

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
CENTRAL OFFICE ROUTING SHEET

10543.124-2

Date 10/1/74

Routing Order	OPR Code	DATE		Initial	ADDRESSEES	FROM
		IN	OUT			
					COMMISSIONER	Gilah Tenenbaum
					Executive Assistant	Cur
					General Counsel	SUBJECT
					Public Information Officer	
					DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	<p>Proposal to cease visa renewals</p>
					Exec. Asst. Deputy Comm.	
					Director, Field Inspections	
					Director, Intelligence	
					Director, Internal Investigations	
					ASSOC. DEP. COMM. PLAN. & EVAL.	
					ASSOC. COMM. ENFORCEMENT	
					Asst. Comm. Border Patrol	
					Asst. Comm. Det. & Deport.	
					Asst. Comm. Investigations	
					ASSOC. COMM. EXAMINATIONS	<p>Orig to Mr. Ely</p>
					Asst. Comm. Adjudications	
					Asst. Comm. Inspections	
					ASSOC. COMM. MANAGEMENT	
					Asst. Comm. Administration	
					Asst. Comm. Naturalization	<p>ROUTING - Use numbers to show order of routing</p>
					Asst. Comm. Personnel	
					Other	

REMARKS

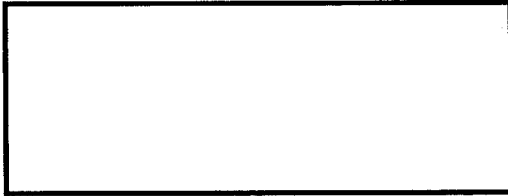
John Lannon "mentioned" info

(Continue Comments on Reverse)

FINAL DISPOSITION (Must be completed before return to files)	ACTION COMPLETED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> LETTER <input type="checkbox"/> MESSAGE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	NO ACTION REQUIRED BY: <input type="checkbox"/>
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I have your letter, with attachment, to the Attorney General regarding the deportation matter of John Lennon.

On July 10, 1974, the Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed Mr. Lennon's appeal and granted him 60 days from the date of that decision in which to depart voluntarily from the United States. However, on September 6, 1974, a petition to review Mr. Lennon's deportation order was filed in the United States Court of Appeals in New York. The petition for review stays Mr. Lennon's deportation pending determination of the petition by that Court.

Your statement that Mr. Lennon's deportation was precipitated by "purely partisan and ideological motives" is simply not true. Mr. Lennon's case was referred for a deportation hearing because it was found that he had violated the nonimmigrant status under which he was admitted and thus became one of the thousands of cases that are referred for deportation hearings every year.

In Fiscal Year 1974, this Service deported 18,824 aliens to all parts of the world, while another 718,740 were required to depart without the issuance of formal deportation orders. I think you will agree, from the number of aliens removed, as indicated above, that this Service has little time to single out any alien for arbitrary treatment as you allege.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

Carl J. Wack, Jr.
Acting Deputy Commissioner

CC: CO 243. 129-C

CC: Commissioner's Reading File

ENF:HB:dg

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(b)(6)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20536

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

AUG 26 1974

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

CO 703. 1060

Dear Mr. Forsythe:

(b)(6) I have your letter of August 8, 1974, with enclosed correspondence from [redacted] regarding the deportation matter of John Lennon.

Mr. Lennon entered the United States as a visitor in August 1971 and was authorized to remain until February 29, 1972. As a result of his failure to honor that departure date, he was informed that he was expected to depart by March 15, 1972, and that failure to comply would result in the institution of deportation proceedings.

Upon his failure to depart, a deportation hearing was held and the immigration judge found that Mr. Lennon was deportable in that he had remained in the United States for longer time than permitted. The immigration judge granted Mr. Lennon 60 days in which to depart voluntarily from the United States in lieu of deportation. He appealed the immigration judge's decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

On July 10, 1974, the Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed Mr. Lennon's appeal and granted him 60 days from the date of that decision in which to depart voluntarily from the United States.

