

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Judge denies Objections to Jury Verdict in Titchbourne Case
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 31st, 1979

Contents:

Lawyers for the Church of Scientology have argued unsuccessfully for a reduction in the 2 million judgment awarded earlier this month to a young woman.

Julie C. Titchbourne, 22, of Portland won the judgment in a lawsuit that alleged the church and its affiliates defrauded her and caused her emotional distress.

Judge R. P. Jones of Multnomah County Circuit Court denied each of the objections to the jury verdict, saying each of them had been made in earlier proceedings.

Jones said Thursday the question of changing the money award would be up to the appeals courts to decide.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology in Washington files Harassment Suit against Government
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	January 31st, 1977

Contents:

The Founding Church of Scientology sued the federal government for \$750 million Monday for alleged illegal harassment of its religious activities.

The civil suit, filed in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, accused the FBI, CIA and other government intelligence agencies of spying on church members, blacklisting them and spreading false and derogatory information about them around the world.

The law suit was filed as a class action on behalf of 125 Scientology churches and missions in the United States.

The suit alleges the FBI in 1955 began compiling dossiers on church members and passing them along to other government agencies. It said the dossiers included such false allegations as a claim that Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard "was hopelessly insane," that Scientology "was a dangerous and fraudulent form of amateur psychiatry," and that church members "regularly engage in illegal and criminal activities."

It claims the dossiers were used to justify government surveillance of church members, for denying them governmental benefits, employment or advancement, and for otherwise blacklisting them.

The lawsuit describes the church as "an applied religious philosophy which seeks, through the use of pastoral counseling procedures, to enhance its adherents' knowledge of themselves and their crea- [LINE ILLEGIBLE].

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Federal Raid at Scientology Headquarters
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Margaret Gentry
Date	July 8th, 1977

Contents:

The government Friday accused the Church of Scientology of carrying out a wide-ranging and partly successful plot to infiltrate the Justice Department and Internal Revenue Service and steal hundreds of confidential documents.

Armed with a search warrant, FBI agents raided church offices in Washington and Los Angeles to recover the allegedly stolen documents and seize other evidence.

Hours after the raids, a federal judge denied church attorneys' request for an order blocking the confiscation of documents.

A church spokesman in Washington, Greg Layton, called the raids "retaliation by the U.S. attorney's office because of all our Freedom of Information suits and our persistence in trying to gain our files" from government agencies.

Asked whether the conspiracy allegation was true, he replied, "Not to my knowledge."

Layton said the agents broke down several office doors with sledgehammers. An FBI spokesman said he knew nothing about any sledgehammers being used, but said agents did use a power saw to cut a lock. [PARAGRAPH ILLEGIBLE]

A government affidavit indicated the Scientologists took the documents in an effort to discover the government's strategy in dealing with the church's lawsuits and in making decisions about its tax-exempt status.

U.S. Atty. Earl Silbert of Washington is continuing an investigation to determine whether criminal charges should be brought against church officials, a government lawyer said.

A federal magistrate issued a search warrant on the strength of an FBI agent's sworn affidavit describing evidence primarily obtained from Michael Meisner, a former high-ranking church official who allegedly supervised covert operations until he was arrested and decided to cooperate with federal investigators.

The affidavit said Meisner is being held in protective custody at his request because he and federal officials fear for his safety.

Scientology doctrine "requires the church attack and destroy its enemies ... and those like Meisner who leave the church," the affidavit said.

An FBI spokesman said "many documents were obtained" in the raids on the two Los Angeles offices and the Washington office. He said agents were still sorting through files to determine which documents should be retained as evidence in the investigation.

Church officials in Los Angeles, at one point, held Meisner under "house arrest," gagged and in handcuffs to prevent him from returning to Washington after a series of meetings with church officials in Los Angeles, the affidavit said.

On June 20, Meisner called the U.S. attorney's office in Washington to say he had escaped from church officials and wished to return to face criminal charges and "cooperate in the on-going investigation," the affidavit continued.

Based on Meisner's statements and other evidence, the government said "there is probable cause to believe that from 1974 through 1976, officials of the Church of Scientology in Los Angeles and Washington conspired to steal documents from the government" by buglarizing federal offices.

In addition, the church planted one of its members as a clerk in the Internal Revenue Service and another as a secretary in the office of a Justice department lawyer, the affidavit said.

Those two alleged undercover agents for the church stole scores of documents from government files, duplicated them, kept the copies in church offices in both cities and returned the originals to the government offices, the affidavit said.

The Church of Scientology, founded in the 1950s by L. Ron Hubbard who continues as its highest officer, has become controversial for its tactics in recruiting members through what some consider hard-sell techniques.

Some former members have said the church goes to extreme lengths to prevent its disciples from renouncing the church.

The church has brought about a half dozen lawsuits against the IRS, the FBI and other government agencies alleging that church officials were victims of improper government surveillance and harassment.

Some of the suits concern the church's efforts to obtain government documents dealing with Scientology under the Freedom of Information Act. Thousands of documents have been turned over to the church to comply with the act.

But the affidavit by FBI agent Robert Title said the lawsuits were part of a strategy directed first against the IRS and later against the Justice Department.

In early 1974, Jane Kember, a church official known as the "Guardian World Wide," ordered "an all-out attack on the Internal Revenue Service which was to include the filing of lawsuits, a public relations assault as well as the actual infiltration of the IRS by agents of the church," the affidavit said.

As Guardian World Wide, Kember is based in East Grinstead, Sussex, England.

IRS was a prime target because it had withheld tax-exempt status from the church at various times.

Meisner and other church officials then arranged for Gerald Bennett Wolfe to get a job as a clerk typist at IRS and obtain agency documents for the church, the government alleged.

Meisner told investigators that two church officials on Nov. 1, 1974, bugged an IRS conference room and eavesdropped on a high level meeting of agency officials discussing future plans for investigating the church and its claims of tax exempt status, the affidavit said.

Throughout 1975, Wolfe, sometimes accompanied by Meisner, broke into IRS offices and copied confidential documents, the affidavit said.

In December, 1975, the church expanded the alleged conspiracy in an effort to gain documents from Interpol, the international organization which serves as a information-trading channel for law enforcement agencies around the world.

The affidavit said church leaders blamed Interpol for decisions by some Mediterranean port authorities refusing docking privileges for church ships.

Church officials thought they could get the Interpol documents from the files of the Justice department's tax division, the affidavit said.

"In furtherance of that program, Meisner determined that he should place a Scientology agent within the office of Department of Justice attorney Paul Figley, who was then handling the Scientology Freedom of Information suit against Interpol," the affidavit continued.

Sharon Thomas was recruited for the job and soon become Figley's personal secretary.

Throughout her employment, covering most of 1976, Thomas "took material from Figley's files" for copying and delivering to church officials, the affidavit said.

The alleged conspiracy began to come apart last spring after Meisner and Wolfe carried out four secret raids on the files of Nathan Dodell, an assistant U.S. attorney in Washington who also was working on the Scientologist' freedom of information suits.

To get into the district court house where Dodell's office was located, Meisner allegedly used false IRS credentials. Wolfe first used his legitimate IRS identification card but later used fake identification under another name, the affidavit said.

During the after-hours visits to Dodell's office, the two rifled the files and copied more than 100 documents. Among them was a letter in 1963 to then Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. There was no further explanation of the contents of that letter.

On their fourth visit to Dodell's office, a security guard became suspicious and alerted the FBI, the affidavit said.

FBI agents arrived before Meisner and Wolfe could carry out the planned burglary, the document continued. The alleged burglary plan was stymied only partly by the arrival of the FBI. The affidavit said Meisner and Wolfe couldn't get into Dodell's office immediately because they had to wait until a cleaning lady finished her chores.

After questioning by the FBI agents, Meisner and Wolfe were allowed to leave the building. They fled to a Georgetown taven where they called church officials in Los Angeles to discuss what they should do, the government said.

Meisner was summoned to Los Angeles where he and church officials collaborated on developing "a detailed coverup story for Wolfe and Meisner" in case they were questioned further, the affidavit said.

Part of the plot involved changing Meisner's appearance, the affidavit said. He shaved his moustache, had his hair cut and dyed, and replaced his eyeglasses with contact lenses, the government said.

Wolfe later was arrested by the FBI and was subpoenaed before a federal grand jury last month. The affidavit alleged he used a cover story "prepared for him on June 12-14, 1976, in Los Angeles" in his grand jury testimony.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology tries to prohibit Government from using seized Documents
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	July 11th, 1977

Contents:

Lawyers for the church of Scientology asked a federal court Monday to block investigators from using hundreds of documents seized in raids on church offices.

"We feel it was an illegal raid and we want the documents held until that question is settled," said the Rev. Hugh Wilhere, a church spokesman.

U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant scheduled a hearing Tuesday to consider the church request for a temporary restraining order against the government.

The church sought the order shortly after federal prosecutors filed a 31-page inventory of the documents seized in FBI raids Friday at two church offices in Los Angeles and one in Washington.

In a sworn affidavit, the government has said there is "probable cause to believe" church officials conspired to steal Justice Department and Internal Revenue Service documents and plant spies in both agencies.

At a news conference Monday, Wilhere and Jeff Friedman, another church spokesman, said at least one of the documents listed in the government search warrant showed that the church, and not the government, was the victim of infiltration.

They said one document was a report written by a government agent who had posed as a church member in an apparent effort to gather information about the church.

They said church lawyers had advised them not to discuss the government allegations further.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Federal Judge allows seized Documents for criminal Prosecution
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Margaret Gentry
Date	July 12th, 1977

Contents:

A lawyer for the Church of Scientology on Tuesday called FBI raids of three church offices a "rape and invasion of the privacy of a religious organization."

But the attorney, Earl Dudley, failed to convince Chief U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant to block federal prosecutors from using hundreds of documents seized in the raids in Los Angeles and Washington on Friday.

Prosecutors have said in an affidavit that there is "probable cause to believe" church officials engaged in a wide-ranging conspiracy to plant spies in the Justice Department and Internal Revenue Service and steal government documents.

Dudley was seeking a temporary restraining order preventing prosecutors from making any use of the material until the court decides whether the raids were legal.

"We're asking that a hold be put on these documents for a very few days," Dudley said during the 90-minute hearing.

But Bryant suggested that Dudley and assistant U.S. Attorney Brian Shaughnessy could hammer out a compromise and he called a recess to allow them time to talk it over.

When they returned, Shaughnessy said he would not object to an order allowing the material to be used only in the criminal investigation. "Your Honor, it is our intention to use it only for a criminal function," he told the judge.

Dudley had complained that he thought prosecutors handling the criminal probe were leaking information to other federal attorneys fighting the Scientologists' civil suits against various government agencies.

The judge then issued the order allowing the material to be used only in the criminal case.

He told Dudley that arguments over the legality of the raids could be fought out in later hearings as the case progresses.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Judge orders seized Documents to be sealed
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	July 16th, 1977

Contents:

A U.S. magistrate temporarily sealed both the materials seized last week in FBI raids on two Church of Scientology sites and a 517-page list of the items.

Magistrate Harvey A. Schneider issued an order in Los Angeles ordering the articles and inventory closed to the public pending a hearing Aug. 8 on the church's motion seeking the return of the property.

