

AFFIDAVIT

My name is L. Fletcher Prouty, Colonel, U.S. Air Force (Ret'd). I live at 4201 Peachtree Place, Alexandria, Virginia 22304.

I am writing this affidavit to provide proof of the fact that the records, data and related materials provided by the U.S. Navy (USN) and other government sources, all said to be the complete record and file on the military service, active and inactive, of Mr. L. Ronald Hubbard, formerly Lt. Commander, U.S. Navy Reserve, are incomplete. I also attest to the fact that those materials and records provided give ample evidence that proves the existence of other records that have been concealed, withheld and over-looked. Further research on this project demands the discovery and production of the missing documents.

I have extensive, first hand, personal knowledge of the activities and procedures of the U.S. military services; and of the special relationship among them from my service and experience in the U.S. Army (USA), from June 1941, the U.S. Air Force (USAF), from its founding in 1947, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)--Office of Special Operations, (OSO/OSD), during 1960-1961, and the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), --Office of Special Operations, during 1962-1963, where I was Chief of the office until my retirement in 1964.

This experience includes service in the American Theater of operations before the attack on Pear Harbor (December 7, 1941); in the European-African-Middle East Theater (1943-1944); and in the Asiatic Pacific theater of operations

(1945). I served on active duty with the U.S. Cavalry, the U.S. Armored Force, and with the U.S. Air Force where I was a pilot multi-engine and a jet pilot. During the last five years of my active duty service, all in the Pentagon, I served under U.S. Marine Corps generals; and had U.S. Navy officers on my staff. I am a graduate of the Air Force Command and Staff College; and of the JCS-operated Armed Forces Staff College. During these years of service I had experience with Personnel matters in the Headquarters, Continental Air Command (responsible for the U.S. Air Force Reserve programs); and with the USAF Air Defense Command (77,000 personnel) where I was the Chief of the Office of Personnel Planning.

As mentioned above, I served in both the European and Asiatic theaters of operation during WW II. I served in the Far East during the Korean War (1952-1954) and served in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, at various times during the years 1952-1963. Other service has brought me to such other countries as China and the Soviet Union. During those years I served, lived in or traveled to no less than 70-80 countries and to all 50 of these United States.

During the nine consecutive years (1955-1964) of my service in the Pentagon, my office was responsible for world wide special operations (clandestine activities) and intelligence activities, generally of an operational nature. In the Headquarters, USAF, 1955-1960, and JCS, 1962-1964, I was the officer in charge of these military activities. My duties and responsibilities in the positions described above required that I establish and maintain continuous, day-by-day contact with the highest echelons of the CIA officials and such others identified by them as responsible for such activities. I was continuously

aware of their operations and of their peculiar personnel practices (including those for the thousands of military personnel of all services who were assigned to the CIA, and vice versa), from the mundane and routine to the most significant and sensitive. In the performance of my official duties I acquired an intimate familiarity with the military and with the CIA's foreign operations and installations, particularly with the arrangement developed for all USA, and some combined or foreign, commands for the performance of this special work. The methods developed, many of them developed by the undersigned, in the case of personnel actions and administration were, to put it mildly, unique. As a result I am completely familiar with the processes and methods of concealing, by special administrative procedures, what might to others have appeared to have been routine personnel actions. They were made to appear that way to cover intelligence duties and activities.

I have had occasion to review a vast horde of military records and personnel orders that had been issued during the military service, active and inactive, by the USN, the USMC and by the Montana National Guard for L. Ronald Hubbard, formerly a Commander, USNR. There is much about those orders and other records that is most unusual, uncharacteristic and non-typical of military-type standard operating procedures in both wartime and peacetime. They are so uncharacteristic that they may be termed, contrived, either for intelligence cover purposes or something akin to such practice.

Here it would be well to describe what I mean. When the Navy produces a memorandum, letter, order or other related document for, or about an individual, that paper, to be made official must be signed by an official authorized to do so.

That signed copy becomes the primary paper and is kept in a primary file. It is standard military practice to make several copies of such papers and to distribute them to various addressees, generally listed on the paper. These additional addressees also file these papers, and these files grow in parallel over the years. Each file is developed for certain functional purposes, and some ancillary files may contain information of singular importance.

