



The New York Times (by Wallace Turner)

Patrick J. Frawley Jr. leaving his mansion in Los Angeles

## Coast Millionaire Upset By Publicity and Politics

By WALLACE TURNER JUL 14 1970  
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, July 13—He is not happy to be interviewed, his gray-haired, florid-faced multimillionaire pacing the rug in a parlor of his mansion in West Los Angeles. He does not like publicity.

But Patrick J. Frawley Jr. recognizes that he has been thrust into the limelight by two events. First, it was disclosed that his friend, Senator George Murphy, Republican of California, had been on one of the Frawley payrolls for five and a half years at \$20,000 a year. Second, a successful proxy raid has forced Mr. Frawley to give up control of Technicolor, Inc., after 10 years in the saddle.

Beyond the problem of publicity, he worries about being called an anti-Semite and a right-winger. He worries about the alcoholic addiction rates, and he worries about whether Senator Murphy will be reelected.

### 'Perfectly Trained'

"I made \$10-million by the time I was 30," said Mr.

Frawley who is 47 years old now and looks older. "I might have made \$200-million if I had not become partially addicted to alcohol. I was perfectly trained for business."

He got his training from his father, an Irishman in business in Nicaragua, where he was born. His mother is an American, and he has become a naturalized United States citizen. He dropped out of high school in the United States before graduating.

Mr. Frawley's millions have allowed him to be one of the West's major contributors to conservative organizations and candidates. While he makes these contributions as quietly as he can, their impact makes them difficult to conceal.

Besides Senator Murphy, other California office-holders he has helped are Gov. Ronald Reagan and Dr. Max Rafferty, the Superintendent of Education. Mr. Frawley is backing all three of them again this year.

Senator Murphy was a vice president of Technicolor, Inc., a Frawley-controlled company, until he was elected to the Senate in 1964. Although Senator Murphy resigned as an officer of the company, he remained as a director and a consultant at \$20,000 a year until recently, when a group of dissident stockholders forced Mr. Frawley to give up control of the company. Then they dismissed the Senator.

### Calls for 'Explanation'

About the time this occurred, an article in the A.D.L. Bulletin, which is published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, asserted that "Mr. Frawley owes an explanation to the American people." B'nai B'rith is an association of Jewish men and women whose purpose is to serve world Jewry through civic, cultural, philanthropic and social activities. The Anti-Defamation League attempts to combat anti-Semitism through public information, education and community action.

What the A.D.L. wanted explained was the writings and speeches of the Rev. Daniel Lyons, a priest who edits Twin Circle, a magazine aimed at Roman Catholic readers. It is owned by

Frawley-controlled companies and the priest is, in effect, an employee of Mr. Frawley.

Father Lyons had said repeatedly that Jews dominated the television networks' boards of directors. The A.D.L. contends that, on at least one occasion, the priest accused Jewish broadcast company directors of "discriminating against Christians."

### Censor's Role Rejected

Mr. Frawley said in the interview that he did not like some of Father Lyons's articles. But he added: "I don't feel that I can censor the paper. My wife didn't like an article he had criticizing Jackie Kennedy for marrying Onassis, and I heard a lot about that."

Joseph J. Cummins, editor and publisher of the B'nai B'rith Messenger of Los Angeles, who had been invited by Mr. Frawley to be present at the interview, said Mr. Frawley had made many contributions to Jewish causes, including \$100,000 to rabbinical schools. Mr. Cummins's publication has no connection

Continued on Page 47, Column 4



## Continued From First Page, Second Section

to B'nai B'rith or to the A.D.L.

A Jew from Los Angeles said, not for attribution, that Mr. Frawley "just simply has too much money and any gimmick that comes along that is anti-Communist gets his attention; then they do whatever they like with the money because he can't watch everything."

Mr. Frawley's money has gone into a vast number of conservative operations. An associate said recently that "you can't expect him to remember everybody he has given a few dollars to."

### Other Contributions

Although Mr. Frawley avoided giving any details about his contributions, other sources said that, in addition to his donations to Father Lyons, he also has contributed heavily to Dr. Walter H. Judd, a former Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations, and to Herbert A. Philbrick, an author, lecturer and former undercover agent in the Communist party for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He also is heavily involved with the American Security Council, which began as a place where employers could check lists of alleged Communist sympathizers but has become a pressure group for a strong military establishment.

Beginning about 1949 with \$100,000 and the Papermate Pen Company, Mr. Frawley had more than \$10-million after selling out to the Gillette Company, manufacturers of razors, razor blades and shaving cream. Then Eversharp-Schick Safety Razor Company, of which he took control in 1961.

### A State of Change

His holdings have been in a state of change over the past year, much of his wealth has gone into Schick Investment Company and the new Patrick J. Frawley Enterprises. Estimates of his worth range up to \$20-million.

Mr. Frawley said that his anti-Communist activities began after the Castro Government took over Schick Safety Razor Company property in Cuba about 1960.

"That woke me up," he said. "I found that not enough was being done. They were stealing company property and I'm a large stockholder. How did I know they might not begin stealing our plants in the United States?"

After that, Mr. Frawley plunged quickly into various societies in the United States that fight Communism. But he never joined the John Birch Society because of its criticism of President Eisen-

hower, who he said "was my friend."

For about a year, Mr. Frawley has been mentioned in almost every issue of the Homefront, a publication of the Institute for American Democracy. The institute, based in Washington, tries to keep track of political movements on the right and left.

