

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Thousands of Files in Scientology Raid</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1965</b>

**Contents:**

POLICE seized thousands of files from the Melbourne Scientology headquarters late yesterday, only hours after Scientology was outlawed in Victoria.

Two officers of the Attorney-General's department and three policemen arrived at the Spring Street centre [word unclear] minutes before it was due to close.

At one stage police [word unclear]shed to the rear of the building where papers were being burned in two rubbish bins.

Another detective checked an alley at the side of the building where a file had been passed through a window and placed in a car.

Police searched the building thoroughly and after more than an hour, carried the files away in a 30-cwt. truck.

These moves followed the Executive Council's proclamation of sections of the Psychological Practices Act about mid-afternoon.

This empowered police to seize Scientology files and records on a warrant from the Attorney-General.

At 4.55pm the police party entered the Scientology centre and asked to speak to an official.

One of the officers from the Attorney-General's department spoke to the Victorian Scientology secretary (Mr. E. D. Gogerley) and asked him to hand over the files.

After the building had been searched the officer told newsmen that Mr. Gogerley had shown them material which he considered should be handed over to the Attorney-General.

“He also indicated that for the time being no further operations would be carried on at the centre,” the officer said.

“He said he proposed to comply with the sections of the act,” he added.

The officers declined to say where the files were being taken, except that they would be in the possession of the Attorney-General in safe custody.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Court sympathy for Scientology Victim</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>"The Age"</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1966</b>

**Contents:**

SYDNEY - Judge Amsberg, in Quarter Sessions yesterday, extended "deepest sympathy" to a prisoner who had come under the influence of Scientology.

"If I had known the state of your mind during your trial last November, I doubt if I would have allowed it to proceed," he told him.

Judge Amsberg recommended that the papers of the case should go to the Minister for Justice.

Anthony Raper, 38, estate agent, of East Ryde, was being sentenced on two charges of fraudulent conversion of trust monies totalling £ 4170.

The Crown, at the trial, gave evidence that Raper fraudulently converted the money between June and October, 1962.

Passing a sentence of three years' gaol on each charge concurrently the judge said it was obvious that Raper committed the offences while under the control of Scientology.

"Scientology seems like an evil cloud," Judge Amsberg said.

"Scientologists leave a trail of devastation in mental health wherever they go, and sully everything they touch."

Raper's case had presented him with one of the most serious and difficult problems he had encountered on the bench.

But on the evidence, the jury's verdict of guilty had been the proper one.

Mr. B. Maguire (for Raper) said Raper, at the time of the offences, was taking a course in scientology.

He had suffered physical injury through being hypnotised and his mind was not his own. He had since broken his association with Scientology.

Raper, if found by the Minister to come under Section 27 of the Mental Health Act, would probably be removed from prison and given treatment, the judge said.

He said he would recommend that Raper be released as soon as psychiatrists certified him cured and restored to mental health.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientology Literature – Banned, but operates</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1966</b>

**Contents:**

BRISBANE. - Scientology is still operating in Victoria, where it was outlawed last December.

A brisbane woman has received the Scientologist periodical “Communication” through the post - mailed from Melbourne.

It is postmarked “Russell Street.”

The Victorian Attorney-General (Mr. Rylah) said earlier this week Scientology literature was being mailed into Victoria from London.

He said the Victorian Government had asked the Postmaster-General to act to stop the practice.

**January Issue**

The copy of “Communication” mailed from Russell Street to the Brisbane woman this week is the January issue and is marked “registered at the GPO Melbourne for transmission by post as a periodical.”

It offers a free six-month membership of the movement and makes the plea, “Get processed in 1966 ... Get released in 1966 ... Get trained in 1966.”

The Brisbane woman has been receiving Scientology literature through the mail for six years, although she is not a member of the movement.

She said: “I went to a social once with a friend who was in the movement. I had no more contact with it, and now my friend has left it. They bled her. I never read the literature. It goes straight into the rubbish can.”

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>New Scientology Probe sought</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>"The Age"</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>March 11<sup>th</sup>, 1966</b>

**Contents:**

The Chief Secretary (Mr. Rylah) has asked police to check on undercover Scientology operations in Victoria.

This follows growing evidence of Scientology propaganda being posted in Melbourne and distributed to addresses in Victoria and elsewhere.

In Brisbane on Wednesday a woman reported she had received a Scientology publication bearing a Russell Street porkmark.

Victoria has already taken the matter up with the Postmaster-General's department to see if action can be taken to stop Scientology pamphlets being distributed through the mails.

However, the State Government has been told the department has now power to intervene.

Mr. Rylah yesterday appealed to Victorians who had received Scientology propaganda to contact the Crown Law department immediately.

Scientology was banned by Victorian legislation last year.

Under the ban, anyone who practises or advertises Scientology in this State can be fined up to \$200 for a first offence and up to \$500, or two years' gaol, for subsequent offences.

Mr. Rylah said anyone found posting illegal Scientology pamphlets or dropping them into letter boxes would be liable to prosecution.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientology back again</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Ron Holdsworth</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1969</b>

**Contents:**

Scientology is back in Victoria and has set up headquarters in Manchester St., Hawthorn.

