MY RADAR DEMO is still affecting MILITARY in CHES. BAY AREA!



Va. Pilot 4/23/75

Virginian-Pilot Photo by R. L. Dunston

A tangled tail section and tire mark the crash site.

Officers in Jet Crash From Beach

GINIA BEACH—The Tuesday identified two ho ejected from an A6 In- jet Monday as Lt. (j.g.) egor H. Paul, 25, the pil- Lt. Edward G. Marits, bombardier-navigator.

Both men were said to be from Virginia Beach. Paul was examined at the Oceana Naval Air Station Dispensary and released, spokesmen said, and Marits was admitted to Portsmouth Naval Hospital with minor back injuries.

The A6 jet, attached to Oceana's Attack Squadron 42, crashed and burned late Monday near the Lynnhaven Parkway, several miles from the main runway at Oceana. The cause of the accident still was under investigation Tuesday, spokesmen said.

The incident marked the third ejection from an Oceana aircraft in several weeks.

Two crewmen recently bailed out of a Phantom jet before it crashed at sea. Both survived. Still earlier, a radar intercept officer was lost after ejecting from another Phantom for unexplained reasons. That plane was landed safely by the pilot.

April 28, 1975

Scientists ... here are more reports still ... of the post effects of my PK "attacks" on this area via radar, some time ago. These happenings have kept on happening ... I just wearied of reporting them. But am, now.

Box 32,
Ted O ... Cape Charles.

Here is yet another plane crash in PK'd area!

...rth Atlan... ...reatry Organization.

Pilot Killed In Crash Identified

NORFOLK—A Navy pilot killed when his, Oceana-based A6 Intruder crashed off the North Carolina coast Friday morning, has been identified as Lt. (j.g.) Arthur K. Bennett, 27, of Marquette, Mich.

The bombardier-navigator, who ejected safely, was identified as Lt. (j.g.) Robert Kociemba, 27, of Fullerton, Calif.

Bennett's jet was attached to Attack Squadron 34. It was operating from the Norfolk-based carrier Kennedy when it went down about 10:30, about 18 miles east of the Marine Air Station at Cherry Point, N.C.

It was the second crash within a week involving an Oceana-based A6 Intruder. The first occurred Monday night in Virginia Beach, but both crewmen ejected safely.

The Navy hasn't revealed the cause of either crash.

Va-Pilot
4/27/75

Va. Pilot 4/28/75

No Trace Of 2 Men On Barge

PORTSMOUTH—Coast Guard air and sea rescue units Sunday were searching the marshy perimeter along the southern tip of the DelMarva peninsula for two Eastern Shore men missing since Saturday.

Ronnie Orsinger of Cape Charles and Bernard Smith of Exmore left Willis Wharf on the ocean side of the peninsula about 3 p.m. Friday. They were piloting a 22-foot oyster barge to King's Creek near Cape Charles, according to the Coast Guard.

The two men were reported to have cruised a mile-wide passage protected from the ocean by islands. They were to have turned at the peninsula's tip for Cape Charles.

Relatives of the men became concerned when the barge did not appear at Cape Charles when it was due Saturday afternoon.

Two Coast Guard utility boats from Kiptopeke and Chincoteague in addition to a helicopter searched an area around the peninsula, but by late Sunday afternoon the units had found no trace of the men.



Yet another bad President, King, Premier, etc., removed by UFO's and myself! Owens

Va. Pilot April 22, 1975

Thieu Resigns

By EDWIN Q. WHITE

SAIGON (AP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu resigned Monday to pave the way for a political settlement of the Vietnam War. But it could be too late to keep the Communists from seizing the last quarter of South Vietnam by force.

