

in February 1976 after the station threatened to sue the radio station for Snyder's comments about Scientology, the small station fired Snyder, then rehired him a month later to host a noncontroversial music show.

The same month, church officials obtained a criminal complaint for trespassing against Snyder, alleging that he had driven at a high rate of speed into the courtyard of a church facility shouting obscenities.

Snyder confirmed that he and his wife had driven onto the premises to gather information about Scientology, but denied the other accusations. A city judge dismissed the charges ruling that no "willful trespass" had been proven.

Mark Sableman, a reporter with the Clearwater Sun who had written stories critical of Scientology, was the target of an apparent attempt in May, 1976, to discredit him professionally in the eyes of the Florida Legislature, which Sableman was then covering.

A rough draft of a fictitious news story under his name was circulated anonymously among legislators alleging that 19 of them were linked to the Mafia and gambling interests and were involved in bribery, blackmail and illegal financial transactions.

The Clearwater Sun denied at the time that Sableman was working on any such story and added in a published disclaimer that two documents circulated with the fake draft, which the newspaper did not describe, were apparently obtained by burglarizing the reporter's Tallahassee hotel room.

According to one account, documents seized from the Church of Scientology in July, 1975, show Scientologists circulated the fictitious news story.

In February, 1976, shortly after the church had bought the Clearwater Hotel and the city's library, among others, had stirred a local furor over Scientology's role, the church sued Cazares for \$1 million—alleging foul slander and infringement of its members' constitutional right to freedom of religion.

Cazares and his wife then counter-sued the church, alleging that a "fact sheet" on his background that Scientologists had circulated had libeled him.

(The Cazareses later dropped their suit, they said, in order to concentrate their resources on defending against the church suit, which a federal judge in Tampa dismissed last month.)

A hearing is yet to be held to determine whether the Church of Scientology should be compelled to pay the Cazares' legal fees, which his attorney estimates at between \$40,000 and \$70,000.)

On March 14 and 15, 1976, Cazares attended a national mayors' conference in Washington, D.C.

Shortly thereafter, while Cazares was running unsuccessfully for Congress, an anonymous letter signed only "Sharon T." circulated in Clearwater alleging that the mayor had been riding in a car in Washington that struck a pedestrian and that Cazares had failed to report the accident.

Last April, the Washington Post reported that documents the FBI seized from the church showed that two Scientologists had staged a fake hit-and-run accident involving Cazares in Washington's Rock Creek Park. A woman Scientology agent, said to have been driving a car in which Cazares was riding, reportedly "struck" a second Scientologist posing as a pedestrian, sped away and urged the mayor to sue the church.

The Church of Scientology subsequently subpoenaed the Post reporter and seized the other hit-and-run records as part of a campaign that the government had leaked documents prejudicial to the church.

Cazares, who is now a stockbroker in the Clearwater area, has acknowledged renting a car and driving it in Washington on March 14, 1976, but has said he drove alone. Inquiries to the Washington police by Florida news media at the time the anonymous letter from "Sharon T." circulated, disclosed 19 hit-and-run accidents in the metropolitan area on March 14, none involving a pedestrian. Although he turned the letter over to the FBI, Cazares declined to discuss the incident further with The Times.

Spokesmen for the Church of Scientology have denied involvement in any such episode or in circulating the letter from "Sharon T." One church spokesman said, "It sounds like the work of a mad person."

In a motion filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court, Asst. U.S. Atty. Raymond Bonour, the prosecutor in the case of 11 church officials indicted last year, said this year that federal grand juries in Tampa and New York are investigating Scientology, but he would comment no further.

The New York grand jury, according to a reliable source, is attempting to determine whether the church or its officials were involved in framing freelance author Paulette Cooper on criminal charges lodged against her on May 17, 1973.

Miss Cooper, who wrote a 1971 book entitled, "The Scandal of Scientology," was charged two years later with two counts of mailing bomb threats to a prominent official of the church in New York and one count of perjury for denying to a grand jury that she sent the notes.

J. A. Meisler, then a public relations official in the New York Church of Scientology, was said in a signed statement that after his arrest for the bomb threats, he gave the FBI a list of people who might bear me a grudge or be critical or opposed to Scientology. Los Angeles church spokesman confirmed that his name was one of those given to the FBI.

One of the notes bore a single fingerprint of Miss Cooper, and the wording of both contains clues pointing to her. One note, for example, refers to "books closing in on me"—Miss Cooper has written several other books and numerous magazine articles—and also contains the words, "My tongue is swollen—I hurt—my operation."

Miss Cooper had a minor tongue anomaly which she says developed as a result of childhood malnutrition when she lived in an orphanage. Shortly before the Church of Scientology reported receiving the notes in late 1972, Miss Cooper also had undergone major surgery for an unrelated problem and mentioned it in a television interview.

In the months after she was charged with federal offenses relating to the mailing of the notes, Miss Cooper has said she spent more than \$20,000 for legal fees and an additional \$6,000 for psychiatric treatment of severe mental depression. On one occasion, she has said, she attempted suicide.

