

RFK Assassination 2017-0108

photographs of notebook pages and mail evidence
2017_0108_IMG_0128 139

Box 6 Folder 115

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE-DISTRICT DIRECTOR
300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RFK must be disposed of like his brother was

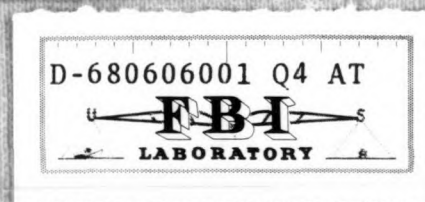
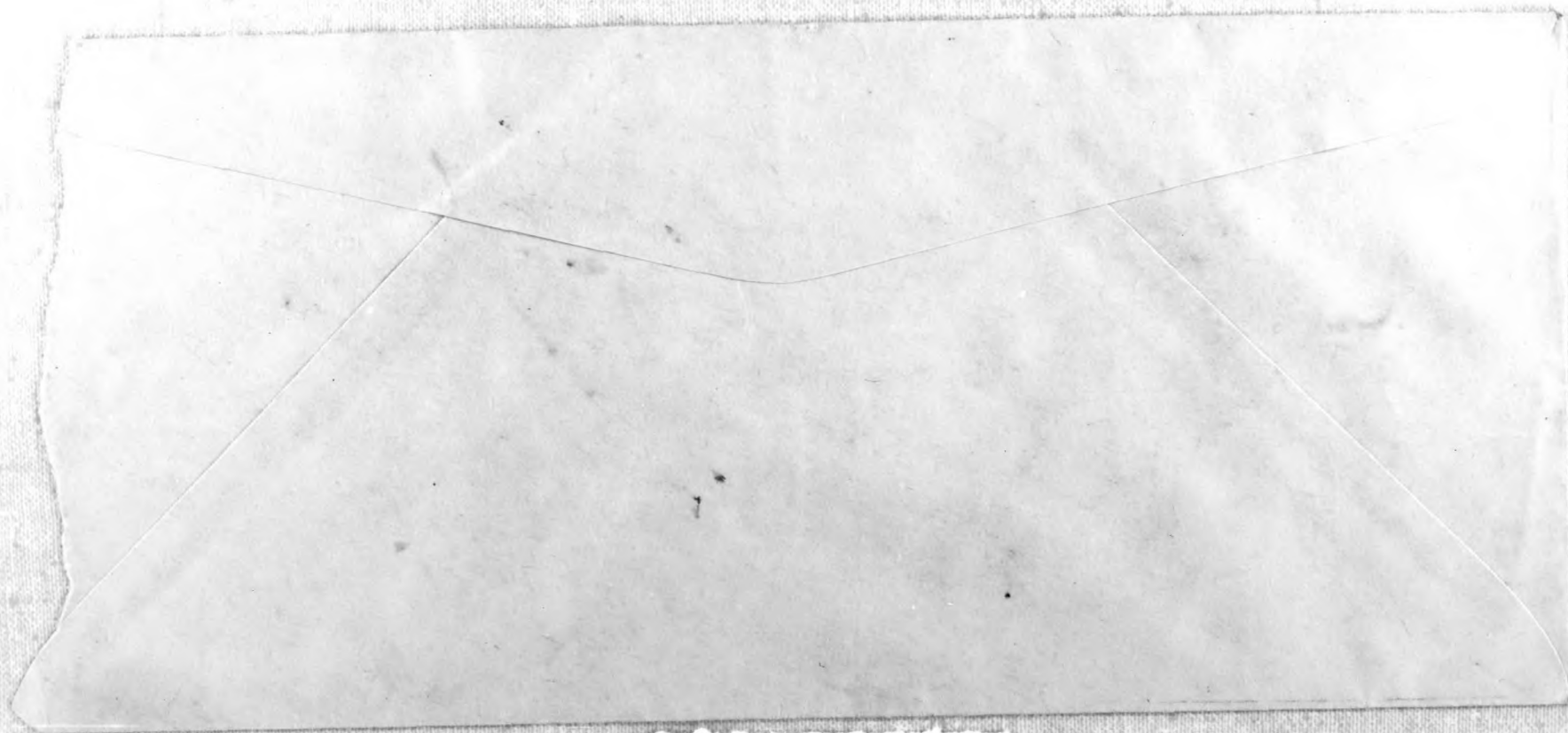
46

reactionary

E-1

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Slavery -

History

1) it was for life -

life of free slave was more difficult than the slave.

In Latin America -

Slave may be freed by purchase - ~~many~~ heroic, court

Slave In U.S. there was no legal slave marriage
children were not baptized

In Latin America - slaves were baptized - and marriages
legalized by priest.

Slaves could marry non-slaves.

The slave had no legal status - in U.S.

In Latin America - slave was paid 2 hrs per day - 85 days per year - to
earn buy property and freedom.

In Latin Amer. Slaves owned other slaves -

الموسيقى الزنجية في أمريكا أصلت هناك في إفريقيا

Why did Samba character last.



analysis

South claimed to have a more affluent ^{superior} culture.



The West.

Heat plains -

In West rivers were disadvantageous to people.
High winds hot winds disturbed the people.
All great plain Indians - were nomads - not
agricultural - they adopted the horse
before white men came.

1540 - 1880 - there was horse culture in G.P.
2 types of horse culture in U.S.
horses didn't change G.P. Indians

No settled village life -

they were least civilized

Cherokees - owned slaves -

G.P. Indians were most warlike -

they were great horsemen.

Comanche tribe were best horsemen.

Spaniards were first to force G.P. Indians

Louis Clark Expedition 1803

Long named G.P. - Great American Desert.

It took 17 persons per mile to die across G.P.

no water routes -

Colorado - red G.P. - desert also.

Development of colt revolver - helped against ^{Indians} in 1838

St Battle of Patton - colt won

greatest adaptation to G.P. was cattle Kingdom

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Cattle kingdom began before civil war.

By 1860 there were 3 million cows -

price for cow in Texas 1865 \$4 - in east it cost \$40
In 1866, 266 thousand cows left Texas

Joseph McCoy - established rail depot for cattle.

Railroad brought immigrants - towns

Barbed wire was invented by ~~John~~ L. Sheldahl in 1873
effects of barbed wire

- a) decline cattle kingdom
- b. no range -
- c - method of breeding proved.

Search for water in great plains,
making wells - 300 feet deep -

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Industrial Revolution

Herbert Spencer -

patent }
Subsidy } — Lif. لا
tariff }

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An Art and a Science.

Some criticism had been made regarding dues connected with the Rosecrance Work.

and the persons who make these criticisms bluntly proclaim spiritual truths should not be sold or paid for, and a religious teaching should be given freely.

that idea is entirely wrong and is based upon the assumption that Rosicrucian doctrine is a religious or a spiritual school of religious philosophy. the Rose

The Roscivian University is an institution
where we are intimately

ultimately Ultimately Ultimately concerned
with all the proper instructions to go ahead and
beco b b b become disunthoridee

It is a very hard system of study for all the

Eventful dogma that has been made
ever since man decided to be continent.

Sir Peggy
you you you
Dearest Peggy — I am in love
with you
God I am very sorry P

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Q5 C

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the new epic (musical structure)

The new elegy - from "

Epic. -

Cosmos = an understanding of everything -

Cosmos - composite of all physical theories + universe -

great chain of being

1) god

2) solar

9

Hook Fin

+ Conventions

Picaresque form \rightarrow personal char. development.

Southern & Western

city - country

American South

Satire: people of

Wm. Dean Howells, his idea of Realism

(1) he says that character has priority to plot + theme.

(2) incidents themselves must be "realistically as possible predicted"

(3) Symbolism can replace realism.

microcosm? Common place not the unusual provide best material for art.

8

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Midterm

next Thursday

what we talk about in class -

~~the~~ Whitman - sentence structure of Gettysburg address
passage from Huckelberry Finn - where they are
in Huck's moral development.

