

**FALSE REPORT CORRECTION**

**BRECKENRIDGE**

CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA (Plaintiff)

VS

GERALD ARMSTRONG (Defendant)

June 20, 1984

Gerry Armstrong is a former clerk for the Church of Scientology of California who, as part of his duties, was entrusted with the care of thousands of pages of personal records belonging to L. Ron Hubbard. In December 1981, Armstrong left the Church, and took with him over 10,000 pages of records belonging to Mr. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard and the Church. This included 5,000 pages of original documents for which no copy was left behind.

In August 1982, the Church filed suit against Armstrong for return of these documents. Judge Paul Breckenridge, who presided over the case in the California Superior Court, admitted that in taking the documents, Armstrong "may have engaged in overkill, in the sense that he took voluminous materials, some of which appear only marginally relevant to his defense." Armstrong pleaded "justification," claiming that his theft of the materials was necessary as insurance against suits or attacks against him by the Church.

Apart from his comments on Armstrong's "overkill," Breckenridge's findings were highly negative about the Church and Mr. Hubbard, showing the extent to which false reports aired in the courtroom by Armstrong had impinged on him.

Since the case was heard, Armstrong has adopted a hippy life-style. He is the self-proclaimed founder of the "Organization of United Renunciants." A November 1992 article in the Marin Independent Journal featured a photograph of an apparently naked Armstrong, eyes closed and smiling, sitting in a lotus position embracing a globe.

The article stated that "Gerald Armstrong has an idea for dealing with the national debt — write it off. Forget it. It doesn't exist."

"It's that easy."

"The novel prescription for fixing the fiscal fiasco is only part of Armstrong's larger message that money should be abolished. ... Armstrong can count only a handful of friends as converts, but he is trying to get the word out. Detailed proposals have gone out to Bill Clinton, Ross Perot and Pete Wilson (no one has tapped him for an economic advisory post just yet). He has also written to the New York Times and other mega-media.

"Ted Koppel has not called."

Section 1

## FALSEHOOD IN FINDINGS BY JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE:

"The Church or its minions is fully capable of intimidation or other physical or psychological abuse if it suits their ends. The record is replete with evidence of such abuse."

## TRUE INFORMATION

Incontrovertible evidence, not available at the time of the trial and not permitted to be included in the appeal record, has established that Armstrong's justification defense was a fraud upon the court, designed to avoid liability for his tortious conduct and to prevent fair adjudication of the Church's claims.

As the custodian of confidential Church papers, Armstrong had a fiduciary responsibility not to disclose these documents to individuals outside the Church. In breach of this obligation, Armstrong loaned the documents to one Omar Garrison, an author who at one time had been retained to write a biography of Mr. Hubbard, a project which fell through. Armstrong gave these documents to Garrison not to assist him in writing the biography but to enable Garrison to deliver them to attorneys representing litigants involved in suits against the Church.

In April 1982, Armstrong also made contact with Michael J. Flynn, who was the lead attorney in more than a dozen lawsuits against the Church. Armstrong showed Flynn two of the most intensely private archival documents. Thereafter, from May until August 1982, Armstrong continued to give stolen documents to Flynn for use in Flynn's cases against the Church, even though the litigation did not involve Armstrong. Ultimately, Armstrong gave Flynn thousands of documents, including original and private naval records and diaries of Mr. Hubbard from the 1940s.

On May 26 and May 27, 1982, the Church wrote to Armstrong demanding return of all the stolen documents, but Armstrong denied having them. Subsequently, Armstrong admitted that he indeed had possessed the stolen documents on those dates.

Trial began in May 1984. The Court received the testimony of Armstrong and his witnesses, many of whom were clients of attorney Flynn in other actions against the Church. These witnesses for Armstrong were permitted to testify as to Armstrong's purportedly imperiled state of mind. The Court did not permit the Church to present any of its own witnesses to rebut the testimony of hostile witnesses about Armstrong's alleged "state of mind."

Breckenridge also heard "evidence" from Armstrong consisting of distortions, half-truths, and outright falsehoods, amounting to a justification defense that Armstrong had stolen the documents to protect himself in the event of "retaliation" by the Church.

