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Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

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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.

20/7 72 Darovec, phone, 11.15 morning.

UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA
INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY

LJUBLJANA
ANKERČEVA 12 POB 14113
☎ (061) 22-121
YUGOSLAVIA

REF:

Knows that G. & M. leave early. No difference, can hear all pay, not mention to them.

Needs all our records, everything on paper, vouchers, bills, gazette receipts, hotel bills, even our food bills, all record books, all personal notes, not scientific, for evaluation and assessing of documents. (Why everything?) We're not to ask but follow instructions, no discussions with others, nobody, if not, have means to prevent you leaving the country - and more.

Follow this instructions, will read slowly for writing down exactly:

Fill out signed receipts for full salaries of A.L., D.L. & L.L.K., dated 7/7, also full per diems for all three.

Fill out one of the signed receipts each for G.A. & M.K. for their salaries for 3 months, also full per diems, same dating.

Since G.A. & M.K. return earlier than planned, other receipts needed as if they had received salaries for 2 1/2 months, 29/5 - 12/8. Same date, not signed, no names. Earsky gets their signatures; if needed, will later furnish me with proper documents, to show that their instructions have been followed throughout. Do not use already signed receipts but return send them to Earsky, will be returned if needed.

Because unsigned receipts leave 1 1/2 months of funds unaccounted for, requests that I fill out one receipt for ND 20.740 as - salary (\$710) & per diem (\$510) for 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 for Michael Fisher, Mary's quest. Print his name below in parentheses for identification only. (Is this in any way, Dis Do you want to return, or...? I will conform).

Embassy will get Fisher's signature if needed, these are all formalities to satisfy Washington, perhaps, I will be furnished with fully satisfactory receipts and other explanatory documents, what kind not said.

(No question of tax threat).

aw!

35 P. 05

Tear out all long receipts for A.D.S.L. but leave
duplicates or copies intact in receipt book which must
be sent with other papers. Add above and latest date
and information behind other transactions on separate
pages in record book, which must be sent intact.

Mileage costs: ordinary receipt from receipt book,
no duplicate, dated 7/8, my name and
ND 63,750 (and in letters) for rent of three cars from car pool,
75 days each, with free gasoline and no mileage limit,
= ND 8500 (= \$800) per month each. No signature, only
a formality, correct receipt from University through Embassy.
(I protest: this is very wrong, D: same - wrong). (Came to think
of: I must be full mileage records to be sent.)
This is approved by Washington, the procedure. Schurity? (No direct
meeting). Telephone or teleprinter? (perhaps mix-up?)

Undated receipt, my name, no duplicate, ND 18,250 (and
in letters), text: for rent of laboratory and research space
for three months = \$500 = ND 6120 per month. No signature,
"only a kind of a guideline" because Univ. furnishes proper
documents through Embassy. I object: return funds to Embassy
at Smithsonian, we used room in house we lived in.
D: this is according to regulations (requirement?), would advise
to comply, if not, "might delay departure or ..."

This all must be done at once so departure will
not be delayed. Put everything in a large Univ. or Inst.
envelope, write a W.D. (only letters! on outside, nothing else,
seal properly and sign only over sealed part, also bottom seal.
Deliver to business office at Inst. who accepted funds.
Embassy will copy all material, also for Univ., and return
together with additional documents and instructions before
we leave, through Smith or business office at Inst.

Finally words with thanks for this time, welcome next year,
remember no discussion with anybody, destroy pages with
instructions when used.

BASE YOUR FINANCIAL REPORT ON THIS SELECTED MATERIAL,
WHICH YOU OUGHT TO FILE WITH YOUR UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICE.
WE WILL SEND EXPLANATIONS AND COPIES OF YOUR OTHER MATERIAL
DIRECTLY TO WASHINGTON, AND AIRMAIL COPIES AND ORIGINALS TO
YOU IN DUE TIME.

EMBASSY.

DESTROY WHEN READ.

sent 28/2, km 5/3^o 73

St.