And the president of the Church of Scientology of California in Victoria (Mr. I. J. Tampion) claims they are operating within the law.

He said at the headquarters last night that services were being held every Sunday night there and regular meetings of Scientologists were held at Noble Park, Cheltenham, North Balwyn, Bendigo and Geelong.

Mr. Tampion, dressed in a black suit and shirt with a clerical collar, said the organisation had bought the house in Hawthorn six month ago as its headquarters.

The State Government outlawed Scientology in 1965 after a Royal Commission into its activities. South and Western Australia have also banned the sect.

“The authorities are well aware that we are here. Once the police were looking around outside, but did not come in,” Mr. Tampion said.

There are no signs outside the white weatherboard house indicating a Scientology church, or even a noticable street number.

The house is sparsely furnished with linoleum on the floors and numerous pictures of the sect's founder, Ron Hubbard, on the walls.

It has a chapel, two offices, an interview and reception rooms.

A small box in the entrance hall has a sign asking for donations for the expansion of Scientology.

The chapel is bare apart from a few chairs, a stand with two Ron Hubbard books on it and a portrait of Ron Hubbard.

The interview room has a display of scientology books and various charts on the wall.

Mr. Tampion, an accountant, and three other part-time assistants work at the house every night.

“What we are doing is operating within the law, although we don’t intend for that law to remain,” Mr. Tampion said.

“We are conducting full church services every Sunday and this is well within the framework of the law.

“We are not, however, carrying out confessionals, in the way they have been recognised, and are not using the E meter,” he said.

The E meter was specifically mentioned in the Psychological Practices Act which the Government passed to ban scientology. Anybody but a registered psychologist using it can be fined \$500.

Mr. Tampion said he was not anxious to test the law in court. He was trying to work within the law.

“There are a lot of loop holes in the law and I am sure the Government would not make such a fool of themselves as to try to prosecute us for holding a service.

“But at the same time it would not worry us if somebody wanted to test the laws in court,” he said.

Mr. Tampion said the movement was beginning to grow again and become organised after a complete collapse when it was first banned.

“At one meeting here we had nearly 60 people. A lot of people are still interested in scientology and are coming to us.

“We are working in two broad fields to have the legislation repealed - legally and public relations.”

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientology brings in Legal Chief on Vic. Ban</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Max Beattie</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1969</b>

**Contents:**

Scientology's world legal chief, Mr. Charles Parselle, has arrived in Melbourne to challenge the Victorian ban on the movement. With him is an English QC, Mr. Peter Pain.

“We want to issue a writ,” Mr. Parselle, wearing a Geelong Grammer old school tie, told me yesterday.

He agreed this would logically mean a writ against the State Government, which banned scientology in 1965.

“Anything that can be done legally, we will do,” he said. A final decision to act will probably be made within a week.

Mr. Parselle and Mr. Pain - who is not a Scientologist - are consulting local lawyers on the prospects of a court challenge.

Meanwhile, Victoria's top Scientologist, Mr. Ian Tampion, says he is planning to deliberately break the anti-Scientology law next Sunday.

Charles Parselle (27) is a Rhodesian-born Englishman. He went to Geelong Grammar while his father, Air Vice-Marshal Thomas Parselle, of the RAF, commanded the RAAF Staff College at Point Cook.

It was an exchange posting and young Parselle left Australia when he was 13, after two years here.

**“Perverted”**

He made it clear that any challenge to the Victorian law would be made by attacking the Anderson report of 1965, which described scientology as “perverted.”

“This has been doing us a great deal of damage,” he said.

He estimated that the Anderson report had been quoted 250 times in the past year by newspapers around the world.

It had been mentioned in the Parliaments of Britain and South Africa, and freely quoted in Canada.

Charles Parselle became a Scientologist in 1965, soon after his mother joined the movement.

“The family gave her hell for six months,” he recalls.

Then he went along to a meeting “to see what mum was doing.” He saw - and became convinced himself.

Not long before Charles Parselle had qualified in law at Oxford. Now he works at the world headquarters of the cult in East Grinstead, Sussex.

### **Challenge**

Mr. Tampion has invited reporters, TV crews and MPs to watch him break the law on Sunday.

He has circulated a letter which says: “You are advised that, in an effort to publicly show the anti-religious nature of the Psychological Practices Act 1965, and the manner in which it violates basic human rights, I intend during the afternoon to deliberately and publicly commit an offence against this act.”

The “offence” will, he says, take place at a house in Dickens Street, St. Kilda.

Last night, police said they knew of Mr. Tampion's plan. Senior Detective Reg Henderson said they would move if they caught the Scientologists breaking the law.

The Victorian group is now known as the Church of Scientology of California in Victoria. It has held services recently at a house in Manchester Street, Hawthorn.

Mr. Tampion said yesterday there were about 1000 Victorian Scientologists, including several hundred who were “active.”

The sect's founder is an American, L. Ron Hubbard. He moved its headquarters to Britain several years ago.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>[No Title]</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1969</b>

**Contents:**

Victoria's Scientologists plan to break the law soon when they hold a meeting at which scientology will be taught.

Yesterday the president of the Church of Scientology of California in Victoria (Mr. Ian K. Tampion) said members would continue to press for the repeal of the Psychological Practices Act.