Both government and church officials said they were pleased with the decision.

"In our opinion, it was a good judgment," said Asst. U.S. Atty. Richard A. Stilz. "We felt there was no reason in this case to seal it, but there was no compelling reason on the part of the government not to seal it for three weeks."

Meanwhile, church attorneys argued at a hearing in Washington that the search warrant authorizing the raids was unconstitutionally broad.

They contended that the raiding agents illegally destroyed church property when they used a power saw to break a door lock and crowbars to pry open file cabinets.

The raids violated the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures, the church lawyers argued in the motion filed in U.S. District Court in Washington.

The church maintained in Los Angeles that opening the inventory would violate their First Amendment freedom of religion by revealing the names of church members.

FBI agents raided Church of Scientology sites in Hollywood and Washington D.C. on July 8. A search warrant allowed them to seize any documents relating to three alleged burglaries on the U.S. Courthouse in Washington last year. Church officials contended that the raids were part of a longstanding government effort to harass Scientologists.

"It is significant that the (search) warrant was directed at a relatively new and little understood religious group which has been the object of sustained government hostility for the last 15 years," church lawyers said.

The raids were conducted as part of a federal investigation of an alleged church conspiracy to steal government documents and plant spies in the Justice Department and Internal Revenue Service.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology files Lawsuit in Connection with Raid
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	July 18th, 1977

Contents:

The Church of Scientology sued the FBI and two assistant U.S. attorneys Monday for \$7.8 million in connection with a raid on the church's Los Angeles headquarters July 8.

In addition to the money damages, Rev. Vaughn Young said the suit filed in U.S. District Court asks that "the FBI be enjoined from any further harassment of the church and from unconstitutional search and seizure."

Young said scientologists in Washington, D.C., will be taking similar court action over a raid that occurred in the capital on the same day as the Hollywood raids.

The FBI said it collected eavesdropping equipment and burglary tools from the search as well as hundreds of confidential government documents and evidence that the church seeks to infiltrate the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service.

The church has a separate hearing scheduled in federal court on Aug. 8 to try to get back the materials that the 134 FBI agents took in the surprise raid on two church buildings in Los Angeles.

Young said the lawsuit filed in Los Angeles seeks \$1 million dollars in damaged property plus "wasted time, effort and disruption" that he said was caused at the two church locations - the Fitfield Mansion and the old Cedars-Sinai hospital complex.

In addition, Young said the church is seeking punitive damages of \$50,000 apiece for each of the agents and the two assistant U.S. attorneys from Washington D.C. who participated in the raids.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Federal Judge prohibits Use of seized Documents
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 9th, 1977

Contents:

A federal judge has prohibited the FBI and the Justice Department from using in any way material seized from Church of Scientology headquarters here last month.

U.S. District Court Judge Malcolm Lucas said he was simply following the ruling handed down by a Washington, D.C., court last month and was not ruling on the constitutionality of the raids. The Washington decision held that the Los Angeles raid and a similar one the same day in Washington were illegal.

Malcolm said Monday that the other judge's ruling prevented him from ruling on the legality of the Los Angeles raid.

The raids were conducted on search warrants supported by FBI affidavits accusing the church of extensive conspiracy to steal government documents. The raids were intended to recover the documents.

U.S. Dist. Judge William Bryant said the search warrant didn't specifically name the objects of the raids and amounted to an unconstitutional "general warrant."

A church spokesman said Lucas' ruling this week "reaffirmed the fact that you can get justice in this country.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology files Damage Suit against F. B. I.
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 15th, 1977

Contents:

The Founding Church of Scientology filed a \$1 million damage suit Monday against the FBI agents who raided its Washington headquarters last month and the superiors who authorized the search.

The church, which claims a million members in the United States and six million abroad, said it "has been deprived of files, records and documents essential to the management of its affairs and the conduct of its religion."

Named as defendants were the Department of Justice and Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell; the FBI director Clarence M. Kelley; Assistant U.S. Atty. Robert W. Ogren; FBI agent Robert Tittle and various FBI and Department of Justice employees.

Using a search warrant, the agents seized 148 documents allegedly stolen and copied from government files.

A federal judge subsequently declared the raid, search and seizure unlawful and ordered the property to be returned. That order has been stayed, pending appeal by the Department of Justice.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	National Council of Churches of Christ supports Scientologist
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Margaret Gentry
Date	August 19th, 1977

Contents:

The National Council of Churches of Christ urged a federal appeals court Friday to release a Scientology minister who was jailed for contempt after refusing to testify before a grand jury.

In a brief submitted to the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, the council argued that requiring church workers to testify about religious affairs violates the constitution.

The court is scheduled to hear arguments Monday on Arthur Maren's appeal of a trial court ruling here that found him in contempt and ordered him jailed.

Maren, a California minister of the Church of Scientology, could remain behind bars until he decides to answer the grand jury's questions or until the jury's term expires in April 1978.

Prosecutors said Maren refused to answer questions concerning documents allegedly stolen from the government by a Scientology agent. Church officials said the questions put to Maren concerned "the inner workings of his religion and his religious community."

The council, whose members are 31 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations in the United States, argued that the First Amendment guarantee of free religion protects ministers from being forced to testify about church business.

Requiring grand jury testimony from ministers would destroy the trust church workers have established with their parishoners, the council contended.

Council lawyers said the government should not be able to compel grand jury testimony from church workers unless "there is probable cause to believe that the church worker personally possesses information which is specifically relevent to a specific probable violation of law."

In addition, they said, the government should be required to show that it cannot get the information from anyone else and that "there is a compelling and overriding societal interest in the information sought."

The council submitted its brief as a friend of the court. Although the Church of Scientology is not a member of the council and the council is not directly affected by the contempt order against Maren, council lawyers said they fear the action could set a precedent for government attempts to compel testimony from other church workers.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology Commission issues Documents on FBI-Nazi Connection
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Maureen Santini
Date	September 14th, 1977

Contents:

J. Edgar Hoover gave a Nazi police commissioner an autographed photograph of himself and waited until three days before the bombing of Pearl Harbor before severing the FBI's association with German police officials, newly released documents show.

"It is desired that in the future no communications be addressed to the International Criminal Police Commission now known as Interpol, whose present location is Berlin, Germany," Hoover wrote in a memorandum dated Dec. 4, 1941.

Hoover, then director of the FBI, wrote the memo after being urged by a nine-man executive conference to sever the bureau's association with the controversial police cooperative, according to the documents.

In a memo to Hoover dated Dec. 1, 1941, the conference noted that the address of the commission had changed from Vienna, Austria, to Berlin and recommended that "no further communications be addressed to this organization."

The documents detailing the cooperation between the FBI and Interpol officials were among 1,785 pages of FBI records released under the Freedom of Information Act to the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice, which is affiliated with the Church of Scientology.

A spokesman for the national commission said the documents were received about two weeks ago. The organization is making them public piecemeal, after researchers read them.

The documents show FBI officials corresponded with officials of Interpol and cooperated on several law enforcement matters, but weren't sure how involved they should become with the organization.

In 1939, the FBI joined Interpol after debating the matter. Officials apparently feared that if it failed to join the organization, the bureau could lose prestige.

"... there is also the possibility that if we fail to join, the Secret Service or some other federal agency may seek to become a member, and the FBI might thereby suffer in international prestige," according to an internal FBI memo dated July 20, 1939.

The same memo, however, said the greatest drawback to joining the organization was that since Germany had annexed Austria, "the commission assumes a distinctly Austro-German atmosphere.

"This constitutes the principal objection to joining the commission at the present time in view of the delicate international situation," the memo continues. "On the other hand, if we fail to join the commission at this time ... it might be construed as an act of unfriendliness."

Hoover sent an autographed photograph of himself to W. Fleischer, identified as counselor of the criminal police bureau of the Reich, at Fleischer's request.

"In my office I have pictures of various foreign criminal authorities with whom I am in constant contact," Fleischer wrote on June 26, 1936. "I should be very happy if I might complete my collection with your picture."

Interpol was reorganized after World War II and is now headquartered in a Paris suburb. The Treasury Department is the United States' representative to the 120-nation organization because of the department's activities in crimes with international ramifications, such as counterfeiting, smuggling and drug trafficking.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Judge orders F. B. I. not to give seized Documents to Grand Jury
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Richard Carelli
Date	December 8th, 1977

Contents:

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger on Thursday ordered the FBI to refrain for now from offering as evidence to a grand jury any portion of some 7,000 documents seized from Church of Scientology offices here in a raid last July.

Burger approved, at least temporarily, a request by attorneys for the Scientologists that the documents be kept from any grand jury until they have a chance to challenge the legality of a search warrant used by the FBI to authorize the raid by hundreds of its agents.

The chief justice told the FBI not to present any portion of the materials until it submits a response to the Scientologists' request for a permanent ban. Presumably, Burger will decide whether to continue the "stay" after receiving that response.

In a day-long operation last July 8, FBI agents seized numerous documents, many of which Scientologist attorneys said were about confidential business of the organization.

In upholding the legality of the FBI raid, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington six days ago said it had read some of the documents seized and found among them apparently original CIA documents marked "secret," Internal Revenue Service files and other government files on intelligence matters.

The FBI raid, similar to one carried out in Los Angeles earlier this year, was part of an investigation by the agency of alleged conspiracies by Scientology officials to intercept government information through various covert operations.

After Scientologists challenged the legality of the July 8 raid here, U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant ruled that the search warrant authorizing the raid was overbroad and therefore unconstitutional. He ordered the FBI to return the documents to the Scientology offices.

The appeals court, however, overturned Bryant's ruling and order.

The warrant had listed more than 100 specific items being sought by the FBI. But its final paragraph authorized the seizure of "any and all fruits, instrumentalities and evidence at this time unknown of the crimes of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and theft of government property."

In Thursday's request to Burger, Scientology lawyer John D. Grad said, "in view of the government's stated intention to obtain the documents in question and present them to a grand jury ... it is respectfully asserted that unless a brief but mandatory stay is granted in this matter that any further efforts by the church to vindicate its rights ... may be rendered moot."

Whether or not Burger extends the stay after receiving the FBI's answer, the Scientologists likely will appeal to the full Supreme Court in an attempt to recover at least some of the documents seized.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology in Boston appeals FOIA Decision
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	February 14th, 1978

Contents:

Officials with the Church of Scientology of Boston said Tuesday they filed an appeal with U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell to force disclosure of certain FBI files in Connecticut.

The FBI refused a request made by the church in November under the Freedom of Information Act, reportedly saying that the privacy of an informant was at stake.

Alexander Jones, a spokesman for the church which has branches in Waterbury, New Britain, New Haven and New London in Connecticut, called the refusal "a very sick joke."

"They spy on you, violate your privacy, and then they tell you they can't let you see your files because it would violate your privacy, and then they tell you they can't let you see your files because it would violate someone else's privacy," said Jones, a New Britain resident.

The church has relied heavily on the Freedom of Information Act in seeking documents on alleged infiltration and surveillance of church members in Connecticut. The national church has filed a \$750 million conspiracy suit against the FBI, CIA and the State Department.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	L. Ron Hubbard sentenced to Prison Term in France
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	February 14th, 1978

Contents:

L. Ron Hubbard, American founder of the Church of Scientology, was sentenced in absentia Tuesday to four years in prison and fined \$7,300 for fraudulent business practices.

