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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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...exceptions to this investiga-
tive emphasis are the church's Apple
School, which applies the principles
of Scientology to elementary educa-
tion, and Narconon, a nominally inde-
pendent organization begun in 1966 to
aid drug addicts and convicts. Ac-
cording to a recent church publication
describing the church's Guardian
Office, Narconon "has been reha-
bilitating 100,000 drug addicts by
American techniques" and "has helped
L. Ron Hubbard."

Narconon has been praised in some
cities and criticized in others. The Los
Angeles City Council commended
Narconon in a March, 1974, resolution
as "remarkably successful." The Palo
Alto City Council canceled its \$38,000
contract with Narconon in January,
1974, citing "lack of
community representation on the
Narconon board of directors. City of-
ficials had also complained about
Narconon's refusal to grant access to
its files and questioned its effective-
ness."

On the basis of a thick collection of
newspaper clippings the church has
compiled, the Scientology reform
group that seems to have caught the
widest press and public attention is
the National Commission on Law En-
forcement and Social Justice, which
has been looking into the interna-
tional police organization, Interpol.

The commission has unearthed and
widely publicized evidence that the
Vienna- and Berlin-based organiza-
tion, not surprisingly, was dominated
by Nazis in the late 1930s and during
World War II—and also that Inter-
pol's president from 1968 to 1972 had
served in the Nazi SS.

The commission also surveyed po-
lice officials across the United States
and from Thailand to Israel, by mail,
and concluded that in contrast to its
romantic image Interpol is mainly a
clerical clearinghouse for police in-
formation and is widely held in low
esteem.

The accuracy of the commission's infor-
mation has not, for the most part,
been questioned. But its motivations
and methods are open to debate.

Kenneth J. Whitman, president of
the Church of Scientology of Califor-
nia and the worldwide organization's
chief U.S. spokesman, acknowledges
that its investigation began after Inter-
pol offended the church by
"spreading false information about us
in Germany. . . . We started to inves-
tigate because we assumed it was
happening to more than us."

Copies of correspondence the
church mailed out as part of its sur-
vey and subsequently made public
in a weekly Q&A church as the
sponsoring organization of the NCLE.
The letters also say nothing to in-
dicate that the "National Commission"
is a private, not governmental, body.

The importance the church placed
on ferreting out information on Inter-
pol appears to be signified in a secret
"Guardian Programme Order" dated
June 27, 1975, from Scientology head-
quarters in Sussex, Eng., the grand
jury said in its indictment Aug. 15.

The indictment said the order di-
rects that Interpol documents relating
to Scientology and L. Ron Hubbard
be "kept in a secure location of
or the highest standard of agents
in the Interpol office" of the U.S.
Treasury Department.

The FBI alleged in an affidavit that
church operatives ultimately suc-
ceeded in stealing Interpol documents
kept by the Justice Department.

A further connection between the
church's covert activities and its so-
cial reform efforts is indicated in a
variety of church documents, including
code-named "Snow White" program

Governments, besides have al-
leged that "Snow White" denoted a
covert campaign by the church to in-
filtrate the IRS, in part to gain ad-
vantage in its quest for tax exemption.

According to a "Guardian Pro-
gramme Order" dated March 27, 1975,
the mission of Snow White also en-
compassed "the church's social reform
and social justice program" and
"to provide a means for the church to
provide greater freedom of movement
among the members of the church."

The order contains no reference to
social reform.

Last April, nine months after the
FBI had seized church papers that in-
cluded secret Snow White program
orders, the church turned its covert
operation into a social reform group.
A church news release on April 29
announced that Snow White would be
transformed into a nationwide orga-
nization called American Citizens for
Better Living.

In a church publication, "International
church reform," Arthur Maren
said Snow White "is a reform" and al-
ways has been "a reform" and
"defense of individual liberty."

It had been kept confidential, Ma-
ren said, "as we didn't want to em-
barrass government officials."

One of American Citizens' first
publications is a cartoon booklet re-
viewing congressional inquiries into
improprieties of U.S. intelligence
agencies. It bears the title, "Night-
mare USA: What U.S. Government
Agencies have Done to the American
Dream."

The church's spokesmen argue that
the means and motivations of Scien-
tology's social reform efforts are of
secondary importance—that launch-
ing an investigation in self-defense
does not preclude objective analysis.

