

The Right Wing's Biggest Spender

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By William Turner

Turner is a former FBI agent who wrote this article for *The Progressive* magazine, from which it is reprinted with permission.

HE RESEMBLES a detective chief of the New York Police Department: ruddy Gaelic face, glacial blue eyes, graying sandy hair, three-button suit and rep tie. And he is as obsessed with fighting communism as the most relentless member of a police Red Squad.

The difference is that Patrick J. Frawley Jr. uses money as his weapon. As chief executive officer of companies ringing up more than \$200 million a year in sales—Eversharp, Schick and, until lately, Technicolor—he commands a fortune far beyond the dreams of the most venal cop.

Among the recipients of Frawley's largesse are Fred Schwarz and his Christian Anti-Communism Crusade; the hawkish Jesuit the Rev. Daniel Lyons; the American Security Council, a pressure group for the military-industrial complex, and a young man named Edward Scannell Butler, who specializes in breaking up radical and liberal campus groups.

Politicians on the receiving end include Gov. Ronald Reagan and Max Rafferty, California's Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Sens. Thomas Dodd and George Murphy.

Murphy was a Technicolor executive but resigned when he entered the Senate. But it was disclosed recently that for 5½ years he had been receiving an annual \$20,000 "consultant's fee" and credit cards from the firm. In addition, he made "insider" transactions in the company's stock in violation of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

All told, Frawley's firms subsidize far right causes, through grants and sponsorships, to the tune of an estimated \$1 million a year. Such is his influence that the Institute for American Democracy, a research and reporting organization which keeps tabs on extremist trends, has nominated him "Number One Man on the Right."

Frawley's rise to ideological prominence is relatively recent. Before 1960 he had only a faint interest in politics. But that year, Frawley's Schick Safety Razor Co. properties in Cuba were expropriated by the Castro government. Alarmed by what he read about the Communist menace, Frawley said recently, he began to fear that Communists might begin seizing Schick plants in the United States.

Since the start of his political binge, Frawley has been something of a recluse, preferring to play the role of private angel to right-wing causes rather than public evangelist. His biography in *Who's Who in America* consists merely of the year of his birth, corporate affiliations and Eversharp's Culver City business address. Off the job, he sticks pretty close to his Beverly Hills mansion, occasionally dining a George Murphy or a Bob Hope.

Frawley was born 47 years ago in Managua, Nicaragua, to an American mother and an Irish father who had prospered as a banker and dealer in heavy construction equipment. Completing high school in San Francisco, young Frawley disdained college. He was only 18 when he swung a \$300,000 deal between the U.S. Rubber Co. and the Panamanian government.

See FRAWLEY, Page C2, Column 1

ties.
st of all, there is the routine
cal stress of combat existence: the
nt of the pack and armament,
less food, diarrhea, lack of water,
es, mosquitoes, rain, torrid heat,
nd and loss of sleep. On top of this,
th soldier not only faces the immi-
nt danger of loss of life or limb, but
al witnesses combat wounds and
dths suffered by his comrades.

h an actual firefight with the
eny, the scene is generally one of
ost chaos and confusion. Dead-
fear intermingles with acts of brave-
e and bestiality and, strangely
gh, even moments of exhilaration.
eover, even when not in battle, the
ence of booby traps is a constant
at (according to Army statistics 65
cent of casualties suffered in Viet-
are from such devices).

hus the soldier's initial reluctance
ndanger civilians is overcome by
fear that Vietnamese, of any age
ex, can be responsible for his own
th. One hears again and again the
ession—and I am sure it is imme-
dial in battle—"It's them or us."

Class Hostility

NE CONSEQUENCE of the Ameri-
can combat soldier's animus toward
dread of the Vietnamese was re-
cted in his attitude toward peace
onstrators back home. The soldier
ost always perceived the peace
onstrations as being directed
inst himself personally and not to-
rd the war in general. The only
or exception to the combat sol-
ers' general unconcern with political
ents was found in his denuncia-
ns of peace demonstrators.

o a large extent the soldiers' atti-
des were an outcome of class hostil-
y. For many combat soldiers—the-
ives largely working and lower-mid-
e class—peace demonstrators were
garded as draft-dodging college stu-
nts.