Scientists... if a world leader is war-oriented, or obstructing peace... as I've said before... the UFO's and I... will get them removed. Owens

The Virginian-Pilot

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 21, 1865

Page A8 Tuesday, April 22, 1975

After So Much Lying

South Vietnamese President Thieu's resignation was no more pleasant than the rest of the story. But like Saigon's doom, it was inevitable. Indeed, the Ford Administration last week indicated, while continuing to insist from the other side of its mouth that South Vietnam could save itself if only Congress would supply it funds, that Mr. Thieu's departure would be welcome. For the onrushing Communists long since had vowed never again to try to negotiate a cease-fire or settlement with Mr. Thieu.

Perhaps he got out too late. He seemed to recognize the possibility when he said "I resign to see, after there is no more Mr. Thieu, whether negotiations will be satisfactory." Or did he speak only in bitterness?

Certainly he was bitter toward the United States. He accused Secretary of State Kissinger of delivering "our people to such a disastrous fate"—an unfair denunciation, but understandable, considering the flamboyance of the role Mr. Kissinger had played for President Nixon and then for himself and President Ford in Indochina. Poor Mr. Kissinger. He caught it also from the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government in Paris.

The Viet Cong was mistrustful of the Thieu resignation. "The Nguyen Van Thieu clique must be overthrown and replaced by an administration wishing peace, independence, democracy, and national concord," it said. As flagrantly as it and its North Vietnamese ally had violated the 1973 Paris peace accords, it was justified at least in its suspicion that Mr. Thieu never intended to meet the peace terms either, especially the article calling for a National Council of Reconciliation and Accord. Whether the Communists will regard Vice President Tran Van Huong, who succeeded to the South Vietnamese presidency, as being above the "Thieu clique" is doubtful, despite Mr. Huong's reputation for honesty and competence.

Nevertheless, the wind-down in South Vietnam need not be as wretched and tragic as the years-long events leading to it. The Viet Cong's hint that it would not interfere with the evacuation of Americans from Saigon was welcome. And the French government's offer of its good offices to the belligerents in an urgent call for negotiations was, beyond a practical step toward diplomacy, an invitation for all the 1973 Paris signatories to inject international responsibility into the Vietnam War's wreckage.

Mr. Thieu's parting blast at the United States should be kept in perspective. It should be no influence in Washington's decisions on how to meet its humanitarian obligations to the South Vietnamese people. Generosity will not atone for old mistakes, but it should prove beneficial to American unity while easing the American sorrow—the American humiliation—of a lost cause.

Barbara Tuchman, herself a historian of great accomplishment, may have forecast history's judgment of America's Indochina adventure when she said the other day that President Johnson lied us into South Vietnam, President Nixon lied us into Cambodia, and President Ford and Secretary Kissinger were lying us out of the area. Once the American government has finished this last withdrawal, it should rededicate itself to simple truth.

Yet another Pres., chief of State, etc, out! ⊖ 4

Military Ousts

(The Si's + I are doing fine! ⊖ 4)

Chief of Honduras

Tax Bribe On Bananas In Probe

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — The Honduran military ousted Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano as chief of state Tuesday shortly after he was reported to have refused to let a commission investigating a banana-tax bribe examine his foreign bank accounts.

Two weeks ago United Brands Co. acknowledged paying $1.25 million to high officials of this Central American country to gain lower banana export taxes. The company did not name any officials, but the Wall Street Journal reported that the money went to Lopez Arellano.

He called the report "slanders" and set up the investigating body.

An announcement on national radio said the military took the step against Lopez Arellano "to safeguard the integrity and honor of the country."

First reports indicated that the coup d'etat was bloodless. The streets of Tegucigalpa were peaceful, with no unusual troop movements.

The radio announcement said Col. Juan Alberto Melgar, 45, had replaced Lopez Arellano, 53, as head of state. Younger officers had already nudged Lopez Arellano out of his post as head of the armed forces, ostensibly to allow him more time for affairs of state. Melgar took over the military job March 31.

University rector Arturo Reina, chairman of the banana investigating commission, released a statement Tuesday morning saying that all officials under investigation had given the commission power to look at their foreign bank accounts except for Lopez Arellano.

