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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

26/10 '30.

Dr. Askill Love Writes New Book On Iceland Flora

Prof. Askill Love of the University of Colorado Department of Biology is the author of a new, fully-illustrated "Icelandic Excursionflora" published as the book-of-the-month for June by the Almenna Bokafelagid in Reyhjavik, Iceland.

The book is part of a series of scientific treatments of the nature of Iceland written for the public as well as for professionals.

Dr. Love is the author of several hundred articles on the evolutionary history of the flora of the Northern Hemisphere and of seven other books, one of which is an "Icelandic Flora" published in 1945 in Copenhagen. Also among his books are three widely-known atlases of chromosome numbers, and written with his wife, Dr. Doris Love, a much-used text on North Atlantic biota and their history from 1963.

Science, 17. Dec. 1975, p. 1260.

Biologists Asked to Shun U.S.S.R.

An appeal on behalf of the imprisoned biologist and human rights activist Sergei Kovalev has been issued from Moscow by Academician Andrei Sakharov and 20 other signatories.

Kovalev, a physiologist of some distinction, was sentenced in December 1975 to 7 years in a strict regime labor camp for making known various violations of human rights by the Soviet state (*Science*, 5 November 1976).

The Soviet authorities in the prison camp "are trying to 'rectify' Kovalev's convictions by isolation, hunger and humiliation," Sakharov and his co-signers say in the appeal, a copy of which was sent to the Federation of American Scientists. Kovalev is being deprived of the right to receive food parcels for the first 3½ years of his sentence and is also being denied medical treatment to cure a painful chronic disease.

The Sakharov appeal asks world scientists "to make use of every opportunity for drawing public attention to the tragic fate of Sergei Kovalev" and to appeal to Soviet authorities on his behalf.

Further, the appeal asks biologists in particular "to withhold scientific contacts with the Soviet Union until Sergei Kovalev is released."—N.W.

The Meaning Of Excellence

By H. F. WALTON

Under its Centers of Excellence plan the National Science Foundation proposes to select some fifteen universities that show promise of becoming really first-rate and help them over the top. The University of Colorado has applied for a grant under this program. We were visited recently by a team appointed by the Foundation. It included a university president, two department heads from major universities, and a department chairman serving the N.S.F. on leave of absence. These men asked embarrassing questions about library holdings and laboratory space, and exciting ones about the relation of science to humanistic studies. They admonished us to think seriously about the meaning of "excellence" and not to confute it with bigness.

The idea of excellence is, of course, very much in our minds. What makes a University great? Is the University of Colorado becoming great, and what must we do to help? I offer a few thoughts on these questions as they apply to a science department.

First and most important, no university can be great without great men. It is men like Conant and Westheimer (to mention only chemists) that make Harvard great. Berkeley is great with Mel-

vin Calvin, who traced the path of carbon in photosynthesis and received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1961. At that time we were trying to persuade him to come to Colorado, but California built him a new laboratory, and he stayed. Now we try to catch our men before they win their Nobel prizes.

Any institution that aspires to greatness must identify its first-rate men and do its level best to keep them, for no amount of second-string talent can substitute for the few that are really good. Yet no team can be great by its stars alone, and we second-raters have our place, too. It takes many different kinds of talent to make a great department or a great university.

To build a "winning team" salaries are important, but equally important to a creative man is the stimulus of sharing ideas with capable colleagues. A young man looking for his first academic position will pay more attention to the vitality of his future colleagues than he will to salary.

Of course science costs money, and the cost increases every day as new equipment and new techniques come into teaching and research. Just as the greatest genius must eat to live, so science departments must have "bread and butter money" to provide the chemicals and hardware they need to keep going. It is the worst of false economy to bring in brilliant men and then have them waste time and nervous energy battling hopelessly inadequate supply budgets, but this is exactly what is happening in our department right now.

Services Important

Smooth-running services are important, too. Constantly we give thanks to our secretaries, technicians, machinists, glassblowers and electronics experts, who build a great university just as surely as the potential Nobel prizemen.



of the greatest geniuses of our time, and maybe he studied harder in the library that night.

We hear much these days about a supposedly antithesis between teaching and research. Basically this is absolute and utter nonsense. The first schools of science like Liebig's 140 years ago, were research laboratories. The students worked together and learned from each other; the master guided them. It was the apprentice system. This system is used in our graduate schools today. There are lectures and course work, but the heart of the training is the research laboratory. Research and teaching are one and the same, and it makes absolutely no sense to distinguish them.

Where the big problem comes in a university like ours is in undergraduate teaching. Even there the apprentice system can be used. My star example is a young lady from Wisconsin who came to work with me as a sophomore and now holds a research position at the California Institute of Technology. But we have 2500 students taking chemistry, and only a few can get into research laboratories. I am very much afraid we short-change most of them. Not entirely, for some of our most productive research scholars are also our best teachers. But it distresses me that time and time again one must forsake one's students to attend a committee or decide space allocations. The real hindrance to teaching is not research, but administration.

The Undergraduates

A great university must





ABOUT THE AUTHOR — Prof. H. F. Walton joined the University of Colorado staff in 1947 and is currently chairman of the chemistry department. A native of England, he received his B.A. degree in 1934 and his Ph.D. in 1937 from Oxford University. He has served six years on the faculty of Northwestern University and one year on the Princeton staff. He spent two years in industry as a research chemist. Just after World War II he spent a year in volunteer Red Cross work in Germany. Dr. Walton is the author of three books, "Inorganic Preparations," "Elementary Quantitative Analysis" and "Principles and Methods of Chemical Analysis," now in the second edition. He has written about 50 articles published in professional and scholarly journals. Dr. Walton is a noted mountaineer, currently central vice president of the American Alpine Club.

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Smooth-running services are important, too. Constantly we give thanks to our secretaries, technicians, machinists, glassblowers and electronics experts, who build a great university just as surely as the potential Nobel prizemen. Ours are the very best.

And what about the students? The great university has two kinds of students, those who pay for the privilege, and those who get paid. The second class, of course, is the faculty. A professor who is no longer a student should ask himself if it is not time to retire. A university is a community of scholars. We are all in it together. I hope nobody thinks a university is a place where learned professors hand down information to humble little students. That idea went out five hundred years ago when the printing press was invented. What, indeed, in this day of books, films and television, can a professor give to his students? Not primarily instruction, I think, for in the last analysis each person must teach himself, but rather guidance and inspiration. We come back to the great men. A freshman at Princeton who saw Albert Einstein walking down Mercer Street could hardly help but thrill to breathe the same air as one

Technology. But we have 2500 students taking chemistry, and only a few can get into research laboratories. I am very much afraid we short-change most of them. Not entirely, for some of our most productive research scholars are also our best teachers. But it distresses me that time and time again one must forsake one's students to attend a committee or decide space allocations. The real hindrance to teaching is not research, but administration.

The Undergraduates

A great university must care for its undergraduates. It must bring the flavor of research into its freshman classes. Top-flight chemists from the giant University of Minnesota to little Earlham College are rising to this challenge, and it is tremendously exciting.

How is the University of Colorado progressing towards excellence? In our department things look good. We have recruited some exceptionally able faculty lately (one just last month) in spite of financial setbacks. We have that elusive and indefinable thing called "spirit", a loyalty that no money can buy. Yet we need money to survive in this competitive age. The next two or three years may be critical. Colorado's problem is that our University is striving to become absolutely first rate, yet the tax base of the State, with only 1,800,000 population, is very modest. We hope our constituents, whom we try to serve, will understand.

Nixon Won't Release Tape

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon today denied Senate investigators and the Watergate special prosecutor access to tape recordings of his White House conversations, saying they will remain "under my sole personal control."

At the same time, Nixon wrote chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., of the Senate Watergate committee that "at an appropriate time during the hearings I intend to address publicly the subjects you are considering."

The President said, "I still

intend to do so and in a way that preserves the constitutional principle of separation of powers, and thus serves the interests not just of the Congress and the President but of the people."

House at the same time made public a letter from the counsel's office to special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox declaring that Nixon also will refuse to make the tapes available to Cox.

The letter was signed by Charles Alan Wright, a University of Texas law professor

serving as a White House consultant.

Wright wrote Cox regarding the tapes made of conversations and telephone calls involving Nixon:

"Production of them to you would lead to their use in the courts, and questions of separation-of-powers are in the forefront when the most confidential documents of the presidency are sought in the judicial branch. Indeed most of the limited case law on executive privilege has arisen in the context of attempts to obtain execu-

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utive documents for use in the courts."

The professor said Nixon has weighed the advantage the tapes would provide the Watergate prosecutors against what was termed "the serious and lasting hurt that disclosures of them would do to the confidentiality that is imperative to the effective functioning of the presidency."

Wright concluded, "In this instance the President has concluded that it would not serve the public interest to make the tapes available."

Nixon, in his letter to Ervin, disclosed he had "personally listened to a number of them" before existence of the tapes became publicly known.

He declared that "the fact is that the tapes would not finally settle the central issues before your committee" and are "entirely consistent with what I know to be the truth and what I have stated to be the truth."

The President acknowledged that the recordings "contain comments that persons with different perspectives and motivations would inevitably interpret in different ways" and, in addition, contain "a great many very frank and very private comments, on a wide range of issues and individuals, wholly extraneous to the committee's inquiry."

A committee source said the Watergate panel would meet in closed session and unanimously vote to subpoena the tapes.

Agnew Again Denies Allegations

Ruination Was 'Nightmare

WASHINGTON (AP) — Describing his political ruination by criminal charges as "my nightmare come true" and praising President Nixon and the man Nixon nominated to succeed him, former vice president Spiro T. Agnew has taken

leave of American public life. His valedictory Monday night was a 17-minute, nationally televised address in which he also urged reforms in political campaign spending, government contract bidding and the

use of immunity by prosecutors. Speaking in a calm and deliberate manner, Agnew denied again all allegations of extortion and bribery raised against him by the Justice Department.

And he said his decision not to contest a felony charge of having evaded some \$13,500 in Federal income taxes in 1967, when he was governor of Maryland, was not a guilty plea but "the only way to quickly resolve the situation."

It was done, he said, "to still the raging storm."

But coupled with his reassertion of innocence was a veiled acknowledgment that by some interpretations his activities could have been deemed improper.

'Perhaps I Did'

"Beyond the insinuation that I pocketed large sums of money, which has never been proven and which I emphatically deny, the intricate tangle of criminal charges leveled at me ... boils down to the accusation that I permitted my fund raising activities and my contract-dispensing activities to overlap in an unethical and unlawful manner. Perhaps, judged by the new post-Watergate political morality, I did," Agnew said.

"But the prosecution's assertion that I was the initiator and the grey eminence in an unprecedented and complex scheme of extortion is just not realistic," he said. Agnew resigned last Wednesday and pleaded no contest to the tax charge, on which he was sentenced to a \$10,000 fine and three years' probation. In return for this the Justice Department agreed not to prosecute him on the other charges, but made them public.

Determined To Fight

Agnew said he reached the decision to resign only a few days beforehand, and prior to that had been determined to fight for his integrity and his office, regardless of the cost.

But he said that because of crises facing the nation, including the war in the Middle

(Continued On Page 2)

Shared With Tho

Kissinger Wins Nobel Prize

OSLO, Norway (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho were awarded the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize today for their efforts to officially end the Vietnam war.

Kissinger and Tho defeated 45 other accepted candidates, including President Nixon, President Tito of Yugoslavia and 10 international organizations.

The prize was about \$120,000 and will be shared equally between the two winners.

The Nobel committee chairman, Mrs. Aase Lionaes, a judge and member of Parliament, announced the decision after the five-member committee reviewed the candidates for 2½ hours.

When announcement of the

award came, Kissinger was reported in a meeting at the White House and was unavailable to immediate comment.

Kissinger, 50, is the 16th American to win or share the peace prize since it first was awarded in 1901.

The last American winner was Norman E. Borlaug, who developed a new type of high-yield grain for use in under-developed countries. He won the prize in 1970.

Le Duc Tho is the first Asian to win the prize.

The prize has been shared by two individuals 11 times previously.

No Nobel Peace Prize was awarded last year, as has happened on 18 occasions since 1914.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany won the last prize in 1971 for his reconciliation policy toward

Communist Eastern Europe.

The terse announcement from the Nobel committee said:

"The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting has decided to give the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize to Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho to share equally between them. The prize money is 510,000 Swedish kroner — \$120,000 dollars. The prize money for 1972 is returned to the main fund."

"Kissinger and Tho as joint candidates (were suggested by the Norwegian Nobel committee's member, History Prof. John Sannes, but Kissinger had also been suggested by others," Mrs. Lionaes said.

Sannes, a member of the committee since 1970, is also a well-known foreign political commentator.

Pow Wow Move Is Possible

By TONY STROH
Daily Camera Staff

The Boulder Pow Wow may be moving to a new location next year after 37 years between 28th and 30th Streets. The Pow Wow relocation board, formed three weeks ago, came before the Boulder County Commissioners Monday to discuss the possible move.

The decision of the Pow Wow's board of directors that a new location was necessary coincides with the feelings of some members of the Boulder

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Allegations

Was 'Nightmare Come True'

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DENIES ALL WRONGDOING — Former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew smiles prior to delivering a nationally televised speech Monday night from the NBC studio in Washington. Agnew denied all wrongdoing save the income tax charge which he did not contest during the address. (AP Wirephoto)

Nobel Prize

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Special Interest

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Israel said its planes on Monday attacked fuel depots at the Syrian ports of Latakia and Tartus, but Syria claimed civilian targets also were hit.

The ruling came in the case of James C. Harris of Denver, whose license was suspended in June of 1972 after he refused to take a blood alcohol test in March 1972.

Tract OK'd by City Panel

office facilities.

City Manager Richard A. "Skip" Flewelling said that the planning commission could annex the tract independent from any decision on zoning. He said he favored architectural control which would improve the appearance of the southern part of the city.

"Annexation should not be granted with the idea that they (Medema) will necessarily get the zoning they are thinking of," said Councilmember Delbert Beasley.

It is likely that any zoning changes will be made at the recommendation of the City Planner William Lampe Jr., who favors an office park over an industrial park, and who wants the entrance to the city guarded by strict architectural and landscaping controls.

Action on the proposed 20-acre Graves Annexation was postponed until Graves' representative, William Sheppard Jr., is able to work out a settlement with Lampe regarding the amount of land to be dedicated for public use.

A minimum of eight per cent is required for dedication in all subdivisions, said Flewelling. The city had originally sought 10 per cent in the Graves case, but Lampe said 20 per cent, or 4 acres, was the minimum acceptable because of the proposed zoning change.

A zoning of light industrial use would put "a minimum load on the utility system," said Flewelling.

The board annexed the one-acre Jamison tract, following Tony DeNovellis's suggestion that the zoning be changed from M-1 (manufacturing) to C-1 (commercial).

Sheppard is seeking a change which would allow the size of individual lots to be 7,000 square feet rather than 9,000. Such a change warranted more consideration, said Lampe.

Nightmare —

(Continued From Page 1)

East and the Watergate scandal, he felt the American people needed a vice president in whom they could have total trust and confidence.

In a copyrighted interview Monday by the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, a "broken and bitter" Agnew was quoted as saying pressure from highest levels of the Nixon administration forced him to quit and plead no contest on the tax charge.

While this suggested Agnew believes Nixon engineered the end of his political career, he said nothing about it Monday.

Saying he wanted to avoid "a paroxysm of bitterness" in his final appearance, he praised Nixon for his leadership and said he had "borne a heavy burden in his attempt to be both fair to me and faithful to his oath of office."

He denied reports that his meetings with Nixon since the scandal broke had been unfriendly or vitriolic.

Agnew said Nixon's choice of Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the House Republican leader, as his successor was "a wise nomination" of "an eminently fair and capable individual, one who stands on principle, one who works effectively and non-abrasively for the achievable result."

Agnew said he hoped recent events would "form the crucible" for such reforms as public funding of political campaigns to "remove an opportunity for evil or the appearance of evil," and the closing of loopholes that allow abuses in government contract-letting to private business.

He also said he hoped his experience would result in "a healthy self-examination" within the criminal justice system to stop "prejudicial leaks" of information about persons under investigation, and the use of immunity by prosecutors "to coax from frightened defendants accusations against higher targets."

for Botanical Documentation

Dr. Askeff Love Will Head New Science Organization

Dr. Askeff Love, chairman of the University of Colorado biology department, has been named the first president of the International Organization for Chemotaxonomy.

The organization, which is affiliated with the International Union of Biological Sciences and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, will coordinate and facilitate the research, meetings and publications of phytochemists and chemotaxonomists.

Chemotaxonomy includes the study of all kinds of medicinal and drug plants, and an approach to the evolutionary placement of plants and their present and past dispersal throughout the world.

The new organization is gov-

erned by a 14-member executive committee representing eight countries. Dr. Billie L. Turner and Dr. Tom Mabry of the University of Texas at Austin phytochemical and chemotaxonomical research center are vice president and secretary-general, respectively.

Love, a CU faculty member since 1964, also served as first president of the International Organization of Plant Biosystematists. He is a member of a committee which is preparing a guide to North American ferns and flowering plants, and he and his wife, Doris, are conducting cytotaxonomy studies of arctic and alpine flora in the Rocky Mountains and throughout the world.

Dorothy Davis
28/5/70

CAUTIOUS POSITION ON LEVERAGE

1/5 '77
Vance Asks Realistic Stand
On Human Rights Abroad

Washington Post Service

ATHENS, GA. — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in a major address, called Saturday for a "realistic" U.S. stand on human rights abroad in keeping with "the limits of our power and of our wisdom."

Vance's first prepared speech as secretary of state, delivered to a Law Day observance at the University of Georgia, took a cautious position on the use of leverage to implement American ideals in foreign countries. While emphasizing the U.S. commitment to a broad range of human rights, he said that "a sure formula for defeat of our goals would be a rigid, hubristic attempt to impose our values on others. A doctrinaire plan of action would be as damaging as indifference."

Calling for a case-by-case approach, Vance cited 16 questions

which should be asked when the United States decides whether to take some action against human rights violations abroad. The questions involve the nature of the problems, the prospects for effective action and the official "perspective" in view of U.S. security interests and past practices.

The address, which was said to reflect State Department policy papers as well as personal deliber-

ation by Vance, was notably more cautious than many human rights statements by President Carter. The President is reported to be planning an address of his own on the same subject at a commencement address a few weeks from now, and there is informed speculation that he will take a stronger line.

Reacting to criticism that the (Back of Section, Col. 5)

Vance's View On Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

United States has not made clear the human rights it seeks to advance, Vance for the first time gave an explicit definition. What the United States means by human rights, he said, is:

- "The right to be free from governmental violation of the integrity of the person. Such violations include torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment; and arbitrary arrest or imprisonment. And they include denial of the right to a fair trial and invasion of the home."

- "The right to the fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, health care and education. We recognize that the fulfillment of this right will depend, in part on the stage of a nation's economic development. But we also know that this right can be violated by a government's action or inaction — for example, through corrupt official processes which divert resources to an elite at the expense of the needy, or through indifference to the plight of the poor."

- "The right to enjoy civil and political liberties — freedom of thought; of religion; of assembly; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of movement both within and outside one's own country; freedom to take part in government."

Vance reaffirmed that the United States looks to the use of economic aid — both bilateral and through international financial institutions — as a mechanism for fostering human rights. He also noted that the Carter administration reduced military aid to three countries earlier this year due to human rights abuse.

Ethiopia, one of the countries that the United States cut, has since denounced the action, closed five U.S. installations and ejected most Americans from the country.

Editorials

Federal Threat To Academic Freedom

In a recent address Dr. John A. Howard, president of Rockford College, Illinois, presented a sobering picture of the encroachment of the federal government on academic freedom.

He noted that until 1957 the recognition that education needed to be free of government domination was almost universal among American educators. Then, with the Defense Education Act of 1958, sparked by the Russian Sputnik, a decline in that position began.

Section 102 of that act stated, "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution or school system."

With that apparent guarantee of academic freedom, many educators, formerly opposed to federal participation in education, accepted the idea of government grants. But there are strings attached to all funds appropriated out of tax monies. As time went on, and subsequent education acts were passed, educators and administrators found themselves increasingly enmeshed in regulations dictated from Washington.

Evidence abounds of the influence of federal grants on curricula in the colleges and universities and on the trend to research at the expense of teaching. Entire new programs funded by government have greatly altered the character of some institutions and distorted the purposes of some.

Dr. Howard said in his speech that "now we are faced with the ultimate in governmental usurpation of the control of education — the dictation and supervision by the federal government of policies which have the effect of preventing the college from appointing and promoting its faculty according to their academic competence. Through the Affirmative Action program, education is now being forced to subordinate its own proper purposes and functions to the purposes and functions of the government. The separation of education and government has now collapsed."

the possibility of the loss of government contracts and of being named as a defendant in litigation undertaken both by members of the groups intended to be protected by the legislation and by individuals who perceive themselves to be victims of reverse discrimination.

"4. In their fear of not meeting the government's requirements, institutions are bidding frantically against each other and may offer salary or rank, or both, vastly disproportionate to the candidate's credentials, just to appease the government investigators.

"5. Blatantly favored treatment of a woman or a minority member is practically guaranteed to impair morale of other faculty members.

"6. In their present mode of organization, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare simultaneously act in the roles of prosecutor and judge. This duality defies the most basic tenets of American judicial philosophy. Furthermore, the agencies charged with enforcing anti-discrimination laws are not neutral fact-gatherers. EEOC, for example, is frank to admit it considers itself an advocate of the complainant.

"7. University administrators and faculty members who have the responsibility for hiring, admit feeling intimidated with regard to personnel decisions, for in state universities the individuals responsible for hiring are personally subject to legal action seeking monetary damages in cases alleging discrimination."

All of that is serious enough. But witness this new development: Miss Gwendolyn Gregory, who has major responsibility for drafting terms of the regulations governing sex discrimination under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, reports that the government proposes to permit the colleges and universities to do or forbid them to do with regard to hiring of personnel, admissions, scholarships and financial aid, counselling services, physical education courses, dormitory regulations, honorary societies, athletics, and fraternities and sororities.



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Americ And Fo

By MAX LERNER

NEW YORK CITY
United States is engaged
moment in an orgy of at
blame. For everything —
state of the

Strictly Personal By Sidney Harris

Tom - Carlyle, Dunbar 9/10/74

The Instinct For Revenge

If I were asked to name the one quality that most distinguishes the great men from the little men pretending to be great, "the instinct for revenge" would be my immediate answer. It is the unflinching mark of a little man that he spends his hours dreaming and plotting to get even — and more — for real or fancied injuries.

Napoleon, though distasteful in other ways, was not driven by personal rancour. When he appointed one of his critics to an important office, he was told that the man had attacked him bitterly. "What do I care what he thinks of me," he asked, "so long as he can do the work."



Gen. Robert E. Lee had the same breadth of spirit. When he was a cadet at West Point, a classmate took a deep and violent dislike to him, which persisted in later life. One day a friend asked Lee what he thought of this man, and Lee spoke in the highest terms of him.

"I guess you don't know what he's been saying about you for years," the friend said. "You haven't asked me," replied Lee, "for his opinion of me. You have asked me for my opinion of him."

Lincoln, of course, was freer from malice than any other American leader. Contrary to all political practice, he put his political enemies into the cabinet — Stanton, Seward, Chase, who had called Lincoln a "clown" and a "gorilla."