Among the important conservative names that Homefront identified in Frawley business jobs are Gen. Thomas S. Power, former head of the Strategic Air Command; J. Fred Schiefly, whose wife, Phyllis, wrote the Goldwater campaign book, "Choice, Not an Echo," and Dr. Robert Morris, former chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

(Mr. Frawley bought 40,000 copies of Mr. Schiefly's book and mailed them to Catholic priests with a personal letter that warned that the news media were "trying to destroy Senator Goldwater before he can be fairly judged by the American people.")

Mr. Frawley was outraged that Homefront linked him to Dan Smoot, the conservative radio and television commentator, and the Birch Society.

The American Security Council is listed by Homefront as one of Mr. Frawley's major activities and is described as "a symbol of and spokesman for the military-industrial complex."

Mr. Frawley responded to this by describing the American Security Council as "a very sober careful organization that is oriented toward survival of the United States by keeping militarily strong."

### Advertising Policy

He also contended that Homefront was published by liberals who want to hurt him because of his conservative views.

He agreed in the interview that he considered the political outlook of a publication before he buys advertising space in it for his businesses.

"I won't advertise in Playboy," he said. "I don't like seeing the average American girl pictured as a prostitute. I have daughters. [He has eight children.] If they want to print that stuff, they got to get their money somewhere but from me."

He was very happy, he said, to advertise in the National Review, a conservative magazine edited by William F. Buckley Jr. But he estimated the amount that magazine gets at only \$10,000 out of a Schick advertising budget of \$8-million a year.

In discussing his advertising support of friendly political publications, Mr. Frawley was reluctant to give details. He also used many devices

to change the subject, as he did throughout the interview. He frequently left the room to bring back books and papers; at other times, he shifted to his favorite subject: the evils of alcohol.

At the beginning of the interview he asked not to be identified as a right-winger because he believed this to be the sort of labeling that could lead a deranged person to try to harm him or his family. Later he was asked a question about his political views and replied:

"I am not a right-winger. We are all equal before God and we are supposed to be equal before the law, but we are not physically equal. Obviously we don't have the same abilities."

### Theory on Addiction

Then he began expounding his theory that members of some races are more susceptible to addiction to alcohol than members of other races.

Mr. Frawley maintained that Jews, for examples, had a susceptibility to gambling addiction. And he said he intended to suggest to a Jewish associate that he write a book warning Jews of their susceptibility to gambling addiction.

He said he thought that the Irish, Scots, Scandinavians, American Indians and black Africans are more easily addicted to alcohol.

Mr. Frawley added that the "Mediterranean people like Italians and Spanish and Jews," are less frequently addicted. He said that the French of Celt and Scandinavian ancestry in Brittany and Normandy provide 70 per cent of the alcohol addicts in France.

"You bring your genes with you wherever you go," Mr. Frawley said.

He said he made these distinctions not with the thought that one race was superior to another, but only to recognize that the differences exist.

### Satisfying His Curocity

Mr. Frawley said he became "partially addicted" to alcohol while living in San Francisco "where there is that big Mediterranean population of Italians."

He went to the Shadel Hos-

pital in Seattle for treatment and eventually spent large sums of money for promoting the curative process developed there. Later, he had Eversharp - Schick purchase Shadel. The results were not satisfactory financially, but he had an opportunity to satisfy his curiosity about alcohol addiction.

He even read his own treatment chart, he said and proudly recalled that a nurse had written after his first treatment "I don't believe this man will want to drink again."

Mr. Frawley interrupted the questioning about his relations with Senator Murphy by adjourning the interview to a projection room built alongside the swimming pool that stretches behind his home.

There he put reels of film into two projectors and turned up the sound. He said that, "when I took over Technicolor [in 1960]. I knew nothing of the motion picture business and I hired Murphy as someone who did know about it."

### Approved By Directors

When Senator Murphy took office. "There was some talk about a consultancy" and Mr. Frawley "took it up with the directors and they approved it."

What had Senator Murphy done for the money he received? Mr. Frawley said that last year he wondered if it would be advisable for Eversharp-Schick and Technicolor to sponsor the telecast of a Bonds for Israel rally at Hollywood Bowl and did so

after Senator Murphy had approved of it.

Senator Murphy also occupies an apartment in Washington where Technicolor pays half the rent. But Mr. Frawley said the apartment was rented by Technicolor, and that Mr. Murphy then moved in and paid half the rent. Technicolor used the place as a projection facility and to entertain people.

"Actually, Murphy was paying half our rent," Mr. Frawley said.

As to the Senator's use of an air travel card paid for by Technicolor, Mr. Frawley said: "Well, he had to come out here a lot to see his wife who is very ill, you know."

### The Proxy Fight

All of these arrangements became history last month when a group of insurgent stockholders, led by Harry Saltzman, a film producer, put on a proxy fight that Mr. Frawley at first resisted and then surrendered to.

All of the Frawley directors, including Senator Murphy, were ousted and a new slate installed. Senator Murphy's consultancy was canceled. Sources in the Murphy campaign expect a stockholders' suit to be filed to try to recover the money paid to the Senator.

"I was ready to step out of Technicolor earlier," Mr. Frawley said, "but it couldn't be arranged before this."

He was asked if he would provide a job for Senator Murphy in one of the other companies he controls. He paused and then replied firmly, "No, I will not."