

· I supposedly relate to Eliezer Shatzky, from his phone call Jack

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963.

BURT LANCASTER
as Gen. James Mattoon Scott.
Mastermind or master fanatic? A patriot in his own peculiar fashion. He would sacrifice everything and everyone.

KIRK DOUGLAS
as Col. Martin "Jiggs" Casey.
A strange coincidence, an overheard conversation, a crumpled piece of paper, a discarded woman in a rumpled bed. They spell one word to him...treason.

FREDRIC MARCH
as the President of the United States.
He has met more than 25,000 important people. One day he has to make a list of trusted friends. It adds up to five.

AVA GARDNER
as the Mistress.
The General used her like she was his private property. Would his love letters become the key to the most bizarre plot ever conceived?

EDMOND O'BRIEN
as Raymond Clark.
One of the trusted five. But how far could he be trusted with his love for life, liberty, Dixie and bourbon?

MARTIN BALSAM
as Paul Girard, the President's aide.
Somewhere, along the conniving corridors, a man must walk who is not himself a conniver—only brave.

From the bestselling best-seller about an astounding plot.

Cast includes BURT LANCASTER, KIRK DOUGLAS, FREDERIC MARCH, AVA GARDNER, ELIASHEBETH HOFFMAN, JOHN FRANKENHEIMER. Prod. by EDWARD LEWIS. Directed by JOHN FRANKENHEIMER. Story by ROD SERLING. Based on the novel by Fletcher Kneale and Charles W. Bailey II. Music by Jerry Goldsmith. A Paramount Picture.

IN THEATRES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN 1964!

Bobby *

Is America ready for a western that says more than "bang-bang-bang"?

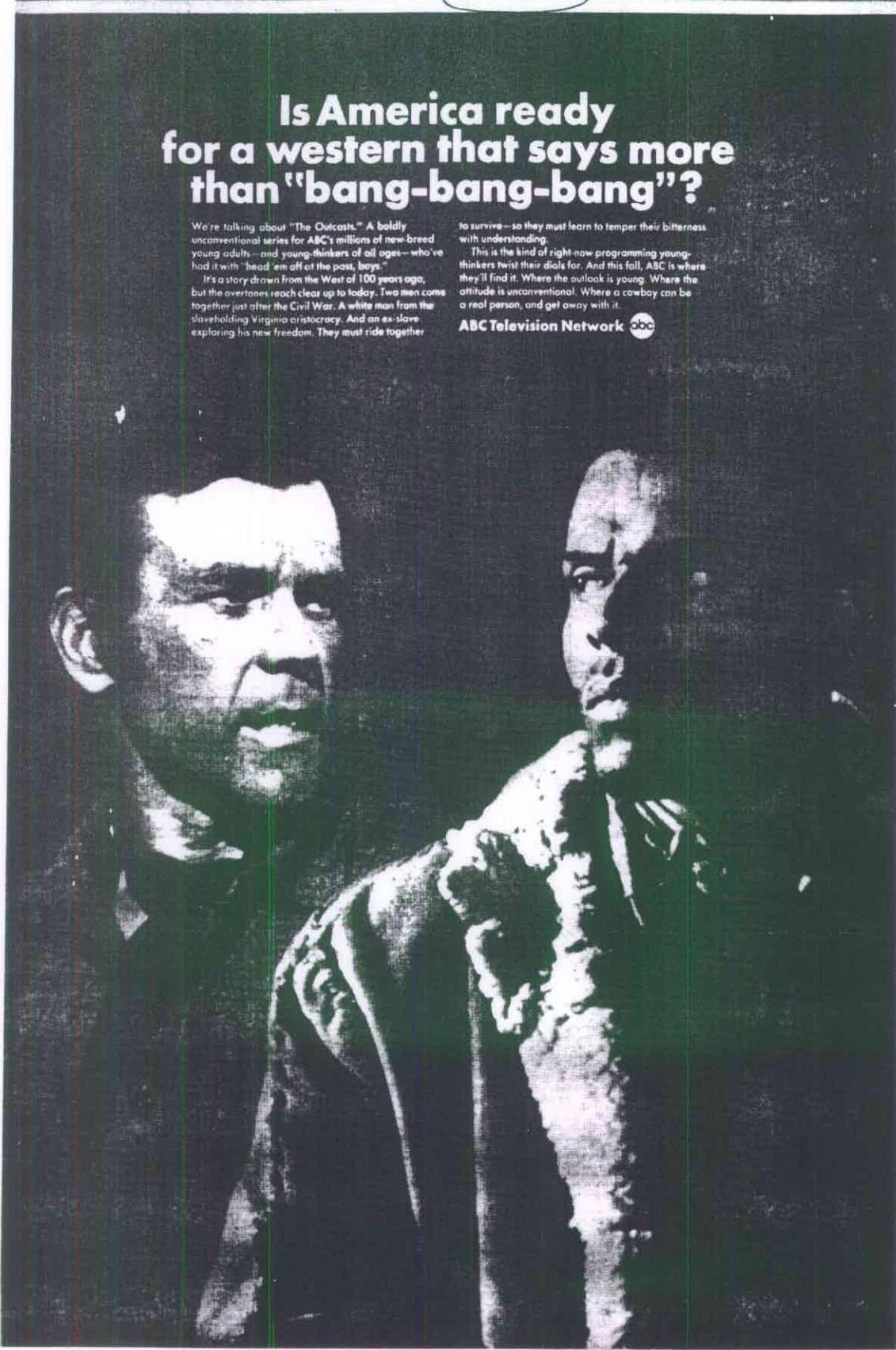
We're talking about "The Outcasts." A boldly unconventional series for ABC's millions of new-breed young adults—and young-thinkers of all ages—who've had it with "head 'em off at the pass, boys."