When Gen. McClellan snubbed Lincoln cruelly, and the President was urged to replace him, he said, "I will

hold McClellan's horse if only he will give us victories."

Disraeli, though the vainest of men, was also beyond the lust for revenge. In his biography of "Dizzy," Hesketh Pearson tells how Disraeli granted a pension to the three children of John Leech, the cartoonist, who had mercilessly attacked him for 25 years.

And, when he became prime minister, he offered a peerage to Thomas Carlyle, the historian, who had once asked how much longer John Bull would allow this "absurd monkey" to dance on his chest.

When a friend expressed surprise at such meekness, Disraeli gave the classic answer: "I never trouble to be avenged. When a man injures me, I put his name on a slip of paper and lock it up in a drawer. It is marvelous to see how the men I have thus labeled have the knack of disappearing."

One of the most disturbing aspects of the Watergate affair was the implacably vengeful spirit it disclosed at the very upper level. One of the most pregnant lines in the Old Testament is, "Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord" — and those who try to take it into their own hands only too often find that they have fallen into the trap prepared for their "enemies."

• • •

Obviously, the language needs a new word for young couples who are living together more or less permanently, but are not married. Any suggestions? (Remember, Gelett Burgess invented the marvelous word, "blurb," only a few decades ago, which filled a genuine need.)

... may nang Up Tuning Fork

years of patching, tuning and building d harpsichords at the University of Charlie Wasson is thinking about Music from the University's 200 pianos bly be a little flatter as a result.

Page 36

'Non-aggressive' Living

ords sound strange to the Westerner the Judeo-Christian tradition; Karma arapa, Chogyam Trungpa Rinpoche. himism has entered the mainstream of ty life in Boulder. And as more people n and join the Eastern religion, they're nat it's a way "to live in the world ggression."

Focus

Not Exactly A Toy

der firm has built an ultra-modern, space age doll's house. But it will d up under a Christmas tree. It is a one-e model of crew living quarters for the rbitrator, NASA's next manned flight l for the 1980s.

Page 28

Volunteerism Honored

r has been in the news for a variety of One of the better ones is the quantity of its volunteers — those who coner time without pay to make life better one else. During National Volunteer me of the agencies they serve are picial events in their honor.

Page 29

CU A Cinder Surprise



AP Wirephoto

SEEKING VOTES — President Gerald Ford wades into the crowd at the Flint Amtrak station Saturday morning to shake hands with those gathered under threatening skies to see him off on a whistlestop train tour through central Michigan. The Presidential Express waits in the background for the President.

Salary, Fringes About \$57,000

10/5 '76 : Boulder Daily Camera (Sunday)

Berry To Share CU Benefits

By LINDA CORNETT
Camera Staff Writer

The contract calls for a salary of \$51,000 but July 1 when the University of Colorado's new Boulder chancellor Mary Berry joins six other top administrators in some fringe benefits, the figure could be closer to \$57,000.

Berry, replacing present chancellor Lawson Crowe (\$46,000), will fall in salary line behind Medical Center Chancellor John Cowee at \$60,000 and CU President Roland Rautenstrauss at \$55,000.

The top six administrators include Executive

Vice-president J. Russell Nelson (\$45,000), Colorado Springs Chancellor Lawrence Silverman (\$44,500) and Denver Chancellor Harold Haak (\$43,000).

The six collect — besides their salaries — housing, expense allowances and automobiles for University purposes.

For Rautenstrauss that means a \$10,800 housing allowance, \$6,000 for work-related expenses and a 1972 Cadillac Eldorado.

The housing allowance is a child of the University's policy of providing a house for its president.

When President Joseph Smiley decided to

break tradition by moving off-campus in 1968, the University Foundation, and independent fund-gathering agency, presented CU with a house in Gunbarrel Green near the Boulder Country Club.

Successor Gene Wilson preferred to remain in his own Boulder home and Frederick Thieme selected a home of his own in 1969 at 560 Aurora. Smiley's home was sold for \$125,000 and Thieme's purchased for \$96,000. Five years later when Thieme was replaced by Rautenstrauss, his home brought \$117,000 and the University took a second look at its policy.

(Continued On Page 2)

Property Tax —

(Continued From Page 1)

The Senate had agreed to \$3.8 million for the school districts. The House went \$7 million better putting the total price at \$15.8 million.

"The House put an additional \$7 million in to relieve specifically the counties that have been doing the poorest job in assessment practice. The question is, should we continue to reward those counties that are doing the poorest job," Arnold said.

Arnold said there is a general feeling among lawmakers that the situation must be remedied this year. "I think it's something that must be done," Arnold said.

Gov. Lamm has 10 days to review and sign bills passed in the session, the second longest short session in Colorado history.

Should the governor veto any bills, the legislature will have the opportunity to override May 26, the day that should be the last legislative day this year. A two-thirds vote of both houses is required for a veto override.

Legislators Split

(Continued From Page 1)

capitol on May 26 for a planned one-day cleanup session.

The 1976 session, which began with a record number of items on Lamm's legislative agenda, did produce several significant legislative achievements, including passage of nationally acclaimed "Sunset Law" and adoption of broad changes in the state's corrections system.

The sunset proposal, the first to be enacted by any state legislature, would require most state agencies and boards to justify their existence every six years — or be terminated. The measure gained strong bipartisan support

Berry To Share CU Benefits

(Continued From Page 1)

It was cheaper, the decision came, to invest the money and commit interest to a presidential housing allowance. Rautenstrauss, a long-time Boulder resident, remains in his own home, assisted by the \$10,800 allowance.

The \$6,000 account, provided again by the CU Foundation, also is a revision of an awkward CU policy. Until Rautenstrauss took over in 1974, CU and its presidents were reduced to negotiations over which expenses were legitimately work-related and could be charged off to a University account and which were personal.

By providing a flat payment, CU stepped from the expenses picture and left the president to account to himself. If he spends less than \$6,000 on the lunches, drinks, flowers and greeting cards, cleaning and socializing which accompany the job, the rest is income. If he spends more, as Rautenstrauss says he does, it comes from his salary.

efforts would encourage judges to stipulate that a convicted criminal make some form of restitution as a condition of parole or probation. The bill does not make such restitution mandatory, but is intended to foster the practice.

The third bill would restrict the judicial use of indeterminate sentences and would stipulate mandatory minimum sentences for certain violent crimes. A more strict mandatory sentencing measure was killed.

That bill would have called for a two-year sentence, not subject to parole or probation, for any person convicted of using a gun or a knife in the commission of a felony. The mandatory

Rautenstrauss' gold Eldorado was acquired in 1973 through an estate settlement. Rautenstrauss inherited the automobile from Theme and is free to use it for University and personal travel.

Nelson and the chancellors are furnished automobiles under a work-only restriction, however.

Cost for those University-purchased automobiles must now fit into the state purchasing Department bid system, which created a bit of confusion when Cowee arrived at the Medical Center, and requested an air conditioned Chevrolet Impala. The state rejected him. Low bids for 1975, the state pointed out, did not include the Impala. Cowee is waiting for delivery of a Plymouth Fury.

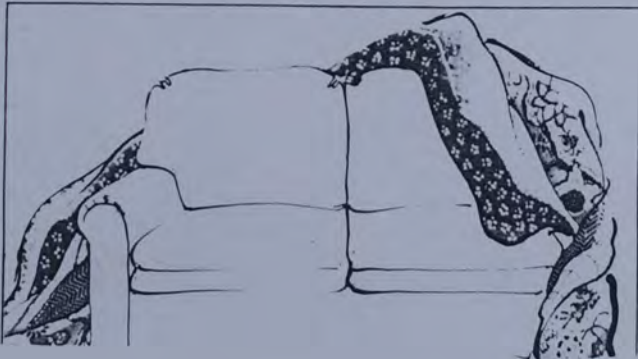
Denver Chancellor Haak drives a 1973 Ford LTD four-door hard-top. Chancellor Silverman sports about Colorado Springs in a 1971 Ford Custom V-8 and Berry may inherit Crowe's 1972 Galaxy.

Nelson is most recently seen in an AMC Hornet, one of the state-approved automobiles purchased in 1975. Gas and maintenance are courtesy of the University.

The five also share the executive expense allowance, provided this time through University accounts. The chancellors from Boulder, Denver and the Medical Center and Nelson each are allotted \$300 a month to ease the financial burden of prominence. Silverman picks up an additional \$100 a month because, a University spokesman explains, "there aren't that many places to take people out in Colorado Springs".

Nelson is left out of the \$2,400 housing allowance which also flows from University account 1411-01 to the chancellors.

The total — \$28,800 from University funds for housing and expenses to chancellors and Nelson; \$16,800 from the University Foundation for Rautenstrauss' expenses and housing; salaries, \$298,500.



Resistance.

Booklet 2/5/76

U.S. 'Idiotic, Plastic'

LONDON (AP) — British playwright John Osborne looked back in anger at the United States Thursday after an eight-day visit and declared it "indicrous, idiotic and plastic."

"They're so idiotic that it almost makes you wish that if there's a war the Russians will win," the 46-year-old author of "Look Back in Anger" told reporters at Heathrow airport.

"The place is filled with people utterly possessed of themselves," he said. "There are failures all over the place trying to make out they're successful."

"There's no conversation — not even gossip. The Americans don't even talk about what they've done and seen. It's unbelievable."

(AP wirephoto)
Doubtless Case 27/3/26

Russian Loses Job For Defending Poet

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MOSCOW (AP) — Igor A. Melchuk said Friday that, as he had expected, he lost his job because of a letter he wrote to the New York Times defending Nobel peace laureate Andrei D. Sakharov.

Melchuk, a 43-year-old linguist at Moscow's prestigious Institute of Language Sciences, said he appeared Thursday before the institute's faculty board to answer for himself and his "moral political image." He said he did not bother to defend himself.

Board members charged that he "besmirched our country" and committed "a slander against our way of life," Melchuk said. He said that as a direct result of the letter, he was fired from his post as a senior research fellow by a secret ballot of 19 to 2 with three absences.

The vote does not automatically remove him from the institute, Melchuk said, but he doubts that he will be offered a new position.

"The whole session was a monstrous farce," Melchuk told Western journalists later. "I've had 20 years of work at a scientific institute and 150 scientific papers and books published, and no one had the courage to stand up and say a good word for me."

He said he was appalled that not one member of the Soviet establishment publicly defended Sakharov during an official campaign against the 1975 No-

bel Peace Prize winner. Melchuk said he decided to address the West to assure the outside world that Sakharov had support within his country. His letter appeared Sunday, Jan. 25.

"I am writing this letter to a Western newspaper because I am not allowed to express my opinions in the U.S.S.R.," it began.

"The West should know that there are many people here — and I am one of them — who strongly disapprove of the dirty campaign waged against the man who is perhaps the only absolutely honest person among our eminent scientists."

Melchuk, who describes himself as a Jew by birth but not conviction, says he grew up believing unquestioningly in the Soviet system and was "a sworn Stalinist."

He said his dissension began with an expression of doubt about a book by Stalin on Marxism and linguistics when, as a prodigy in his field, Melchuk said in school, "Stalin is the greatest man, but this book is maybe common sense, nothing more."

Later, recalling that many suffered for saying less, Melchuk said he was relieved to have escaped with a few horrified glances from friends.

Melchuk said he later signed several letters to authorities protesting the treatment of some Soviet authors and scientists.

Franklin Trial Testimony

(Continued From Page 1)
regent[ial] authority by "demanding" that they agree with the recommendation of the faculty.

All the regents questioned said Franklin's politics had no effect on their vote.

All did agree that Franklin's part in antiwar demonstrations at Stanford University played a major part in the decision. Regents received their information on the Stanford incidents and the following hearing which cost Franklin his tenured position from a report issued by the Stanford administration.

The 38-day hearing which led to Franklin's dismissal was "a fair study," according to Schmidt.

The regents did not request a transcript of the hearing, they said, because they did not want to "retry" the Stanford incidents.

The Stanford firing is currently under appeal in California courts by the California ACLU.

Franklin's Stanford actions during a takeover of the Stanford computer center

(making a speech, visiting the computer center and refusing to encourage students to disperse, visiting the scene of a Stanford hospital barricade) went beyond activities protected by the First Amendment, according to Moses.

Franklin's attorneys corrected regents on the charges leading to Franklin's Stanford dismissal — inciting to disrupt a University function, interfering with police orders to disperse and inciting others to engage in disruptive conduct which threatened injury to persons and property.

Former regent Dale Atkins said he opposed Franklin because Franklin refused to obey a police officer, "incited to riot" and occupied the Stanford computer center.

He also cited a National Observer article which stated Franklin was present with "teen-agers making barricades and carrying guns," although he did not take part in the activities himself.

Moon, who claimed Franklin has a "polarizing" effect on people, said he feared student reaction if Franklin was accepted at CU during the "disrupted" times surrounding Thiem's firing.

Regent Byron Johnson took particular offense to a statement attributed to Franklin after the Stanford incidents that more force instead of less should have been used at Stanford.

Only Schmidt questioned Franklin's academic qualifications for the CU position, saying he did not find that Franklin's academic achievements overrode the drawbacks of hiring him at CU.

Franklin is asking \$100,000 from the board for denying his First Amendment rights, \$10,000 punitive damages each from Atkins and Anderson and another consideration for the CU position.

Franklin's lawyers are expected to call two more witnesses today before closing their case. University attorneys have not yet decided who, if anyone, they will call.

Testimony Varies In Franklin Trial

By LINDA CORNETT

Camera Staff Writer

DENVER — Marxist H. Bruce Franklin was labeled as everything from "a charming fellow" to "a troublemaker" by eight University of Colorado regents, whose reasons for rejecting his appointment to CU's faculty were as varied.

Seven of the eight regents named in an ACLU-backed suit by Franklin testified Monday, the second day of the U.S. District Court trial.

The regents' testimony referred again and again to Franklin's dismissal from Stanford University and his activities there as the basis for their negative votes in April and June of 1974.

Franklin's suit claims it is his Marxist-Leninist politics which prompted the rejection and claims they are denying him First Amendment rights by refusing to hire him for the CU position.

Regent Eric Schmidt backed suggestions from Thursday's testimony that former CU President Frederick Thiem used the Franklin appointment as a political tool when he needed faculty support.

Thiem was fired by the regents at the April 1974 meeting when they also rejected Franklin.

If Franklin's appointment had been placed on the March 1974 regents' agenda as originally planned without Thiem drawing regent[ial] attention to the appointment, "it probably would have passed," Schmidt said.

Regent Thomas Moon also said he based his vote in part on the "misuse of processing" by faculty and administration members, particularly Thiem, to place the regents in a "compromising position" and "cause them embarrassment."

Moon said conversations with Thiem before the president gave public support to Franklin indicated he actually was not in favor of the appointment.

Moon conceded Franklin may have been "an innocent bystander" to the political game playing.

Moon also raised a second

cause for the rejection — the possible effect of Franklin's appointment on University funding.

Regent Jack Anderson earlier raised the funding implications of the appointment as one of his major concerns. Anderson predicted contributions from alumni and friends of the University would decline.

Schmidt credited the ACLU and the "arrogance" of the English Department chairman with a part in his vote.

He charged an ACLU representative "threatened to sue" the regents if they did not approve the Franklin appointment and said he objected to that "intimidation."

Statements from English Department Chairman Paul Levitt objecting to the Franklin vote, Schmidt said, challenged

(Continued On Page 2)

Americans Feel Alienated From

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following AP Roundtable was conducted by Associated Press writers Malcolm N. Carter and Jeffrey D. Alderman.

NEW YORK (AP) — Nobel laureate Gunnar Myrdal says Americans feel alienated from their government and thus won't face up to their common problems.

"It's this question of participation which Americans are traditionally not prepared to face," he said. "What you need are radical reforms, and no one is standing for them."

Myrdal, who foresaw the direction of the civil rights movement in a pioneering book three decades ago, was named a Nobel Prize-winner Wednesday.

In an interview, the social economist from Sweden reflected on the state of the world and the nation, President Ford's anti-inflation plan, school desegregation conflicts and the arms race.

The Nobel citation said Myrdal, 75, and Friedrich von Hayek of Austria "carried out important interdisciplinary research so successfully that their combined contributions should be awarded the prize for economic science."

Myrdal had been a practicing lawyer for four years when, at the age of 29, he received his doctorate in economics. He went on to become a member of Sweden's parliament and was commerce minister during World War II.

He left that post to become executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. He has taught at such institutions as Stockholm University and the City University and the City University of New York, where he is now a visiting professor.

His best-known books are "An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy" and "Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations," published

in 1968 after 10 years.

"An American Dilemma," praised for its insights into racial problems and criticized for allegedly fomenting unrest, laid a foundation for the landmark Brown vs. the Board of Education school desegregation case. He is working on a book called "The American Dilemma Revisited."

In a wide-ranging interview, Myrdal called for strict controls on energy use, wages and prices and said Americans were not ready to pay the price of solving the cities' problems. Here is the interview:

Q. What are the crises that you see today?

A. Oh, my Lord ...

Q. Are there so many?

A. First you have the armament race. You are getting accustomed to spending half your budget on military things, and we are not getting any solutions but cosmetic solutions.

Then you have the poverty problem in poor countries, and that is connected partly with the fact that our aid is getting lower globally — not in Sweden, here in America, qualitatively worse. Nobody is pressing for reforms in the poor countries.

The poor countries are ruled, most of them, whatever their constitutions, by a little elite which is preventing the reforms — land reform, education reform, stamping out corruption. And, of course, there is also the population explosion.

That brings us to the oil crisis, where you don't know what to do about it, and where, in a rich country, any politician is just scared of getting the voters against him if he's trying to ration gasoline and stop wasting energy.

Q. Viewed in historical perspective, are these really crises? Or are they just

episodes?

A. What I'm scared of — and I'm not particularly pessimistic — is they are more than that because they are accumulating such a horrible mess.

Q. What do you think of the President's recent anti-inflation message?

A. I think it's far too little to have much effect. You have a situation where you are wasting energy in a most amoral way, if you think of the world and what's needed. Surely you're not going to change all that if you're not going to control certain things.

Q. You say we need more controls?

A. For a time. If you can get back to a situation where nobody expects a future rise of prices, where you have a stable currency, then you can take away controls.

Controls are given because of inflation; they are not, however, caused by it. If they are not radical enough, they don't stop inflation — which is cumulative, and you get more and more of it.

I'm quite prepared to indulge in severe controls of incomes and prices, and whatever you want — gasoline and so on, for a couple of years if we are agreed that this is in order to get out of this crisis. I think it's the only way.

Q. What if we don't face this crisis?

A. That's more than I can foresee.

Q. Are you apprehensive about it?

A. I'm very scared. This is

ted From Their Government: Myrdal

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A. That's more than I can foresee.

Q. Are you apprehensive about it?

A. I'm very scared. This is

realism this is not pessimism.

The worse thing is that you don't get it to the people. Out on the street there, you have the people. They are not convinced. What you really should do if you want to be effective is stand on the street corners and really sell it to the people.

Q. You have talked about the population explosion, about poverty in underdeveloped countries, about the unequal distribution of wealth ...

A. Between countries and within countries. The population explosion is a root problem, but we have many root problems. It's a root problem, very definitely.

Q. You haven't mentioned the food shortage.

A. Yes. Here, of course, we have had these catastrophes such as the African drought. And in addition to them, the food-surplus countries — that's Canada, the United States, Australia — are sitting with big stocks and decrease them by decreasing their acreage. You know, a little like the Arabs with their oil. Then you have the floods, bad crops,

Q. How has your book, "An American Dilemma," stood the test of time?

A. When I now read it for the first time in more than 30 years, I found it a comprehensive and intensive analysis of the facts as they were at the end of the '30s and the beginning of the '40s, including the then-present trends of change. I am not a futurist, but what you can study are present trends. I am studying them now. This will

take some considerable time.

Q. Were you wrong at all?

A. No.

Q. In view of the racial conflicts while trying to desegregate, schools, especially in Boston, are we making any progress?

A. I think there has been considerable progress in spite of the many subterfuges in the South. My own study concentrated very much on the South, where at that time more than 70 per cent of the black people lived. Now we know it's changed — it's hardly 50 per cent.

The problems developed differently in the South than in

the North. Of course, the preconditions are very different in the South, where the civil rights movements could be directed at more easily visible things which could be attained — getting rid of the Jim Crow legislation, which is gone, and various other things.

Here in the North, those rights — voting rights — the blacks have had in the North for a long period and, in some regions, always. Because of that, nevertheless, they are in very bad situation — the ghetto, all of that.

Q. Some people say Americans often have a great deal of trouble getting legislation passed when action is demanded. Is it, to your mind, because of the way our system is set up?

A. It's the lack of participation. There is a lack of participation

when big labor is a quarter of the workers — not 100 per cent as it should be. Your participation in elections — Nixon was elected by a "landslide" by little more than a third of those registered to vote.

Q. Why do you think Americans fail to participate?

A. The natural indication is that this is an immigrant country; people who came here were poor, and their whole life they don't like each other. Poles, Italian, Irish, blacks and everything — they are only together.

Q. Does the future look hopeless?

A. Basically I am an optimist, but I try to be a realist. In my realistic view, the world is up to very dangerous things. Nevertheless, I am not a defeatist. I'm not entirely without hope.

ized by the Institute for Contemporary Studies

Doubled Daily News 7/8/75

Pravda Hypocrisy

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, has latched onto the story of domestic spying by the CIA in the U.S. A Pravda writer chides America for criticizing Russian "persecutions of dissidents" and states: "Thus the much hailed bourgeois democracy in practice turns out to be a system of total surveillance and espionage."

Hogwash.

Much as most Americans deplore domestic spying, no intelligent citizen here believes we have a system of total surveillance and espionage. The spying activities in this country are the exception, not the rule, and as soon as the exposure was made, efforts began to get to the bottom of the matter and correct it.

In fact, the CIA story was turned up by a privately owned newspaper in a country where newspapers, citizens and officials all are free to criticize the policies of their government.

Let's see Pravda match that. Would it dare criticize the Soviet secret police and their total surveillance of Soviet subjects? Would it be so bold as to take the Moscow government to task for sending dissidents to Siberia or putting them in insane asylums? Would it venture to chide the Kremlin for sending thugs to break up an unauthorized art exhibit or for exiling the country's most noted writer?

Pravda may hoodwink its captive readers. But it doesn't fool knowledgeable people outside the Soviet orbit.

Harry Truman Was Man With First-Rate Talent

At a time when there is a good deal of idle chatter about the "imperial Presidency," it is useful to go back and have another look at the man who was responsible for the United States' abandoning its traditional isolationism and exercising responsibilities as a world power. "Plain Speaking," Merle Miller's "Oral Biography of Harry S. Truman" (Putnam's), gives us a marvelous opportunity to revisit "the little man from Missouri." Elsewhere—in "Saturday-Review World"—I have reviewed this book at some length. Here space permits only a summary of the highlights.

First a word about the provenance of the work. Miller and several others were com-

By
JOHN P.
ROCHE



missioned by David Susskind to prepare a series of interviews with Truman and those who knew him. It was hoped that television would snap up the chance to see the former President and listen to his "plain speaking." For a of reasons the project aborted, but Miller was left with his tapes and notebooks from which this book is constructed.

Expresses Reservations

I should say at the outset that I am somewhat suspicious of various remarks attributed to Truman—not because they don't reflect his general position, but because it seems improbable that he would have uttered them to anyone except old and trusted friends.

