

Shaping
the 21st century
with solutions
for a better world



L. RON HUBBARD



Introduction



Photographed by L. Ron Hubbard

In 1959, L. Ron Hubbard made Saint Hill Manor in Sussex (above) his home. There he raised his family, spearheaded local community betterment initiatives, established the Saint Hill College and directed the international expansion activities of the Scientology religion.

L Ron Hubbard is known world over as the founder of the Scientology religion. A truly international figure, he reached out to people in all lands and all cultures with his philosophy, and Scientology missions and churches now span five continents.

That international growth began at a pivotal time in Mr. Hubbard's life when he called Europe home. Throughout the 1950s, as the vanguard of the Scientology movement, he would regularly traverse the Atlantic to Europe, touring the continent, establishing new centres and delivering lectures. In 1959, when expansion in both Europe and abroad created the need for a truly international training and administrative centre, Mr. Hubbard purchased the southern England country estate of Saint Hill. It was from here he directed the worldwide expansion of Scientology and established the Saint Hill College, offering ministerial graduate courses.

Today, the works of L. Ron Hubbard are studied and applied around the world — a vast body of knowledge comprised of more than 5,000 writings and 3,000

tape-recorded lectures.

The universal acclaim for the man — including thousands of awards and recognitions and the unprecedented popularity of his works among people from all walks of life — is but one indicator of the effectiveness of his technologies. More importantly are the millions world over who consider they have no better friend.

Although long celebrated as an author and explorer, it was the 1950 publication of *Dianetics: the Modern Science of Mental Health* that initially focused world attention on L. Ron Hubbard. That book, which marked a turning point in history, provided the first workable approach to solving the problems of the mind, the first hope that something could be done about the causes of war, crime, insanity and other irrational behaviour. Dianetics is something that anyone can use to help improve himself and his fellows. For just that reason, shortly after the book was released in the United States and Great Britain, Williams College Professor of Government, Dr. Frederick L. Schuman declared in *The New York Times*, "History has become a race between Dianetics and

“L. Ron Hubbard has made real, positive and undoubtedly lasting contributions.”

— Peter Stoker, Director
National Drug Alliance
London

catastrophe. Dianetics will win, if enough people are challenged in time to understand it.”

Although most men might have been satisfied with such an accomplishment, L. Ron Hubbard did not stop at Dianetics. Yes, he had solved the riddle of the human mind, but there still remained questions on the nature of the human being himself — puzzles concerning that long-sought-after “something” we call life. From Mr. Hubbard’s methodical and exacting research into just that realm — the spiritual nature of man — came the applied religion of Scientology. It provided the means to not only greater happiness, ability and awareness but practical remedies to such seemingly hopeless social problems as drug abuse, the decline of moral standards and illiteracy.

How exactly L. Ron Hubbard arrived at the founding of Dianetics and Scientology is a vast story and actually begins long before the publication of his first book on the subject. Indeed, even in his early

youth he exemplified a rare sense of purpose and dedication which, combined with his adventurous spirit, made him a living legend. His life-long search for answers to the human condition was equally adventurous, for unlike other philosophers content to view events from an ivory tower, he knew that to really understand man, one had to be part of life. One had to rub elbows with all kinds and types of people. And one had to explore the nooks and crannies of all existence. By any measure, it was an immensely full and interesting life. The pages that follow attempt to offer some sense of that life, but the true value of it lies in the legacy that he left mankind.

He said it best himself, when he wrote, “I have gone through the world studying man in order to understand him and *he*, not my adventures in doing so, is the important thing... . My intentions in life did not include making a story of myself. I only wanted to know man and understand him.”



L. Ron Hubbard in
Paris, 1953.

"I have lived no cloistered life and hold in contempt the wise man who has not *lived* and the scholar who will not share.

"There have been many wiser men than I, but fewer have travelled as much road.

"I have seen life from the top down and the bottom up. I know how it looks both ways. And I know there is wisdom and that there is hope."

— L. Ron Hubbard

1911-1923

L. Ron Hubbard

The early years

“Of all the various information which became important to me ... the basis of it was laid in scouting. I am very indebted to a great many, very fine men who gave their time and attention to a restless, boisterous and extremely active boy and teenager, and I must have tried their patience many times but I never heard of it from them.”

— L. Ron Hubbard

Son of naval commander Harry Ross Hubbard and Ledora May Hubbard, Lafayette Ronald Hubbard was born on March 13, 1911 in Tilden, Nebraska. At the age of two, he and his family took up residence on a ranch outside Kalispell, Montana, and from there moved to the state’s capital, Helena.

As a young boy he learned much about survival in the rugged Far West — with what he called “its do-and-dare attitudes, its wry humour, cowboy pranks, and make-nothing of the worst and most dangerous.” Riding horses

at the age of three and a half, he soon faced such dangers, escaping a pack of coyotes astride his mare named Nancy Hanks.

L. Ron Hubbard’s mother was a rarity in her time. A thoroughly educated woman, who had attended teacher’s college prior to her marriage to Ron’s father, she was aptly suited to tutor her young son. Under her guidance, Ron was reading and writing at an early age, and soon feeding his insatiable curiosity about life with the works of Shakespeare, the Greek philosophers and other classics.