About 70 people attended a fellowship day held by the Church in Dickens Street, Elwood.

Mr. Tampion told the meeting that he had postponed committing an offence against the act. He had planned to do this at yesterday's meeting.

But he said this would be done soon.

Mr. Tampion said that Victorian scientologists would picket Parliament House every night as part of their plan to have the Psychological Practices Act repealed.

A legal move would be made to test the validity of the Anderson report of 1965 which described scientology as “perverted.”

The movement's world legal chief (Mr. Charles Parselle) said that a writ would definitely be issued. But he would not say against whom.

It would say that the inquiry into Scientology was not conducted to give a fair view of the situation.

**“Nonsense”**

It would also say that the report issued was wrong on enough points so that its findings should be reversed.

Mr. Parselle said that the whole tenor of the Anderson report was wrong. Though it had been held to inquire into scientology in Victoria, it had found on Scientology generally.

“I want to get the report quashed,” Mr. Parselle said.

The action would be taken to the Privy Council if necessary.

If it could be shown the report was a lot of nonsense the movement would be a long way towards getting the Psychological Practices Act repealed.

### **Grievance**

Mr. Tampion said it was proposed to show very clearly that Scientologists had a real grievance. He wanted to get people to look at the whole situation.

During the fellowship day meeting two policemen visited the hall, looked in at the meeting for a few minutes, and then left.

Mr. Tampion said that Scientologists as a group had reformed their activities.

“We have made ourselves acceptable,” he said.

“We have to show there was something wrong with the Anderson report,” Mr. Tampion said.

If there were anything undesirable with Scientology in 1963-65 this was not so now.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientologists suing Judges</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1970</b>

**Contents:**

Two Melbourne judges are being sued by the International Association of Scientologists over the 1964-65 inquiry into Scientology in Victoria.

The Scientologists claim that the board was biased against them and went beyond its proper terms of reference.

A Supreme Court writ was lodged yesterday by the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International, c/o Manchester St. Hawthorn, against Kevin Victor Anderson, of Dorrington Ave., Glen Iris, and Gordon Just, of Corby St., North Balwyn.

Mr. Justice Anderson is on the Bench of the Supreme Court in Melbourne, and Judge Just is on the Bench of the County Court.

Between December, 1963 and April 1965, Mr. Anderson, QC, was appointed by the Victorian Government as a Board of Inquiry into Scientology in Victoria and Mr. Just was counsel assisting the board.

The writ lists six pages of claims against the board, including allegations that Anderson and Just abused their office by inquiring and reporting on matters beyond the terms of reference of the inquiry.

It further claims they failed to deal impartially with the servants, agents, adherents and disciples of scientology, and used the procedures and report of the board to destroy the scientologists and their business operations, religious beliefs etc.

The writ, lodged by Ian Kenneth Tampion, of Manchester St. Hawthorn, claims damages and seeks trial by a judge alone.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Labor all clear on Scientology</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>"The Age"</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>August 25<sup>th</sup>, 1972</b>

**Contents:**

CANBERRA. - A Labor Government would recognise Scientology, the Church of the New Faith, the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Murphy) said yesterday.

The church for instance would have powers to conduct marriage ceremonies under Commonwealth law, Senator Murphy said.

"Under the constitution, all religions are entitled to equal treatment," he said. "Whether churches are big or small, orthodox or unorthodox, they are intitled to equal treatment."

The South Australian Government will legislate during the present session of Parliament to repeal the prohibition of Scientology.

The SA Attorney-General (Mr. King) said yesterday the legislation would provide for a system of registration of psychologists.

The Scientology Prohibition Act was assented to on February 13, 1969, while the Hall Government was in office.

A select committee of the Legislative Council has been investigating the legislation.

**No change here**

But the Victorian ban on Scientology will stay.

The State Minister for Health (Mr. Rossiter), said yesterday the Victorian Government has no intention of lifting the ban.

And Victorian Parliamentary Labor Party sources said there had been no change in policy since Labor supported the Victorian ban on Scientology.

Labor's Leader in the Legislative Council (Mr. Galbally), first raised the Scientology issue in State Parliament.

The marathon inquiry by Mr. K. V. Anderson, QC (now Mr. Justice Anderson), produced the 1965 report on Scientology which led to its banning under the Psychological Practices Act.

Mr. Rossiter said: "I am looking forward to a further split in the Labor Party on this very important matter. I will be interested to hear the Victorian Labor Party's attitude to these matters because it previously supported the ban."

The State Opposition Leader (Mr. Holding) said neither the Victorian branch of the A.L.P. nor Parliamentary Labor Party had discussed the issue recently, and he had not heard from Senator Murphy.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Privy Council turns down Scientologist</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1973</b>

**Contents:**

LONDON, December 6 - A Victorian scientologist whose law suits arising from a report by a Board of Inquiry into Scientology were dismissed, was yesterday refused special leave to appeal by the Privy Council judicial committee.

The suits, taken out by Ian Kenneth Tampion, of Frank Street, Box Hill, were dismissed by Mr. Justice McInerney as “frivolous, and vexatious and an abuse of the process of the court.”

They were taken out against Mr. Kevin Victor Anderson, QC, who conducted the inquiry into scientology, and Mr. Gordon Just, who assisted him. Both men are now judges.

