

MAILED

FEB 22 1974

1 - Mrs. Larson

NAME CHE

February 22, 1974

HUBBARD ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTOLOGISTS INTERNATIONAL
Also Known As: Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation

Hubbard Association of Scientologists
In response to your name check request, you are **H.D.R.F.**

advised that although the captioned organization has not been the subject of an investigation conducted by the FBI our files reveal the following information concerning the captioned organization and its founder, Lafayette Ron Hubbard.

L. Ron Hubbard was the founder and president of the Hubbard Dianetic Research Foundation (HDRF), which was incorporated in New Jersey during April, 1950.

Hubbard Association of Scientologists International

The December 5, 1950, issue of "Look" magazine contained an article, entitled "Dianetics - Science or Hoax?" which reflected that L. Ron Hubbard was an obscure writer of pseudoscientific pulp fiction prior to the publishing of his book entitled "Dianetics." Hubbard's book asserts that "the creation of dianetics is a milestone for man comparable to his discovery of fire and superior to his inventions of the wheel and the arch... the intelligent layman can successfully and invariably treat all psychosomatic ills and inorganic aberrations," according to Hubbard. "These psychosomatic ills, uniformly cured by dianetic therapy, include such varied maladies as eye trouble, bursitis, ulcers, some heart difficulties, migraine headaches and the common cold." According to the article, Hubbard's book has "outraged scores of psychiatrists, biochemists, psychologists, physicians and just-plain-ordinary scientists, who look upon the astounding claims and the growing commercial success of this strange new phenomenon with awe, fear and a deep disgust... Hubbard's greatest attraction to the troubled is that his ersatz psychiatry is available to all. It's cheap. It's accessible. It's a public festival to be played at clubs and parties."

During March, 1951, the Board of Medical Examiners, State of New Jersey, had a case against the HDRF scheduled for trial on the grounds that the organization was conducting a school, teaching a branch of medicine and surgery, without a license.

Original and 1 - NSA
Request received 2/12/74.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____

MCT-16
CH 41

62-11016-130

FEB 26 1974

REC-87 SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI. It is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is result of search of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

Handwritten initials and marks, including "A-19" and "41".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*0-715 CB, LA
re: Church of Scientology
LHM/du 4/25/74*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-255635)

DATE: 2/20/74

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-37914) (P)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY (CS)
IS

2
5
b7C, D

Title is marked changed to conform with that set out in referenced Bureau communication. Title was previously carried by Chicago as, [REDACTED]

// Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 1/28/74. //

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is being furnished to Los Angeles since that office has a lead outstanding in this matter.

A review of the information furnished by [REDACTED] failed to disclose allegations of espionage with sufficient specificity in order to make possible the implementation of the Bureau's instructions to conduct and report an investigation under an appropriate individual caption and character rather than instant caption or that of [REDACTED] Barring additional significant developments resulting from the lead to Los Angeles or the inquiry requested on the final page of the enclosed LHM to [REDACTED] Chicago anticipates no further investigation in this matter.

b7D
62-94080-149X b7D

The Bureau is requested to refer this matter to [REDACTED] for appropriate inquiry of [REDACTED]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

APR 25 1975
RAC/jms
(4)



5010-108-02

*1cc let 4cc LHM to [REDACTED] b7D
ny 0-1 WHP/gha 3-6-74
1cc let 4cc LHM retained 90886*

REC-8
105-255635-1

CH 59

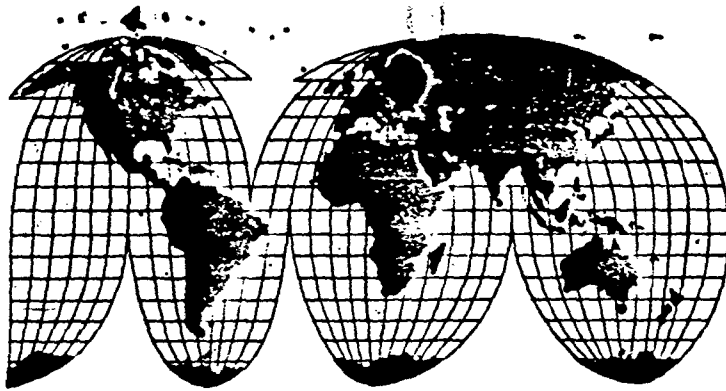
FEB 22 1974

REC BECD

10:

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

A193



THE CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY
The Hubbard Scientology Organisation
WORLD WIDE

Founder L. Ron Hubbard

Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead
Sussex England RH19 4.
Tel: East Grinstead 24571

Clarence M. Kelly Esq.,
Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C. 20535
U.S.A.