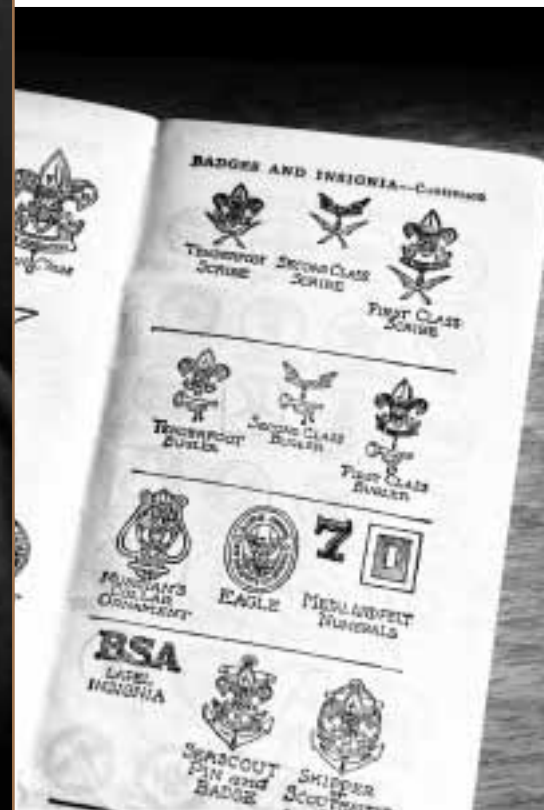
When his father’s naval career necessitated that the

Young Ron and his father, Harry Ross Hubbard, fishing on one of their many treks from their Montana home to Harry Ross’ naval station in California.





Mastering each survival skill chronicled in his scout book (below), Ron at the age 13 became America's youngest Eagle Scout.



family leave Montana for a series of cross-country journeys, Ron's mother was also on hand to help him make up what he missed in school.

It was also through these early years Ron first encountered another culture, that of the Blackfoot Indians, then still living in isolated settlements on the outskirts of Helena. His particular friend was an elderly medicine

man, who was, as he wrote, an "outlaw and interesting, a full-fledged Blackfoot Medicine Man... a small boy's dream."

Establishing a unique friendship with the normally taciturn Indian, Ron was soon initiated into the various secrets of the tribe, their legends, customs and methods of survival in a harsh environment. At the age of six, he became a blood brother of the Blackfeet, an hon-

our bestowed on few white men.

In early 1923, when Ron was twelve, he and his family moved to Washington state, where his father was stationed at the local naval base. He joined the Boy Scouts and that year proudly achieved the rank of Boy Scout First Class. The next year he became America's youngest Eagle Scout* ever, an early indication that he did not plan to live an ordinary life.

*Eagle Scout — highest award in American scouting.

1923-1929

On the road to discovery Travels to the Orient

The inquisitive 12-year-old Ron had his first introduction to the principles of Freudian psychoanalysis through his friendship with a U.S. Navy Commander Thompson, whom he met aboard ship on a late 1923 trip to Washington, D.C.



Late 1923 — Washington, D.C.

At the end of 1923, young Ron travelled to Washington, D.C. via the Panama Canal, meeting Commander Joseph C. Thompson of the U.S. Navy Medical Corps. Commander Thompson was the first officer sent by the U.S. Navy to study under Sigmund Freud, and took it upon himself to pass on the

essentials of Freudian theory to his young friend. "Through his friendship," Ron noted, "I attended many lectures given at naval hospitals and generally became conversant with psychoanalysis as it had been exported from Austria by Freud." Although keenly interested in the commander's lessons, Ron was also left with many unanswered questions.

Finding classrooms too confining, Ron ventured far abroad, travelling the Orient aboard vessels such as the USS Henderson (below). Among the many photographs he took were the intriguing temple of one thousand Buddhas (right) and the Empress Dowager Cixi's Summer Palace (below right), both in Beijing.



Photographed by L. Ron Hubbard

At the age of sixteen, young Ron took the first of several trips across the Pacific to Asia, during which he undertook to study Far Eastern culture.

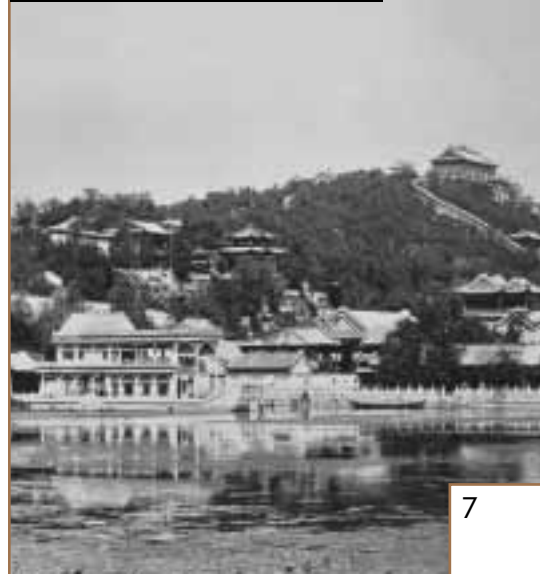


Photographed by L. Ron Hubbard

In 1927, at the age of sixteen, Ron took the first of his several voyages across the Pacific to Asia. There, both on his own and in the company of an officer attached to the British legation, he took advantage of this unique opportunity to study Far Eastern culture. Among others he befriended and learned from was a thoroughly insightful Beijing magician who represented the

last of the line of Chinese magicians from the court of Kublai Khan.