Mr. Lennon is guaranteed and indeed has received the same constitutional rights of "due process" and "equal protection under the law" as would any other alien or citizen of this country, and you may be assured that he received a fair and impartial deportation hearing.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,



L. F. Chapman, Jr.
Commissioner

Honorable Edwin B. Forsythe
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
Enclosure

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MAIL ROOM
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ALIEN FILES

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ADMIN FILES

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U.S. ARMY
OFFICE

SEP 3 3 32 PM '52

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SEP 4 3 12 PM '74

SEP 5 11 03 AM '74

RECEIVED 3

20 243-129-C
Reply sent 9/20/74

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

September 3 1974

Immigration & Naturalization Service
Congressional Liaison
119 D Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20536

Sir:

The attached communication
is sent for your consideration.
Please investigate the statements
contained therein and forward me
the necessary information for re-
ply, returning the enclosed corre-
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

[Redacted signature box]

(b)(6)

Thank you.

EBF/rd

CMU 703. 1060

Form Reply
sent 9/20/74

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(b)(6)

Best "Reproducible" Copy Available

SIGNED AND MAILED

SEP 17 1974

CO 703. 1001

Dear Senator Cranston:

This is in reference to a telephone call from your office on September 11, 1974, concerning the immigration case of Mr. John Lennon.

In response to your request for an up-to-date status report on Mr. Lennon, I am forwarding a current form letter that you may wish to use in response to the many inquiries you are presently receiving.

Sincerely,
L. F. Chapman

L. F. Chapman, Jr.
Commissioner

Honorable Alan Cranston
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Enclosure

CC: SO 243-123-G

CC: Commissioner's Reading File

ENF:GAB:4g

WFO

9/29/74
Mr. Canner, Sen. Cranston's
office, advised that
date in 2nd line of
attachment should be 1972
HB

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20536

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

Mr. Lennon entered the United States as a visitor in August 1971 and was authorized to remain until February 29, 1972. As a result of his failure to honor that departure date, he was informed that he was expected to depart March 15, 1972, and that failure to comply would result in the institution of deportation proceedings.

Upon his failure to depart, a deportation hearing was held and the immigration judge found that Mr. Lennon was deportable in that he had remained in the United States for longer time than permitted. The immigration judge granted Mr. Lennon 60 days in which to depart voluntarily from the United States in lieu of deportation. He appealed the immigration judge's decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

On July 10, 1974, the Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed Mr. Lennon's appeal and granted him 60 days from the date of that decision in which to depart voluntarily from the United States. However, on September 6, 1974, a petition to review Mr. Lennon's deportation order was filed in the United States Court of Appeals in New York. The petition for review stays Mr. Lennon's deportation pending determination of the petition by that Court.

Mr. Lennon is guaranteed and indeed has received the same Constitutional rights of "due process" and "equal protection under the law" as would any other alien or citizen of this country, and you may be assured that he received a fair and impartial deportation hearing.

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JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS., CHAIRMAN
STUART SVANINGTON, MD.
HUNRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
SAM A. ECHOLS, JR., N.C.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
THOMAS A. MCINTYRE, N.H.
HARRY F. BYRD, JR., VA.
HAROLD E. BUCHER, IOWA
SAM NUNN, GA.
T. EDWARD BRASWELL, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

STROM THURMOND, S.C.
JOHN TOWER, TEX.
PETER H. DOMINICK
BARRY GOLDWATER
WILLIAM E. SAXBE
WILLIAM L. SCOTT, VA.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 23, 1974

CO 243.129-C

Honorable Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.
Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20536

Dear Commissioner Chapman:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Chester W. Hanson, Jr., President, Athena Enterprises, Inc., 1515 Monroe Street, Denver, Colorado, with attachment, concerning the immigration status of Mr. John Lennon.

I would appreciate receiving a report on the matter.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Peter H. Dominick
United States Senator

PHD:bg
Enclosures

CMU C0703 67

From Reply
SEP 4 1974

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Two Questions about Lennon

By AL ARONOWITZ

NEW YORK — John was wearing the best his chestnut hair glistened in the many studio lights, big ones over his ears, sitting in a booth by himself, looking at his session band through a pane of glass partition, changing on a set of body electric, grinning, laughing, talking and chattering like some mad technician who keeps whipping the tape, *kerrraack, kerrraack, kerrraack*, scolding the shit out of all his passengers, except he knows perfectly well that he has to get everybody home safe.