Henry James story + realistic

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How to Swing a golf club properly -
stance

After addressing the ball,

How to swing a golf club properly

How to swing a golf club properly
properly how to swing a golf club
properly how to swing a golf club
properly

Q5
FBI
LABORATORY

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Dear Sir,

your book, Mastery of life interested me
very much - It revealed to me ~~too~~
many

I have been searching for an explanation

I feel I lack much of

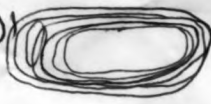
By reading your book - ~~much~~
I have discovered how ~~much~~ ^{much} knowledge
about myself I ~~lack~~ - I don't know
about my self - ~~and reason~~ despite all the
philosophical works ~~that~~ I have
read, ~~been reading~~ - I sincerely want
to better myself ~~and~~ ~~and~~ should I
be accepted into your order and
that is why I have on that
basis I submit my application

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FBI
LABORATORY

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العربية
البلد

البلد العربية في الشرق والشرق الأوسط



الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
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الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

الحب هو الود والحنين عمره ما كان الحب غيره وصنونه وصنونه
الحب هو الذي بأره هو ينله دأره ما يبدل ولا يبدل

Handwritten symbols and signatures

Q5 F
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FBI
LABORATORY

Q5 G

FBI
LABORATORY

I have often experienced momentary
~~I have~~

[Throughout my reading about the Malatua]

Dig your well before you are thirsty

new things

through my readings about Mohandas
Ghandi

To me,

I am a devout student of Mohandas Ghandi.
His Teachings - his will power, his
ability to persuade people and change them,
and the power of his mind have
always fascinated me. I have tried
to immitate some of ^{his} abilities, but
it seemed difficult for me to do so.

The Teachings of your institution ~~seem~~
~~to give to me~~ to be similar to those of
Ghandis - and those of Ghandis

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Test Spec
H

Sub

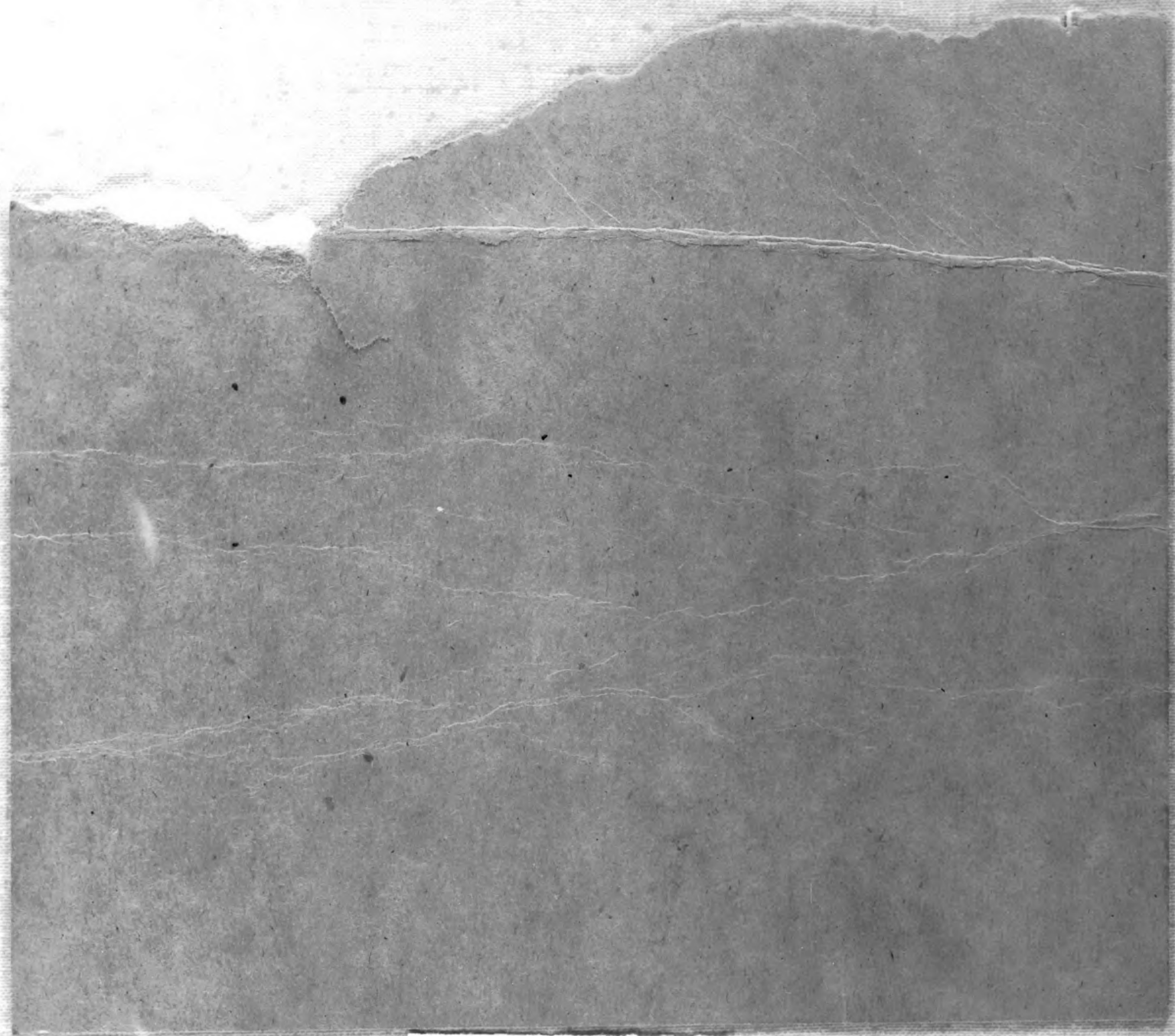
left

Rosenc to SB fwy - to 605 fwy
to SA to Valley View ~~then under~~
get af on Vally View ~~off~~ on top
af fmes - to Foster Road

Turn R. on Foster to Decala
turn left one block - to Valleda
turn right and go 1 block to Corey & home
on left hand side

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24
20 | 48 X
 40
 80

Li Han Li Han
76
C ✓

11-12-1960

1-10 In winter usually we go by sled but today we must (are obliged to) go by foot.
Зимой обычно мы ездим на трамвае а сегодня пойдём пешком.

11-12 In summer usually they go to the beach (at the sea).
Летом они обычно ходят на пляж а сегодня они едут в автобусе.

13-14 The tree in the garden is very old.
Дерево в саду у нас очень старое.

15-16 We have an evening party at the school.
У нас вечером в школе танцы.

17-18 The diligent boy seldom sleeps in his textbook.
Трудолюбивый мальчик редко спит в учебнике.

19-20 They can read very well.
Они могут пользоваться словарём.

21-22 They can read very well.
Они могут пользоваться словарём.

23-24 They can read very well.
Они могут пользоваться словарём.

25-26 When she wrote letters to her mother she travelled (went) slowly.
Когда она писала письма своей маме во время войны, она писала медленно.

27-28 The black cat often will approach the corner of our large blue room.
Чёрная кошка часто подходит к нашему большому синему углу комнаты.

29-30 All day we hurry when there is a lot of work in our small shop and we do not hear the quiet voice of my friend who is always with us.
Весь день мы спешим, когда много работы в нашей маленькой лавочке, и мы не слышим тихого голоса моего друга, который всегда с нами.

31-32 I am not sure if I can finish this work in time.
Я не уверен, что смогу закончить эту работу вовремя.

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FBI

Вспомню я ^{не}примечательность. И я ^{у?}одичиваюсь. В семь часов утра ^ая ^х✓

150-151. You will have report
will receive present (gift). *ymed syam dachom² tkzamen a ^{6c} 1/2*
B *spzy bar mbe narymlov bogapok*

Волково Згорье - нем А в Сербии

171-182 Tomorrow morning she will get up. She will dress the doll carefully
but she will forget the coat. Завтра утром она ^{не}вспомнит ^{она оденет}
^{забудет}одежду. Кукуку правильно а она забудет ^{одеться}наряд.