Mr. Tampion, said to be engaged in scientology, alleged defamation on the part of Mr. Justice Anderson and misfeasance in a public office against both Mr. Justice Anderson and Judge Just.

After their dismissal a series of appeals led him to the Privy Council judicial committee.

Lord Wilberforce said reasons for the decision would be given later.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientology Wedding in Caulfield</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1974</b>

**Contents:**

A Perth couple, Mr. Vernon Cornelius, a 54-year-old communications inspector in the WA Railways, and Miss Daphne Smith, a 48-year-old secretary, married at the Church of Scientology chapel in Inkerman Road, North Caulfield, on Saturday.

It was the first Scientology wedding in Victoria - where Scientology was banned in 1965.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Michael Graham, the 31-year-old Australian president of the church, which was recognised under the Commonwealth Marriage Act in February last year.

The Victorian president of the church (Rev. Ian Tampion) said the wedding was “another big step in establishing our religious bona fides in Victoria.”

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>State says yes to Scientology Minister</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Steve Harris</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1977</b>

**Contents:**

Mrs. Elaine Allen, a former Sunday School teacher, has become Victoria's first registered Minister of the Church of Scientology.

The State Government has relaxed its stand on the movement, outlawed 12 years ago after an inquiry described it as perverted, debased, ill-founded and harmful.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Dickie, last night confirmed that Mrs. Allen, of Balwyn, had been recognised as a minister of religion.

But he said the Psychological Practices Act of 1965, under which the movement was outlawed, still operated.

“We have no reason to prevent them from carrying out marriages because they are recognised to do so under Commonwealth law,” Mr. Dickie said.

“But we certainly would not tolerate the practices which were part of their cult before 1964.

“She is recognised as a minister of religion but whether we recognise Scientology as a religion is entirely another thing.”

The State Registrar of Ministers for Religion, Mr. J. M. Ryder, has told Mrs. Allen, a 40-year-old mother of four, her registered number is V16798. Her official denomination is the Church of Scientology Incorporated.

Mrs. Allen said last night her registration meant the Government had recognised Scientology as a religion.

“This has been a long time coming and it's a great victory for us,” she said.

She said there had been no prosecutions under the 1965 Act and the Federal Government had recognised Scientology as a denomination in 1973.

**Based on fiction**

The practice of Scientology was banned by the act after a 160-day board of inquiry which yielded four million words of evidence and cost the State \$75,000.

Mr. K. V. Anderson, QC, now a judge, found that scientology was evil, a danger to the mental health of the community, based on fiction and propagated by falsehood.

Scientists say the idea behind Scientology, or Dianetics, is improvement of communications between the individual, his fellow man and the environment. It is often referred to as “the modern science of mental health.”

Mr. Dickie said the Psychological Practices Act, passed in November, 1975, did not apply to recognised ministers of religion.

“This church of Scientology had sought for this woman to be registered but we have delayed action on it to see whether the Psychological Practices Act might take precedence over the Commonwealth Marriage Act, which obviously it did not,” he said.

Mrs. Allen said the Government had turned a blind eye to the movement in recent years. The act had been passed in “a feeling of hysteria.”

She said there had been major changes to the church’s management.

Services are held every Sunday at 3 pm in a large house in Inkerman Road, Caulfield. About 10 to 15 people usually attend.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientology E-meter back at \$ 20 an Hour</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>"The Age"</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Mark Baker</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1977</b>

**Contents:**

Scientists are charging Melbourne people more than \$20 an hour for psychological testing with the outlawed E-meter.

The leader of the Church of the New Faith (Scientology) in Victoria, Mrs. Elaine Allen, yesterday confirmed that at least 12 members of the cult were using the E-meter.

Mrs. Allen said people who joined the church paid an average of \$250 for one course of 12 one-hour counselling sessions.

She said that over "a lifetime" of 20-30 years a person could undertake 1000 hours of counselling - an outlay of about \$21,000.

Under the Victorian Psychological Practices Act the E-meter, an electronic device similar to a lie detector, can only be used by qualified doctors and ministers of religion.

Mrs. Allen, 40, a Balwyn mother of four, this week became the first Scientologist to be officially registered as a minister of religion in Victoria.

Scientology was banned 12 years ago after a State Government inquiry found the movement was prevented, debased and ill-founded.

Mrs. Allen yesterday told "The Age" at the church's headquarters in Inkerman Road, Caulfield, that it had 12 ordained ministers in Melbourne who regularly used the E-meter in counselling the 5000 members.

The E-meter is a simple electronic device which registers a patient's thought impulses through two tin cans held in the hands.

At the 1965 inquiry which led to the banning of Scientology in Victoria, the E-meter was described as a device which impressed the ignorant but proved nothing.

The Acting Minister for Health, Mr. Jona, yesterday said that Mrs. Allen, as a registered minister of religion, was the only Scientologist in Victoria permitted to use the E-meter.

When told that other Scientologists were using the advice, Mr. Jona said: "It would seem to me most unusual." He said the Government would have to take a closer look at the

church's operations. "Under the legislation, as the only ordained minister, she is the only person granted exemption," Mr. Jona said.