Although primarily renowned as an entertainer, Old Mayo was also well versed in China's ancient wisdom that had been handed down from generation to generation. Ron passed many evenings in the company of such wise men, eagerly absorbing their words.





1928 — Guam

Ron's first Pacific crossings took him to the jungles of Guam, the coastlines of China and the Hills of the Himalayas. At age 17, he captured seven turns of the Great Wall of China in a rare photograph (below) he shot near Nan-k'ou Pass, west of Beijing. His Asian photographs were purchased by the international photography house, Underwood & Underwood, and by National Geographic.

Through the course of his Asian travels, Ron gained access to rarely seen Buddhist monasteries in the Western Hills of China. His time spent in the company of monks and Chinese elders proved an invaluable experience in his quest to find answers to the human dilemma.



Photographed by L. Ron Hubbard

1928 — Guam; Photographed by L. Ron Hubbard



It was also through the course of these travels that Ron gained access to the much talked-about but rarely seen Buddhist lamaseries in the Western Hills of China — temples usually off-limits to both local peasants and visiting foreigners.

Among other wonders, Ron told of watching monks meditate for weeks on end, contemplating higher truths. Once again then,

he spent much of his time investigating and questioning, seeking answers to the human dilemma.

Beyond the lamasery walls, he closely examined the surrounding culture. In addition to the local Tartar tribes, he spent time with nomadic bandits originally from Mongolia. He further travelled up and down the China coast exploring villages and cities,

*Ron at the Forbidden City
(Beijing, 1928) before returning
to Washington to continue
his formal education.*



delving into the fabric of the nation.

And everywhere he went, there was one question uppermost in his mind: "Why?" Why so much human suffering and misery? Why was man, with all his ancient wisdom and knowledge accumulated in learned texts and temples, unable to solve such basic problems as war, insanity and unhappiness?

In pursuing the answer to these questions, by the age of nineteen, long before the advent of commercial airplane or jet transportation, he had travelled more than a quarter of a million miles, including voyages not only to China but also Japan, Guam, the Philippines and other points in the Orient. In a very real sense, the world itself was his classroom, and he studied in it voraciously, recording what he saw and learned in his ever-present diaries, which he carefully preserved for future reference.

Everywhere he went, he also took the time to help and teach others. On a remote Pacific island, for example, he proved to the terrified natives that the groans of a ghost in a supposedly haunted cave were nothing

more than the rushing of underground water.

In the South Pacific islands, Ron continued his search by venturing deep into the jungles of Guam where he located an ancient Polynesian burial ground, a place steeped in the tradition of heroic warriors and kings. Though his native friends were fearful for him, he explored the sacred area — his initiative drawn from an unquenchable desire to know more.

These sojourns in Asia and the Pacific islands had a profound effect, giving Ron a subjective understanding of Eastern philosophy.

Yet for all the wonders of these lands and all his respect for those whom he encountered, he still saw much that concerned him: Chinese beggars willing themselves to die above open graves in Beijing, children who wore less than rags, widespread ignorance and despair. And in the end, he came to the inescapable conclusion that despite the wisdom of its ancient texts, the East did not have the answers to the miseries of the human condition. This remained evident in the degradation and sorrow of its people.

At the age of nineteen, long before the advent of commercial flight, Ron had travelled more than a quarter of a million miles, including voyages not only to China, but also Japan, Guam, the Philippines and other points of interest.

1930-1931

Exploring the riddles of existence

The university years



L. Ron Hubbard (top row, second from right) with fraternity brothers at George Washington University

Returning to the United States in the autumn of 1929, Ron resumed his formal education. After attending Swavely Prep School in Manassas, Virginia, he graduated from the Woodward School for Boys in Washington, D.C.

He enrolled at George Washington University. His university major should probably have been

ethnology, since he was already an expert in many different cultures — from the Philippine pygmies to the Kayan shamans of Borneo to the Chamorros of Guam. But fate and his father placed him, fortunately, in mathematics and engineering instead. With his knowledge of many cultures and his growing awareness of the human condition, his background in engineering and mathe-

matics would serve him well in undertaking a scientific approach to solving the riddles of existence and realising man's spiritual potential.

Theorising that the world of subatomic particles might possibly provide a clue to the human thought process, he enrolled in one of the first nuclear physics courses taught in the United States. Moreover, he was concerned for

In addition to studying in one of America's first nuclear physics programmes at George Washington University, Ron wrote for The University Hatchet, scripted radio dramas, performed ballads and reported for the Washington Herald.



the safety of the world, recognising that if man were to handle the atom sanely for the greatest benefit, he would first have to learn to handle himself. His aim, then, was to synthesise and test all knowledge for what was observable, workable and could truly help solve man's problems. And to that end, he set out to determine precisely how the mind functioned.

