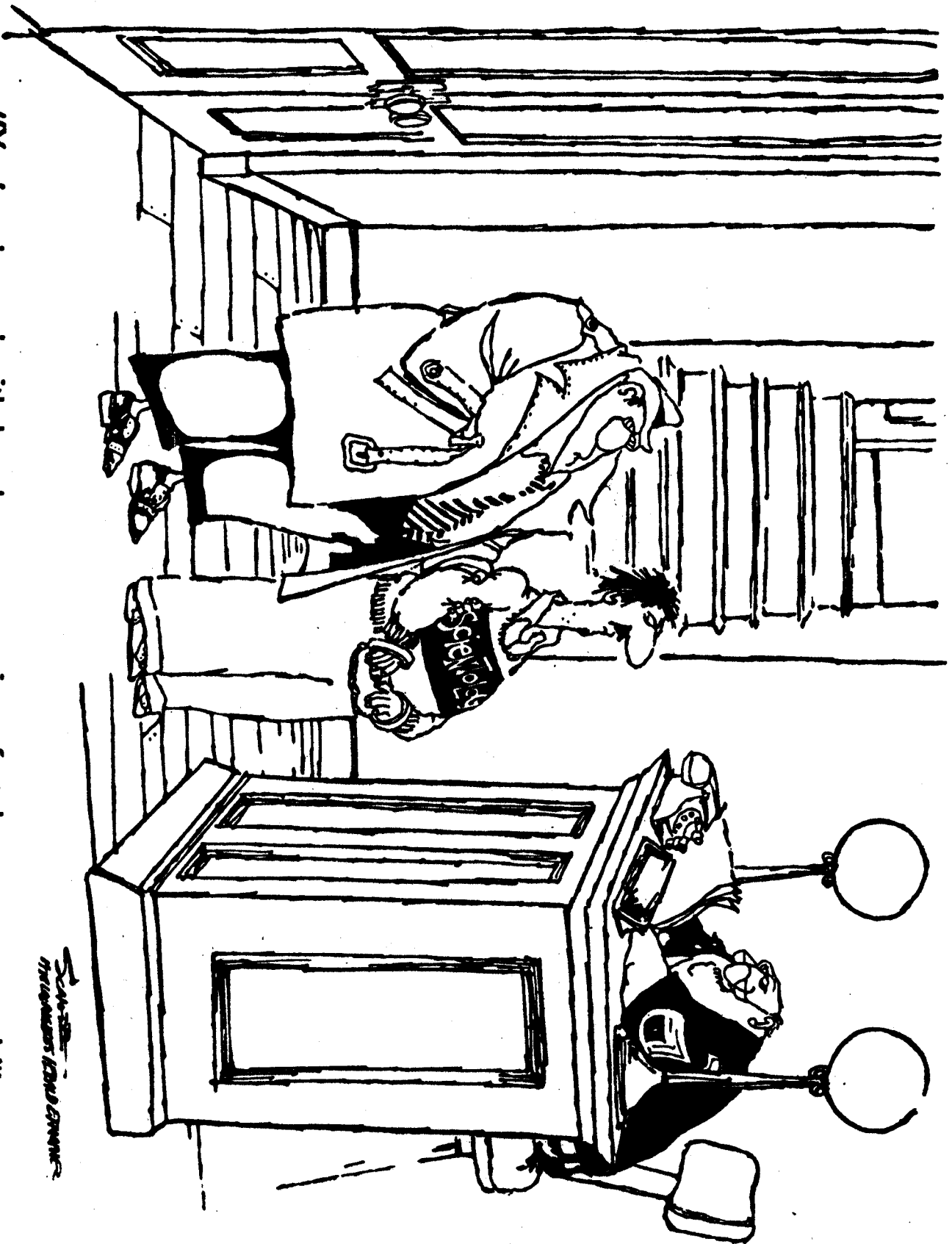


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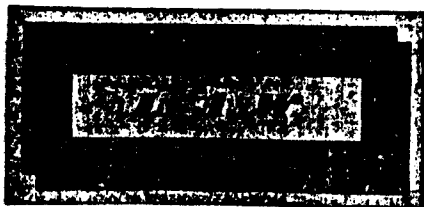
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FEBRUARY 19, 1979 • \$1.25

The FBI's Campaign Against Scientology



WALTER BOWART

The FBI vs. Scientology

ON AUGUST 14, 1978, A federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., indicted 11 members of the Church of Scientology on charges of conspiracy, theft of government property, obstruction of justice, and burglary. Among them was the founder's wife, Mary Sue (Mrs. L. Ron) Hubbard. On August 29, all pleaded "not guilty" to the government's charges.

The indictments followed one of the largest FBI raids in history. On July 8, 1977, more than one hundred FBI agents armed with buzz saws, sledge hammers, and crowbars broke into the church's offices in Washington and Los Angeles in simultaneous raids. For 20 hours the agents combed the two offices and rifled files and personal effects, searching for documents that church members allegedly stole from government files. "It was gangbusters all over again," commented James J. Kilpatrick in his nationally syndicated column.

Although a search warrant listed 150 documents held in specific church files, the agents searched the entire premises and took with them at least 23,000 documents from the Los Angeles office alone. Some of the papers the FBI seized revealed crimes committed by employees of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Justice Department. Others documented what the church alleges has been a 28-year campaign of misinformation and harassment waged against it by the government.