"If this becomes widespread, we will act. The spirit of the legislation must be preserved." When asked if the church was deliberately breaking the law, Mrs. Allen said: "It's a law that can't be enforced. They can fine me."

Mrs. Allen said Scientologists had been performing their normal activities since the church reformed in Victoria in 1969. "The Government has known about it," she said.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>A Church returns and finds a Home</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Damien Murphy &amp; Ivor Ries</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>July 16<sup>th</sup>, 1980</b>

**Contents:**

Like a phoenix from the ashes, the Church of Scientology is back in Victoria.

Fifteen years ago some Scientology practices were banned. The cult was called a serious threat to the community, medically, morally and socially. But Scientology came back. As a cult it was outlawed, but it returned as a recognised denomination.

That was in 1972. Now the church is flourishing to the extent that it has bought an \$800,000 city building for its Victorian headquarters. The new home puts Scientology back in the religious mainstream.

Spokesman for the church, the Reverend Robert Allsop, said yesterday the new Russell Street headquarters was very much a phoenix from the ashes affair. The church's old headquarters in Caulfield was destroyed by fire last March.

The Russell Street building was financed by the Religious Research Foundation - an organisation set up in America by Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard to provide funds for new churches around the world.

Mr Allsop said the money for the Russell Street building was simply a loan which would be repaid by the Melbourne church.

The acquisition of the building was a far cry from the days when some cult practices were outlawed under the Victorian Psychological Practices Act in 1965 after a 159-day inquiry which cost \$75,000 and condemned Scientology as an evil pseudo-science.

“Melbourne had one of the biggest churches of Scientology in the world before 1965,” Mr Allsop said. “There were maybe 8000 people. But one by one they left.”

Dark days followed. Scientologists saw parallels with the early dark days of Christianity in the Roman Empire. But by 1968 Scientology was back on its feet in Victoria. Members met in suburban homes.

“The inquiry made people afraid to admit they were Scientologists,” Mr Allsop said. “But soon they started to come out of the woodwork.”

When the church "came into the open" about 1971 it had four members only on staff.

Mr Allsop said the membership had grown to 5000 plus this year. And more were coming. There are now about 100 on staff. "The future is all ours," he said.

Scientology was founded on the principles set out by Mr Hubbard in a book "Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health." That was published in the early 1950s and since then the sect has grown to a worldwide membership of about 5.5 million.

It has met opposition nearly everywhere - there are law suits now going on in the United States and the church is still not welcome in the United Kingdom. Scientologists see the opposition as the establishment, primarily the psychiatric establishment, resisting change.

"Ron Hubbard provides something for a multitude of people in a \$5 book," Mr Allsop said. Mr Allsop said the Melbourne church's operations were financed by donations received from counselling and courses designed to help people realise their potential.

Church membership costs money. And the higher a person goes in the church the more it costs.

Mr Allsop said the top level course offered in Melbourne would cost recipients about \$1500. Members in business were not expected to contribute funds to the church.

Coming "on staff" is the Scientologist equivalent of taking up a ministry. Mr Allsop said this was to protect the church's investment.

"It is simply a safeguard," he said. "A minister cannot just up and leave his parishioners in the lurch and our staff are put on contracts for the same sort of reason."

The Church of Scientology also supports a number of groups involved in community affairs that use Mr Hubbard's "technology." These include the Citizens' Commission on Human Rights - which campaigns for civil rights for mental patients - and the Society for the Protection of the Privacy of the Individual which, in Australia, is primarily concerned with hectoring the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.

Other groups on drug dependence and education are not directly supported by the Church of Scientology but they use Hubbard precepts in their work.

While Scientologists see the church flourishing in Victoria, members see the continued existence of the State's Psychological Practices Act as a grave slur on their church.

### **Come all ye faithful, but first, a few questions**

Membership of a religious order usually requires a vow of poverty, chastity and obedience, but the requirements to join the Church of Scientology's "Sea Organisation" are something else.

Hopefuls have to fill out a 13-point application form before becoming eligible to sign a contract as a fully fledged member of the “Sea Organisation.” ‘The Age’ obtained a copy of the application form yesterday.

Questions applicants are asked include:

Do you have any institutional history of psychosis?

Do you have a history of electric, insulin or other shock treatment or, psychiatric brain operation?

Have you ever sued a Church of Scientology or a Scientology principal?

Have you ever blown (left without authorisation) from a Church of Scientology?

Do you have a parent or guardian who is antagonistic to Scientology or your involvement with it?

Are you joining with the intention of obtaining news stories or generally disrupting the organisation?

Do you have any large personal debts which would require leaving the organisation to handle?

Applicants are to answer “yes” or “no” to questions. They are asked to give full details if they answer “yes.”

The “Sea Organisation” was set up by Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard to research earlier civilisations and provide senior management courses for church members. The latter activity predominates in Australia.

Members accepted into the “Sea Organisation” take vows of service - including signing “symbolic” billion year contracts - and adopt a community lifestyle traditional to religious orders.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientists seek Recognition</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>"The Age"</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>November 21<sup>st</sup>, 1980</b>

**Contents:**

The Scientology organisation Church of the New Faith, yesterday asked the Victorian Supreme Court to declare it a religious institution.