The mutually hostile reaction of
face demonstrators and combat sol-

world—I look around and see what has happened in my own little community.

One of the main sources for income here (in Bedford) is Crane Naval Base—which gives us proud accounts

ment." In other words, it is amazing to me how many people have lost confidence in their own judgment. They are afraid to trust their own reactions.

As I see it, this faith must be re-

Patrick J. Frawley: the

FRAWLEY, From Page C1

Following wartime service in the Canadian Air Force, he returned to San Francisco and set up an export-import house. His coup came when he decided to bankroll an inventor who had formulated an ink that would not leak from ballpoint pens. The product was the revolutionary Paper Mate pen, and it made Frawley a "Boy Wonder" millionaire.

Eventually he sold out to the Gillette Co. for a reported \$15 million. But the restless Frawley later tied up with Eversharp, then bought the Schick Safety Razor Co. Later he added Technicolor to his pyramiding empire, but was ousted from the company's board of directors last June in a stockholders' proxy fight.

Although the firms he heads are publicly held, Frawley has no

compunctions about appointing corporate dilettantes who are political kindred spirits to the boards of directors, such as Robert Morris, former chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee; Gen. Thomas S. Power, retired chief of the Strategic Air Command; and J. Fred Schlafly of the Defense of American Liberty.

Frawley's companies back right-wing causes through such channels as tax-deductible "public service" grants, advertising support, and the sponsorship of programs written off as business expense. For example, the American Security Council receives \$250,000 annually to defray production costs of a daily radio program, "Washington Report," on which Walter Judd, former Minnesota congressman, is the principal commentator.

Among other sizable grants are \$150,000 yearly to the "Up With People" singing troupe of God-and-country youths, and the \$100,000 furnished to the Schick Business Citizenship awards contest (past contest winners include Frawley himself and Dr. James P. Lucier of Sen. Strom Thurmond's staff).

Frawley's companies have also footed the bills for a number of anti-Red extravaganzas, the most memorable being the 1961 Hollywood Bowl rally staged by Fred Schwarz and billed as "Hollywood's Answer to Communism." Schick and Technicolor, along with the Richfield Oil Co., sponsored a network videotape of the spectacle.

In 1966, Schick sponsored the television special "Hitler in Havana" which, although The New York Times panned it as "the crudest form of propa-



Los Angeles Times

Patrick J. Frawley Jr. . . . "Boy wonder" now a one-man Red Squad.

... was viewed by millions on the ABC network. ...

RELIGIOUS BASE
FRAWLEY IS A staunchly orthodox Roman Catholic with nine children, and his anticommunism is intense. ...

The Twin Circle Co. formed in 1947 was until recently a subsidiary of the Sobick Investment Co., jointly owned by Sobick and Techacholov and headed by Father Lyons. ...

After the Redwood Book stores of 1961, a merger in Sobick's name was called.

Frawley termed the "Hitler in His veins" special case of two programming highlights in 1961 that "won the top priority broadcast customer loyalty."

1961, on the other hand, Sobick complained that the sharp drop in his net profits was due to a "loss of a large part of political programs."

But what is indisputable is that the use of corporate power has given Frawley considerable personal clout. ...

The reason for the objection is imbedded in the deep antipathy of the ultra right in California to former U.S. Sen. Thomas E. Kuchel, whom Frawley had supported. ...

Following an investigation, a Los Angeles grand jury indicted four men for conspiracy to commit criminal libel. ...

In the end, however, Kuchel was dropped, with Frawley's help. In the 1961 Republican senatorial primary Max Baucus, the state's reactionary Superintendent of Public Instruction, who spent Kuchel, only to lose in the general election. ...

And with all one speech, Reagan was elected. ...

The way to the Republican nomination was clear in advance when the party's most formidable contender, ...

Encouraged by Reagan's landslide victory, Frawley's program was expanded. ...

that the real Nixon was considerably enough and Frawley started writing checks. ...