Since the trial, the Church has discovered new evidence which was completely unavailable at the time of trial. This evidence shows conclusively that Armstrong's "justification" defense was a sham and a fraud. He was not remotely in fear of retaliation by the Church and

was actively plotting the Church's downfall.

Armstrong considered the stolen materials useful not only as a lever against the Church and the Hubbards in then- ongoing litigation with Flynn's clients, but he also sought to use the materials in pursuit of his plan to undermine the Church for his own financial benefit.

As part of his plan, Armstrong actively sought out Church staff members who would be willing to "defect" and assist him in discrediting Church leadership. After leaving the Church, he contacted Church member Daniel Sherman to enlist Sherman's aid in attacking the Church. Sherman, without Armstrong's knowledge, consulted Church staff for advice. It was decided that the Church would obtain authorization from the Los Angeles Police Department to make "undercover" videotapes of Armstrong's conversations with Sherman and any other Church dissidents or defectors.

The police authorized the investigation and videotapes, at which point Sherman embarked on an effort to ascertain the full extent of Armstrong's intentions.

Sherman informed Armstrong that a group of staff members who were dissatisfied with Church management might be interested in working with him in his efforts to undermine the Church. This wholly fictitious group was dubbed "the Loyalists."

Sherman enlisted the aid of two other persons, David Kluge and Mike Rinder, who agreed to pose as "Loyalists" and meet with Armstrong. Kluge assumed the code name "Joey," and first met with Armstrong in the late summer of 1984.

Armstrong told "Joey" that part of his plan was to use the auspices of the Internal Revenue Service to attack the Church. Armstrong wanted "Joey" to plant in the Church's files the documents Armstrong would fabricate, so that Armstrong could tell the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) of the Los Angeles IRS office to conduct a raid and find the "incriminating" documents. He reassured "Joey" that he would be able to create the needed documents "with relative ease" since he had done "it for a living."

Armstrong also explained to "Joey" how he intended to go about forging the new documents, based on his experience: ARMSTRONG: "So it seems to me that the use of the communication lines, I don't know maybe you guys are using them, but it seems to me that you don't have a way of printing anything to get an issue on the lines, used for anything. Right? I'm saying that I can do it. I can type those goddam things and duplicate them and make them look exactly the same. You can't, you would not be able to tell the difference."

Armstrong also made it clear that he had developed a personal program intended to undermine and eventually destroy the Church. His goals were to oust the current management of Scientology, to obtain an advisory position within the restructured Church by becoming a consultant to the "Loyalists" and to plunder the Church for his own financial gain. His program to remove current Church management included the filing of a civil suit, based on evidence that

he would manufacture. In a conversation with another co-conspirator, who, unknown to Armstrong, was still faithful to the Church, he insisted that the suit could be launched based on manufactured allegations. ARMSTRONG: "They can allege it! They can allege it! They don't even have - they can allege it!" MIKE: "So, they don't have to -- like, they don't have to have the document sitting in front of them, and then...." ARMSTRONG: "I'm f-king saying the organization destroys the documents...!" MIKE: "The point -- the point I'm trying to get across is that that's not criminal. That's the -- that's the civil complaint in there and that would have to be proven." ARMSTRONG: "Show me the lines you're talking about." MIKE: "Well, it's over here." ARMSTRONG: "Where are the -- we don't have to prove a goddam thing. We don't have to prove sh-t. We just have to allege it. Section 2

At other meetings between Armstrong and his "co-conspirators," Armstrong described in detail his plans for bringing about the collapse of the Church so that he and the other "Loyalists" could move in and take over. Armstrong's goal, as revealed in his own words on videotape, was to overthrow existing Church management and to set up in its place a new set of Church executives who would settle all of the civil damages suits brought against the Church by the attorneys representing Armstrong. His plans included planting forged incriminating documents in Church files, to be discovered by a government raid, and blackmailing a senior Scientologist executive through attempted sexual entrapment. Section 3

In sum, Armstrong's plans consisted of:

- A) Stealing documents from the Church to serve as models for forgeries. Section 4
- B) Plotting the forgery of false incriminating evidence in Church files. Section 5
- C) Orchestrating a coup in which agents of Armstrong and the U.S. government would wrest control of the Church of Scientology from its lawful management; Section 6
- D) Suborning perjury in order to keep his conspiracy under cover. Section 7

Armstrong also worked closely with Michael Flynn and two members of the IRS CID, Al Lipkin and Al Ristuccia. In late summer or early fall of 1984, Armstrong contacted Sherman and explained that he and his IRS contacts had come up with a plan to create false documents and plant these on Church premises, where they would be seized in a CID raid. According to Armstrong the IRS agents wanted the "Loyalists" to plant covert electronic bugs in Church offices. Armstrong offered eavesdropping and special photographic equipment.

Armstrong informed Joey that the "Loyalists" would be placed in the federal witness protection program and would receive tax-exempt status in exchange for participating in the covert operation.

Judge Breckenridge, who in his decision praised Armstrong for his "dedication" to the truth, would have been astonished had he witnessed Armstrong's discussions with "Joey." In one

of them, available on tape, Armstrong instructed "Joey" how to lie under oath about their plans to disrupt Church management. Armstrong wanted "Joey," if deposed, to say that he and Armstrong had merely discussed a "global settlement" of Church litigation. ARMSTRONG: "OK, what are our conversations, should it come down to it?" JOEY: "What do you mean?" ARMSTRONG: "What do we talk about? You're deposed. You walk out there, and there's a PI hands you a paper, saying you're deposed Jack, and not only that, you're out of the organization. And what do you say in deposition. Well, Armstrong and I talked about this, and he had a whole bunch of ideas about how to infiltrate the communication lines and spread turmoil and disaster, you know. What are we doing here? That's my question, before I tell you my ideas on documents." JOEY: Well, what I got is basically -- Loyalists gotta -- we gotta move -- we've got the suit coming up and I guess we need other lines to get stuff going...." ARMSTRONG: "OK. So as far as the doc... Let me just say, ah, you and I get together, we get together because we have a goal of global settlement. You have felt that the turmoil and abuses and so on have gone on too long... Hence we get together and discuss things. We have not discussed anything about a destruction of the tech, or Scientology is bad, or anything like that. Are we agreed?"

Armstrong successfully used the fabricated defense of justification to pull the wool over Breckenridge's eyes and escape liability for his theft and breach of confidence. During one meeting with "Joey," Armstrong's alleged claim that he "feared" Church retaliation was revealed as a complete falsehood. JOEY: "Well you're not hiding!" ARMSTRONG: "Huh?" JOEY: "You're not hiding." ARMSTRONG: "F-k no! And...." JOEY: "You're not afraid, are you?" ARMSTRONG: "No! And that's why I'm in a f-king stronger position than they are!" JOEY: "How's that?" ARMSTRONG: "Why, I'll bring them to their knees!"

New evidence of Armstrong's fraudulent intentions was revealed in a declaration of November 18, 1991, in which he admitted that he never intended to stick to the terms of the settlement agreement he signed with the Church in 1986. In his declaration, Armstrong asserted that he had read and understood the settlement agreement, but that he "put on a happy face" and went through the charade of signing it even though he told his lawyers that he never intended to keep to its terms. Armstrong's stated reason for signing the agreement in the full knowledge that he would violate it later is so that he could receive the "financial wherewithal" to "get on with the next phase of [his] life." Section 8

Breckenridge's willingness to believe Armstrong is partly attributable to Armstrong's own skill as a con-man, and partly to Breckenridge's own history as a judge compounded with his misperception of the Church of Scientology.

Paul Breckenridge spent 15 years of his life, from 1953 to 1968, defending alleged criminals in the Los Angeles Public Defender's office. Breckenridge went into the L.A. Superior Court in 1968 and was assigned to criminal trials up until 1974. It was not until 1978 that Breckenridge moved to civil cases.