"We have a duty to defend our-
selves," spokesman Jeffrey Dubron
says. "But we are a religion, and we
have a duty to others as well. . . . If
our motives had been purely self-
serving, they would have manifested
themselves that way."

"I'm happy to let the work and pro-
duct-of-our social reform movement
stand on its own merits."

Like the Romanesque bronze busts of L. Ron Hubbard displayed in churches of Scientology, the official biographies of Scientology's founder seem larger than life.

Born in Tilden, Neb., on March 13, 1911, to Navy Comdr. Harry Ross Hubbard and his wife, Dora May, he is said to have spent his early childhood on the Montana cattle ranch of his maternal grandfather, "where long days were spent riding, breaking broncos, hunting coyotes and taking his first steps as an explorer."

Hubbard could "ride before he could walk," learned to read and write by the age of 3 1/2, became the nation's youngest Eagle Scout at 12, and his own fertile imagination, one biographical statement from the church asserts. In addition to all Blackfoot Indians—the subject of his first novel, "Buckskin Brigades."

Between the ages of 14 and 18, when most youths his age would have attended high school, Hubbard traveled Asia with his father studying Eastern religions, according to church biographers. His encounters included, Hubbard himself later wrote, a magician whose ancestors served in the court of Kublai Khan and a Hindu who could hypnotize cats.

A biographical sketch published in 1976 by the principal U.S. Church of Scientology, in Los Angeles, said that he returned to the United States at the age of 19 and went on to graduate in mathematics and engineering from George Washington University's Columba College, having taken "one of the first courses ever offered in what is now called nuclear physics."

A more recent, and more detailed, biography provided by the church explains that Hubbard went to George Washington in 1930 for a year, "preceded by a period of 'intense study' at two Washington, D.C., preparatory schools. It does not say that he graduated, however.

Later, Hubbard claimed a D.D. (Doctorate of Divinity) and a Ph.D. He described himself in a 1951 letter to the FBI as "basically, a scientist in the field of atomic and molecular phenomena. At least, that was my course in college."

A transcript of Hubbard's brief career at George Washington, which became part of the public record in a 1967 federal tax proceeding against the church, shows that Hubbard did enroll in 1930 but failed calculus and beginning German, earned D grades in chemistry and ended his freshman year on probation.

The record shows that in his sophomore year he took a physics course that embraced atomic and molecular subjects but failed it and dropped out at the end of the year. The Ph.D. was an honorary degree awarded in 1950 by an unaccredited Los Angeles institution called Sequoia University. There is no record of his having earned a D.D.

Asked to explain these discrepancies, a Los Angeles spokesman for Scientology said only that "The church does not stand or fall on Mr. Hubbard's academic record."

His red hair and his restless energy earned Hubbard the nickname "Red" in the 1930s as he developed a reputation as a "wild" mariner, barnstormer, and daredevil, biographers say. His words were "Hurling Wings" ("Final Blackout" and "Type-Print in the Sky").

Hubbard was one of the first writers to switch to an electric typewriter in order to keep pace with his own fertile imagination," one biographical statement from the church asserts. In addition to all his other activities, he is said to have found time to lead expeditions to Alaska and the Caribbean before the war.

Hubbard's war record is obscure. One recent church statement says that he was commissioned by the Navy before the war, at its outbreak was ordered to the Philippines and served later "in both the North Atlantic and North Pacific and rose to command a squadron."

He was said to have been "seriously injured at the end of the war" and "so critically injured that he had twice been pronounced dead."

Another statement says that "in 1944, crippled and blinded, he found himself in Oak Knoll Naval Hospital" in Oakland where he spent nearly a year. By 1947 he recovered fully.

Hubbard himself has written that he was among the first beneficiaries of therapeutic techniques he would later call dianetics.

"Blinded with injured optic nerves, and lame with physical injuries to hip and back at the end of World War II, I faced an almost nonexistent future."

"I yet worked my way back to fitness and health. I know only what I know, and his relation to me."

A Navy spokesman said that Hubbard had risen to the rank of lieutenant during World War II, but that his service records did not show that he received a Purple Heart, a medal routinely given for injuries in wartime.

A Navy spokesman also said in response to an inquiry from The Times: "A review of L. Ron Hubbard's medical record by BuMed (the Navy Bureau of Medicine) does not indicate he was treated for any injuries sustained during his military career."