These papers all become the record of an individual and in one way or another each file is an important part of such a record. For example: the original, signed copy of the memo might have been delivered to an action office, generally the addressee listed in the heading. The individual himself would get a copy, not signed, but with the official signature designated in the following manner, i.e. s/ John H. Smith. Other copies would have been placed in his personnel file, in his pay record, in his physical record, in his training record, etc. Thus the individual's file is not a series of single papers; but rather it is a functional collection of all such papers as they build during his career.

There are other important papers that are made a part of the individual's record. Very often a letter will come from a higher headquarters directing the next duty assignment of a certain individual. The letter itself may cite a general order of some kind that created a need for a number of officers at a certain school, in certain command and staff assignments connected with a ship, etc. These are the sources of authority and they must accompany the personnel file and they are cited in other correspondence. And so the record grows. At any time, the service is able to pull these records and build the entire

purposes.

Then there are other, more unique activities, that have an impact on these personnel files. When a man is assigned to certain intelligence duties, the navy may not wish to have that assignment revealed in the regular record. However that man must be paid, promoted, must travel, etc. In such cases the service will build a separate, contrived file that covers or conceals what the man is actually doing and keeps his records reasonably up-to-date so that anyone who chances to come across those records would have no reason to believe that he was on some other highly classified assignment. In the services this is sometimes known as a "Sheep-dip" file. The existence of such files is kept secret.

I have produced and maintained such files and have worked with them when they were produced and maintained by other agencies such as the CIA. They are quite intricate, quite involved and always difficult to make real and reasonable.

The above is presented because, as I have reviewed these records that the USN purports to be the complete personnel and official file record of Commander Hubbard's service, active and inactive, I have found a great number of papers and other data that prove beyond a doubt that what we have here is no more than a part of the record. In many cases the part that we have is the least important part and is perhaps the "sheep-dip" or contrived section of the file.

As a result of my careful review and analysis of these records and data, I can say without any doubt or hesitation whatsoever that the records I have reviewed, said to be complete, are not the entire and complete record. Not only is this record

incomplete as to the file presented but there are elements of this file that confirm, without question, the existence of an entirely distinct file that had to have been made and kept separate from this ostensibly complete record. Proof of this lies in the companion papers themselves and in my experience with the creation and maintenance of such additional records. All of these undiscovered, unidentified and/or concealed records must be located, produced and delivered.

Let us look at some examples (Attachment E).

(a) When Mr. Hubbard was in the process of applying for a naval reserve commission in early 1941, we discover that the officer of the U.S. Navy Yard in Washington responsible for this action was Lucius C. Dunn, Commander USN (Ret'd). Dunn writes a letter (Attachment J), June 4, 1941, to the Commandant, Navy Yard favorably proposing this action be for either, "Public Relations or Foreign Intelligence." He suggests Hubbard be appointed a "Lieutenant (j.g.), I-V(S)." Dunn's letter is headed, "From: Intelligence Officer", and letters to him, such as that from the law firm of Baker, Beedy and Magee (Attachment H, May 27, 1941, cite him as an Intelligence Officer. Then on June 25, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations, the most senior naval officer, concurred in the appointment of Mr. Hubbard to be a Lieutenant (j.g.), I-V(S), USNR. (CNO memo, June 25, 1941) (Attachment M). (I happened to have been commissioned on June 6, 1941 in the Army and am familiar with the times and the procedures.)

(b) In this document, we note that Mr. Hubbard is to be a Lt. (j.g.), I-V(S). Records reveal that officers assigned to the Navy Counter-intelligence service (B-branch) are identified by this symbol, "I-V(S)". By the spring of 1941 the Navy,

was working hard to enroll more officers into that small branch. Hubbard was one of those selected officers. However nothing on the record mentions this. Those documents have yet to be released.

(c) Lt. (j.g.) Hubbard received his commission from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, on July 2, 1941, and was assigned to Special Services (Intelligence duties) by Chester W. Nimitz, then Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, (BuNav) (Attachment N).

Here it should be noted that nearly all official correspondence to and from Lt. Hubbard bears the symbol "NAV-1651" (or other 1600 serial). This "1600" series identifies correspondence in the Intelligence series.