19/2-1973

Dear Askell and Doris:

The letter of Mr.Schmertz took my breath awy, specially the telephone information of D.LeConte, Executive Director, Smithsonian Research Foundation. Mr.LeConte was in Beograd, but we have contacted only by telephone. He asked me also about the laboratory in Velika Čolnarska and who was Mr.Kapor. My answer was very short andI am not familiar with it.

I think that the people of Smithsonian Institution decidet to finish the Project.

I enclose the new Chromosome List, separatly I send the material which we prepared in the Compiuter Center in Ljubljana. Some days ago I received the budget from Sarajevo, which I also enclose.

We will see how the Program PL-480 will continue when Vice-President Dr.Sirotković will come back from U.S.A. For the time being the whole matter is very unclear. I myself had so many talks with the ZAMTES and Embassy, that it becoms a little tiring.

I am waiting for the second correction of Scopolia. That should be a satisfaction. Milah and Blanka are busy and soon will you get the new Chromosome list. From the Czechoslovakia I got the application for a visit in August. The would like to see our Chromosome work. I answered them positively.

Ernest is asking me, that you like to know what is the matter with the official letter to your University.

In your last letter to me, you did not mentioned it.

More I think about the Project, more I am angry and such an end.

Write me, what a official letter do you need.

A ever

francec

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

Department of Environmental,
Population and Organismic Biology

Boulder, April 2, 1973.

Dear Franc:

Quem Juppiter vult perdere dementat prius, said the Romans, and I cannot but think so about Mr. Schmertz, who apparently continues his withhhunt. We have just been informed by our administration that he now has "disallowed" \$7550 of our funds from last year, and accuses me of all kinds of misuse of the funds, among that overpayment to the students! I have, of course, never been asked about any of these points, so the University is astonished about the methods, but orally we are told that this all is based upon informations from you! Of course, I do not believe that and am sure that you would be as shocked as ever if you knew all the methods that the Smithsonian utilizes. I am sorry that we ever came into contact with them, but glad that we got into contact with you, and I am sure we will find some other methods to continue and complete our cooperation which already has resulted in something great - despite all the troubles from these small minds without scholarship.

You mention in your last letter a letter from Mr. Schmertz, that shocked you much. Since we have not seen such a letter and you forgot to send me a copy of it, would you please, xerox it and send it to me at once so that I can keep it in the collection of documents? This may be important as an evidence of the witch-hunt, which we will get the authorities to look into sometimes. Please, send the copy at once and see to that it gets to my home address: 475 Harvard Lane, Boulder, Colo. 80303.

I am enclosing the list of plants that the students determined last summer and need to get completed. Would you be able to ask Milan to add the pertinent information as soon as possible so we can publish the numbers in the August number of Taxon which goes to the editor in late April or early May?

I also hope that your new list, which you mentioned in your letter, is so complete that you can send it at the same time, because if it comes to me later than late in this month, I will not be able to get it into Taxon until the November number. And the more we can get into print the better for the continuation of the fight with the witch-hunters, which I still am fighting alone because you never wrote that letter to Ripley which you spoke about last summer so he still is unaware of the defamatory letter through the Embassy.

We have at last succeeded to complete all the references, correct taxonomic and other mistakes and clean the list from at least major printing errors and are putting it on tape so that we can make up the long bibliography. I will try to send you a microfilm for reproduction as soon as possible.

All the best - and react at once!

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST AND
VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH
BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

March 27, 1973

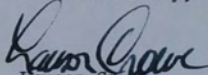
PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Professor Askeff Love
Ramaley 219
University of Colorado

Dear Professor Love:

I am attaching copies of material recently received from the Smithsonian Institution. As you can see, the auditors have recommended a disallowance in the amount of \$7,575 on Grant No. SFC-2-7626 for which you were responsible. I shall be grateful, if you will let me have your response in writing at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,


Lawson Crowe
Provost

LC:ns

Enclosure

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

February 22, 1973

Mr. Thurston E. Manning
Vice President for Academic Affairs
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

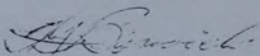
Dear Mr. Manning:

The Smithsonian Institution has received and audited the interim financial report on Grant No. SFC-2-7626, which was awarded by the United States Government, acting through the Smithsonian Institution, to the University of Colorado on May 17, 1972.