Church spokesmen say the FBI also gathered up confidential correspondence between the church and its at-

torneys regarding a massive class action lawsuit that it filed against several government agencies only five months earlier. That suit, for \$750 million in damages, accuses officials of the FBI, CIA, National Security Agency, Justice Department, Treasury Department, army, Postal Service, and International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) of conspiring since 1956 to abridge the civil and constitutional rights of Scientologists. The suit alleges that government agencies used informers, infiltrators, and illegal wiretapping and mail surveillance to compile dossiers on the church; that the agencies disseminated unverified, irrelevant, and false information to other government departments, foreign governments, and private organizations and individuals; and that the IRS subjected the church to discriminatory audits and other forms of harassment.

The FBI raid added a new dimension to the church's legal battle with the United States government. Within two weeks of the raid, church attorneys succeeded in convincing a federal judge in Washington, D.C., that the FBI search warrant was illegally broad. "In my view this warrant . . . invited the agents to seize any documents in the Church's files that struck their fancy," wrote Justice William Bryant on July 27, 1977; ". . . the sweep of that discretion is constitutionally intolerable." The Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit later reversed Bryant, and the Supreme Court declined to review the case. But the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit early last November granted a motion by the church and enjoined the Justice Department from "disseminating the seized materials or information obtained therefrom to other government agencies or the public."

That ruling came too late to stop the FBI from releasing to the media the details of its case against the church. *People* magazine, for example, in its August 14 issue, carried an article entitled "Federal Prosecutors Unveil the Astonishing Intrigues of the Scientology Church." It appeared on the same day the grand jury indictment was announced, and must therefore have been based on leaked information.

THE CHURCH HAS ENERGETICALLY waged its own media campaign against the government. Shortly after the raid on the Scientology offices, the Justice Department released an index of the rec-

WALTER BOWART is former editor of the East Village Other and author of Operation Mind Control.

The New York Times

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1978

Advertising Scientology Campaign for Basic Book

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

Having discovered that there is nothing quite like advertising for keeping an idea alive, the Churches of Scientology in 21 markets will begin on Monday a TV ad campaign for "Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health," a 28-year-old book written by the church's founder, L. Ron Hubbard.

Collectively they will be spending about \$650,000 during the remainder of the year, on the TV and on radio and magazine advertising, according to George Chelekis, public relations director of the New York book campaign.

He said that there were 56 Scientology churches and 200 missions and groups worldwide and each was a separate corporation. Although individual churches will be paying for the TV advertising, planning and placement is being done by Rex Associates, Elizabeth, N.J., and Jan Gildersleeves Associates, Los Angeles, two media buying services.

The religion, the leaders of which are sensitive to criticism and quick to sue for libel, is based on a philosophy that uses various counseling devices to aid its followers in gaining self-knowledge and self-awareness. It has frequently been mired in controversy and less than a year ago its Washington headquarters was raided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which said it was looking for papers it accused members of the religion of having stolen from Government agencies in the hope of gaining an advantage in legal disputes with the Government.

Scientology is an amalgam of elements from Hinduism, Buddhism, Hellenism, Tacism and Christianity.

The commercials themselves were made by Publications Organizations, an in-house operation of the church.

In addition to TV there will be radio advertising in five markets and print ads in *Cosmopolitan*, *Playboy* and *Psychology Today*. Ads are already running in *Apartment Life*, which has proved very effective.

Put that magazine schedule together with the fact that the TV time periods will be early morning and nighttime fringe — "Today," "Tonight" and "Saturday Night"—and you have an idea who they are trying to reach. Mr. Chelekis was specific: 21 to 34 year olds, college educated, married, in the professional-managerial group with annual incomes of \$25,000 and up.

"The idea is to promote 'Dianetics' [published in paperback for \$2 by Ace Books] as a public service that should give them lasting peace of mind," said Mr. Chelekis.

Dianetics, regarded by some almost as a cure-all, was introduced with the book in 1950. That same year *Time* magazine wrote: "A new cult is smoldering through the U.S. underbrush."



Recent print advertising placed by the Church of Scientology in various magazines.

Newsweek was later to write that the book "planted the seed of Scientology."

Over the years the book has sold more than 3 million copies (the hard-cover publisher being Heritage House) and its backers believe that this year's high-pressure ad campaign can sell a million more.

When the book was first published, supportive ads ran in *The New York Times Book Review* and a number of small-circulation magazines. These gave enough impetus to make it what a publication of the time called "a runaway best-seller." Then word of mouth was allowed to do its thing.

During the years that followed, individual churches and groups of churches have given the book an advertising push. Radio was used in the Middle West in the 1950's, ads ran in *TV Guide* and *Rolling Stone* in 1972 and 1973. Washington got a multimedia effort in 1975—radio and daily newspapers, and last year Los Angeles mounted a campaign that moved 100,000 copies of "Dianetics," a fifth of all sold in this country in 1977.

Television's power got a major test in January and February in 14 markets. Different commercials were tested, as were advertising weights and lengths of flights, or TV campaigns.

Print media included *Natural History*, *New Times*, the college editions of *Time* and *Newsweek*, *Harper's*, *The Atlantic* and *Psychology Today*. The trade calls their readers the opinion makers, thought leaders.

There are three other books by the founder awaiting advertising help — "Have You Lived Before This Life?" "What Is Scientology?" and "Self-Analysis," according to Mr. Chelekis.

1977-1978: THE FRESH AIR FUND

Mom of Elvis' Last Gal Sues

ELVIS PRESLEY's estate was hit with an unusual lawsuit Tuesday: The mother of Elvis' last girlfriend said she wanted \$40,000 to pay off her house's mortgage because the rock 'n' roller had promised it to her before he died. Jo La Verne Alden, mother of former Southern beauty queen and Elvis' girlfriend, Ginger Alden, said in her Memphis suit that she and Presley had developed a relationship "similar to that of a mother and son" in early 1977. When Elvis couldn't find the Alden family a home near his Graceland Mansion, the divorcee said, he promised to pay off her \$39,587 mortgage instead. Presley left Mrs. Alden high and dry when he died suddenly Aug. 16. Ginger reportedly was left with nothing but a big ring.

