Fang" in Five Novels Monthly. His rock'em, sock'em style appeals to readers. He now has the first steady, although modest, income in his life. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1934, 7 May

L. Ron Hubbard Jr. is born. Hubbard tenderly constructs a small incubator out of a cardboard box and lamp. After considerable effort by the parents the boy begins to thrive. The relationship between this boy and his father would become stormy in later life. Junior would one day disown his father and change his name.

Hubbard leaves his family and heads for NYC to get a first hand look at the writer's market. Over the years he would spend more and more time there. He meets the writers of that era, well known and otherwise. The average pay is a penny a word, only a few get more. Competition is keen and to make more than a bare living wage is a challenge. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1934, Oct.

In 1934 Dr. Anastasius Nordenholz published his work "Scientology Science of the Constitution and Usefulness of Knowledge" (German: "Scientologie - Wissenschaft von der Beschaffenheit und Tauglichkeit des Wissens").

The rights to the book are now owned (since [1995](#)) by the Free Zone Assoc. in Germany. (For background information see: <http://www.scientologie.de>)

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In 1934 Anastasius Nordenholz released his book with the question "What is Knowledge?"

He was born in Buenos Aires on February 1, 1862 as the son of a German Consul. Nordenholz was a farmer, and a doctor of law and philosophy.

On August 17, 1934, Nordenholz submitted his book to be published under contract to the Publishing House of Ernst Reinhardt. The number of copies was fixed at 600.

Nordenholz' relatives stated: "It is rather impossible that my grandfather knew Mr. Hubbard, or that he even had contact with him by letter. At the end of the 40's, my grandfather lived in seclusion at his country residence near Rosario and had little contact with the outside world". (Friedrich Wilhelm Haack "Scientology - Magie des 20. Jahrhunderts" (Scientology - magic of the 20th century), pg. 65-70)

## 1935

Hubbard works with great zeal to sell his work. That year he had published 10 pulp novels, three novelettes and three non-fiction stories. He also writes the screen play for the Saturday matinee series The Secret of Treasure Island. This is the ONLY screen play that he ever wrote regardless of any claims to the contrary. Although he would later enjoy a reputation as a writer of science fiction Hubbard wrote many westerns. This year he wrote, among others "The Baron of Coyote River," for All Western besides more thrillers like "The Blow Torch Murder" for Detective Fiction." ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1936, 15 January

Catherine May Hubbard born. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1937

Hubbard writes his first hard cover novel "Buckskin Brigades." ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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Forrest Ackerman: ...'Basically what he told me was that after he died he rose in spirit form and looked back on the body he had formerly inhabited. Over yonder he saw a fantastic great gate, elaborately carved like something you'd see in Baghdad or ancient China. As he wafted towards it, the gate opened and just beyond he could see a kind of intellectual smorgasbord on which was outlined everything that had ever puzzled the mind of man. All the questions that had concerned philosophers through the ages - When did the world begin? Was there a God? Whither goest we? - were there answered. All this information came flooding into him and while he was absorbing it, there was a sort of flustering in the air and he felt something like a long umbilical cord pulling him back. He was saying "No, no, not yet!", but he was pulled back anyway. After the gates had closed he realized he had re-entered his body.

'He opened his eyes and found a nurse standing over him looking very concerned. Just as a surgeon walked into the room, Ron said, "I was dead, wasn't I?" The surgeon shot a venomous look at the nurse as if to say, "What have you been telling this guy?" But Ron said "No, no, I know I was dead."

'The next part of the story I would find very difficult to direct realistically if I was a movie director. According to Ron, he jumped off the operating table, ran to his Quonset hut, got two reams of paper and a gallon of scalding black coffee and for the next 48 hours, at a blinding rate, he wrote a work called Excalibur, or The Dark Sword.

'Well, he kept the manuscript with him and when he left the Navy he shopped it around publishers in New York, but was constantly turned down. He was told it was too radical, too much of a quantum leap. If it had been a variation of Freud or Jung or Adler, a bit of an improvement here and there, it would have been acceptable, but it was just too far ahead of everything else. He also said that as he shopped the manuscript around, the people who read it either went insane or committed suicide. The last time he showed it to a publisher, he was sitting in an office waiting for a reader to give his opinion. The reader walked into the office, tossed the manuscript on the desk and then threw himself out of the window.

'Ron would not tell me much about Excalibur except that if you read it you would find all fear would be totally drained from you. I could never see what was wrong with that or why that would cause anyone to commit suicide.'

...Later that morning he telephoned Gordon Dewey and Peter Grainger, repeated the story Ron had told him and asked them if they would take a look at the manuscript. His sly hint of the potential risk only served to whet their appetites. 'They were mad keen to see it,' Ackerman said. 'I remember Dewey saying, "No combination of words, ideas or philosophy will have that effect on me!"'

Ackerman reported the good news to his client, but Hubbard, suddenly and uncharacteristically bashful, refused to produce the manuscript. 'He said it was in a bank vault and it was going to stay there. I think he was quite sincere. He seemed like a man who had seen too many people go crazy or commit suicide, who had enough on his conscience already. I never did get to see the manuscript or show it to any publisher. In fact, I never encountered anyone who said they had seen it.' (Miller: ["Bare-faced Messiah"](#) - Interview with Forrest Ackerman, Hollywood, 30 July 1986, pg. 134-136)

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*LRH: I died once - 1938 - deader than a mackerel. Medico happened to be standing there with a long needle with adrenalin in it. He shoved it into my heart, speeded the heart up again. He thought he had something to do with it, but he didn't have a darn thing to do with it.*

*I shoved off and I went way up that away, I took a look around and I thought about all the things that I hadn't done. I hit the between lives area, bang, and wondered what the hell that was all about.*

*... I even went on for some little time, after that particular moment of kicking the bucket, before I realized that I had kicked the bucket.*

*Interesting how much information one accumulates without even examining it, how much one can experience without even perceiving it. This was a great shock to me, but the greatest shock was to find out how much game I was playing without knowing I was playing it.*

*I recognized subjectively how unaware somebody could be of what is going on at the moment it's going on, because afterwards I tried to explain to somebody about kicking the bucket after that death, and they said "people often have these hallucinations." I was perfectly willing to say "That's probably what it was."*

*Many people have exteriorized and much has been hazarded about exteriorization, but for somebody to be out and know he is out, have complete subjective awareness on it and have in his vicinity a complete text on the subject of what it's all about, is quite novel. (LRH: Tape Lecture 5703C20, Games Conditions)*

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*I died in an operation one time back in the '30s and went outside above the street and felt sorry for myself, decided they couldn't do this to me. The body's heart had stopped beating.*



*I went back and I grabbed the body by the several - there's a bunch of interesting mechanisms in the head that restimulate a body's heartbeats and so forth - I just took hold of them and snapped the body back to life. I didn't vividly remember after that exactly what had happened.*

*It's quite amusing that I would clog around on this subject as long as I did. All I knew is that I'd confronted a mystery of some sort or another, that I couldn't make anything out of. I'd already been studying the subject of the mind for several years since I'd been in the university, and this added just a little fillip to the sauce.*

*I shortly after that wrote a book which has never been published called EXCALIBUR. And which, according to the New Yorker, anybody can have a copy of for \$1500. That's not true. I have never permitted it to be copied, mostly because you now have most of the information in it and because it itself is rather antique and out of date. It was merely a plot of things. (LRH: Tape Lecture 5707C30, Death)*

## 1938

Towards the end of this period in 1938 he started to gain a reputation - a Science Fiction writer.