GE...

3 May 1974

*Please return to
S.O. in
re: interview
C. Kelly*

Dear Mr. Kelly,

Please find enclosed a Statutory Declaration concerning an interview with you which was recently broadcast on British Television.

The Declaration states that you have declared publicly that the Federal Bureau of Investigation will not hesitate to take immediate steps to take immediate steps to correct inaccuracies or false information in its files once such inaccuracies have been put to its attention.

I am writing to ask you if you will very kindly confirm that the recollection of the maker of the Declaration is correct and that you will indeed ensure that corrections are made to data shown to be incorrect.

Thank you for your courtesy and co-operation.

Very truly yours,

C.B.B. Parselle
C.B.B. Parselle
D/Guardian Legal WW

5 MAY 20 1974

P.S. Please do not file this letter.

Church of Scientology of California

A NON PROFIT CORPORATION IN U.S.A. REGISTERED IN ENGLAND
R. D. HOPKINS PRESIDENT ERNEST DENZIL GOGGERLY VICE PRESIDENT H. G. PARKHOUSE SECRETARY P. HUPWITZ RESIDENT AGENT (ENGLAND)

EXP. PROC. 4/18/74

18/5/74
APR 25 1974

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

UNRECORDED
LEGAL COUNSEL

A200

I, LORENE ANNE COVENTRY of 7 Copse Close East Grinstead in the County of Sussex, Housewife, solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. On the 3rd April 1974 between the hours of 10.45 and 11.30 in the evening, I watched a broadcast on BBC Television entitled "Midweek Special - Don't Shoot G-Man!" (report on the Federal Bureau of Investigation).
2. During the course of the said broadcast the present Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Clarence M. Kelly, was interviewed with particular reference to the filing system of the said Federal Bureau of Investigation.
3. Mr. Kelly stated that a large part of the information on the files in possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is raw unevaluated data. The truth or falsity of which the Federal Bureau of Investigation is unable to verify.
4. Nevertheless Mr. Kelly said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was obliged to act upon such information but he made it quite clear that if inaccuracies or falsehoods were brought to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning such information in its possession that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would take immediate steps to put the matter right.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

DECLARED at 1, West Street
East Grinstead Sussex
this third day of May 1974

Before me,

Arthur A. W. Tish

A Commissioner for Oaths.

Lorene A. Coventry

A200

May 16, 1974

AIRMAIL

1 - Mr. Franck -
Atten: Mr. Heim
1 - Mr. Mintz

REC-86

62-94080-154

Mr. C. B. B. Parselle
The Church of Scientology
Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead
Sussex, England RH19 4JY

Dear Mr. Parselle:

I have received your letter of May 3rd, with enclosure.

In response to your request, it is my recollection that the observations I made when interviewed by representatives of the British Broadcasting Company in October, 1973, were similar in nature to observations and statements I recently made when interviewed on the "Today" program on NBC Television in April of this year.

At that time, in response to a question which was asked with regard to the feasibility of allowing a citizen to inspect his FBI file, I replied that, although it would be difficult, we would try to accommodate the public if possible. We have previously studied the feasibility of allowing citizens to review files we might have which refer to them, and have reexamined this problem, in light of my remarks. None of our efforts has provided a ready solution. The files of the FBI contain information received from many sources, including data obtained from or voluntarily furnished by the general public, with the expressed or implied understanding that their identities will be protected. Because of the nature of our files, it would be impossible to allow unofficial access to FBI files while at the same time honoring our pledge to protect the identities of contributors of information. Under current policy, however, we welcome submission of supplemental data which could make our files more complete and accurate.