Three other church officials received lesser sentences.

The French criminal court issued a warrant for the arrest of Hubbard, a former U.S. Navy officer who founded the church in California in 1954. He reportedly lives on a yacht in the Atlantic off the French coast, but French authorities had no word on his whereabouts.

The presiding judge also issued warrants for two other Church of Scientology officials who also did not appear. They were sentenced to prison terms of up to three years and fines of \$3,100.

Georges Andreu, a Frenchman who was president of the church's French branch, was present to receive his one-year suspended jail sentence and fine of \$625.

In reading the court's decision, the presiding judge said the court, was taking action against "the polished commercial activities" of the church and not its religious tenets.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Hubbard and three Scientologists found guilty of Fraud in France
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	February 15th, 1978

Contents:

The Church of Scientology said Wednesday it will appeal the fraud convictions of its American founder and three church officers.

Church founder L. Ron Hubbard and three colleagues were found guilty Tuesday of fraudulent business practices, notably charging the church's followers fees for "chimerical events and fallacious promises."

Hubbard, a former U.S. Navy officer and science fiction writer who founded the church in 1954, and two other defendants in the case were not present for the sentencing. The French criminal court issued warrants for their arrests.

George Andreu, the only defendant present for sentencing, told a news conference Wednesday the convictions would be appealed and the court's decision was "a violation of the letter and the spirit of French law and of human rights."

Andreu, a past president of the church's French branch, was given a one-year suspended jail sentence and fined \$625.

Hubbard, whose whereabouts were not known, was sentenced in absentia to four years in prison and fined \$7,300.

Dutchman Hank Laarhue, the church treasurer, was sentenced in absentia to three years in jail and fined \$3,100.

Jacqueline Valentin, also a past president of the French branch, was sentenced in absentia to two years in prison and fined \$2,600.

The Church of Scientology claims as its basic tenet that man has an immortal spirit that can be liberated only by freeing him of his psychological traumas through "orientation sessions" using an "electrometer" machine invented by Hubbard.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Court Hearing on Seized Documents
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	April 21st, 1978

Contents:

The government offered Friday to return most of the hundreds of pages of documents it seized last year in raids on offices of the Church of Scientology in Washington and Los Angeles.

During a hearing before U.S. District Judge William B. Bryant, the U.S. attorney's office for the District of Columbia estimated that more than half of the documents seized in the raids were not needed for its case against the Scientologists.

The government has accused the church of stealing government files and planting spies in the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service. It said it conducted the raids last July 7 to recover the allegedly stolen material.

The hearing before Bryant was a on motion by the Scientologists to suppress as evidence the documents seized by the government and return the material to the church, Bryant adjourned the hearing until April 28.

The Scientologists meanwhile held a 24-hour prayer vigil outside the FBI building here which ended about noon Friday. Spokesmen for the Scientologists said that between 500 and 1,000 persons took part, but reporters estimated the crowd at about 150.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Federal Judge finds F. B. I. Raid in Los Angeles constitutional
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	July 6th, 1978

Contents:

A federal judge ruled Wednesday that FBI raids and seizure of documents at two Church of Scientology offices were reasonable and properly limited."

U.S. District Judge Malcolm Lucas said FBI agents conducting the extensive search of the Los Angeles offices last summer could not have known exactly where certain documents were without looking around for them.

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

He said the church had "completely failed to demonstrate that the searches and seizures in question were improper in any way."

Scientology attorneys seeking the return of the seized documents had contended FBI agents conducted an "exploratory" search. They said testimony from FBI agents showed agents had wandered through an eight-story church complex outside the area designated in the warrant thus constituting an improper search.

Lucas imposed a 24-hour stay on his ruling to allow church attorneys to appeal to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Gregory Layton, a Washington spokesman for the Church of Scientology, said the church would appeal.

In a prepared statement, the church said Lucas, ruling "kicked the First and Fourth Amendments in the teeth."

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

The group has charged the government with harassment.

Wednesday's ruling apparently does not affect a federal bearing in Washington on the raids conducted there at the same time as those in Los Angeles. That hearing has been recessed for several weeks.

The raids were conducted as part of an investigation of alleged conspiracies to infiltrate government agencies burglarize government offices and "bug" federal property the government has said.

Individual church spokesmen have said they know nothing of any illegal acts.

The church claims 4 million followers and lists active organizations in 17 U.S. cities and a dozen other countries. It calls scientology "the spiritual heir of Buddhism in the Western world."

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology seeks for Help at the C. S. C. E.
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	July 14th, 1978

Contents:

The Church of Scientology on Friday asked a U.S. monitoring commission to determine whether the U.S. government is violating the international Helsinki agreement on human rights.

The request was sent to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which monitors compliance by countries that signed the agreement.

The church claimed the harassment includes FBI raids, surveillance of its mail, refusal to give the group tax exempt status and "a conspiracy to solicit and spread false propaganda against the church."

A federal grand jury has been investigating whether the scientologists planted members in federal jobs to spy on the government's handling of its requests under the Freedom of Information Act.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology Lawyer expects Indictments
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	July 27th, 1978

Contents:

A lawyer for the Church of Scientology asked on Thursday to meet with top Justice Department officials to discuss expected indictments against church members for allegedly taking government documents.

Phil Hirschkop, the attorney for the church, said he is seeking the meeting because it is outrageous if the government goes forward with fellow indictments, in its investigation of the Scientologists. Hirschkop declined to say if he would seek to bargain for leniency for his clients by agreeing to plead to a lesser offense.

The Scientologists have previously said they expect federal indictments against some members.

The lawyer asked to meet with Deputy Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti or Assistant Attorney General Phillip Heyman, head of the criminal division.

Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department spokesman, said Heymann's office had received the request but no meeting has been scheduled yet.

Officials of the Scientologists held a two-hour news conference and reception Thursday to display copies of documents seized by the government in raids on churches in Washington and Los Angeles a year ago.

The Scientologists contend the FBI, in concluding the raids, seized materials that had no relation to the government's investigation of the church. The U.S. attorney's office in Washington has said church members stole government files and placed spies in government agencies.

A federal judge in Los Angeles ruled this month that the documents taken in the raids on the church could be admitted into evidence before a grand jury.

The Scientologists acknowledged last week that some of their members may be guilty of copying government documents. But the church said the actions were prompted by government refusal to release the documents voluntarily under the Freedom of Information Act.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	11 Scientologists indicted
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	James H. Rubin
Date	August 15th, 1978

Contents:

Eleven members and officials of the Church of Scientology, including the wife of its founder, were indicted Tuesday on charges that include stealing government documents and planting bugging devices in government offices.

Officials of the church, which claims 3 million members, have accused the government of harrassing the church for nearly three decades.

Named in the federal grand jury indictment were Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of church founder L. Ron Hubbard, two other church members now in Britain, and eight officials and members of the church in this country.

Mrs. Hubbard, who also lives in Britain, was described as the second leading official of the church after her husband. The Justice Department declined to explain why Hubbard, who founded the church nearly 30 years ago, was not named in the indictment.

The Scientologists, who for months have been saying they expect indictments to be handed down against them, issued a statement saying the indictments "will backfire ... by bringing to trial the federal agencies which have been carrying on a 28-year genocidal campaign against our religion."

The government charged the Scientologists with conducting a conspiracy against the government to obtain confidential files. The indictment also accused the defendants of lying to a grand jury and obstruction of justice.

The most serious charges carry maximum penalties of five years in prison and \$10,000 fines.

Specifically, the indictment alleged that:

The church planted agents in the Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department to obtain information on the government's review of the church's application for tax-exempt status. The church's Washington, D.C., affiliate has been denied the exemption and the application by its U.S. headquarters in Los Angeles is under review.

On various occasions church members stole documents from the government using a variety of methods including at times allegedly breaking into IRS and Justice Department offices.

In November 1974, church members planted an eaves-dropping device in an IRS office to record a meeting on the church's tax status.

The church has admitted copying government documents but said it did so to counteract an alleged campaign of government harassment. It said it tried to obtain much of the information initially through the Freedom of Information Act.

The government's case relies, in part, on the cooperation of a former church official, Michael J. Meisner, who was named as an unindicted co-conspirator.

The government and the church have been entangled in a lengthy battle over the constitutionality of a July 8, 1977, FBI raid on the Scientology churches in Los Angeles and Washington in which hundreds of thousands of pages of documents were seized.

Justice Department spokesman Robert Stevenson said the department has been told by Mrs. Hubbard's lawyer that she will voluntarily come from Sussex, England, where she lives and where the church's world headquarters is located.

He said the eight other defendants, who are in this country, will also voluntarily appear and that extradition proceedings are underway to bring two - Jane Kember and Morris Budlong - from England.

Also named in the indictment were church officials Dukes Snider - who is not the former major league baseball player and is not related to him - of Hollywood, Calif., Richard Weigand of Van Nuys, Calif., Gregory Willardson of Beverly Hills, Calif., Mitchell Hermann of Hollywood, Calif., and Cindy Raymond of Hollywood and Henning Heldt of Los Angeles.

Also named were Gerald Bennett Wolfe of Areleta, Calif., and Sharon Thomas of Los Angeles, who were described as agents of the church who engaged in burglaries and theft of government property.

There are 73 Scientology churches throughout the world, including 24 in the United States, according to the church. While the church has not disclosed its earnings, federal investigation have said informers told them it may gross more than \$100 million annually. The money comes from courses and counseling fees which the church has described as a program of freeing the spirit from memories of past painful experiences.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Accused Scientologists appear before Court
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	James H. Rubin
Date	August 17th, 1978

Contents:

Nine of the eleven members and officials of the Church of Scientology accused in a plot to burglarize government offices and steal official documents surrendered to authorities Thursday and were released without bail.

Extradition proceedings have begun against the other two indicted officials whose addresses are listed as the church's international headquarters in Sussex, England.

The nine who were in court Thursday are due to be arraigned Aug. 29 in federal court at which time they will plead either innocent or guilty to the charges.

Appearing before U.S. magistrate Jean Dwyer Thursday were Mary Sue Hubbard, wife of the founder of the church's founder L. Ron Hubbard, and eight other church members from the Scientologist national headquarters in Los Angeles.

The defendants were ordered by magistrate Dwyer not to leave the country and to maintain routine contact with authorities in Los Angeles while they are awaiting trial.

At a news conference earlier in the day, church officials declined comment on whether they are innocent of the charges.

In a statement issued last month in anticipation of Tuesday's indictment, the church said, "Our church members do not claim their total innocence of some of the charges to be leveled against them." Church officials declined to elaborate [LINE ILLEGIBLE] Thursday on that statement.

One of the defendants, Henning Heldt, told reporters he did not know where Hubbard himself is presently living and said he did not know if the church founder would appear at his wife's side at any time during the court proceedings. Hubbard has not been indicted in the alleged conspiracy.

The indictment against the Scientologists charged that on various occasions, church members broke into government offices and stole official documents and on at least one occasion, planted an electronic eavesdropping device in a meeting room of the Internal Revenue Service. The IRS has been reviewing an application from the Scientologists for tax exempt status as a religious group.