The spokesman added that this did not rule out the possibility that Hubbard had received medical treatment during "sick call" but noted that such treatment would have been for ambulatory, not bedridden, patients.

In 1949 Hubbard told a science fiction writers' meeting in Newark, N.J., that "Writing for a penny a word is ridiculous. If a man really wanted to make a million dollars, the best way would be to start his own religion."

Church spokesmen have not denied that Hubbard made the remark but insist that it was meant in jest.

Missing from Hubbard's biographies is a clear explanation for the deep antipathy he developed, and began expressing in the late 1940s, for the mental health professions, particularly psychiatry. This antipathy also pervades the doctrine of the church, its social reform activities and its publications.

"There is a great deal of evidence," Hubbard wrote in a 1969 statement, "that the church continues to circulate. Such a position is order to kill. Such as Genesis 1:11. About 1948, psychiatrists, psychopathic criminals, want power only to destroy."

His own personal encounters appear to have played a role in shaping this attitude. Hubbard has indicated in his writings that he observed people under psychiatric care while at Oak Knoll Hospital.

In an interview he gave to the FBI on March 7, 1951, according to the FBI's internal memo summarizing the conversation, Hubbard "advised that he had recently been psychoanalyzed in Chicago and was found to be quite normal with the exception of his current marital difficulties."

In the memo which the FBI released recently under the Freedom of Information Act, the agent writing the summary said this was "an apparent attempt to give credence to his statements" that Communists had infiltrated his Dianetic Research Foundation.

Hubbard rarely has appeared in public in the last decade. His last known public appearance was in Clearwater, Fla., in 1976, as the church was establishing a new training center there. Time magazine described him as "portly, in apparent good health" and "flamboyant and authoritative" as he barked orders to a crew of young people.

Now 67, Hubbard is said by the church to be traveling in the United States and Europe looking for a place to settle for an active retirement.