The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)
Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

APR 25 1974

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Insp. _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

MAILED 6
MAY 16 1974
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-116117-1

Handwritten signatures and initials: "JCF", "JFA", "JFB", "JFC", "JFD", "JFE", "JFF", "JFG", "JFH", "JFI", "JFJ", "JFK", "JFL", "JFM", "JFN", "JFO", "JFP", "JFQ", "JFR", "JFS", "JFT", "JFU", "JFV", "JFW", "JFX", "JFY", "JFZ", "JFA", "JFB", "JFC", "JFD", "JFE", "JFF", "JFG", "JFH", "JFI", "JFJ", "JFK", "JFL", "JFM", "JFN", "JFO", "JFP", "JFQ", "JFR", "JFS", "JFT", "JFU", "JFV", "JFW", "JFX", "JFY", "JFZ".

MAY 24 1974

TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten text: "4706"

A200

Mr. C. B. B. Parselle

Also, although I noted that you requested your letter not be filed, it is a long-standing policy of this Bureau that exchanges of correspondence of an official nature are made a matter of record in our files.

Sincerely yours,

E. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Our files reveal no information identifiable with correspondent or Lorraine Anne Coventry. A check with the Research Section of the External Affairs Division, determined that the statements furnished by Coventry are essentially what Mr. Kelley said. However, since the cover letter is on the stationery of the Church of Scientology, it is felt that we should not completely affirm the fact that the statements are essentially the same. The reason being that we have currently in the house at least five requests for information from our files concerning the Church of Scientology and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard. This appears to be an attempt to have the Bureau put itself in the position of affirming Coventry's statements and then having them come back in an effort to force disclosure of data in our files concerning Hubbard and this organization.

4-528

62-94050-157

CHANGED TO

62-116157-X11

MAY 01 1975

DP / S.C.

A201

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*0-7x con
re current budget
how low for 795*

TO : Director, FBI (105-255635)

DATE: 5/10/74

FROM : Legat, London (105-6586) (P)

SUBJECT: CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY
IS

Re Chicago letter and LHM dated 2/20/74.

Enclosed are 3 copies of newspaper clipping which appeared in the London "Times" dated 2/15/74 depicting the British Government's attitude to the Church of Scientology (CS). This organization has been in existence in England for some few years and has been of concern to both police and security services. There is no indication, however, that the organization has ever engaged in any espionage activity.

Also enclosed are 3 copies of State Department telegram from American Consul, Casablanca, indicating that the Department of State has considerable information concerning this organization which the Bureau may wish to obtain.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encs.)
 - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
 - 1 - London
- ACM:ejg
(5)

62 94080 157x
~~105-255635-5~~

1cc of let + 2 att encls to
Chicago by 0-7 5-30-74
WNP/gh

1cc of let + 2 att encls to
Chicago WFO by 0-7 5-30-74
"Contact State for info" WNP/gh

REC-47
EX-105

CC TO: [Signature]
REQ. REC'D [Signature]
NOV 6 1974
ANS [Signature]
BY: [Signature]

MAY 16 1974

The Church of Scientology

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

MAY 30 1974

A202

Scientologist claims right of entry to Britain

Van Duyn v Home Office
By Sir John Pennycuik, Vice-Chancellor

His Lordship referred to the European Court at Luxembourg for a preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the Treaty of Rome, certain questions relating to an action in which a Dutch Scientologist is claiming a declaration that she is entitled to enter the United Kingdom. It is the first reference made by an English court.

The applicant, Miss Yvonne Van Duyn, was returned to Holland when she arrived at Gatwick airport last May. She seeks a declaration that she is entitled to enter and remain in the United Kingdom accepting employment with the Church of Scientology. The Home Office contends that the refusal of entry was justified.

Article 48 of the Treaty reads: "1. Freedom of movement for workers shall be secured within the Community by the end of the transitional period at the latest. 2. Such freedom of movement shall entail the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the member states as regards employment, remuneration and other conditions of work and employment. 3. It shall entail the right, subject to limitations justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health: (a) to accept offers of employment actually made; (b) to move freely within the territory of member states for this purpose; (c) to stay in a member state for the purpose of employment in accordance with the provisions governing the employment of nationals of that state laid down by law, regulation or administrative action; (d) to remain in the territory of a member state after having been employed in that state, subject to conditions which shall be embodied in implementing regulations to be drawn up by the Commission."