During the war he held a commission in the US Navy. During this period he is said to have started to formulate his ideas on the human mind and behaviour by observing the effects of wartime stress on service personnel. Towards the end of the war he spent some time in military hospital and started to apply his early Dianetic techniques to the rehabilitation of injured servicemen and ex-prisoners of war. The claims that Hubbard was decorated as a war hero and that he used his therapy methods to effect a miracle cure on himself are among those now being disputed.

In his taped lecture on The Origins of Scientology and Dianetics Ron Hubbard states what he did on demobilisation. He had some money accumulating in a savings account from a film script he had written before the war. He took this money and bought a boat which he took cruising in the Caribbean until the money ran out. He then returned to the United States and set himself up as a practising therapist using the elements of Dianetics that he had developed during the war. ([The Sad Tale of Scientology, Eric Townsend](#), Chapt. 4, pg. 12)

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John W. Campbell takes over as editor of "Astounding Magazine," that he later changes into "Astounding Science Fiction Magazine." His higher standards of writing do much to improve the fare offered readers. He meets Hubbard soon after taking over, a relationship that lasted for some years. July's edition contains "The Dangerous Dimension," that concerns time travel, a topic that interests Hubbard mightily. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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Hubbard's work appeared alongside that of Robert Heinlein, A.E. van Vogt, and Isaac Asimov... He became a regular contributor to Astounding, moving back to New York in the autumn of 1939. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 67)



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Another favorite theme is exaggerated mental powers, "The Tramp," a three-part novelette appeared during that year. Hubbard claimed to have written the mysterious and never revealed book, "Excalibur" that year. Apparently this was an important book on philosophy that he thought "Would have greater impact upon people than the Bible." Although his serious effort at philosophy died on the vine for lack of interest he did sell a large number of stories that included "Six Gun Caballero," "Hot lead Payoff," "The Boss of the Lazy B," and "Death Waits at Sundown." Perhaps it is well that "Excalibur" was never published for Hubbard claimed the book had such a powerful affect on people that several readers who had reviewed the book for him had either gone crazy or committed suicide. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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According to Hubbard, his first philosophical breakthrough came in 1938, with the discovery that the primary law of all existence is "Survive!" The notion that everything that exists is trying to survive became the basis of Dianetics and Scientology.

In 1938, Hubbard detailed his supposed insights in a book called Excalibur. Hubbard's hints about Excalibur are the source of several Scientology myths. It is whispered that the entirety of Scientology was available in the book, but in such a concentrated form that many people would have gone mad had they read it. Indeed, in an early Scientology promotional piece, it was claimed that fifteen copies of Excalibur were distributed, but four of the people who read the book went mad as a result, so the manuscript was withdrawn. The book has never been published.

Gerald Armstrong found three different manuscripts of Excalibur among Hubbard's personal effects, one of which was between 300 and 400 pages long. Later, someone who had seen a version of Excalibur said it was so "dangerous" he would "willingly let his four-year-old daughter read it."

Writer A.E. van Vogt, an important figure in the early Dianetic movement, has said that Hubbard claimed his heart had stopped for six minutes during an operation, in 1938. Excalibur was the result of the revelation Hubbard had during this near death experience. Armstrong has said it was a dental extraction under nitrous oxide. Hubbard told his literary agent that a "smorgasbord" of knowledge had been laid out before him. He had absorbed it all, and managed to avoid the command to forget, which was the last part of the incident. Excalibur is an expansion of Hubbard's argument that "Survive!" is the basic law of existence. Hubbard's friend and fellow writer, Arthur Burks, saw the book when it was offered to publishers in New York in the summer of 1938.

He was impressed, but could not manage to instill his enthusiasm into a publisher. Burks later hinted that he put up money for the book to be published, but that Hubbard returned to Port Orchard in the autumn, dejected that he had failed to find a proper publisher, taking Burks' money with him.

Hubbard often claimed that the only people who understood the value of his research in 1938 were the Russians. In an interview given in 1964, he said that the Russians had offered him \$100,000 and laboratory facilities he needed in the

USSR, so that he could complete his work. After Hubbard refused, a copy of Excalibur was stolen from his hotel room in Miami. Hubbard made no mention of these supposed events when complaining to the FBI about approaches from the Russians in 1951. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 66-67)

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LRH: *I suddenly realized that SURVIVAL was the pin on which you could hang the rest of this with adequate and ample proof. It's a very simple problem, idiotically simple. That's why it never got solved - nobody had ever looked at anything being that simple to do that much.*

*The simplicities of solution lie in this: Life, all life, is trying to survive. And life is composed of two things: the material universe and an X-factor. This X-factor is something that can evidently organize and mobilize the material universe. I began to hammer out that secret and, when I had written 10,000 words, then I knew even more clearly.*

*I destroyed the 10,000 and began to write again. EXCALIBUR did not contain any therapy of any kind but was simply a discussion of the composition of Life. I decided to go further. (LRH)*

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LRH: *The first material on Dianetics became known to intimates of mine at the Explorer's Club in New York City in 1938. A few days later, one of these fellows got real interested in me. His name was Commissar Golinski. He said, "I'd like you to come over for dinner." At dinner he said, "Your material could be of some interest to the Russian Government."*

*I went home and the only existing manuscript I'd written on the subject was gone. I don't know just what coincidence could have occurred here, that I would be invited, my whereabouts would be known, and the manuscript would be missing.*

...

*So a few days went on and Commissar Golinski saw me at the club again. He said, "Are you so busy that you couldn't take a little time off?" "To do what?" He says, "To go to Russia. Are you sure that you wouldn't like to go over to Russia? I could have you in an audience with Stalin within ten days. You could be back here in two weeks."*

*And I said, "Why?" He said, "Your work on estimating the amount of work that a person should be able to do would be very important to the Russians. Then we would know whether somebody was loafing or not." I was too polite to ask him where he had gotten this data because he would have said, "Page 32 of your manuscript." So I said, "No."*

*He said, "If you have any information on this subject in written form, we would be very interested." ... (LRH: Tape Lecture 5504C27A, Grey Dianetics)*

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Commissar Golinski was from Amtorg, the American-Russian Trading Organization, which at that time served as the diplomatic channel with Russia - we had no diplomatic relations with Russia - Amtorg, New York.