I have located three copies of this key document, July 5, 1941 for analysis (Attachments O, P & Q). They all appear to be copies of the same master document; but they are not. They all vary in many respects. For example: the signature, Molver, appears on one and not on the others (Attachment O). The signatures Hubbard and Gullickson appear on two of these documents; but not on the third (Attachments O & Q). This may be said to be quite normal, and I agree: but this is solid evidence of the existence of no less than three separate files. Parts of each file have been produced. The others are missing. We note that the master file, with the signature affixed, was kept in BuNav. Where were the others kept? Where are they now?

This is followed by a memo from the Hydrographic Office to BuNav, September 5, 1941 (Attachment S). In this memo we note the writer says, "Lt. (j.g.) Hubbard . . . is doing publicity work for the Naval Recruiting Bureau. . ."

We recall that Commander Dunn, the Intelligence

Officer, had suggested, June 4, 1941 (Attachment J), that Hubbard "possess(es) qualifications for assignment to the Public Relations Branch, or Foreign Intelligence." Of course we know he was ordered to duty in "Special Services (Intelligence)". Therefore, was this "publicity work" a cover story for the "sheep dip" records and designed to conceal his true duties in New York . . . if he was there at all?

(d) This request, September 5, 1941 (Attachment S), received prompt attention. The chief of BuNav, C. W. Nimitz, signed a memo, September 11, 1941, to Hubbard ordering him to active duty with the Hydrographic Office, subject to a physical examination.

- 1.) We note a copy of the original of this memo (Attachment S) was directed to the Chief of Naval Operations. This is a most high level office for a mere memo concerning the active duty call of a reserve officer? Why? Records reveal that Hubbard was connected with an intelligence office that came under the direct aegis of the CNO.
- 2.) We note also that the "Refer to" block identifies this memo with "NAV-1614" or Intelligence; yet the earlier Hydrographic office letter said Hubbard was doing "publicity work". How do we explain this? Where are those records?
- 3.) We note further another copy of this Nimitz memo September 11, 1941 (Attachment V) went to the "Webb file".
- 4.) Yet another copy went to the "Sigel file" (Attachment U).
- 5.) Finally we note the addition of:



"Nav-3"

"Miss Lyons, Mail & File Div."

"Nov-1616"

"Nov-1621"

"Nov-1622"

NOTE: This identical, additional listing appears on a great number of the Hubbard documents, without explanation (Attachment U).

It will be noted here that this simple Nimitz memo, September 11, 1941 (Attachment T, U & V), went to no less than eight files. Why? Where are all those other records? And, this was only his call to active duty. What about the growth of all those files until his discharge from active duty in 1946?

While we are making this point about the existence of multiple files, the possibility of a "Sheep dip" file and other missing records, we cannot over-look the strange activity related to one of the most routine of all military records systems: the physical exam.

Here we discover some absolutely mysterious procedures, where they ought to have been nothing but straight forward and routine. To wit:

(a) Physical examination, April 18, 1941 (Attachments A, B, C & D).

Few military functions are more stereotyped than the physical examination. At no time was this more true than during the mobilization period prior to and during the early years of WW II. The operating procedures were standard and, to the extent possible, the method of completing these forms was standard.

Furthermore, each new officer was provided with a

"pocket-size" set of forms that he kept with his own records at all times. Then, each time he went through another physical examination, or other medical examination his file became a growing set of chronologically, serialized records. This stayed with the man until his discharge. The more formal record remained with his local medical office and it too grew chronologically with the length of service and the frequency of examinations. The key word in all of the above is "Standard".

Before us we have a copy of the "Marks, Scars, etc." page of a physical record, with the date: April 18, 1941

(Attachment: D).

1.) According to the USN records search this is supposed to be a copy of the master medical record. I call attention to the following items on this record, that I have marked A (Attachment

D).

- (a) The number 6 is circled.
- (b) The name, Hubbard, is handwritten.
- (c) A left shoulder mark, 3 U.S.
- (d) A throat mark, B.S.
- (e) A right ankle mark, unreadable.
- (f) The signature of the examiner, C.W. Smith.

To this point all seems quite routine.

2.) Now we have what is purported to be a copy of this original document (Attachment: C). We shall mark it B. Observation of this document reveals that it is not an exact copy of A (Attachment: D).

It is a separate document. To wit:

- (a) The number 6 circled, does not appear

on this document.

(b) The throat mark is different.

(c) The name, Hubbard, handwritten, is in a different hand writing and appears in another location.

(d) The left shoulder mark is different.