The national leader, he said, "is obstructing the work" of the commission. Then Reina left on a flight for the United States to continue the investigation, and Lopez Arellano was ousted a short time later.

United Brands, which sells Chiquita brand bananas in the United States, acknowledged the $1.25 million payment after the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filed suit against the company accusing it of transferring money to Honduran officials through a Swiss bank account.

A banana tax of $1 on each 40-pound box was set in April



LOPEZ ARELLANO . . .

. . . foreign accounts

1974 by the Honduran government, but it was not collected, and the tax was reduced to between 25 and 30 cents a box.

It was the 23rd coup d'etat in Honduras' 151 years of independence. Lopez Arellano had held power by virtue of two coups. He first took power in 1963 by ousting President Ramon Villeda. He was later elected to a constitutional term and served as president from 1965 to 1969. He seized power again in 1972 by overthrowing elected President Ramon E. Cruz.

Honduras, with 2.8 million people, has a weak economy based on the export of bananas, sugar, and coffee. Hurricane Fifi last September devastated the northern agricultural area.

Yet another Premier, King, etc. removed. Owens

THE NEW Y[illegible] MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

Sadat's Premier Steps Down In Cairo Public-Welfare Drive

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, April 13—President Anwar el-Sadat today accepted the resignation of Premier Abdel Aziz Hegazi.

Informed Government sources said that Mr. Sadat's choice as new premier was Mamdouk Salem, a former police officer who has been Interior Minister for four years but no announcement to this effect was made pending a televised address by Mr. Sadat tomorrow night. Mr. Salem has had the rank of Deputy Premier for the last two years.

A new Cabinet will be named later this week, with several new ministers.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who has played a key role in Mr. Sadat's policy of close cooperation with the United States, is expected to retain his job and to be promoted to Deputy Premier. Mr. Sadat is understood to be anxious to underline the continuity of his foreign policy.

Mr. Fahmy is scheduled to fly to Moscow on Saturday for talks with the Soviet leaders.

According to informed Government sources there were two principal reasons for the change of premiers.

First, Mr. Salem is expected to exert tighter control over the Cabinet and the country than did Mr. Hegazi, who is an accountant by training and who confined himself almost exclusively to economic affairs.

Secondly, the new premier is expected to try, at Mr. Sadat's request, to increase social benefits and wages for those who have suffered most from inflation and shortages of food and other consumer goods.

Mr. Hegazi, whose prime objective was economic development, has fought wage demands. During the last few months he has been locked in a dispute over this issue with Mr. Salem, and Sayed Marei, the president of the National Assembly. He has been criticized during an Assembly debate and in the newspapers.

Last week it became clear that he was losing his fight when President Sadat ordered that a new law giving wage increases to civil servants be amended to include the workers in the public sector, which accounts for most of the country's economy.

The feeling that only the wealthy are benefiting from the Government's policy of economic liberalization has led to sporadic social unrest—most recently in the form of violent clashes between workers and policemen at a state-owned textile factory employing 48,000 workers at Mehalla, in the delta.

Mr. Salem, Mr. Marei and Mr. Fahmy are believed to be the officials most frequently consulted by President Sadat. Mr. Hegazi, who is not a politician by temperament, was not thought to belong to the inner circle.

Persons familiar with Mr. Sadat's thinking had reported for some time that the President would like to make Mr. Salem premier but said that he hesitated because he felt that the appointment of a former police officer was politically undesirable.

In an interview with The New York Times yesterday Mr. Sadat was asked whether the recent increase of tension between Israel and the Arabs could cause him to go back on his policy of political and economic liberalization at home. His answer was emphatic: "No, that policy is irreversible."

Scientists...