In one of his first pioneering experiments on the subject, he employed a sound wave measuring device called a "Koenig photometer." Two students read poetry from extremely different languages — Japanese and English — into the device. He found that the device identified the speech as poetry regardless of language. When haiku was read in the original Japanese, the wavelengths produced by the Koenig photometer were the same as those produced when English verse was read.

Here, then, he concluded, was scientific evidence that people were not so different as he had been led to believe, that there was indeed a meeting ground, and all minds did in fact respond identically to the same stimuli.

Reasoning that questions arising from his experiments would best be answered by those who were paid to know about the mind, Ron took these discoveries to the psychology department. Rather than answers, however, he found that George Washington University psychologists had no comprehension or understanding of the results — but more importantly — they weren't even interested in such things.

Stunned, he soon came to the realisation that no one knew how the mind worked. And furthermore, no one in the fields of psychology or psychiatry was about to find out.

Not only were there no answers in the East, there were none to be found in any Western centre of culture.

"To be very blunt," he put it, "it was very obvious that I was dealing with and living in a culture which knew less about the mind than the lowest primitive tribe I had ever come in contact with. Knowing also that people in the East were not able to reach as deeply and predictably into the riddles of the mind as I had been led to expect, I knew I would have to do a lot of research."

While attending George Washington University, Ron embarked on a personal search for answers to the questions about man's spiritual potential and existence.



1932-1938

Research & revelations Expeditions and literary fame

"L. Ron Hubbard needs no introduction. From the letters you [readers] send in, his yarns are among the most popular we have published."

— Editor,
Thrilling Adventures
magazine, 1934

"The instant his stories appeared on the newsstands they became part of every fan's cultural heritage."

— Frederik Pohl,
Renowned author

Deciding that formal study had nothing more to offer, L. Ron Hubbard left college in the depths of the Depression, again taking his quest to learn about life out into the world. He said of this period, "...my writing financed research and this included expeditions which were conducted in order to investigate primitive peoples to see if I could find a common denominator of existence which would be workable."

He directed two expeditions, the Caribbean Motion Picture Expedition, a two-and-a-half month, 5,000-mile voyage aboard the four-masted schooner, *Doris Hamlin*, and the West Indies Mineralogical Expedition, which completed the first mineralogical survey of the island of Puerto Rico under U.S. rule. Upon his return to the United States, and with scientific grants few and far between, he began to write his way to fame and fortune, supporting his research by becoming one of the most popular writers of the 1930s.

The editor of *Thrilling Adventures*, one of the more than 30 magazines Ron headlined, wrote in October 1934, "L. Ron Hubbard needs no introduction. From the letters you send in, his yarns are among the most

popular we have published. Several of you have wondered, too, how he gets the splendid colour which always characterises his stories of the faraway places. The answer is: He's been there, brothers. He's been and seen and done. And plenty of all three."

While continuing to write for his New York editors — as well as penning screenplays for Hollywood, such as *Secret of Treasure Island* — he never stopped his vital researches into man.

L. Ron Hubbard was searching for a principle that would lead to the unification of knowledge and explain the meaning of existence — something other philosophers had set out to find in the past with varying degrees of success. In fact, many Western philosophers had given up on the idea that different peoples held anything in common and were no longer even asking questions about the life force or the essence of life. Man had become just another animal, mere flesh and bones.

Yet Mr. Hubbard saw man in a very different light. Although he had no name for it yet, he felt certain that life was more than a random series of chemical reactions, and that some sort of intelligent urge underlay our actions. Organising the tremendous body of data he had acquired —



Writing prolifically through the 1930s for more than 30 different publications — and screenplays for Hollywood, such as *Secret of Treasure Island* — L. Ron Hubbard also searched for and isolated the single, basic common denominator of existence: *SURVIVE*.

“Somehow Ron knew things that twenty-five-year-olds weren’t supposed to know — how men thought, what was in their hearts and the goals they fought for. And he knew the time when you had to take a beating if you were going to win out in the end.”

— Richard Kyle
Editor, *Argosy* magazine

from his travels, research and experiments — he embarked upon a new experimental path, this time to determine how cells functioned. And following an elaborate series of experiments in early 1938, he made a breakthrough of magnitude — he isolated the common denominator of existence: *SURVIVE*.

That man was surviving was not a new idea. That this was the single basic common denominator of existence was.

The predominant theory of the time held that life was simply a chance chain reaction in a sea of ammonia. Disproving this materialistic belief and forming the basis for all his later work, his findings were compiled into a philosophic manuscript, *Excalibur*, written during the first weeks of 1938.

Recalling his work on this first of many manuscripts on the subject of life, he noted, “I began to hammer out that secret and when I had

written ten thousand words, then I knew even more clearly. I destroyed the ten thousand and began to write again.”

The response of those who read this manuscript was dramatic, and more than a few publishers eagerly sought to publish it. He declined. “*Excalibur* did not contain a therapy of any kind but was simply a discussion of the composition of life. I decided to go further,” he added.