Leaving that aside, I think it is fair to say that Miller has caught the essence of Harry Truman in a fashion that no work of formal biography or scholarship could ever accomplish. When one recalls that Truman—a virtually unknown man—replaced Franklin D. Roosevelt in the midst of World War II, the magnitude of his accomplishments becomes even more impressive.

I recall, as a S-Sgt. in the Army Air Force, hearing the news of F.D.R.'s death and trying to find out who was this guy Truman? Nobody seemed to know much except that he ran a Senate committee investigating wartime profiteers and had (God be praised) been chosen by Roosevelt to replace Henry Wallace as Vice President in 1944.

It seemed impossible that F.D.R. was no longer President. (After all, he had occupied the White House since I was ten years old.) Now into his shoes stepped this unassuming man with the flat Midwestern twang. How would he handle the job? If it was difficult for Lyndon Johnson replace John Kennedy,

it was infinitely harder for Truman to succeed Roosevelt—they were antipodal types. But, unlike Johnson, Truman didn't brood about it. He wasn't F.D.R. and he wasn't the least bit dismayed by the fact. By God, he was Harry Truman, and anyone who didn't like it could kiss his (foot?).

Miller's most significant contribution is the evidence he presents that Truman was a man of first-rate talent, not the mediocrity described by the liberal establishment. (In my files there is a telegram from the late Walter Reuther, the late Leon Henderson, and Chester Bowles—the grand mutifs of 1948 liberalism—urging that Truman be replaced on the Democratic ticket. Americans for Democratic Action backed that distinguished political thinker Dwight Eisenhower!)

The Man Had Guts

Above all, Truman's intelligence was in tandem with guts—I sometimes think he was the last President of the United States who ever fired any high officials. It is inconceivable, for example, that he would have taken no action against Pentagon spies in the White House: there would be blood on the floor of the "E Ring" where the top brass hangs out.

Miller's interviews with Truman and his friends cover the whole spectrum of events from his childhood experience to his final chilly farewell to the White House and its new occupant. Truman could forgive a lot of political sins, but when it came to personal matters he was hard as nails.

It was for this reason that he came genuinely to despise "Ike": the latter in campaigning had deleted from a speech favorable remarks about General George Marshall (then under yahoo attack for giving China to the "Reds"—as if we could dispose of China like a sack of potatoes!). Eisenhower had been Marshall's protege, and to Truman betraying a friendship was the ultimate sin. There is much more, and like good bourbon Truman's wisdom improves with age. He was an American original.

King Features Syndicate



Daily Camera
The Sunday Camera

Published by
Boulder Publishing, Inc.
11th and Pearl Streets
P.O. Box 931
Boulder, Colorado 80302
Telephone 442-1202
Norman J. Christensen,
President and Publisher
Laurence T. Paddock, Editor
James E. Savrens, General
Manager
Don F. Heath, Advertising Director
William A. Sixens, Circulation
Director
James D. Corriell,
Editor of the Editorial Page
The Daily Camera is a member of
the Associated Press, Inland Daily
Press Association, Colorado Press
Association, Audit Bureau of Cir-
culations and American Newspaper
Publishers Association.
This newspaper is served by the
Associated Press, which is entitled
exclusively to the use for
publication of all the local news
printed in the Daily Camera and by
the Los Angeles Times-Washington
Post News Service.



Open Forum Letters

Why Mikhail Leviyev Was Condemned

The undersigned members of the faculty of the University of Colorado School of Law wish to call attention to the plight of Mikhail Leviyev, a Soviet Jew who has been condemned to death as a result of being convicted of committing economic crimes. The letter below, printed in the New York Times, Jan. 17, 1975, suggesting that he is being sentenced to death in part because he is a Jew who wishes to emigrate to Israel, caused us great concern. Letters and telegrams protesting the treatment of Mikhail Leviyev, and requesting a more appropriate sentence for his crime, should be sent at once to either the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., or the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco.

**Why Soviet Authorities
Doomed Mikhail Leviyev
To the Editor:**

Your Jan. 10 news story about the death sentence imposed on Mikhail Leviyev, which is based on a report appearing in a Soviet newspaper, suggests that the fact that Leviyev is a Jew has nothing to do with the sentence. We have studied this prosecution with great care and have interviewed numerous persons close to the case; there are several important facts, omitted from the report, which put the case in a very different light.

Soviet authorities long ago singled out Leviyev for punishment because he was a Jew: in the 1960's he served a long prison term for drinking the toast "L'chaim" to Israel's Ambassador Golda Meir; he was arrested in March of 1972 shortly after applying for and receiving an exit visa to leave for Israel; his crime was detected as a result of an intercepted phone call to a friend in Israel; his Jewishness was specifically and repeatedly referred to in the charges and verdict.

It seems clear from our study of the facts of the case that the imposition of the death sentence was directly related to Leviyev's Jewishness.

The fact that he was guilty of bribery does not lessen the outrageousness of the sentence. Even if Leviyev's imminent execution were not related to his Jewishness, the idea of shooting someone for committing an economic — "white collar," nonviolent — crime should shock the conscience of all civilized people. The average sentence for bribery in the United States (whose sentences are relatively severe when compared to other countries) is less than one year.

But let there be no mistake about it: Leviyev is being executed precisely because he is a Jew who sought to emigrate to Israel. The world cannot remain silent and indifferent in the face of this racist outrage. Those of us who have fought against the anti-black racism inherent in the administration of capital punishment in the United States must fight equally forcefully against the anti-Jewish racism inherent in the administration of capital punishment in the Soviet Union.

ALAN DERSHOWITZ,

Prof. of Law,

Harvard Law School

JEANNE BAKER,

Attorney at Law

Boston, Jan. 11, 1975

(Submitted by: Jonathon B. Chase, associate professor of law; Murray Richiel, associate professor of law; Douglas H. Parker, professor of law; Stephen F. Williams, associate professor of law; Norton L. Steuben, professor of law; Michael J. Waggoner, associate professor of law; Michael J. Waggoner, associate professor of law; Ted J. Filis, professor of law; Peter Simon, associate professor of law.)

5/8/75

To Discourage Injustice

Too often it happens that a government agency will charge a private company with violation of law, take the firm to court and find that the accused is not guilty. But the company has had to pay large legal fees to defend itself. In the case of a small business, this could bankrupt the firm.

So a good many companies — large and small — plead "no contest" to federal charges, even though they know they are innocent. The penalties could be less expensive than the cost of legal defense.

For example, four firms were charged with price-fixing conspiracy several years ago. The government sued. A federal jury found them innocent. But not until after they had paid out legal fees totaling \$775,000 in their defense. If they had been found guilty, their fines would have amounted to less than one-fifth of that sum, or \$150,000.

Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois has in-

troduced a bill to discourage such injustice. It would require the government to pay the legal costs to firms wrongly prosecuted. Congressman Crane explains:

"Such legislation would knock out the element of intimidation that causes many companies to give in, even when they are right, rather than fight an expensive battle.

"To me, this is very important; the government has unlimited resources behind it in a court case, but a company or individual does not. To fight a case and win may well be a Pyrrhic victory for a small businessman; he can win the legal fight but, in the process, lose the economic war and go bankrupt."

With the burgeoning bureaucracy in Washington and its increasing arbitrary powers and capricious regulations, the protection proposed in Rep. Crane's bill is badly needed — in the name of justice and the public interest.

26/575

Court Proves His Point

Writers behind the iron curtain have been punished in more instances than one can enumerate. Generally their "crime" is criticism of the government or of living conditions under the regime.

Their punishment may range through imprisonment, Siberian labor-camp duty, commitment to an insane asylum, and exile. Often sentence is imposed without benefit of a trial.

An interesting recent case was that of Mahajlo Mihajlov, a Yugoslavian writer,

who has been contributing articles to the Western press. He got a trial.

The court meted out a seven-year sentence on charges including "slandering" his country by writing that there is no freedom of speech or expression in Yugoslavia.

Admittedly, slander is a serious offense. Nearly all countries recognize that.

But the Yugoslav court has egg on its face. In sending a man to prison for saying he is denied freedom of expression, the court eloquently proves his point.

Case 4875

Thieme Report Advocates 'Specific' Grant Studies

By LINDA CORNETT
Camera Staff Writer

The University of Colorado, to continue to attract research grants, must be willing to turn from "pure" and "unfettered" research to studying specific and current problems.

That's the gist of a four-page final report culled from the past year which former CU President Frederick Thieme spent as a special consultant to the Board of Regents.

The report, which will be presented to the regents Aug.

21, warns that because of limited resources and pressing world problems, "basic research is increasingly being unfunded."

Only about 25 per cent of science project applications receive federal funding, Thieme reported, and most of those receive less than requested. The willingness to conduct research aimed at a specific problem improves a project's chances of receiving funding, he said.

Thieme faulted several University departments, claiming, "of some 35 or so departments eligible for outside supported activities, only about 5 to 10 are competitively active."

He aimed heavy criticism at the School of Engineering (with \$1.1 million in grants for the past four years it is operating at about 20 per cent efficiency) and political science ("scholarship and research to be done and funding dollars available but no activity.")

Thieme also stated economics, geology, geography, math and Environmental, Population and Organismic biology are "way below what any research university' could tolerate."

He charged that a "handful" of institute directors and colleague faculty members are carrying the University along as a "research university."

Independent institutes, separate from departmental research, accounted in 1974 for about \$8 million of the \$19 million in contracts and grants at the Boulder campus, Thieme said.

He praised the School of Education for its \$1.5 million in grants last year because "it is generally unrecognized as a grant and contract campus activity" and yet achieved more funding than engineering.

Thieme suggested the "precarious" contract and grant system be strengthened through increased personnel in the central research administration.

Although the report dealt mainly with sciences, Thieme said "we are equally uneven and undistinguished in the humanities."

In the area of basic federal research, he said, CU has a headstart on every other one of the top 20 universities in the country, with the exception of MIT, but that the advantage is not yet being "exploited" sufficiently.

For the past year Thieme has been consulting with faculty members, institute directors and administrators at CU on grant and contract applications and possibilities and has made periodic reports to the regents.

*Donald Daily Case
12/3/75*

FBI Political Meddling Documented

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WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI secretly interfered with political campaigns, promoted racial unrest and anonymously mailed abusive letters in a 10-year campaign to disrupt the Socialist Workers party, according to newly disclosed FBI documents.

The tactics even reached into the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America.

Three thousand pages from the FBI files lay out the first detailed account of the counter-intelligence programs, known as COINTELPRO, launched by J. Edgar Hoover at various times in the 1950s and 1960s. Hoover terminated the formal COINTELPRO operations in April 1971.

Party officials and the Political Rights Defense Fund, which is supporting the party's \$27-million damage suit against the FBI, were making the documents public after winning a federal court order forcing the FBI to yield them. The party has accused the FBI of widespread violations of its constitutional rights.

Since it was formed in the 1930s, the party regularly has fielded candidates for local and national office, usually picking up only a tiny percentage of the vote. The party consistently advocates peaceful political activ-

ity, according to an official of the Defense Fund, a private New York group not otherwise connected to the party.

The documents show that the FBI mailed numerous anonymous letters designed to damage personal and political reputations of party members.

For example, a 1964 memo described a letter mailed to the editor of the Morning Call, a Paterson, N.J., newspaper, about one of its staff writers, Murray Zuckoff, who had been active in the party.

"You apparently don't know Zuckoff or what he stands for. It is inconceivable that such a

person would find employment on a legitimate newspaper such as the 'Morning Call,'" said the letter, signed "a reader."

A Defense Fund official said Zuckoff subsequently dropped out of politics to keep his job.

A 1965 memo authorized the Denver FBI office to mail an anonymous letter in an effort to sabotage the campaign of Allen Taplin, a local party organizer.

"Bureau approval is requested for the Denver office to mail the following anonymous letter attributed to 'a concerned mother,' to the president of the Denver school board in an effort to prevent Taplin from

being elected to the school board," the Denver FBI office wrote.

The spurious letter said: "Being a conscientious voter and mother of school-age children, I feel that someone should do something to prevent a person of this sort from being elected."

The memo approving the letter reminded the Denver agents, "Use commercially purchased stationery for this mailing and take the usual precautions to insure it cannot be associated with the FBI." Taplin was defeated.

Eisenhower: You cannot change people's hearts merely by laws.

Alleged Exploitation Possible Cause

Kennecott Bombing Actions Studied

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—A phoned bomb threat Friday afternoon, a carbon copy of the letter from the "Weather Underground Organization" explaining reasons for the early Friday bombing of Kennecott Copper Corp. offices here indicates the militant group was upset with more than the firm's actions in Chile.

Earlier anonymous calls to news organizations, including The Associated Press offices here and in San Francisco and the Salt Lake Tribune, said the bombing was because Kennecott exploited the workers of Chile. The callers also criticized U.S. political and intelligence actions in Chile which they claimed had led to the overthrow of the communist regime of the late President Salvador Allende.

While investigators were probing the damage to Kennecott offices and building workers were returning from an evacuation after a second tele-

four-page special delivery letter from the Weather Underground, postmarked in Salt Lake City, arrived at the AP office in Salt Lake. It appeared identical to ones delivered to The AP in San Francisco and the Deseret News in Salt Lake City.

The communique was headed with a hand-drawn Weather Underground symbol—a black, felt-pen rendition of a rainbow crossed with a lightning-bolt arrow.

The letter's return address read: "J. Hill, 380 S. Main, S.L. City, Utah, 84111." The only equivalent address is that of the U.S. Post Office, 350 S. Main. The name likely was a reference to Joseph Hillstrom, better known as "Joe Hill," a legendary, turn-of-the-century labor organizer at Kennecott's copper mine in Utah.

Hill has been popularized as a hero-martyr in a folk song which was quoted in sections through the letter. Hill was executed at the Utah State Prison on a murder charge in 1915.

The letter begins with a brief criticism of U.S. "imperialism" and several Chilean enterprises of some American industries, including Kennecott, whose holdings in Chile were nationalized by the Allende regime.

On page three of the letter, the writer(s) turn their wrath on the mining industries' American labor situation and dealings in world metal markets and praises what it claims is a continuation of labor militancy against Kennecott.

"The history of miners' struggle in the Rocky Mountains—the first organizing drives at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where twice in the 1890's the owners threw thousands of workers into concentration

camp for months at a time, the 1903-1904 Colorado miners' strike, which after 15 months of violent confrontation finally won the 8 hour day, and the great leaders like Joe Hill and Big Bill Hayward—is a tradition of militancy and struggle that the workers today know and continue to build," the communique said.

"There have been 7 strikes against Kennecott in the last 24 years," it said.

Ken Kefauver, public relations director for Kennecott's Utah Copper Division, reached at the Copper Golf Club Saturday, said he would have to inspect company files to verify that figure. But he said, "It's fairly common in nonferrous metal mining to have difficulty in settling matters at contract time without a strike."

He said the company currently has a three-year contract with its employees but has had contracts of one and two years in the past, so that the claim of strikes on an average of every 3.4 years could be close.

"Currently Kennecott has laid off 2100 of its 12,500 workers and has closed many of its mines for the summer. In the fall it plans to reopen at only 60 per cent capacity. This is Kennecott's strategy both to keep prices and profits high by limiting supply and to intimidate labor militancy by threatening workers' jobs," the Weather Underground wrote.

Kefauver said current layoffs or shutdowns "have nothing to do with their charge that we're enforcing cutbacks—that's the

implication. Production cutbacks are because of a depressed copper market. There are currently some one million tons of copper stockpiled on the world market. We've cut back because we can't sell our product."

He said the price of copper has dropped from 85 cents a pound in the last quarter of 1974 to a current level of 63 cents. The depressed price of copper comes from a lack of production in the automobile, home construction and in industries such as electric motors and generators.

He said the Utah Copper Division's two-week summer shutdown was "not normal" but was set-up as a paid vacation for workers. He said 1,200 workers laid off in Utah in February are still off the job. Some Kennecott workers have been off the job in Nevada since late June but 750 will be recalled Sept. 8, he said. There was also a six-week shutdown and layoff in Kennecott's New Mexico operations, he said, but workers received supplemental employment benefits from the firm as well as, in some cases, government unemployment compensation.

Edwin Dowell, a spokesman for Kennecott national headquarters, in telephone interview from his Birchhill, Conn., home Saturday, declined to comment on the charges against Peabody or Kennecott, except to say,

"We have a contract with the Navajo Tribe at Black Mesa and we're living up to it."

Who Should Review Research Grants?

This is to comment on your two recent editorials supporting the idea that Congress should monitor individual research proposals made to the National Science Foundation. (This is in a different vein from that of the letter of William Mayer in the August 26th issue.) It would certainly be an exceptional congressman who could decide which of the following two topics is more worthy of investigation: "Quasi-genera of Quadratic Forms" or "Differential Algebraic Groups." Heading the proposal would not be much help to him. He would either make no attempt to evaluate or he would find mathematicians to advise him. In neither case would anything be gained.

Such congressional review would make less difference to physicists, chemists, or mathematicians than to those in the biological and social sciences, at least if the title is in non-technical terms. Almost anyone thinks he would be qualified to pass on a subject like "The Social Behavior of Prairie Dogs." In fact, a very important part of any proposal for research is a statement of why it is useful and important. Such a statement might well be couched in terms incomprehensible to a layman. Furthermore, often more important than the subject matter of a proposal is the standing of the person who is to do the work and of those who support his proposal. The panel of reviewers reads carefully his statement of what he has done and how he proposes to go about his investigation. This requires technical knowledge.

I find it strange that an editor who is very touchy about any outside control over what he is to print should think it perfectly proper that Congress should exercise control over what a scientist should work on. Awarding of grants is a kind of control which is often crucial, especially for a young scientist. You inveigh against the confidentiality of research proposals. Aside from the need for confidentiality of written comments of those who advise the panel (a separate issue on which I will not dwell), there are a number of reasons why the proposal itself should be confidential. Often a key idea makes all the difference in the world to the success of an investigation. For instance, a key idea in the case of the prairie dogs might be an ingenious idea about how knowledge of their behavior could contribute to appreciation of human behavior. (Who knows, perhaps prairie dogs have discovered a

mainly the one who first conceived it has the prior right to exploit it before it becomes public property. A proposal also may contain an account of unpublished results of the author and how he proposes to proceed. Again it is perfectly proper that he have the first chance to work out his ideas.

A scientist does not have freedom from restraint. Unlike a newspaper editor, he does not decide whether what he has written will be published. He must be concerned with writing what he thinks will be publishable, for it is not much use to him unless it can appear in print. But anyone, including a scientist, has the right to be judged by those who can understand what he is trying to do. This is the detailed supervision which is proper and which he must respect, whether he likes it or not. Of course such control is not without flaws, but it is infinitely more reliable than political control. Certainly control by Congress of what scientists should investigate would be even worse than control by scientists of what Congress should investigate.

BURTON W. JONES
1850 Folsom St.

Open Forum

Future Of Science Is At Stake

There is a self-destructive, anti-science attitude developing in many Americans. Liberals find it easy to blame science for their discomfort with technology; pollution, computerized depersonalization, etc. Ethnic minorities claim that money is spent on science to maintain power for the white rich. The Daily Camera seems to have the misinformed opinion of the conservative middle class that most scientists are selfish, ivory-tower types who squander large amounts of money on esoteric projects that do nothing useful for the taxpayers who foot the bill.

Congressman Tim Wirth wrote a fine editorial in the Daily Camera (Aug. 28), which points out the impossibility of Congress judging the grant proposals which are submitted to the National Science Foundation due to (1) lack of time (2) lack of expertise and (3) political pressure interfering in their decisions.

It is obvious what would happen to the thousands of scientific applications which would be sent to Congress. They would be read by thousands of people hired by Congress and not the legislators themselves. It would be a new bureaucracy of junior politicians making scientific decisions based on political considerations rather than scientific merit.

If there is anything we have learned from the Soviet Union it is this: Scientific decisions must not be made on political considerations. For 30 years Russian biology was controlled by politics. The money and facilities went to those scientists whose theories were judged favorably by the politicians. As a result, Russia today, has fewer good biologists than even Japan. The quality of Russian medicine has suffered and so has Russian agriculture. Indeed, this is one of the biggest reasons behind the Russian wheat failures.

(In fact, a Russian scientist

named Vavilov, was perhaps the world's leading expert on wheat at the time. His scientific theories were not politically popular. He was not only denied the money to develop a better strain of wheat to withstand the Russian climate, he was also sent to prison. Vavilov died in prison of pneumonia. Soviet science nearly died with him.)

Mixing politics into science is very dangerous, even when it may be necessary. A recent law banned certain kinds of research on fetuses. The unfortunate result has been that all research on fetuses was stopped, even those projects against birth defects which were never meant to be effected have been stopped by scientists, doctors and hospitals out of fear of this law.

Good science cannot be judged on its promise for practical pay-off. Industry recognizes this and spends millions of dollars on basic research which is not designed specifically to develop new products. Practical pay-offs do come, however, from "purely scientific, basic research." Many of the anti-cancer drugs we have today were developed as a result of scientific discoveries about the sexuality of harmless bacteria. There was no way that anyone could have known 35 years ago that research on a non-disease bacteria would pay-off for cancer victims.

We already have one bureaucracy (the National Science Foundation) to judge science based on expert scientific opinion and not on politics. We must not create a new bureaucracy based on politics such as suggested by the Daily Camera and Congressman Bauman from Maryland. Instead, we should support the good sense expressed in Mr. Wirth's editorial. The future of American science is at stake.

LAWRENCE E. ALLRED
186 S. 32nd St.

10/2/83

Ann
Landers



Advice you should follow if a leader you would be

DEAR ANN — Not all your readers see The Wall Street Journal. Will you please rerun this message? Thanks, Ann.

— JRB In N.J.

DEAR JRB — I am a regular reader of The Wall Street Journal, one of the most consistently first-rate publications in the world.

I saw this splendid ad by United Technologies and am delighted you asked me to run it in my column. My congratulations to Harry J. Gray, the chairman.

Submit to
pressure
from peers
and you move
down to their
level.

Speak up
for your own
beliefs
and you invite
them up to your
level.

If you move
with the crowd,
you'll get
no further than
the crowd.

When 40 million
people believe in
a dumb idea,
it's still a
dumb idea.

Simply swimming
with the tide
leaves you
nowhere.

So if you
believe in
something
that's good,
honest and bright,
stand up for it.

Maybe your peers
will get smart
and drift
your way.

DEAR ANN LANDERS — My husband is often called to speak at public functions. He is very good at it, but always talks too long. What can I say to help him?

— Embarrassed Wife In White Plains

DEAR WIFE — Tell him that a gift of gab is of little value unless you know how to wrap it.

Perspective

A widow's quest for justice

By Helen Liu

THE EVENTS of the last four months have been stressful beyond expression. But my heart feels joy and gratefulness because of the outstretched hands of many that assisted me in my time of sorrow.

My heart also feels sorrow and disappointment because others have been un-

Helen Liu lives in Daly City. With the assistance of S.Y. Hsieh of Oakland, she wrote this article for Perspective.

pectedly silent.

My late husband, journalist Henry Liu, was assassinated Oct. 15 in the garage of our Daly City home. Although I and several of our close friends suspected, from the very beginning, that it was probably a political assassination, there was simply no physical evidence in our hands to support our reasoning. And we were afraid that the case could never be solved.

But on Nov. 29, the Daly City police and the FBI identified two suspects — Wu Tun and Tung Kuei-sen — and the suspected mastermind of the case, Chen Chi-li.

However, the Taiwan government has turned down the U.S. request for the extradition of Wu and Chen, who are in its custody.