Breckenridge's history shows that he came under attack several times as a judge in the

criminal court, including having suits filed against him for violation of civil rights. Breckenridge has been sued together with staff from the Los Angeles District Attorney's office, the California Attorney General's office and others in the field of law enforcement.

On December 8, 1971, a Ronald Fobbs filed suit against Breckenridge and several others including the L.A. District Attorney. The suit was filed over an incident whereby Fobbs spent two years in jail unnecessarily. Because Fobbs had never waived his right to a jury trial, when the decision in his case was reversed he sued Breckenridge and others involved in the case. He did not pursue it.

In July 1973, Breckenridge was sued together with L.A. District Attorney Joseph Busch and other law enforcement personnel, again on charges of violations of federal rights. The plaintiff was a John Aravjo, who asked for \$20,000 compensatory damages plus \$10,000 punitive damages from each plaintiff. Aravjo filed suit claiming harassment and deprivation of his right to a fair and speedy trial, but again, it was not followed through.

These cases indicate that Breckenridge was weak in cases involving civil rights or the defense of basic freedoms. Further, in regard to the Church of Scientology, Breckenridge's many years in the L.A. Court system meant he was familiar with court cases involving members of the former Guardian's Office of the Church. This office had been an autonomous organization charged with responsibility for public relations, investigative and legal matters. It was disbanded by Church management and no longer exists.

In his decision, Breckenridge referred to the Guardian's Office (GO) and showed that he had confused the GO with the Church of Scientology. He failed to realize that it is current Church management which abolished the GO and restructured the external-facing activities of the Church from scratch. By the time the Armstrong case went to trial, current management of the Church had already taken decisive steps to ensure that a repetition of the incidents that led to the imprisonment of eleven GO members would never occur again.

Ignorant of these facts, Breckenridge assumed that the Guardian's Office and the Church were one and the same. This misperception made him an easy target for Armstrong, who adopted the deliberate tactic of exploiting the judge's faulty perception of the Church.

In an interview that he gave to the Rocky Mountain News in February 1983, Mr. Hubbard made clear that the GO actions which led to indictments were totally against the policies of the Church. He said, "I learned about it [the case] like everyone else -- after the fact -- and could only shake my head in dismay... Whatever they did, if they did it, was in violation of any policy I ever wrote while Executive Director, years ago, and I think all those people have been removed, as I understand that there is an entirely new hierarchy in the Church."

In actual fact, Scientologists do charitable work, thousands are active in remedying drug abuse, crime and illiteracy and nearly all are active in some way to improve their community. These facts about the Church never came to Breckenridge's notice.

## **FALSEHOOD IN FINDINGS BY JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE:**

[Scientology] under the pretext of 'freeing humans' is nothing in reality but a vast enterprise to extract the maximum amount of money from its adepts.

## **TRUE INFORMATION:**

The Church of Scientology is not a money-making enterprise; it is, as numerous courts have affirmed, a religion. In country after country, courts have exhaustively examined the philosophy and practice of Scientology and upheld its religious bona fides.

A landmark recognition which upheld the religious nature of Scientology was issued from the United States Court of Appeals in 1969. The court ruled, "the Founding Church of Scientology has made out a prima facie case that it is a bona fide religion.... a prima facie case exists that auditing [counseling] is a practice of Scientology, and that accounts of auditing integrated into the general theory of Scientology are religious doctrines." **Section 9**

In affirming Scientology's status as a religion, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia stressed equal treatment for religions under the Constitution. In 1983, the court stated that "the Church of Scientology must be treated the same as any established religion or denominational sect within the United States, Catholic, Protestant or other."

In 1985, in the Superior Court of California, Judge Norman L. Epstein emphasised that the Church's religious nature was not open to question. "The supporting documents for the proposition that Scientology is a religion do more than make a prima facie case; they make a strong case," Epstein ruled.

Many of these recognitions are reproduced in a booklet published by the Church, entitled Winning! Victories of the Church of Scientology. **Section 10**

Since the mid-1970s 14 Scientology Churches have been recognized as Churches and as tax-exempt religious organizations by the Internal Revenue Service.