You think 20 some odd Presidents, Kings, Premiers, etc., being gotten rid of in a year's time... might be a weird coincidence? Forget it! The NFO's (Si's) and I... have been busy... causing it! Owens

Another, yet, King, Premier, President removed. —O—

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

President of Chad Is Killed During a Military Take-Over

NDJAMENA, Chad, April 13 Agence France-Presse) — Soldiers stormed the Presidential Palace in Chad early today and killed the President in a coup d'etat.

The acting army chief of staff, Gen. Noel Odingar, announced the military take-over in this north central African nation in a statement broadcast by the national radio shortly after the attack on the palace.

Immediately after the attack it was reported that several military officers arrested April 2 on charges of plotting against the President, Ngarta Tombalbaye, who had ruled Chad since her independence from France in 1960, had been released from prison by General Odingar.

A communiqué broadcast by the military said that President Tombalbaye "died as a result of wounds received during the attack on the Presidential Palace by the Chad armed forces despite efforts made to save him."

General Odingar, who has apparently taken over the Government, was also reported to have been wounded in the fighting at the palace, but he was able to announce the army coup in the national radio broadcast.

Following the announcement, shouts of "Long live the armed forces," and "long live the revolution," could be heard in the streets of the capital.

The military said in its communiqué that social discrimination imposed by the Tombalbaye regime had provoked animosity between tribes and useless spilling of blood.



Associated Press

Ngarta Tombalbaye

Chad, which is just south of Libya, is an economically poor country that has been torn by violence almost continually since 1962, when President Tombalbaye pushed through a new constitution banning all political parties but his own Progressive party.

The violence grew from conflicts between the mainly Sudanic Moslems of north and central Chad, who make up about half of the population, and the Bantu peoples of the south. President Tombalbaye, who changed his first name from Françoise to Ngarta and the name of the capital from Fort Lamy to Ndjamena in 1963 during a period of Africanization, was a southern Bantu of the Sara tribe.

Today's coup, however, was apparently led by Bantu military officers.

The military communiqué charged that the fundamental principal of the Tombalbaye regime had been "to divide in order to rule" and that under it the political and economic situation of the country had "never ceased to deteriorate."

The communiqué also charged that the military had been humiliated and ridiculed by the former President, an apparent reference to recent statements by Mr. Tombalbaye in which he accused the army of acting as a "state within a state" and said that he was going to make radical changes in the army command.

The first stirrings of the army move came at the beginning of the month with the news of two mysterious fires at the arsenals of the Chad Security Company and an incident at the national gendarmerie headquarters where three Frenchmen were shot and seriously wounded. The shootings were by two prisoners who managed to disarm their guard, an official announcement said.

However, Mr. Tombalbaye ordered the arrest of both the commander and the deputy commander of the gendarmerie and lashed out at the army. They were among those released following the coup.

The coup began last night with the movement into the city of army units from a camp at Boukoro, 35 miles outside the capital, military sources said. The units were under the command of a young officer whose name was given only as Djimtoloim.

On arrival in the capital the young officer went to the security forces camp where an initial attack took place. The troops then moved on to the presidential residence, where they opened fire on the President's special guard. It was in this first outbreak of fighting around the residence that Mr. Tombalbaye was mortally wounded, sources said.

The rest of the Chad Army units garrisoned here then joined in the coup action under the orders of General Odingar.

Unconfirmed reports said that there were heavy casualties during the fighting at the Presidential Palace, which lasted several hours and included a light artillery attack by the coup forces. At the end of the morning, sporadic rifle shots could still be heard in Ndjamena, although the city appeared to be calm otherwise.

When the shooting began some of the 3,000 French expatriates estimated to be in the capital sought refuge with marines stationed at the French base area north of here.

The French residents later returned to their homes and the French Ambassador, Raphael Touze, said that all necessary precautions had been taken to insure their safety.

The Chad armed forces, which was only 500 strong in 1964, have been strengthened to 4,000 men, including three companies of paratroops to oppose political rebellions in the mainly Moslem north and east of the country.

The army officers who led the coup said in their communiqué that they intended to maintain all of Chad's present international agreements and undertakings.