The case, including the fact that the two were members of the notorious United Bamboo Gang from Taiwan, aroused the attention of most of the area and national news media.

The coverage has demonstrated to the American public that an international terrorist act has been committed on American soil. The act infringed upon the civil rights of an American citizen, and it vio-

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Analysis • Commentary • Editorials

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

justice in America

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lated the sovereignty of the U.S.

In view of the fact that President Reagan protested the cruel murder of Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko in Poland last year, one would expect him to protest even more strongly to Taiwan the assassination of my husband; especially because some Taiwan government officials are suspected of being involved in the murder.

But, surprisingly, President Reagan has said nothing in public on this case so far. He has not condemned the Taiwan government, nor has he demanded extradition of the two murder suspects from Taiwan. He

Continued on Page 5C

“We thought that, once naturalized, we were legally the same as an average American. We were mistaken.”

making suspicion that ultimately the budget will

Journalist's widow finds Reagan's response 'chilling'

Continued from Page 1C

behaves as if nothing has happened at all.

Why has President Reagan acted so strangely? Wasn't Henry a legally naturalized citizen and, as such, should we be entitled to the support and protection of the American government?

After much painful reflection, I finally realized that, as naturalized citizens of this country, both Henry and I had simply lived in illusions. We thought that, once naturalized, we were legally the same as an average American. We were mistaken. We are different from native-born citizens — the latter are included in the president's definition of national interest, while we are not.

We, as naturalized citizens, are subject to two kinds of sovereignty — the primary sovereignty of the U.S., and the residual sovereignty of the country where we formerly lived.

Thus, we have to pay taxes and fulfill all other duties of American citizens, but we also have to behave carefully so that we won't be harassed by our former government. And if it should happen that we have offended our former government, it seems the U.S. government will not protect us, no matter where we live, because we are just pawns of international politics. We have been excluded from the definition of national interest by both governments.

This reasoning is applicable not only to Chinese Americans, but also to all other naturalized citizens.

Naturalized Americans from communist countries who have applied for passports to visit their native lands probably remember very well the warning from the State Department: The U.S. cannot protect your life if your former government should give you trouble while you are traveling there.

Now the president can add another warning to naturalized citizens: "If you talk or write carelessly in this country, you have to be responsible. I am not going to offend other friendly governments for your sake."

Such a realization is chilling, but it is very true. As a woman who has lost her husband, who has to take care the business he left, and raise a son; what can I do?

There are many noble people who have shown great humanitarian concerns to me. I appreciate very much the efforts made on Henry's behalf by Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco.

I am grateful to Reps. Norman Mineta, D-San Jose, Tom Lantos, D-Burlingame, Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., and Jim Leach, R-Iowa; as well as Sens. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Alan Cranston, D-Calif., for their moral and political support in this case. I earnestly hope that their combined efforts will break President Reagan's puzzling silence so that both U.S. sovereignty and my late husband's civil rights can be restored.

I wish that I could eventually declare that Chinese Americans are full-fledged American citizens — and are not second-class citizens, as I now deeply feel. ■

A rebuke to Immigration's maze

By Anthony Lewis

AMONG those killed in the crash of a Colombian 747 in Madrid last weekend was a renowned scholar of Latin American culture, Angel Rama. In death as in life, Rama is a reproachful symbol to those who care about standards of freedom and civilization in the United States. For he died a victim of uncivilized American immigration laws and uncivilized bureaucrats.

Angel Rama was a Uruguayan who left his country when a military junta took power, and became a citizen of Venezuela. He often visited the United States, and in 1981 he was appointed a professor at the University of Maryland. As a leading figure in Latin studies, the author of more than 20 books, he was a plum acquisition for Maryland.

But last year the Immigration and Naturalization Service denied his application for permanent residence in the United States. Why? The INS cited the ideological exclusion provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act, which bar anyone with Communist beliefs or associations. With that, Rama entered a legal nightmare.

The INS would not tell him what the specific charges were. Its decisions simply recited the language of the McCarran-Walter Act, for pages, with no reference to anything that he had done or said. His lawyer, Michael Maggio, could get no particulars.

"I asked the INS," Maggio said the other day, "Was it something Mr. Rama wrote? Someone he associated with? When was it? Where? Who said he did

what? But all I got was the answer, 'We can't tell you, but we'll give you your day in court to prove he didn't do it.' How can you prove you didn't do something when you don't know what 'it' is?"

Then came a further twist. The INS bureaucrats suggested that Rama might qualify for permanent residence if he declared himself a "defector" from Communism.

In effect, that asked Rama to brand himself a liar. He had stated under oath that he had never been a Communist. Moreover, his political views were there in his writings and well-known: He was a Democratic Socialist, a critic of the Soviet Union's repression of dissidents, a critic also of U.S. interventions in Latin America. Asked what countries were close to his political ideal, he would say Austria and Sweden. He rejected the idea of trying to qualify as a defector.

There was an extraordinary international plea on Rama's behalf. When President Reagan was in South America in 1982, the president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, asked him to help in the case.

This year Rama's legal problem became acute. He had a Guggenheim Fellowship to work on a book abroad; but if he left the United States he would probably be refused a visa to return. The INS gave him a form of parole for 90 days and said it would decide his appeal during that time. He went to Europe, but the 90 days ran out without decision.

The INS asked Rama to come back to the United States to await the decision. He said he could not, though he hoped the way would be cleared for him to return to teaching next fall. On Nov. 24, two days before the plane flight, he wrote his lawyer: "Since I do not have many years of life left, I have refused to

turn myself into a man of ceaseless litigation."

Many Americans would find it incredible that their government decides something as important as a man's right to stay in the United States on secret evidence. But it does, and the practice seems to be getting worse under the present attorney general, William French Smith.

Smith's Immigration Service used secret evidence in a recent case against another literary figure, Dennis Brutus, poet and critic of South African racism. One official who saw that evidence described it privately as "garbage." So it often is: the product of ignorant or malicious witnesses, not subject to checking by those who best know the truth.

The proceeding against Angel Rama harassed and humiliated an individual, but his was not the only interest damaged. This country's interest was, too. What happened to Rama was widely publicized in Latin America, and deplored as an example of Yankee crudeness.

Of course it is not just the unfair procedure that is at fault. The law that makes ideology an immigration test has repeatedly embarrassed the United States. Such distinguished authors as Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Carlos Fuentes, Dario Fo, Carlo Levi and Alberto Moravia have had trouble with it.

If the death of Angel Rama is to have a meaning, it should be to encourage repeal of our senseless ideological barriers to otherwise desirable visitors and immigrants. Congress is engaged in general immigration reform right now. No part of our immigration law more urgently needs reform.

Anthony Lewis is a New York Times columnist.

NOTES ON THE NEWS



23
You still think stocks aren't a good buy now?"

Europe Gets Play

Buenos Aires — Almost every surname can be found in a Buenos Aires phone book, reflecting the 97 per cent European ethnic background of Argentina's 25 million people.

CIA Aides Sued In Mail Opening

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP) — Thirty present and former officials of the Central Intelligence Agency and other government agencies Tuesday were accused in a class action suit of illegally opening the mail of Americans.

The suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union in U.S. District Court here alleges that officials of the CIA, the FBI and the U.S. Post Office opened the first class mail of plaintiff Rodney Driver and other Americans.

Driver, a University of Rhode Island mathematics professor, said three letters he sent to mathematicians in the Soviet Union were opened and copied. He said the letters contained personal and mathematical information.

At a news conference, Driver said he believed the CIA opened his mail because he obtained copies of the letters from the CIA when he requested them under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Rockefeller Commission, which investigated CIA activities, reported in June that the agency opened mail to or sent by American citizens. The mail project began in New York in 1952, the commission said, involving mail to and from the Soviet Union.

The program ended in 1973 and the commission reported that during the last full year of the program the CIA handled 4,350,000 items, examined the outside of 2.3 million, photographed the outside of 33,000 and opened 8,700.

The suit asks the court to order compensatory damages of \$20,000 for each letter opened and read by the CIA and punitive damages of \$100,000 for each person whose mail was opened by the CIA.

The ACLU further asked the court to order records obtained through the opening of mail to be destroyed.

Two Hunt Sons Charge Embezzlement To CIA

DALLAS (UPI) — Two sons of the late billionaire H.L. Hunt, claiming they were discriminated against because of their conservative views, Tuesday charged that the CIA infiltrated the family oil empire and used secret agents to help embezzle more than \$50 million from them.

The brothers said new federal charges that they tried to cover up a family wiretapping scheme were a further result of an attempt by the CIA to discredit the Hunt oil empire. Nelson Bunker Hunt and W. Herbert Hunt said they held the CIA responsible for earlier federal charges they spied on aides of their late father.

The brothers said their refusal to allow the CIA to use their overseas Hunt Oil Co. affiliate for espionage led to the federal charges against them.

"After turning down the CIA, a massive embezzlement scheme involving losses of over \$50 million from the Hunt Oil Co. were uncovered," the brothers said in a news release.

"An investigation disclosed that some of the Hunt employees involved in the scheme were secret government agents," they said.

A federal grand jury Monday charged the Hunt brothers, criminal lawyer Percy Foreman of Houston, three other attorneys and a retired Texas industrialist with obstruction of justice for allegedly trying to thwart the wiretap investigation.

The indictment charged the seven men conspired to pay witnesses to go to prison to hush testimony about the wiretapping. The Hunt brothers allegedly spied on aides of their late father to obtain information on his business dealings.

Full documentary evidence of the embezzlement was given to the FBI and the CIA, the Hunt brothers said. They said the government refused to investigate the matter until the Justice Department started an investigation four years later — at the insistence of Hunt attorneys.

Two mail fraud convictions of former Hunt employees resulted from the Justice Department's investigation, but one of the main embezzlers was not prosecuted, the brothers said.

"The Department of Justice has now caused a grand jury to indict us and others on false obstruction of justice charges," the Hunt brothers said.

"If these charges had merit, they would not have waited five years to file them or used a political prosecutor from the Washington, D.C., Department of Justice to prosecute them," they said.

EX-CIA AIDE SAYS

One-Way Tickets To Australia

Well folks, just thought I'd take a moment to praise Ms. Bean and her cohorts in their recent victory over discrimination in the hiring of University professors.

Let's face it, just because one's conduct "might be detrimental to the well-being of the University or incompatible with its functions as an educational institution" is certainly no reason not to hire one to teach there. After all, why do we have a university?

And it stands to reason that the term "detrimental conduct" could be used to discriminate against those with unpopular political beliefs. I can see no reason why a person should not be hired to instruct our young people just because he believes in the overthrow of our government. I mean, really, that has gotta be one of the lowest forms of discrimination!

I feel next on Ms. Bean's agenda of ridding the University of all discrimination should be the reinstatement of the S.D.S. on campus. We haven't had a good riot in years

and I kinda miss the smell of tear gas in the air. I am confident that the participation of professors right alongside of the students in a riot would lend a certain air of respectability to it.

I don't think that the battle against discrimination should stop at the university level. Since conduct apparently has no merit in our new found sophistication, it seems only fitting and proper to organize a committee to re-elect Nixon and Agnew. They've been discriminated against for too long. Or better yet, and I'm sure more to Ms. Bean's liking, we could elect Ted Kennedy to the presidency. But let's not burn our bridges before we cross them.

Now for all you poor, misguided taxpayers who still insist on discrimination and do not approve of paying the salaries of the Timothy Learys and such of this country, I have only one suggestion. Take up a collection to buy a few one way tickets to Australia.

RUTH WILKINSON
3340 Loyola Ct.

Old Game Of 'CoverUp' Is Still Being Played

WASHINGTON — The story of the Watergate scandal broke in June of 1972 and climaxed with Richard Nixon's resignation in August of 1974. Throughout that period, the President's defenders raised two cries.

Plaintively, bitterly, resentfully, they protested that "the press hounded Mr. Nixon out of office." They argued from the beginning that Nixon had done nothing "his predecessors didn't do before him."

Time after time, in letters, speeches, columns, and TV commentaries, I insisted the first charge was untrue and the second irrelevant. (Once at Albuquerque, speaking to state legislative leaders, I denied that the press "had hounded Mr. Nixon out of office," only to have a tipsy dignitary cry "horse manure!" and stagger from the hall.) The notion that the innocence of Mr. Nixon could be established by proving the guilt of Messrs. Kennedy and Johnson struck me as nonsense. This was what my brother George F. Will ridiculed as the defense of so's-your-old-man.

Nothing has come along to change my mind. Except for a few months in the fall of 1972, when Woodward and Bernstein of the Washington Post were

By
James J.
Kilpatrick



1964 opposition in every conceivable way; but Johnson's break-and-enter artists never got caught. We know now that Franklin D. Roosevelt hired the FBI to make dossiers on his political foes; but FDR's men never got caught.

One of the contemptible items in the catalog of Nixonian sins was the "enemies list." The idea was to "screw our enemies," as John Dean so delicately put it, by having them harrassed by the Internal Revenue Service. We know now that six days after his inauguration, John Kennedy sent his hatchetman, Carmine Bellino, around to the IRS for the identical purpose. We know it now:

What was the particular villainy of Mr. Nixon's famous "plumbers"? Their purpose was to discredit Daniel Ellsberg, and they made a felonious entry toward that end. How is this to be distinguished, one may inquire, from the felonious entries ordered by the Johnson administration in 1965 against Martin Luther King?

lust that made his mutilation pure delight. The record of the press for fairness and even-handed vigilance over the past 15 years is nothing to be especially proud of.

The conduct of Senator Church's investigating committee suggests that the controlling Democrats will not set much of a record of fairness either. It is remarkable, is it not, how lightly the senator treads through the Democratic past? What a tiger! What a pussy cat.

Thus a Church staff report deals with President Eisenhower, who asked FBI Director Hoover for a report on racial tensions and received an unsolicited briefing to the Cabinet on what southern governors were up to. "No one appears to have questioned the propriety of the FBI reporting such political intelligence."

No one? It is a sweeping pronoun. Appears? In the context of a full-blown expert investigation, it is a sleazy verb. At least four members of the Eisenhower Cabinet are still alive. None was asked to testify. The Church Committee smears and runs. "No one appears to have questioned. . ."

Nixon lied. Nixon covered up. Nixon abused his power. All of that. But if Clio, the muse of history, hovers over our town,

going their brilliant job, the role of the press was largely reportorial. Starting early in 1973, the courts and Congress took the lead in the hounding process and the press was merely part of the pack. On the second issue, the rules of relevant evidence still strike me as clear.

All the same, recent events suggest a few reflections by way of putting it all in perspective. Disclosures from the Church Committee of the Senate and the Pike Committee of the House make it clear (1) that Nixon was the unlucky target of unprecedented attack, and (2) that the old game of "cover up" is still being played.

Nixon was unlucky for this reason above all others: His underlings got caught. The first of the many charges against him was the bugging of his political opposition. Well, we know now that Lyndon Johnson bugged his

Sixteen bugs and eight wiretaps! We know all this now.

Kennedy was the adored darling of the Washington press. Johnson simply bowled the reporters. By contrast, Nixon was hated with a blood

she will see a vast memorial to John Kennedy, and a stadium named for brother Bobby, and a living shrine to Lyndon Johnson, and perhaps the lady will snicker as she passes by.

(C) 1975 Washington Star Syndicate

Crossroad Of Ideas A Cool Way To Diet

Those who turn down their thermostats to save energy and a few dollars may be in for a bonus.

Lower temperatures might also help the overweight lose a little excess baggage and work more efficiently.

A review of current medical opinions indicates that, except for the aged who suffer from arthritis, healthy people do not suffer from a five degree cutback. They do not become more susceptible to colds or infections.

But they may benefit by being more alert and burning some of their own fat. A calorie burned to keep warm is as surely gone as one spent, say, jogging, or pushing the body away from the table.

Keeping cool, in fact, could prove a whole lot easier than dieting. — Milwaukee Journal.

Senator Has Good Idea

This nation's scales of justice are tipped unfairly when any litigant finds himself confronted in court by an opponent capable outspending, outwaiting and outmaneuvering him at every turn.

That too often is the case when a citizen seeks legal action against a federal government agency. The latter not only is endowed with myriad rules and regulations but is buttressed by a phalanx of attorneys paid to fight taxpayers in court with taxpayers' money.

New York's Conservative senator, James Buckley, says this situation merits correction for in too many instances the citizen "will knuckle under even to a federal order he knows to be wrong simply because he cannot afford the cost of taking the matter to court."

Senator Buckley is proposing that the government reimburse all attorney fees and court costs of any citizen who wins a legal action against a government agency.

This sounds like a disciplinary sword with a double edge and needed insurance for mutual responsibility as well as equalized justice. — Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio

by Brickman



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'Mail-Away Outfits' Offer Cheap Degrees

By RUSSELL CHANDLER
(C) 1975,

The Los Angeles Times

For \$50 you can become a bishop, no questions asked.

Send in \$25, and you're ordained a missionary or an evangelist.

And \$10 gets you a chaplain's rating or a license to preach.

An additional \$25 "free-will offering" to Calvary Grace Church of Faith in Rillton, Pa., brings "an embellished elaborate ordination certificate on fine paper bearing our corporate gold seal."

Calvary Church is just one of perhaps 100 mail-away outfits

throughout the United States that offer ordination and degrees in religious subjects for little or no work and without educational requirements.

What the mail-order churches and religious schools advertise is true: their ordinations are just as valid in the eyes of the state as those received after years of college and seminary training.

The reluctance of the government to tamper with the free exercise of religion protected by the First Amendment makes it possible for these churches and religious schools to remain in business.

On the one hand, many feel mail-order ordination is probably just the price of freedom of religion.

"Most people would not want the government to declare which ordinations are valid and which are phony," wrote the Rev. William Whalen recently in U.S. Catholic magazine.

"At the same time it is worth becoming aware of the ease with which anyone can become a minister."

Only 18 states exercise any control over mail-order degrees.

The practice of granting religious and metaphysical degrees to persons who might not be able to qualify for them through traditional channels is proliferating, according to Milton Hood of the California Board of School Approvals in Los Angeles.

Such degrees are seen by many who seek them as the ticket to jobs, prestige and legal status within the religious community.

The Cadillac of the minister-by-mail organizations is the Universal Life Church (ULC), headed by grade-school dropout Bishop Kirby J. Hensley.

The Modesto-based ULC says it has ordained more than 3 million ministers (for free) since 1962, and has issued thousands of honorary doctor of divinity degrees (\$20 donation).

Though the Board of School Approvals says it is still investigating Hensley, his operation — and others like it — at least for now appear to be free and clear of the law.

But some schools offering religious and other degrees are in trouble.

One, using a Pasadena, Calif., post office box address (and also doing business through Arizona and Tennessee addresses) is Jackson State University (not affiliated with Jackson State in Mississippi).

Jackson State's listing in a catalogue entitled "How and Where to Obtain a College Degree by Mail," says: "Our approach to education is considered by many as unusual because we require no courses, books, or form of study for our degree applicants..."

For "tax-deductible donations" applicants are offered: "high school diploma, \$75; bachelor degree, \$125; master's degree, \$150, Ph.D.,

\$180; 20 per cent discount if more than one degree ordered simultaneously."

A Los Angeles federal district court last August issued a preliminary injunction against Jackson State on the basis of allegations by postal authorities that it was falsely representing itself as a bona fide university with power to confer academic degrees.

The injunction has kept Jackson State from receiving incoming mail — including what one postal inspector said included many checks totaling a large sum.

Postal authorities also told The Los Angeles Times that investigation is being made of other schools and a Southern California mail order pamphlet that tells how to obtain degrees through the mail.

Neither Jackson State nor the Universal Life Church has sought state authorization to grant degrees, according to the state Bureau of School Approvals.

The bureau has no control over the so-called-mail-order degree mills, according to field representative Collier McDermon, "except to see, whenever we are aware of their operation, if they are complying with the Education Code."

If they do not comply, then they are referred to the office of the state attorney general.

And the bureau's power to police and standardize the performance of schools that do qualify to offer degrees under a controversial section of the code is extremely weak.

Of California's 1,800 private schools, about 60 religiously oriented ones fall in the "A-3" category of section 29023 of the state Department of Education Code.

Under this provision, almost anyone who can muster \$50,000 in assets and a \$300 filing fee can qualify to open a school and grant degrees ranging from the A.A. (Associate in Arts) up to and including the Ph.D.

Date 11-1-76

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Former CU President Thieme Retiring Early Under Policy

By LINDA CORNETT
Camera Staff Writer

Former University of Colorado President Frederick Thieme will retire this month with a retirement salary which should exceed \$20,000 by 1982.

Thieme, who "received no exceptional treatment," will retire under a University early retirement policy which has been used by about 20 professors before him, according to Dr. Ted Volsky, assistant vice-president for personnel.

Thieme will be 62 years old on his retirement date, six years short of the University's faculty retirement age. Because of that early retirement he will continue to work at CU for the next six summers to accrue enough benefits to provide 50 per cent of his final salary of \$40,900.

The University's retirement policy provides employes with a guarantee of 50 per cent of their final salary. If the employe's retirement benefits do not equal 50 per cent of his quitting salary at retirement age, CU picks up the slack, Volsky said.

However, by 1982 Thieme's own benefits will equal the \$20,000 CU guarantees.

Professors add up benefits through Social Security and TIAA-CREF, a retirement annuity program which is ac-

cumulated through matching investments from the professor and the University. The benefits are transferable from one institution to another.

If an employe retires early, as Thieme did, CU will work out an arrangement of guaranteed part-time employment to build benefits up to the 50 per cent level, Volsky said.

The amount of part-time work is dependent on the gap between benefits and 50 per cent of salary, he said. The guaranteed summer employment can run between 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 per cent of the employe's full-time quitting salary (in Thieme's case, between \$4,703 and \$10,429).

Volsky would not reveal the amount needed to guarantee Thieme his \$20,000 by 1982, but he did indicate Thieme's own benefits would supply the amount and the University would not need to make payments to the former president after age 62.

Thieme came to CU in 1969 and served as president until he was fired in April, 1974. His retirement benefits have accrued through the past 25 years while Thieme held teaching positions at CU, the University of Michigan and the University of Washington.

CU's early retirement accommodations were developed

during Thieme's term as president.

When the state legislature placed the present cap of 20,000 students on the Boulder campus, CU lost the flexibility of hiring between 80 and 90 new faculty members each year. Now the turn-over is only a handful of retirements and resignations.

As the number of young professors decreases the average faculty salary rises dramatically since higher salaries for long-time professors are not offset by lower beginning salaries.

During his presidency, Thieme was fond of pointing out that "We're growing old together."

The early retirement assistance agreement was developed to encourage earlier retirement in the ranks of long-time, high-paid professors.

Case 28/9/75

CIA Letter On Riha Revealed

DENVER (AP)—The Central Intelligence Agency moved in 1970 to remove pressure from a University of Colorado president who reported that missing CU Professor Thomas Riha was "alive and well."

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., released a letter from the CIA that was originally classified, but now has been made public. The three-page letter given the Senate Intelligence Committee, however, is highly censored. Hart is a member of the committee.

The letter was released by Hart to The Denver Post and a copyrighted article about the letter was carried in the newspaper's Sunday editions.

The letter indicates that a CIA agent contacted then Denver Dist. Atty. Mike McKeivitt in early 1970 to ask McKeivitt not to subpoena then-CU President Joseph Smiley to determine what federal agency assured him Riha was alive and well.