The Scientologists have charged that they are the victims of a campaign of government harassment that began soon after Hubbard founded the church nearly 30 years ago.

When asked about reports that the church takes in more than \$100 million a year in revenue in counselling fees, books and courses in Scientology, Heldt said the amount was "probably exaggerated" but said he couldn't tell by how much.

Another defendant, Duke Snider, contended Thursday "It is we who have the documented proof of conspiracy" against the government. "We are not the first to incur the wrath of frightened of Justice but we are unique in what we have done and what we are about to accomplish," he said. The other defendants in court were Richard Weigand, Gregory Willardson, Mitchell Hermann, Cindy Raymond, Gerald Bennett Wolfe, and Sharon Thomas.

The two missing defendants from England are Jane Kember and Morris Budlong.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology files Suit against F. B. I. and its Officials
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 19th, 1978

Contents:

The Church of Scientology, three days after 11 of its members were indicted by a federal grand jury, has sued to have the FBI release reports on the religious group.

The Florida-based church Friday filed a Freedom of Information Act suit against the U.S. Justice Department and several officials, claiming the group had tried with little success since 1976 to obtain records from the FBI's Tampa office.

The FBI contends that much information sought is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, and a heavy backlog of requests has delayed release of other available material.

Eleven Scientologists, including the wife of the group's founder, L. Ron Hubbard, were indicted in Washington last week on charges of stealing government documents from a courthouse, the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service.

The suit said the Scientologists made its original request in 1976 and in late 1977 also asked for information relating to FBI raids on Scientology churches in California and Washington, D.C.

The suit also requests that the FBI surrenders any information relating to allegations that Scientologists have infiltrated the FBI or other government agencies.

Named as co-defendants are the Justice Department, the FBI, Attorney General Griffin Bell, Justice Department officials Benjamin Civiletti, Quinlan Shea, and Richard M. Rodgers, FBI Director William Webster and FBI official Allen H. McCreight.

No date has been set for hearing in federal district court.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology asks to remove Judge
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	James H. Rubin
Date	August 29th, 1978

Contents:

Nine members of the Church of Scientology pleaded innocent Tuesday to charges that include stealing government documents and planting eavesdropping devices in government offices.

U.S. District Judge George L. Hart Jr., said the case does not revolve around the issue of freedom of religion, as officials of the church contend.

"The Church of Scientology is not on trial here." Hart said at the arraignment. "There will be no reference to religion. It has nothing to do with it. We're talking about stealing documents. That's a simple charge. It's like they went into a bank and took money."

A 42-page indictment announced two weeks ago accused 11 leaders and members of the church of breaking into government offices, stealing confidential documents, planting bugging devices and in separate but related charges of obstruction of justice and lying to a grand jury. The most serious charges carry maximum penalties of five years in prison and \$10,000 fines.

The nine defendants arraigned Tuesday were Mary Sue Hubbard, the wife of the church's founder, and eight church members from California. The government is trying to extradite from England two other defendants in the case.

Hart granted the defense until Nov. 20 to file pretrial motions. Lawyers for the defendants had said they need extra time to prepare for what they said was an extremely complex case involving thousands of documents seized by the FBI in raids last year on church facilities in Los Angeles and Washington.

Leonard Boudin, who is representing Mrs. Hubbard, asked that Hart be taken off the case and replaced by Judge William B. Bryant, who has been presiding over a civil suit involving the church.

Hart gave no indication he intended to remove himself.

Boudin said the church intends to base its defense in part on charges that the government has been conducting a campaign of harassment against the Scientologists for nearly 30 years.

An affidavit filed with Hart claimed the government has "conducted surveillance by mail, informant infiltration, thefts and seizures ... and the interception of telephone and wire communications" against the church.

The Scientologists, which have 73 churches throughout the world including 24 in the United States, claim some three million members. The government has been reviewing its application for tax-exempt status as a religious group for several years and other agencies have also investigated the church.

In addition to Mrs. Hubbard, who gave her address as Sussex, England where the church has its world headquarters, the defendants were: Henning Heldt, Duke Snider, Mitchell Hermann, Cindy Raymond, all of Hollywood, Calif.; Richard Weigand of Van Nuys, Calif.; Gregory Willardson of Beverly Hills, Calif.; Gerald B. Wolfe of Areleta, Calif., and Sharon Thomas of Los Angeles.

Two other defendants named in the Aug 15 indictment Jane Kember and Morris Budlong - were believed to be in England.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology files Suit against Los Angeles Times
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 31st, 1978

Contents:

The Church of Scientology has filed a \$1 million suit against the Los Angeles Times and two of its reporters, alleging conspiracy to interfere with civil rights.

The lawsuit, filed in federal court here Wednesday, claims the newspaper printed a series of articles on the church which were written by two reporters who acted in concert with the FBI and the Department of Justice.

The paper then published information about the government's investigation of the church, intending to create "an unfavorable climate" regarding the church, the suit claims.

The complaint further alleges that the Times articles were influential and prejudicial to members of the litigation involving the Church of Scientology.

Indictments against 11 high ranking church members were handed down two weeks ago.

The newspaper has refused to comment on the pending litigation.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Supreme Court refuses to hear Appeal of Scientology of St. Louis
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	October 2nd, 1978

Contents:

The Supreme Court today let stand a ruling by Missouri's highest court that the Church of Scientology is not exempt from its state's taxes.

The justices refused to hear an appeal by the Missouri Church of Scientology that constitutional prohibitions against government interference in religion should exempt it from all taxes.

At issue was a \$281.50 tax bill received by the Church of Scientology in 1974 for its St. Louis property.

Property owned by religious organizations generally is tax-exempt.

After exhausting its chances for appeal through city and state administrative offices, the Scientologists carried their appeal to a state court.

In 1976, the court ruled the church had to pay the tax because it had not established that its property was being used "exclusively" for religious purposes" as required by Missouri law.

On appeal, the Missouri Supreme Court last December upheld the lower court's ruling.

In part, the state high court said, ... we conclude that the constitutional and statutory term religious worship embody as a minimum requirement a belief in a Supreme Being."

The Church of Scientology argued to the justices that the state court's ruling conflicts with a 1961 Supreme Court decision banning states from withholding state jobs from persons who do not declare a belief in God.

In that ruling, the court said governments cannot "constitutionally pass laws or impose requirements which aid all religions as against non-believers and also cannot aid those religions based on a belief in the existence of God as against those religions founded on different beliefs."

In urging the court to reject the Scientologists' appeal, Missouri Attorney General John Ashcroft contended that "there is a complete lack of evidence to afford a basis for determining the religious nature of the Scientologists' organization."

He said that the state supreme court's ruling was based not on a finding that Scientologists do not believe in a supreme being but on the church's failure to prove its religious nature.

The Church of Scientology described itself in its appeal as a general not-for-profit religious corporation which fosters a belief in God and that man is a spiritual being.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientologists "spies" in the A.M.A.
Source	Associated Press
Author	
Date	November 1st, 1978

Contents:

Leaders of the Church of Scientology thought of the American Medical Association and the National Institute of Mental Health as enemies and infiltrated the medical association to discredit it, according to documents made public Thursday.

The documents, seized in a raid by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at two Scientology offices in Los Angeles in 1977, were released by Federal District Judge Charles R. Richey. They assert that members of the controversial church planted spies and had a "doom program" aimed at the A.M.A, Church leaders also planned to "take over control" of the National Institute of Mental Health near Washington, according to the documents.

The Rev. Kenneth Whitman, the church's president, said in a statement that release of the documents "will tell nothing about the actual workings" of the church.' We have said we do not condone violations of law or established church creed by our own members" the statement said, "but by these same standards we deplore the cover-up and non-prosecution of Government agency criminal acts and conspiracy against our church and others who have been on government enemies lists".

Several medical organizations have criticized the church for its program of "Dianetics," which the church terms therapy for certain mental and psychosomatic illnesses. According to other documents, Scientologists had copies of communications from William Colby, the former Director of Central intelligence and reports of confidential conversations among United States Attorneys who were trying a civil case against the church.

The church describes itself as "an applied religious philosophy which believes that man is a spiritual being who is basically good." and, through counseling, "can better deal with his own life and take responsibility for the world around him."

Church leaders were also said to have had files on Federal judges and copies of tax returns filed by Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and Frank Sinatra. Last Friday, Judge Richey found eight church leaders guilty of conspiring to steal Government documents. A ninth church member was convicted of a theft as a misdemeanor. Earlier last week, the judge released documents said to provide details on thefts by the church of documents from the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Attorney's office and the Justice Department.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Appeals Court allows seized Documents to Grand Jury
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Bernard Hurwitz
Date	November 2nd, 1978

Contents:

The 9th U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled the federal government - for the time being - may present materials seized in FBI raids on Church of Scientology offices only to federal grand juries.

Otherwise, Wednesday's order said, the Justice Department is prohibited, pending appeal, from disseminating any seized materials or information.

Briefs filed by both sides were put under seal by the court clerk's office because they could contain information about the seized materials.

The appeal from a July 5 ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Malcolm M. Lucas of Los Angeles holding the seizure of the materials was legal was scheduled for hearing by the appellate court in Los Angeles Dec. 4.

The Church of Scientology claims FBI raids of church offices in Los Angeles and Washington were an extension of what it says is a 20-year program of harrassment because the church is attempting to uncover alleged government misconduct.

The government says the raids were staged during an investigation into allegations of church conspiracy to infiltrate federal agencies, burglarize government offices and "bug" federal property.

Judge Lucas rejected the church's claims that the July 8, 1977 seizures exceeded the scope of a search warrant. He found the searches "were reasonable and properly limited under the circumstances."

A federal grand jury in Washington has been considering government allegations of conspiracy, theft and obstruction of justice by the church.

The Church of Scientology has its national offices in Los Angeles. The California branch is a separate corporation and is listed as the plaintiff in the seizure case.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology Front Organization publishes CIA Documents
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	February 5th, 1979

Contents:

CIA files contain a suggestion for an experiment in hypnosis on Groundhog Day 1961 and, in 1952 refer to a theoretical discussion on death by hypnotic means, according to documents made public by a private group.

The heavily censored documents were obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by American Citizens for Honesty in Government, which is sponsored by the Church of Scientology.

A letter from CIA files made public Monday by the group was dated March 11, 1952, with the names of the sender and receiver marked out. The last paragraph reads:

"If you will recall in our confidential discussion, the question of to what extent individuals could be controlled under hypnosis and the question of death by various hypnotic means has been theoretically debated by myself and my associates on many occasions."

Another document dated Oct. 10, 1960, referred to post-hypnotic experiments, saying:

"We suggest that initial experimentation on amnesia and post-hypnotic suggestion could most efficiently and with the least risk of embarrassment be tried on censored rejects in experiments in which we would go no further than to have them forget the hypnosis episode and on Groundhog Day 1961 have an uncontrollable impulse to return to [censored] and commit a nuisance on the steps of the [censored]."

There was no indication that the suggestion ever was followed.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology reveals C. I. A.'s secret Drug Tests
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	March 4th, 1979

Contents:

The Central Intelligence Agency secretly tested a mind control drug in 1971 on 20 persons, including five inmates at Philadelphia's Holmesburg Prison, the Philadelphia Inquirer reported in its Sunday editions.