Article 3 of the 1964/221 Directive of the EEC Council provides: "1. Measures taken on grounds of public policy or of public security shall be based exclusively on the personal conduct of the individual concerned."

Mr Alan Newman for Miss Van Duyn; Mr Peter Gibson for the Home Office.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the issue turned for all practical purposes on the construction of certain provisions in the Treaty of Rome and directives given pursuant to the Treaty, the combined effect of which was that a member state of the European Community could refuse entry to its country on the grounds of public policy but that measures taken on those grounds had to be based exclusively on the personal conduct of the individual.

Since the court was a motion by Miss Van Duyn seeking an order that certain questions should be referred to the European Court for a preliminary ruling.

The Church of Scientology is established in the United States—functioned in the United Kingdom through a college at East Grinstead. There was no evidence as to its constitution but there was no doubt that the government of this country regarded its activities as contrary to public policy. The Minister of Health announced in the House of Commons on July 25, 1973, that a general government policy was to be adopted to refuse entry to the United Kingdom to Scientologist workers and those who were foreign

nationals and that he had withdrawn acceptance of the college as an educational establishment. There had been no suggestion, however, that the activities of the church were unlawful.

This country acceded to the Treaty of Rome by the European Communities Act, 1972. The Home Office had not altered its adverse view of the church and maintained that there was nothing in the Treaty or its secondary legislation which prevented it from continuing to refuse entry to persons connected with that body.

Miss Van Duyn was a Dutch national who had been engaged in the study and practice of Scientology abroad. Having been offered employment with the church at its college in East Grinstead, she was examined by an immigration officer when she arrived at Gatwick and was refused entry.

The official refusal of leave to enter stated that the Secretary of State considered it undesirable that she should be allowed entry to take up employment with the church. It was understood that the immigration officer was acting, not on instructions given by the Secretary of State personally, but on similar instructions given by the Home Office. There was a right of appeal under the Immigration Act, 1971, but it was not thought Miss Van Duyn had exercised that right.

By her writ issued on December 12, she claimed that Article 48 of the Treaty of Rome gave her the right, subject to limitations on grounds of public policy, to be employed in a member state and to move freely and to stay there for that purpose. She further claimed that under Directive 64/221, adopted in accordance with the Treaty, measures taken on grounds of public policy were to be based exclusively on the personal conduct of the individual concerned; and that refusal to grant her leave to enter had not been based exclusively on her personal conduct but on a general government policy, announced in 1963, not to admit Scientologist workers and students who were foreign nationals. That policy, she stated, had been confirmed by the Home Office in a letter to the Church of Scientology in April, 1973.

The Home Office denied that the directive was directly applicable so as to confer on individuals rights enforceable by them in United Kingdom courts. If that was applicable, then the defence would be that refusal to admit Miss Van Duyn was based on her personal conduct within the meaning of Article 3 of the directive, so that she had worked in a Scientology establishment in Amsterdam prior to which she had studied Scientology, and was now a practising Scientologist and intended to work at a Scientology establishment in the United Kingdom.

The pleadings raised two broad issues: (1) Was refusal of entry based on personal conduct within the meaning of Article 48? (2) Was the Treaty directly applicable so as to confer on Miss Van Duyn a right of action in this country, and was Directive 64/221 similarly directly applicable?

Article 48 of the Treaty, when read in conjunction with Article 3 of the directive, clearly raised a question of interpretation. If Article 48 stood alone it might perhaps be clear enough that the member state was to be the sole judge of its own public policy. But the

directive introduced a new element—the individual's personal conduct.

Mr Newman and Mr Gibson had advanced fundamentally opposing views as to the meaning of that expression. Mr Gibson said that it covered the position and that his view was so clearly right as to preclude the necessity of a reference. His Lordship was wholly unable to accept that contention. It seemed that, at the lowest, Mr Newman's view that it did not might well be arguable; it might even be put higher than that.

Article 177 gave the court jurisdiction to give preliminary rulings concerning (a) the interpretation of the Treaty, (b) the validity and interpretation of acts of institutions of the Community, (c) the interpretation of the statutes of bodies established by an act of the Council where those statutes so provided. A decision was necessary in the fullest sense of the word to enable the court to give judgment in the present case. That being so, he should certainly exercise his discretion by requiring the European Court to give a ruling.