Smiley said in 1969 that Riha was safe. Riha, who vanished in March 15, 1969 without a trace, was born in Czechoslovakia.

The letter made public by Hart was a confidential letter written Feb. 26, 1960 by Richard Helms, then-CIA director, to J. Edgar Hoover, former head of the FBI.

McKeivitt, now a lawyer in private practice here and in Washington, said he was considering subpoenaing Smiley to determine the "reliable sources" in Washington that Smiley contacted for the Riha report. Riha report.

"Then, all of a sudden, like a bolt out of the blue, I was contacted by the CIA and told that they would like to discuss this (Riha) matter," McKeivitt said.

The agent, identified only as Todorovich of Boulder, where the university is located, visited McKeivitt.

"Todorovich said something to this effect," McKeivitt said.

"Would it help if you talked to Smiley about it? He is prepared to tell you what actually happened. But in the interests of national security, I ask you not to reveal the nature of the conversation with Smiley."

Smiley then called from El

Paso, Tex., where he was president of the University of Texas-El Paso, McKeivitt said.

"Smiley was awfully nervous and had a very hesitant voice when he told me that he had been misled or had been misunderstood when he contacted the reliable sources in Washington in April 1970 and received information about Riha," McKeivitt said.

"I got the impression that Smiley said he obtained the information about Riha from the

FBI, but then I'm not sure it was the FBI or who it was.

"Smiley sounded very embarrassed and said he was extremely sorry he had made the statement with Riha."

McKeivitt said it was on the basis of that conversation that he agreed to the CIA request for a "positive statement" on the case. McKeivitt's statement on Feb. 13, 1970, said there was "no substantial basis in fact" for Smiley's other statement that Riha was alive and well.

12/76

Riha's Nephew Seeks CIA Information In Lawsuit

DENVER (AP) — A relative of missing University of Colorado professor Thomas Riha has filed suit in U.S. District Court in an effort to force the Central Intelligence Agency to disclose

information it has on Riha's whereabouts.

The suit was filed by Zdenek Cerveny, Riha's nephew.

Riha, who taught history at CU, disappeared over seven years ago. Last November, the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities heard testimony from a former CIA official concerning the disappearance.

Cerveny, of Boulder, contended in his suit that the federal Freedom of Information Act entitles him to more information than the CIA has supplied him so far. He has asked the CIA for information about the "possible sighting of Riha in Czechoslovakia in 1973."

Although the CIA has sent Cerveny two memos concerning the sighting, the identities of sources of the information and the names of persons who allegedly saw Riha after he disappeared from Boulder were deleted.

Case Of Missing CU Prof Played M

WASHINGTON (AP) — The case of missing University of Colorado professor Thomas Riha "played a key role" in causing the FBI to cut off its liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in 1970, the former chief of counterintelligence for the CIA said Wednesday.

James J. Angleton made his

comments to the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee.

No trace has been found of Riha, a Czechoslovakian-born scholar who was an associate professor of Russian history at CU in Boulder, since he disappeared under mysterious circumstances more than 6½ years ago.

Angleton said that although

he hadn't "actually inquired into" Riha's disappearance, he had "heard speculation" that Riha was in Czechoslovakia.

Angleton testified that during and after World War II, there were "grave problems of security" relating to certain FBI agents.

He said the "one straw that

broke the camel's back" was when a CIA officer received information from an unidentified FBI agent about a foreign national's disappearance.

Angleton told the Senate committee that then FBI director J. Edgar Hoover demanded to know the identity of the FBI agent. A CIA officer refused to furnish the name and offered

his resignation to

Director Richard Helms. "The friction of one case," he said, "never eliminated and totally destroyed agencies."

Under questioning, Gary Hart, of the comm

I Major Role In FBI-CIA Break

his resignation to then CIA director Richard Helms.

"The friction came from the one case," Angleton said. "Hoover eliminated liaison formally and totally between the two agencies."

Under questioning by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., a member of the committee, Angleton said

the FBI's action in 1970 "went much deeper" than a cutoff of liaison with the CIA. He said it actually led to a cutoff of the liaison with the entire intelligence community, except the White House.

Riha disappeared from his Boulder, Colo. home on the morning of March 15, 1969. His clothes and shaving materials still were in his home, and his uncompleted income tax forms were strewn on his desk.

Charles Brennan, former assistant director of the FBI Domestic Intelligence Division, testified that he believes Riha left the country voluntarily,

adding that:

"There is no evidence that he was spirited away by Communist agents or anything like that."

Brennan called speculation that Riha was involved in U.S. intelligence affairs "ridiculous."

The former FBI official said Hoover was upset because an agent had apparently talked to the CIA about the Riha matter but said Hoover "hadn't had close regard for the CIA and he seized upon this opportunity."

Riha was last seen as he drove away from a colleague's home where he had eaten

dinner. After his disappearance, the professor was linked to Galya Tannenbaum, who claimed Riha left because of domestic problems.

Mrs. Tannenbaum later ran into problems of her own, a forgery charge involving Riha's signature on a check, and was found legally insane.

After being committed to the State Hospital in Pueblo, Mrs. Tannenbaum died of an apparently self-administered dose of cyanide poisoning. Before dying, she reportedly said:

"I didn't kill him (Riha). That son of a bitch, he's in Russia. He just made it."

Camera 2/10 '75.

(Line Dole was given 10 cam tickets for passing a football player in his legs and when Woodell requested the one, he also got his tickets! Ethics?)

Unethical Tactics Cited

Parents Of Ex-gridder Suing CU

By BILL CONTI
Camera Staff Writer

The parents of a former University of Colorado football player have filed a \$45,000 civil suit in District Court against the CU Board of Regents, coach Bill Mallory and athletic director Eddie Crowder.

Roger and Marietta Stevens, 465 So. 44th St., allege in the suit that their son, Steve Griffin, was subjected to unethical tactics by the athletic department, and that they were treated abusively when they confronted Mallory and Crowder about the tactics.

According to the suit, during the spring of 1972, Griffin was being heavily recruited by various agents and employees of the athletic department to attend CU on a football scholarship.

The suit says that Griffin failed to pass an entrance examination necessary for

admission to the University, so Crowder, through another employe, arranged for another member of the team to take the test for Griffin. This, they say, is a violation of the rules and regulations of both CU and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

The suit says that in the fall of 1972, Griffin was suspended for about two weeks while the "illegitimacy of the second score was investigated by authorities." At no time, says the suit, was Griffin personally questioned about the matter.

In the summer of 1974, the suit continues, after being a starter on the team for two seasons, the same employe who arranged the second examination allegedly wrote a course report for and in the place of Griffin, so that Griffin would receive a passing grade.

Then, on May 28, 1975, according to the suit, Mallory

dismissed Griffin from the team for "undisclosed reasons."

The suit says that on June 3 the Stevens' met with Mallory to discuss the situation. During the meeting, they allege that Mallory "became furious" and called the couple abusive and offensive names, berated their character, and verbally threatened and intimidated the couple.

At one point during the meeting, the suit alleges, Mallory "deliberately and intentionally and maliciously caused his legs to contact the body of Marietta Stevens in a

harmful, humiliating and offensive manner."

The Stevens' allege in the suit that "the acts of battery by Mallory were done with the intent to threaten and intimidate the plaintiffs (the Stevens') so as to dissuade them from publicly disclosing" what happened with their son.

The suit says that the Board of Regents was negligent in allowing the incident to occur.

The suit calls for \$20,000 in compensatory and \$10,000 in punitive damages for Marietta Stevens, and for \$10,000 compensatory and \$5,000 in punitive damages for Roger Stevens.

Riha Attorney
Pledges Fight^{7/5}
To Find Client₂₆

DENVER (AP) — The attorney for the estate of Thomas Riha says he will file suit against the Central Intelligence Agency, if necessary, in an effort to determine if the missing professor is alive.

Martin Buckley, an attorney for Riha's estate, recently asked the CIA to furnish him the name of a person who reportedly sighted Riha in Czechoslovakia and the names of two other persons who later were informed of the sighting.

Riha was an associate professor of Russian history at the University of Colorado who vanished more than seven years ago.

The CIA reported that Riha had been sighted in Czechoslovakia, but the agency deleted the names of the persons who reported sighting him before it released a report to the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee last February.

Buckley said the memo on the sighting is the only evidence that Riha is still alive.

*** June 9/75.

CIA, FBI Screened U.S. Citizens' Mail

LA JOLLA, Calif. (AP) — A former Central Intelligence Agency research specialist said Wednesday that the CIA and the FBI, with cooperation from the U.S. Postal Service, screened mail written by American citizens to persons in Soviet-bloc nations.

Melvin Crain, 52, who retired from the CIA in 1969 because he said he could not condone the mail-screening activities, said in a telephone interview from his home here that in the summer of 1958 the mail monitoring program began on letters mailed from post offices in New York and New Orleans.

He did not specify whether FBI, CIA and postal agents screened the mail within the post offices or intercepted them later.

"Using sophisticated technology, we could open, repro-

duce the mail and send it on its way without interrupting the flow of mail and without being detected in any way," said Crain, now a professor of political science at San Diego State University.

"What we were doing, in effect, was keeping dossiers on U.S. citizens," he said. "The officer who briefed us admitted that it was unconstitutional, illegal and a violation of the agency charter, but said it was necessary to carry out our mission and in the interest of the country to do so."

Spokesmen for the CIA and the FBI in Washington said Wednesday they would have no comment on Crain's statements. Postal Service officials could not be reached for comment.

Crain joined the CIA in 1951.

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Washington Post
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Boulder County's Complete Newspaper

85th Year - No. 336

Boulder, Colo., Sunday, Feb. 15, 1976

120 Pages - 35 cents



Bruce Franklin ... Marxist views haven't hindered teaching merit

CU Hiring Concerns Not Realized

Franklin Called Idealistic Scholar

By LINDA CORNETT
Camera Staff Writer

H. Bruce Franklin is "not a troublemaker", according to three educators who have worked with the self-proclaimed Marxist during the past two years.

Instead, they describe Franklin as conscientious, hardworking, responsible, quiet, cooperative, fascinating, "an idealist."

The educators, contacted at Rutgers in New Jersey and Wesleyan and Yale in Connecticut deny that concerns expressed

by University of Colorado regents have proved true at their campuses.

Franklin, a professor of American literature and Melville expert, lost a suit this week in U.S. District Court against eight CU regents who refused to hire him in 1974.

In two days of trial, the regents testified they rejected Franklin because they were concerned disruptions leading to his dismissal from Stanford University in 1972 indicated he might disrupt the CU Boulder campus. They also said his appointment might result in loss of funding and that

Franklin would use his classroom as a political forum or to advocate violence.

Franklin's supervisors at three universities which have employed him since that dismissal say they were aware of the Stanford incidents, but that Franklin's academic credentials outweighed any concerns and he has not caused disruption at their campuses.

"He is one of the most distinguished scholars in American literature in the United States," according to Dean Richard Robey, head of Rutgers

(Continued On Page 2)

derate Obscenity Bill Views

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minors and adults as well.

And Rep. Sam Zakhem, another Republican, would have done what Kramer suggested, but the penalty would have been raised to felony status.

Republican Rep. Sandy Arnold said he will not vote for any bill that would encourage censorship of the printed word.

"Who is going to determine what has socially redeeming value?" Arnold asks.

"I can't go along with that in any way. Each community is a little different. They ought to have the right to do it their own way," Hilsmeier said.

Hilsmeier said he would prefer the Kramer bill but will seek to amend the ban on local government ordinances from the DeMoulin bill.

Broomfield Democrat Pat Burrows said she voted for the

Franklin Called Idealistic —

(Continued From Page 1)

University's Newark, N.J. campus. "It is not often one gets to hire an English professor of his stature." Franklin is in the first year of a three-year term at Rutgers.

Franklin, 37, is "one of two or three experts on Melville in the world," according to Wesleyan University Center for the Humanities Director Hayden White. He served a one-year fellowship at Wesleyan in 1973.

Before Franklin became "politicized", White said, "he was on his way to becoming a member of the academic establishment of the very highest standing."

However, since Franklin's political conversion, "he has been ostracized by the academic establishment. They cannot fault his scholarship; he is a first-rate scholar. They have faulted the ideological cast of his work."

Franklin has pointed out that as a Marxist, he approaches literary criticism through a political point of view.

"He is a Marxist. We have plenty of scholars who are Marxists," White said. "They're just not as open about it as Bruce is."

Wesleyan, White stated, "found him completely cooperative and a congenial colleague. He was a very good citizen who did more than the normal work we ask faculty members to do."

Franklin was a "very popular" professor with large classes, White said. "He's a very tough grader and does more than is called for in reading his students' papers. The students find him fascinating."

Robey agreed that Franklin's classes at Rutgers are well attended and that his students do "very well" in departmental

tests of English proficiency.

The three educators denied they knew Franklin, except by reputation, before he joined their faculties.

White said in the late 1960s, in the context of the antiwar movement, "people were often driven to extremes. Bruce is one of the people who came out scathed. He came out paying the debt for all of us."

At Yale, there was "no official concern about the appointment," Erikson said. "I imagine there were private people who wondered why we hired him."

Franklin was hired, Erikson said, because "people in the program thought it would be a good deal to take advantage of his presence" at the nearby Wesleyan campus.

Each level, he said, read "detailed information on Franklin's dismissal from Stanford. 'Everyone was quite aware of who he was and of his special background.'

That information was tempered by Franklin's reputation as a scholar, letters of praise from other scholars from across the country and recommendations from Wesleyan. "The University felt the appointment would be a reasonable one to make," Robey said.

The reviewers also received "usually unsigned" letters urging Franklin's rejection and warning, Robey said, of the "Bed menace."

"To dignify responses which were uninformed was not something we did," he said.

During his months at Rutgers, Franklin has "taught his classes, participated in the affairs of the department and the college. We are so far not at all unhappy he is here," Robey said.

Robey said Rutgers had not suffered any financial reprisal for hiring Franklin.



Center, above. The new jail does not have cells, but modules, classrooms, a library, educational and rehabilitative programs and a full-sized gymnasium.

(Camera Staff Photos by Charles Wendt)

Center 'Home'



Carl Young

only two ways to release tension: through either sex or violence. But here," he continued, "just being able to sit down and talk with a female is a tremendous release of tension." tension."

"Can you imagine being locked up for two years and not even seeing a female?" Perley added. "It's really bound to have an effect on your attitude when you get back outside."

Inmates generally agree that efforts toward rehabilitation emphasized at the Boulder County Jail will definitely cut down on recidivism.

"They really try to give you a reason not to go out and commit another crime," said Young. "I've never seen that anywhere else," added Dorset. "I sure hope that's true," commented Sheriff Brad Leach. "That's the whole idea of what were trying to do here."

Leach and Jail Captain Paul Katsampes expressed outright relief that the jail is finally in the new facility.

"No matter how much we

they really try to make portable." "What happens in a jail prisoners want it to Young said. "In a this you want good happen," he said. and Dorset also had

Riha Believed Living In Europe

WASHINGTON (AP)—A report by the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee has concluded that former University of Colorado professor Thomas Riha, who disappeared seven years ago, is probably living in Eastern Europe.

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., a committee member, said Friday that Riha may be living in Czechoslovakia, where he was reportedly seen in 1973.

Hart said the conclusions

were based on information provided the committee by the Central Intelligence Agency. Despite the report, Hart said the committee "obviously hasn't solved the Thomas Riha mystery."

Riha was a CU associate professor of Russian history at the time of his mysterious disappearance on March 19, 1969.

The committee's report on Riha concludes that the Central Intelligence Agency once con-

sidered, but then dropped plans to use the former professor as a "source of information."

A censored CIA memo to the committee said an unidentified person reported that Riha had been seen in Czechoslovakia in 1973. The CIA memo said the person who claimed to have seen Riha checked with a friend and confirmed the former Colorado resident was living in the Eastern European country.

Your local Moore Professional is not just a real estate salesperson. He is a unique individual; dedicated to helping you solve your commercial and residential real estate problems.

Intelligence Plan

Executive Monitoring, FBI Review Proposed

By WALTER PINCUS

(C) 1976, The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — President Ford's plan to prevent future abuses by the U.S. intelligence community will be unveiled this week, according to White House sources.

Although some decisions have not yet been made, the basic ingredients of the package are:

—An independent White House board to monitor intelligence agencies' adherence to new presidential directives contains "thou shalt nots." Some directives will be stated publicly in revised agency charters, while others will be classified because they relate to secret operations.

Inspector general offices in each agency will be strengthened and directed to report improprieties to their chiefs and to the White House board. The board will have investigatory power and will be required to report abuses to the President and findings of alleged criminal activities to the Attorney General.

The new board would not oversee intelligence collection or analysis as does the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board under present White House organization.

—Executive oversight of FBI domestic intelligence, counterintelligence and foreign intelligence collection operations will remain the responsibility of the

Attorney General, but with presidential directives as the basis for new guidelines.

—The director of central intelligence will become the chief White House assistant on intelligence and have budgetary control over all agencies gathering foreign intelligence, including those of the military services, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Organization which operates spy satellites.

—Intelligence analysis for the President and his top advisers will be put together in a new White House unit that would serve as a "mainline channel free of institutional policy bias," according to one presidential aide. This group would serve as the DCI's White House staff, according to one source, and seek to replace the present "indistinguishable boards and panels that tend to fuzz their product to prevent clear accountability."

—The DIA would be continued since the President wants to preserve competition in intelligence production. The House intelligence committee recommended it be abolished and the Senate committee reportedly also favors its abolition.

—Covert action by the CIA and clandestine intelligence collection by all agencies would continue but under sharply restricted presidential guidelines.



in and maybe even some snow are
era Staff Photo by Jerry Cleveland)



News to Use

Let government find out for you

WASHINGTON (AP) — While the government may appear to be a giant machine gobbling up facts and statistics and storing them, most of the masses of information collected are available to anyone who asks.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, passed in 1966 and strengthened in 1974, the government has to give you the records you ask for or explain in writing why you can't have them.

Private personal information about people can't be given out, or trade or military secrets, or information that would compromise lawbreaking by federal agencies.

If the material you want is hard to find, there may be a charge for digging it up, and also for the costs of making copies, but these charges can be waived in cases of financial hardship.

Here is a form you can use:

"Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, I am requesting access to (Identify the item as specifically as possible.)

"If there are any fees for searching for, or copying, the records I have requested, please inform me before you fill the request.

"If all or any part of this request is denied, please cite the specific exemption that you think justifies your refusal to release the information, and inform me of the appeal procedures available to me under the law.

Prof rues leaving Moscow for Yale

“I lived quite well (in Moscow), and here I don't know what to do.”

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — A respected linguist, saying he was enticed by Yale University to leave the Soviet Union in the 1970s, claims he is going broke on a school pension after being forced to retire two years ago.

Sebastian K. Shaumyan, a 72-year-old professor emeritus of linguistics, said Monday he never would have emigrated had he known he faced mandatory retirement on a \$750-a-month pension 11 years later.

“I lived quite well (in Moscow), and here I don't know what to do. I am without means to live,” he said. “I think it's very strange why a university professor must retire at 70. Now I do even better work than before.”

Shaumyan, who became an American citizen in 1980, said he is happy with his new country, but he is considering a lawsuit against Yale. His lawyer wants Shaumyan's pension doubled to \$1,500 a month.

“If I knew that I would jeopardize my work, my family, my existence, I wouldn't have left Moscow,” Shaumyan said.

He said Yale wooed him from

established academic positions in Moscow in 1975 without telling him he would be automatically retired at age 70, as are all faculty members.

“They promised me a good position and prominent work,” he said. “They deceived me.”

University spokesman Walter Littell declined to comment because of the possible lawsuit.

Shaumyan said he was paid \$20,000 during 1975, his first year at Yale, and was making nearly \$55,000 by the time he retired in 1986.

Now, he said, he has depleted his savings and is going broke, even with the \$900 he receives in monthly Social Security benefits. Mortgage, car and student loan payments for his three children eat up \$1,100 a month, he said.

Shaumyan is a specialist in mathematical linguistics. In his 1987 book, “A Semiotic Theory of Language,” he discusses how mathematics can set uniform rules for languages, which in turn have applications for writing new computer languages. His 11 books have been translated into at least seven languages.

...ing programs.

Boulder *Evening News*, May 5, 1976, p. 10.

Prejudice Charged Against CU Investigating Committee

A committee investigating charges of discrimination at the University of Colorado Law School is guilty of prejudice and unfairness itself, according to a woman attorney serving on the school's Appointments Committee.

Harriet Templer Moskovit, a Boulder attorney, accused the investigating committee formed by CU President Roland Rautenstrauss of attempting to "collect evidence to convict the Law School of the guilt you had determined beforehand."

She addressed the committee at closed hearings last Thursday, complaining of statements from committee members at a public hearing April 22. She released a copy of her statement Tuesday.

The public hearing, she charged, was a "mistake" and a "witch-hunt rally" in which committee members participated with unfounded attacks on the law school appointments committee.

The appointments committee, she said, has put in hundreds of hours in an attempt to find minorities and women for the CU law school. The committee has found two women for untenured positions at the faculty this fall, Moskovit pointed out. If the appointments committee was willing to lower its standards for minorities and women it could have fulfilled the Affirmative Action requirements, she said, but it held out for highly qualified candidates.

Jan 17/2 74.

Suppression Of Dissent

Observing recent reaction to the Solzhenitsyn deportation has been amazing to me. Suppression of dissent has always been a technique employed by the enemies of freedom and human rights.

Other instances spring to mind; Kent State, the trial of Angela Davis, the indictment of Daniel Ellsberg, the murder of George Jackson, or go back to Sacco and Vanzetti or the Scopes trial.

Solzhenitsyn was, in a way, lucky. He might never have escaped from the U.S.A.

JERRY BROWN

Ward Star Rte,
Jamestown

Crossroad Of Ideas

Case 27/9/74

A Legal Principle

It turns out that 16 members of the House Judiciary Committee have received campaign contributions from dairy cooperatives.

The news has raised some eyebrows because one allegation against President Nixon which the committee is studying is that he raised milk-price supports in return for the dairy lobby's pledge of \$2 million for his campaign.

Some folks think there's a conflict of interest in the committee's looking into Mr. Nixon's milk money. But after all, isn't a man entitled to a jury of his peers? — Home News, New Brunswick, N.J.

The Herald No. 2

☆☆☆ *Summer 7/1/75*

CIA, FBI Screened U.S. Citizens' Mail

LA JOLLA, Calif. (AP) — A former Central Intelligence Agency research specialist said Wednesday that the CIA and the FBI, with cooperation from the U.S. Postal Service, screened mail written by American citizens to persons in Soviet-bloc nations.

Melvin Crain, 53, who retired from the CIA in 1969 because he said he could not condone the mail-screening activities, said in a telephone interview from his home here that in the summer of 1968 the mail monitoring program began on letters mailed from post offices in New York and New Orleans.

He did not specify whether FBI, CIA and postal agents screened the mail within the post offices or intercepted them later.

"Using sophisticated technology, we could open, repro-

duce the mail and send it on its way without interrupting the flow of mail and without being detected in any way," said Crain, now a professor of political science at San Diego State University.

"What we were doing, in effect, was keeping dossiers on U.S. citizens," he said. "The officer who briefed us admitted that it was unconstitutional, illegal and a violation of the agency charter, but said it was necessary to carry out our mission and in the interest of the country to do so."

Spokesmen for the CIA and the FBI in Washington said Wednesday they would have no comment on Crain's statements. Postal Service officials could not be reached for comment.