(e) The right ankle mark is different.

(f) Even the signature (Smith) of the examiner is in a slightly different location.

(g) The fingerprint, apparently of the same person, is in a different location.

(h) The file punch-holes at the bottom of the card are different.

Since there are clearly two "original", signed documents (Attachments C & D), there were obviously--at least--two "master" files. Normally, when there are two or more files, one is the "master" and contains the signed, original copies; the other(s) contains the identical but unsigned copies. Usually such a second file shows evidence of the signature, in this manner: s/ C. W. Smith.

In this instance, above, we have evidence of a skillful attempt to create, and give the appearance of a "master" file, in each case. In the case of Physical Examinations this is not only most irregular; but it may be illegal. Falsification of master records is unlawful.

No finding is made herein as to the reason for the creation and maintenance of two "master" files. However the evidence of at least two files, demands that both files, i.e. all records, be produced.

I wish to add here that this is the type of work performed in the skillful production of intelligence "sheep dip" files. It appears that we have evidence of such official activity here. Otherwise what could be the logical explanation?

Next we shall look at another, equally routine, document, the "Dental Record" of the same date: April 18, 1941 (Attachment A & B).

(a) The document marked C (Attachment B) has these identifying items:

- 1.) A scratched out number circled to the left of the name, Hubbard.
- 2.) Tooth cavity evidence on 8 teeth, plus a clear record at the bottom "Record of Subsequent. . ."
- 3.) A signature, Blair, on the next to the bottom line of the record.

(b) The document marked D (Attachment A) has these identifying items:

- 1.) A set of numerals, hand printed, [113392] at the top.
- 2.) The number, 28, circled, left off the name Hubbard.
- 3.) The typed, serial number, 113392, to the right of the name Hubbard.
- 4.) Tooth cavity evidence on 9 teeth, plus two additional marks in the "Subsequent" section.
- 5.) The signature, Blair, on the bottom line.

Although these documents appear to be copies of a single "master" form, made and signed, April 18, 1941, they are clearly copies of two separate and distinct documents.

Here I must insert a statement of enormous signif-

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dance. Medical records, especially Dental records, are frequently relied upon as source documents for legal vital statistics during autopsies, exhumation examinations, insurance claims, Veterans Administration claims, and other identification purposes of great importance. These records of April 18, 1941 (Memoranda A, B, C & D) were the basic, initial examinations, at least they are purported to be, of Mr. Hubbard. We have no way to determine which of these is the original. Each one has been carefully made to make it appear to be the original and an exact copy of the other.

This is a serious falsification of the record. They were both signed on the same date by the medical and dental examiners to give the appearance of originals; yet they are different. This could not have been the result of casual oversight. This was a well planned, skillfully rendered falsification. Had these records been used for official identification purposes, as they well may have been, they could have been most detrimental to Mr. Hubbard.

I am not able to make any assertions about the reason for two such "master" records; but I do strongly affirm that this is hard evidence of the existence of, at least, two sets of "Master" files, and of the falsification of the record.

These, and all other missing records, must be produced by the Navy. The Navy has not produced the full record and the Navy has mis-stated the facts concerning these records.

The craftiness with which these duplicate "original" documents have been produced requires further analysis and clarification by the Navy. The basic data were typed on the original forms in such a way that it appears that a carbon paper had been used (copiers of the present type did not exist

in that day). Yet a typed serial number appears on D (Attachment A) and is not on C (Attachment B). It is also clear that the signatures were not made with carbon paper. They are two distinct signatures in each case giving the impression of two "original" documents.

This is an important discovery. For some reason, someone wanted these documents to appear to be precisely identical; yet all data on them is not the same. It is revealing to discover this artful record duplication on such an important document. It is even more surprising to discover a similar crafty deception on what otherwise appear to have been "throw-away" items.

I have located two non-descript papers I shall mark "E" (Attachment L) and "F" (Attachment K).

(a) The "E" (Attachment L) paper has eight lines of typing and the following distinctive features:

- 1.) The hand printed "NC4M+MED".
- 2.) A check mark over the "H" in Hubbard.
- 3.) A full underline of the top line.

(b) The "F" (Attachment K) paper has these identifying items:

- 1.) Handwritten data: Lt. (j.g.), 113392, 6/25/41, old tapes, and 41 register: all in the right margin.
- 2.) A broken line under the name.
- 3.) A double line under "1941-46".