1939-1944

Explorer and master mariner

Further research; war intervenes

"To know life you've got to be part of life, you must get down there and look. You must get into the nooks and crannies of existence, and you must rub elbows with all kinds and types of men before you can finally establish what man is."

— L. Ron Hubbard



1940 — British Columbia coast, Alaska bound

Mr. Hubbard continued to fund his research by his ever more popular fiction writing. His stories and novels spanned every genre from adventure and travel to mystery, western, romance, science fiction and fantasy. Writing not of machines and robots but of real people and real adventures, he pioneered a whole new era of science fiction writing as one of the creators

of what came to be known as the "Golden Age of Science Fiction."

His expeditions continued as well. Elected a member of the prestigious Explorers Club in New York City, he was bestowed custody of its flag, a high honour in the field of exploration, for the Alaskan Radio Experimental Expedition in May 1940. This expedition greatly assisted in the codification of the coastal charts of British Columbia and Alaska. Also, as Mr. Hubbard

himself noted, the expedition provided an opportunity to examine the mythological cycles of "the Aleut and Tlingit Indians as well as the Haidas, the last being very close to the white race. I was particularly very interested in their stories and legends concerning the Great Flood, having found this legend in almost any primitive race I have met."

In December 1940, L. Ron Hubbard earned his "License to Master of Steam and Motor Vessels"

The Explorers Club (right), headquartered in New York, provided support for some of the 20th century's most daring expeditions, including L. Ron Hubbard's 2,000-mile 1940 voyage to re-chart the treacherous inland passage waters off the coast of British Columbia and Alaska.



“L. Ron Hubbard is a man whose contributions are impossible to overestimate.”

— Pavel Popovich,
Cosmonaut
Russia

from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Three months later, he obtained a second certificate attesting to his marine skill: “License to Master of Sail Vessels, Any Ocean.”

Throughout all of this, however, Mr. Hubbard was continuing in his quest to answer the riddles of man. His writings and explorations had the purpose of financing his researches and expanding his knowledge of the world and life.

Then came the war.

When the U.S. entered World War II, Mr. Hubbard was commissioned as a lieutenant (junior grade) in the U.S. Navy and served as a commander of corvettes. He saw action in both the Atlantic and Pacific, and thoroughly distinguished himself in the eyes of those who served beneath him. Yet he was not a man who enjoyed war, and having seen enough killing to last him a lifetime — and the effects of that bloodshed on men’s sanity — he

vowed to redouble his efforts to create a saner world. With this same sense of compassion, he also did all he could to safeguard his crews, prompting one of his men to write:

“I feel I owe you a tremendous debt of gratitude. First for your acquaintance. Secondly because you have portrayed to me all the attributes of a ‘story book’ naval officer. I can see for myself that you were an officer and a gentleman long before Congress decided so.”

1945-1949

Developing a science of the mind

“The most important thing that I would identify L. Ron Hubbard with is the ability of individuals to learn to live a better life and to contribute to making the planet Earth a better, healthier place.”

— Irving Sarnoff, President Friends of the United Nations

In 1945, left partially blind with injured optic nerves and lame from hip and back injuries, Mr. Hubbard was hospitalised at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital in Oakland, California. Among the 5,000 Navy and Marine Corps patients at Oak Knoll were hundreds of former American prisoners liberated from Japanese camps on South Pacific islands. Many were in terrible condition from starvation and other causes, unable to assimilate protein.

In an attempt to resolve this problem, Navy physicians were administering the male hormone, testosterone. This medical treatment, however, was not getting effective results on all patients, and Mr. Hubbard utilised the opportunity to not only help his fellow servicemen, but to test a theory he had developed in application.

“All I was trying to establish,” he wrote, “was whether or not the mind regulated the body or the body regulated the mind. Therefore, if on some of these patients hormones did not work and on some of them they did, there might be a mental reason. If those patients on whom it did not work had a severe mental block, then it was obvious that regardless of the amount of hormone or medical treatment the person received, he would not get well. If

the mind was capable of putting this much restraint upon the physical body then obviously the fact that was commonly held to be true, that structure monitors function, would be false. I set out to prove this.... I was not interested in endocrinology but in resolving whether or not function monitored structure or structure monitored function.”

In case after case, he found that by utilising techniques he had developed, previously unresponsive patients immediately improved with medical treatment once the mental blocks were removed.

In fact, function did monitor structure. As Mr. Hubbard noted at the time, “Thought was boss.”

This was a revolutionary concept, cutting across misconceptions that had plagued Eastern philosophy and science for centuries.

With peace restored at war’s end, Mr. Hubbard immediately set out to further test the workability of his breakthroughs. This was intensive research. For subjects he selected people from all walks of life — in Hollywood, where he worked with actors and writers; in Savannah, Georgia, where he helped deeply disturbed inmates in a mental hospital; and in Washington, D.C., New York City, New Jersey, Pasadena, Los Angeles and Seattle. In all, he personally helped over 400

1945 — Oak Knoll Naval Hospital





Applying the basic principles of Dianetics he developed in the post war years, L. Ron Hubbard not only aided other injured war veterans, but by 1949 had also recovered from his own combat wounds — and published his original thesis of Dianetics.