Crain joined the CIA in 1961.

Letters To The

Expediency Bad Substitute For Integrity

The University of Colorado is searching for a new president. Many well-qualified persons will be interested in the position. The success of the new president may be determined by the extent to which the errors of the Thieme regime are avoided.

These errors would include: replacing experienced administrators with persons new to the job and to the University; accepting the advice of the newly arrived without consulting highly qualified administrators who had accumulated faculty and staff to the point that a majority voted no confidence in the Thieme administration; appointing a vice president who received no confidence vote from 17 of 19 department heads, and another who was so ineffective he exited via the Peter Principle; lending credence to the carping of critics who had been thoroughly discredited by preceding administrations; creating an environment in which a majority of the Boulder campus faculty voted for collective bargaining; manipulating state

appropriations for staff salary increases, resulting in the custody of such finds being given to the State Department of Administration rather than directly to the University; complaining of legislative intrusion into the administration of the University while taking an indifferent or even permissive position on legislation placing 6,000 staff employees under State Civil Service; employing a consulting firm to study staff job classifications which had no previous experience on a university campus and whose recently completed study of Colorado

state job classification had not been accepted or implemented by the state personnel department; denying staff employees the opportunity to choose between a job classification and compensation plan tailored to University needs and a plan already overburdened with 20,000 state employees; overtly excluding administrative positions from an affirmative action plan which produced a 25 per cent first year increase in minority staff employment; imposing substantial loss of earned benefits on long service staff employees and loss of negotiated rates on others by joining the state system; negating the only collective bargaining agreement operative between employees and an agency of the state; precipitating the first employee strike in University history.

The continuity of quality education is provided by the faculty and staff. These groups must be heard and their concerns considered. The successful symbiosis of the University staff personnel program with the state personnel system requires a thorough knowledge of both systems. No administrator with this qualification is available in either agency.

The state expects and deserves a well-managed University. Faculty and staff may disagree with the administration but credibility and confidence must be restored and communication carried on in mutual trust. Expediency is not an acceptable substitute for integrity.

Our University, and our nation, cry out for such leadership.

FRANK A. IVES
University of Colorado retired)

Doubter *25/8/75*

Solzhenitsyn Society Is New Movement For Freedom

By ANTHONY HARRIGAN
Executive Vice President
United States Industrial Council

The founding of the first Alexander Solzhenitsyn Society For Freedom and Justice at the Boulder campus of the University of Colorado is a significant development in the freedom movement in the United States.

With in a very short time, great numbers of Americans have come to realize that the cause of freedom has an authentic hero in the Russian writer who was imprisoned and then exiled from the Soviet Union for exposing the nightmarish political concentration camp system that once claimed him as one of its victims.

Now, for millions of people in America and elsewhere, Alexander Solzhenitsyn is a living symbol of the insight and courage needed to prevent the global triumph of tyranny.

How appropriate it is that the initial chapter of the Alexander Solzhenitsyn Society For Freedom and Justice (Box 4654, Boulder, Colorado 80302) should be founded by Dr. Edward Rozek, professor of political science at the University of Colorado.

Edward Rozek has firsthand experience of totalitarian tyranny. He was forced into exile from his native land. Born in Poland, Dr. Rozek fought against both the Nazi and Soviet occupiers of the land of his birth. He was decorated for his gallantry with allied forces on the battlefield in World War II.

Declining an offer to allow him to return to Poland, which had come under the new communist puppet regime, Edward Rozek emigrated to the United States where he received his university degree from Harvard. In the years since the end of World War II, he has become a highly respected scholar and author. In the 1960s and early seventies, when New

analysis of the oppressive communist system cannot be successfully challenged.

What is it that Solzhenitsyn says about the communist system? One paragraph from his recent speech in Washington summarizes his message:

"Communism is as crude an attempt to explain society and the individual as if a surgeon were to perform his delicate operations with a meat-axe. All that is subtle in human psychology and in the structure of society (which is even more delicate), all of this is reduced to crude economic processes. This whole created being — man — is reduced to matter. It's characteristic that communism is so devoid of arguments that it

has none to advance against its opponents in our communist countries. It lacks arguments and hence there is the club, the prison, the concentration camp, and insane asylums with forced confinement."

The speeches, histories and novels of Alexander Solzhenitsyn are a text for our time, a reliable source and guide for free men everywhere. Studying Solzhenitsyn's works and honoring his moral achievement are important tasks for students and teachers on the nation's campuses.

Hopefully, chapters of the Solzhenitsyn Society For Freedom and Justice will spring up across the country.

his university degree from Harvard. In the years since the end of World War II, he has become a highly respected scholar and author. In the 1960s and early seventies, when New Left totalitarians sought to dominate the University of Colorado campus, he again revealed his courage and leadership.

The world of the late 1970s will be very difficult. Some Americans prefer to ignore the communist regimes' record of brutality and deception. They don't want the U.S. government to take any stand that offends or challenges the Soviet Union or the Chinese Communist monolith. They want to resume relations with Castro's Cuba, as if the continuing torment of the Cuban people could be forgotten.

Those Americans who cherish the freedom, which our country is supposed to be celebrating in the Bicentennial, are thankful for the example and the wisdom of Solzhenitsyn. They understand that Solzhenitsyn has unique moral authority in the world today and that his

Weakening Of CIA *Small Case 3/2/75* 'Dramatic'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said Saturday the Central Intelligence Agency's sources of information abroad "have been dramatically reduced" as a result of leaks from congressional investigating committees.

Schlesinger, who formerly headed the CIA, was asked by Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., in a recorded television interview whether "we have reason to fear ... that the willingness of foreign governments to work with us is being undercut" because of CIA secrets made public.

"I think we have more than reason to fear," Schlesinger replied.

"I think that we recognize that the sources of information coming into the CIA have been dramatically reduced in both liaison relationships and in relation to the willingness of foreigners to work with our intelligence people and that is an inevitable effect of these kinds of revelations."

Schlesinger dismissed as "a dramatic oversimplification" the notion that the only kind of intelligence the United States needs is that which is provided by spy satellites.

"Photographs, of course, can provide you with indications with respect to the growth of certain types of capabilities, but one must recognize that nobody has ever been able to photograph intentions," Schlesinger said.

"The only way we are ever able to get at intentions is through normal human intelligence and, in addition to that, there are various technical parameters that one can never learn through photographs."

"So all of the elements of the intelligence community must be effective if the U.S. is to have eyes and ears in what continues to be a relatively dangerous world," Schlesinger said.

The defense chief said that, in his opinion, the world is in a more dangerous state than it was a year ago.

"From one end of the Mediterranean to the other end of the Mediterranean there are growing problems," he said. "There is also the aftermath of what one must recognize to be an American debacle in Southeast Asia."

Schlesinger defended this country's NATO allies against charges by critics that those countries are

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Schlesinger defended this country's NATO allies against charges by critics that those countries are not doing enough, in relation to U.S. contributions to the North Atlantic alliance.

Collectively, Schlesinger said, Western European nations in the alliance keep about 2.5 million men under arms while the United States has almost 300,000 men in Europe.

Probes Unveil Tragedies - Not Tr

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nearly a year of investigations into the CIA, FBI and other government agencies has revealed an intelligence community which, for all its contributions to national security, frequently has been misguided from above and mismanaged from below.

Various presidents have misused the FBI for political purposes, pressured the CIA into spying on American citizens, involved U.S. officials in the plotting of military coups abroad, even encouraged a government agency to commit murder.

At the same time, intelligence officials have taken it upon themselves to open mail, harass citizens and administer drugs.

In many instances, investigators said misdeeds can be explained, but not justified, by the temper of the times in which they occurred.

In addition to revelations of wrong-doing, the investigations have raised serious questions about the quality and usefulness of intelligence data. Intelligence officials have acknowledged that they failed to give policy makers adequate warning of such events as the outbreak of the 1973 Mideast War.

Evidence also showed that at the same time intelligence analysts were concluding the U.S. had no vital interest in Chile, top policy makers, including President Richard Nixon, were directing intelligence agents to organize a military coup there.

The investigations also failed to turn up any evidence to substantiate some frequent allegations about the CIA, including:

- Involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy;
- Collaboration in the Watergate break-in or cover-up;
- Direct involvement in the 1973 coup in Chile;
- Infiltration of the White House.

While the intelligence agencies have been probed by

congressional probes plus that of a special commission headed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller. It is virtually impossible to weigh these activities against the valuable work of intelligence agencies since most of their successes must remain secret.

It is not a balanced picture, but it is the only picture available.

ASSASSINATION

The Senate committee found that senior American officials "initiated and participated in" plots to assassinate Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Senior officials also were aware of plots which resulted in the deaths of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo and Chilean army chief Gen. Rene Schneider.

However, the committee concluded that "no foreign leaders were killed as a result of assassination plots initiated by officials of the United States."

The committee said there was "a reasonable inference" that President Eisenhower authorized the plot against Lumumba but "insufficient evidence" from which to conclude that Eisenhower, Kennedy or Johnson authorized the assassination of Castro.

CHILE

The United States spent more than \$13 million during a decade of covert operations in Chile. The U.S. began by funneling money to a democratic presidential candidate in the early 1960s and ended in the 1970s by advocating the overthrow of a democratically elected government — that of Marxist Salvador Allende.

A Senate committee staff report noted that when the operations became known, "the United States was seen...to have contradicted not only its official declarations but its treaty commitments and principles of long standing."

CIA DOMESTIC SPYING

From 1967 to 1974, the CIA's

behind-the-scenes activities in a congressional campaign.

FBI SURVEILLANCE

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover directed his agents to gather information on any demonstration against U.S. intervention in Vietnam, all black student groups, and finally, all "disruptive, anti-government demonstrations and protest rallies."

The type of information gathered on one target of FBI surveillance — the "New Left" — consisted of "a wholly comprehensive listing of everything these people thought or did on any subject you can imagine," according to F.A.O. Schwarz III, chief counsel for the Senate committee.

FBI officials insisted that surveillance either was justified by evidence that "subversive groups were involved" or was quickly dropped.

COINTELPRO

The FBI's counterintelligence program, COINTELPRO, sought "to expose, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the activities of the Communist party, Socialist Workers party, the 'New Left,' as well as 'white hate' groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, and 'black hate' groups.

Of 2,300 COINTELPRO operations from 1956 to 1971, when the program officially ended, more than half were against the Communist party.

The tactics ranged from falsely announcing that a scheduled meeting had been canceled to sending anonymous letters accusing spouses of infidelity.

According to Curtis Smothers, minority counsel for the Senate committee, "the general prohibition on all the COINTELPRO activities was there should be no disclosure outside the bureau." James B. Adams, FBI associate deputy director, acknowledged that there was scant legal justification for most of the tactics but called the COINTELPRO operations against the Klan the bureau's

a suggestion that he commit suicide or face public disgrace.

According to chief counsel Schwartz, the FBI efforts "to go after Dr. King did not even cease when he died." As Congress began to consider making his birthday a national holiday, the FBI developed plans to provide friendly congressmen with off-the-record briefings about King in hopes that the bill could be bottled up in committee.

PRESIDENTIAL MISUSE OF FBI

The Senate committee revealed that presidential misuse of the FBI goes back at least to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who ordered wiretaps on the home phones of his closest aides.

When President Kennedy was at odds with Congress over sugar legislation, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy authorized the FBI to install wiretaps to "keep abreast of activities with regard to pending sugar legislation."

Documents showed that, at President Johnson's request, the FBI:

—Dug up derogatory information on two members of Sen. Barry Goldwater's staff;

—Passed on "tidbits" gleaned from wiretaps at the 1964 Democratic convention;

—Gave the White House dossiers on Warren Commission critics, including a photograph of the sexual activities of one;

—Checked the long-distance phone calls of GOP vice presi-

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While the intelligence agencies have been rocked by the seemingly unending disclosures, political careers and ambitions have blossomed. Senate intelligence committee chairman Frank Church is on the verge of launching a formal presidential campaign; Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., head of the House intelligence committee, has indicated an interest in running for the Senate; Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., who has chaired hearings paralleling those of the intelligence committees, says she is looking very seriously at running for the same Senate seat.

What follows is a catalogue of activities, some clearly illegal and others of doubtful propriety, documented by the

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CIA DOMESTIC SPYING

From 1967 to 1974, the CIA's Operation CHAOS developed files on 7,200 American dissidents in an effort to determine if they were being influenced from abroad.

CHAOS began by monitoring the foreign contacts of U.S. dissidents abroad, but because of "continuing and insistent" pressure by Presidents Johnson and Nixon and their staffs, the operation was gradually expanded to include "large quantities of information on the domestic activities of American citizens," according to the Rockefeller Commission.

In several instances, agents were infiltrated into domestic protest organizations and in one case a CIA agent reported on

who subjected you to... according to F.A.O. Schwarz III, chief counsel for the Senate committee.

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Of 2,300 COINTELPRO operations from 1966 to 1971, when the program officially ended, more than half were against the Communist party.

The tactics ranged from falsely announcing that a scheduled meeting had been canceled to sending anonymous letters accusing spouses of infidelity.

According to Curtis Smothers, minority counsel for the Senate committee, "the general prohibition on all the COINTELPRO activities was there should be no disclosure outside the bureau." James B. Adams, FBI associate deputy director, acknowledged that there was scant legal justification for most of the tactics but called the COINTELPRO operations against the Klan the bureau's "finest hour."

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Although FBI officials insisted they were justified in investigating Martin Luther King Jr. for possible Communist influence, they made no attempt to defend the FBI's campaign to discredit and replace him as a civil rights leader.

Sixteen electronic bugs and eight wiretaps were used against King — two of the wiretaps were approved by Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

Shortly before King was to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the FBI sent him and his wife an anonymous letter, along with a tape from one of the bugs, which King took to be

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who ordered wiretaps on the home phones of his closest aides.

When President Kennedy was at odds with Congress over sugar legislation, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy authorized the FBI to install wiretaps to "keep abreast of activities with regard to pending sugar legislation."

Documents showed that, at President Johnson's request, the FBI:

- Dug up derogatory information on two members of Sen. Barry Goldwater's staff;

- Passed on "tidbits" gleaned from wiretaps at the 1964 Democratic convention;

- Gave the White House dossiers on Warren Commission critics, including a photograph of the sexual activities of one;

- Checked the long-distance phone calls of GOP vice presi-

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NSA INTERCEPTS

A Senate committee report on
the National Security Agency's
Project SHAMROCK revealed
that for almost 30 years copies
of most international telegrams
were turned over to the govern-
ment by three cable companies.
In recent years, an estimated
150,000 messages a month were
being turned over to NSA
analysts.

A high-ranking NSA official
was quoted as saying that no
President since Truman had
known about SHAMROCK,
which was terminated earlier
this year.

Testimony before the com-
mittee revealed that from 1967
to 1973, NSA monitored the
overseas phone calls of more
than 1,600 Americans as part of
Project MINARET. Various
government agencies, including
the CIA and FBI, provided NSA
with names of individuals
whose overseas conversations
were to be monitored.

Lt. Gen. Lew Allen Jr., head
of NSA, linked MINARET to
presidential demands for im-
proved intelligence but said he
had no knowledge that either
Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson
or Nixon knew that NSA was
intercepting phone calls. How-
ever, Allen cited evidence that
former Defense Secretary Mel-
vin Laird and two attorneys
general were aware of MIN-
ARET.

MAIL OPENING

From 1963 to 1973, the CIA
opened more than 215,000

pieces of mail between the
United States and the Soviet
Union. James Angleton, who
headed the program during
most of its existence, told the
Senate committee he knew mail
opening was illegal but justified
it in terms of the valuable in-
telligence it provided.

Former CIA Director Richard
Helms testified he had no recol-
lection of telling either Presi-
dents Kennedy or Johnson
about the program but
"thought ... that it was an item
that I mentioned to President
Johnson on one occasion."
There was evidence suggesting

that Postmasters General
James Edward Day and Winton
Blount and Atty. Gen. John
Mitchell knew about the mail
openings, but each man denied
it.

The FBI conducted its own
mail-opening programs from
1940 to 1966. The largest of the
bureau's mail intercepts oc-
curred in New York City from
1959 to 1966 where an estimated
1,000 letters were opened. Sim-
ilar but smaller programs were
conducted in Los Angeles, San
Francisco, Boston, Washington,
D.C., Detroit, Seattle and
Miami.

BLACK BAG JOBS

In hundreds of cases, the FBI
resorted to illegal burglaries,
or "back bag" jobs, to gain in-
formation.

DRUG TESTS

From 1963 to 1963, the CIA
tested LSD and other behavior-
influencing drugs on unsuspect-
ing human guinea pigs. Army
scientist Dr. Frank Olson died
apparently as the result of one
such test. The Rockefeller Com-
mission said it was unable to
document the full extent of CIA
drug testing since all files on
the program had been de-
stroyed in 1973.

Digitized by the National Botanical Documentation Center

U.S. Comptroller To Pay Back

By CHARLES R. BABCOCK
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — U.S. comptroller of the currency James E. Smith said over the weekend he plans to reimburse his office for nearly \$3,000 in personal limousine service during three bankers' conventions.

Smith, chief regulator of 4,700 national banks, said he decided

to make the payment — though, he said, he has no legal obligation to do so — because "I'm fed up with these aspersions of my character."

Smith has come under heavy congressional criticism in recent weeks because of the expensive way in which he runs his office and what banking committee leaders term his "permissive" oversight of large banks under

his jurisdiction.

A Washington Post story on the high costs of his personal travels prompted him to check back on his expenses, Smith said in a telephone interview.

Smith said he discovered the nearly \$3,000 spent on limousines after a Washington Post story detailed some \$54,000 he has spent on travel, including a "miscellaneous" expense of

\$1,606 during a week's visit in October 1974 to the annual convention of the American Bankers Association in Honolulu.

"That \$1,600 reference blew me out of the water," Smith said. "So I checked and found that \$1,400 of it was for a limousine. I thought that was excessive... I couldn't justify it. So I decided to pay for it."

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Checking further, he added, he found limousine expenses for about \$300 during a shorter stay at the 1973 ABA convention in Chicago, and nearly \$700 more over a three-day period at last fall's ABA convention in New York.

The bills for limousine service were sent straight to the comptroller's finance office and were paid without his reviewing them, Smith said.

The annual ABA conventions have been the only occasions for which he has hired a personal limousine, he added.

Smith, 45, was a lobbyist for the ABA for several years before becoming comptroller in mid-1973.

"I suppose I was following past practice," he said, of hiring the limousine. "Maybe I shouldn't have ... we weren't working with taxpayers' money. We never have been quite as watchful ..."

The comptroller's \$60 million a year operation for supervising national banks is financed by fees assessed on the banks. No tax money is involved.

In answer to a question, Smith said he didn't take taxicabs during the conventions because he had a tight schedule of appearances to meet in different parts of the cities. "It (limousine service) was a convenience," he said.

Smith, who makes more than \$40,000 a year, said he doesn't have the money now to pay the total limousine bill — \$2,941.74.

So he has signed a promissory note, at 7 1/2 per cent interest, to be paid when he leaves office. His term expires in mid-1978.

He said he will then be able to cash in his government pension benefits to pay off this and other debts. "I have had to borrow

money to stay in this office," he said, adding that he currently is separated from his wife and children.

C. Westbrook Murphy, chief counsel at the comptroller's office, said that both Smith's administrative and legal staff felt he had no obligation to pay for the limousine service personally.

LA Times-Wash. Post News Service

White Sheet Business Brisk Dur

By JOHN HOLLIDAY Jr.
Special for the Camera

It was a parade like no parade. No children lined the streets with balloons. There were no marching bands, no straight-backed cowboys on spirited horses.

The only float was surrounded by ghostly figures dressed in white sheets with hoods to match. Behind the float, 60 cars were assembled in a straight line with hooded drivers and occupants throwing circulars to the curious, stating their belief in "100 per cent Americanism" and shouting slogans like, "Join the Invisible Empire." Next to

the blacked out numbers of the license plates (to prevent detection of the owners) were bumper stickers stating, "Ku Klux Klan - Watch Us Grow in Boulder."

That cold winter evening on Pearl Street in 1922 was the first time Boulder residents had witnessed the dramatics which usually accompanied KKK gatherings. But it was not the last. Rumors Boulder would have its own chapter had been circulating since the KKK officially announced its presence in Denver the summer of 1921. The following summer, members of the Denver chapter (Klavern No. 1) led 200 Boulderites into the country, five miles north of Boulder, officially initiating them.

The Klan's membership swelled in ensuing years; partly by circulating propaganda

literature saying that Klanners were the only true Americans, and partly by enticing prospective members with theatrics.

The initiation ceremony was the ultimate production. Men were only too willing to pay their \$10 initiation fees and \$6.50 for the white bedsheets in order to learn secret handshakes, passwords and rituals.

Besides newcomers also take part in the ceremony itself. Like some medieval cult service, Klanners in long, flowing, white robes would form a semi-circle around a huge, flaming cross. The man who wished to become a member would raise his right hand, then kneel on one knee and swear never to betray another Klansman (unless the Klansman was a traitor), defend the tenets of the Christian religion, abide by the

laws of the United States, and protect "the flower of white American womanhood."

Sometime in 1922, Boulder was granted its own chapter, Klavern No. 3. While its membership was never actually known, it was rumored to be somewhere between 300 and 500 people.

The Boulder Klavern gained most of its publicity by barging in on meetings of other organizations.

Six Klanners interrupted a Salvation Army meeting on Pearl Street and told the group that they were "anti" nothing except those principles that were un-Christian or un-American. The stunned Salvation Army members listened quietly as the Klansmen told them that they were looking for "100 per cent Americans," and would recruit

only those these star

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During KKK's Boulder Reign

only those men who could meet these standards.

In other words, if you were not a devout Protestant (devout meaning regular church attendance), or if you had a drop of non-caucasian blood running through your system, then you were somewhat less than 100 per cent. To confirm their goodwill, the members of Klavern No. 3 threw 50 half dollar pieces into the army drum. The previously motionless Salvation Army members broke into fervent applause.

One evening, in the basement of a Boulder Presbyterian church, the lights suddenly went off in the middle of a men's Bible class, and eight Boulder Klansmen with candles slowly marched to the front of the altar chanting, "Who took the Bibles out of the public school?" They

then answered themselves, "We're going to put them back." The Klansmen decreed the Bible should be read daily in every classroom. Then they produced statistics showing what they termed the direct relationship between the rising burglary insurance rates and the number of years the scriptures had been missing from the public schools.

The Klanners told their audience they believed in everything the Bible class taught and hoped that some would join them. The hooded men left as quietly as they had entered. Again they were applauded.

Not everyone in Boulder was tolerant toward the KKK. One Boulder widow went to the grave of her husband, finding the area blanketed with fire and smoke from a burning cross.

Several white-costumed men stood nearby. This was the usual ritual performed for departed KKK members, but the woman had no idea her husband was connected with the organization.

In a letter to the Daily Camera she wrote that she would have trouble "facing the world" knowing her husband was a part of an organization "9 out of 10 Americans feel is un-American."

One year, Ku Klux Klan candidate for the U.S. Senate, Rice Means asked University of Colorado athletic authorities if he could kickoff at the opening of the CU-Utah football game. His plans for seeking publicity in front of the 15,000 people in attendance were thwarted when a reply came back to him, "Mr. Means can kick-off anywhere he wants to, except in Boulder."