In **countries** outside the United States, Scientology has also achieved recognition as a religion from **numerous** courts, including the High Court of Australia. In 1983, five judges of the High Court found unanimously that "The conclusion that [Scientology] is a religious institution entitled to tax exemption is irresistible." **Section 11**

Again and again, Court findings have stressed that the income received by the Church is used for no other purpose than to further the religious aims of Scientology.

On 12 October 1988, the Administrative Court in Berlin ruled that there was no evidence that income received by the Church went to private individuals. The court found that, "Plaintiff [the Church] showed that the gained income is used for the religious and philosophical

activities of the associations in Germany and also in other countries...." **Section 12**

On 30 January 1985, the District Court of Stuttgart, Germany had issued a clear-cut ruling which made the same point:

"The court has no indication that the assumption that books available for purchase, brochures or other study and information materials would not serve this religious purpose; the same is valid for the course seminars and auditing being subject to a contribution fee, all of which -- according to the self-understanding of the concerned and his church -- constitute direct religious actions and customs, and immediately serve a religious purpose or are directly religiously motivated." **Section 13**

On 19 September 1990, the District Court of Hanover repeated that funds collected by the Church were used solely to further the religious activities of Scientology.

In Italy, the Church has also been found qualified for tax-exemption on the basis of its being a religious not a commercial activity.

The following are some examples:

On 27 March 1990, the Tax Commission in Monza ruled that, "It is the opinion of this Commission that the nature of the activities carried out by plaintiff are apparently aimed at the dissemination of doctrinal and religious principles, and certainly not of a commercial nature." **Section 14**

On 20 September 1990, the Tax Commission in Torino stated that "the religious nature of Scientology is to be taken as ascertained.

"The fees given by believers for the services received and the contributions paid by them in order to receive services and various materials, doesn't change the essential nature of the services..." **Section 15**

On 25 November 1991, the First Tax Court of Como stated, "There remains no doubt as to the transactions under discussion being non-commercial in nature, thus tax-exempt." **Section 16**

Finally, on 2 July 1991, the Milano Appeals Court reiterated that the delivery of books and services by the Church in exchange for a fee is not a commercial activity and not subject to taxes.

A study of the financial intake of various religions found remuneration for local leaders of the Church of Scientology was 2.5% of the Church's gross intake but for staff and ministers of the Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Reformed (United) Churches remuneration amounted to 26.7%, 30.8% and 40.1% respectively.

The above statements and decisions, and many others, make plain that Scientology is a religion and that the Church of Scientology is organized for one purpose only: to disseminate the religious philosophy of Scientology to the people of Earth.

### **FALSEHOOD IN FINDINGS BY JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE:**

The organization clearly is schizophrenic and paranoid.

### **TRUE INFORMATION:**

This statement is completely absurd. Scientology, in its 42 years, has expanded to over 1,100 churches, missions and other groups throughout the world. That expansion is built on a solid record of helping people lead happier, better lives.

The Reverend Dean M. Kelley, Counselor on Religious Liberty for the National Council of Churches, has written that he has befriended "a number of Scientologists -- some high in the organization -- over the years.... I have found them to be earnest, enterprising, public-spirited and committed people...."

The Church of Scientology is also active in making improvements in the community; Scientologists are out there, involved, visible and effective.

The Church helped to create a safe environment during the riots in LA, when Scientologists surrounded an entire city block at Hollywood and Vine and earned the gratitude of neighbors for protecting their property. No weapons were carried by the Scientologists who formed this protective cordon. Yet the measure was effective. The Times of London noted that during the worst day of the riots, the city block guarded by Scientologists was one of the very few in Hollywood Boulevard where no business was torched or looted. **Section 17**

The Church also takes part in programs to assist the less fortunate. For many years the Church of Scientology in Los Angeles has worked with the Department of Children's Services of Los Angeles County to provide toys and Christmas holiday entertainment for foster children under the Department's care. These children are, most commonly, from broken families or are victims of **abuse**. The contributions made by Scientologists have resulted in many commendations **from** the Department.