Mr. Tombalbaye, who survived several coup attempts in the last 13 years, was a former schoolteacher who entered politics in 1946 when he helped found the Chad Progressive party, which later became the country's first single ruling party.

Also... corrupt Thieu, President of Viet Nam... and Lon Nol... corrupt President of Cambodia ... are busily trying to get $ 700,000,000 in gold to Switzerland.. but the Sis and I... got them out! —O— Gwen

Another Premier, King, etc. out!!

A king's guards are disarmed

NEW DELHI, Thursday

TROOPS of the Indian army disarmed the King of Sikkim's palace guards last night after a battle which may mark the end of the ruler's authority.

Fighting continued for 80 minutes around the palace home of Chogyal (King) Palden Thondup Namgyal, whom Sikkim political leaders have asked the Indian Government to remove as the constitutional Head of State.

The Indian army eventually succeeded in disbanding the 400-strong Sikkim Guards who lost one man with four others injured. An Indian soldier also was wounded.

The disbanding of the palace guards came on the eve of a scheduled emergency session of the Sikkim Assembly, which was to consider a resolution demanding the abolition of the monarchy. The assembly is controlled by the Chogyal's political foes who came to power in the wake of the 1973 uprising against him.

Led by Chief Minister Kazi Lhendup Dorji, the anti-Royalists had Sikkim converted last year from an Indian protectorate to an associate Indian state with representation in the Federal Parliament in New Delhi.

Reports from Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, indicated Dorji might next press for full Indian statehood.



THE KING of Sikkim—fighting around his palace.

London

THE TIMES MONDAY APRIL 7 1975

OVERSEAS Another Premier, Pres., etc, out.

Peking likely to seek cracks in the Nationalist facade after General Chiang's death

From David Bonavia

Peking, April 6

The news of the death of General Chiang Kai-shek created no obvious excitement in Peking today, though his name has been reviled daily for the past quarter of a century.

Though branded as the chief villain of modern Chinese politics, the late general had retained a certain immunity from the kind of personal slurs which have been cast on disgraced former leaders of the Communist Party such as the late Lin Piao, the army chief, and Liu Shao-chi, the former head of state. Perhaps mindful of the various periods during which they worked in alliance with the Kuomintang, the nationalist party which he led, the Communists seem to have felt that even he would not have been beyond forgiveness if he had consented to seek a peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem.

Now that he is gone, they will look for cracks in the façade of the Kuomintang which they might exploit to solve this most bitter of all national issues.

On the face of it the prospects for an early reconciliation with Taipei are not bright. Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, the general's son, who is expected to become the effective ruler of the island, has not in the past shown any inclination to negotiate with Peking. It has even been hinted by officials in Peking that he might be tempted to flirt with the Soviet Union. But he lacks the personal and historical aura which surrounded his father.

The general's death, however, while not in itself an assurance of an early solution to the Taiwan problem, at least removes the most formidable personal obstacle.

Peking has never slammed the door on negotiations with the Kuomintang. A small splinter group of the Kuomintang continued to be represented in the parliamentary set-up in Peking, if only for form's sake. In recent years Peking propaganda has emphasized reconciliation, not confrontation. Amnesty was granted last month to nearly 300 alleged Kuomintang war criminals and secret agents imprisoned on the mainland.

People from Taiwan have been exhorted to visit the mainland without fear of detention and efforts have been made to cultivate people in other countries who have Taiwan connexions. Fishing boats from the island which have foundered and been rescued by mainland vessels have been repaired and the crews sent home with friendly messages.

Appeals have been issued to Kuomintang soldiers and officials to work for reunion with the People's Republic without fear of reprisals for their past conduct.

None of this seems to have made a great impression in Taiwan, where American aid and Japanese investment have induced a high level of economic prosperity

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: China experts have long discounted the effects of General Chiang's death. It is thought that although it might remove some psychological stumbling block from the path of reconciliation between Taiwan and the mainland, the other obstacles are much more difficult to overcome.