*He said, "We'd be very happy to make you an offer. I can have you talking to Stalin in about three weeks, we'll just fly over and talk to him." I said, "I have commitments in the United States and I won't be able to go to Russia, thank you."*

*Next time I saw him at tea, he says, "We've taken this up with our government and we're willing to offer you Pavlov's old quarters and \$200,000 and all your expenses for further researches." ...*

*... About two years later, they broke into my quarters - or some unknown people did, something on the order of two or three years later - and stole the original manuscript of this. I have a flimsy copy of the first manuscript of this subject which has never been published... (LRH: Tape Lecture 6012C31 AHMC-1 The Genus of Dianetics and Scientology)*

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*LRH: Burdened by researching during the pre-war period's utter lack of research grants and funds, I had to solve the economics of it all. I did so mainly by writing and did very well at it - at least, enough to finance what else I was doing. I wrote a book in the late 1930's after a breakthrough on the subject, but the book was never published.*

*Rumors of the book brought me to the attention of Russia, which made me a research offer. As it was conditional upon going to Russia, which was still fashionable, and required of me a system of measuring the work potential of workers there, I had to decline. This was fortunate as the date was 1939. Ideological considerations and requirements of better control or subservience of people was not on my work schedule. (A Paper on the Difficulties of Researching in the Humanities)*

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Conversation in a Lecture given by LRH in 1958:

*Student - I've heard a lot of fabulous stories about the book EXCALIBUR. Could you tell us a little about that?*

*LRH - The original was stolen by the Russians a long time ago. They offered me \$100,000 to go to Russia and work exclusively, and actually offered me any facility and pay and equipment that Pavlov had ever had. And they almost had me on the boat, you know? That was back with Amtorg.*

*And a few years later, my apartment was raided, doors smashed in, papers were all thrown about and so forth. There were very many valuables there and the only thing missing was the original copy of the book EXCALIBUR. It's still gone. I do have a carbon of it, however. The carbon is the first writing. The book that was stolen had been rewritten somewhat. That answer it?*

*Student - Well, I was wondering if it would be something that you might ever put in print.*

*LRH - Highly doubtful.*

*Student - Was it dangerous to read, I mean, the subject?*

*LRH - Very very. Terrifically introverting.*

*Student - How about Scientology?*

*LRH - No. Scientology offers some hope. EXCALIBUR was nothing of Earth, without any understanding at all on the subject of WHY. It simply said exactly what he was looking at and it evidently produced the mechanism of making him confront immediately and intimately all of the brain mechanisms. EXCALIBUR is actually devoted to brain mechanisms, as well as many of the principles which led to the research line. Guys read those things and they actually were sitting there looking at them, and they go up the spout.*

*In Scientology, you ask a man to confront why, to confront thinkingness, to confront reason and supposition. You don't give him the hard-bound object, you know, and he gets along all right. You can write too brutally on the subject, evidently.*

*I've never known anybody to do anything with Dianetics and Scientology or any book thereof but after reading one, to feel better - even thought they were sometimes worried or something of the sort. And I have had instances of people just reading the first article and stepping out of a hospital bed and so forth.*

*So, this is true of EXCALIBUR - EXCALIBUR comes under the heading of a dangerous weapon.*

*Student - Would it still be dangerous for a Scientologist to read?*

*LRH - Oh no, no. Matter of fact, from that aspect, I wouldn't publish it for another reason - a modern Scientologist would laugh at it. It's the only book that contains any nomenclature straight off my case. Many of the descriptive words in it are straight out of my own engrams. I'd had no auditing at the time, I'd had no broad look at the track or anything of that sort, so I just picked up the handiest stuck phrases in the bank. (LRH: Tape Lecture 5804C04, Case Analysis - Q&A Period)*

## 1939

Hubbard grinds out more stories like "The Ultimate Adventure," that appeared in Unknown and "Slaves of Sleep," that appeared in the July edition of the same magazine. Not a big year when compared to his previous output. He wrote a mere seven novels and two short stories. His efforts might have been impeded by his persistent attempts to be appointed to the National Aeronautics Association on the strength of his previous gliding and flying experience. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1939, 1 September

Britain declares war on Germany. Hubbard writes to the Secretary of War offering his services, nothing is done though as the US declares neutrality. Hubbard virtually abandons his family for a small apartment in Manhattan. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## **1939, 12 December**

Using credentials that nobody could have possibly checked out he is approved for membership in the prestigious NY Explorers Club. He now begins to call himself "Captain Hubbard." ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## **1940**

Hubbard writes "Fear," that appeared in "Unknown" besides "Typewriter in the Sky," and "Final Blackout." ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1940, Feb.

In February 1940, Hubbard was accepted as a member of the Explorers' Club of New York... According to his book *Mission into Time*, Hubbard was awarded the Explorers' Club Flag in May 1940, for an expedition to Alaska aboard his ketch, the *Magician*. Hubbard called this trip the "Alaskan Radio Experimental Expedition." ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 67)

## 1940, 16 May

Hubbard reports to the FBI that a German steward working at the Knickerbocker Hotel was a Nazi sympathizer whose sister belonged to the SS. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1940, July

Hubbard sails his little 30' vessel the *Maggie*, north on a trip to Alaska. The name of the adventure was: 'ALASKAN RADIO-EXPERIMENTAL EXPEDITION.' They arrive in Ketchikan on August 30 after many problems with the ship's engine. While there they get a loan from the local bank which is never repaid. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1940 - 5.7.

Hubbard's interest in the occult continued, and for six months in 1940 he belonged to the Ancient and Mystical Order Rosae Crucis ([AMORC](#)). He completed the first two "neophyte" degrees (probably by mail) before his membership lapsed on July 5, 1940." ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 67)

## Hubbard's 30's

## 1941, July

Hubbard stepped up his campaign after he was rejected by the U.S. Navy Reserve in April. His eyesight was inadequate. However, with the expansion of the armed forces due to the growing U.S. commitment to the European war, Hubbard's poor eyesight was waived, and he achieved his goal. In July 1941, five months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Navy finally yielded to Hubbard's entreaties, and gave him a commission in the Reserve. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 69)

On his U.S. Navy Reserve commission papers, issued in July, 1941, he was designated a volunteer for "Special Service (Intelligence duties)," an assignment he requested. His service record shows that when he was eventually

Address to the Annual Meeting of the **National Council for Mental Hygiene**  
June 18th  
1940

Especially since the last world war we have done much to infiltrate the various social organisations throughout the country, and in their work and in their point of view one can see clearly how the principles for which this society and others stood in the past have become accepted as part of the ordinary working plan of these various bodies. That is as it should be, and while we can take heart from this we must be healthily discontented and realise that there is still more work to be done along this line. Similarly we have made a useful attack upon a number of professions. The two easiest of them naturally are the teaching profession and the Church: the two most difficult are law and medicine...

called to permanent active duty in November, he was indeed posted as an "intelligence officer."

After receiving his Naval Reserve commission, Hubbard was not immediately called to active duty. By this time he was employed as a civilian by the Navy in New York City, working with public relations and recruiting. He was only on active duty for two weeks between his commissioning in July and the end of November. He was ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, in Washington, DC. There he annotated the photographs he had taken during his trip to Alaska the year before. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 71)

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Fletcher Prouty (Quote): I joined the U.S. Army in June of 1941; Hubbard joined the Navy in July 1941. We served contemporaneously during the long years of WW II. I served in the Southwest Pacific area during WW II as an air force pilot. I stayed with the Air Force after the war and in 1955 I began a nine-year assignment with the headquarters U.S. Air Force as Chief of the office of Special Operations. This use of the term "Special Operations" covers the meaning of "Air Force support of the clandestine operations of the CIA." After five years in that capacity I was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense [Gates and McNamara] in the same function. This was followed by two more years as Chief of Special Operations with the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [similar function including responsibility for all services.]