L. RON HUBBARD, founder of the controversial Church of Scientology, was sentenced in Paris Tuesday to four years in prison and a \$7,300 fine for fraudulent business practices. The French criminal court issued the judgment in absentia; Hubbard could not be located although he reportedly lives on a 320-foot yacht off the French coast. The presiding judge said the court was taking action against "the polished commercial activities" of the church, which charges hefty fees to help members

develop their own spiritual awareness through counseling.

CHEVY CHASE will return to the show that made him a household word — "Saturday Night Live" — this weekend. The comedian is a last-minute fill-in for Raymond Burr.

PAULA PRENTISS and husband Dick Benjamin are expecting their second child in July — and an amniocentesis test will tell them soon if it's a boy or girl. Benjamin, soon to star in the NBC science fiction spoof series "Quark," will assist at the birth just as he did at the birth of the couple's four-year-old son. Paula is 38.



ANNE BANCROFT's bout with the flu has left her so weak that doctors have ordered the star of Broadway's "Gilda" and Hollywood's "The Turning Point" to go away for a long rest. The 46-year-old actress still hopes to reopen "Gilda" in L.A. next fall.



TRINI LOPEZ is being sued for more than \$1 million by a couple who claim he sold them a condominium — then stripped away everything but the kitchen sink. Salem and Marnel Udoko claim in their Los Angeles Superior Court action that the jazz-pop singer even took away such basics as the fireplace and doors.

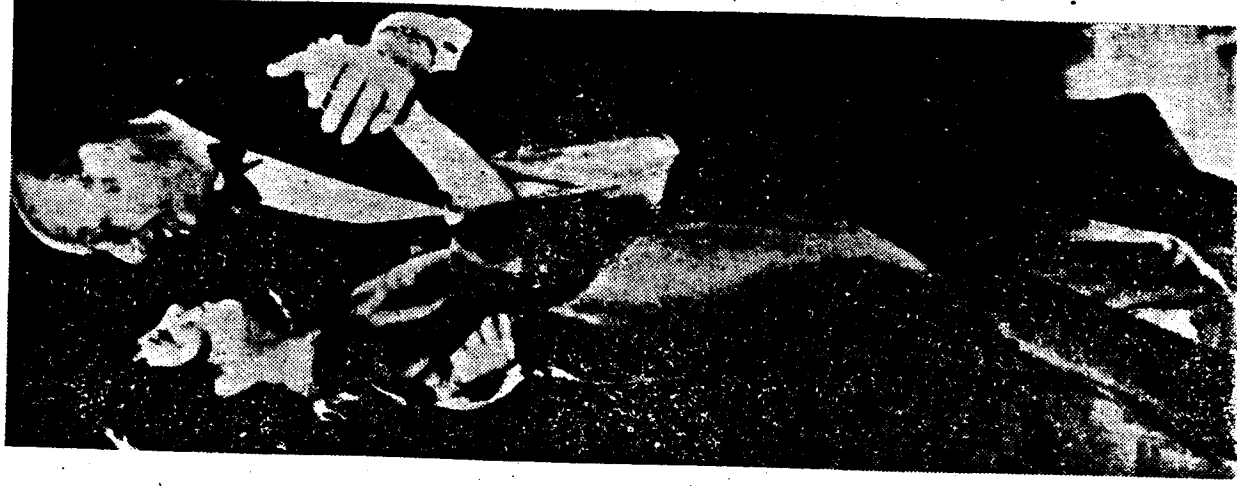
WALTER CRONKITE and the "CBS Evening News" Tuesday night became the first anchorman and regular network news show to win a DePont-Columbia University award for excellence. The award is known among TV types as the Pulitzer Prize of broadcast journalism.

JOAN BENNETT took her fourth husband on Valentine's Day, retired writer David Wild. The 68-year-old actress was star of such classics as "Little Women," "Moby Dick" and "Father of the Bride."

RODDY LLEWELLYN, who made a name for himself as Princess Margaret's alleged lover, launched a new career Wednesday as a singer of pop songs. The 30-year-old brewery heir told reporters in London that he is recording an album that could go on sale by next May or June. Among the tunes is that romantic old standby: "I Get a Kick Out of You."

Andy Warhol and Paulette Goddard, who was Charlie Chaplin's third wife and gamin-faced co-star, sample white stuff outside New York's Tavern on the Green restaurant to show they're mad about the city — even its snow. The two attended an "I Love New York" luncheon Tuesday.

Later, Liza Minnelli and New York Mayor Ed Koch did their bit for their favorite city, dancing at an "I Love New York" party at the Hilton Hotel. The events marked the start of a New York tourism promotion on TV.



East Grinstead Courier

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Wednesday, February 22, 1978 No. 1589

Price



RON HUBBARD

ON MONDAY Scientologists demonstrated in front of the French Embassy. Representatives delivered a letter to the French Ambassador to Britain for forwarding to the French President. It called for an investigation of the French legal system of trial in 'absentia'.

RON L. Hubbard, the American born founder of the Church of Scientology, who turned Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, into the world headquarters of the movement, was sentenced in his absence to four years in prison and fined 35,000 Francs for fraud by the Paris Criminal Court last week.

The court has issued a warrant for the arrest of Hubbard, who is in his sixties and began the movement in 1952. He is thought to live on a Panamanian registered yacht, cruising

SCIENTOLOGY BOSS GETS JAIL TERM

outside territorial waters off the Bahamas.