А ferry это лодка а ^{возвращу} ~~возвращу~~ ~~мо~~ ~~забываю~~ ~~Х~~

197-198 Pardon Me! We need everything: air, water, provisions (foodstuff),
 and a drink. O.K. Buy them! ^{Наша} ~~Узбудуме~~ ~~мекла~~. ~~Мол~~ ~~Всё~~ ~~нужно~~.
 Позгых, Бога прогыкме и. Занумок
~~Кынеме~~
 хопомо ~~хуп~~

199200. Let us read loudly but let him write.

давайте прочитаем громко и пусть он живёт.

[illegible]

State of California



To all whom it may concern:

This is to Certify, That Sirhan B. Sirhan *a* Cadet, Staff Sergeant
of the 138th Battalion, B *Company, California Cadet Corps, who was enrolled on the*
seventeenth *day of* September *one thousand nine hundred and* sixty
is hereby **Honorably Discharged** *from the*

California Cadet Corps

by reason of Graduation from High School.

** Service:* Excellent.

Given under my hand at Pasadena, *California, this* thirteenth
day of June, *one thousand nine hundred and* sixty-three.

M. L. Young
Commandant of Cadets, State of California

John Muir High School
(COLLEGE OR SCHOOL)

* STATE WHETHER SERVICE HAS BEEN EXCELLENT, GOOD, OR FAIR

SPO

CADET CORPS FORM NO. 3

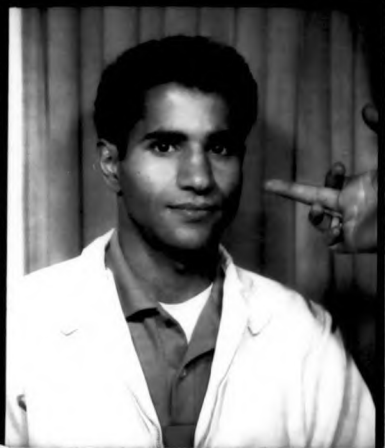
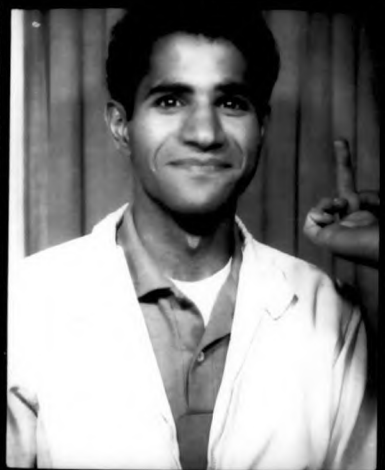
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1968

An International Daily Newspaper

FOCUS on Africa

What's ahead...

Opponents of President Tubman are ruffling Liberia's relative calm.

But so far there is no sign that his hold on the government as an elected official—dating back to 1943—is slipping.

One of his opponents, Henry Fahnbulleh, is said to have circulated anti-Tubman tracts while he was Ambassador to Nairobi, Kenya.

This naturally rubbed Mr. Tubman the wrong way. Mr. Fahnbulleh goes on trial next month, charged with treason and plotting with the Chinese Communists to overthrow the President.

Mr. Fahnbulleh is not a member of Liberia's ruling caste of families—freed slaves who came from America to found the nation in the early 1800's.

His position is that Liberia should be ruled by the now more populous Liberians whose ancestors never saw a slave ship.

Tubman opponents criticize his close ties with Washington.

But two American Peace Corps workers who are said to have made anti-Tubman remarks in a classroom have been ordered to leave the country.

Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are taking advantage of Moscow's preoccupation with the East-bloc ferment to tighten their own ties with Africa.

Trade specialists and diplomats from Yugoslavia are following up visits earlier this year by President Tito to nearly a dozen African nations.

Result: A wave of new trade and cultural pacts, plus more treks to Belgrade by Africans.

Yugoslavia, Moscow's old maverick, would like to emerge as the main champion of "democratic" socialism, which appeals to many African statesmen.

Czechoslovakia, Moscow's new maverick, is one of the few socialist countries with genuinely commercial (as opposed to political) interests in Africa. As far as Africa is concerned, Prague is playing cautiously its new independence from the Soviet Union.

But Prague Radio's high-powered African short-wave service assures its listeners that a "critical examination" of its foreign policy means no great change in its relations with third-world countries.

South Africa is seeking a new air route

Peace bid coming

Kremlin discussion with Br hints effort to pave Viet pa

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The ripples of the Paris talks are spreading wider as the two parties continue with their disagreements here.

In Moscow a meeting of the cochairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference—the Soviet Union and Great Britain—could have important repercussions here.

In Peking the Maoist leaders, who have officially ignored the Paris talks although they publicly advised the North Vietnamese not to negotiate, have begun to throw adjectives in this direction. The publication in Hanoi of news from the conference is noted here.

By initiating the visit of British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, the Soviet leaders appear to have made their first modest but open move toward the West in recent weeks.

It comes at a time when the United States is urgently pressing Hanoi for some form of military "restraint" so that President

Johnson could end the bombing of North Vietnam.

[Ambassador W. Averell Harriman of the United States and Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam met Wednesday for the fourth full-scale session of the Vietnam preliminary peace talks.]

The United States is known to have sought Soviet assistance privately on at least one occasion since President Johnson's March 31 speech, but without result. Among other things the probably inappropriate.

However, the following statement by Mr. Johnson's March 31 spokesman remained an open invitation and

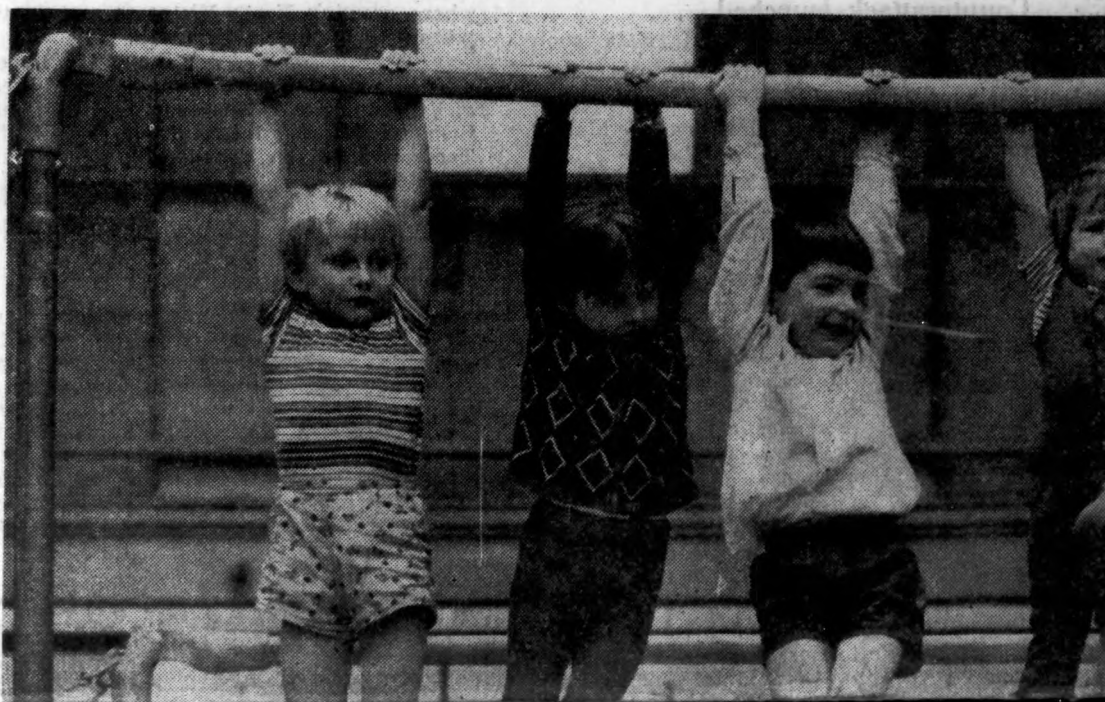
"I call upon the United Kingdom to call upon the Soviet Union, at the Geneva conference and members of the United Nations Council, to do all they can to the unilateral act of deescalation have just announced toward Southeast Asia."