There is a certain residual feeling of guilt in Washington that events should have led the United States Government in 1972, when President Nixon went to Peking, to write off its long alliance with General Chiang.

Paris: In China's first mention of the general's death, the New China news agency in a broadcast monitored here said he was a "puppet president" whose "hands were stained with the blood of the revolutionary Chinese people".

Hanoi: Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister of North Vietnam, today summed up his reaction to the death of President Chiang saying: "He should have died sooner."

Richard Harris, page 14
Obituary, page 16

April 28, 1975

Scientists...

To show you...my high accuracy, precognitively...see Warren Smith's "Predictions for 1975"...chapter on my predictions (made in early 1974, over a year before.) See p. 165...166...167.

(1) "President Thieu will be assassinated, in the naar future, or he will run for his life to Eurppe where he can snuggle up to his Swiss bank millions. Either way, he is due to go soon." This...has come to pass.

(2) "Young people have beenx taught too much too quickly on television and in newspapers. In 1975 you will see gangs of teenagers a la Dillinger, robbing banks and doing criminal things only old, hardened ex-cons have attempted in the past. These youngsters will be more intelligent about it and better equipped. It will be a bad, bad year for law enforcement."

(3) "Asians and the Mid-Eastern countries will be the deadliest of all. (Speaking of those countries in the world which would give us fits in 1975...and look now at Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand.....)

by Steve Damian Saga Magazine p.17 June, 1975

THE NEW TERROR OF JUVENILE CRIME

An elderly man is followed into his apartment in Chicago, strangled and mutilated, robbed of $37. Two boys, one 14 years old, the other 15, are arrested.

A cab driver is held up and fatally shot on a street in Dallas, Tex. Two 14-year-olds and a 15-year-old are charged with the crime.

An artist is brutally beaten to death in New York's Central Park in a struggle for his expensive bicycle. The police say five boys—two 16, one 15, one 13, and one 12—are responsible for the slaying.

A grocer in Los Angeles, Calif., is murdered during a holdup. The accused are a 14-year-old girl and a 16-year-old boy. The arresting officer says: "It was the most vicious thing I ever saw. First they shot him, then they chopped his face up. They told me they did it because he wouldn't sell them beer and started to give them a lecture."

In New York, a 14-year-old boy is charged with the murder of a 63-year-old woman in her apartment in the South Bronx, a decaying slum area. He is held for seven weeks in a juvenile detention center. Detective Ralph Walker of the Seventh Homicide Zone said that the youth looked familiar when he took him to Family Court. Then he remembered that a professional artist had witnessed a slaying the year before and had supplied a drawing of the youth. The witness was brought in, identified the youth, and he was arrested for the 1973 New Year's Eve multiple-stabbing death of a 73-year-old man during a mugging as the victim left a subway station in the South Bronx.

"This is his fourth arrest," said Detective Walker, referring to the 14-year-old boy, whose name was withheld in keeping with Family Court laws intended to protect the young. "All four cases were for assault and robbery. The result was the deaths of two innocent people. The kid didn't even seem shook up when we charged him with the second murder. He knows he can get only 18 months. We can't cope with this court system. There's no real punishment. That New Year's Eve victim was an old cripple, and the perpetrator chopped him up nine times with a butcher knife. That's no juvenile delinquent in my book."

Thousands of similar cases reported from across the country are symptoms of an alarming plague of violent crime committed by young people that is rapidly becoming one of our gravest problems. Not only has there been an astonishing increase, but more and more crimes are being committed by younger children. Seven- and eight-year-olds have been taken into custody for rape, robbery, and assault this year. One murder was attributed to an eight-year-old boy, another to a nine-year-old boy, a third to a nine-year-old girl. All used handguns to kill children approximately their own age, according to police.

Between 1960 and 1974, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, the number of "juveniles" arrested for all