According to a 1973 CIA memo obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by an organization affiliated with the Church of Scientology, the drug, identified only as glycolate dubbed "EA Experimental Agent 3167," produced prolonged psychotic effects.

CIA Director Stansfield Turner testified before a Senate subcommittee last year that most of the CIA's mind-control programs ended in the 1960's with the exception of a few scattered projects.

The tests were undertaken at the Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories to counteract Soviet efforts to develop an undetectable drug that could incapacitate a victim's mind.

The program project whose code name was CFTEN, according to the CIA documents.

The 20 paid volunteers, 15 from the military services and the five prisoners, were not coerced into participating in the project, a CIA memo said. The drug produced "delirium and other psychotic behavior lasting from three or four days with subsequent amnesia," a memo said. Some symptoms lasted as long as six periment said, "The results are inconclusive. Apparently, the drug is not reliable at the dosage levels tested."

There was no indication in the memos what happened to the subjects.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Supreme Court authorized Search of Scientology Correspondence
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Richard Carelli
Date	May 14th, 1979

Contents:

The Supreme Court, voting 7 to 2, ruled today that U.S. Customs inspectors may ban the importing of written materials that advocate illegal conduct.

The court rebuffed a Church of Scientology appeal challenging the law as unconstitutional.

Over the dissents of Justices Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens, the court upheld the ruling of a three-judge federal court in California that the law is valid as applied to material "directed to incitement or producing imminent lawless action and is likely to incite or produce such action."

The controversy stemmed from a 1976 incident at Los Angeles International Airport involving three cardboard boxes sent by air cargo from England to the Church of Scientology of California.

The boxes contained envelopes of correspondence, both personal and church-related, and internal church memoranda.

Customs inspector Larry Hoyle, who opened several sealed envelopes to scan some of the documents, saw references to the "CIA," "Interpol," "de-bugging," "sabotage" and other matters that raised his suspicion.

Hoyle withheld release of the boxes, and the materials subsequently were moved to another location where they were examined thoroughly by special agent Michael Peel.

Four days later, Customs officials determined that the materials were not prohibited by a customs law that bans the importing of materials "containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against the United States, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States."

The same day, July 7, the Church of Scientology of California sued the government in an attempt to have the customs law declared unconstitutional and to collect damages.

A federal judge ordered the Customs Service not to copy or distribute any of the materials withheld, but permitted the agency to disclose the materials to a federal prosecutor "for criminal evidentiary purposes or for defense of damage claims."

In addition to challenging the law's constitutionality as a prior restraint on non-obscene material, the Scientologists' suit alleged two other violations of the Constitution:

Because the customs search was conducted without a warrant, it violated the church's privacy rights.

Because the customs law banned all written material "merely advocating" illegal action in a general way, it conflicted with past Supreme Court decisions allowing government censorship only when such material is likely to incite or produce such action immediately.

A three-judge federal court, after studying the constitutional issues, dismissed the Scientologists' suit last Oct. 13.

The court ruled that the customs law, even though it did not say so specifically, was intended to prohibit only written advocacy that is intended or likely to incite "imminent lawless action."

The court also ruled that the customs agents' initial perusal and the later, more thorough search of the church documents represented proper "border searches" for which no warrant was needed.

In seeking Supreme Court review, the Church of Scientology argued: "It is clear that Peel searched the private communications in question for general evidence of crimes, and not violations of customs law.

"The fact that he also was looking for violations of (customs law) did not convert his far-reaching general search into a border search," the appeal said.

"If the three-judge court's decision is allowed to stand, it cannot help but encourage the calculated circumvention of the warrant requirement since it implies that virtually any search conducted by members of the U.S. Customs Service is a 'border search,' irrespective of its purpose," the church's appeal said.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Extradition Hearing in Kember/Budlong Case
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	May 14th, 1979

Contents:

An attorney for the U.S. government seeking to extradite two members of the California-based Church of Scientology said Monday they had ordered thefts from the Washington offices of the Internal Revenue Service and Justice Department.

The attorney, David Tudor Price, told an extradition hearing the burglaries were ordered by 30-year-old Morris Budlong, a native of Tampa, Fla., and Jane Kember, a 41-year-old Briton.

Tudor Price said Budlong and Mrs. Kember are among 11 members of the sect indicted in the United States on 28 counts of burglary and obstructing justice. The United States seeks to have Britain extradite Budlong and Mrs. Kember to stand trial in America. All nine others indicted are in the United States.

Tudor Price told Well Street Court Magistrate William Robins the burglaries were ordered after Mrs. Kember allegedly wrote to another Scientologist in the United States saying her office had obtained documents held by the Interpol police agency dealing with affairs of the sect founder, L. Ron Hubbard. He created the church in 1950 as "an applied religious philosophy."

According to Tudor Price, Mrs. Kember has the church title of Guardian Worldwide, with her office in East Grinstead in southern England. He said Budlong was in charge of the sect's information office at East Grinstead.

"In November 1973, Mrs. Kember sent a letter to the deputy guardian in the United States telling that her office had obtained Interpol documents concerning the affairs of Ron Hubbard," the attorney said.

He charged that, in the following October, she issued orders for sect members to infiltrate the IRS offices in Washington and obtain all files related to the sect.

In 1975 and 1976, he said, Mrs. Kember and Budlong issued further directions to obtain the documents and a number of Scientologists got jobs in the IRS and carried out burglaries and thefts.

The attorney said one sect member got a job at the Department of Justice and stole documents.

He told the court evidence of the scheme was obtained when investigators searched Scientology offices in Washington and Los Angeles. Among the documents found were some showing Mrs. Kember and Budlong "counseled and procured" persons in the United States to commit the burglaries, the attorney said.

Tudor Price, a Briton representing the U.S. government, said the court could approve the extradition of Mrs. Kember to the United States, even though she has never been to America, if it rules that she directed persons in the United states to commit criminal offenses.

A motion by defense attorney Louis Blom-Cooper to send the case to the High Court was turned down by Robins.

In August 1968, the British government banned U.S. and other foreign members of the Church of Scientology from entering this country to study or teach on grounds the sect's "authoritarian principles and practices" were "socially harmful."

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	More Arguments in Kember/Budlong Extradition Case
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	May 19th, 1979

Contents:

The United States, attempting to extradite two Church of Scientology leaders from Great Britain, charges them with ordering U.S. sect members to infiltrate government departments in Washington and steal documents, an attorney says.

Attorney David Tudor Price, representing the United States at extradition hearings here, alleged the two sect leaders - 30-year-old Morrison Budlong, born in Tampa, Fla., and a British citizen, Mrs. Jane Kember, 41, born in Nairobi, Kenya - set in motion a plan that led to burglaries of the Washington offices of the Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department.

Charges against them include aiding and abetting the theft of U.S. government property, obstruction of justice, making a false declaration before a grand jury and aiding and abetting burglary.

Both are wanted in the United States to stand trial along with nine other Church of Scientology members on a total of 28 charges.

Tudor Price said in court last week that the actions against the IRS and Justice Department were ordered after sect members claimed to have discovered Interpol documents about L. Ron Hubbard, who founded the organization in the United States in 1954. Interpol is the Paris-based international police organization.

Aides to Hubbard, who moved his world headquarters to suburban London in the late 1960s, say the cult is the world's largest mental health organization and describe its goals as the establishment of "better conditions for man and society and to create a civilization without war, criminalization and insanity."

The group claims to have more than 5 million members worldwide, including 3.5 million in the United States and more than 300,000 in Britain.

Tudor Price claimed Mrs. Kember was known as the "Guardian Worldwide" and controlled an operations center in East Grinstead in southern England. Budlong, he claimed, ran the cult's information bureau from the same office.

Tudor Price said Mrs. Kember sent a letter in November, 1973, to "the deputy guardian in the United States telling that her (Mrs. Kember's) office had obtained Interpol documents

concerning the affairs of Ron Hubbard," instructing the deputy to get hold of other documents and left it "to him how to do so."

In October, 1974, he said, Mrs. Kember ordered cult members to infiltrate the IRS in Washington and London to obtain whatever documents they could find that related to the cult's activities.

He said cult members got jobs with the IRS in Washington and burglarized government files. Budlong and another man, the lawyer claimed, used false credentials to get past government security in Washington.

Another cult member, he said, got a job with the Justice Department and burglarized files there.

The extraditions proceedings continue this week.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientists claim to be "political Defendants"
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	May 21st, 1979

Contents:

Mrs. Jane Kember, a leading British executive of the Church of Scientology who is fighting moves to extradite her to the United States on a "Watergate-type" burglary charge, failed Monday in a new British court plea to have her case considered by the European Court in Strasbourg.

Mrs. Kember, 41, born in Nairobi, Kenya, when Kenya was a British colony, and another Scientology leader, Morrison Budlong, 30, born in Tampa, Fla., are alleged to have ordered American members of the sect to infiltrate the Washington offices of the Internal Revenue Service and of the Justice Department and steal documents.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, presiding in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, said that Mrs. Kember could make a fresh application for the case to go to the European court, if necessary, at the end of extradition proceedings at present being heard by a magistrate at Wells Street Court, London.

Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane and Mr. Justice Ackner (otherwise Sir Desmond Ackner) agreed with Lord Widgery in dismissing Mrs. Kember's application.

Mrs. Kember, who works at the Scientologist headquarters in East Grinstead, south of London, had sought an order quashing the magistrate's refusal to refer her case to the European Court for a ruling on whether Britain has the power to extradite her.

Louis Blom-Cooper, Queen's Counsel, for Mrs. Kember, told the Queen's Bench judges that the European court should be allowed to rule whether or not, as a British national and a "worker" within the rules of the European Economic Community of which Britain is a member, she could be extradited.

The rights of a British citizen facing extradition had been strengthened by the Treaty of Rome and European Economic Community law, Blom-Cooper stressed, and in particular the definition of a "political" defence had been extended.

The European Community regulations give workers a freedom of movement, Blom-Cooper said - and extradition, prima facie, is a restriction of that right. Prima facie means at first view, before further examination.

He noted that Mrs. Kember and her co-accused were alleged to have been concerned without having left Britain in "a Watergate-type of burglary" of a Washington courthouse, during which the burglar photocopied certain files.

David Tudor Price, for the United States government, contended that the case raised no point of European law. He said that justice required the magistrate to go ahead with the extradition application.

If the magistrate had erred in not allowing the reference of the case to the European court, a further application could be made to the High Court, but it might be that the magistrate would find there was no prima facie case for extradition, Tudor Price added.

There are in all 28 charges against Mrs. Kember, Morrison Budlong and nine other Scientology members. The alleged burglarious activity was initiated - according to Tudor Price in earlier court proceedings - after sect members reported they had found Interpol documents about L. Ron Hubbard, who founded the Scientologist body in the United States in 1954. Interpol is the Paris-based international police organization.

The Scientologists claim to have more than 5 million members.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	British Law Professor supports "Guardian's Office" members
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	May 24th, 1979

Contents:

A London law specialist told a court Thursday that U.S. government agencies have subjected the Church of Scientology to discriminatory administrative and legal actions.

Prof. Rodney Austin, lecturer in public law at University College, London, was the last defense witness in the London court battle to determine whether Scientologists Jane Kember and Morrison Budlong will be extradited to the United States on burglary charges.