Through his operations, Frawley has spread his influence to the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex. ...

The Council's avowed mission is to ferret out "communism and other risks to national security." ...

Although the ABC is not registered as a political lobby, it has a long record of political activity. ...

This year the ABC has trained its sights on seven senators for reelection, among them Edward M. Kennedy, ...

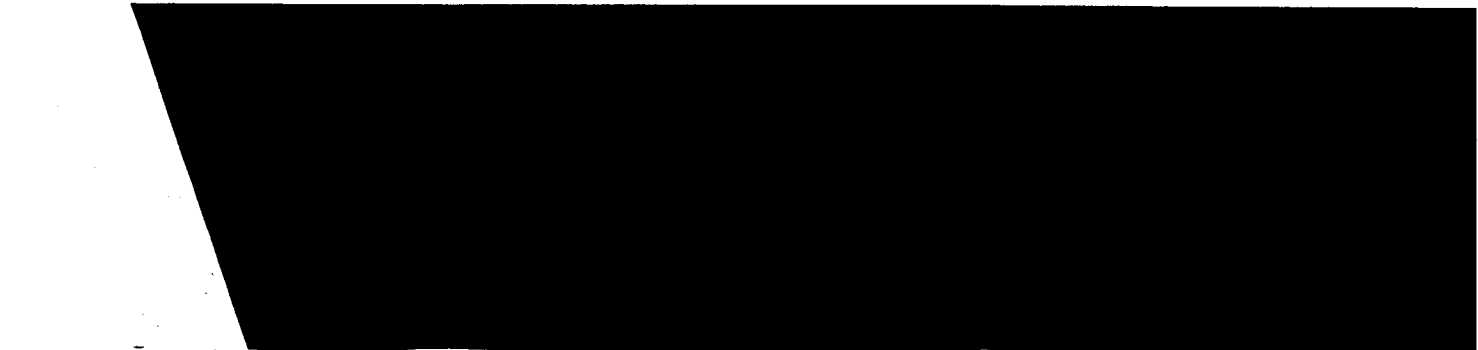
The Young Zealot Frawley's second political ally is the boyish-looking Edward Butler, ...

A former officer of the Green Party, Butler began his career before the Bay of Pigs by leading anti-Communist New Orleans and Chicago rallies. ...

It was, as the producer of "Hitler in His veins," one of the first film series, ...

In 1960, Butler left New Orleans for a Beverly Hills habitation and close to a private business office of his INCA. ...

In his book, "Revolution in My Face," Butler reveals that his aim is to "investigate the current campaign work."



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ganda," was viewed by millions on the NBC network.

And more recently, Pat Frawley Enterprises was listed as a financial sponsor of the Bob Hope-Billy Graham extravaganza, "Honor America Day," televised nationwide from Washington on July 4.

Religious Base

FRAWLEY IS A staunchly orthodox Roman Catholic with nine children, and his anticommunism is infused with a strong strain of theology. Thus it is appropriate that Frawley set up the Twin Circle Publishing Co. for Father Daniel Lyons, a Jesuit on leave from ecclesiastical duties.

Until recently Father Lyons was a columnist for Our Sunday Visitor, the traditional Catholic weekly found in every church vestibule. As a sample of his own views, he signed the Birch Society's "Treason Petition" which demands an end to trade with "our mortal enemy," the Soviet Union.

The Twin Circle Co. formed in 1967 was until recently a subsidiary of the Schick Investment Co., jointly owned by Schick and Technicolor and headed by Father Lyons. It is now owned by Pat Frawley Enterprises. The weekly magazine "Twin Circle" boasts a circulation of 60,000. Twin Circle also broadcasts a radio program over a 21-station hookup. Regular Schick commercials sponsor the programming.

After the Hollywood Bowl telecast of 1961, a surge in Schick sales was claimed.

Frawley termed the "Hitler in Havana" special one of two programming highlights in 1966 that "won the company inestimable customer loyalty." In

1968, on the other hand, Schick complained that the sharp drop in its net profits was due in part to a boycott of its products "in retaliation for our support of political programs."