“All I was trying to establish was whether or not the mind regulated the body or the body regulated the mind,” stated Mr. Hubbard of his post-war research. His conclusion: “Thought was boss.”

individuals before 1950, with spectacular results. And he used the same procedures to overcome the injuries and wounds he himself had received, fully recovering his health by 1949.

Returning to Washington, D.C., Mr. Hubbard compiled his sixteen years of investigation into the human condition, writing the manuscript *Dianetics: The Original Thesis* (today published under the title *The Dynamics of Life*), a paper outlining the principles he was using. He did

not offer it for publication. He gave a copy or two to some friends, and they promptly duplicated it and sent it to their friends who, in turn, made copies and sent it to others. In this way, passed hand to hand, Dianetics on its own became known the world over. Word spread that he had made a revolutionary breakthrough.

L. Ron Hubbard had found the source of human aberration and had developed a technique of the mind that worked. Dianetics was born.

Shortly thereafter, he found himself literally deluged with letters requesting more information on the application of his breakthroughs. Hoping to make his discoveries available to the broad public, and at the insistence of those working with him at the time, he offered his findings to the American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association. The response was most enlightening. Not only did the health care establishment claim no interest in his work, they declined to even examine his results.

1950

The book that started a movement

Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health

“The impact of Dianetics means the world will never be the same again. History has become a race between Dianetics and catastrophe. Dianetics will win if enough people are challenged, in time, to understand it.”

— Frederick L. Schuman
Professor, Williams
College, USA



Author with first edition



An early demonstration by L. Ron Hubbard of Dianetics techniques

L Ron Hubbard’s friends and associates were aghast at the responses from the bastions of healing. On the one hand there were hundreds of case histories with rave testimonials from those who had studied and used Dianetics and thousands of letters from people wanting to know more. On the other hand were the few “experts,” who had resorted to 220 volts of electricity to cure problems of the mind, who had never studied

the subject of Dianetics but, nonetheless, didn’t want it.

And so the decision was made. L. Ron Hubbard would go directly to the public with a handbook, detailing his discoveries and the techniques he had developed. Never before had there been such a text on the mind, a work expressly written for the man on the street.

“There is something new coming up in April called Dianetics,” wrote national newspaper and magazine columnist Walter Winchell on

January 31, 1950. “A new science which works with the invariability of physical science in the field of the human mind. From all indications, it will prove to be as revolutionary for humanity as the first caveman’s discovery and utilisation of fire.”

Winchell’s prediction proved correct.

Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health was published on May 9, 1950. The response was instantaneous and overwhelming. Almost overnight the book became a bestseller, with 25,000 letters

Dianetics took the U.S. by storm in 1950 — witnessed by capacity lecture audiences, national headlines and top bestseller lists.



Almost overnight, *Dianetics* became a nationwide bestseller, with 25,000 letters and telegrams pouring into the publisher. The book hit *The New York Times* bestseller list and stayed there month after month, forever changing millions of lives.



and telegrams of congratulation that would pour in to the publisher from not only the United States, but then also Canada, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The book hit *The New York Times* bestseller list, where it remained week after week, month after month. *Dianetics* was then published abroad — first in the United Kingdom and Italy — forever changing L. Ron Hubbard's life and, as we shall see, the lives of millions.

The publication of *Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health* ushered in a new era of hope for mankind, and with it a new phase of L. Ron Hubbard's life. The first indication that he was to be a public figure came immediately after the release of *Dianetics*. Although Mr. Hubbard had originally planned yet another expedition following the completion of his book, so great was the popular response to his work that he had to change those plans.

Thus, instead of exploring islands off Greece, he soon found himself lecturing on Dianetics to packed halls across America. It was also at this time that the first Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation was formed in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and people began arriving in droves from North and South America and Europe to study the new techniques and find out more about the subject.

1951-1966

Founding the Scientology religion Rediscovery of the human soul

“Scientology
has
accomplished
the goal
of religion
expressed
in all man’s
written history,
the freeing
of the soul by
wisdom.”

— L. Ron Hubbard



L Ron Hubbard’s research continued, and in March 1951 he completed his next book, *Science of Survival*. In this 500-page work, he further explored the nature of thought and life, offering readers an understanding of, and a new means to predict, human behaviour. The book is oriented around the Hubbard Chart of Human Evaluation, which exactly

delineates the emotional scales of individuals, and provides precise procedures to bring anyone to the highest level and thus ultimate survival.

In 1951 he wrote a total of six books, continuing to research and perfect the technologies of Dianetics with which he had resolved the problems of the human mind. But this still left many unanswered questions, questions which man had been

The Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (below) soon grew from its founding membership in the USA and England to active members on every continent. Meanwhile, the Founding Church of Scientology, established in Washington, D.C. (bottom) in March 1955, was the site of Mr. Hubbard's organisational breakthroughs, many sparking expansion that has continued worldwide ever since.



“Words cannot express my undying appreciation to Mr. L. Ron Hubbard for fulfilling the prophecies of long ago and bringing to man the way to spiritual freedom.”