... Almost all of Hubbard's military record is replete with markings that signify deep intelligence service at the highest levels. Many of his records, copies of official records, revealed that even the originals had been fabricated in the manner peculiar to the intelligence community in a process that we call "Sheep Dip". I myself have supervised a lot of that function in the offices I managed during 1955-1964.

"Sheep Dip" is a process that provides, customarily, three files. One is the true civilian record of the agent. One is his agency or military true record. The third is his "cover" personality and all that it takes to support it. ([Fletcher Prouty: L. Fletcher Prouty's Letter to Miller's Publisher](#))

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As per further information on L. Ron Hubbard, he did a stint in Naval Intelligence where he assimilated a lot of the information the government had amassed resulting from their research and experiments into drug-based mind manipulation and narcosynthesis--this in the 30s! Hubbard took the information and techniques and applied them in a methodology aimed at "empowering" (in pc 90s-speak) and liberating people on very fundamental psychological levels from ingrained, encoded (often deliberately) "engramatic" behavior and states of mind, usually programmed by traumatic means (intentionally or not). ([Phoenix Undead - The Montauk Project and Camp Hero Today: Chapter "Scientology/Dianetics"](#))

### Phoenix Project:

...evolved out of the Philadelphia Project in the 30's and 40's, when the Navy attempted to make ships invisible. [Interviews with Researches on Mind Control](#)

### 1941, 6.10.

On October 6, he was "honorably released from temporary active duty." ([Jon Attack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 71)

### 1941, Nov.

Hubbard was next called to active duty at the end of November, two weeks before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (7.12.41). ([Jon Attack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 71)

### 1941, 24.11.

On 24 November, after six weeks' leave, he was posted to Headquarters, Third Naval District, in New York, for training as an Intelligence Officer. ([Miller: "Bare-faced Messiah"](#), pg 97)

### 1942, 11.1.

Hubbard was en route to the Philippines when the ship's destination was changed to Australia. Hubbard left the ship in Brisbane on January 11. ([Jon Attack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 72)

### 1942, February

After being transferred from one desk job to another Hubbard is posted to the Philippines. On a layover in Brisbane he so infuriates senior officers to the extent that he was sent home with a bad report. Again he rode a desk, this time in NYC censoring cables. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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Fletcher Prouty (Quote): I know very well he served in Australia and in fighting off the western coast of Australia, and that he was involved in many other actions. However much of his service was heavily cloaked in security coverage. Have you ever noted that he worked under FDR's chief of Intelligence Vanderbilt?

... His "role" in the government was enourmous. ([Fletcher Prouty: Letter from Fletcher Prouty](#))

## 1942, March

9.3.: Hubbard boarded the MV Pennant, in Brisbane, Australia, bound for the United States. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 72)

...after his return by ship to San Francisco at the end of March 1942, Hubbard was hospitalized for catarrhal fever, which he had contracted aboard ship.

Upon recovering from his cold, Hubbard was posted to intelligence duties at Naval Headquarters in San Francisco. He immediately requested transfer to New York. After two weeks, he was sent to the Office of the Cable Censor in New York. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 73)

## 1942, June

Hubbard became a Lieutenant senior grade.

He requested sea duty in the Caribbean, but was posted to Neponset, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, at the end of June 1942. There he was to oversee the conversion of a trawler, the MV Mist, into a Navy yard patrol craft, the USS YP-422. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 73)

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Posted to Neponset, MA to take command of a fishing trawler being converted to a gunboat. He is hounded by debtors who dun him for a variety of unpaid bills.

Hubbard was passed over to command this vessel due to his inability to get along with anyone. He is sent to the Submarine Chaser Training School in Miami instead. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1942, 1. Oct.

On October 1, Hubbard was summarily detached from the YP-422 and ordered to New York. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 74)

## 1942, Nov.

... in November 1942 was ordered to the Submarine Chaser Center, in Florida, for training. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 74)

## 1943, 17.1.

Hubbard was posted, on January 17, 1943, to the Albina shipyards, in Portland, Oregon. There he was to assist with the fitting out of the PC 815, and to assume command when she was commissioned. The PC 815 was a patrol craft, a "sleek hulled submarine chaser of approximately 280 tons full load," according to Jane's Fighting Ships. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 75)

## 1943, 20 April

Hubbard takes command of USS PC 815, a new but small sub-chaser. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1943, 18-21 May

Hubbard has his ship repeatedly attack a suspected submarine. Other ships and even blimps join the attack but fail to find a target. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1943, 8 June

The navy command, after reviewing all data, discounts all possibility that there was a enemy sub in the area at the time Hubbard's ship attacked. The brass consider it a distinct possibility that Hubbard attacked a "Known magnetic deposit." ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1943, 8 July

Hubbard relieved of command. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1943, 28 June

Hubbard has gunnery practice on a small uninhabited island of the coast of southern California. It turns out that this island is owned by Mexico, a minor diplomatic flap occurs. Hubbard is relieved of command and sent back to San Diego to ride a desk. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1943 October

Attends Naval Small Craft Training Center, San Pedro, CA, for a six week course. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1943, December

Posted aboard the USS Algol, a ship now fitting out for heroic duty in the Pacific. The ship earned two battle stars for involment in the invasion of the Philipines and the landing at Okinawa. Hubbard did not partake of this glory having transferred to the Military Government School in Princeton. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1944, July

In July 1944, when the Algol was commissioned, Hubbard was posted as the "Navigation and Training Officer" aboard the ship, an Attack Cargo Auxiliary Vessel. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 81)

## 1945

In 1945, Hubbard became involved with Crowley's acolyte, Jack Parsons. Parsons wrote to Crowley that Hubbard had "described his angel as a beautiful

winged women with red hair, whom he calls the Empress, and who had guided him through his life and saved him many times." In the Crowleyite system, adherents seek contact with their "Holy Guardian Angel". ([Hubbard and the Occult](#))

## 1945, April

In April 1945, Hubbard's duodenal ulcer flared up, and he spent the next seven months on the sick-list, largely as a patient in Oak Knoll Hospital, Oakland, California. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 82)

He was hospitalized for tests in April 1945, took a month's convalescent leave from the end of July, and was again hospitalized (though spent some time as an outpatient) from the end of August until he was mustered out of the Navy on December 6, 1945. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 84)

## 1945, August

John Whiteside Parsons, usually known as Jack, first met Hubbard at a party in August 1945. ([Hubbard and the Occult](#))

## 1945, 5 September

Hubbard admitted to the US Naval Hospital at Oakland, CA. Here he was treated for a duodenal ulcer. His other complaints included arthritis, hemorrhoids and headaches. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1945, Oct.