It had not been suggested that Article 177 was not applicable to interpretation of the Treaty in connection with secondary legislation. The interpretation of Article 48 in isolation, and without the 1964 directive, would be meaningless.

Mr Gibson had contended that if a reference was to be made it should be deferred until after the trial of the action or, at any rate, until after discovery. There was no doubt that, in general, issues of fact and of national law should be determined before a reference was made to the European Court, since the determination of those issues might make the reference, with the expense and delay involved, unnecessary. In the present case, however, there was no substantial issue of fact and no issue at all of national law, and there was no advantage in bringing the action on for hearing before making such a reference. Nor was there the slightest prospect of any document being produced on discovery which would throw any new light on the matters pleaded.

Mr Gibson had contended that the national court should not overburden the European Court with references, but the national court was bound to make a reference in any appropriate case and in any event the present issue was of the very first importance.

There had been only one case in which the English courts had been asked to make a reference: *Loewbrau München v Grubbe Lazer International Ltd* [The Times, November 24, 1973; [1974] CMLR 11], but Mr Justice Graham refused to make a reference at an interlocutory stage. However, His Lordship would adopt a passage from the judgment: "As I read the Treaty, references are not to be made unnecessarily, but on the other hand the power to refer is not confined only to courts whose decisions are final, or to any particular stage of a case. It seems to me therefore that if I felt in this case in need of guidance upon the interpretation of any Article of the Treaty, and that such guidance was necessary for my decision I have no hesitation in referring the matter to the EEC Court, such criteria to

me to be the clear intention of the Treaty from its wording.

The question whether any given provision in the Treaty was enforceable by an individual in the national court of a member nation ("direct applicability") had been considered by the European Court in connection with various Articles of the Treaty and in certain cases the court had held that the Article 48 was directly applicable.

His Lordship would only be justified in refusing a reference on the ground that Article 48 was not directly applicable if that was what Mr Gibson had properly conceded. At any rate, that it was an open question and his Lordship did not propose to say any more on the point.

The four questions which Miss Van Duyn sought to have referred to the European Court were:

(1) Whether Article 48... is directly applicable so as to confer on individuals rights enforceable by them in the courts of the United Kingdom.

(2) Whether Directive 64/221... is directly applicable so as to confer on individuals rights enforceable by them in the courts of the United Kingdom.

(3) Whether the [Home Office] refusal, based on grounds of public policy, to allow the plaintiff leave to enter the United Kingdom in order to take employment with the Church of Scientology on the basis that it is undesirable to give anyone leave to enter the United Kingdom on the business of or in the employment of that organization is contrary to: (i) The provisions of Article 48 (1) and (2) and/or Article 1 of Regulation 1612/65 and/or Article 3 (1) of Directive 64/221 in so far as the effect of the said policy is to discriminate between nationals of other member states of the EEC and United Kingdom citizens (upon whom no similar restrictions are placed); and (ii) The provisions of Article 3 (1) of Directive 64/221 in so far as the said policy is of general application.

(4) Whether all or any of the following matters, namely:— (i) that the plaintiff has worked in a Scientology establishment in Amsterdam for six months; (ii) that the plaintiff has taken a course in Scientology; (iii) that the plaintiff is a practising Scientologist in the sense that she subscribes to the doctrines and beliefs of the Church of Scientology; (iv) that the plaintiff intends to work at a Scientology establishment in the United Kingdom is capable of amounting to personal conduct within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive 64/221.

It was well established that the function of the European Court was confined to the interpretation of the Treaty of Rome and that over the relevant provisions had been interpreted, it was for the national court to apply that interpretation to the particular case before it. It was no doubt often impossible to frame a question for interpretation within the framework of the particular facts, but it was nevertheless necessary to frame a question so that it could be answered as a question of interpretation of the European Treaty. Having regard to the terms of question (3), his Lordship thought it right to say that Article 48(1) was of no relevance, and that there was no objection to his conclusion. His Lordship handed down a draft of a judgment which produced questions (1), (2), (3) and (4). Mr Stephen H. Ford, Treasury Solicitor.

62-94010-1578