Austin told the court he had examined documents under the Freedom of Information legislation in the United States and found the group had been harassed, placed under electronic surveillance and infiltrated by the FBI and CIA, and its mail had been interfered with.

Austin contended the Scientology organization is viewed by U.S. government agencies as Communist, subversive and un-American, with Scientologists listed as political activists and security risks.

Budlong, an American and Mrs. Kember, a British subject, are wanted for trial in Washington, along with other Scientologists, in connection with the alleged removal of documents from offices of the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service.

Magistrate W.E.C. Robbins found Tuesday that Budlong and Kember have a "prima facie" case to answer on the burglary charges. The hearings were continuing to determine whether they should be extradited. Robbins ruled they have no case to answer on a count of obstructing justice.

Defense attorney Louis Blom-Cooper has not denied the burglary, but he contends it was politically motivated and so not an extraditable offense. Blom-Cooper has said the aim was to extract documents of interest to the Church of Scientology because of infiltration of the church by American government agents.

The defense has alleged there was governmental electronic and physical surveillance of the church, interference with its mail, raids by government agents and harassment by the IRS.

Austin said Scotland Yard cooperated with U.S. authorities in obtaining information about Scientology and its leader, L. Ron Hubbard, and a report by Scotland Yard on Scientology in Britain was sent to the Los Angeles Police Department.

After that report, the U.S. Embassy in London informed the consulate in Morocco that Hubbard and his Scientologists were banned from the United Kingdom, but no such ban existed, Austin said.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Queens Bench Court rules Scientologists can be extradited
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Donald M. McNicoll
Date	May 25th, 1979

Contents:

The Church of Scientology on Friday lost a London court battle to prevent two of its members from being extradited to the United States on charges of counselling and procuring burglary of American government offices.

But the church immediately announced an appeal to the Divisional Court in London and said that if necessary it will pursue the appeal through the House of Lords and the European Court, which has jurisdiction because of Britain's membership of the European Economic Community.

Magistrate William Robbins, giving his decision in the Wells Street magistrates court, rejected the defense argument that the case is of a political nature ruling out extradition under British law.

Robbins held instead that the U.S. authorities had established their case for extradition of Mrs. Jane Kember, 41, a Briton born in Kenya when Kenya was a British colony, and Morrison Budlong, 30, an American.

They are wanted for trial in Washington, along with other Scientologists, in connection with the removal of documents from Washington offices of the U.S. Justice Department and the Internal Revenue service.

Mrs. Kember is a senior executive and Budlong is a researcher at the Church of Scientology headquarters at East Grinstead, south of London.

Attorneys for the U.S. government alleged that members of the sect, under instructions from Mrs. Kember and Budlong, who was born in Tampa, Fla., infiltrated American government departments and burgled documents.

Counsel for the Scientologists, Louis Blom-Cooper, Queen's Counsel, did not deny the burglaries but had argued that the aim was to obtain official secrets of interest to the Church of Scientology and so was of a political nature and thus not an extraditable offense.

The U.S. government's attorney, David Tudor Price, had told the court that the burglary charges were ordered after sect members reported unearthing documents by Interpol, the

Paris-based international police organization, about L. Ron Hubbard, who founded the Church of Scientology in the United States in 1954.

Throughout the nine-day hearing before Magistrate Robbins, there were constant references in evidence to claims that the Central Intelligence agency and other American intelligence departments were trying to infiltrate the Scientologists' organization.

Giving judgment for the U.S. government, Magistrate Robbins said: "At the end of the day it seems to me that what we have here is two parties locked in litigation. One enters the building of the other to obtain documents for use in litigation. This is the nub of the whole matter.

"I really cannot consider this as a matter of state or, as has been suggested, high politics. I cannot see this in any way."

The magistrate then said that Blom-Cooper for the defense had put the church in the category of an entirely responsible organization with very high idealistic aims.

"But allegations of serious offences had been made against it and the U.S. government had to look into them," he added. "What I have got to bear in mind is that the U.S. government is required to protect the public."

By appealing against the magistrate's decision in favor of extradition, Mrs. Kember and Budlong are free to stay on in Britain until the next round of court proceedings.

The Scientologists immediately predicted "a long and rocky and hazardous path" for American government attorneys allocated to the case.

David Gaiman, international spokesman for the Church of Scientology, said in a statement to The Associated Press:

"The American government came to court asking for extradition for burglary, perjury, obstruction of justice et al.

"At the end of the day, they are left with theft of Xerox paper as the sole basis for extradition.

"Unfortunately, the magistrate did not conceive he has the authority to view this as political.

"But we are very pleased as we go to the Divisional Court with many hundreds of pages of evidence on the record of what the magistrate called 'administrative overkill' and what I call administration crimes against the First and Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

"The U.S. government attorneys still have a long and rocky and hazardous path to travel before either Budlong or Kember come near to their grasp.

"There is no doubt that the American Justice Department lacks the moral stamina to win this before first the Divisional Court, secondly the House of Lords, and thirdly the European Court.

"They have only to lose once to fail in extradition proceedings."

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Police raids Scientology Mission in Riverside, Ca.
Source	Associated Press
Author	
Date	June 13th, 1979

Contents:

Sheriff's deputies raided the Riverside Mission of the Church of Scientology on Wednesday, looking for evidence in an alleged loan fraud scheme involving past and present church members.

Sheriff's Capt. Jack Reid said proceeds from several hundred loans amounting to more than \$100,000 were turned over to the church by members who allegedly obtained the money by making false loan applications.

Reid said a group of former church members told detectives they had been forced to make false applications and turn loan money over to the church. He said investigators were told church members were detained and assaulted when they threatened to report the scheme.

Among the financial institutions allegedly bilked through loans ranging from \$700 to \$10,000 were United California Bank, Pacific Finance, and the Bank of America, the nation's largest.

The Rev. Thomas Steiner, head of the 250-member mission, which includes about 100 staff members, called the sheriff's probe "ridiculous." and called the more than two dozen deputies "jack-booted, goose-stepping Gestapos."

The Rev. Heber Jentsch, the church's Southern California minister of public affairs, declined to comment on the specific charges, saying the church prefers to state its case in court. "The church has its right to due process," Jentsch said.

Reid said church members "grossly over-inflated their salaries on credit applications, and church executives then verified the false amounts when the lending institutions called."

Deputies searched through more than a dozen church offices. At one point, deputies said, they stopped several church members from removing tape recordings and other documents from church files.

The 27 deputies, who began searching church offices shortly after 8 a.m., were looking for federal tax forms showing employees' reported earnings.

"We have serious reason to believe the salary statements made on dozens of loan applications do not agree with the earning statements reported to the IRS," Reid said.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Pre-Trial Hearing in "Guardian's Office 9" Case
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	July 4th, 1979

Contents:

Freedom of religion, the issue which prompted pilgrims to leave their British homeland and form the United States, was the issue debated in an unusual Fourth of July court hearing.

The hearing Wednesday before U.S. District Judge Charles Richey, which began Tuesday, was held to consider whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation had the right to raid Church of Scientology offices here and in Washington, D.C., two years ago.

Following those raids, nine Scientologists were charged with stealing government documents and planting bugging devices in government offices. Their trial is scheduled to begin Sept. 24.

But first, Richey, who is based in Washington, must decide whether the evidence obtained in those raids is admissible in court.

If Richey finds it was illegally obtained, he will reject it as inadmissible.

Richey said he intended to continue the hearings through Saturday, if necessary, and said he might visit the church headquarters.

Richey said Wednesday it was the most important case he has ever had before him, adding that the defendants will not be limited in the documents which they will be allowed to bring in as evidence.

A church spokesman said the evidence they intend to produce in an effort to show the illegality of the search warrants includes copies of the church's newspaper and correspondence between members of the church and their attorneys.

Church attorney Michael Nussbaum told Richey on Wednesday, "In evaluating the reasonableness of this search the court must apply the standard of scrupulous exactitude as set down by the Supreme Court."

Nussbaum said that the search warrants used were overly broad when directed at a religious organization, but that they would have been too broad even if they were directed at a warehouse.

Nussbaum said the two buildings searched in Los Angeles were used in the exercise of a religion.

In Tuesday's session, attorney Leonard Boudin, who represents several defendants, questioned Richey's authority to appoint himself "special master" to hear evidence in the case.

"I am satisfied I have jurisdiction," Richey said.

Pretrial motions allege violations of the church's right to privacy by the FBI. Three of the motions seek to suppress evidence collected in the raids, while the fourth seeks to impeach an affidavit filed by FBI agents.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology discloses Accidents with chemical Bomb
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Fred S. Hoffman
Date	July 23rd, 1979

Contents:

The Army acknowledged Monday there have been five leaks since 1970 from its 100,000 stockpiled pounds of the psycho-chemical agent BZ.

An Army spokesman, Maj. Leon DeLorme, said none of the delirium-producing BZ escaped into the atmosphere. He said three workers were exposed, but there were no serious injuries. One worker was hospitalized overnight as a precaution and then returned to his job, DeLorme said.

The Army said the incidents occurred at the Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., where most of the BZ is stored, and at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Some stocks also are located at the Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

DeLorme said the Army decided in 1976 to "demilitarize" or destroy the stockpiled BZ but has not yet been able to solve the problem of how to do this. He said the Army has asked the Battelle Research Institute in Columbus, Ohio, to develop a disposal plan.

BZ produces extensive hallucinations, but does not kill. It was produced in the early 1960s with the aim of disabling enemy armies in a war.

Since then, the United States has adopted a policy that it will not be the first to use lethal or incapacitating chemicals.

The Army said it has no intention to use BZ in any way, including control of civil disturbances.

Army acknowledgement of leaks at Pine Bluff and Aberdeen came as the result of a campaign conducted by a group called American Citizens for Honesty in Government, which is sponsored by the Church of Scientology.

Brian Anderson, the group's spokesman, told a news conference Monday the Army "has not conducted any medical or environmental studies to determine the long-term dangers of ... BZ, which the Army tested on hundreds of unwitting U.S. servicemen."

The Army has said it tested BZ on 362 persons from 1960 to 1969 but has not followed up to determine any after-effects. The 362 were volunteers, the Army said, but were not told they would be subjected to BZ.

Congress conducted an extensive investigation of the Army's testing of chemical agents on humans several years ago and the BZ tests were disclosed at that time.

Anderson distributed a highly technical 1977 Army report Monday that he said "details the dangers posed in the stockpiling of BZ in amounts large enough to totally incapacitate 10 times the entire population of the Earth."

David W. Schnare, an environmental scientist, told the organization's news conference "it is possible to conclude" there are no major risks to communities near current BZ storage areas. But he said "there are significant potential risks to individuals who must come into close proximity of the canisters containing the chemical."

Among the group's recommendations was Justice Department appointment of a special prosecutor "to investigate any criminal aspects of the human experimentation program and possible criminal negligence involving the development and storage of BZ."

Army officials said the five leaks occurred between 1970 and last year.

The 1970 episode, it said, occurred at Aberdeen "during ammunition handling which resulted in an exposure."

In 1971, it said, lightning struck a storage igloo at Pine Bluff "causing a small fire which did not release any agent."

Three years later, the Army said, a leak occurred during a cleanup operation "which resulted in an exposure."