In October 1945, a Naval Board gave the opinion that Hubbard was "considered physically qualified to perform duty ashore, preferably within the continental United States." The restriction to duty ashore was due to his chronic ulcer. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 84)

## 1945, 5 December

Hubbard leaves the hospital and is mustered out of the service. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 84)

## 1945, 6 December

Hubbard files for disability listing a number of complaints. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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When his terminal leave from the US Navy began, on Dec 6th, 1945, Hubbard went straight to Parsons' house in Pasadena, and took up residence in a trailer in the yard. Parsons was a young chemist who had helped set up Jet Propulsion Laboratories and was one of the innovators of solid fuel for rockets. Parsons was besotted with Crowley's Sex Magick, and had recently become head of the Agape Lodge of the Church of Thelema in Los Angeles. The Agape Lodge was

an aspect of the Ordo Templi Orientis, the small international group headed by Aleister Crowley.

Parsons' girlfriend soon transferred her affection to Hubbard. With her, Hubbard and Parsons formed a business partnership, as a consequence of which Parsons lost most of his money to Hubbard. However, before Hubbard ran away with the loot, he and Parsons participated in magical rituals which have received great attention among contemporary practitioners. ([Hubbard and the Occult](#))

## 1946, January

Parsons and Hubbard together performed their own version of the secret eighth degree ritual of the Ordo Templi Orientis in January 1946. The ritual is called "concerning the secret marriage of gods with men" or "the magical masturbation" and is usually a homosexual ritual. The purpose of this ritual was to attract a women willing to participate in the next stage of Hubbard and Parsons' Sex Magick.

Hubbard and Parsons were attempting the most daring magical feat imaginable. They were trying to incarnate the Scarlet Woman described in the Book of Revelation as "Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlot and Abominations of the Earth...drunken with the blood of saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus." During the rituals, Parsons described Babalon as "mother of anarchy and abominations". ([Hubbard and the Occult](#))

## 1946, February

Hubbard gets a disability pension for \$11.50 a month. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1946, March

The women who they believed had answered their call, Majorie Cameron, joined in with their sexual rituals in March 1946.

Parsons used a recording machine to keep a record of his ceremonies. He also kept Crowley informed by letter. The correspondence still exists. Crowley wrote to his deputy in New York "I get fairly frantic when I contemplate the idiocy of these louts".

Crowley was being disingenous. His own novel The Moonchild describes a ritual with a similar purpose. Further, the secret IXth degree ritual of the Ordo Templi Orientis contains "Of the Homunculus" in which the adept seeks to create a human embodiment of one of the energies of nature - a god or goddess. The ritual says "to it thou are Sole God and Lord, and it must serve thee."

In fact, Hubbard and Parsons were committing sacrilege in Crowley's terms. Crowley respelled "Babylon" as he respelled "magic". His magick was entirely dedicated to Babalon, the Scarlet Woman. Crowley believed himself the servant and slave of Babalon, the antichrist, styling himself "The Beast, 666". For anyone to try to incarnate and control the goddess must have been an impossible blasphemy to him. Crowley, after all, called Babalon "Our Lady".

Hubbard and Parsons attempt did not end with the conception of a human child. However, just as Crowley said that "Gods are but names for the forces of Nature themselves", so it might be speculated that Hubbard embodied Babalon not in human form, but through his organization. ([Hubbard and the Occult](#))

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Hubbard was of course a participant in the so called "Babalon Working", some mystical ceremony enacted along with fellow Aleister Crowley adherents Jack (JPL/Cal-Tech/Father of modern rocketry) Parsons and Marjorie Wilson Cameron. This ceremony has been said to have certain esoteric correspondences with the Philadelphia Experiment, and may have (helped) open some dimensional channel enabling negative ET's easier access to our dimension/reality-- a new freeway was put in.

### Phoenix Project.

... Around 1947 it was decided to re-activate the project.

[Interviews with Researches on Mind Control](#)

Perhaps to that extent that Hubbard was some kind of influence on the more mystical aspects of Montauk/Phoenix operation, but I don't believe he would have supported the specific goals of the project at all. ([Phoenix Undead - The Montauk Project and Camp Hero Today: Chapter "Scientology/Dianetics"](#))

## 1946, April

Parsons gives Hubbard \$10,000 to go into partnership with him in the buying a boat. Hubbard takes the money and Parson's girlfriend ([Sara Northrup](#)) as well and departs. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1946, 1 July

Parsons tracks Hubbard and Sara to Miami and files suit against him in Dade Co. Court. This matter is settled out of court but Parsons gets little, if any of the money back. He leaves and has no further dealings with Hubbard. In 1952 he dies from an explosion in his garage while conducting chemical experiments. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1946, 10 August

Hubbard commits bigamy by marrying Sara Northrup (who does not know that Ron was even married) while still married to his first wife. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1946, 19 Sept

Hubbard writes to the VA listing a variety of ailments; he is sent for a physical where only arthritis and a "Minimal duodenal deformity" are found. About this time he decides to get his former writing career in hand. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1947, 14 April

His first wife files for divorce on the grounds of desertion and non-support. At this time they are living with Hubbards parents.

## 1947, 23 June

Polly given custody of their children and \$50.00 a month support. She sees very little of this money over the years.

## 1947, August

Forrest Ackerman becomes Ron's first literary agent. Later Hubbard will borrow thirty dollars from him because his first wife has gotten a lawyer after him to make him pay his support payments. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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L. Ron Hubbard marries Sarah Northrup. Divorce 1951. (Friedrich Wilhelm Haack "Scientology - Magie des 20. Jahrhunderts" (Scientology - magic of the 20th century), pg. 26)

## 1948

During these years his practice and reputation expanded as he continued to develop and refine his techniques. He wrote up the elements of Dianetics in 1948, later published as The Original Thesis. It was not possible to find a publisher at the time and attempts to get articles on the subject published in the medical or psychiatric journals also failed. ([The Sad Tale of Scientology](#), [Eric Townsend](#), Chapt. 4, pg. 12)

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World Federation for Mental Health, founded in 1948

Hubbard later identified it as a rigidly-structured organization whose purpose was social control and world citizenship. He argued that the power and policy making of the WFMH remained in the hands of a few men whose personal backgrounds reveal radical views and subversive connections. (O. Garrison, [Hidden Story of Scientology](#), pg. 125)

## 1948, 27 January

"I cannot imagine how to repay the \$51.00 as I am nearly penniless," Hubbard replies to a notice from the VA demanding the return of overpayments. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1948, 31 August

Hubbard fined \$25.00 for writing a bad check in San Luis Obispo Co.

Later that year he and Sara move to Savannah, GA. Hubbard takes up his former career as a pulp fiction writer. His stories include "Gun Boss of Tumbleweed," "Blood on his Spurs," and "The emperor of the Universe." ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1949, July



Hubbard had arrived in Bay Head, New Jersey, in mid-1949, armed with the fundamentals of his new science. John Campbell, the highly influential editor, had been converted to Dianetics by a counseling session which relieved his sinusitis, and became an eager recruiter.