In 1975, two years after her indictment, authorities dismissed the charges against Miss Cooper.

Three weeks ago, Miss Cooper filed a \$20 million damage suit against the church in New York. In the suit, she said that FBI agents advised her in October of 1977 of evidence that the Church of Scientology had caused her stationery to be stolen, had written the two bomb threat letters on it, had caused them to be sent to it (the church) and had called in the FBI and blamed her.

In her civil suit, Paulette Cooper refers to a manila folder entitled "PC Freakout" that was among truckloads of documents the FBI seized from the Church of Scientology following a search July 8, 1977.

The only available description of the folder is contained in the FBI's extensive inventory of materials it seized. The FBI said it contained two documents that concerned "getting PC incarcerated in a mental institution or jail."

The FBI has informed Miss Cooper that the initials "PC" refer to her.

The FBI inventory of seized documents contains more than a dozen references in all to "PC" and "Paulette Cooper," including a three-page document dated May 18, 1972, discussing "intelligence operations against Paulette Cooper" and a manila folder with "handwritten notes from P. Cooper's diary."

In addition to alleging that the church framed her on the criminal charges, Miss Cooper's suit alleges that the Church also stole her diary, sent false and malicious, but anonymous letters to acquaintances, made threatening phone calls to her, stole information about her from the offices of her lawyer and doctor and mailed it to her and spied on her.

Jonathon Libell, New York attorney for the church, declined to comment on the nature of Miss Cooper's suit other than to state he was confident Scientology would be "vindicated."

Cooper's 1971 book also resulted in a major legal battle with the church, which filed eight libel suits against her in California, New York and Canada as well as in Australia and Great Britain, where Miss Cooper says the book was never distributed.

Tower Publications, Inc., publisher of "The Scandal of Scientology," withdrew the book from the market shortly after the suits were filed against Miss Cooper and the company. Stating that fighting the suits was not worth the probable cost in legal fees, Tower paid the church \$500 in a 1973 settlement and wrote a brief apology for "any difficulties caused to the Church of Scientology as a result of any half-truths or misstatements of fact in the book . . ."

On Dec. 5, 1976, five of the lawsuits were settled on the eve of a Superior Court trial in Los Angeles pertaining to one of them. The church paid what Miss Cooper's attorney described as a "substantial sum" for her legal expenses.

She in turn signed a statement that said in part that in the five years since publication of the book she had learned that a number of passages in it were "erroneous or at the very least misleading" and agreed not to discuss the book publicly.

In still another suit, which the church filed against Miss Cooper this year, it accused her of breaking a clause in the settlement agreement under which she was to refrain from public discussion of Scientology and her book.

The church filed the suit after a newspaper story last April described her conflict with Scientology, although the story said she was traveling in Europe and could not be reached for comment. Her attorney, in responding to this suit, said she signed the 1976 agreement "under duress" from the church and that it was therefore "unlawful and unenforceable."

Jeffrey Dubron, a church spokesman in Los Angeles, characterized Miss Cooper as "someone who is out for money and found a sensational way to get it."

"All I'm saying," Dubron said, "is look at her book, look at this (the 15-page statement she signed concerning disputed passages in the book) . . . and then ask us why we sued, and why, when you talk about Paulette Cooper's credibility, you find we have fairly deaf ears."

Forty miles north of Toronto, in the small community of Sutton, Ontario, a 55-year-old housewife named Nan McLean has been an equally vocal critic of Scientology, and her conflicts with the church have been intense.

Mrs. McLean joined Scientology in 1969 and for several years worked full time at one of the church's counseling "franchises"—now called missions—in Toronto. Before she left in the fall of 1972 she had brought her husband, two sons and daughter-in-law into the church.

One son, John, now 26, dropped out of high school in his senior year to join Scientology and spent nearly two years aboard the church's flagship, the 3,200-ton yacht Apollo.

But when the McLeans became disenchanted with Scientology and sought refunds for some of the counseling courses they had taken, conflict erupted with the church—and escalated as the McLeans began publicly criticizing the church in news articles and on radio and television.

In a little more than five years, the Church of Scientology has filed nearly a dozen lawsuits—most of them for libel—against various members of the family in the United States and Canada, instigated criminal charges alleging harassing phone calls from the McLeans, and conducted a meek funeral for the family down the main street of Sutton.

A judge dismissed the criminal charges after testimony that three of the calls actually were placed by Scientologists to the McLeans.

On April 25, 1974, a Canadian court ordered the church "not to carry on public demonstrations against" Mrs. McLean, distribute literature describing her as a "lost soul," or otherwise refer to her previous association with Scientology.

Mrs. McLean in turn was ordered to cease impugning Scientology on radio and television until a church suit against her (to reclaim a \$1,300 refund it paid her) is resolved.

Amid these legal battles, two Toronto men were arrested on April 17, 1974, in what police said was an aborted attempt to break into an attorney's office. The office was that of Nan McLean's attorney. The following day a court hearing was scheduled in one of the suits the Church of Scientology had brought against her.