In 1977, the Army said, there was another incident at Aberdeen "during the re-work of ammunition which resulted in an exposure."

The most recent mishap occurred at Pine Bluff last year, the Army said, during munitions handling "in a containment system which did not release agent and resulted in no exposures."

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Experiments with Terror
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Richard T. Pienciak
Date	July 29th, 1979

Contents:

Human guinea pigs in the Army's testing of a drug 10 times more powerful than LSD say they've suffered a continuing nightmare of hallucinations, flashbacks, loss of memory and inability to concentrate.

Many say they're so afraid of being rejected by society they've never told their family or friends about their mind battering experiences with the drug BZ durings tests performed in the 1960s and '70s at the Army Chemical Center at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland.

"I kept hallucinating. I'd say I was still hallucinating in '74," said Richard, an investment executive tested in 1967.

"John" from Denver - he wouldn't even allow use of his real first name - said he still gets flashbacks.

Gary, a Detroit draftsman, said he is suicidal at times because of his experience. "I get really depressed. Now and then I get really into just giving up. It's really hard for me to hold a job. I haven't held one for more than six months since I got out. Sometimes I just don't care about life anymore."

Advertisements ran recently in New York, Washington and Los Angeles newspapers, paid for by the American Citizens for Honesty in Government, a branch of the Church of Scientology, as part of a national campaign to seek out test subjects of the Edgewood program.

The church group has promised respondents medical exams to check after-effects. Service medical records have been requested. A class action suit is being considered too.

Through the group, The Associated Press was able to interview several of the respondents after assuring their anonymity.

Richard said his worst experience - the most vivid of those described - began with an injection in the arm.

"I immediately couldn't stand up. I sat up, my mouth dried up and I started hallucinating. People were turning into animals, walls were turning colors.

"The whole place was psychotic. I thought I was falling down this massive Grand Canyon. There were a million spiders in the room," said Richard, 33, adding that he stayed high for at least a whole day, "but I have doubts as to whether it was two or three."

Gary, 34, claimed he lost the better part of three seasons after his June 1966 test. Except for one sad day around Christmas, he said, he doesn't remember a thing until the following spring. "I couldn't tell you if my life depended on it how I got back to Fort Rucker in Alabama."

In addition to his memory lapse, Gary received, as did many others, a letter of commendation, a certificate suitable for framing and a group photograph.

"They told me it would be like taking aspirin," said Gary, who was told he would be testing "medicines already on the market."

The men - all of whom volunteered - said they were given various explanations of what they would be doing. Some were told they would attend chemical warfare school, others that they would be testing clothing. None said he was told he would be a test subject for a powerful new drug.

The men were promised extra pay, leaves, steak dinners, maids to clean their rooms and no KP - and got them. But they also got zapped with a drug whose effects can last up to 80 hours.

The Defense Department - which tested the drug in its search for the ultimate chemical weapon that would incapacitate without killing - acknowledges that the 2,490 servicemen and civilians in the Medical Research Volunteer Program were not given followup medical exams.

But the department contends the experiments caused no lasting, harmful effects. Richard, however, feels differently. "I'll never be satisfied that I'm fully recovered. I wish I knew what I'd be like now without having taken that drug."

Gary said he remembers reporting to a hospital where he was "given a blood test and put to bed. Then they wheeled in this big, huge machine, the size of a big stove, with dials and measuring gizmos.

"They froze my arm and put in the needle ... about the size of a pencil. It looked like something out of a science fiction movie. I was hooked up to the thing for hours. I can't remember the place after that," Gary said. "I remember one day being lonely around Christmas. Then I remember spring."

Richard said that once he was taken to a heavily padded auditorium where he lined up to be injected. The first participant "just started screaming, yelling ... I know that at one point, he ran around the room taking off his clothes and doing all kinds of strange things that a normal human being just wouldn't do."

After Richard got his shot, he said, "I started hallucinating. I sat there for hours and hours just looking at things going on that I know just weren't in the physical universe."

Richard said that one of the men who returned with him to Fort Bliss, Texas, was "so messed up, so out of present time that one day while we were cutting paper he cut the tip of my finger off. He rolled around the floor laughing."

"John" said that one day he was given a clear liquid injection "and from there on the sky was the limit."

"I was pretty wrecked for about three days. They put me in a foxhole with a chained down rifle. Then, they made me run at a phony machinegun," he said.

Afterwards, John said, "I couldn't even remember my sister's name. I still have flashbacks." For years, the flashbacks came two-three times a week, but now, he said, "They're very infrequent."

Attempts to get government help have been difficult, John said. "After years of fighting they just characterized me as a nut and finally gave me a 10 percent disability.

"You know, here's a bone, please leave us alone. There you have it, the American way."

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Damage Trial against Scientology in Portland
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Bruce Bartley
Date	August 10th, 1979

Contents:

In an unusual case claiming religious consumer fraud, a 22-year-old Portland woman claims in a \$2 million lawsuit that the Church of Scientology failed to deliver on its promises.

A jury is expected next week to consider Julie Christofferson Titchbourne's claims that the Scientologists misrepresented the quality of their activities and the benefits it offered.

She maintains the church told her in 1975 its courses would help her with her college classwork, develop her creativity and raise her intelligence quota test scores.

Cures for neuroses, criminality, insanity, psychosomatic illness, homosexuality and drug dependence also were available through church assistance, she says she was told.

Attorneys for both sides say as far as they know it is the first case of its kind - essentially consumer fraud - against the church.

"I don't know of any cases like this since the Salem witchcraft trials," said Jack L. Kennedy, president of the Oregon State Bar Association and lead attorney for the Scientologists.

Mrs. Titchbourne's lawyer, Garry McMurry of Portland said this is the first time Scientology or any of what he calls "the new religions" has been sued on the grounds of fraud.

The church describes itself as a general, not-for-profit religious group that fosters a belief in God and that man is a spiritual being.

About 400 exhibits have been filed as psychiatrists, psychologists and religious scholars haggle over the validity of Scientology as a religion and the emotional impact it has on its followers.

Among other things, Mrs. Titchbourne claims to have suffered from a loss of memory, language ability and concentration as a result of her experience with the church.

Mrs. Titchbourne, who says she has since been deprogrammed, filed the suit in April 1977 seeking \$5,000 reimbursement for the cost of Scientology courses she took and \$60,000 in damages, half of them punitive.

The complaint has been amended seven times since then as attorneys discovered more and more allegedly improper activities, McMurry said. Not all of the amendments involved increasing the amount of damages sought, he said.

Attorneys for the Scientologists rested their defense in the month-long trial Thursday. Closing arguments are expected Monday and Tuesday with the case going to the seven-woman, five-man jury by the middle of next week.

McMurry said one of the allegations on which the suit is based is the common law theory of fraud through outrageous conduct.

Testimony by several witnesses recounted a practice known as "bull-baiting" wherein trainees were touched repeatedly in an overtly sexual manner by instructors and counselors.

A suit was filed this week in Denver District Court by a North Dakota man who alleges the church took advantage of his temporary mental illness three years ago and defrauded him of \$26,000.

Named as defendants in the Portland suit are the Church of Scientology of Portland, the Mission of Davis in Portland, the Delphian Foundation in Sheridan, Ore., and officers of the church, including its founder, former science fiction writer Lafayette Ronald Hubbard.

Scientology, defined by Hubbard as "an applied religious philosophy, a combination of both Eastern and Western religions," was founded in 1954.

The church claims 22 churches and about 100 missions worldwide with adherents numbering 4 million, three-fourths of them in the United States. The world headquarters of the church are in Sussex, England, and the U.S. operations are based in Los Angeles.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Final Arguments in Titchbourne Case
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 13th, 1979

Contents:

A 22-year-old Portland woman claims in a court suit that the Church of Scientology promised its courses would help her in college and raise her scores on intelligence tests - but didn't deliver.

Julie Christofferson Titchbourne sued in state court for \$2 million damages, claiming she suffered memory loss, decreased language ability and had trouble concentrating after her experience with Scientology.

A circuit court jury hearing the case was expected to begin deliberations Tuesday after final arguments Monday.

The Portland woman's suit says the Scientologists claimed cures for neuroses, criminal behavior, insanity, psychosomatic illness, homosexuality and drug dependence were available through the church.

Clinical psychologist Russ Sardo, testifying for the defense, said Mrs. Titchbourne had not suffered from her exposure to Scientology, but had what he called a hysterical personality. He said he gave the woman five psychological tests and found no impairment.

Mrs. Titchbourne filed suit in April 1977, seeking \$5,000 reimbursement for the cost of Scientology courses she took and \$60,000 in damages. The suit has been amended several times.

Defendants are the Church of Scientology of Portland, the Mission of Davis in Portland, the Delphian Foundation in Sheridan, Ore., and officers of the church, including founder L. Ron Hubbard.

Hubbard lives in England and did not appear at the hearing here before Judge Robert Jones.

Scientology, defined by Hubbard as "an applied religious philosophy, a combination of both Eastern and Western religions," was founded in 1954.

The church claims 22 churches and about 100 missions worldwide with adherents numbering 4 million, three-fourths of them in the United States. The world headquarters of the church are in Sussex, England and U.S. operations are based in Los Angeles.

The church estimates it has 10,000 followers in Oregon. Scientology was established in Portland in 1971. In Oregon, as in 10 other states, Scientology is tax exempt, a church spokesman said.

The Scientologists, alleging libel and slander, have sued Mrs. Titchbourne for \$110,000. That case is pending.

Nationally, the church is involved in litigation with a number of federal agencies over access to material under the Freedom of Information Act and the legality of raids on churches in Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology presents Drug-Test Victim to the Public
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Robert Furlow
Date	August 13th, 1979

Contents:

Muscle twitches and memory lapses are his legacy from accidental exposure to BZ, the U.S. military's powerful delirium-inducing chemical, a former Army bomb expert said Monday.

Former Spec. 5 Ronald Mutchko spoke at a news conference sponsored by the American Citizens for Honesty in Government, a Church of Scientology group pressing for investigation of military drug-testing and notification of all men involved.

Army spokesmen say that 362 volunteers were exposed to BZ in tests during the 1960s at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., but that no recent attempt has been made to follow up the tests because the chemical's effects were said to be short-lived.

Last month the Scientology group brought forward several test participants who said they still suffer ill effects. And Mutchko, who was accidentally exposed, said the same.

Now a student at Central Connecticut State College, Mutchko said the worst of his problems, including bizarre hallucinations - haven't recurred since April. But some remain, including physical troubles such as muscle twitches and vision difficulties.

Mutchko said he was exposed to BZ while dismantling chemical bombs at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, in January 1977. He said, and the Army acknowledges, he was treated at that time at the University of Utah Medical Center.

He said he was put on 30 percent medical disability after he was discharged later in 1977. But a year later the Veterans Administration ended his disability pay "since I had a job and no need for disability," he said.

The Defense Department says it still has about 50 tons of BZ stockpiled in three U.S. locations. But spokesmen say the military has no plans to use the chemical and will dispose of it as soon as a research company figures out how to do so safely.

A handful of workers have been exposed to the chemical but none has been injured seriously in leaks since 1970 at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., where most of the BZ is stored, and at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., spokesmen say. Some BZ also is stored at Dugway.