Among those brought into the Hubbard circle by Campbell was Joseph Winter, M.D., who had written medical articles for Astounding. An early letter to Winter, written in July 1949, shows Campbell's enthusiasm for the new subject:

With cooperation from some institutions, some psychiatrists, he (Hubbard) has worked on all types of cases. Institutionalized schizophrenics, apathies, manics, depressives, perverts, stuttering, neuroses - in all nearly 1000 cases... He has cured every patient he worked. He has cured ulcers, arthritis, asthma. ([A Piece of Blue Sky by Jon Attack](#), pg. 106)

## 1949, September

In September 1949, the Soviets successfully tested an atomic bomb. The Communists came to power in China, under Mao Tse-tung, the following month. ([A Piece of Blue Sky by Jon Attack](#))

## 1949, October

Winter visited Hubbard in Bay Head in October 1949, later saying he "became immersed in a life of Dianetics and very little else". ([A Piece of Blue Sky by Jon Attack](#), pg. 106)

## 1949, December

In December 1949, an announcement appeared in America's leading science fiction magazine:

The item that most interests me at the moment is an article on the most important subject conceivable. It is an article on the science of the human mind, of human thought. It is a totally new science, called dianetics, and it does precisely what a science of thought should do. Its power is almost unbelievable; following the sharply defined basic laws dianetics sets forth, physical ills such as ulcers, asthma and arthritis can be cured, as can all other psychosomatic ills.

The magazine was Astounding Science Fiction, and editor John Campbell's article was the first mention in print of Dianetics. ([A Piece of Blue Sky by Jon Attack](#))

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In his autobiography "Over My Shoulder", publisher Lloyd Arthur Eshback remembered taking lunch with John Campbell and Ron Hubbard in 1949. Hubbard repeated a statement he had already made to several other people. He said he would like to start a religion, because that was where the money was. ([A Piece of Blue Sky by Jon Attack](#), pg. 136)

# 1950

## 1950.8.3.

Alexis Valerie Hubbard born. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1950, April

Another mention of the upcoming article about the new science of Dianetics is made in "Astounding Science Fiction,": "A technique that gives any man a perfect, indelible, total memory, and perfect, errorless ability to compute his problems. A basic answer, and a technique for curing-not alleviating ulcers, arthritis, asthma, and many non-germ diseases. A totally new conception of the truly incredible ability and power of the human mind." ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

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Dianetics: Evolution of a Science published. ([CofS](#))

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A piercing scream against Dianetics arose before the first book was published in 1950. Press was hot against it before the first foundation was formed.

For seven months before there was personnel or personal troubles publicized, the bulk of articles against Dianetics had already appeared. At one time three national magazines were simultaneously on the stands screaming in lead articles about Dianetics and myself – and this was five months before and "divorce" publicity. ([LRH: Terror Stalks, 13.4.61](#))

## 1950, May

The long awaited article on "Dianetics" appears in "Astounding Science Fiction" magazine. ([The Roots of Scientology](#))

## 1950, 9 May

Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health published. ([CofS](#))

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In 1950 Ron Hubbard decided to write a popular handbook on Dianetic theory and therapy, and used his Science Fiction contacts to get it published. What emerged was 'Dianetics Modern Science of Mental Health'. It was a 400 page book divided into three sections. The first covered the fundamental philosophy, the second a theory of Dianetics and finally a practical therapy section.

The form of presentation contrasted strongly with the closely qualified academic style in which ideas on medical science are usually presented. Hubbard wrote the book with characteristic colourful phrasing and humorous asides. It is unfortunately marred by some extravagant claims for unvarying effectiveness,

which were not subsequently substantiated. The book does however outline a theory and methodology which many found plausible, and were willing to try.

Groups of people eager to become practitioners of Dianetics sprang up in self-help groups throughout the United States and abroad. Ron Hubbard had said that Dianetic therapy techniques were accessible to all and that anyone with the common sense and guts to follow the instructions could help others. That is exactly what they did. Hubbard was now at the centre of a growing movement for self-improvement with an enormous number of requests for information and clarification being directed at him. ([The Sad Tale of Scientology, Eric Townsend](#), Chapt. 4, pg. 13)

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Until May, 1950 I received only favorable publicity – on expeditions or comings or goings. In May 1950 there was a concerted shriek from people who (a) had not read the books and (b) who knew nothing bad about me.

These howls came from both conservative and liberal groups alike – the AMA – The Commies, The Socialists, the Roman Catholics.

6. Many truly dangerous practices have risen up amongst man such as a new Indian version of whirling dervishism now rampant in England;
7. Brainwashing was introduced in the past eleven years by the Russians;
8. A dozen violent and harmful psychiatric treatments have been developed.

And no sustained protest has continued to be made in the press against these.

Looking at all of these things, then it would seem that protests against Dianetics and Scientology do not stem from a knowledge of myself, they do not stem from a knowledge of the substance of the work, they do not stem from conservative or liberal groups, and they are not a protest against philosophy, philosophers, or evil practices, and they are not an effort to protect the public. ([LRH: Terror Stalks. 13.4.61](#))

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LRH: Just about the time DMSMH hit the stands, I was in Washington DC, the very same city. A very high-ranking officer comes walking up the steps, on a Monday, and says to me, "Well, Hubbard, how are you? How would you like to work for the office of Naval Research?" I said, "Doing what?" "Oh, using what you know about the mind to make people more suggestible."

I won't announce this man's rank or name, not in public. But I said, "Well, sir," sir was in italics, "I'm not interested." The book had just been published, the foundation was just forming, we were just kicking off, and this guy wants to drag me into the Navy. He said, "You'd better watch out, because I can pull you back into service at your old rank." Here we go.

I got on the telephone. I had to find someplace in the United States a naval district that would let me resign and I found them - the Potomac River Naval Command. It was set up during the Civil War to patrol a Confederate state and was still a full Naval district. It had admirals and everything.

I went in coughing, I had a service record and my health record and resignation all written out. I showed the old Admiral how I could never be of any use again to the Navy. He says, "You poor fellow. Yes, I'll accept your resignation." They got an assistant to the Secretary of the Navy to OK it.

On Thursday when the high brass came back to see me again, he says, "Well, have you decided?" I said, "Yes, I've decided not to go in." He says, "Then I guess I have no other choice but to draft you in at your old rank." I said, "I'm very sorry," - omitting the sir, italicized - "but I am no longer a member of the armed services. Here it is." And that was an end to the beautiful friendship with the American government.

... Any government these days is terribly interested in how the mind works, but dead against anybody that knows more about it than they do. The commie doesn't like us, not because they wouldn't be happy to use the information, not because they're against anything we believe in, but I said no.

We have kicked in the teeth the Russian government and the American government. It goes right back to that engram, Office of Naval Research, "Hubbard said no. To hell with him." That's an important point. They didn't make up their minds that we were no good until we had said no.

We have not made friends or influenced people in those departments. But it has left us free and we are today probably the only free organization on the face of Earth. And that is saying something. We float free of political commitments. This is the one organization on Earth that isn't owned and owes no favors.

They have to think of their jobs or the party line or something of the sort, they have to be alert to what they say, they can never be totally honest.

If we are for something, we simply think it's a good thing to be for. If we're against something, we just think they're no good. We can be honest. (LRH: Tape Lecture 6012C31 AHMC-1 The Genus of Dianetics and Scientology)

## 1950, 1.6.

Alert watchdogs of the AMA began sniffing at Dianetics almost from the moment it first appeared in public.

Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health was published in May 1950. Within weeks, AMA strategists began secretly laying the groundwork for a full-scale attack on the new and uncanonical therapy. (O. Garrison, [Hidden Story of Scientology](#), pg. 70)

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On June 1, 1950, Dr. Austin Smith, then editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, sent a number of letters to doctors and medical societies throughout the U.S., asking their help.