In 1991-1992, numerous proclamations and expressions of support for the Church and its social reform campaigns have come in from mayors, politicians, law enforcement officers, artists and community leaders in the U.S., Canada, Britain, Italy, Australia, Mexico, Germany, France and many other countries.

The Church enjoys a high profile. In 1991, it completed the largest outreach campaign in its history, involving a series of full-page color ads placed in USA Today. These ads began in June and continued appearing every weekday, and later, every second weekday, continuously

until October. The advertisements covered major areas where Scientologists are active, including the reform of the press and the exposure of psychiatric drugs and human rights abuses. Follow-up ads expounded on the religion of Scientology itself, including its beliefs, practices, and the personal testimonies and photographs of some of its members. Section 18

The Church concluded the series of ads with a public information campaign on the Internal Revenue Service which inspired more than 14,000 supportive letters and phone calls from readers of USA Today.

This campaign aroused intense media interest and established the Church of Scientology as one of the most powerful social reform groups in the world.

### **FALSEHOOD IN FINDINGS BY JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE:**

The evidence portrays a man [LRH] who has been virtually a pathological liar when it comes to his history, background, and achievements. The writings and documents in evidence additionally reflect his egoism, greed, avarice, lust for power, and vindictiveness and aggressiveness against persons perceived by him to be disloyal or hostile.

### **TRUE INFORMATION:**

Breckenridge based his comments on allegations made by Armstrong concerning Mr. Hubbard's past. Yet, Armstrong's incompetence as a researcher is well documented. Ironically, it was Armstrong's lack of research into the various facts and incidents regarding Mr. Hubbard's life that led him to his false claims.

In the court transcripts, Armstrong admitted to his own incompetence as a researcher.

While being cross-examined concerning his "research" regarding L. Ron Hubbard's career as an officer in the Navy during World War II, Armstrong stated the following about himself:

1. He was never trained in how to research a biography.
2. He never searched out and obtained official documents from any agency of the United States government.
3. He was not aware that there was an agency of the United States Navy that kept records of ships.
4. He never attempted to find out what data the Naval Historical Center had on the subchaser 815, the ship under the command of L. Ron Hubbard during World War II.
5. Armstrong concluded that Hubbard was not a Commander of a squadron of Corvettes

as he did not do the necessary research to locate the documents in Navy files which established that Hubbard was in command of a squadron of Corvettes (English term for subchaser). Armstrong was not even aware that the initials SC stood for Submarine Chaser.

When questioned during the trial on evidence substantiating Mr. Hubbard's combat record, Armstrong admitted that he merely "went through some books on the subject. But that was it. I never went to D.C. And I obviously never checked the sources that whoever did this research was able to check. So I stand corrected." **Section 19**

Armstrong also challenged Mr. Hubbard's claim that he (Mr. Hubbard) had been made a blood brother of the Blackfeet Indian tribe. Yet just recently that nation celebrated Mr. Hubbard's 70th anniversary as a blood brother.

A reliable account of Mr. Hubbard's career in the Navy is given by L. Fletcher Prouty, former senior US intelligence officer with the Pentagon.

Mr. Prouty, who joined the Army just a month before Mr. Hubbard joined the Navy, is experienced in reading and understanding military and intelligence records. There is an intelligence process called "sheep dipping," wherein additional or cover files are created which mask the true activities of the intelligence operative. Mr. Prouty's knowledge is based on firsthand experience in creating such files.

His analysis of Mr. Hubbard's files shows that there are at least two and more likely three separate and different files in existence: a "false" file created by the Navy; a personnel file; and a file which contains Mr. Hubbard's true activities as an intelligence officer. It is this last file which appears missing and therefore there is an incomplete record of Mr. Hubbard's career.

Detailed examples are provided in Mr. Prouty's affidavit. **Section 20**

Regarding Mr. Hubbard's medical history, Mr. Prouty points out that Mr. Hubbard's Notice of Separation paper indicates he was awarded the Purple Heart twice. The Purple Heart is awarded only to those wounded in action.

Another document from the US Naval Hospital in Oakland covers Mr. Hubbard's condition following the war:

"Eyesight very poor..." "Lame in right hip from service connected injury. Infection in bone... all service connected."