It's a story drawn from the West of 100 years ago, but the overtones reach clear up to today. Two men come together just after the Civil War. A white man from the slaveholding Virginia aristocracy. And an ex-slave exploring his new freedom. They must ride together

to survive—so they must learn to temper their bitterness with understanding.

This is the kind of right-now programming young-thinkers twist their dials for. And this fall, ABC is where they'll find it. Where the outlook is young. Where the attitude is unconventional. Where a cowboy can be a real person, and get away with it.

ABC Television Network abc



* Next day, front page, small bottom ad, under story of RFK's death:
→ "Ed, Priests, Like a Metzvah!" (Mafioso remark re pro-Sheriff RFK)

OTHER BUSINESS

Alone on the Range: The Vanishing Cowboy

CLLOWBOYS are deserting western ranches in droves, lured by the money to be made in the oil fields. Work days and wages of \$10 to \$15 an hour. Drilling for oil and gas and striping coal seams to burn them on the range — it's a cowboy's dream come true, sleeping on the ground for weeks on end. For that, the pay runs from \$400 to \$800 a month, plus room and board.

"There is no question about it," said William Evans, a Register, Idaho rancher who is president of the National Ranchers' Association. "The cowboy shortage is real and there are definite news for thousands and thousands of cattle hands."

According to George Radenovich, a Denver lawyer and Wyoming cattle and sheep rancher, there are 2,000 open positions in the oil fields and ranches. In crop, ranchers, primarily those in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, where the incoming energy industry offers for the first time "a future for unwanted workers," a spokesman of the Immigration and Naturalization Service says, "there are 10,000 vacant jobs."

An informal survey showed that illegal aliens working as ranch hands are paid about \$400 a month plus room and board.

But ranchers find Mexican cattle herders a mixed blessing. Many are from urban areas and have little experience in the range and aren't used to the down-to-dust routine, according to George Sams, a cattle and livestock rancher in Biggs, Wyoming.

Many ranchers are lobbying for easier immigration restrictions to ensure they can hire enough Americans to handle their herds. In Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, Western ranchers, accord-



Cowboys are taking jobs in the energy industry.

ing to Mr. Radenovich, west the Government has been forced to ban entry into the United States under H-2 visas, as is the custom with sheepherders. The H-2 visa is often authorized for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

Why the crisis in Poland may trigger a banking crisis in the West ... and touch off a new bull market in silver and gold.

Poland owes the West billions of dollars.

A good portion of this debt comes due this year. It is the Polish government's strong reason to believe this will happen — a banking crisis may result.

The crisis in Poland is just part of a larger picture of what makes a sharp rise in silver and gold prices seem likely.

A recent issue of Silver & Gold Report, by investment advisor Richard Young, claims that

"Russia is affecting the silver market differently than the gold market."

How to time your silver and gold investments.

Individual investment strategies to help you maximize your profits if we're right and minimize your exposure if we're wrong.

Call or write for our free booklet, "The Angles are Doing," to get a copy.

Mark Raizman

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

Most Western ranchers today grain-hog cattle and sheep. The range was a place of "pastures green" by the 19th century, when cattle ranches were pitted against sheep, growths are long forgotten.

Mr. Aramendi, president of the Midland Land and Livestock Company, of Rock Springs, Wyo., is training "cowboys" to bring in the cattle.

"Porcupines make excellent cowboys," Mr. Aramendi said. "They need to be able to run and outperform Mexican cowboys. It costs less to hire them in timbered mountain areas. Mexicans, on the other hand, do better at roping and handling — the rough stuff."

Bill Bonds, managing director of the International Gold Exchange, of Fair Oaks, Calif., which yearly hires an average of 220 foreign sheepherders for its members, is enthusiastic about sheepherders, but is less so about partnerships with foreign sheepherders.

"If you want foreign cowboys," he said, "they must be paid more than the Mexicans. They are not as good as the Mexicans. There are a lot of cowboys and there is a lot of competition."

The immigration service requires

ranchers seeking cowboys to advertise

different from that for sheepherders, "so I am having immigration service to do that," he said.

Mr. Radenovich said, "Cattlemen are available

for sheepherders because no U.S. citizens

are willing to spend months with short supplies of workers.

Sheepherders in the country under H-2 visas cost a minimum of \$200 a month in California, \$150 in 1970 and \$153 in the remaining eight Western states. Rates include room and board and are set by the immigration service.

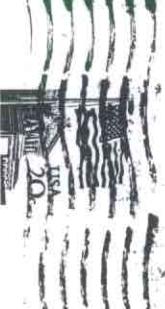
The case for bringing in cowboys is

in local newspapers as well as in high-unemployment areas of Texas and New Mexico. Indeed, it will accept an application for a H-2 visa if the foreign workers

ranchers have standing orders with state employment agencies for help, but review or no applica-

tions. Unpaid foreign cowboys because of "shortages" many ranchers treat foreign sheepherders for the job, a B-2 visa violation that the immigration service currently considers a technicality.

22
LUE-BIGG PUBLISHERS
64 PROSPECT STREET
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. 10606



Harold Weisberg
7627 Old Receiver Road
Frederick, MD
21701