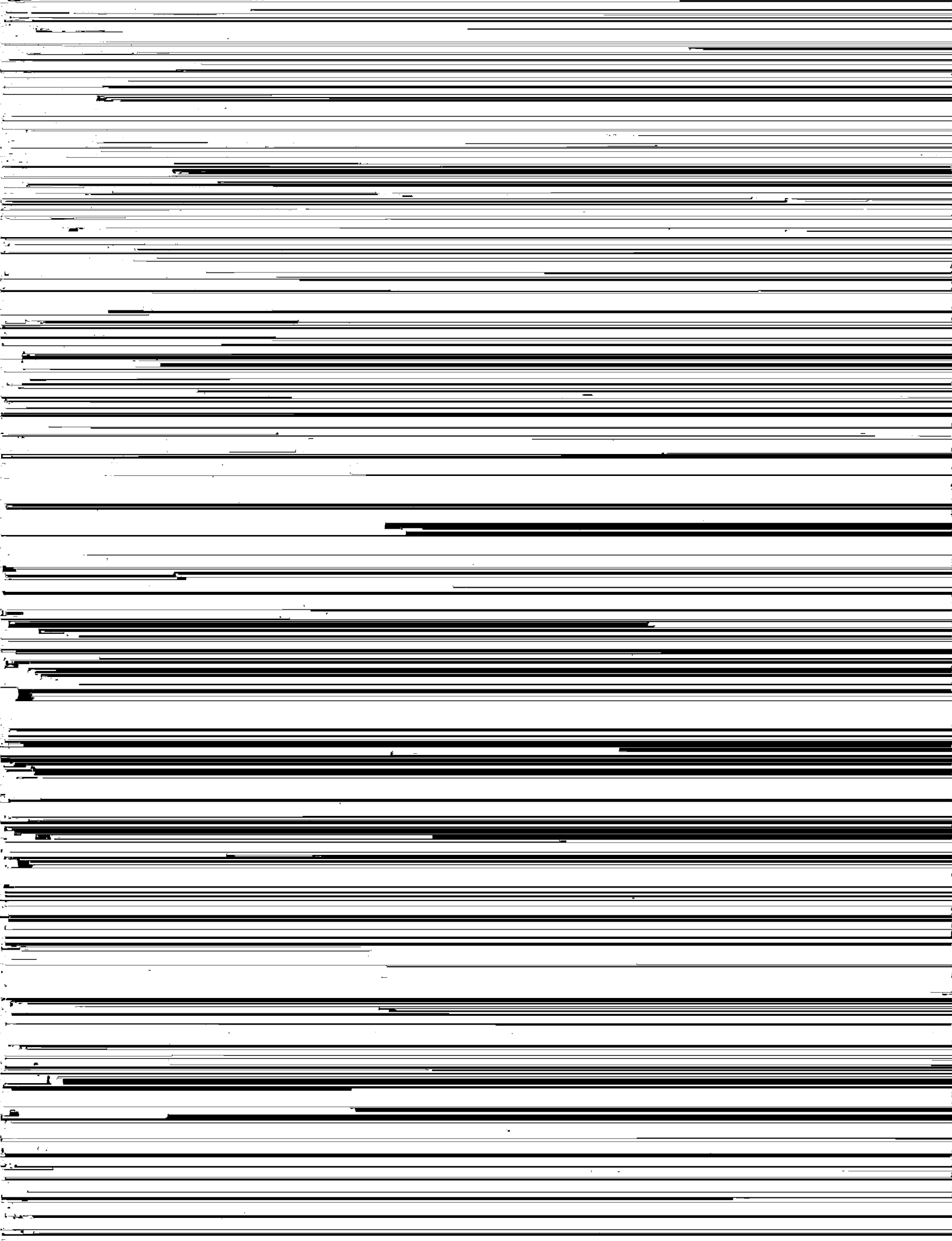


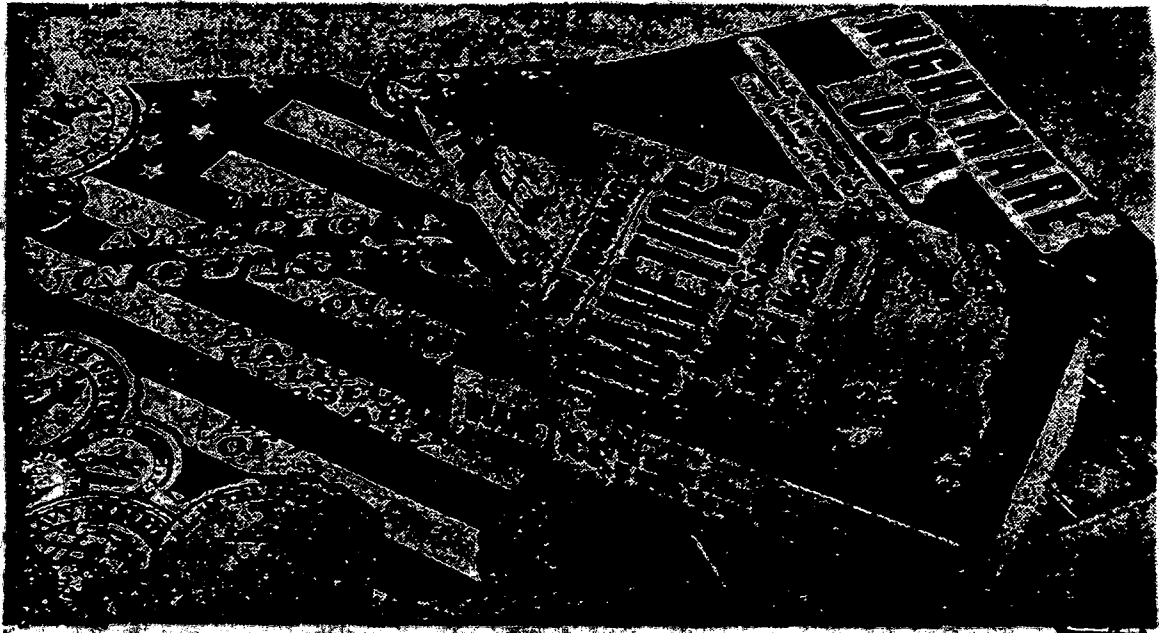
AP photo

Times photo by Bruce C.

TRACED PAPERS—FBI agent leaves L.A. Scientology offices with seized papers, left; church official later returns some documents.







THE PRINTED WORD—A sample of publications expressing views of the Church of Scientology.



FOUNDER—L. Ron Hubbard bust in lobby
of Scientology administrative building.