This is believed to be the first time the question has come before a Victorian court. The issue has arisen in an appeal from a decision of the Victorian commissioner for payroll tax now before Mr Justice Crockett.

The commissioner refused to grant the organisation exemption from payroll tax and is defending the correctness of this decision in court. Section 10b of the Payroll Tax Act concerns exemptions that can be granted to religious or public benevolent institutions.

Mr Ron Castan, for the organisation, told the judge that it was also objecting to the commissioner's assessment, as well as his refusal to grant an exemption.

Mr Castan referred to a High Court decision that the YMCA was a religious institution, having religious motives or designs behind it.

"We say the applicant is a church; the religion of Scientology originated early in the 1950s founded on the writings of Mr L. Ron Hubbard," he said.

The case will continue today.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientology Religion claim Sham, says Judge</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Prue Innes &amp; Aileen Berry</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1980</b>

**Contents:**

The Scientology organisation’s claims to be a religion were a sham, a Supreme Court judge said yesterday. Some of its services were grotesque, a mockery of religion, he said.

Mr Justice Crockett made the comments in dismissing an appeal by the organisation, calling itself the Church of the New Faith, against a decision of the Commissioner of Payroll Tax not to grant it exemption from the tax as a religious institution.

The Guardian of the Melbourne Church of Scientology, the Reverend Elaine Allen, said there would be an immediate appeal against the judgment.

Mr Justice Crockett described some of the organisation’s activities, including “christening” services, as a “grotesque parody of Christianity.”

Some of its practices and professed beliefs were “no more than a mockery of religion,” and the fact that some gullible people accepted it as a genuine religion did not make it so, he said.

Mr Justice Crockett said the only question to decide in the case was whether Scientology was a religious institution. The organisation’s difficulty was that it had not always described itself as a religion. It had done so in Australia only in recent years.

“An institution does not, of course, become a religion in character simply because its members choose to call themselves, and the corporate body by which they are organised, a church,” he said. “Despite the clerical connotation suggested by the title description ... the association’s title has a peculiarly secular ring about it.”

A further difficulty, he said, was that there were several unequivocal rejections in the Scientology literature tendered in court of the notion that Scientology was a religion.

The judge also said that by the 1960s there was concern in Victoria that the organisation's practices might be harmful. A board of inquiry, chaired by Mr Justice Anderson, was highly critical of the organisation, found its practices were evil, and recommended legislation to control it.

As a result, the Psychological Practices Act was passed in 1965, to register and supervise those who practiced psychology, and to prohibit the use of a device known as an E-meter or similar instrument. E-meters were said to be able to detect emotional reaction.

Mr Justice Crockett said: “This section was clearly aimed specifically at Scientologists. The E-meter is an important, and seems the only, apparatus employed in Scientology. It is an instrument designed to register electrical resistance.”

The Psychological Practices Act makes it an offence for anyone to hold himself out as willing to teach Scientology, although an exemption is provided for a priest or minister of a recognised religion defined as authorised to celebrate marriages.

Mr Justice Crockett said that the history of Scientology’s treatment at the hands of the Parliament of Victoria “render it scarcely likely that the Governor-in-Council would proclaim Scientology as a recognised religion.”

But, he said, the Commonwealth might have proved more amenable if the organisation was “metamorphosed so that a recognisable semblance of what might be commonly thought to be the structure of a religious body was achieved.”

The organisation thus adopted many ecclesiastical trappings and took on many of the characteristics of a Christian denomination. At the same time, Scientology’s essentially secular philosophy was reinterpreted, if not rewritten, into a philosophy which could be construed as religious dogma. Sunday “worship” and similar traditional religious services were adopted. The E-meter was now described as a religious artifact used in the “church confessional.”

An American booklet describing ceremonies included procedures for conducting services, weddings and christenings. “They are there described in a somewhat grotesque parody of Christianity, with which Scientology has little or nothing in common,” Mr Justice Crockett said.

“The probability is that those so-called ceremonies were devised and published as a device to enable with such attendant advantages as would thereby accrue, Scientology to be paraded as a church in the United States,” he said.

“Presumably, the professed religious aims of the ‘founding churches’ in the United States, as they are to be found in their respective articles, are to be explained as no more than a cynical manipulation for advantage of the laws relating to financial immunity granted to religious organisations in that country.”

He said that in a decade of reinterpretation of Scientology works and the adoption of ceremonies and creed, there was an obvious attempt to enhance the illusion that the organisation had become a religion.

The “ministers” wore garb indistinguishable from that of a Christian priest or minister, and a symbol was adopted which bore a striking resemblance to the crucifix.

Mr Justice Crockett said the Victorian legislation drove the organisation underground, or into other States, and there was no better method to avoid destruction than to simulate, and become accepted as, a religion.

“There can be no denying that the new image assiduously cultivated since the enactment of the Victorian legislation ... has been singularly successful,” he said.

Mr Justice Crockett said that the other three States where Scientology was practiced, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, and the Australian Capital Territory, had granted payroll tax exemption. But the most favorable administrative decision was the ruling in February 1973 by the then Federal Attorney-General, Senator Murphy, that Scientology was a “recognised denomination” under the Marriage Act.

This meant that Scientology’s ministers were authorised to act as marriage celebrants and the practice of Scientology had a virtual immunity from the prohibitions of the Victorian Psychological Practices Act.