— Fumio Sawada,
Eighth holder of the secrets of Yu-itsu Shinto
(Japan's oldest religion)



pondering since the beginning of recorded history. “The further one investigated,” he wrote, “the more one came to understand that here, in this creature *Homo sapiens*, were entirely too many unknowns.”

And so, within a year and a half of the release of *Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health*, L. Ron Hubbard had embarked upon another journey of discovery — entering the realm

of the human spirit. This track of research, begun so many years earlier as a young man travelling the globe in search of answers to life, was to span the next three decades. And as breakthrough after breakthrough was codified, Scientology was born, giving man, for the first time, a route to higher levels of awareness, understanding and ability that anyone could travel.

Given the inherently religious

nature of Mr. Hubbard's work through these years, it was only natural that those surrounding him would come to see themselves not only as students of a new philosophy but also as students of a new religion. And so, in 1954, Scientologists in Los Angeles established the first Church of Scientology. L. Ron Hubbard founded the subject — early Scientologists began the Church.

The worldwide growth of a religion

“The trail is blazed, the routes are sufficiently mapped for you to voyage in safety into your own mind and recover there your full inherent potential, which is not, we know, low but very, very high.”

— L. Ron Hubbard

As more and more people discovered his breakthroughs, Scientology churches sprang up rapidly around the world — in the United States, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, Europe and South Africa. Meanwhile, through his writings and lectures, he continued to make his discoveries available to those who sought answers.

In 1959, Mr. Hubbard and his family moved to England, where he purchased Saint Hill Manor in East Grinstead, Sussex. This was to be his home for the next seven years, and the worldwide headquarters of the Church of

Scientology. There, in addition to his constant writing and lecturing, he began intensively training Scientologists from around the world so they, in turn, might return to their homelands and teach others. The mid-1960s saw him develop a step-by-step route for anyone to reach states of higher awareness. He also codified administrative principles for the operation of Scientology churches — work that brought about the expansion of the Scientology movement on every continent.

On September 1, 1966, with Scientology established as a

Since Mr. Hubbard's earliest days on this continent, European Scientologists have brought the practical benefits of the Scientology religion to the man on the street.



At Saint Hill Manor, south of London, Mr. Hubbard intensively trained Scientologists not only from Europe but around the world so they, in turn, might return to their homelands and teach others.



One of L. Ron Hubbard's 437 Saint Hill lectures

worldwide religion, Mr. Hubbard resigned his position as Executive Director of the Church and stepped down from the boards of all Church corporations in order to fully devote himself to researches into

the highest levels of spiritual awareness and ability. On the threshold of breakthroughs that had never before been envisaged, he took to the sea, in part to continue his work in an undistracted environment.

1967-1986

The lasting legacy

Solutions for a brighter future

"The Scientology movement is not pushed by one man, it is pushed by millions.

"If you champion the dignity and freedom of mankind, you are a Scientologist at heart if not by name... .

"We believe in mankind. We can and are helping man, our countries and society.

"We're not 'one man.' We are millions and we are everywhere."

— L. Ron Hubbard



Building mutual respect, tolerance and human rights for all

On board ship for the next seven years, L. Ron Hubbard again travelled extensively, while devoting his attention to ever-worsening problems facing society through the late 1960s and early 1970s. Of special note from this period is the drug rehabilitation programme he developed, recognised today by authoritative studies

around the world as the most effective in existence. It was also during this period that he developed the highest levels of Scientology, refinements of application, new administrative principles, and advances in the field of logic.

Returning to shore in 1975, Mr. Hubbard continued his travels — first from Florida to Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles before finally

settling in the southern California desert community of La Quinta near Palm Springs, his home until 1979. There, searching for new ways to make Dianetics and Scientology more easily accessible, he wrote dozens of training films on these subjects to visually demonstrate proper application of technical principles. He directed many of these films himself.

Long concerned with accelerating social decay, in 1980 Mr. Hubbard wrote a nonreligious moral code based on common sense. Published in booklet form, it is entitled *The Way to Happiness*. In explanation of this work, he said, "Reading the papers and wandering around in the society, it was pretty obvious that honesty and truth were not being held up to the standards they once had. People and even little kids in schools have gotten the idea that high moral standards are a thing of the past. Man has in his hands today a lot of violent weapons. He doesn't have the moral standards to go with them."

Loudly applauded by community and civic groups around the world, *The Way to Happiness* soon spread across the planet. An entire grassroots movement formed to disseminate and use the booklet to uplift the decency and integrity of man. To date, more than 62 million copies have been distributed, with millions more being demanded each year.

Also in 1980, Mr. Hubbard found time to resume his fiction career. Celebrating his 50th anniversary as a professional writer, he turned his prodigious energy to the authoring of *Battlefield Earth: A Saga of the Year 3000*. This epic science fiction novel was followed by the ten-volume *Mission Earth* opus, a satirical romp through the foibles of our civilisation. All eleven books went on to become *New York Times* and international bestsellers, a consecutive bestseller record unmatched by any writer in history.