The case against him was brought by the French Public Prosecutor.

M. Georges Andrews, President of the French branch of the Church, said to have 10,000 members, was given a suspended prison term of one year and fined 3,000 Francs.

The Court said the Church of Scientology was a commercial enterprise which "Through fanciful and misleading promises duped third parties."

It found that the Church made fraudulent promises to heal mental or other illnesses and to make would-be members more financially successful in life.

Prospective members were induced to pay for courses at a rate much higher than the courses were worth, the court found.

The court did not pronounce on the religious or philosophical base of the Church, which has about two million members throughout the world.

Hubbard, who bought Saint

Hill Manor in 1959, was banned from re-entering Britain in August, 1968, by the then Home Secretary and Minister of Health of the day who stated in the Commons that the Government was satisfied Scientology was socially harmful.

Under pressure, the Government some three years later set up an inquiry into the movement under Sir John Foster, who subsequently recommended that the ban on foreign Scientologists be lifted.

The Government is still refusing entry into the country of aliens who wish to study or work in Scientology, despite strenuous efforts by the movement to bring about a change of mind.

Church of Scientology is explained

"Irate Taxpayers" complained that certain religious groups were ripping people off and that churches in general should be denied their tax-exempt status.

Fortunately, our forefathers knew too much of this attitude and our Constitution protects all of us from such bigoted ideas. The letter also contained statements which are inaccurately prejudicial to our religion, the Church of Scientology, and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard.

As to the statements made about our church, these have been documented as not true.

Religious groups have throughout man's history been those agents which have brought mankind up to a higher awareness of himself and God. This is not to say that religions are infallible. Our church has been legally incorporated as a religious body and has never positioned itself as anything else.

In this country alone, our ministers devote hundreds of thousands of hours a year ministering to the spiritual needs of their parishioners. This does not take into account the millions of hours which our church staffs put in and the volunteer work that our parishioners and ministers put in at hospitals, prisons and ministering to those people who are not members of our church.

The associate executive director of the San Francisco Council of Churches — to which our church belongs — states our position very well: "The Church of Scientology bases its philosophy and theology on a concern for men as spiritual beings, practices regular worship invoking the eternal, has a regularized clergy and participates in works benefiting persons of many conditions and situations."

With billions of dollars a year spent on psychiatry — which views us all as "highly evolved animals" — with no real return except for a higher violent crime rate and a higher rate of suicide amongst psychiatrists themselves, it is a wonder that the individuals who wrote to your paper would not be concerned with how wastefully our tax money is being spent.

Billions upon billions are wasted each year on such unproductive programs as psychiatry, welfare, government surveil-

lance of private citizens, the mating habits of the male South American flea, etc. With our national budget into the red each year, is it any wonder why taxes rise?

Poor government management is no justification to listen to screams of "the churches are at fault." Most churches return their investments 100 fold. Their biggest asset is their dedicated people. Ministers are generally worth their weight in gold to our society.

The billions of dollars that drugs and their related crimes cost our society and our law enforcement community is something that the concerned taxpayer should be concerned with — and that doesn't even take into consideration the spiritual and emotional problems that drugs bring to our society. Our church presented evidence, for example, to Congress of Interpol's Nazi history, drug dealings and other abuses of our country's trust.

Our church has been supportive of drug rehabilitative programs for years and works hard in this field as well as in prison reform and the reinvolvement of ex-offenders.

The accolades that our church and its founder have received in the fields of mental health, education, drug rehabilitation, prison work, community crime prevention and pastoral counseling would stagger the imagination.

"Irate taxpayers" should take another look at those areas where our taxes and hard work are wasted and work with churches to improve our society, rather than work actively to destroy positive influences in our culture.

It is to the betterment of our society and our parishioners that our church is dedicated to the high aims of, "A civilization 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."

A high goal, but one which we feel is in part or wholly being sought by decent men and women everywhere.

THE REV. PATRICIA SLACK
Resident Director
Church of Scientology of Michigan
Royal Oak

The Detroit News

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Detroit Free Press

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Detroit Free Press

— names & faces —

L. RON HUBBARD, founder of the controversial Church of Scientology, was sentenced in Paris Tuesday to four years in prison and a \$7,300 fine for fraudulent business practices. The French criminal court issued the judgment in absentia; Hubbard could not be located although he reportedly lives on a 320-foot yacht off the French coast. The presiding judge said the court was taking action against "the polished commercial activities" of the church, which charges hefty fees to help members develop their own spiritual awareness through counseling.

Church Says Indictments Near

Scientologists Take Public Offensive

By Ron Shaffer
and Timothy S. Robinson
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Church of Scientology held an unusual press reception yesterday to introduce two of its top officials who the church says will be indicted for alleged crimes against the government.

Standing around fruit punch, soft drinks, cookies and open-faced sandwiches, church lawyer Philip J. Hirschkop told assembled reporters that the predicted indictments are part of a government effort "to break the back" of the church.

Hirschkop said that a total of 12 church members — including Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard — have been formally notified that they are under grand jury investigation here for alleged crimes including burglary, obstruction of justice, theft of government property, wiretapping, harboring a fugitive and conspiracy.

"We were told today [by the government] that there would not be indictments prior to Aug. 7... we expect them the second week of August," Hirschkop said. He added that the government has told him at least six church officials will be indicted.

Government prosecutors refused to comment yesterday on any indictment timetable, but have said in open court that some indictments of church members are expected in early August. Federal prosecutors have been investigating church activities for more than a year following the FBI seizure last summer of church files here and in Los Angeles.