John Keltner was bushed and didn't drop hints about it. Klaus Voormann never loses his cool but he was starting to pale around the fringes. Billy Hopkins always looks like you could blow him over but now he was not. Even Indian Ed (Jesse Davis) was starting to droop and you know what that means. It was one of the most mile bands ever to put lockers in a studio and how could they help but enjoy playing with them? The trouble was he was enjoying it too much.

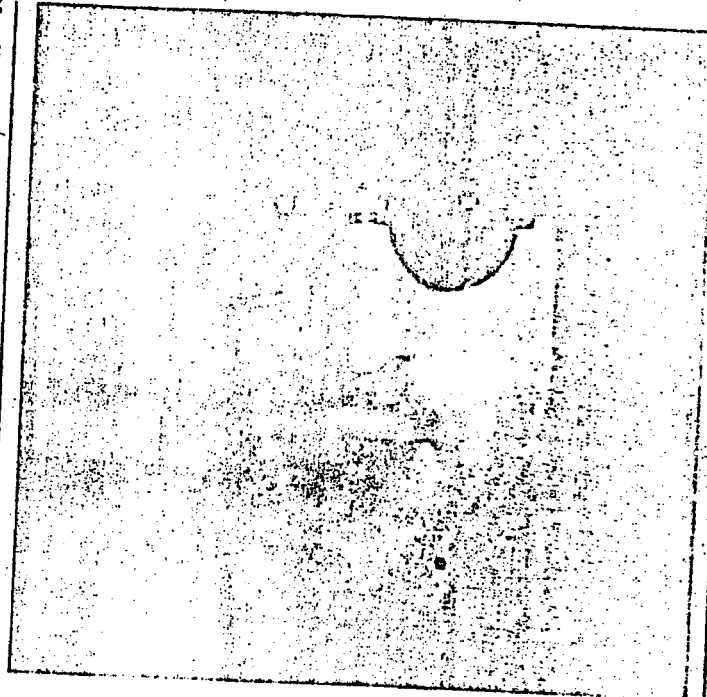
They were running them ragged. They had been going for days; John, of course, looked as bright, cheerful, fresh and alert as a tondsticker dancing on a parade float. Med coachman? He was Don Blumenthal, the chariot race. When I saw them they were doing the seventh or eighth marathon take of some instrumental with a tricky break, and they were left me, old fart, gasping. Over and over again they did it, sometimes blowing it in the middle sometimes and John would just start counting it again, "two-two-three-four," and off they'd zoom, with hardly any time for a swallow of air. Finally they get a take, or at least one that they had gotten off on. He wanted to get off again, right away, "two-two-three-four," but Shelly Yakus, the engineer, cut in over the talkback and told him they'd have to wait a minute because they had run out of tape and he had to change reels.

"Maneigh!" John cried out, his head jerking upward, like the executioner had just pulled the switch on him in the electric chair.

They all looked at him as if he were some kind of idiot. Here the sergeant had just told them to take ten after a 40-minute forced march and Mr. Banzail over there is freaking out because he can't wait to get to the front and go over the top. I thought I even heard a couple of the band members go, "Maneigh!" They could hardly lift themselves out of their little sound-buffered instruments to go stretch their legs or smoke a cigarette.

John had told me the night before that John was a slavedriver. "Well, you know, John's, uh, he's a slavedriver." Or was it Keltner saying that? They had to do it in their own ways but they had to do it with the pride of a gang of Mississippi slaves. To be part of the band you have to be able to keep up. I could keep up the way they were working up. They had begun work on the album only a few nights before, and this was the last tune. They were in the 16th floor studio of the Grand Hotel on 44th Street, where

Al Aronowitz has produced records for the Beatles about the music business since 1972.



David Geffen

John always works when he's working in New York. He came out of his glass cage and into the control booth, grinning from behind his shades. I said hello and made a few lame jokes about how fast he was getting the album done. He sort of joked back but his head was into the tune he was working on. He had just enough time to be polite with me.

I kept looking at John and thinking of that horrible blotch of darkness that had run in all the newspapers only a couple of days before, a horrible blotch of darkness which was represented to be a picture of John. It had run with a story about the government's latest attempt to deport him, a ruling by an administrative law judge in the Immigration Department, if I'm not mistaken. I thought about the horrible blotch of darkness and about how John has been living under this threat for what must seem like years now.