In his letters to the profession, he solicited authoritative statements that would convince the layman that Dianetics was a new and dangerous form of quackery.

Dr. Smith also sent a memorandum to Oliver Field, director of the AMA's Bureau of Investigation, urging covert action against both Dianetics and its discoverer, L. Ron Hubbard.

Another colleague whose help Dr. Smith requested was organized medicine's man in government, Dr. Erwin E. Nelson, then director of the Food and Drug Administration.

In a very short time, the AMA had a full-scale propaganda offensive in operation. In keeping with established policy, the medical organization remained in the background, using other groups and agencies for the dissemination of false information aimed at discrediting the Dianetics movement.

As in other campaigns of the kind, the AMA's chief ally was the various media, covering the full spectrum of reader interest, from the Southern California Clergyman to the Wall Street Journal.

The modus operandi was to plant "background" material with news reporters and magazine writers and to commission stories by the in-house hacks who wrote for medical publications. Reprints of these derogatory, and sometimes libelous, articles were then distributed to a wider audience than that represented by the respective periodicals themselves. (Omar V. Garrison - [Playing Dirty](#), pg. [17/18](#);

## 1950, 7 June

Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation established. This was the first organization of Dianetics and headquartered, until 1951, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Branch offices were located in New York, Chicago, Washington, DC, Los Angeles and Hawaii. ([CofS](#))

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...the publication of 'Dianetics - Modern Science and Mental Health' in 1950 caused a wave of interest around the United States, At the same time the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation was set-up in Elizabeth, New Jersey. This was close to Bay Head, New Jersey where Hubbard was living at the time. The Board of Directors of the Foundation included Hubbard's main two supporters at the time, John W. Campbell, editor of 'Astounding Science Fiction', and Joseph Winter, a medical doctor.

During 1950 demand grew for auditing facilities. Branches of the Foundation were established in Los Angeles, New York, Washington, Chicago and Honolulu.

The main auditor training centres were in New Jersey and Los Angeles. Graduates of the four week course were certified as professional auditors.

In parallel with this, 'grass-roots' groups emerged who began training themselves and co-auditing. Some publicised their activities in the papers, some wrote to booksellers or the Foundation to make contact with others in their area interested in Dianetics. Extensive written communication took place between the groups and with the Foundation. This correspondence discussed case histories, new ideas on therapy and practice, and ideas on development of the movement.

Groups started to produce their own newsletters and the Foundation produced its own journal. This included articles by Hubbard and other Foundation staff plus details of courses and books available.

There was no attempt however by the Foundation to control or structure the field groups. Auditors trained by the Foundation were left to apply their new skill how and where they wished. Some joined or led local groups, others set up as solo-practitioners.

None of the Board members of the Foundation were obviously good administrators and the central organisation was not well managed. Hubbard himself was primarily concerned with research and lecturing at this time and was commuting between Los Angeles and New York. When he did get involved in administration, his authoritarian style antagonised other Board members.

Staff were recruited in large numbers and money was spent in the belief that the booming interest in Dianetics would continue. ([The Sad Tale of Scientology, Eric Townsend](#), Chapt. 5, pg. 16/17)

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LRH: *In 1950, I'll give you some background history on this, I started a Foundation. I didn't have control of this Foundation, it was started by a number of business men who were in who believed in human betterment, and they began a Foundation called the Hubbard Research Foundation, Elizabeth, N.J.*

*At that time I wasn't ever owning up to having done the research. I had written a book and it had become a bestseller, and they had taken over and the Foundation to continue the researches. I was actually at that time backing out of the whole thing... It was riding the top of the Best Seller list throughout the summer of 1950, it was a sellout all over the place and so I said all right I'd give them a hand until July, and then I would have to go on and do something that was more in my line of country, you see. ([LRH Conference With The Investigators 17 August 1966](#))*

## 1950, middle

LRH: *The enemy objective is to discredit, in our case, and then build on this a denial of rights under law. Their first bad articles were in the New York Times Sunday magazine section in mid 1950. Their first blast was the San Francisco papers, Sept 1950, quoting the publisher Ceppos being critical of me (he was a Communist, publisher of Book One) followed by the LA papers, pushed then by the Sara Kamkesadamanov (alias Northrup) "divorce" actions, followed by attempted kidnapping of myself. Other details were pushed into it including murder of four and so on. This was a full complete covert operation. At the back of it was Miles Hollister (psychology student) Sara Kamkesadamanov (housekeeper at the place nuclear physicists stayed near Caltech) Gene Benton and his wife – secretary of the Young Communists League.*

*That was a full war against Dianetics. ([To: The Guardian WW 2 December 1969](#))*

## 1950, July

LRH: *By July I found out that people were doing things with this technology which had been released which were not necessarily harmful just terribly off beat, messed up, and I saw that it was all about to go down the river, and the Board at that time begged me to stress the fact that I had done the research, and the work was basically mine, and that I should take some Administrative control for this. Well, so I took some Administrative control.*

*Well, if you ever saw a shambles it had begun right at that moment, not because I was in Administrative control but just shambles. It was so bad there were about 4 people killed out in California, there was an effort to kidnap me, which only my somewhat hard won knowledge of Judo and so forth got me out of – I put two blokes in the hospital – very very adventurous. A woman sued me for divorce to whom I was not married; she was the mistress of a scientist, an atomic scientist, and he had been my friend, and he had died. Well anyway, to make a long story short, she haunted me – and it was just too thick – offices were being robbed and Oh my goodness.*

*By this time there were 5 of these branch offices to the Foundation – I still had no Administrative control over this and the Boards would pass all sorts of resolutions and spend money in all different directions – I had no control over this, but I did have control over the fact that we were being knocked around badly, so I went down and saw a friend of mine who was an assistant of Hoover's, J. Edgar Hoover, and he said "Well, Ron, I can't do anything for you by telling you anything about your staff, but if you give me a list of all of your staff members of all of these Foundations, I will give you back a list which will startle you, and tell you which ones of them are not members of the Communist Party. I'll give you back that list". That was news to me, what was this? So I gave him that list that included a 1000 staff members in these 5 organizations, and he gave me back a list and it had 257 names missing off it.*

*Well, he wised me up just to this point, "Communists", he said, "are under orders to infiltrate all sorts of organizations, and you are just getting more than your share of popularity and if they can bend this activity over to their own uses they would be very excited about it and so forth". ([LRH Conference With The Investigators 17 August 1966](#))*

## 1950, 24.7.

### Time: Title: Of Two Minds

A new cult is moldering through the U.S. underbrush. Its name: dianetics. Last week, its bible, "Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health," was steadily climbing the U.S. bestseller lists. Demand was especially heavy on the West Coast. Bookstores in Los Angeles were selling "Dianetics" on an under-the-counter basis. Armed with the manual, which they called simply "The Book," fanatical converts overflowed Saturday night meetings in Hollywood, held dianetics parties, formed clubs, and "audited" (treated) each other. ([Articles on Dianetics / Scientology](#))

## 1950, 5.8.

### The Nation: A Cure for all Ills (MILTON R. SAPIRSTEIN)

... ORDINARILY, a new book which offers a generalized cure for all the ills of mankind - guaranteed, within twenty hours - would not be reviewed in these



columns. This new book on "Dianetics," by L. Ron Hubbard, however, is in a class by itself. In the first place, the author seems honestly to believe what he has written. His own powerful conviction, in turn, seems to have convinced many others - apparently intelligent people who would be inclined to toss aside a book of this type.