Returning to his more serious work with continued research into man's spiritual potentials, Mr. Hubbard travelled extensively through California in the early 1980s. In 1983, he took up residence in the town of Creston, near San Luis Obispo. Here he completed his research and finalised the Scientology technical materials he had spent most of his life developing.

Today, those materials are recorded in the tens of millions of words on the subject of the human spirit, which comprise Dianetics and Scientology philosophy. The over 25 million words of his lectures — just those that are on tape — are enough to fill over 100 volumes of text.

In fact, it may well be that L. Ron Hubbard's works include more literature, recorded research and materials than any other single subject of philosophy, the spirit or religion. All of these materials are available to anyone who desires an improvement in his life. Well over 150 million of his books are in circulation today.

Having fully completed his research and seen its broad application expand to five continents and over 60 countries, improving the lives of millions of people, L. Ron Hubbard departed this life on January 24, 1986. Instead of an end, however, it marked the beginning of an unprecedented expansion of the religion of Scientology around the world, as more and more people benefit from his technologies.

"[L. Ron Hubbard] developed a spiritual technology which leads to 'freeing' the being ... and returns to him his complete awareness and his spiritual freedom...."

— Urbano Alonso Galan,
Theologian-philosopher, former
interfaith advisor to the Vatican

L. Ron Hubbard

Shaping the 21st century with effective solutions

“I have gone through the world studying man in order to understand him and *he*, not my adventures in doing so, is the important thing... My intentions in life did not include making a story of myself. I only wanted to know man and understand him.”

— L. Ron Hubbard

As just one indication of Mr. Hubbard’s continued popularity, fully 38 years after its initial publication, *Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health* achieved the unheard of, returning to the top of *The New York Times* bestseller list in 1988. It still rides on bestseller lists around the world to this day and has thus far sold more than 20 million copies.

No less dramatic was the popular acceptance of Mr. Hubbard’s other discoveries. To date, for example, over a quarter of a million people attest to having been freed from the effects of drugs, utilising his rehabilitation methods in centres across Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas, including the world’s largest drug rehabilitation and training facility in Oklahoma, USA.

For many more throughout the world — two million in South Africa alone — the name L. Ron Hubbard means literacy and an ability to learn any subject, thanks to his developments in the field of study.

His breakthroughs in administration have enabled

thousands of professionals in industry, business and community affairs to bring sanity and stability to their workplaces and their groups.

Every day, Mr. Hubbard’s discoveries on the subject of ethics help bring new order into people’s lives, into their families, their communities and their environment. A long-confused subject, it has been endowed with new clarity and workability.

Today, millions of people are using his principles and are finding they work. There is the mayor in Hungary who used Mr. Hubbard’s administrative breakthroughs to revive his city; there is the Swedish diplomat who uses Mr. Hubbard’s technology to help his friends and associates with their daily problems; there is the German professor who uses Mr. Hubbard’s fiction works in literary classes; and there is the French teacher using Mr. Hubbard’s education breakthroughs to help teach her students.

And through this application, L. Ron Hubbard’s dream, a dream that perhaps summarises the hopes of thinking men throughout the ages —



L. Ron Hubbard's dream, a dream that perhaps summarises the hopes of thinking men throughout the ages — "a civilisation without insanity, without criminals and without war, where the able can prosper and honest beings can have rights, and where man is free to rise to greater heights" — is not only possible but has become attainable.

"a civilisation without insanity, without criminals and without war, where the able can prosper and honest beings can have rights, and where man is free to rise to greater heights" — not only is possible but has become attainable.

Although one can enjoy the benefits of Scientology without fully knowing Mr. Hubbard, one

cannot understand the man without understanding Scientology — for it is his work and his work alone.

Every few hundred or a thousand years, some genius rises and man takes a new step toward a better life, a better culture.

Such a man is L. Ron Hubbard, the founder of Scientology.

Discover the facts

Informational brochure series about the Scientology religion and its activities

This is the sixth in a series of publications relating to the Scientology religion. Twelve in all, these brochures are being widely distributed, one each month, throughout the year.

Published by the Church of Scientology International, this publication is intended to answer the growing public demand for more information about the founder of the Scientology religion, L. Ron Hubbard, who developed effective helping technologies and methods which, in the hands of Scientologists, are bettering conditions across the continent.

These solutions, and the lasting positive results they bring, have become the hallmark of this, the fastest growing religious movement on Earth.

We trust the information about L. Ron Hubbard provided herein will be of interest — and use.

— Church of Scientology International



For more information

To obtain more copies of this booklet or to receive other booklets in the series, contact:

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- February 2004:**
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- March 2004:**
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- April 2004:**
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- December 2004:**
The Church of Scientology — Looking Ahead

To download copies of this or upcoming brochures from the Internet, as they are published throughout the year, please visit ron.hubbard.org

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“MY OWN
PHILOSOPHY IS THAT
ONE SHOULD SHARE
WHAT WISDOM HE
HAS, ONE SHOULD
HELP OTHERS TO
HELP THEMSELVES,
AND ONE SHOULD
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HEAVY WEATHER FOR
THERE IS ALWAYS
A CALM AHEAD.”

— L. RON HUBBARD