The Washington Post reported in April that, according to informed sources, the church documents that were seized revealed an extensive Scientology campaign to identify, attack and discredit "enemies," including Justice Department investigators,

See SCIENTOLOGY, A5, Col. 5

Public Offensive Tack Taken by Scientologists

SCIENTOLOGY, From A1

other public officials and inquiring journalists.

The campaign, carried out by the church's Guardian's Office, has involved illegal surveillance, burglaries and many forms of harassment, the Post reported and included a number of examples.

Hirschkop yesterday called this reporting "lousy" and "slanted" and said he had encouraged the church to "open up" to the press in order to provide more "background" and "perspective" on the church's troubles with the government.

Yesterday the church took the unusual step of flying in from California two top officials that Hirschkop had told reporters "are gonna be indicted for sure."

The two officials, sitting behind a linen-covered table in the California Room at the Capital Hilton Hotel yesterday, are Henning Heldt, whose church title is deputy guardian of the U.S. and who is the ranking church member in this country, and Duke Snider, Heldt's principal assistant whose title is deputy deputy guardian of the U.S.

Heldt, 33, a slender, mustachioed man with swept back hair, appeared in a three-piece suit. Snider, 31, occasionally puffed a pipe as Heldt talked at length about "literally a war going on between" the church and the government.

The current investigation stems from years of "outrageous oppression" by the government Heldt said. The origins of this "long-term campaign" are in false information the government has been distributing about the church, and has been exacerbated by church attempts to retrieve and correct the false reports through Freedom of Information Act requests, Heldt said.

Their appearance apparently is part of a new public relations tack by the church, which is now saying whatever it might have done was simply for self-preservation.

"Our church members do not claim their total innocence of some of the charges to be leveled against them," Kenneth Whitman, a top Scientology official, said in a press release last week. "What they do contend is that they did so in defense against a government bureaucracy which has consistently acted against the civil and human rights of the church and its members."

Heldt and Snider spoke at length yesterday, unfolding the nature of their church's troubles, but they were interrupted by Hirschkop when asked any questions about specific allegations made by the government or carried in previous newspaper articles.

"They want to tell everything, they want to let it all hang out," Hirschkop said of his clients. "But I won't let them. I'd be crazy to let them [respond] when we're facing this crazy

indictment. After the trial we can get into it (the allegations)."

Hirschkop said he would not discuss details of talks he has had with U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert because that "would interfere with the process." He declined to say whether plea bargaining had been discussed. He said he had asked to meet with assistant U.S. Attorney General Philip Heymann before any indictments are returned to try to prevent the government "from returning indictments against the church."

Those most opposed to Scientology, including a cadre of former church members, have said their worst fear is that church officials who are indicted will plead guilty, thereby avoiding the public "expose" of church activities these people say would come out at trial.

"I want a trial, I look forward to it," Snider said in response to a question. He and Heldt said that would allow them "to bring in the entirety" of the church's case, and put detractors under oath.

At the same time, Hirschkop said neither Heldt nor Snider will accept the government's invitation to appear before the ongoing grand jury investigation. He noted that attorneys cannot accompany those under investigation and termed the government's invitation "like handing you a rope and inviting you to the tree."

As part of his background explanation of the church's troubles with the government, Heldt said that Scientology was once banned in Australia, and the church, with enormous effort, got that ban lifted. Investigation by the church revealed that the ban was the result of false information about the church spread into Australia through "State Department lines. That got us into the [United States] government."

The church has filed 26 Freedom of Information Act suits against U.S. government agencies, church officials said, and some of the agencies claimed they had no information on the church when in fact they did. The government has had "massive files with massive false reports on the church," Heldt said.

Scientology has filed a multimillion-dollar suit against the government, alleging a campaign of harassment that has spanned decades, and Hirschkop asserted yesterday that the government's intent in the indictments is to destroy the church's litigation against the government, "which would destroy the church."

Hirschkop and his two clients also rallied against the FBI search and seizure of church files last summer, claiming that agents "rummaged" through church mail and lists of contributors and that most of the documents seized were innocuous.

The tactics used by the FBI in the raids threaten the First and Fourth amendments to the Constitution, church officials said. Court decisions, so far, have upheld the legality of the search.

The New York Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1978

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61

Court Refuses to Act in Church of Scientology Appeal

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 20—The Supreme Court today turned aside a protest by the Church of Scientology that a raid on its headquarters here by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last July had violated the constitutional ban on unreasonable search and seizure.

Without recorded dissent, the justices left standing a ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that the search warrant, backed by a 33-page Government affidavit, had been legally adequate to justify breaking into the church building and seizing documents.

The church, which was founded by L. Ron Hubbard, a former science fiction writer, responded immediately with criticism of the high court's refusal to consider the case.

"Newspapers, churches and other organizations protected by the First Amendment will be opened to search and seizures at the whim of any fanatic who can get a general warrant from some local magistrate," the Rev. Hugh Wilhere, a church spokesman, predicted.

After last July's raid, which the Government said was necessary to recapture stolen Government documents, Federal District Court ruled that the warrant had been unconstitutional because it vested unlimited discretion in the searchers, but the Court of Appeals reversed that decision (*Founding Church of Scientology v. U.S.*, No. 77-1090).

I.R.S. Agents' Liability

The high court also declined to review a ruling that agents of the Internal Revenue Service could not be held personally liable by the victim of a warrantless raid that had been found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In the case (*G.M. Leasing Corp. v. U.S.*, No. 77-858), I.R.S. agents had picked the lock of a tax evasion suspect without court permission and had seized his records and personal property.