As shown on the attached report, the auditors have recommended, and I concur, that \$7,575 of reported expenditures be disallowed. Please forward a refund of \$7,575, or the equivalent in Yugoslav dinars, to the Treasurer, Smithsonian Institution, as soon as possible.

You may write me at the above address or call me at (202) 381-5924 should you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,



F. C. Barwick
Chief, Supply Division

Attachment

Audit Report on
Interim Report on SFCP Grant No. SFG-2-7626
For the Period May 16, 1972 to September 1, 1972

<u>Expense</u>	<u>As Reported on Interim Report</u>	<u>Amount Audited and Allowed</u>	<u>Amount Audited and Disallowed</u>
Salaries and Wages	\$14,170	\$12,750	\$1,420 (1)
Living Allowance	7,650	6,010	1,640 (2)
Rents, Comm., Utils.	<u>4,600</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>4,515 (3)</u>
Total	<u>\$26,420</u>	<u>\$18,845</u>	<u>\$7,575</u>

Notes: (1) Amounts reported are in excess of actual payments as follows:

Gerald Arp	\$ 355
Mary Kirk	355
Michael Fischer	<u>710</u>
Total	<u>\$1,420</u>

(2) Amounts reported are in excess of actual payments as follows:

Gerald Arp	\$ 565
Mary Kirk	565
Michael Fischer	<u>510</u>
Total	<u>\$1,640</u>

(3) Lab and office space were not rented. Rental payment of \$1,080 was for Dr. Love's living quarters, for which he received a living allowance. Cars were not rented from University of Ljubljana.

AGREEMENT AND RELEASE

THIS AGREEMENT AND RELEASE entered into this 31st
day of May, 1973, by and between Askill Löve, hereinafter
referred to as "Löve" and the University of Colorado,
hereinafter referred to as "the University."

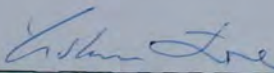
Löve herewith tenders his unqualified resignation as
Professor of Biology and Associate Curator Phanerogams,
University of Colorado Museum, effective upon the signing
of this Agreement. It is mutually agreed that this resigna-
tion has been agreed upon by the parties at the request of
Löve, which request was necessitated by personal reasons.

The University agrees to provide Löve with all employ-
ment benefits now due and owing as a result of his employment
service and tendered resignation.

Upon satisfaction and execution of this Agreement
and Release the parties hereto each agree to release and
forever discharge the other from all and all manner of,
action and actions, cause and causes of action, suit, debts,
dues, sums of money, contracts, damages, judgments, claims
and demands of whatsoever kind and nature arising from Löve's
resignation and financial grant obligations.

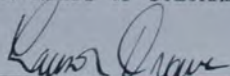
The parties to this Agreement and Release mutually
covenant and agree that no public notoriety shall be given
by either party to this Agreement and that the contents
hereof are a matter of mutual confidence and are not to be
made public by either of said parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their
hands and seals this ____ day of May, 1973.



Askill Löve

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

By 
Provost

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

Department of Environmental,
Population and Organismic Biology

June 1, 1973

Dr. Askeff Löve
Ramaley 219
Campus

Dear Askeff:

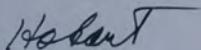
Acting upon administrative directions which I am obliged to effect,
it is my unpleasant duty to implement the following decisions:

1. That your appointment for the 1973 summer session be cancelled;
2. That Doris' appointment as Research Associate be terminated at once, since her continuation at the University would in effect allow you access to facilities from which you have resigned;
3. That all of your and Doris' personal belongings be removed from Ramaley before June 8;
4. That all keys (yours, Doris') to your Ramaley quarters, and to the building, be returned to the key office before June 8;
5. That all University-purchased equipment, whether on external or internal funds, grant or budgetary in source, to our departmental stockroom, or left in 219 Ramaley, before June 8; and
6. That you at once instruct all correspondents to send your mail to your home (or other) address, (although we shall continue to hold your mail for you in the departmental office, where you can pick it up as usual during office hours).