He said these were administrative rulings which gave little assistance to the organisation in this case.

Mr Justice Crockett said had he seen only the organisation’s publications since 1970, he might agree that the institution was religious in character if he accepted its principles, beliefs and practices as genuine.

“However, I am persuaded ... Scientology is not, subject to one reservation, a religious institution because it is, in relation to its religious pretensions, no more than a sham,” he said.

Its bogus claims to believe in prayer and other aspects of a creed based on a divine being, were “no more than a mockery of religion. Scientology was not practised is in reality the antithesis of a religion.”

Mr Justice Crockett said the adroitness with which it had so cynically adopted itself served only to rob the movement of the sincerity and integrity that must be cardinal features of any religious faith.

The only qualification was whether Scientology, as evolved by its founder L. Ron Hubbard, and practised in its “pure” form until 1965, ought to be regarded as a religious institution. “It is not for me, of course, to pass any judgment on the correctness or otherwise of the doctrines of Scientology,” the judge said. But it seemed to be more concerned with its doctrines relating to the soul or spirit, the self, than with any concept of a divine being.

“The aims, objects and purposes of Scientology were, I think, accurately summed up by its principal spokesman before the Victorian board of inquiry when he described them as being ‘to increase the efficiency and well-being of the individual person ... to increase the efficiency and well-being of society as a whole.’”

The judge said this could in no sense be regarded as a religion, and at that time, Scientology did not wish to be regarded as such, making express claims that it was non-religious.

Mr Justice Crockett said there were five or six thousand members of the organisation in Victoria. He said the Commissioner of Corporate Affairs had refused to allow the organisation to register itself as the Church of Scientology Incorporated, although it used that name in three other States.

Mrs Allen, the organisation’s Melbourne Guardian, said the Supreme Court case had cost the Church of Scientology \$10,000 or \$12,000 so far. “I must say I am horrified at the cost of justice, but we will spend as many thousands again, if we need to, to win,” she said.

“There are many ways up the mountainside and we will find the right one.”

Scientology was founded by L. Ron Hubbard, and teaches his views. Its first so-called church was set up in California in 1954.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientists lodge Appeal</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1981</b>

**Contents:**

The Scientology organisation yesterday lodged an appeal in the Supreme Court against the dismissal of its claim to be a religion.

In December Mr Justice Crockett refused to recognise the organisation as a religion, thus upholding the decision of the Commissioner of Payroll Tax not to grant it an exemption as a religious institution.

In his judgment in December, Mr Justice Crockett said Scientology’s claims to be a religion were a sham, and described some of its services as a “grotesque parody of Christianity.”

The organisation listed a number of groups of appeal, claiming that Mr Justice Crockett erred in his finding. The notice also claims the judge was wrong in law, that his finding was against the evidence, and that he was wrong in excluding certain expert evidence.

The appeal will be heard by the State Full Court.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Churchmen urge an End to Bans on Scientology</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Louise Carbines</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>April 18<sup>th</sup>, 1981</b>

**Contents:**

Officials of three churches have signed a petition calling on the State Government to lift bans on the Church of Scientology.

The petition asks the Government to “review the Victorian Psychological Practices Act and remove all prohibitive sections aimed at members of the Church of Scientology purely on religious grounds.” It further asks “that in future no legislation be passed which discriminates against any minority because of its beliefs.”

The petition concludes: “We are, we believe qualified to express opinion on this issue, however, even though we express this opinion we do not necessarily imply agreement with the tenets and practices of the Church of Scientology.”

The Psychological Practices Act, passed in 1965, outlaws the teaching of Scientology and the use of a testing device known as the Emeter. Scientologists say that this equipment is an integral part of their religion. The Act came after a 159-day inquiry which found Scientology to be a serious moral and medical threat to the community. The Victorian bans have remained despite the Church of Scientology being recognised as a religious denomination by the Federal Government in 1973. In Australia the church has 5000 members.

The petition, titled ‘In the interests of religious freedom’, has been signed by the Baptist principal of Whitley College, the Reverend Mervyn Himbury; Jesuit sociologist Father Noel Ryan; Methodist sociologist Dr Robert Guthrie, Roman Catholic Sociologist Dr Rowan Ireland and the superintendent of the Wesley Central Mission, the Reverend Arthur Preston.

Dr Guthrie said he had signed because he felt the Psychological Practices Act was “a work of great audacity which discriminated against a group which claimed to be a religion.”

“Just imagine what would have happened if the Church of England had been singled out in this way. In America, a law which discriminates against a religion is unconstitutional,” he said.

Mr Himbury said he had signed in the spirit of the Baptist tradition. “It is better to tolerate what we think is wrong rather than condemn things out of hand,” he said.

Father Ryan said he took his lead from the Second Vatican Council. He felt that “if a group claimed to be a religion, then that claim had to be taken seriously,” he said.

The petition was put together four weeks ago and has been presented to Liberal MPs. Scientologists hope that it will affect the decision of a Health Commission working party which is reviewing the act.

The working party chairman, Dr Jack Evans, said yesterday that prohibitions on Scientology would not be removed as a result of the committee's work. Dr Evans said a review of the sections of the act covering Scientology was not within the terms of reference of the working party.