Although the raid itself was later ruled illegal, the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit held that the agents could not be held personally liable because they believed in good faith that

their acts were legal and that they were within the proper scope of their employment.

Two members of the high court, Associate Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Byron R. White, protested the refusal of the majority to review a criminal case in which a warrant without any name or description of the suspect was used to break into a defendant's home and arrest him (*Jarvis v. U.S.*, No. 77-5757).

Other Rulings that Stand

In other criminal cases, the high court left standing lower court rulings that did the following:

• Authorized trial of an Illinois prisoner's charges that conditions in the penitentiary were so bad that he was forced to accept a segregated "safe-keeping" cell, thus relinquishing his rights to recreation, legal and religious services, and

adequate food and medical care (*Walker v. Little*, No. 77-121).

• Required Kansas officials to demonstrate in court a compelling public justification for prohibiting prisoners from growing beards (*Raines v. Wright*, No. 77-992).

• Upheld the right of a robbery suspect to sue a South Carolina state trooper for damages under Federal civil rights laws. The officer arrested him in South Carolina and took him to the authorities in Georgia, where the crime had been committed, without an extradition order (*Surles v. Wirth*, No. 77-887).

• The high court also declined to consider a request for a hearing by Carmine Galante, who was convicted of conspiracy to violate the narcotics laws in 1962 and has since contended he should be released from prison because he did not receive a fair trial.

Disparate Events in Capital Underline Issue of F.B.I. Curbs

By ROGER WILKINS

Two disparate events in Washington this week serve to underscore an issue that is of abiding concern to millions of Americans: How is the nation to control the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

The first event, on Monday, was a denial, without dissent, by the Supreme Court of a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by the Church of Scientology. The writ sought a review of a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that turned down the church's challenge to F.B.I. raids on three of its properties last summer.

The second event was the appearance by the new F.B.I. Director, William H. Webster, before the House Judiciary Committee to seek to justify the bureau's authorization for funds for the next fiscal year. It was the first such appearance by an F.B.I. Director and it was required as a result of legislation sponsored a few years ago by the chairman of the committee, Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey.

The requirement for the bureau to justify its program annually before the Judiciary Committee is viewed by many who have been concerned by past excesses in F.B.I. policies and practices as a significant advance over Congressional oversight procedures followed in earlier years.

Seasoned Justice Department observers remember the not-too-distant past when the authorization process was not required and the bureau could usually count on a sympathetic appropriations subcommittee, headed by the late Representative John J. Rooney of Brooklyn, to restore any cuts in the budget that the White House had attempted to impose.

The results of Mr. Rodino's effort to introduce firmer Congressional oversight will be watched closely by those who favor bringing the bureau under control, because they believe that, despite some of the reforms instituted under former

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Attorney General Edward H. Levi and the former F.B.I. Director, Clarence M. Kelley, the agency is still prone to excesses.

Their main support for these contentions were the raids carried out simultaneously on July 3, 1977 against two Church of Scientology properties in Los Angeles and one in Washington, D.C., to find stolen Government documents. These raids brought indignant condemnation from such disparate political observers as Mary McGroarty and James J. Kilpatrick.

The Church of Scientology, which claims three million members in the United States and six million worldwide, was founded in 1954. Its teachings have run counter to some firmly held secular professions, such as medicine and psychiatry. According to one of its public documents, the church holds that thought "is considered as a mode of spiritual energy which is not part of the physical universe This life force is a

cause to believe" that an F.B.I. raid would find stolen Government documents at the church's headquarters, the Government's reason for its interest has never been entirely clear.

But, according to an F.B.I. affidavit that served as the basis for the warrants to search the church properties, the Scientologists did not take such Government interest passively. Some of them obtained jobs in key Government agencies and began Xeroxing and taking copies of documents dealing with the church, it was said.

State, according to the Axioms of Scientology, a mindless Ground of all being.

"I'm not sure I've got all their beliefs firmly in mind," Philip Hirschkop, one of the church's lawyers said in an interview the other day, "but their beliefs are different from yours and mine. And, the important thing is that these are American citizens holding sincere religious beliefs."

The church has been active in opposing Government policies in areas that have conflicted with its beliefs. Its efforts in social reform have ranged from active opposition to apartheid in South Africa and the official United States posture toward that country to the Food and Drug Administration's policies and procedures in approving new drugs for the consumer market. All this activism, according to Federal documents supplied by the church, has elicited extraordinary Governmental interest, from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Air Force to the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice and the F.B.I.

Aside from a statement of "probable cause to believe" that an F.B.I. raid would find stolen Government documents at the church's headquarters, the Government's reason for its interest has never been entirely clear.

But, according to an F.B.I. affidavit that served as the basis for the warrants to search the church properties, the Scientologists did not take such Government interest passively. Some of them obtained jobs in key Government agencies and began Xeroxing and taking copies of documents dealing with the church, it was said.

When the Department of Justice came into possession of this information, it presented to a Federal magistrate an affidavit that a special agent, Thomas B. Coll, termed "probable cause to believe that evidence of the crimes of theft of Government documents" would be found at the church properties. There were no allegations that the Scientologists were violent or that guns or bombs were inside the properties.

According to witness reports, 30 agents were involved in the Washington raid and 130 in the Los Angeles raid. Although Federal law requires that reasonable opportunity be given for people to open up the searched premises, the agents came through the door in the Washington church with a chain saw, destroying it. Photographs show other serious damage inside the properties.

The agents removed two cardboard boxes of documents from the Washington church and more than 100,000 papers from the Los Angeles churches, according to Mr. Hirschkop. He said that the Government had conceded in "open court" that at least half of the material was irrelevant.