An administrative check will be made on June 8, so I am advised, to assure that these decisions have been effected.

I am very sorry that there must be such an abrupt halt to your research activities, and to our academic association, but it is at this point inalterable.

Very sincerely,



Chairman

HMS:eo

cc: Provost Crowe
Dean Briggs

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

Department of Environmental,
Population and Organismic Biology

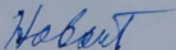
June 12, 1973

"
Askill Love
473 Harvard Ln.
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dear Askill:

Thank you for returning the material indicated on your list of June 5. We have checked that list out completely and acknowledge receipt in full. Items 4, 5, 7 and 8 (movie camera, 8-mm projector, tape recorder, still camera) we find on the CU equipment inventory, pp. 460, 415, 460 and 449, respectively.

Very sincerely,



Hobart M. Smith
Chairman

HMS:eo

cc: Briggs
Crowe

from the desk of

9-27-71

WILLIAM E. BRIGGS

TO: Bill Love

Here's a dandy example of my concern over Univ-wide review of research assoc. salaries. Doris Love is proposed (page 12) for \$1800/mo. salary which is quite an increase over her last salary. It is easy to say OK if some agency will fund it, but should we try to maintain equity. (Incidentally she may be well worth it.) B

Lawson Crowe,

9/28/71

I see no problem
in the Research Associate
Salary for Paris Löve. It
seems in line with her
total experience. I would
therefore leave it up to
the agency to decide if
she is worth it. I
am against imposing
any University wide policy
on Res. Assoc. salaries.
We would do only if
they seem incompatible
with the amount of experience

Bill Lové

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the faculty of the Department of Biology

FROM: W. E. Briggs, Dean *WEB*

SUBJECT: Departmental Problems

DATE: May 16, 1969

This is my sixth year in this office. The first major problem that was thrust upon me on beginning my tenure in this office was that of the Department of Biology. The problem in varying states of disarray has existed until the present time. In this sense both I as dean, and you as the departmental faculty, have failed in whatever attempts we have made to provide a climate in which an appropriate level of academic enterprise can be maintained. I have recently been made aware of the dissatisfaction on the part of some of you with the manner in which Professor Löve is carrying out his responsibilities as chairman of the department. I profoundly regret that any reaction to these views on my part could be interpreted as my lack of confidence in him or as a feeling of inability of the chairman to present accurately and forcefully the needs of the department or to work constructively with this office. This is far from the case. I do not know who might constitute a wholly acceptable chairman of the Department of Biology, but in my view, Professor Löve has been a long way from inadequate in acting in the best interests of the Department. Unfortunately, the department has not been a participant in either the HSAA or SDP programs. In spite of this through working together with limited resources, I believe we have made progress in adding both well-established and promising young scholars to the faculty, in developing research programs and facilities, and in providing a departmental reorganization which has much potential. This progress is severely hampered however by actions on the part of individuals or groups of individuals which tend to be divisive and to undermine the efforts of the department as a whole. I have always stood for department autonomy and for the incumbency on me to respond to the needs and desires of a department as they are determined by appropriate groups of colleagues in accord with established procedures.

Even after six years I have not abandoned the hope that significant progress can be made in the department. This is not easy even in the best of circumstances. It is almost impossible if attitudes of pettiness and self-interest prevail. I continue to stand prepared to support you and your chairman in any constructive way I can.

You may or may not approve of this manner of communicating with you. I trust you do approve of my concern about your department and that you are willing to examine carefully and objectively constructive ways in which it can be improved.