The Moscow talks, which include Vietnam, are on this basis.

The Soviet Union has an especially

★ Please turn to Page 5

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AN SCIENCE MONITOR

International Daily Newspaper

VOL. 60, NO. 152
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WESTERN EDITION 10c

bid coming?

onlin discussion with Britain s effort to pave Viet path

Johnson could end the bombing of North Vietnam.

[Ambassador W. Averell Harriman of the United States and Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam met Wednesday for the fourth full-scale session of the Vietnam preliminary peace talks.]

The United States is known to have sought Soviet assistance privately on at least one occasion since President Johnson's March 31 speech, but without visible result. Among other things the timing was probably inappropriate.

Following statement from March 31 speech has re-
vitation and even a plea:

United Kingdom and I
et Union, as cochairmen
erence and as permanent
United Nations Security
they can to move from
of deescalation that I
ed toward genuine peace

ks, which surely will in-
e on this background:
ion has an especially

★ Please turn to Page 5



Associated Press Wirephoto

W. Averell Harriman
U.S. negotiator keeps trying

Crime election issue

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas stood in the middle aisle of the Senate chamber, flailing his arms and speaking with a voice hoarse with passion as he assailed the Supreme Court of the United States.

A few minutes later, trim, young Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D) of Maryland walked down the side aisle gesticulating with the glasses held in his hand to defend the high court.

The issue they debated was the right of criminal suspects to certain safeguards in the American judicial system.

By expansion, the issue also involves the position of state courts vis-à-vis federal courts; whether the present Supreme Court is "coddling" criminals; the ancient doctrine of Chief Justice John Marshall in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (separation of powers), and the red-hot political issue of crime in the 1968 presidential election.

The average age of the present Supreme Court is 64. Of the four seniors of the court two are 69, one is 77, and one is 82. The high court is delicately balanced in its view of the controversial issue of protecting suspects' rights.

Nixon raises issue

A key case — *Miranda* — was decided to 4 1966.

Normally a president names two judges in a four-year term, though this does not always happen.

What the above means is that the fall election, by its choice of president, may well decide the course of the Supreme Court by the addition of new members.

Richard M. Nixon has already raised the issue. In his 5,000 word statement on crime May 8, he criticized the present majority of the high court in the *Miranda* case, charged that "a majority of one" has erected a "barbed wire of legalisms" which has "effectively shielded hundreds of criminals."

Mr. Nixon said significantly that future presidents should "include in their appointments to the United States Supreme Court men who are thoroughly experienced and



With South African Airlines forbidden to overfly a number of black-African countries, it is currently obliged to skirt West Africa's hump, stopping at Portuguese airports in Angola and Cape Verde Islands.

The new route would be via Tehran. Possible stops along the way: Salisbury, Rhodesia; Blantyre, Malawi; and the islands of Malagasy and Mauritius—both in the Indian Ocean.

These countries can be expected to ignore any sanctions against South Africa. They need all the business they can get.

For South Africans, the route would represent added security in a world increasing its pressures against their nation.

How and why...

Federal government sympathizers in Nigeria have accused Biafra of delaying agreement on the peace talks now under way in Kampala, Uganda.

As for choosing a site, it might have been true. But when it came to setting a date for the peace talks on the Nigerian civil war, both sides jockeyed for a date they hoped would give them a stronger position at the conference table.

The federal government in Lagos proposed May 27 to give Col. Benjamin Adekunle as much time as possible to take Biafra's major city, Port Harcourt.

Biafra, knowing the fall of its city was imminent, wanted a week earlier so the city would still be in its hands when the talks began.

As it turned out, Nigeria's Colonel Adekunle took the city even before Biafra's deadline of May 20 — with a day to spare.

As peace talks begin, the city is occupied by federal troops.



Algeria opposes a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace. So does Syria.

They mistrust United Nations special envoy Gunnar Jarring's peace moves.

This was the main reason behind Syrian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhoul's hurried visit to Algiers last week.

Algeria trains some of the Palestine Arab guerrillas earlier trained in Syria and operating from bases on Jordanian territory.

It is now likely that Algeria will join Syria and Iraq in efforts to unify both the regular Arab military commands and the Palestinian commando groups.

Whether these efforts are successful depends in part on Egypt's President Nasser. Egyptian leaders are dubious about unification schemes.

They feel both Syria and Algeria—where President Boumedienne recently narrowly escaped assassination—ought to deal first with urgent internal problems.

Where to look

Books	7	Sports	4
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Keystone

Six real swingers

Some concentrating on honing their skill and stamina, gymnastic class work on Lewisham, London.

Inside today

Public employees develop strong bargaining power



When sanitation men strike, citizens have a trash-disposal problem to solve for themselves, as these New Yorkers are doing. Public employees, once unorganized, are developing muscle and militancy.

Bargaining dialogue: Page 12

Can nations achieve self-rule quickly enough?



The "Committee of 24" has a job to do: to seek independence for all countries and peoples still without self-rule.

Just how quickly this should be done is a divisive issue within the committee.

In addition, there is the problem which the newly created ministates will pose to the United Nations.

First page, second section

2nd Cl Post P'd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Oregon Senate race

Morse seen

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Wayne Morse sat on a bench in the warm Oregon sun recently to a constituent's surprise.

Bob Duncan, half a star down the tuna cannery line, I recommend highly for Senate"—himself.

In their own styles these men are running for the same office, crats. Both are well respected. One wins Oregon's Senate seat next week will undoubtedly be this green-treed state. Morse is expected to beat Republican Wood this fall.

The Morse-Duncan race is a tense, close struggle of an aspiring new generation politician against what is virtually an Oregon political institution. And the issue clearly is the institution himself—Senator Morse.

A controversial figure

Bush-browed and blunt, Wayne Morse aptly personifies the Oregon political spirit. He is independent, controversial, maverick-minded, and a gadfly to presidents. And that is both his strength and his weakness.

He was one of the first doves to fly against the Johnson administration's Vietnam policy. He has been perhaps the war's most flame-tongued critic ever since.

Robert B. Duncan, 20 years younger than Mr. Morse, is a political pragmatist—and a good one. He was an Oregon congressman for two terms. In his first, the Capitol press corps voted him one of the four "outstanding freshmen congressmen."

In 1966 he threw that over to run for the Senate against Republican Mark Hatfield. He narrowly lost—by only 24,000 votes.

He carried the lance of administration

★ Please turn to Page 10

May 23, 1968

Some concentrating on holding on, some obviously enjoying their skill and stamina, these members of the under-5 gymnastic class work out at Ladywell Sports Center in Lewisham, London.

Oregon Senate race

Morse seen in lead

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Corvallis, Ore.

Wayne Morse sat on a pale bale of hay in the warm Oregon sun and listened in to a constituent's complaint.

If a state away, bounded every line plugging "a guy" for the United States

As these two men are running for office. Both are Democrats and well respected. Whichever wins the Senate primary next month will be the senator from Oregon. Either one is experienced. Republican Robert Pack-

an race is a tense, close thing. It is virtually an Oregon issue. And the issue clearly is the institution himself—Senator Morse.