That's why he's rushing, I told myself. He needs the money. He needs the money to keep fighting the case. Isn't that ridiculous? Look how much we're charging him just to stay here. Isn't he an asset to us? Isn't he worth more to us in the country than out of the country? Should that even be a consideration? The fact of the matter is that John Lennon's presence gives us spiritual warmth, and that's something you can't measure with no price tag. They may be different faces now, but it was the same people who threw Charlie Chaplin out too.

I was with my 14-year-old son, Joel, and we took a walk out on the Record Plant roof where there's a picnic table. It's always a treat to spend some time on a roof in New York City. I told Joel they were deporting John.

"Why?" he asks in amazement, disbelief, jaw drops and incredulity. "Who wants to?"

Which are, I think, the two essential questions in John's case. I looked out over the unimaginable skyline of the town where John had tried to make his home. You know, I don't have any direct wires to the White House, but the

highest-level stories I've ever been able to catch say that's where John's deportation order originally came from. And they weren't even after him, it was Yoko they found offensive. And so, according to the brilliant strategic thinking of the type now made public in the presidential transcripts, they figured if they deported John they'd be getting rid of Yoko. The excuse? That discredited old English dope charge against Beate John: The ace mark who busted him got busted himself for overzealousness. He admitted he planted the shit on most of his victims just so he could be a hero.

So here is John not even doing his number with Yoko anymore as far as I can see and the bureaucratic machinery, set in motion against her by our contemporary Marie Antoinettes, relentlessly keeps trying to nail him. Isn't there any way to stop this idiocy? I stood for a long time hung up on the unreality of the nighttime technicolor rooftops of New York. There's always something new to see in this city, salt mine that it is. The first words I ever heard John say, way back at the Beatles' first JFK press conference when they landed here in 1964, were that a little lunacy is good for everybody. As long as I've known John, he's been living with a little lunacy, more or less. But he had to be totally crazy to want to live in New York.

The irony came down on me like a guillotine. Here they were, voting on the articles of impeachment, and John gets another deportation order. Maybe it was the White House that decided to kick John out, but now the White House is getting kicked out too. Somebody will have to ask Martha Mitchell about this one. And what does "Deep Throat" have to say?

I didn't stay long at the session. It was nearly 3AM. John and the band went back to work. They were having a good time, complaints and all. Let the government explain it to my son, Joel. Let them explain it to all our citizens. The questions are, "Why? Who wants to?"

John's Legal Case: Few Options Left

NEW YORK—On July 18th, the Justice Department announced that it had ordered John Lennon to leave the country by September 10th, after the Immigration Service denied Lennon an extension of his non-immigrant visa because of his guilty plea in England to a 1968 marijuana possession charge.

On the same day, a California state senate committee urged decriminalization of marijuana possession in the state, calling it "no threat to public health, safety or morals."

Four days later the *New York Post* in an editorial said, "The crime for which John Lennon was convicted in London in 1968 would not even land him in a New York jail."

On that day also, FBI statistics on marijuana arrests in the U.S. were released: 420,700 in 1973, 292,179 in 1972; and Keith Stroup, director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, estimated that 26 million Americans occasionally smoke marijuana.

The dry statistics and public statements of support—including many from within the show business community—nonetheless left Lennon riding a lonely horse. According to one of his attorneys, Steven Weinberg, his next step is the federal courts. "Unless there are orders by the court to stay that decision, Lennon is going to have to leave the country," Weinberg said. "But wherever there is an administrative decision that you feel is against the weight of evidence, you can always petition the federal courts to review that decision."

A Senate staff member (the Senate immigration and naturalization subcommittee, along with its House counterpart, oversees the Immigration Service) said, "He can try to get the charge appealed or whatever the procedure is in England, or something can be passed through Congress which gives the attorney general the authority to judge whether John Lennon or others can establish permanent residence in a specific case—something that allows these exclusionary provisions to be waived."

Prospects in both of those areas are slim, however, since Lennon has tried before, unsuccessfully, to have the English charge dropped, and since there is no expectation of a special bill getting through Congress.