WEB:ah

To Whom It May Concern:

At the request of Dr. Askell Löve and Dr. Doris Löve of the university of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, I am pleased to give the following statements:

I) Dr. Askell Löve, who is born in 1916 in Iceland, entered the University of Lund in the fall of 1937 after having undergone his maturity examination at the Reykjavík College in Iceland. He attended courses in zoology, botany, cytogenetics, and geography and received his Filosofie Kandidat degree in January 1941. As special subject (honours) he had cytogenetics and his published thesis was named "Cytogenetic studies in Rumex." Besides this paper he had already published six other scientific papers in botanical cytogenetics or taxonomy in internationally recognized periodicals. Already in May 1942 he was examined for his Filosofie Licentiat degree in cytogenetics, in which he received the highest marks obtainable. His thesis discussed the cytotaxonomy of the group Acetosella of the genus Rumex on 148 pages, but besides this he had published six more papers during the same year. In May 1943 Dr. Löve got the permission to publicly defend his 136-page printed paper on "Cytogenetic studies on Rumex subgenus Acetosella" (Hereditas 30, 1943), for which the University bestowed upon him a Filosofie Doktor's degree. The cost of the printing of the thesis was supported by the British Council. During this same year Dr. Löve had published still four other scientific papers.

II) Dr. Doris Löve, who is born in 1918 in Sweden, entered ~~the~~ the University of Lund in the fall of 1937 after having undergone the maturity examination at the College of Kristianstad in Sweden. She attended courses in zoology, botany, cytogenetics, and geography, and received her Filosofie Kandidat degree in May, 1941, with cytogenetics as a special (honours) subject. Her thesis was published under the title "Some studies on sex-determination in Melandrium rubrum", but she had also published two other papers in internationally recognized periodicals. In May 1943 she was examined for her Filosofie Licentiat degree in cytogenetics and received the highest marks obtainable. Her 100-page thesis was named "Sex determination and intersexuality in Melandrium" but besides it she had published six more scientific papers. Already the year afterwards she was permitted to defend publicly her 90-page thesis "Cytogenetic studies in dioecious Melandrium", for which the University bestowed upon her the Filosofie Doktor's degree in May 1944.

III) As to the quality and meaning of the degrees of the Swedish Universities and their comparability to British degrees, the following is stated:

In order to be accepted as a student at a Swedish University, the student must have passed a maturity examination from a Swedish College (*gymnasium*) or have a comparable knowledge from schools abroad. All Scandinavian colleges reach this standard. Besides his own language (grammar, literature, history, composition) the student is required to master (speaking, reading and writing, grammar and literature) everyday English, German, and French (and in the language lines also Latin and /or Greek, Spanish, Russian, etc.). Other subjects taught include History, Geography, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and geometry, including elementary and higher algebra, differential and integral calculus, and coordinate geometry.

The teachers at a Swedish College must have at least a *Filosofie Licentiat* degree in their subjects, but preferably and usually they have a *Filosofie Doktor's* degree, and the final examinations are passed under the personal supervision of University Professors. At this time the students are usually 18-20 years old. " Swedish maturity examination is, therefore, comparable to the requirements of the first two years of a British or American University.

The degrees presented by the Faculty of Science of the Swedish Universities are the following ones: *Filosofie Kandidat* (*Fil.Kand.*), *Filosofie Magister* (*Fil.Mag.*), *Filosofie Licentiat* (*Fil.Lic.*), and *Filosofie Doktor* (*F.D.* or *Fil. Dr.*). The teachers teaching the students for these degrees all hold the highest degree and are elected for their posts in a strong and official competition with other candidates. Their application, published papers, and scientific ability is scrutinized by specialists in the subject (Swedish as well as foreign) and by several higher instances of the University itself and the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities before the Government can make its decision. The professors are supposed not only to teach their subject but also to undertake scientific research works and guide the research by their students. The graduate division of all the Swedish Universities is a very strong one.