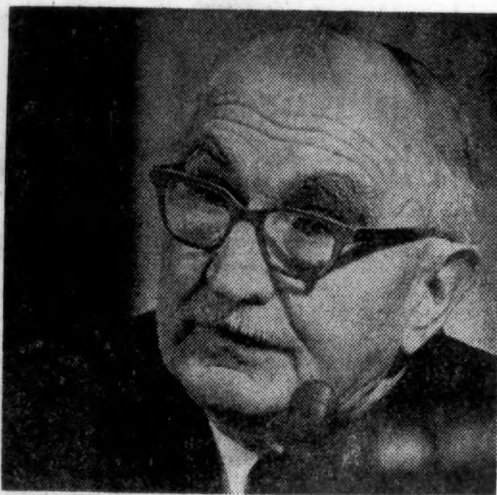
controversial figure

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★ Please turn to Page 10

May 23, 1968



By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Sen. Wayne Morse
"I'm ready to go to a vote"



Black Star

Robert B. Duncan
"You need a senator for the '70's"

...in the criminal laws of the land.

Mr. Nixon's support of Title II in the pending anticrime bill, undercutting recent Supreme Court decisions, which was the subject of the McClellan-Tydings clash, is warmly and even passionately opposed by some legal scholars.

Factions cross party lines

Before the vote Mr. Tydings put into the record a list of opponents of Title II — the board of governors of the American Bar Association, which sets policy for a membership of 150,000 lawyers; the American Law Institute; the Judicial Conference of the United States; 200 legal scholars from 43 law schools.

Two Democratic presidential candidates, Sens. Robert F. Kennedy of New York and Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, were paired against controversial Title II. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has stated that he opposes it.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts charged Senator McClellan had "panicked against crime." Sen. Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois, a possible vice-presidential candidate, voted "aye" to postpone action on Title II.

But a bipartisan group of angry senators including Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) of Illinois and leaders of the Southern conservatives vigorously disagreed.

Provision knocked out

In a voice hoarse with emotion Mr. McClellan cried:

"If this effort to deal with these erroneous court decisions is defeated every gangster and overlord of the underworld; every syndicate chief, racketeer, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, private, punk, and hoodlum in organized crime; every murderer, rapist, robber, burglar, arsonist, thief, and con man will have cause to rejoice and celebrate!"

The Senate knocked out of the crime-control bill a provision that would have stripped the Supreme Court of authority to reverse state-court rulings accepting confessions as voluntarily given.

The vote was 52-32 and followed votes making the voluntariness of confessions the only test of their admissibility in federal criminal trials.

The 5-to-4 Miranda decision requires that a defendant be warned by police on arrest that he has a right to remain silent; that anything he says may be used to his detriment; that he has the right to the presence of counsel while being interrogated; and that counsel will be provided if he is financially unable to retain one. It calls for procedures similar to those adopted voluntarily earlier by the FBI.

The Miranda case is only one of a series of rulings adopted by a reform-minded Supreme Court majority in the politically hazardous move to liberalize the rights of suspects in criminal cases.

The present high court has two members appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, four by Dwight D. Eisenhower, one by John F. Kennedy, and two by President Johnson.

Whatever Congress does with the pending crime bill — possibly facing a presidential veto if it retains Title II — the ultimate trend of the closely divided court may depend on the fall election.

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UN goal: self-rule speedup

The 'realists' are prepared to wait a few years. But the radicals take the General Assembly declaration literally. They want immediate independence for all non-self-governing peoples. Steering a steady course in these currents of contrasting opinions isn't easy. But Mahmoud Mestiri, chairman of the United Nations committee on ending colonialism, is managing it well.

By Mario Rossi

Special correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*

United Nations, N.Y.

TUNISIA'S MAHMOUD MESTIRI HAS TO CON- tend with many a challenge. As chairman of the United Nations committee for the ending of colonialism, this is to be expected.

But Ambassador Mestiri knows the moods of the blocs and alignments within the United Nations and accomplishes his task without ruffling too many feathers.

The West is often impatient with the United Nations and even with the committee over colonialism. Mr. Mestiri is aware of this. He may even sympathize. But to him the basic issue is unmistakably clear.

"The problem is not the merits or the demerits of colonialism, whether it is good or bad," he stated in an interview. "The General Assembly disposed of that issue eight years ago when it proclaimed colonialism was evil and that all territories under colonial administration should be granted immediate freedom."



The 'Committee of 24'—



countries. The economic i are quite often America greatly resent the fact th examined and the way doing so.

The Committee of 24 has desire to examine the si has yielded to the U.S. ar of the committee does not ritories — though Puerto States citizens. The Sovie Puerto Rican movement spiration from Fidel Casti bles as it is with Cuba, too hard.

U.S. shows displeasure

The United States has with the committee's attit ened to withdraw unless a was taken.

e speedup

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Thursday, May 23, 1968



The 'Committee of 24'—independence is its theme

countries. The economic interests under investigation are quite often American. The Western countries greatly resent the fact that these subjects are being examined and the way the committee goes about doing so.

The Committee of 24 has at times also expressed the desire to examine the situation of Puerto Rico but has yielded to the U.S. argument that the competence of the committee does not extend to self-governing territories — though Puerto Ricans are officially United States citizens. The Soviet Union, conscious that the Puerto Rican movement for independence takes inspiration from Fidel Castro, and having enough troubles as it is with Cuba, has not pressed the point too hard.

U.S. shows displeasure

The United States has often shown its displeasure with the committee's attitude and not long ago threatened to withdraw unless a more "responsible" attitude was taken.

Who is next?

Territories being considered by the "Committee of 24":

AFRICA: Ifni, Spanish Sahara, Portuguese territories, Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Equatoria Guinea, Swaziland.

EUROPE: Gibraltar.

SAUDI ARABIA: Oman.

PACIFIC: Fiji, Brunei (Borneo), Hong Kong, Gilbert Island, Ellice Island, Pitcairn Island, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, American Samoa, Guam, Niue, Tokelau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Papua, New Guinea.

SOUTH CHINA SEA: Brunei (Borneo)

ATLANTIC: Falkland Islands, St. Helena.

Transfer outlined

The General Assembly declaration was very specific. It stated:

"Immediate steps shall be taken, in trust and non-self-governing territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

The Assembly declaration, he added, represents the framework within which the committee operates.

"I can only assume this premise is accepted by all countries agreeing to participate in the work of the committee, including the United States and the other Western countries," he stated.

During the eight years since the declaration was adopted some progress was made but not enough by far to satisfy a majority of UN members. While some small territories, mostly ministates, were granted independence the situation in the southern part of Africa has remained unchanged.

The fact that South-West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola are farther away than ever from gaining independence is causing considerable resentment.

Fundamentally, the contrast is between those who take the General Assembly declaration literally and the "realists." The former complain that all nonself-governing territories should have become independent eight years ago; the latter feel a few years more or less do not make that much difference.

Vicious circle exists

The first group comprises the Afro-Asians, usually joined by the Eastern Europeans and the Latin Americans. This coalition tends to isolate the Western countries. The latter react by knitting closely together and often take the attitude that since they cannot influence the committee why bother.

Western skepticism, which at times becomes uncooperation, in turn exasperates the Afro-Asians further. A vicious circle has thus been set in motion which might prove almost impossible to break.

The committee also is called "of the 24" by the number of countries comprising it. There are 13 non-aligned countries (Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Irak, Iran, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Tanzania, Sierra



Mahmoud Mestiri

The basic issue is unmistakably clear

Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia), five Western countries (Australia, United States, Finland, Italy, United Kingdom), three Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Poland, Soviet Union), and three Latin-American countries (Chile, Honduras, Venezuela).

The committee was established in November, 1961, to examine the application of the declaration and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress of its implementation.

Khrushchev led move

The declaration was introduced by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in person at the time he came to New York to lead the Soviet delegation to the 15th session of the UN General Assembly.

That was the year when most of the world's leaders—Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of the United Arab Republic, Castro of Cuba, and many, many others—met in New York.

It also was the period when an avalanche of African countries had entered the United Nations and the African continent had become for the first time conscious of its weight in international affairs.

The Soviet Union has ever since used the committee as a platform for anti-Western, especially anti-United States, attacks. The language at times recalls the worst periods of the cold war. Moscow's main purpose is to convince the Afro-Asians and the Latin Americans that the United States is not sincere when it proclaims its support for independence in the nonself-governing territories.