Both the ferocity and the breadth of the raids disturb civil libertarians. "Sure they're unpopular with the Government and they're litigious," said Mr. Hirschkop, who is also a longtime board member of the American Civil Liberties Union, "but does that justify an overly broad search warrant and all that violence?"

San Francisco Chronicle

THE LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

2 San Francisco Chronicle ★ ★ Mon., May 1, 1978

Threats, Harassment

An Author vs. Scientology Church

Washington

In the fall of 1971, author Paulette Cooper came out with a book called "The Scandal of Scientology" and, then, according to her lawyers, friends, family and lawyers, the following things happened to her:

She received repeated telephone calls from anonymous people who threatened to kill her.

Letters were posted on her neighbors' doors telling them she had venereal disease and should be evicted from her apartment.

Her publisher was sued and harassed to the point that he withdrew the book from circulation.

The Church of Scientology sued her in New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, England, Scotland, Australia, Ontario and British Columbia, each time alleging that her book had defamed the church.

In New York City, Scientologists claimed they had a bomb threat, and the federal government subsequently indicted her for sending the threat. Then the government charged her with perjury for denying it.

Now, according to informed sources, federal agents have found evidence in seized church records that indicates Scientologists framed Cooper by stealing her stationery and sending themselves the bomb threat.

A church spokesman denied last week that Scientologists were involved in any such scheme. "It's totally ridiculous and typical of outrageous false statements that some people feel they need to pass on regarding the church," Greg Layton, a church spokesman, said.

Cooper was reported to be traveling in Europe and could not be reached for comment. Her attorneys, family and friends, however, painted a picture of a woman locked for years in an almost hopeless struggle against an organization that seemed bent on intimidating her. She was left "severely depressed" and in need of psychiatric treatment, according to these sources.



'We're
gonna
give you
the
.44
treatment'

Paulette Cooper

"They (the Church of Scientology) did a lot to destroy this girl's life," said her attorney in Los Angeles, Virgil Roberts.

When Cooper was subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury in New York not long after her book was published, "she was excited because she thought she was going to testify against the Scientologists," a member of her family recalled Friday. "When she found out what it was all about, she couldn't believe it."

Federal investigators informed her that the Scientologists had received a bomb threat, apparently on her stationery, with her fingerprint on it.

A family friend who says she has a copy of the note said that the threat is typed, a few lines long, with bad punctuation, bad spelling and includes a comment that "this operation hurts." Cooper had recently had a surgical operation, she said. "It looked like a maniac wrote it," one of her lawyers said.

When Cooper denied writing it, prosecutors accused her of lying and the government charged her with perjury.

She underwent injections of sodium pentathol (truth serum) and was questioned at length, according to family and friends, and prosecu-

tors eventually dropped the charges.

Afterward, according to family and friends, Cooper wondered how some of her stationery might have disappeared from her apartment. She concluded, according to these sources, that the stationery disappeared when a woman came to her door, ostensibly to solicit signatures for a petition in support of a grape boycott, and Cooper invited the woman in. Her stationery was on a table in the living room.

Cooper sued once, in April 1972, accusing the Church of Scientology of "intentional interference" with her constitutional freedom of speech and press. She charged that representatives of the church had intimidated prospective publishers of her books and had subjected her to obscene telephone calls, threats and electronic surveillance. She asked \$15.4 million in damages.

Each time newspapers wrote a story about her court battles, Cooper received anonymous telephone calls threatening her life, one of her lawyers said. The callers said things like, "We're gonna push you under a subway car when we catch you at the station," and "We're gonna give you the .44 treatment," according to Paul D. Rheingold, one of Cooper's New York lawyers.

Cooper, who has a master's degree in psychology, became in-

terested in the Scientologists while a student at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., a member of her family said.

When she went to the New York City Central Library, however, she found that all references to Scientology had been removed with a sharp instrument. She subsequently met Scientologists and began compiling research from other publications, according to the family member.

Except for the New York suit, all others against her have been settled out of court, attorney Roberts said. Cooper received legal fees and signed a pledge not to republish or ever comment on anything in her book, Roberts said. "I am advising her not to talk about Scientology at all," he said.

The \$15.4 million suit in New York City is pending, Rheingold said, and Cooper is eager to move forward on it in light of the new evidence about the bomb threat.

Cooper relied on her family for support during the years following publication of "The Scandal of Scientology," and the family incurred legal debts of around \$25,000 while battling the criminal charges, according to a family member.

"Paulette was an unusual person in that the harassment nearly destroyed her, but rather than stop, it made her fight back with her limited means," Rheingold said. "I would have given up, and I consider myself a strong person."

Harry Shorten, publisher of Tower Publications, Inc., said he had no idea the publication of "The Scandal of Scientology" would bring the response it did.

"They sued us several times," he said. "It hurt us very badly. Every time I turned around, there were letters from Scientology..."

Shorten said he guessed he printed about 50,000 of the books, all in paperback, and withdrew them "long before" the normal marketing deadline. He said he could not say, without great research, how many copies did sell.

The New York Times

7 JULY 1978

Judge Upholds F.B.I. Raids on Scientology Church

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (AP) — The Government won a major victory in its battle with the Church of Scientology when a judge ruled yesterday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation's seizure of thousands of church documents was legal.

Federal District Judge Malcolm M. Lucas rejected allegations by church attorneys that the F.B.I. had exceeded the scope of a search warrant in the seizures last July 8.

Federal attorneys said that the ruling, unless appealed, cleared the way for the documents to be presented to a Federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., that is considering Government charges against the church of conspiracy, theft and obstruction of justice.

But attorneys for the church said they would file an appeal seeking a stay of the ruling.

