

Mary Sue Hubbard

By: Jazmin Rodriguez

Early life

Mary Sue Hubbard was born in Rockdale, Texas, to Harry Hughes Whipp (Sept 2, 1893 – Oct 30, 1942) and Mary Catherine (née Hill) Whipp. She grew up in Houston.



Education



She attended Rice University on Houston for a year before moving on to the University of Texas at Austin, from which she graduated as a Bachelor of Arts.



On Wichita Kansas, she obtained a Hubbard Dianetic Auditors Certificate and joined the Foundation's staff.

Personal life

- She became pregnant in February 1952, and married Hubbard.
- The Hubbards traveled to England in 1952.
- On September 24, 1952, she gave birth to her first child, Diana Meredith de Wolfe Hubbard.
- The Hubbards returned to the USA, when their visa expired and moved to Philadelphia. They went back to London on a fresh visa and stayed there until the end of 1953.





- In 1953, they returned to the US where Hubbard gave a lectures in Camden, New Jersey, and established the first Church of Scientology.
- By this time, Mary Sue was well advanced with her second pregnancy.
- On January 6, 1954, she gave birth to her second child, Geoffrey Quentin McCaully Hubbard.

- The Hubbards lived in Phoenix for the remainder of 1954.
- On February 13, 1955, in Washington, D.C., she gave birth to her second daughter, Mary Suzette Rochelle Hubbard.
- Mary Sue was pregnant for a fourth time and gave birth to her final child, Arthur Ronald Conway Hubbard, on June 6, 1958.



Contributions



- Mary Sue had become a key figure within the nascent Scientology movement.
- A "Founding Church of Scientology" was established in Washington, D.C., and Mary Sue became its first Academy Supervisor.
- The Hubbards returned again to London at the in 1955, where they took over the day-to-day management of the Hubbard Association of Scientologists International.

- She worked as the chief course supervisor at Saint Hill Manor.
- On January 26, 1967, Mary Sue was confirmed as a Scientology "Clear", a somewhat elite rank at that time.
- Her achievement was commemorated in the Scientology newspaper The Auditor, titled simply: "Mary Sue Hubbard – Clear #208".



- In 1969, Mary Sue was promoted to serve as the captain of the Royal Scotman. She trained the vessel's inexperienced crew of Scientologists.
- Her duties included managing the empire of the Guardian's Office agency within the Church of Scientology, serving as the chair of Commodore's Staff Aides, and the International Board of Scientology Organizations.
- She played a central role in the financial management of the Church of Scientology.
- She was a sole signatory to the Church of Scientology's trust accounts and was also a director of the Operation Transport Corporation (OTC).

Final years

- On August 15, 1978, Mary Sue Hubbard was indicted by a grand jury, accused of masterminding a conspiracy against the government in her capacity as head of the Church's Guardian's Office.
- The case eventually came to trial in September 1979.
- On October 8, a deal was struck between the government and the Church that the nine defendants would each plead guilty to one charge of conspiracy if they agreed to sign a written stipulation by the government of what they had done, thus avoiding a lengthy trial.
- They were formally found guilty on October 26, 1979. Mary Sue and two others received the heaviest penalties, a five-year prison sentence and a \$10,000 fine.

- Despite her conviction, Mary Sue remained in her post as Controller of the Guardian's Office
- The criminal conviction of the GO's top executives triggered a lengthy power struggle at the top of the Church of Scientology, which would lead eventually to Mary Sue being forced into retirement.
- There were several federal appeals at court in October 1981.
- She lost her final appeal in April 1982 and was ordered to begin a prison term in January 1983.
- Her sentence was a four-year term of imprisonment, with parole set at 40 months.
- She was sent to the federal prison in Lexington, Kentucky, to serve her sentence, though in the end, she was released after only a year of imprisonment.

- In 1984 she acted as an "intervenor" in the Church of Scientology of California's lawsuit against Gerry Armstrong.
- In 1984, Mary Sue filed a \$5 million lawsuit against her husband's first son, Ronald DeWolf, accusing him of "massive fraud".
- Mary Sue Hubbard continued to be active in Scientology well into the 1990s; in a 1994 Scientology magazine, she was listed as a "Patron" of the International Association of Scientologists, indicating a donation of \$40,000.
- In December 1995, Hubbard had a mastectomy of her left breast.
- In 1998 she was diagnosed with metastatic breast cancer.
- Mary Sue Hubbard died on November 25, 2002, aged 71, at her home in Los Angeles.

Timeline