(c) At first glance these two papers appear to be exact carbon-copy images of each other. They seem so insignificant, they ought to be no more than that. Yet, someone carefully retyped them to be identical, except for the 6th and

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The lines. When one paper is superimposed over the other, it will be seen that lines 6 and 7 were typed separately. Now, why would such a thing have been done, unless someone wanted to give the appearance of two "master", or "original" files . . . as we saw in the April 18, 1941 (Attachments A, B, C & D) Physical Examination records?

The duplicate "master" physical examination files prove the existence of such work. This latter evidence on insignificant papers confirms its crafty prepared existence. Where are the other files? What is their content?

There is another category of record that confirms the maintenance and existence of other records. This is the written evidence of other records by the inclusion of references in the revealed records. Some times this evidence is contained in the source document itself by a direct reference. In other instances, by far the majority, it will be found in the omission of records that ought to be there in support of action and activity, but are missing. I shall list a few, of the great many, examples of both:

(a) On April 18, 1941 (Attachment G) (84) Hubbard enrolled in a correspondence course with the Navy. On July 19, 1941 (Attachment R) he was favorably enrolled.

No further records concerning this important course have been provided.

(b) The Hydrographic Office memo, September 5, 1941 (Attachment S), refers to "doing publicity work for the Naval Recruiting Bureau."

No record whatsoever of that duty has been provided.

(c) A minor memo, October 26, 1941 (157) mentions that Mr. Hubbard "enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on Ma,

1, 1930" and "was honorably discharged by special order of the Major General Commandant on October 22, 1931, a first sergeant with character excellent."

Anyone familiar with the Marine Corps of 1931 will know that any direct participation of the Commandant, for any reason, was always important. Furthermore, Mr. Hubbard became a first sergeant in June 1930, less than sixty days after he had enlisted. Again, anyone familiar with the USMC of that era knows that many good men spent their entire careers in the Corps without being promoted to first sergeant.

There is some story behind this special service and these two noteworthy actions. Where is the record?

(d) Now the record reveals a strange order of events. Lt. (j.g.) Hubbard, after his Hydrographic Office duty, was "transferred to inactive duty, October 5, 1941." (146) Then he received a memo, November 5, 1941, (160), subject: "Correspondence course . . . etc." in which there is an unexpected bit of information. This line, written on November 5, 1941, reads, "Upon your return to the continental limits of the United States . . . etc."

On that date, November 5, 1941, there is no record of Lt. (j.g.) Hubbard leaving or having left the United States. He had been placed, so his orders said, on inactive service.

What did the writer (Boughter) know, and how did he know it? Where are the records?

(e) Then C. W. Nimitz signed a memo November 19, 1941 (Attachment X), to Lt. (j.g.) Hubbard, via Commander Navy Yard, subject, "Active Duty . . . etc." directing Hubbard to take a physical examination, to proceed to COMB-New York (there to take an Intelligence course . . . to COMB-



San Francisco (for another Intelligence course) and thence to Com16-Manila for duty, unspecified, in the Far East.

How did the author of the November 5, 1941 (Attachment W) memo know all about that? There are more questions of enormous significance?

With those orders there began a most unusual period of service, very little of which is found in the scant records that have been released to date. For example: a doctor, H. J. Strieder, Lt. MC USNR with the 11th Naval District Dispensary in San Diego, CA wrote a perfectly routine "Medical Observation" July 15, 1943 (Attachment Y); "having had malaria about 16 months in combat area". Somehow that doctor knew more about Lt. Hubbard's record than we have been able to discover in the scanty records that have been provided. It would take a much longer presentation herein to identify, paper by paper and action by action, the trail of missing records during these next years of active service in the Navy.

Suffice it to say, these examples clearly delineate the problem. There are many more files. For example: that November 19, 1941 memo from Nimitz was directed to no less than 12 files, most of them in Intelligence offices. There are many others like that. All of these must be found and produced.

Another question arises in cases such as this. If so much happened that is not revealed in the record, and that has not been produced one way or another, why hasn't the subject officer spoken up on his own behalf, produced his own records and, at least, filled in the obvious gaps? This is a good question from the layman's point of view; but the world of the intelligence professional is unique.

The true intelligence professional will remain silent.