The bureau's raids were carried out in

a Federal investigation into Government allegations of a church conspiracy to infiltrate Government agencies, burglarize Government offices and "bug" Federal property.

Church officials, however, contended that the raids on church offices in Los Angeles and Washington were only an extension of an alleged 20-year program of harassment by the Government because the church was attempting to uncover alleged Government misconduct.

The Rev. Heber Jentsch, the church's chief public relations officer in Los Angeles, condemned Judge Lucas's ruling and predicted that it would "complete the rape of the First Amendment that started with the Supreme Court's decision that allowed police to raid newspaper offices."

In a formal statement, the church asserted that Judge Lucas's order "kicked the First and the Fourth Amendments in the teeth."

The ruling, said a church spokesman, Gregory Layton, in Washington, "means the police or F.B.I. can now smash their way into any group formerly protected by the First Amendment, wander about at will and search through every piece of paper in a massive but authorized fishing expedition."

However, Judge Lucas found the church had "completely failed to demonstrate that the searches and seizures in question were improper in any way."

He ruled: "The court finds that the searches and seizures, even though directed at a church, were reasonable and properly limited under the circumstances."

The church claims four million followers and lists active organizations in United States cities and a dozen other countries. It calls Scientology "the spiritual heir of Buddhism in the Western world."



Pat McMahon

CALGARY HERALD 16 AUGUST 1978

Calgary group to fight influx of mind-warping cultists

A group of concerned Calgarians, ex-Scientologists and parents of youngsters who have fallen into the clutches of the various mind-warping, brainwashing cults such as Hare Krishna and the Unification Church (Moonies), have got together and formed an organization.

Its main functions will be to combat such cults, to help parents cope with and understand the situation when their children fall prey to them and, where possible, to rescue the victims and help them get their heads back together.

They held their first meeting recently, with 17 people forming the nucleus of the new organization. They have been in contact with similar groups in eastern Canada and the U.S.

Anti-cult activist organizations have been springing up throughout North America to do battle with these terrible quasi-religious outfits which entrap troubled young people and use them to raise massive sums of money for their masters. One of the bigger ones, a Texas-based anti-cult society, has a paid lobbyist in Washington.

Only now, after they have become one of the most serious problems involving young people today, are these cults beginning to attract the glare of publicity that should have been shone on them years ago.

Hopefully, it isn't too late. However, Ted Patrick, the famed U.S. "deprogrammer" who recently rescued a young Vancouver man from Hare Krishna, had some frightening words for reporters.

He said that Moonies — adherents of the notorious Korean Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church — have infiltrated offices of U.S. senators and congressmen, the FBI and the U.S. Attorney-General's office. He said cult members are fed on as little as 50 cents a day while bringing in up to \$300 per day for their masters by begging and other activities.

That figure, lying with what a Calgary woman whose son is a Moonie told me.

She visited the boy in Kansas at a time when he was a member of a mobile fund-raising team, going from town to town selling candy that had been made in a factory the "church" owns. They also begged and they peddled close-to-dying flowers they'd taken from the garbage bins of florist shops.

The boy was being upbraided for failing to bring in his quota. Despite the fact that he had been canvassing for 16 to 18 hours that day, he had raised only \$50. His mother, who was forging a sympathetic attitude toward her son's lifestyle, was shown the records of the other six canvassers by the team's captain. They had all brought in between \$200 and \$300.

Think about that. That's better than \$1,800 per day for the Moonies' masters from just one day's activity by a single seven-person fund-raising team. But the Moonies claim a membership of over 30,000 persons in North America alone. And, in come is tax-free because of their status as a so-called "church". These money-grubbing cults suck

out mixed-up, unhappy kids, often kids who have been involved in drugs or are in a state of deep depression or anxiety. They lure them out to isolated indoctrination centres without telling their victims who they are and with highly sophisticated brainwashing techniques, which have been refined for literally thousands of years, take control of their minds.

Of course, once a kid is brainwashed, he honestly believes he is acting of his own free will. Thus, the laws ensuring freedom of religion protect the cults, despite the fact that they are not religions at all, but money-making con games run by rich, ruthless men.

When anyone speaks out against them, of course, he threatens the money tree, and so the cults immediately accuse the detractor of religious persecution. Law suits, launched only to harass, their enemies, are common.

Deprogrammers, like Patrick, who physically tear victims away from their enslavement and work with them until the brainwashing is undone and they have regained control of their own minds, are loudly denounced as infringing on religious freedom.

Saddled with all the cults are constantly abetted by well-meaning people (who generally have no idea what they're talking about) comparing opposition to such brainwashing money-hunters with real religious oppression. There is absolutely no similarity whatsoever. A brainwashed kid is not acting

of his own volition. He just thinks he is. The woman I mentioned told me she went to the Canadian consulate in a U.S. city and raised the point I brought up earlier: Since Canadian kids snared by these outfits are in the United States illegally, how come the American immigration authorities don't deport them?

I was informed that they fix them up with phoney identification papers, she said. I was told the Moonies are dealing on some land in Alberta with a view toward setting up an indoctrination centre here, and that an American member currently living in Toronto is scheduled to come out and head it up.

If that turns out to be the case, let's hope they're unmercifully harassed by the immigration department, the income tax people, the officials who are involved with licensing salespeople, charitable solicitations and such, the police and anyone else who might be able to persuade them to get lost.

Right now, most of their Canadian victims are grabbed off the streets of Vancouver and Toronto or places like Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco, a hotbed of cult recruitment. We don't need them that close to home. Meanwhile, you've lost a child to one of the cults, and would like to be put in touch with the new Calgary organization, give me a call.