The two men later pleaded guilty to possession of burglary tools and were sentenced to two years probation.

Although a police search of their apartment found material on Scientology, neither man acknowledged affiliation with the church during interviews with police or with probation officials.

Asst. Crown Atty. Brian McIntyre, in a letter to Mrs. McLean dated Nov. 3, 1975, said a police investigation revealed that both men were members of the Church of Scientology.

There is no evidence the men were acting at the direction of the church.

Next: The church of Scientology contends it has been the target of a systematic campaign by the federal government to destroy it.



**AUTHOR**—Paulette Goddard wrote "The Second Woman" before she faced charges.



**SKEPTIC**—Gabriel Cózores pressed for information about church ownership in Florida.

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- E F T O
- CLEAR

Date 8/28/78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (47-1291)

SITOL

Re Albuquerque teletype dated 8/25/78.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two items which were being handed out by the demonstrators from the Church of Scientology on August 25, 1978, in front of the U. S. Courthouse, Albuquerque, New Mexico:

1. Newspaper captioned "FREEDOM", dated June 1978.
2. "Bill of Rights", which includes another copy of "Freedom" dated Dec. 1977-Jan. 1978.

ENCL BEHIND FILE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc.-2) (RM)
- 1 - Albuquerque

(3) b7c

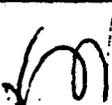
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/81 BY SP2 TAP/lan

REC-128

47-56627-409X

24 AUG 31 1978

b7c

Approved: 

Transmitted \_\_\_\_\_ (Number) \_\_\_\_\_ (Time)

Per \_\_\_\_\_ FBI/DOJ

79 OCT 17 1978

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : *11* Director, FBI ( ) DATE: 8/30/78

FROM : *MSC* Legal Attache, London ( 47-47 ) ( P )

SUBJECT: SITOL

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Reference: Butel 8/29/78.

Dissemination, as outlined below, was made on dates indicated.

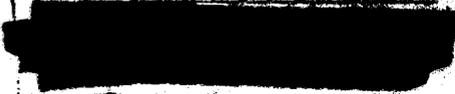
DECLASSIFIED BY 9788 RES/AHR  
ON 3/14/84

One copies of above butel furnished for information.

Class. & Ext. By SP4 TAB/LL  
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
Date of Review 8-30-98

Pertinent information from

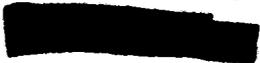
Name and Location of Agency

*b7D*  


Date Furnished  
8/30/78

*X (u)*

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~

*b7c*  
3 - Bureau  
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)  


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

79 SEP 27 1978

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Scientologists Sue Times, 2 Reporters for \$1 Million

The Church of Scientology Wednesday filed a \$1 million lawsuit in Los Angeles federal court against Times Mirror and two Times reporters, alleging conspiracy to interfere with civil rights.

The lawsuit stems from a series of articles dealing with the Church of Scientology written by reporters Robert Rawitch and Robert Gillette and published earlier this week in The Times.

The lawsuit charged that the reporters acted in concert with representatives of the FBI and the Department of Justice to publish information about the government's investigation of the church, which resulted in the indictments two weeks ago of 11 high-ranking church members.

According to the lawsuit, the articles were intended to create "an unfavorable climate" regarding the church, thereby influencing and prejudicing members of the judiciary who must rule on litigation involving the Church of Scientology.

SITOL

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

—Pg 3

—L.A. Times

—L.A. CA.

Date: 8/31/78  
Edition: morning

Title: SCIENTOLOGISTS  
Sue Times

Character: Impersonation  
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: L.A.

Orig. to Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-82 BY SP2TAR/BL

6-5-82

NOT RECORDED  
191

1978

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Airtel

9/19/78

To: SAC, Tampa (47-1773)

From: Director, FBI (47-56689)

b7c  
1 - [REDACTED]

*Not*  
SITOL

ReButelcal to Tampa, 9/19/78.

Enclosed is one copy of a memorandum to Philip B. Heymann, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, from Alfred L. Fantman, Chief, General Crimes Section, Department of Justice.

The enclosed memorandum concerns the Tampa Division's request concerning [REDACTED]

This will confirm retelcal in which the Tampa Division was advised that it was the opinion of the Department of Justice that Tampa should not take part [REDACTED]

b7D

Enclosure

*nd*

MAILED 12  
SEP 19 1978  
FBI

[REDACTED]  
Tampa Division requested  
advice through [REDACTED] from the Department of Justice as to [REDACTED]  
Department advised [REDACTED]

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan. & Insp. \_\_\_\_\_
- Rec. Mgnt. \_\_\_\_\_
- Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Public Affs. Off. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED] Supervisor  
[REDACTED] was telephonically advised of the Departmental  
decision by Supervisor SA [REDACTED] General  
Government Crimes Unit [REDACTED]

*ck* *nd*

ENCLOSURE  
2 b7c

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5 SEP 21 1978

DATE 4-6-83 BY SP2 [REDACTED]  
11/13/84

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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