I know. I have written a major book on intelligence, and countless articles: yet I have not revealed the true names of individuals or of true projects that remain classified. Mr. Hubbard has done the same thing. He will not be the one to break the silence. He has no way to know that revealing the name of other agents, foreign or domestic, may lead to their death, injury or torment.

So, we have no record from him in many of these subject areas, and that is as it should be if the system is to survive. We must depend upon the Navy, and we must insist the Navy comply with instructions and produce these documents in their entirety: or provide sensible alternatives.

I would be remiss if I did not close on a professional note. I am aware that in countless cases it takes the Navy and other government departments, agencies and instrumentalities a very long time to respond fully to requests for information whether received under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act or other sources. This inordinate delay is totally unnecessary and makes a mockery of the system and of the courts.

The government possesses the largest and the fastest computers in existence. Records of all kinds are kept on computers, on tapes, on electronic storage devices, microfilm and microfiche as well as in computer memories. That is why they are there. They have been acquired and installed so that government personnel can access files, some of the biggest files in the world and pull data quickly. This service is performed without hesitation or delay for requests from those within the bureaucracy.

I have been in the sub-basement computer file storage



(D)

113392

**DENTAL RECORD**  
(To be filled in by the dental officer)

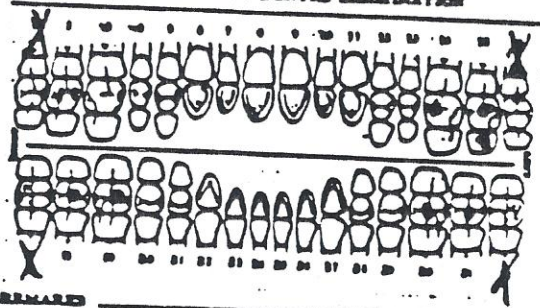
DO NOT REMOVE FROM HEALTH RECORD

98. HUBBARD .113392  
LaVette, Ronald  
State: Nebraska Date: 8-18-11

**INSTRUCTIONS**

See Chapter 14, Section VI, Paragraphs 2311-2319, inclusive, Manual of the Medical Department, U. S. Navy.

**RECORD OF FIRST DENTAL EXAMINATION**

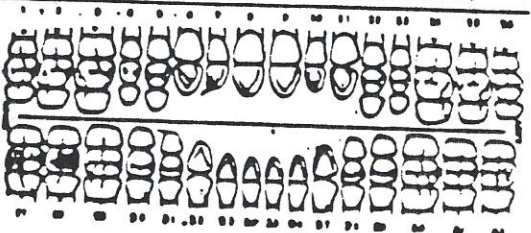


REMARKS  
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APR 18 1911

*R. E. [Signature]*

**RECORD OF SUBSEQUENT DENTAL OPERATIONS**



F

(C)

**DENTAL RECORD**  
(To be filled in by the dental officer)

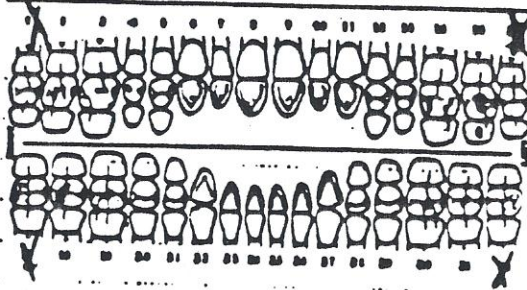
**DO NOT REMOVE FROM HEALTH RECORD**

→ **REMARKS**  
**Lafayette Russell**  
Rank: **Subjunct** Date: **8-18-11**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

See Chapter 14, Section VI, Paragraphs 2311-2319, Inclusive, Manual of the Medical Department, U. S. Navy.

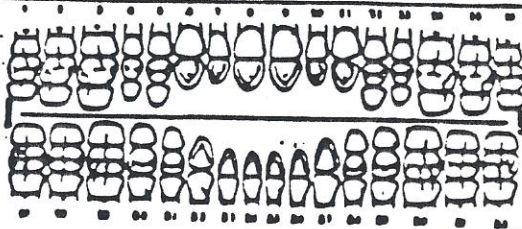
**RECORD OF FIRST DENTAL EXAMINATION**



**REMARKS**  
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**APR 18 1911** *B. B. Davis*  
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**RECORD OF SUBSEQUENT DENTAL OPERATIONS**



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B