The Soviets attach particular importance to two aspects of the committee's work—the role of foreign economic interests in preserving colonialism and the establishment of foreign military bases in Western

Obviously the U.S. does with the "colonial" countries the framework of the North tion, it feels duty bound to

It is significant to point presence in Vietnam is not colonialism and lies thereof of the committee.

Southern Africa represents a concern to the committee and whole. By and large the complexity of the situation of thousands of settlers in Africa have absolute

There also ever-growing Africa has neate irreconcilable cause confusion

The committee security Council times but new

Another product of the ministerial consideration by main prerequisite eighty.

The United future would be if all the states would acquire such as to represent a determination is not of a nature to please

Ministate situation continued

The committee of 24, however, has a problem in the light of its independence for each and every big or small. Some the possibility of attaching the and small established geographically would imply a renunciation of independence which the committee

Continuation of the ministerial will have to be faced by the Council, which has established the problem. Meanwhile it

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Analyzing the 'new poor'

Poverty: Views From the Left. Edited by Jeremy Lerner & Irving Howe. New York: William Morrow & Company. \$5.

By Jo Ann Levine

Most of these 20 quarrelsome essays have appeared previously in *Dissent Magazine*. The authors do agree on one point: poverty today is not the same poverty that Grandpa pulled himself out of by his own bootstraps and anybody who thinks it is stands lost in a "puritanical emotional fog."

One reason the essays are cantankerous while attempting to be—and being—constructive is that the authors spend a good deal of time lashing out at the "grandpas" in our society.

Unfortunately, these grandpas, or at least the grandpa-brand of thinkers, are the ones who have to finance America's social reforms whether they be massive or minor.

And they are the ones who still believe, along with the first American colonists, that "man has a religious duty to achieve material success and that giving direct financial aid to the poor destroys their character."

The unanimous view from the Left is that America has never resolved its own schizophrenic view of the poor which says that the poor are burdens as well as being honorable victims.

The book's authors agree that poverty in America for 35 million poor (poor is defined as an income under \$3,200 a year for a family of four) is a disgrace. Grandpa, they charge, has been saying that the poor themselves are the disgrace and, he has helped to fashion the welfare programs accordingly—which means punitively.

Although the 20 authors do not agree on specific solutions for poverty, their solutions all come in the form of more money—

given with more dignity and less strings attached.

The new misunderstood poor, say writers like essayist Michael Harrington, are caught in a "downward spiral of pessimism." He describes the poor as young, as being out-ranked by automation, and as living in a time when it is possible to have both "prosperity and decreasing opportunity for the poor."

After analyzing the "new poor," the authors look at them in scattered groups. Essays describe the aged, the hungry, the Negro, the grape-pickers in California, the Headstart children in Mississippi, the school children in Harlem, the captives on the "paleface reservations" in Appalachia, and the Crown and Zellerbach employees in the "company" town of Bogalusa, Louisiana.

The fact that Grandpa has perhaps self-righteously condemned the poor who are

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Obviously the U.S. does not enjoy being identified with the "colonial" countries which, being allies within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it feels duty bound to support.

It is significant to point out that the United States' presence in Vietnam is not being considered a form of colonialism and lies therefore outside the competence of the committee.

Southern Africa represents the area of greatest concern to the committee and the United Nations as a whole. By and large the committee's members realize the complexities of the situation. There are hundreds of thousands of non-Africans who—unlike the white settlers in Algeria who could and did return to France—have absolutely nowhere to go.

There also is the danger, of which the UN receives ever-growing evidence, of a two-way racism such as Africa has never known before and which might generate irreconcilable hatreds. This in turn is bound to cause confusion and anarchy.

The committee, the General Assembly, and the Security Council have dealt with the issue at various times but never with any degree of success.

Another problem preoccupying the committee is that of the ministates. In fact, most territories under consideration by the Committee of 24 do not possess the main prerequisites for effective exercise of sovereignty.

The United Nations has often considered what its future would be if all the ministates were to be admitted within its framework. Pretty soon these ministates would acquire such enormous voting strength as to represent a determining factor. This prospect is not of a nature to please anyone.

Ministate situation confused

The committee of 24, however, must examine the problem in the light of its own mandate, that is, independence for each and every nonself-governing territory, big or small. Some thought has been given to the possibility of attaching these territories to larger and well established geopolitical entities. This, however, would imply a renunciation of the principle of independence which the committee of 24 cannot entertain.

The situation of the ministates is thus very confused and will have to be faced realistically by the Security Council, which has established a committee to study the problem. Meanwhile it is felt the UN, through the

INDIAN OCEAN: Seychelles, Cocos Islands.

CARIBBEAN: British Honduras, United States Virgin Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, Montserrat, Cayman, Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands.

committee of 24, should have a continued interest in the small nonself-governing territories, whether or not their independence is being contemplated.

Ambassador Mestiri is satisfied that, apart from the tragic situation in Southern Africa, progress is being made. Spanish Guinea is to acquire independence before July 15. On the other side of the map, progress is being achieved in the part of New Guinea under Australian administration.

Some progress noted/

No progress is being made in Spanish Sahara where Morocco, Mauritania, and Algeria are in dispute. It is believed that a change in the status of the territory might cause tension among the North African states.

Britain, which administers most of the territories under consideration, cooperates with the committee even though for the time being it refuses to receive visiting missions from the committee of 24.

It does not recognize the competence of the committee in the issue of Muscat and Oman, which it considers an independent country. The majority of committee members feel that a protectorate such as France once established in Tunisia and Morocco is far closer to colonial status than to independence.

Another problem is that of the Fiji Islands where the indigenous population risks being reduced to a minority because of Indian immigration. The committee is divided as to the best way to protect the indigenous people.

In pursuing its work Ambassador Mestiri and the committee of which he is chairman have taken as a guideline the words of Secretary-General U Thant: "The United Nations stands for the self-government and independence of all peoples, and the abolition of racial discrimination without reservation. It can never afford to compromise on these basic principles."

... From the bookshelf

could well be getting a little better. . . ."

For the readers who may label as "far-fetched" the ideas put forward by those who view America's social problems from the Left, it may be surprising to learn that ideas—such as a guaranteed minimum income—are already sounding old. Only the implementation of them would be new.

Irving Howe, editor of *Dissent* and co-editor of this book, notes: "The programmatic demands advanced by the liberal left-groups for domestic reforms during the thirties have, by now, either been mostly realized or require merely—but that is some merely!—quantitative implementation."

If there is a fault in this book, it is in scorning the people who hold the means for "quantitative implementation." And if the "idea people" and the "money people" remain split over "who is to blame—the slum or the slum-dweller," the slum will continue to remain.

"easy" victims, causes Jeremy Larner, co-editor of this book, to lash out at the rich, a more elusive target:

"As far as looting is concerned," he says, "the Negroes are smalltime compared to American businessmen—and I don't mean the little shopkeepers either; I mean the swingers on Wall Street and the WASPs who head up our huge corporations. Which costs more—riots or oil depletions? Riots or drug mark-ups? Riots or market manipulations?"

Just to prove that this book isn't in print to set father against son, Stephan Thornstrom, associate professor of history at Brandeis University, refuses to subject himself or his readers to the social doldrums.

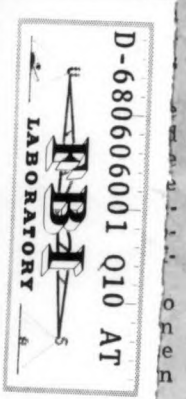
He writes: "I have never understood why so many Americans believe that to assert that things are bad, you must insist that they are getting worse. I would argue that they

five Western countries (United Kingdom, Italy, United States, France, and West Germany) and three Latin-American countries (Bulgaria, Cuba, and Venezuela).

In November, 1961, a declaration and negotiations on the progress

Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev came to New York for the 15th session

of the world's leaders in New York. The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and the United States were the only three countries to attend.



given with more dignity and less strings attached.