In sum, Mr. Hubbard's past is exactly what he stated it is and Breckenridge was completely misled by Armstrong's false claims.

Mr. Hubbard's achievements completely belie Armstrong's allegations and

Breckenridge's forwarding of them. Through hundreds of books and literally thousands of articles and lectures, L. Ron Hubbard communicated and taught the methods which today are used by millions to improve their own lives and the lives of those around them. His career spans more than 50 years during which he produced over 530 published works which have sold more than 100 million copies in more than two dozen languages. In developing the religious philosophy of Scientology, he delivered and recorded over 6,000 lectures. In country after country, he has received wide acclaim for his accomplishments in bettering mankind.

Of the more than 2,400 awards, recognitions, plaques, proclamations and letters of recognition L. Ron Hubbard has received for his writings and humanitarian work, the following are most notable:

The Saturn Award for Battlefield Earth awarded by the Academy of Science Fiction, Fantasy & Horror Films.

The Tetradrama D'Oro Award, a cultural award in Italy, awarded to L. Ron Hubbard as a world-renowned author contributing to the culture and peace of Earth.

In 1988 a plaque was awarded to L. Ron Hubbard by Publishers Weekly to applaud him for the release of his international bestseller in paperback, Mission Earth [Vol 1], considered a masterwork.

In the same year, The Publishers Weekly Century Award was conferred upon L. Ron Hubbard. It was awarded to commemorate the appearance of Dianetics on the Publishers Weekly bestseller list for 100 consecutive weeks.

The Sol de Oro (Golden Sun) award for Dianetics from the National Association of Journalists in Mexico City. This award is given to personalities with outstanding achievements in the fields of communication, art and culture.

The Golden Laurel for Human Sciences award, given to L. Ron Hubbard as a man of literature, an author and a humanitarian. Awarded for contributions to the betterment of the French Culture and its Community.

The Cosmos 2000 award, a French science fiction prize, awarded in 1989.

The Nova science fiction award. The Nova SF award was granted to L. Ron Hubbard posthumously for his contribution to Italian science fiction. L. Ron Hubbard is the only non-Italian writer awarded.

The Rosette (Golden Tie) award is presented once a year for outstanding achievement in the field of the arts by the French National Federation for Culture. The Golden Tie was awarded to L. Ron Hubbard as a writer for a lifetime of work in the enhancement of culture.

The Gold Medal from the Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters in France was awarded to L. Ron Hubbard in 1990 for all his literary works and achievements. This committee was formed in 1915 as an academical society for education and enlightenment under the patronship of the famous French Academy, the most important literary institution in France.

This medal is given to the highest personalities in the fields of arts, sciences, literature and aviation.

In 1992, the prestigious State University of Moscow conferred a posthumous doctorate of literature upon Mr. Hubbard. Section 21

### **FALSEHOOD IN FINDINGS BY JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE:**

The practice of culling supposedly confidential [counseling folders or files] to obtain information for purposes of intimidation and/or harassment is repugnant and outrageous.

### **TRUE INFORMATION:**

This practice is not part of Scientology religious counseling. The Auditors Code, which binds all auditors and is the senior policy concerning Scientology counseling, places an obligation on the auditor to maintain strict confidentiality on all information divulged during auditing. Such information is protected by priest-penitent privilege.

In his decision, Breckenridge referred to a Guardian's Office policy letter written by Mary Sue Hubbard which had allegedly authorized the practice of culling information from counseling folders. Any such directive is not part of the Scientology scriptures and was long ago canceled.

As mentioned above, the Guardian's Office was disbanded by current Church management when it was found to have veered wildly off Church policies as laid down by Mr. Hubbard.

In May 1992, Mr. David Miscavige, chairman of the board of the Religious Technology Center which has final responsibility for ensuring the purity of application of Scientology, testified that he had personally removed Mary Sue Hubbard from her position at the head of the Guardian's Office. Following her removal, Mr. Miscavige and other senior Church officials restructured the external-facing activities of the Church from scratch and incorporated them within the overall management structure of Scientology. Section 22