"I think there should be some revision of the law if small amounts of marijuana are involved," said Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.), chairman of the House subcommittee. But he suggested that no action has been taken because "for the past two years we have been totally occupied by the confirmation of the vice-president and the impeachment inquiry." The subcommittees are under their respective houses' judiciary committees.

A Senate subcommittee staff member said, "The reason exclusionary bills have not gotten out of committee in the Senate is because of the objections of the chairman." The chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), said, when asked about the Lennon case, "Who? What? I don't know what you are talking about."

The majority of staffers contacted believe that their employers (the com-

—Continued on Page 27

Lennon's Options

Continued from page 19

mittee members) oppose any change in the laws affecting drug offenders who seek resident status, although those same committee members would never say so publicly.

Whether any legal prospect is open to Lennon, though, is questionable. Two Senate staff members spoke of the Byzantine workings of the Washington mind. "Lennon has got enough money to keep appealing this thing forever," one said, "and that's what they'll let him do." The other: "If he'd just hire Edward Bennett Williams then he could do whatever he wants."

Comments: Let Him Be

RINGO STARR: Don't you think it's time to end all this silliness and give John his visa? Because he's one of the greatest of our time and your time. America should be proud that John wants to live here.

LOU ADLER: History will reflect on the life of the incredibly talented John Lennon. His contributions will be remembered, and felt, long after the rule and rule makers that cause us to defend his right to choose where he wished to live and create, will have disappeared and been forgotten.

DAVID GEFEN: I think it's so moronic. He's certainly not undesirable. To me, it makes no sense; it's sad and tragic. The political system in America is in such complete disarray, this is just another kind of ridiculousness. Lennon is certainly more desirable than Nixon.

RICHARD FERRY: The times are strange indeed when an antiquated law can force a man to leave this country, particularly when that man has contributed so vitally to our culture. It is to our credit that John Lennon has chosen to live in this country. Most important, he's one of the few people who really understands and loves the essence of rock & roll.

CLIVE DAVIS: This country was founded by free-thinking great minds, but the breed is a diminishing one. We should be thankful that Lennon wants to make these shores his home. Since his spirit will always live with us, it's really pointless to banish its physical manifestation.

ART GARFUNKEL: If John Lennon is deported, I'm leaving too . . . with my musicians . . . and my marijuana . . .

YOKO ONO: I'm very saddened by the news. John's lawyer is now preparing to appeal to a higher court and I hope that will work. John is a very fine person as well as a very talented musician and a songwriter. His music has given joy to many people in this country. I still believe in the American justice and hope that he will be allowed to stay in the country he loves so much. We should pray and think positively. I personally think John should buy a house here with an anchor.

File Co 343.129c

RECEIVED
SENATE
AUG 23 9:02
OFFICE OF THE

August 20

United States Senate

RE: Attached communication from
[redacted] re: John Lennon.

(b)(6)

Respectfully referred to:

I&N
Congressional Liaison
Washington, D. C.

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Claiborne Pell

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U.S.S.

Form #2

Tom Ripley
9/3/74

encl file Co 703.650

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File Cos 43.1212

August 7, 1974

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U.S. SENATE
1974 AUG 21 PM 3:40
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

United States Senate

(b)(6)



Respectfully referred to:

INS

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Shirley M. Kennedy
U.S.S.

Form #2

*From
reply 9/3/74*

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(b)(6)

August 7, 1974

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RECEIVED

SENATE SV

1974 AUG 21 PM 3:40

United States Senate

(b)(6)



Respectfully referred to:

INS

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Shirley M. Kennedy
U.S.S.

Form #2

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0243.129-C

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IMMIGRATION SERVICE
1974 AUG 20 AM 7:33
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

United States Senate

August 12, 1974

Respectfully referred to:

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Thomas F. Eagleton
U.S.S.

st

Form #2

Form
reply 9/3/74

CMU 02903.107

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43-129-C

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1974 AUG 19 11 8:49

United States Senate

August 14, 1974

Respectfully referred to:

Immigration & Naturalization
119 D Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20536

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Lloyd Bentsen
U.S.S.
Lloyd Bentsen
Attention Tanya Hart

Form #2

From
reply
AUG 30 1974

CMO 703.1070

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