The new misunderstood poor, say writers like essayist Michael Harrington, are caught in a "downward spiral of pessimism." He describes the poor as young, as being out-of-synch by automation, and as living in a time when it is possible to have both "prosperity and decreasing opportunity for the poor."

After analyzing the "new poor," the authors look at them in scattered groups. Essays describe the aged, the hungry, the Negro, the grape-pickers in California, the headstart children in Mississippi, the school children in Harlem, the captives on the "reservation" in Appalachia, and the Crown and Zellerbach employees in the "company" town of Bogalusa, Louisiana.

The fact that Grandpa has perhaps self-righteously condemned the poor who are

THE OPINION

STUDENT PUBLICATION

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1962 NO. 11

DECLARATION

The "HIGH" has been the target of intentional slanderous snipes at any individual involved in student government. IF any person has been unjustly accused of any act constituting poor judgement in execution of duties or otherwise, apologies are herewith being extended to them, and only then. Correct implications are not being withdrawn.

It has been rendered in a very generous amount in previous literature distributed on campus. It has been said that earlier circulars attempted to give ideas on the students.

It is to be remembered that some students to or reject any ideas that presented to them.

Another or hastily stated. There have been made against sections at their for making attempts to take over the government. These are not true.

It is and praise has been continued to be rendered. It is also. This is taken. Your views are.

THE "OPINION"
BOX 35
DAYS

TO WHOM DO THE CENTER BLEACHERS BELONG?

Seniors are currently discontented with the condition of Senior privileges.....which are very apparent because of their absence.

If the center section of the bleachers is designated to Seniors, then WHY isn't there the slightest bit of enforcement of this favor?

What sort of a farce are the 12th graders falling for when they are supposed to be excused first at the end of each gathering yet they wind up swallowed by a mass of Juniors and Sophomores?

The earlier dismissal would seem to give the two lower groups a good chance and a good excuse to be late to class, wouldn't it? ~~DISMISS~~....

Many Seniors think that the center section affair is stupid, but what else has been offered them? There is no choice involved!

Let's face it Seniors. It's there; there is nothing better in view. You can either take it or leave it.

YOU
MIGHT AS WELL
TAKE IT!

EDITOR OF "BLAZER" WRITES OWN LETTERS TO PAPER

Keith McCracken, editor of the "BLAZER" and in student government, has written the "OPINION" that the editor of page 2 of the "BLAZER" has written a number of letters to the "Letters to the Editor" of his own paper. This makes us wonder if the "BLAZER" is fair and if this sort of action is considered to be good journalism involved. The person in question, Keith McCracken, has been in a position to expound his views, both in the "BLAZER" and in the "OPINION". Let us hope that such dishonest and unethical tactics will cease. The tactics are unethical.

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Friday, August 30, 1962

Opinion: The "O.R.I."
BOX #35
2271 N. LAKE

TO THE EDITOR:

I WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO PUBLISH A JOURNAL THAT IS TRYING TO EXPRESS THE VIEWS OF ALL STUDENTS. I WAS VERY HAPPY TO SEE YOU GIVE EQUAL SPACE TO BOTH SIDES OF THE PROPOSED A.S.B. CONSTITUTION. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT STANDARD YOU HAVE SET FOR YOUR PAPER. FOR THE Sake OF ALL STUDENTS KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

AN A.S.B. CABINET MEMBER

Your attitude is gratifying; for more on the O.R.I., see "Letters", page 4.

Dear Sir:

I admire your intentions but think you're wasting your time. A school is an undemocratic organization. It's a business. The whole business of education is to teach. Why should students be involved? All are under complete authority of the administration from the moment of arrival until we leave. Isn't this enough control? Student government is... excuse for... elite clique... throw... excuse... for what? It's thrown around... what has any form of student government ever really done for you?

An Un-Interested Student
I, however, accept my school's administration.

Stop wasting our time, how come...? Never mind, I'll take it! The Ed.

Editor

I think that the "Opinion" is based on the right ideas about those who make a school. It's just the big social machine. I think that if the "Opinion" survives the so-called student government, it will be to inform the students.

What withheld Upon request
(Letter continued on page 4, col. 2)

What will the struggle of the student government produce?

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...station ...
...broadcasting ...
...station in the Huntington generation,
...station has become one of the
...more listened to frequencies on
the Southern California radio dial
since its creation in 1950. It is
currently being threatened with
expulsion from the airways by the
F.C.C., hence making chances for
approval of a permanent license
seen dim.

In this writer's opinion KRLA has
been unfairly accused of "hood-
winking" the Commission with its
broadcasting slate.

A second charge has insinuated
discrepancies in a "Golden Key
Contest" held two years ago on the
"Perry Allen Show", who was a gim-
nick man, similar to KRLA's Gary
Owens.

Allen Long, who devoted to KRLA
for more than a year, was
trade for popular musician, Conrad
Lertindale, who currently
holds down the morning's breakfast
time slot.

In regard to the station's pro-
gramming, there seems to be no
wider scope, ranging from live
church broadcasts, to rock'n roll,
to community forums, to some jazz,
and to "Focus", heard each week
night at 11:00 with guests often
presenting very controversial top-
ics and ideas. All how many of us
can criticize "Let's Talk", on Sun-
day nights?

The only remark that 21 year-old
evening favorite Jimmy O'Neill
could make, because of station
policy, was an understandable "No
comment."

...April 16
...last day
...of "No
...section
...has
...of ju-
...FADY!!!

...T E S S (cont. from page 3)
The Constitution Issue
Editor:

...The one important new change in-
troduced in this constitution is the
addition of the Senate to the legis-
lative branch. This Senate includes
7 reps elected from each class; and 3
elected from each class council. This
...provides additional representation,
increased opportunity for student
leadership, and added strengthening
of the bond between student govern-
ment and the class councils.

Bryant Myers

Editor:

...Under the proposed constitution,
50 people would hold semester A.S.D.
offices...nearly 3 times as many as
now. ...The substantial increase in
offices would encourage candidates
who previously did not feel well
enough known and would also reduce
whatever influence popularity may have
in elections. It is hoped that by
having candidates running for 50 off-
ices, voters would feel a connection
with the candidates....

Stephen White

Editor:

...Under this form of government 33
positions will be created, 32 in the
Senate. In this group will be found
7 Senators, elected at large from...
respective classes; 3 Senators..from
each Class Council; and a speaker and
secretary, elected from the student
body. The Senators..from the Councils
will be directly responsible to these
councils ..consequently to the basic
classes...Senators will have an
enormous amount of influence, for they
will be closer to..needs of..students
and better able to communicate their
desires to the Senate and Cabinet. In
this...plan lies..answer to the prob-
lem of representation without sacri-
ficing vital efficiency... A student
will be able to express his views in
the Councils, the Senate and Cabinet.

Pat Ferguson

The "OPINION" regrets that 5 of the 6
letters printed had to be cut. Con-
densing the last 3 was a thought, but
this would have been unfair to each--
Please keep them to 1/2 page or less to
insure full printing of the text:-Ed.

D-680606001 Q11 AT

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**MEET A
WINNER
SENATOR EUGENE
M^C*CARTHY**

**FRIDAY
PASADENA**

5:00 PM

**CORNER OF FAIR OAKS May 31st
AND ORANGE GROVE**

**ALSO
HEAR
THE**

BLUE MORNING ROCK BAND

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D-680606001 Q12 AT



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NOW! Through the Incredible Power of—

MENTAL PROJECTION

— You Can "PROJECT" Things Metaphysically Right into Being!

Dear Friend:

Here's news about a revolutionary and potentially earth-shaking PROJECTION mechanism. It's based on a new metaphysical discovery, and is now available in a startling book.

It's true. The famous "20th Century Philosopher," Anthony Norvell, reveals one of the most astounding discoveries ever made: how to use a powerful PROJECTION mechanism to metaphysically transform your thoughts and desires into reality.