... From a psychoanalytic point of view, one is willing to overlook the fact that Hubbard presents no conception of human relationships, that he has no psychodynamic point of view. One can also forgive him for encouraging neurotic people to avoid all professional sources of help, and even for deluding people into expecting salvation through guaranteed solutions for their problems. After all, there have been many other "faiths," movements, or special therapies which have failed to fulfil these criteria and have still helped people where the experts have failed.

The real and, to me, inexcusable danger in dianetics lies in its conception of the amoral, detached, 100 per cent efficient mechanical man - superbly free-floating, unemotional, and unrelated to anything. ([Articles on Dianetics / Scientology](#))

## 1950, 21.8.

### Newsweek: BOOKS Industry: Best Seller

In June "Dianetics" began to sell in California. In July it sold 13,000 copies on the West Coast. Meanwhile dianetic auditing groups appeared throughout the country; there are fourteen in New York City, 500 in the United States. Last month, sales were about 3,000 a week, and the book was climbing steadily on the best-seller lists. Three weeks ago they jumped to 4,000 a week. Total sales to date are 55,000, a Japanese edition has already been translated, French and German editions are being translated now, and a sequel, "Dianetics: What It Means to You," is scheduled for late fall. ([Articles on Dianetics / Scientology](#))

## 1950, 9.9.

### New York Times: Psychologists Act Against "Dianetics"

The American Psychological Association today called on psychologists, "in the public interest," not to use in therapy the techniques "peculiar" to a new approach to mental health called Dianetics. It is outlined in a book of the same name.

The action was taken in a resolution unanimously adopted by the association through the Council of Representatives, its governing body, at its closing session.

The association stated that "in view of the sweeping generalizations and claims regarding psychology and psychotherapy made by L. Ron Hubbard in his recent book, "Dianetics," the American Psychological Association adopts the following resolution:

"While suspending judgment concerning the eventual validity of the claims made by the author of 'Dianetics,' the association calls attention to the fact that these claims are not supported by empirical evidence of the sort required for the establishment of scientific generalizations. In the public interest, the association,

in the absence of such evidence, recommends to its members that the use of the techniques peculiar to Dianetics be limited to scientific investigations designed to test the validity of its claims." ([Articles on Dianetics / Scientology](#))

## 1950, 16.9.

### Publisher's Weekly: Psychologists Hit "Dianetics" - New Title Due This Winter

In what is believed to be the first concerted action against the science of mental health set forth by L. Ron Hubbard in the best-selling "Dianetics" (Hermitage House), the American Psychological Association, meeting last week in State College, Pennsylvania, unanimously adopted a resolution cautioning its 8,000 members against utilizing the techniques of dianetics except in scientific test of its "validity."

... In regard to the original title, which was published this spring, the following resolution was adopted by the American Psychological Association: "While suspending judgment concerning the eventual validity of the claims made by the author of 'Dianetics,' the association calls attention to the fact that these claims are not supported by empirical evidence of the sort required for the establishment of scientific generalizations. In the public interest, the association, in the absence of such evidence, recommends to its members that the use of the techniques peculiar to Dianetics be limited to scientific investigations designed to test the validity of its claims." ([Articles on Dianetics / Scientology](#))

## 1950, 16.10.

### NEWSWEEK: Poor Man's Psychoanalysis

But the majority of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, and other doctors who have read the amazing volume refuse to dignify dianetics as a serious scientific effort. The 39-year-old Hubbard has no medical degree. He is an engineer, explorer, and writer of science fiction and, as such, beneath the professional notice of practicing physicians. To most doctors, the dianetics concept is unscientific and unworthy of discussion or review.

... "The writer of this weird volume suffers apparently from a cacoëthes scribendi," Fishbein writes. "Some of his paragraphs are lush outpourings of exuberant diction funnier than anything attempted in the verbal caricatures that distinguished Robert Benchley."

... "The United States is overwhelmed with mind-healing cults," Fishbein concludes. "A new one like dianetics simply adds to the fun and the fury. Sooner or later some official agency will give this method a name -- either the practice of medicine, mind-healing, or some other classification covered by the laws of the individual states. Meanwhile, dianetics is good stuff for resort conversation; perhaps by next summer something even more comical will come along." ([Articles on Dianetics / Scientology](#))

## 1950, 5.12.

In an interview given shortly after the creation of Dianetics, Hubbard was more candid about his war wounds. The December 5, 1950, issue of Look magazine

quoted him as saying he had been suffering from "ulcers, conjunctivitis, deteriorating eyesight, bursitis and something wrong with my feet." This description fits very well with Hubbard's Navy and Veterans Administration records. ([Jon Atack: A Piece of Blue Sky](#), pg 85)

## 1950s (attacks on Dianetics)

Of course, these psychs never even bothered to read the book. This document, we have since uncovered, illustrates the point:

It is from Dr. Wiprund - the Executive Director of the Medical Society of Washington DC - to the AMA. In this letter, Wiprund states that he hasn't read the book himself but that unnamed psych sources said and I quote: "Among the very best psychiatrists - Dianetics is nothing but the bunk!" Unquote.

...In any event - the AMA ran these words of wisdom in critical reviews in their own publications. Then they took these published reviews and handed them out to the press where they were promptly requoted as authority in magazines like "Slime" and "Tripe".

Having covered their tracks, the psychs then forwarded these new reviews to government agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration and the FBI asking them to investigate Hubbard and his Dianetics Foundations. Only this year did we finally obtain the documents which prove the government did that, and more. They not only began investigations at the urging of the psych community, but we now know the Feds had an informant and infiltrator in the first Dianetic Foundation from the day it was formed. I say infiltrator because he wasn't just there to get information, but in fact had specific orders to disrupt the organization and destroy it. ([David Miscavige's IAS speech, 8 October 1993](#))

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LRH: ... we, innocently, moved forward in 1950 and came straight across this very very broad plot (talking about the secret influence groups in [RJ76](#)) . If there was a cure to mental illness, then people would say you had better send him to an auditor and would begin to ask questions if someone was electric-shocked or given a prefrontal lobotomy, for as only by electric-shocking and prefrontal lobotomies could they effectively remove their political enemies or objectors. (Ron's Journal 67)

## 1950 (E-Meter)

...during a series of lectures which he gave in California in 1950, an inventor and electronics expert named Volney G. Mathison heard Hubbard mention the problem and set to work constructing an instrument which would be capable, as Hubbard put it, "of measuring the rapid shifts in density of a body under the influence of thought and measuring them well enough to give an auditor a deep and marvelous insight into the mind of his preclear".

This first device was known as the Mathison Electropsychometer. During the ensuing years, the instrument was refined and modified through several generations and in accordance with data provided by continuing research. (Omar V. Garrison - [Hidden Story of Scientology](#), pg. 65)