Though the majority of people in Boulder and Colorado were either indifferent or condemned antics of the KKK, the power of the "Invisible Empire" in Colorado politics between the years 1924-1926 was awesome. The Colorado general election of 1924 was fought almost exclusively on Klan and anti-Klan issues. The Klan, because of its more than 100,000 voting bloc in the Denver vicinity alone, was completely successful.

Those positions occupied by Klan members included state legislators, secretary of state and Denver's mayor, city attorney, manager of public safety, police chief, a district court judge, virtually all of the district grand jury, and seven sergeants and 22 patrolmen on the Denver Police force. The KKK's political influence in Denver reached its peak with the election of KKK candidate for governor of Colorado, Judge Clarence J. Morley.

Denver and its surrounding counties, including Boulder, were the stronghold of the western Klan movement. Under the strong and organized leadership of Grand Dragon Dr. John Galen Locke, Denver boasted a membership of somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000.

The real targets of Denver's KKK were the 35,000 Catholics in the area. According to one Klan circular, the Catholics were directly responsible for three presidential assassinations and at least 90 per cent of all desertion during World War I. Catholic priests were constantly harassed; a state bill nearly passed prohibiting drinking of wine during a church service; and numerous restaurants placed signs in the window reading, "Fish served every day except Friday."

Abuses directed against the individual's right to freedom of religion did not last long. By 1926, the Klan's strong grip on Colorado politics was unfastened. Primary reason for its demise was the break between Dr. John Locke and the national headquarters of the KKK in Indianapolis.

The federal government launched an investigation of Grand Dragon Locke's alleged mismanagement of Klan funds and his failure to pay any income tax since 1913. National headquarters asked Locke to hand over all Klavern No. 1 funds, but Locke conveniently said he had "misplaced" them. This led to his dismissal.

Apparently, Locke's personal magnetism was mainly responsible for the KKK's unity in Denver and Boulder. When he was fired, most members withdrew from the Invisible Empire to form a new organization under the leadership of Dr. Locke called the Minute Men of America. The new organization was to hold the same beliefs as the KKK; but since no information could be found about it, it is assumed that it barely functioned, then died.

The Boulder chapter voted unanimously to abandon the Ku Klux Klan and join Dr. Locke

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Not all of these members could be classified as violent racists. Many KKK members belonged to the organization because of its positive preachings of being a super-patriot, a return to a vigorous moral training, and its fundamentalist interpretation of the Bible. Its bigotry and discrimination were either ignored or unknown.

But the KKK's political members blatantly encouraged prejudices. They continually portrayed the black man as an inferior whose mind was directed only toward seduction of white women. The Jew rarely

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The Boulder chapter voted unanimously to abandon the Ku Klux Klan and join Dr. Locke and his Minute Men. The official newspaper of the KKK printed on its obituary page the following: "Boulder Klavern No. 3 officially died at the stroke of midnight, Thursday, July 23, 1925."

What is discomfiting is that just 50 years ago, it lived at all.

Alaska is the nation's largest state but its population is very scattered. It has been compared with the sprinkling of the people of a city about the size of Akron, Ohio, over the combined area of the states of Texas, California and Montana. It has an average of 2 square miles per person.

Double Standard Observed In CU's Academic Freedom

By ALLAN C. BROWNFELD
In The Anahelm Bulletin

WASHINGTON — The double standard so often witnessed in the academic community — one which affirms freedom of speech for radicals, advocates of violence and disorder, representatives of women's liberation and homosexual rights, but denies similar free speech to advocates of free enterprise, religion, and traditional values — has once again reared its head, this time at the University of Colorado.

Under the leadership of Prof. Edward J. Rozek, a native of Poland who fought the Nazis in World War II, lived two years under Soviet occupation, and is a firm believer in freedom, the University of Colorado is about to gain the Edward Teller Center for the Advancement of Science, Technology and Politics.

Conceived as a tribute to Dr. Edward Teller, the Hungarian-born nuclear physicist, the center's goal is one of stressing "the pursuit of science and technology as one approach to the solution of modern problems of society, and as a method of preserving our freedom politically, socially, and economically."

Dr. Teller himself conceives of the Center as one which will oppose the anti-intellectual trend which was so much a part of New Left rhetoric and has become so much a part of the faddish doctrine of so many faculty members. "It is my fervent hope," he stated, "that this new center at the University of Colorado will help reverse the anti-technology trend and therefore help maintain our country's technological leadership."

At a meeting of the Board of Regents, three members voted against creation of the center, and three favored it. The opponents, all Democrats, were defeated by a tie-breaking vote cast by University President Frederick Thieme. The University newspaper, The Colorado Daily, conducted a heated campaign against bringing "right-wing" viewpoints to the campus.

Interestingly, the editor of the paper, and one of the most vehement critics of the Center, is not a registered student at the University. He wrote a series of

Teller's abilities, stating that, "Teller is often touted as a scientist of great esteem. In fact, he hasn't contributed anything to the field of physics in 15 years." To this, Dr. Rozek replies: "Did anyone come to Copernicus or Einstein and say, 'Those are good theories but what have you done lately?'"

If the University bows to those critics who would eliminate dissent and viewpoints with which they disagree, it will have ceased to be an institution of learning and will have become, instead, a transmission belt for "acceptable" ideas, such as universities in Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union became.

There is a long tradition in the academic world of intolerance. In "The Sleepwalkers," Arthur Koestler describes the trial of Galileo and observes that "professionals with a vested interest in tradition and in the monopoly of learning" always tend to block the development of new concepts. So Aristotelian

scholars in the 17th century universities dealt intolerantly with Galileo. Koestler notes that, "Innovation is a two-fold threat to academic mediocrities: it endangers their oracular authority, and it evokes the deeper fear that their whole laboriously constructed intellectual edifice might collapse. The academic backwoodsmen have been the curse of genius from Aristarchus to Darwin and Freud."

Today, the ideas of Edward Teller and Edward Rozek are unpopular in the Academy since they diverge from its prevailing liberal orthodoxy. This should not in any sense alarm them for, as Disraeli noted, "Prevailing opinions are generally the opinions of the generation that is passing."

The people of Colorado would do well to see to it that such intolerance is not subsidized by the state and that the Teller Center has a chance to make the intellectual contribution it promises.

Tariff Cuts May Help Feed World

By JAMES CARY

WASHINGTON — To begin to solve the food problems of a hungry world, 14 leading agricultural economists propose a 50 per cent reduction over 10 years in tariffs and other forms of protection on farm products.

They also recommend setting aside up to 100 million tons of grain as a reserve that could be used to meet food shortages of the magnitude of those in 1972-73.

The reserve likewise could provide a buffer against year-to-year fluctuations in world market supplies and could help developing countries in times of serious shortages.

These are the principal conclusions reached by a panel of experts from Japan, Europe and North America after meeting here under auspices of the Brookings Institution.

Philip H. Trezise, former assistant secretary of state for economic affairs and one

"Incredibly, the USSR was able to make this enormous added claim on world supplies with only the most marginal impact on the prices it paid," the report said.

"The United States, Canada, Australia and the European community all had a share in this example of international beneficence. Each was so accustomed to worrying about what its competitors might do that none saw the futility of its subsidy policy.

"And this bargain for the USSR probably increased the volume of its purchases and thereby contributed to the subsequent skyrocketing of grain prices."

The report points out that governments have always given priority to protecting their domestic agriculture, thus creating a system that has forced consumers to pay more for food, and denying them the benefits of greater specialization in agriculture.

against creation of the center, and three favored it. The opponents, all Democrats, were defeated by a tie-breaking vote cast by University President Frederick Thieme. The University newspaper, The Colorado Daily, conducted a heated campaign against bringing "right-wing" viewpoints to the campus. Interestingly, the editor of the paper, and one of the most vehement critics of the Center, is not a registered student at the University. He wrote a series of articles charging that the Center will be supported by "oil and conservatism," but did not see fit to interview either Dr. Teller or Dr. Rozek.

REVERSE TREND

Both Drs. Teller and Rozek deny that the Center will be involved in partisan politics. Dr. Teller notes that, "Our young people have turned away from technology and I think this is a very ominous sign. I relate the energy crisis, the monetary crisis and other problems to just that. The general public — including newspaper people — think we are still the technological leader of the world, but Russia, Western Europe and Japan are moving ahead. I want to reverse that disastrous trend."

This Fall, noted Dr. Rozek, the Center is going to have a conference on new sources of energy. He stated that, "Dr. Teller is interested in solar energy and other possibilities such as geothermal steam. An important point is that many of the decisions which affect our lives — such as solving the fuel shortage and air pollution — must be solved by technicians and politicians together. This is the first Center of its kind."

The attitude of many faculty members is typical of the one-sided nature of so much contemporary university life. Discussing Dr. Teller, an associate professor of engineering at Colorado, Dr. Duane Ball, said that, "He's a man with an almost psychopathic obsession about the Russians. It's unbalanced his judgment."

Perhaps Dr. Ball would have a different view of Communism if he had had the misfortune, as have Drs. Teller and Rozek, to see his country overtaken by its tyrannical force. One wonders how such critics of the Teller Center live with their own pronouncements about academic freedom, and how they can observe the suffering of Russian intellectuals and not for a moment say to themselves, "There, but for the grace of God, go I." Their indifference is a sign that they are

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Philip H. Trezise, former assistant secretary of state for economic affairs and one of the participants, said reduction of agricultural production should be placed on the same priority and level as reduction of other tariffs in the current round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) talks under way this year.

"If we don't make an agreement at this time," he told a press conference, "we can pretty well foreclose one for some time."

A major feature of the plan would be a worldwide sharing of the costs of storing grain held in reserve and international agreements on the conditions under which that grain could be used.

One result, the panel's report said, would be avoidance of the type of situation that developed in 1972 when the Soviet Union bought up between 28 million and 30 million tons of grain on world markets — much of it at subsidized prices.

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The report points out that governments have always given priority to protecting their domestic agriculture, thus creating a system that has forced consumers to pay more for food, and denying them the benefits of greater specialization in agriculture.

The report said the formula for reducing these obstacles to trade should be establishment in each country of a general level of effective protection, freeze the protection at that level, then agree to reduce the margin of effective protection an average of 50 per cent over a decade.

Trezise termed the present world food supply "precarious." He said it would remain very tight the remainder of this year.

"Reserves are at a 20-year low," he said. "Output this year will run short of requirements. Stocks won't be built up in full. There is a very tight margin between having enough and not enough."

Some relief in this situation is anticipated by the mid-1970s when it is felt the suggested reserve of grain could be accumulated.

Cooper News Service

Digitized by Hunt Institute

Crossroad Of Ideas

Race Drivers Biggest Traffic Violators

"Top-rated race drivers have more highway crashes, are charged with more highway speeding violations and are cited for other traffic law infractions more often than run-of-the-mill motorists."

This startling verdict is in a report from the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. It is based on a study of driving records of 447 Florida, New York and Texas holders of the "national competition license" issued by the Sports Car Club of America to those it finds best qualified. The study compares the race drivers' records with records of 1,053 "ordinary" drivers in the same states.

The study reinforces insurers' opposition to the concept of a federal "master driver" license program advocated by auto racing enthusiasts and given favorable consideration by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Beyond that, however, it is certain to make no one happy. — Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nixon Isn't Steady Under Fire

The intemperance of President Nixon's news conference assault on the media in general and on television in particular did much to undermine the impression he was seeking to create of a President in full command of himself.

Unquestionably, the President has the same right to criticize the press and television that they have to criticize him, but the fury underlying his remarks Friday night left no room for doubt

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LEARNING CEASES
Dr. Ball also denigrated Dr.

way this year.

"If we don't make an agreement at this time," he told a press conference, "we can pretty well foreclose one for some time."

A major feature of the plan would be a worldwide sharing of the costs of storing grain held in reserve and international agreements on the conditions under which that grain could be used.

One result, the panel's report said, would be avoidance of the type of situation that developed in 1972 when the Soviet Union bought up between 28 million and 30 million tons of grain on world markets — much of it at subsidized prices.

see an margin of 50 per cent over a decade.

Trenize termed the present world food supply "precarious." He said it would remain very tight the remainder of this year.

"Reserves are at a 20-year low," he said. "Output this year will run short of requirements. Stocks won't be built up in full. There is a very tight margin between having enough and not enough."

Some relief in this situation is anticipated by the mid-1970s when it is felt the suggested reserve of grain could be accumulated.

Capley News Service

Crossroad Of Ideas

Race Drivers Biggest Traffic Violators

"Top-rated race drivers have more highway crashes, are charged with more highway speeding violations and are cited for other traffic law infractions more often than run-of-the-mill motorists."

This startling verdict is in a report from the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. It is based on a study of driving records of 447 Florida, New York and Texas holders of the "national competition license" issued by the Sports Car Club of America to those it finds best qualified. The study compares the race drivers' records with records of 1,063 "ordinary" drivers in the same states.

The study reinforces insurers' opposition to the concept of a federal "master driver" license program advocated by auto racing enthusiasts and given favorable consideration by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Beyond that, however, it is certain to make no one happy. Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nixon Isn't Steady Under Fire

The intemperance of President Nixon's news conference assault on the media in general and on television in particular did much to undermine the impression he was seeking to create of a President in full command of himself.

Unquestionably, the President has the same right to criticize the press and television that they have to criticize him, but the fury underlying his remarks Friday night left no room for doubt that he still labors under the sense of persecution he revealed so graphically when he told reporters they would "no longer have Dick Nixon to kick around" after his defeat for Governor in California in 1962.

In that context the President's effort to demonstrate his toughness in meeting the exigencies of the Middle East crisis took on aspects of melodrama instead of providing credible evidence of his coolness and dependability in emergencies.

The performance raised new questions about whether Mr. Nixon does, indeed, have the steadiness under fire requisite of a President of the United States. — New York Times.

Tyge W. Böcher
1909-1983
In Memoriam



Professor Tyge W. Böcher in the arctic greenhouse in Copenhagen. (Photo by H. Elsted Jensen 1981.)

Arctic botany may be said to have started in the 1730s, when the young Norwegian missionary Paul Egede collected plants in western Greenland for an herbarium vivum, which still is kept intact as a bound volume in the Botanical Museum in Copenhagen. This collection was the essential basis for the first mentioning of plants in the natural history of Greenland by Hans Egede, Paul's father, in 1730 and later, and for the earliest comprehensive review of arctic plants published by Rottböll in 1770. Since then the flora of the arctic regions has been investigated with increased intensity, first by Danish botanists alone and later also by other explorers, but the knowledge of its composition of strictly defined biological species did not reach the level of that of the best-known boreal regions of Europe until during the second third of this century. We owe the advanced knowledge of these previously inaccessible floras to hundreds of collectors, who often defied the harsh elements before technology

conquered the northlands, but their scientific interpretation is mainly due to a handful of energetic phytogeographers and imaginative authors of flora manuals, who described the collections and observations in modern evolutionary terms. The perhaps most versatile of these enthusiastic pioneers was Tyge W. Böcher, an ardent student of Greenland biosystematics and phytogeography, who passed away at the end of March 1983 after a short illness.

Tyge Wittrock Böcher was born in Copenhagen on 25 October 1909, a son of the physician Einar Böcher and his wife Cathinca Andersen, a well-known professional singer. He was brought up in an artistic and cultural democratic milieu of classical Nordic ethics that distinguished his home and surroundings and characterized all his conduct. In 1928 he matriculated from a senior high school and commenced studies in biological sciences at the University of Copenhagen, where he received the mag.

favorable for haymaking, based on a threshold value of daily evaporation.

While any collection of this type tends to span a variety of themes, this *Festschrift* volume is a well-focused and worthy tribute to Professor Fliri's mark on the physical geography of the Tirol. The book is well produced and each of the papers has an English abstract.

R. G. BARRY

*Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental
Sciences and Department of Geography
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80309, U.S.A.*

FLORA OF ICELAND. By Áskell Löve. With drawings by Dagne Tande Lid. Reykjavik: Almenna Bokafélagid, 1983. 405pp. \$20.00.

This book is the fifth edition of Löve's popular flora (first published in 1945), but it is the first version to be printed in English. All of the 516 species are illustrated with line drawings and 16 color pages by Norway's most talented and justly famous botanical artist, Dagne Tande Lid, who has been honored by sets of fine porcelain dishes, and more recently, a series of postage stamps with her color plates on them. Scientific names, and English and Icelandic vernacular names, are given in bold face. The keys are simple to use, the descriptions are terse and to the point. Those who have seen Mrs. Lid's illustrations understand her unique accomplishment of conveying the essence of the generalized species with the fewest lines. A short ecological statement is given for each taxon, and its range within Iceland (a map of Iceland giving phytogeographical areas is provided). The book is printed on excellent paper and well-bound in a dazzling white cover decorated with Lid color pictures. The text reflects the author's lifelong interest in this flora in the field, and his extensive knowledge of related plants over the rest of the northern world.

Lloyd Shinnars said: "Blessed are they that write state and local floras. They discharge the taxonomist's elementary responsibility to the general public." Iceland is well-served by this little volume. It should be an object-lesson to the American taxonomic community and especially to our granting agencies and foundations, which still do not seem to realize that public support of our science is achieved more surely by our efforts to educate the lay and amateur public than by our erudite publications in scientific journals. A concrete knowledge of plants as species rather than as various shades of green vegetation is crucial to well-informed citizen participation in conservation of natural resources. In America we desperately need federal support of state and local floras like this one, because they are vital to our future. Private philanthropy, unfortunately, does not do the job.

This flora is much more than an excursion-book. For example, I know of no other popular regional flora in

which the chromosome number for every species is known and listed. Also, the nomenclature reflects the author's continuing preoccupation with realignments in generic concepts based on cytogenetic evidence, thus *Huperzia* for *Lycopodium selago*, *Phippsia* to include all of the former *Puccinellia* species, realignments in the genera of the *Triticeae* (Poaceae), *Alsinaceae*, *Asteraceae*, *Brassicaceae*, *Gentianaceae*, *Orchidaceae*, *Polygonaceae*, *Ranunculaceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Saxifragaceae* and others, for most of which the author was directly responsible as a research scientist. This is a completely new book that signals new directions in generic concepts. Those who claim this tendency to be a reversion to long-discredited notions of genera should realize that new evidence and research tools (palynology, SEM, chemotaxonomy, refinements of cytogenetics and plant breeding) are opening up the genus concept to serious scrutiny once again. It is no longer a case of loving the lumpers and hating the splitters. This is not a phenomenon restricted to the flowering plants, but is a revolution involving the genus (and family!) concepts throughout the plant kingdom, not the least among the lichens, bryophytes and fungi.

While *Flora of Iceland* up to now has been directed to Icelanders, an English version invites its use by tourists. There is intrinsic phytogeographic value to the volume as well, since a high percentage of the plants occur in the Arctic region and the mountain masses of both hemispheres. The rest tend to belong to Amphio-Atlantic distribution patterns. A very small percentage are endemic. Anyone working with a mountain or Arctic flora will find old friends in this book.

WILLIAM A. WEBER

*University of Colorado Museum
Boulder, Colorado 80309*

PERMAFROST: FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, PROCEEDINGS. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1983. xxv + 1524 pp. \$65.00.

This proceedings volume contains the bulk of the formal papers presented at the Fourth International Permafrost Conference in Fairbanks, Alaska, 17-22 July 1983. It is the second of three official proceedings volumes from the conference which consist of (1) the Abstract and Program volume, which has abstracts of poster sessions as well as the formal presentations and was published prior to the conference; (2) the present volume of 276 contributed papers; and (3) a final volume that will contain the panel and plenary presentations, a few additional contributed papers, and a list of participants. In addition to the proceedings, a series of five excellent field trip guidebooks are available from the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, and a special bibliography of over 4000 permafrost citations was published by World Data Center A for Glaciology (Snow and Ice) in Boulder, Colorado, as *Glaciological Data Report GD-14*, 1983.

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- ALETES MEGARRHIZA (A. Nels.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Peucedanum meqarrhizum A. Nels., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 26:130. 1899.
- ALETES MINIMA (Mathias) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Lonatium minimum Mathias, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 25:273. 1937.
- ALETES NIVALIS (S. Wats.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Cymopterus nivalis S. Wats., Bot. King's Exp. 123. 1871.
- ALETES NUTTALLII (A. Gray) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Seseli nuttallii A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 8:287, in part. 1870.
- ALETES PARRYI (S. Wats.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Peucedanum parryi S. Wats., Proc. Amer. Acad. 11:143. 1876.
- ALETES PETRAEA (M. E. Jones) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Cymopterus petraeus M. E. Jones, Contr. W. Bot. 8:32. 1898.
- ALETES SCABRA (C. & R.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Cynomarathrum scabrum C. & R., Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 7:247. 1900.

ASKELLIA, A NEW SEGREGATE OF THE GENUS CREPIS

ASKELLIA W. A. Weber, **genus nov.** (Asteraceae).

Based on Crepis, Sect. Ixeridopsis Babcock, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 22:212. 1947. Typus: Crepis nana Richardson. This genus, differing morphologically and cytologically from Crepis and Psilochenia (Crepis, sens. lat., cf. Babcock 1938, see Weber 1983), represents an Old World group with a basic chromosome number of $x=7$. It is named in honor of my friend Askell Löve, student of Arne Muntzing and Eric Hulten, dean of the Icelandic flora, founder and first president of the International Organization of Plant Biosystematists. His dedication to the Science of Botany, his encyclopedic memory of botanical information, his understanding of biosystematic, especially cytological, techniques and his exposition of its philosophy, his role in developing the concept of the Flora Europaea and, in its earliest phase, what became the Flora North America Project, has earned him lasting recognition as one of the outstanding plant taxonomists of our generation. His kindness and support of colleagues and young botanists is well-known and appreciated by all who have benefited from knowing him.

- ASKELLIA ALAICA (Krasch.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Crepis alaica Krasch., Tr. Bot. Inst. AN SSSR, ser. 1, 1:182. 1933.
- ASKELLIA CORNICULATA (Regel & Schmalh.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Crepis corniculata Regel & Schmalh., Izv. Obsc. Ljubit. Estestv. Antrop. Etnogr. 34(2):54. 1824.
- ASKELLIA ELEGANS (Hook.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Crepis elegans Hook., Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1:297. 1834.
- ASKELLIA FLEXUOSA (Ledeb.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Prenanthes polymorpha gamma flexuosa Ledeb., Fl. Altaica 4:145. 1833.
- ASKELLIA KARELINII (M. Pop. & Schischk. in Popov) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Crepis karelinii M. Pop. & Schischk. in Popov, Fl. Almat. zapovedn., Addenda 28:757. 1940.

- ASKELLIA LACTEA (Lipsch.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Crepis lactea Lipsch., Fedde's Repert. 42:159. 1937.
- ASKELLIA NANA (Richards.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Crepis nana Richards., Bot. App. Franklin, 1st Jour. ed. 1:746. (p. 18 in repr.) 1823; ed. 2:757 (p. 29 in repr.). 1823.
- ASKELLIA NANA ssp. RAMOSA (Babcock) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Crepis nana ssp. ramosa Babcock, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 22:542. fig. 155. 1947.
- ASKELLIA SOGDIANA (Krasch.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Younia sogdiana Krasch., Bot. Mat. Herb. Bot. Inst. AN SSSR 9(4-12):184. 1946.