The chemical was produced in the early 1960s but formal defense policy has since moved away from chemical warfare.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Final Arguments of Attorneys in the Titchbourne Case
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Bruce Bartley
Date	August 14th, 1979

Contents:

A \$2.5 million lawsuit against the Church of Scientology goes to the jury today, with the panel asked to decide whether Julie Titchbourne was a young innocent deluded by the false claims of a cult or a confused woman who voluntarily embraced the church.

Prior to Monday's closing arguments, attorneys for both sides had said they believe the case is the first of its kind - essentially consumer fraud - against a religious institution.

Mrs. Titchbourne, 22, alleges the church misrepresented the quality of its training and the benefits to be derived from it.

The church describes itself as a general, non-profit religious group that fosters a belief in God and that man is a spiritual being. Part of its dogma is that people possess spiritual powers they can develop to alter their daily lives.

Mrs. Titchbourne maintains the church told her its courses would help her with her college classwork, develop her creativity and raise her intelligence quota test scores.

As a result of her experiences with the church in 1975, Mrs. Titchbourne claims, she still suffers emotional stress.

"This organization ... took a trusting, naive young woman ... and made her into a totally different person," her attorney, Garry McMurry, told the jury. "They take the best and the brightest and make them subservient slaves to their cause."

Church attorney Jack Kennedy countered: "She knew exactly what she wanted to do." He said the suit was nothing more than a means to attack "an entire religion."

"I never thought I would be in an American courtroom, addressing an American jury, asking them to let someone practice religion," he said.

McMurry said the real issue of the trial, now in its fifth week, is fraud, not religion.

"This is the proper forum, this is the forum we come to in America to decide questions of law," McMurry said.

Kennedy accused Mrs. Titchbourne of running to the press to publicize her assault on the religion.

He said modern society no longer burns at the stake those with whom it disagrees. Instead, it attacks them with journalists and psychologists and lawsuits.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Jury awards Julie Titchbourne \$ 2,5 Million
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 15th, 1979

Contents:

A jury awarded more than \$2 million in damages Wednesday to a 22-year-old woman who claimed the Church of Scientology defrauded her by failing to fulfill promises of improving her life.

The jury deliberated 18 hours over two days before reaching its unanimous decision.

In her suit, Julie C. Titchbourne of Portland alleged she suffered emotional distress as a result of her experience with the church in 1975-76.

She had sought \$2 million in punitive damages, \$500,000 for alleged anguish and suffering and \$3,000 reimbursement for course fees.

After the jury award, Mrs. Titchbourne said she planned to use part of the money to study engineering in college.

Named as defendants were the Church of Scientology of Portland; the Scientology Mission of Davis in Portland; and the Delphian Foundation, an organization the church says is separate although staffed by scientologists.

The jury ruled the defendants committed fraud, awarding Mrs. Titchbourne punitive damages of \$1.9 million and compensatory damages of \$153,000.

Lawyers for the church said they would contact their clients to discuss a possible appeal.

In a statement, the church criticized the decision, saying: "this decision is a blow to all of those who cherish the right to practice their religion free from the harassment of psychiatrists and de-programmers who have appointed themselves self-styled inquisitors."

Earlier, Circuit Court Judge Robert P. Jones said nine jurors would have to agree to make an award.

He told the jurors that if they decided the church's promises were of a religious nature, and sincerely advertised as such, the church is protected by the state and federal constitutions. He said such protection prevents challenging the truth or falsity of a religious belief.

Mrs. Titchbourne claimed the church courses she took failed to live up to promises to help her with her college classwork, develop her creativity and raise her IQ test scores. She claims she suffers emotional distress as a result.

The Scientologists say Mrs. Titchbourne joined of her own free will and is just interested in persecuting the church. During the trial, a psychologist testified he could find no evidence of psychological damage.

The case was ordered to trial by the Oregon Supreme Court after it rejected a Scientologist claim that it is protected from such suits by the freedom of religion provisions of the state and federal Constitutions.

The Scientologist church was established in 1954 by science fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard of England and is based on a mix of Eastern and Western religious philosophy. It claims a membership of about 4 million with 22 churches and about 100 missions worldwide. The church is based in Los Angeles.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Reactions to the Titchbourne Verdict
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	Bruce Bartley
Date	August 15th, 1979

Contents:

In a case attorneys say may be a landmark - and a warning to religious institutions - a jury awarded a Portland woman more than \$2 million because, for her, the promises of a better life through Scientology didn't come true.

Julie C. Titchbourne, 21, claimed church courses she took in 1975 failed to live up to claims they would help her with her college classwork, develop her creativity and raise her IQ test scores.

Her lawyer said the decision Wednesday was a warning for new religions or cults.

"At least in Oregon, we've served notice on all people that if you're going to deal with our young people, you'd better do it fairly and honestly," said attorney Garry McMurry.

A spokesman for the Scientologists said she was unsure what effect the verdict might have on the church.

"But I expect there will be many people jumping on the bandwagon with other religions as well," said Debbie Jones.

Named in the suit were the Church of Scientology in Portland, the Scientology Mission of Davis in Portland, and the Delphian Foundation, an organization staffed by Scientologists.

Attorneys for both sides said the case may be the first of its kind - essentially consumer fraud against a religious institution.

Sandra Ellingson of Los Angeles, the church's regional director of public affairs, said the verdict would be appealed.

The appeal probably will center on the judge's instructions to the jury, McMurry said. Circuit Judge Robert P. Jones told the jurors that if they decided the church's promises were of a religious nature - and sincerely advertised as such - state and federal constitutions protect the church from challenges to the truth of its beliefs.

After two days and 18 hours of deliberation, the jurors agreed unanimously that the church's promises did not qualify for that protection and found the defendants guilty of fraud.

Mrs. Titchbourne was awarded \$1.9 million in punitive damages and \$153,000 in compensatory damages.

Jack L. Kennedy, the church's attorney and president of the state bar association, was unavailable for comment. During the trial, he said he thought freedom of religion was being threatened.

He had described the lawsuit and reporters' inquiries into church affairs as the modern equivalent of burning at the stake those who hold unpopular religious views.

The Scientologists, who claimed Mrs. Titchbourne had voluntarily embraced the church, echoed that view: "A blow to all of those who cherish the right to practice their religion free," said Ms. Jones.

She said the church is being harassed by "psychiatrists and deprogrammers who have appointed themselves self-styled inquisitors."

The Church of Scientology was established in 1954 by science fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard. It is based on a mix of Eastern and Western religious philosophy and claims a membership of about 4 million with 22 churches and 100 missions worldwide. The church is based in Sussex, England, with its U.S. headquarters in Los Angeles.

The church fosters a belief of God and in man as a spiritual being, and that people possess spiritual powers they can develop to alter their daily lives.

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientologist Jentsch criticizes Titchbourne-Verdict
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 16th, 1979

Contents:

Scientologists view a jury's \$2 million award to an Oregon woman as an attack on their religious freedom and will appeal, a church spokesman said Thursday.

"We're not a lie-down-and-take-it type of church," said the Rev. Heber Jentsch, West Coast minister of public information for the church. "We're not going to turn the other cheek. If they slap us on one cheek, we'll slap them right back on both cheeks."

Jentsch said the church does not plan any changes in its program because of the ruling and will "take the case all the way to the Oregon Supreme Court."

Julie C. Titchbourne, 21, of Portland, Ore., was awarded more than \$2 million Wednesday by a jury that decided she didn't get the better life the church promised her when she became a member.

Miss Titchbourne said church courses she took in 1975 failed to live up to claims they would help her with her college classwork, develop her creativity and raise her IQ test scores.

The church views the Titchbourne decision as part of "a very broadly based battle for religious freedom in this country," Jentsch said.

The battle will be fought in the courts, Jentsch said, and "we've got the money, the talent and the people to keep this thing going."

Jentsch said the award of so much money to Miss Titchbourne was ridiculous.

"This week there was the case of a man who became a human vegetable because of a brain operation," Jentsch said. "He got \$1.8 million. Somebody else walks in and says, 'Hey, you didn't raise my IQ,' and she gets \$2 million."

Jentsch said most church members believe their religious training did raise their IQ.

"My IQ went up from 120 to 132," he said. "It may not be much, but I'll take it."

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology announces Appeal of Titchbourne-Verdict
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 18th, 1979

Contents:

The Church of Scientology says it will ask a Circuit Court judge to reverse a jury's judgment of more than \$2 million in damages against it.

Church spokesman Ken Hoden said motions would be filed before Judge Robert P. Jones either to overturn the verdict of the jury because of improper deliberation or to call the jurors back into court so they can be asked whether they were influenced by the media coverage of the trial.

"No decision has been made with respect to which motion will be filed first," said Hoden, of the church's national headquarters in Los Angeles.

The jury awarded \$2 million on Wednesday to Julie C. Titchbourne. She had charged the Scientologists with fraud in failing to fulfill promises, including a promise to help her achieve a higher IQ score.

She said she suffered emotional distress as a result of her experience with the church in 1975 and 1976.

Hoden said a juror said in a television interview that the jury argued over whether Scientology is a religion.

That was not a proper subject for deliberation, Hoden said. He said courts have no power to determine what is or is not a religion.

Scientology was established in England in 1954. It claims a membership of about 4 million persons worldwide.

It is described as a "applied religious philosophy which enables able people to become more able by improving their ability to communicate."

Category	Newspaper Article
Title	Scientology Front Group presents Research on the Drug BZ
Source	"Associated Press"
Author	
Date	August 23rd, 1979

Contents:

BZ, a potent substance that can produce four days of delirium, can be obtained by unqualified persons, a branch of the Church of Scientology says.

Research director Vaughn Young of the church's American Citizens for Honesty in Government, said Wednesday he obtained 100 milligrams of the drug by telling Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., a pharmaceutical company based in Nutley, N.J., he was a doctor working at a research lab.

"It was enough of a delirium drug to put nearly 600 people into four days of hallucinations," he said, adding, "It surpasses LSD, PCP and a host of other mind-bending drugs, yet it is easily available as evidenced by my possession of it today."

A spokeswoman for Hoffmann-La Roche, who asked that her name not be used, said, "We do make it available to bona fide researchers. A classy person might be able to fool our research people and get some.

"But I don't see any potential for abuse," she said. "It causes confusion, not euphoria."

Young said the major danger of BZ is that terrorists could use it.

"This tiny amount would be theoretically capable of incapacitating the United Nations General Assembly or any selection of national parliaments, congresses or assemblies," he said of his small vial.

Robert Feldcamp of the Drug Enforcement Administration confirmed BZ is not on the list of controlled substances.

"This is largely an unknown quantity to us ... We have no evidence that it has been abused," Feldcamp said.

Edward Nida of the Food and Drug Administration, which also helps determine which substances should be controlled, said the company hasn't submitted a license or attempted to sell BZ, adding, "There is no restriction except if the company wants to sell it."

BZ, also known as quinuclidinyl benzilate (QNB), was given to some soldiers at Maryland's Edgewood Arsenal during the 1960s in tests of possible chemical warfare, Young said.

The American Citizens for Honesty in Government offers free medical exams to Army veterans who suspect they were given the drug. The group contends the government should do follow-up studies on the drug's effects.