Called "MENTAL PROJECTION" this mind mechanism can change your entire life -- from the very first moment you turn it on -- money and power appear metaphysically, as if out of nothing.

The famous Anthony Norvell explains the transmutation techniques you need to work "MENTAL PROJECTION" -- and tells you with complete details:

- * How to tune into the "Music of the Spheres" the wavelength over which all "PROJECTION" takes place.
- * How to "PROJECT" yourself into "The Land of Beginning Again" and wipe out all your past mistakes and failure in a single blow, and start over with a clean slate.
- * How to "PROJECT" yourself through a mirror and come out with such dignity, such regal power no one will dare defy you.
- * How to write a sum of money on a slip of paper and "PROJECT" it into becoming yours.

Now I will give you a clear, scientific demonstration of the natural laws behind "MENTAL PROJECTION."

WHY YOU CAN TRANSMUTE THINGS INTO EXISTENCE!

For over 25 years Anthony Norvell searched the literature of all ages,



travelled to corners of all parts of the earth. And throughout it all he looked for just one thing -- the power to turn thought into reality. Nowhere was the answer to be had. But finally he discovered that with a certain technique he could reverse important key laws of nature.

He discovered that he could make it just as easy to create matter, as it usually is to destroy it. It's easy to start out with something -- say a \$100 bill -- put a match to it and end up with nothing. Now he found out, you can start out with nothing, AND END UP WITH SOMETHING.

He could hardly contain his excitement. He tried it once. It worked. He began telling others about it. It worked for them. He called it "MENTAL PROJECTION" and tried it on thousands of people no different from you.

USED BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

- xx Jane Addams was given 6 months to live because she was chronically wasting away. But by giving away a certain part of herself, she was able to "PROJECT" herself practically a whole new body. She lived to bury four of her doctors.
- xx A woman was 76. She never had a trade or profession but always longed for one. She used The "Invisible Law of Mental Vibration" to "PROJECT" herself a talent. She became a great painter and made \$1 million before she died at over 100.
- xx A young man was caught in a fire. His legs were just about burned away. Doctors feared he would die. He managed to pull through, but without hope of walking again. Yet by contacting the "Cosmic Mind" he was able to "PROJECT" himself a "new" set of legs. A few years later, in the world famous Madison Square Garden, he ran the world's fastest indoor mile.
- xx A man and his wife had little money. But they had their hearts set on owning their own home. They used the technique of "Centro-Dynamics" to "PROJECT" not just any old home, but their dream house. And they got it for what little money they had.
- xx A certain group of people had no future before them. No money. No contacts. No influence. Yet they wanted to be famous. They used "The Magic Circle" technique to "PROJECT" a great talent into their lives. Later, they all became famous movie stars. You'll recognize their names immediately.
- xx A man had no money all his younger life. His father died at a young age. His mother scraped along by selling biscuits to men for lunch. Then he used the Law of Capillary Action to "PROJECT" great wealth into his life. Before he knew it the biscuit business just grew and grew. He became a multi-millionaire.

Yes, "MENTAL PROJECTION" works. All you need do is use the specific techniques, for the specific things you want.

IT WORKS LIKE THIS!

"MENTAL PROJECTION" works by enabling you to shape the "protoplasm" that fills

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PAR

HOW TO GET THE RICHES YOU WANT

In Anthony Norvell's amazing book you will read the incredible techniques you can use to gain wealth and prosperity almost overnight through the amazing power of metaphysical projection.

These methods enable you to use forces ordinarily beyond the reach of the average man. They heighten your powers to an amazing degree. You'll find that things you just couldn't accomplish before, suddenly become much easier.

You'll read how certain "Mental Projectors" put these forces under your command. And you'll see how they actually enable you to "PROJECT" the very things you've always wanted in life, but could

never get.

You need no education, special skills or talents to work this miracle of power. Anyone at all can do it.

Yes, here at last, you'll see not only how to increase your money, but also how to attain satisfaction in work and play, long life, and the respect of others.

This book can lead you to the greatest harvest of riches you have ever heard of. Every minute you wait you are putting off the great day. Mail the card now.

18 Things You'll Find in This Book

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THE FABULOUS CAREER OF ANTHONY NORVELL

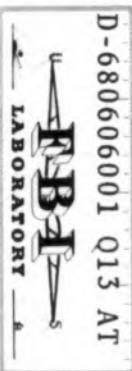
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5. How to "PROJECT" yourself a "Hypnotic Eye" which can wither and take over any opponent who dares look at it.
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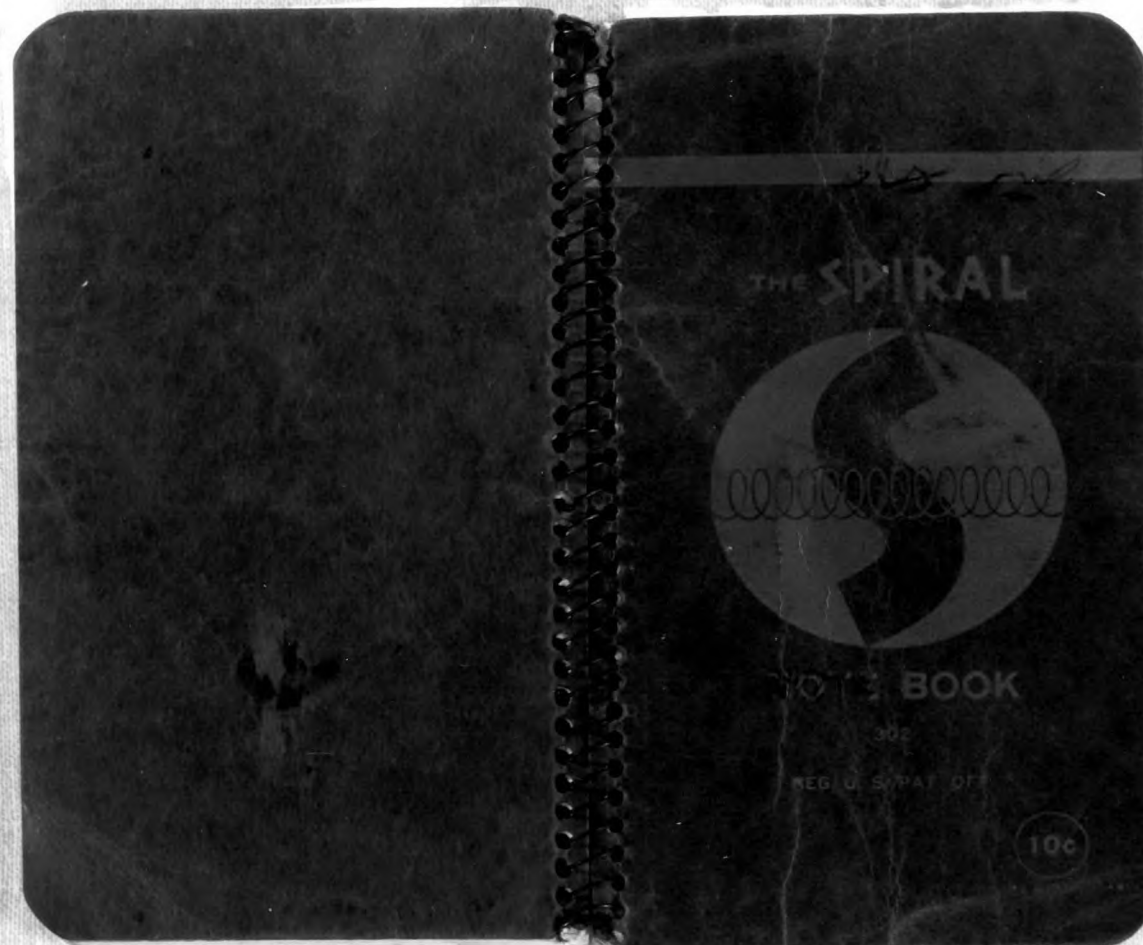
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