Among those who provided reports after being approached by Scientologists were the professor of philosophy at Deakin University, Dr Max Charlesworth, the director of the Melbourne University faculty of theology, Dr John Gaden, a professor of Old Testament studies at the Uniting Church Theological Hall, Dr R. Anderson, and the professor of legal studies at La Trobe University, Dr E. Braybrooke.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientology Ban to go despite Court's Ruling</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>"The Age"</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Louise Carbines &amp; Damien Comerford</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1982</b>

### **Contents:**

The Victorian Government will go ahead with plans to lift bans on Scientology despite a ruling yesterday by the State Full Court that the Scientology organisations could not claim to be a religion.

The Minister for Health, Mr Roper, said that the court's ruling would have no impact whatsoever on the State Government decision to amend the Psychological Practices Act which has outlawed the Church of Scientology since 1975 [sic]. He hopes to have the amendment passed by the end of the year.

Scientists yesterday discussed the possibility of taking their case to the High Court. A spokesman likened them to early Christians, spurned for centuries as an illegal group who finally established a State religion in Rome.

Mr Roper announced last month that the Government intended to amend the Psychological Practices Act – "a nonsense law brought in in a fit of panic in the 1960s" - because its provisions were discriminatory the Scientology organisation was singled out, and the activities of its members made illegal, while other minority groups were allowed to express their views.

### **Recognition**

While the State Government was concerned simply with changing an act which discriminated against a particular group, Scientists, calling themselves the Church of the New Faith, had gone to the courts to seek recognition as a religion.

The Full State Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by the organisation against a ruling by Mr Justice Crockett in December 1980 that its claims to be a religion were a sham, and that some of its services were grotesque, a mockery of religion.

Under the Payroll Tax Act, religious institutions are not liable to payroll tax. The organisation had appealed to Mr Justice Crockett against a decision by the Commissioner for Payroll Tax not to grant the Scientology organisation an exemption.

"There is so much that is obscure, ambiguous or incomprehensible in the ideas of Scientology," the Chief Justice, Sir John Young said, addressing himself to whether Scientology was a religion, the principal question on which the appeal hinged.

“Nothing I have read seems to me to tend to raise the ideas of Scientology to a religious level. It is clear from evidence that forms and ceremonies resembling those of established religions have been superimposed upon the set of ideas originally propounded by Mr L. Ron Hubbard (the organisation’s founder), and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that they have been superimposed for the purpose of obtaining whatever advantage may be obtained by designation as a religion.”

He said Mr Justice Crockett's conclusions that Scientology was bogus and a mockery of religion may well be right and there was some basis for them in evidence. He referred to one of the books in evidence, ‘Scientology. The fundamentals of thought.’ “There is much in the book that is extravagant and much that might thought to be highly dangerous in the hands of the gullible,” he said.

“I do not think that there has been in Victoria such public acceptance of Scientology as a religion as requires the court to treat it as such.

“Not very much weight can be given to the fact that Scientology has attained substantial recognition elsewhere, for example in the United States of America.”

The Psychological Practices Act outlaws the teaching of Scientology and the use of a testing device known as the E-meter. Scientologists say that this equipment is an integral part of their religion. The act came after a 159-day inquiry which found Scientology to be a serious moral and medical threat to the community.

The Church of Scientology, although banned under the State Act, has been free to practise in Australia since a 1973 change in Federal law. Ministers of Scientology have been registered under the Commonwealth Marriage Act as ministers of religion of a recognised denomination.

Several leading officials from churches in Melbourne last year sign a petition urging the State Government to lift its ban. They said that while they did not necessarily agree with the practices and tenets of the Church of Scientology, they argued that it discriminated against a minority because of its beliefs.

A spokesman for Victoria's 5000 Scientologists, Mr Andrew Youngman, said: “I thought the decision was predictable, although I was slightly disappointed. While the court has made its decision, the Government will continue to lift its restrictions. So, in some ways the court’s decision is irrelevant.”

<b>Category</b>	<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Scientology Ban lifted</b>
<b>Source</b>	<b>“The Age”</b>
<b>Author</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1982</b>

**Contents:**

The Legislative Council yesterday passed legislation to lift bans on Scientology in Victoria.

Scientology has been banned under a State law passed in 1965. There are 6000 Scientologists in Victoria who practise their faith despite the ban.

The Liberal and National Parties did not oppose a bill to amend the Psychological Practices Act, introduced by the Health Minister, Mr Roper. He claimed the act was a nonsense law brought in in a fit of panic in the 1960s.

The Psychological Practices Act outlaws teaching of Scientology and the use of a testing device known as the E-meter. Scientologists say this equipment is integral to their religion. The act came after a 159-day inquiry which found that scientology was a serious moral and medical threat to the community.

But the church, although banned in Victoria, has been able to practise under Federal law since 1973.

Explaining the Opposition’s decision not to oppose the bill, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Council, Mr Storey, said: “There does not seem to be any good reason for maintaining these provisions in the act. They do not prevent Scientologists carrying out their practices because they actively operate in the community; nor do they provide protection for young or impressionable people who may be led into something which, if they had been more mature or less impressionable they would not have been drawn into.”