THE WESTERN NORTH AMERICAN WOODY SAGEBRUSHES

The western North American woody sagebrushes centering about Artemisia tridentata belong to a homogeneous group of similar morphology and ecology, differing from all other local Artemisia in having homogamous heads. One additional species was described from southern South America. Related species in Eurasia were segregated from Artemisia by Polyakov (1961) based on the type species Seriphidium maritimum (L.) Pol. Artemisia, Section Seriphidium had been proposed for this group by Besser (1829) and accepted by Hooker (1833) for Artemisia cana Pursh. Rouy (1903) treated it as Artemisia, Subgenus Seriphidium. The American species were treated by DeCandolle (1837) as Artemisia, Sect. Seriphidium, subsect. trifida. This group has been treated exhaustively by Ward (1953). Earlier accounts include those of Rydberg (1916) and Hall & Clements (1923).

The North American members of the genus Seriphidium form a very natural unit and I propose recognizing them as a subgenus under the genus Seriphidium Polyakov.

SERIPHIDIUM, Subgenus TRIDENTATA (McArthur) W. A. Weber, **subgenus nov.** Based on Artemisia, Subgenus Tridentata ["Tridentatae"] McArthur (1981); Artemisia, subsect. Trifida DC., Prodr. 6:105. 1837. Typus: Seriphidium canum (Pursh) W. A. Weber. In this subgenus I include Rydberg's Subgenus Seriphidium of Artemisia, encompassing his Sections Tridentatae, Rigidae and Pygmaeae. McArthur (1981) included only Section Tridentatae Rydb.

SERIPHIDIUM ARBUSCULUM (Nutt.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Artemisia arbuscula Nutt., Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. II. 7:398. 1841.

SERIPHIDIUM ARBUSCULUM ssp. LONGILOBUM (Osterh.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Artemisia spiciformis var. longiloba Osterh., Muhlenbergia 4:69. 1908.

SERIPHIDIUM CANUM (Pursh) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Artemisia cana Pursh, Fl. Amer. Sept. 521. 1814.

SERIPHIDIUM CANUM ssp. BOLANDERI (A. Gray) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Artemisia bolanderi A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 19:50. 1883.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

GEORGE GAYLORD SIMPSON,
Doctor of Science.

No name of contemporary biologists shines brighter than that of George Gaylord Simpson, who spent his professional years at the American Museum of Natural History and as an Agassiz professor of paleontology at Harvard University. His contributions to our understanding of the processes of evolution range from very learned treatments of paleontology and taxonomy to textbooks of statistics and popular books on biology and the possibilities of life elsewhere in the universe. His influence on science will continue for a long time thanks to these contributions and also because of the work of the many scientists whom he has educated and excited. Dr. Simpson has received more honors than others because of the quality of his work, and his honorary degrees are so many that they fill a couple of lines behind his name. The University of Colorado, which regards itself as his first Alma Mater because he commenced his studies in biology on this campus, finds it appropriate to allow him to complete his education here almost half a century after his registration. Therefore, I have the honor to present George Gaylord Simpson for the degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa.

Å. Löve:

Flora of Iceland

Almenna bókafélagið, Reykjavík, 1983, 403 str., 572 obr. (inkl. 19 bar. obr.), cena 20 dolarů.

Åskell Löve, známý fytozaxonom islandského původu, žijící již delší dobu v Kalifornii, se po letech vrátil k námětu nově zpracovat flóru své rodné vlasti. Mould přitom vycházel již z 11 dřívějších zpracování této květeny, v nichž je zahrnuto i jeho vlastní zpracování, které vyšlo v islandštině pod názvem „Jurtabók ab Íslenzk ferðalífara“ v r. 1970 (recenzi viz Přesla 43 : 287 až 288, 1971). Již tehdy na díle spolupracovala kreslička Dagny Tande Lid, která v této knize vytvořila úplnou ikonografii islandské flóry. Květena Islandu je poměrně chudá, obsahuje 516 domácích nebo zdomácněných druhů; největším rodem je tu *Carex* (45 druhů), další druhotně početnější rody jsou daleko za ním — *Juncus* (12), *Poa* (12) a *Hieracium* (10). Z této statistiky vypadly rody *Saxifraga* (s. l. — 16) a *Vernonia* (s. l. — 9), které byly autorem rozčleněny v další rody. I když území Islandu je prozkoumáno floristicky velmi dobře, přesto i v poslední době zde ještě byly nalezeny 3 druhy nové pro islandskou květenu.

Cílem knihy má být jak podání vědeckých informací, tak i pomoc amatérské veřejnosti. K první stránce se vztahuje autorova snaha podat co možná nejsoučasnější znalosti o taxonomii a chorologii vyšších rostlin na Islandu, uvést počty chromozómu, určené pro všechny druhy islandské flóry na místním materiálu a podat i nejnovější výsledky nomenklatorické revize, vyplývající z nařízení současného Kódu a vyřešení typifikace různých taxonů. Zároveň je tato příručka určena i pro amatéry a zájemce z turistické veřejnosti ze zahraničí, pro něž může dobře sloužit svými jednoduchými klíči, stručnými popisy a hlavně úplnou salou vyobrazení všech islandských rostlin. Svůj význam má i uvedení anglických a islandských jmen rostlin u všech taxonů od subspecei po celuli.

U publikaci osobnosti formátu Å. Löveho je vždy možno očekávat netradiční a někdy i velmi vyhraněná řešení taxonomických problémů, ať se to již týká vlastního přístupu nebo převzetí dřívějších a opomínaných klasifikací; přitom se autorovi jedná o co nejpřirozenější vymezení taxonů, pro jehož docelení používá jak dělicího, tak i sřizujícího přístupu. Na úrovni celodi jsou v této knize přijaty např. *Alliaceae*, *Butyraceae*, *Limoniaceae*, *Melanthaceae* (*Tofieldiá*), *Thalictraceae* a *Trilliaceae*; na úrovni rodu (vedle čtyřech vlastních dřívějších rozčlenění a klasifikací přijatých od jiných autorů) je to např. silně rozštěpení rodu *Saxifraga* (jen na Islandu do 8 rodu) a *Vernonia* (5 rodu) a dále přijetí rodu jako *Paeonogonum* (nový rod z okruhu *Elytgieae*, předznamenávající další taxonomický květeny a rozšíření sřizování rodu) *Thalictrum* a *Artemisia* (nový rod z okruhu *Achillea*) atd. Od všeobecného trendu klasifikace apomiktických taxonů v rodu *Alchemilla* jako drobných druhů se Å. Löve odlišuje jejich hodnotěním jako subspecei.

Důležitou součástí knihy jsou i údaje o rozšíření rostlin, uváděné většinou podle rozčlenění Islandu do 10 geografických území, jež jsou zakreslena na mapce.

Zřetelných nedostatků v textové části knihy je relativně málo a mnohá z nich i vyplývají z dosud všeobecně nedořešených problémů jak v taxonomické klasifikaci, tak i v nomenklatorické praxi. Z nomenklatorických nedostatků lze uvést používání nevalidních „rodových“ jmen Fabriciových (zvláště jména *Vernoniastrum*), opomenutí správného jména *Pseudorchis* S&Z., uvedení nesprávných kombinací u subspecifických jmen (*Zonichellia*) atd. Z technických chyb lze uvést např. nesprávný údaj velikosti korunních plátků u typové subspecei *Chamaecium angustifolium*. Nesprávný je také údaj o tvaru listu u *Vaccinium uliginosum* (správný tvar je však zachycen na obrázku tohoto druhu).

Vyobrazení všech islandských druhů a subspecei je velmi cennou součástí této knihy. Obrázky z největší části zachycují habitus rostlin, což u dosti chudé islandské květeny může vystačit. Velkou většinou obrázky odpovídají skutečnosti a budou dobře plnit pomocnou funkci při určování. V jednotlivých případech některé obrázky neodpovídají; tak *Carex oederi*, *C. tumidicarpa*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*.

Löveova kniha svým anglickým textem podstatně přibližuje informace o islandské květeně zájemcům v mezinárodní botanické veřejnosti. Svými netradičními řešeními určitých případů taxonomické problematiky přináší myšlenky, s nimiž se budou muset taxonomové v těchto konkrétních případech zabývat. Kniha je nakladatelsky velmi dobře vypracována a její cena je odpovídající.

J. Holub

Löve Å & Löve D. Cytotaxonomical conspectus of the Icelandic flora.

Acta Horti Gotob. 20:65-291, 1956.

[Agricultural Res. Inst., Reykjavik, Iceland, and Dept. Botany, Univ. Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada]

This first complete cytotaxonomical review of any flora confirmed that the relationship of the Icelandic flora is mainly with the arctic-alpine plants of Siberia and Greenland-Canada. The about 550 species show weak differentiation into endemic races, probably because of the high frequency of established polyploids. [The SCI® indicates that this paper has been cited in over 130 publications—the most-cited paper from this journal.]

Åskell & Doris Löve
5780 Chandler Court
San Jose, CA 95123

September 10, 1984

"Our dissertation investigations at the University of Lund in Sweden just before and during World War II concerned the cytogenetics of sterility and sex determination in plants. These studies led to our interest in cytotaxonomy and cytoecobotany, fields initiated by Nordic botanists. During the war, we counted chromosome numbers in Swedish plants and compiled the first critical list of such numbers then known for the Nordic flora. That list and those that followed became the foundation for statistical studies of the geobotanical significance of polyploidy. The studies confirmed suggestions by Hagerup² and Müntzing³ that the frequency of polyploids increases with latitude and altitude, supposedly because of expanded hardness. Naturally, such originality prompted *hessensväggers* to explain this away and to claim that our use of numbers counted on foreign material was illegitimate. Convinced as we were of the constancy of chromosome numbers, we decided to meet the challenge by determining them in numerous samples of the complete Icelandic flora, of which the senior author then was compiling a modern manual.

When we returned to Iceland after the war, we had prospects for plant breeding that were curtailed by officialdom, so we

used our time for the project mentioned. For five summers, we collected herbarium material and made more than 4,000 Karpchenko fixations of root-tips that were subsequently processed during the winters. We continued to compile our conspectus at Winnipeg, where we had emigrated in 1951. The manuscript was completed in 1955 and published in Sweden the following year, when we moved to the Université de Montréal. Later, at the University of Colorado and in California, the observations were used for four critical revisions of the Icelandic flora.⁴ The work has been widely cited probably because it reports novel observations on hundreds of species of an entire flora and a multitude of problems of cytological, geobotanical, and taxonomical interest. It is also cited because it confirmed that the application of the genetic paradigm to taxonomy safeguards the objective recognition of the basic biological categories and frees them from the commonly subjective intuition. Needless to say, our work did not support the complaints that prompted it.

"A similar approach has been successfully applied by others to the flora of the Queen Charlotte Islands⁵ and by us to the alpine flora of Mount Washington⁶, the flora of Manitoba, and reviews of the central and northwest European, Slovenian, and arctic floras.⁷ Cytotaxonomists in Alsace, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, and Spain are engaged in similar efforts, and in Siberia and Switzerland our program is being duplicated. In the US, however, where phenetic ideas still dominate over genetic in taxonomy, such work has not been encouraged by peer reviewers and the establishment for reasons that perhaps are the cause of the fact that a general manual or critical list of the entire flora is still missing, and all but a handful of local floras remain at the stage of 19th-century philosophy, contrary to those of Europe and the USSR. That, however, is a matter of more concern to the native botanists."

1. Löve Å & Löve D. The geobotanical significance of polyploidy. I. Polyploidy and latitude. *Portugaliae Acta Biol. Ser. A* 1949:273-352.
2. Hagerup O. Über Polyploidie in Beziehung zu Klima, Ökologie, und Phylogenie. *Hereditas* 16:19-0, 1931.
3. Müntzing A. The evolutionary significance of autopolyploidy. *Hereditas* 21:263-276, 1936. (Cited 75 times since 1955.)
4. Löve Å. *Flora of Iceland*. Reykjavik: Almanna Bókafélagid, 1983. 603 p.
5. Taylor R.L. & Mulligan G.A. *Flora of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Part 2. Cytological aspects of the vascular plants*. Ottawa: Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, 1968. 146 p.
6. Löve Å & Löve D. Cytotaxonomy of the alpine vascular plants of Mt. Washington. *Univ. Colorado Stud. Ser. Bot.* 24:1-74, 1966.
7. *Cytotaxonomical atlas of the arctic flora*. Vaulur, Liechtenstein: Cramer, 1975. 508 p.

sent to Dell. Ferry 1/10 54.

A CHECKLIST OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN VASCULAR PLANTS

Liste der Gefäßpflanzen Mitteleuropas, herausgegeben von F. Ehrendorfer. Zweite, erweiterte Auflage bearbeitet von W. Guterzmann, unter Mitwirkung von H. Niklfeld und mit Beiträgen von A. Borhidi, F. Ehrendorfer, E. Ernet, M. Fischer, J. Futák, J. Holub, H.-W. Lech, A. Neumann, A. Polatschek, Sz. Priszter, W. Sauer, R. Soó, F. Speta, H. Teppner, W. Titz, H. E. Weber, u.s.- Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, 1973. XII + 318 pp. cardboard cover. Price DM 18.-

At times when the population explosion seems to be greater than the increase in the production of food and other necessities, it is but natural that man turns towards the plants of the world in search of new raw materials, because the vegetable kingdom has long been the main source of all kinds of substances basic for the production of food and industrial goods. Among the plants investigated in various countries are those yielding all kinds of starch, proteins and other food, textiles, rubber, tanning agents, essential oils, drugs, and you name it, and scientists and technicians are busy trying to improve these plants by aid of all kinds of biological, chemical and technical approaches. All this calls for a sound knowledge of wild plants, exact biological discrimination of their kinds at every level of evolution, ability to distinguish between useful and useless ones and those that are harmful to man or his activities, and of knowledge of habitat and location. Weed control necessitates a thorough knowledge of noxious plants and their origin and requirements, and parasites of crop plants usually derive from wild plants, so the understanding of their relationship precedes the possibility of controlling them effectively. We are continually faced with the need for determining the composition of the plant world that surrounds us. Far from being thoroughly explored, the available plant resources are still not properly appreciated.

The only scientifically proper method for securing a plant inventory is the compilation of flores, or manuals in which the aggregate of all plants

of a given region, a certain country, or the entire world, is described in such a detail that its individual taxa at any level can be identified. Although many areas of the globe still are not directly covered by such a manual, others have been thoroughly studied by botanists for centuries and are described in handbooks easily available. In these latter regions it is practicable for botanists to circumvent the descriptions in the manuals by simply listing the valid names of the taxa, with information on their distribution and other facts of general interest, in so-called checklists, which also are useful as precursors of a flora manual to make it safer that no taxon is being left out.

In North America, botanists have a fairly reasonable knowledge of the plants growing wild on the continent, though there are only a few state floras which have recently been compiled, and no general flora for the continent as a whole. A recent attempt to remedy this foundered on misunderstandings, and there is not even a modern scientific checklist available for most of the states or provinces, and still less for the continent as a whole. Since checklists are more handy than floras for those who already know the plants, it might perhaps help to stimulate those interested in compiling such lists for local or wider use, by mentioning such a list that has recently been published for the rich flora of Central Europe, by F. Ehrendorfer and numerous cooperators.

The new checklist for the flora of Central Europe is actually a second edition of such a list that was published in 1967 for a limited circulation as a basis for the mapping of the distribution of the plants of the area. It consists of a catalogue of genera, species and subspecies of the indigenous and naturalized vascular plants based on a definition of these categories as close as possible to the biological concept which has classically been accepted in this area, with the most correct and modern nomenclature,

synonyms when needed, information on the distribution of each taxon within the area, and a few remarks and references on critical taxa. There are also numbers and abbreviations for each taxon to be used in listing distributions and computing the results of the inventory to be used as a basis for the mapping scheme.

Central Europe as defined in the checklist comprises Austria and Lichtenstein, western and central Czechoslovakia, both the Germanies, Switzerland, northern Italy, northwestern Yugoslavia, and the western half of Hungary, with the addition of some smaller areas within the political boundaries of Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Poland. The area is shown on a map which is a reproduction of the base map to be used for the mapping project.

The genera included are arranged in an alphabetical order, with the family indicated in parenthesis, and the species and subspecies are listed alphabetically under each generic name, with synonyms when appropriate. The classification and nomenclature adopted will look revolutionary to those used to even recently published American floras and progressive as compared to the Flora Europaea, whereas to some others it may be conservative. That is immaterial, since the synonyms are usually sufficient to indicate the differences of opinion in such cases.

A critical checklist of a well-known flora is always advantageous, but it is especially so when it covers a wide area within which variations in taxonomical concepts and nomenclature may confuse those who utilize local manuals. But although this checklist can be strongly recommended to all those in America who need an effective and easy reference to the plants of Central Europe in a single volume, it also ought to be of a great interest

to those who may have been waiting for a fine example to be followed or for some stimulation to make similar lists for their own area on this continent, small or large as it may be.

The book is reproduced directly from the typewritten manuscript, printed on good paper and adequately bound in strong cardboard covers. Its price is only DM 18.- which comes within reach of most of those who may be interested in keeping it on their shelves for an easy reference in a single small volume to the modern names of plants in Europe, the homeland of most American weeds and also of many of the native genera and species of the boreal zone.

Kakall Löve, Boulder.

TWO GREAT CHEMOTAXONOMY HANDBOOKS

R. Hegnauer, *Chemotaxonomie der Pflanzen*, Band 6: Dicotyledoneae: Rafflesiaceae-Zygophyllaceae. - Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel und Stuttgart, 1973. 882 pages. Price Sfr. 178:-.

R. D. Gibbs, *Chemotaxonomy of flowering plants*. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal and London, 1974. 4 volumes, 2372 pages, Price Can. \$135.00.

Chemotaxonomy, or biochemical systematics, or the study of the relationship of plants by aid of chemical methods, has grown into one of the most active approaches of those interested in plant phylogeny. An endless row of contributions in this field is published annually in botanical and chemical journals, and few studies have been presented in as many symposia and review publications thanks to the boundless energy of a few of its most prominent practitioners.

Such a subject requires detailed surveys of what has become known, in order to avoid duplication of efforts. One such synthesis has been published during the past dozen years by R. Hegnauer, of which the sixth of seven planned volumes came last year, and an impressive four-volume work was published last summer by R. D. Gibbs. Both these handbooks are indispensable for those interested in plant phylogeny at any level, and also for students and laboratories where this approach is being practiced.

The magnum opus of Hegnauer consists of a review of basic characters and systematic divisions of each family arranged in an alphabetical order, discussions of relationships and place in various systems, and, above all, information on the occurrence of various chemicals reported from different taxa of plants. The literature reviewed is simply astronomic in number, and the entire work is certainly the most magnificent review of any plant character of systematic importance ever published, an encyclopedia which will remain indispensable for botanists of various leanings and for plant chemists for many decades to come. The same applies to the magnum opus

of Gibbs, although it is more of a general review which includes much history and discussions of even general criteria used in taxonomy and of the significance for phylogenetic studies of various chemical observations. But the principal part of that work is a review of the higher systematics of plants and the occurrence of certain chemicals mainly studied by the author himself by aid of simple but ingenious tests, a work that alone is among the greatest achievements of any individual botanist of our times, augmented by hundreds of pages of an alphabetical listing of the chemical constituents of the families of higher plants.

It would carry to far to even try to give a detailed review of both these remarkable encyclopedias of the chemical components of plants and their taxonomical significance, because every page gives informations important to many other approaches. May it suffice to state, that both are works of unusual quality and quantity which are likely to remain a standard source of reference for decades to come. Both demonstrate the highest degree of scientific and technical craftsmanship which is a tribute to the authors and the publishers as well, but although both are expensive, no botanical library or that of institutions ~~are~~ where work in taxonomy and related sciences is performed can afford not to have these fine series on their shelves.

Askill Löve, Boulder.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WILD FLOWERS

Rocky Mountain Wild Flowers, by A. E. Porsild, illustrated by Dagny Tande Lid. National Museum of Natural Sciences and Parks Canada, Ottawa, Natural History Series No. 2, 1974. 454 pages, 258 colored illustrations.

Visitors to the western mountains of America, both professional botanists and other travellers, will be pleased to notice that a new and handy book with colored pictures and concise descriptions of almost 260 of the showy flowers of the Rockies, and mentioning of other 180 common plants, has just been published by the National Museums of Canada. The selection from the about 1250 species that are native to the flora of the National Parks of Alberta was made by the well-known arctic-alpine botanist A. Erling Porsild, the former curator of the National Herbarium, who also wrote the text, whereas the drawings were made in the field by Dagny Tande Lid, the most productive and renowned Norwegian botanical artist. These names warrant the highest possible quality in both the art and science involved. The selection has been made in such a way that most of the plants included are also common in other parts of the Rockies so the book will be useful also in the more southern mountains.

On each opening of the book the Latin and vernacular names are on the left hand page together with a concise description, with the beautiful colored illustrations on the right hand side. The descriptions are competent and based on well selected characters, and the drawings are delicately exact and artistic so that more beautiful color pictures are not available for other such floras anywhere. The handy volume is an unusually fine contribution to the popularization of botany in the most interesting of American regions. It is a fine tribute to its author, artist, designer, editors and publisher and worthy of a wide use by botanists and amateurs alike. It is available by mail from the National Museums of Canada Marketing Services, Ottawa, Canada, for a price yet unknown to this reviewer.

Åskell Löve, Boulder.

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September 24, 1974

Dr. Askill Löve
473 Harvard Lane
Boulder, Colorado 80303

Dear Dr. Löve:

Thank you for your willingness to review the manuscript by R. E. Ugborogho entitled: "North American Cerastium arvense L. III. Spontaneous hybridization and mutation."

Enclosed please find (1) the manuscript in question, (2) an envelope which may be used to return the manuscript, and (3) a list of suggestions for reviewers of papers submitted for publication in the bulletin.

Your interest and kindness are very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Gily E. Bard
Gily E. Bard, Editor
Bulletin of the Torrey
Botanical Club

Enc.
GEB:mm

Boulder, October 6, 1974.

Dr. Gily E. Berd, Editor,
Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club,
Department of Biological Sciences,
Herbert Lehman College,
Bedford Park Boulevard West,
Bronx, N. Y. 10468.

Dear Dr. Berd:

Thank you for the manuscript on North American *Cerastium arvense* by R. E. Ugborogho. I am sorry that it has taken me several days to find a solution to propose to you, without hurting the author too badly, and hope that you will not find that I am being unduly critical or that I am using an improper expression when I say that I do not think it would be a service to the author, and certainly not to science, to publish such a drivel, which is based on minimal observations made on basis of minimal knowledge and also illogically composed. I have tried to write down my reactions calmly on a sheet that could be sent to the author as a kind of a constructive criticism, but since that could be construed as an advice to rewrite the paper, which could not be sensibly rewritten on basis of the material he apparently studied during his stay in Canada, I have come to the conclusion that the only fair recommendation I can make to you is to return the paper with the remark that your reviewer found it to be unsuitable for publication in your journal. That I actually am saying that it is unsuitable for publication, period, is just for you, and we do not need to discourage him so radically that he stops working in this field, since if he looks for more education elsewhere, he may well grow into something good. I think the author will understand and trust that you will find the mildest words to tell him about a negative decision, which I suppose other reviewers will also support.

I am sorry to have to be so negative and hope you will find an opportunity to send me papers that I could recommend with all my usual enthusiasm reserved for good contributions that must continue to characterize your old journal.

I enclose three book reviews that I hope you may have space for in some of your next numbers and find acceptable. If so, I would appreciate to get three copies of the number in which they will be printed, in case no free reprints are given of reviews.

With the very best regards and all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Åskell Löve,
473 Harvard Lane,
Boulder, Colo. 80303.