But what is indisputable is that the use of corporate power has given Frawley considerable personal clout.

A recent flexing of the Frawley muscle involved the nomination of a Republican, Samuel Potter III, for U.S. Attorney in the Los Angeles area. The Nixon administration had submitted Potter's name to the Senate for confirmation, and the customary FBI check had turned up nothing derogatory. Suddenly the nomination was withdrawn. Frawley and his allies had objected to Potter in the strongest possible terms.

The reason for the objection is imbedded in the deep antipathy of the ultra right in California to former U.S. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, whom Potter had supported. A moderate Republican, Kuchel had been under unremitting attack by the right wing extremists. In 1965, the feud took a sordid turn when the senator discovered an affidavit was circulating among members of Congress and the press which falsely accused him of being involved in a homosexual incident.

Following an investigation, a Los Angeles grand jury indicted four men for conspiracy to commit criminal libel; all subsequently pleaded no contest. One was John F. Fergus, an Eversharp public relations man. Under oath, Frawley disclaimed any knowledge of the smear attempt, explaining that Fergus had been hired only "to make speeches on free enterprise and against communism at local groups."

In the end, however, Kuchel was dumped, with Frawley's help. In the 1968 Republican senatorial primary Frawley threw heavy support behind Max Rafferty, the state's reactionary Superintendent of Public Instruction, who upset Kuchel, only to lose in the general election to Democrat Alan Cranston.

In 1964 Frawley served as a chairman of American Businessmen for Barry Goldwater and TV for Goldwater-Miller. The television fundraising was notably successful, ending the campaign with a hefty surplus. This was due mainly to a pitch entitled "A Time for Choosing" delivered by Ronald Reagan.

And with that one speech, Reagan had achieved instant political recognition. Frawley perceived this and moved to capitalize on it. Along with three of Southern California's craggiest conservatives — oilman Henry Salvatori, the late A. C. Rubel and auto dealer Holmes Tuttle—he set the stage for the actor's entry into the 1966 gubernatorial race.

that the real Nixon was conservative enough and Frawley started writing checks.

Through his open-handed subsidies to the American Security Council, Frawley has spread his influence to the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex. The ASC roster of officers and advisers includes employees of J. Edgar Hoover. Among the member firms are such blue chip corporations as U.S. Steel, Motorola, Illinois-Central Railroad, General Electric and the Honeywell Manufacturing Co.

The Council's avowed mission is to ferret out "communism and other statist activities." The ASC also provides a kind of private loyalty review services. As the Council puts it, member firms "use the Council's files as a source of information on their personnel screening programs."

Although the ASC is not registered as a lobby, it maintains a "Congressional Pentagon liaison office" that is a de facto lobby.

This year the ASC has trained its sights on seven senators up for re-election, among them Edward M. Kennedy and Charles E. Goodell, who have taken positions which the ASC says "weaken America in its fight against communism."

The Young Zealot

FRAWLEY'S current political protégé is the boyish-looking Edward Butler. Butler began his career before the Bay of Pigs by latching onto a reputable New Orleans anti-Castro group called the Free Voice of Latin America, but he was eventually ousted.

A former officer of the group explained why: "This young man's ultra-right wing views were not only embarrassing but in my opinion dangerous. He could think of nothing but the danger of some globe-encircling Communist conspiracy . . ."

Butler formed his own propaganda outfit, the Information Council of the Americas (INCA) and began cranking out "documentaries" called Fact Films, Eyewitness Albums and Truth Tapes. The tapes were beamed over INCA's 130 Latin America radio affiliates to "help deprive the Communist minority of vital mass support."

It was as the producer of "Hitler in Havana," one of the Fact Film series, that Butler came under Frawley's patronage. Soon the industrialist's name appeared on the INCA Advisory Committee alongside those of such anti-Communists as Herbert Philbrick, who spied on Boston Communists for the FBI in the 1940s.

In 1966, Butler left New Orleans for a Beverly Hills bachelor pad close to his patron Frawley. Shedding the con-