The degrees are received in the following way:

1) *Filosofie Kandidat* (*Fil.kand.*) requires that the student takes a full course in at least three different subjects and receives six marks as a total. The mark 2 is given for a general course, and can be increased to 2 1/2 if the student shows a special ability in the subject. If a student wants to receive three marks (honours degree) he has to widen his knowledge to the subject considerably and also present a thesis based on personal research within a special field of

the subject. The field is chosen by the student himself or suggested by the professor, but the research work and its results are usually carried out and published by the student himself. There is no time limit for any degree at a Swedish University, but the average time in Natural Sciences at the University of Lund with one three-marks (honours) subject seems to be about 3 1/2 years.

2) Filosofie Magister (Fil.Mag.) degree is the degree required for teachers at a Swedish highschool. The student has to select his three subjects from a variety of combinations, and must add a course in Psychology and Education. Otherwise the requirements are the same as for Fil.Kand.

3) Filosofie Licentiat (Fil.Lic.) degree. A student, who wishes to study for a Fil.Lic. degree starts after having received three marks in a Fil. Kand. or Fil. Mag. subject and goes on to specialize in this subject by comprehensive courses and literature studies. He has to pass a rigid examination and must present a thesis which demonstrates that he is fully capable to undertake independent scientific research and describe, interpret as well as defend his results. This degree allows (licentiates) the student to go on towards his Fil. Dr. degree or, if he possesses a Fil. Mag. degree, to teach at a College. A student with a Fil. Lic. degree is generally titled as a doctor. The average time for requiring a Fil. Lic. degree in Natural Sciences is about 3 years beyond the Fil. Kand. degree.

4) Filosofie Doktor (Fil. Dr., F.D.) is given by the University of Lund only for outstanding research work published in one or more papers of remarkable quality. The thesis has to be publicly defended in the presence of representatives of the Academical Consistorium and is then criticized by at least two eminent specialists in the field, Swedish or foreign, one of them appointed by the University, and the other by the candidate himself. Criticism ex auditorio is common in many subjects and the meeting is usually attended by a considerable public. The average ~~time~~^{time} at which a Fil. Dr. degree is received at the University of Lund in the Natural Sciences is about 9 years, and it takes as an average 2 - 3 years beyond the Fil. Lic. degree to receive this stage. This degree seems to me to be fully comparable with a Sc. D. from Oxford or a D.Sc. from Cambridge in England.

IV) In translating the Swedish Academic degrees to English it is generally accepted that they should be comparable as follows:

Fil. Kand. (general courses) : B. Sc.

Fil. Kand. (specialized) : B. Sc. (Hon.) or M. Sc.

Fil. Mag. (not met with in England) therefore given as B. Sc.,
B. Sc. (Hon.), or M. Sc. according to specialization).

Fil. Lic.: Ph. D.,

Fil. Dr.: D. Sc. or Sc. D.,

This all as to the standards of the English Universities at Oxford
and Cambridge.

Lund, 3rd July 1953.

Bertil Hansson

Prorector of the University of Lund,
Professor and Director of the Department
of Zoology.

**UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
FACULTY**

DISTRIBUTION

1. FACULTY PERSONNEL
2. PAYROLL
3. DEB ADMISSIONS & RECORDS
4. DEAN OF COLLEGE

UC-DF-1

5. DEPT. CHAIRMAN
6. APPOINTEE
7. and 8. MISCELLANEOUS
9. RETAIN IN DEPT. OFFICE

**REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT, REAPPOINTMENT, OR CHANGE OF STATUS
INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION: SEE REVERSE SIDE OF LAST COPY**

(a)	<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS	NAME (LAST IN CAPS) FIRST MIDDLE/MAIDEN	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	DATE
		LOYE, DONIS	522-08-3406	June 1, 1973
RANK OR TITLE		CITIZEN (SPECIFY COUNTRY)		
(b) <u>Research Associate</u>		Newland		
DEPARTMENT OR PROJECT TITLE		PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS		
(c) <u>870 Biology</u>		Lawley 118		
ACCOUNT NUMBER (DEPT. NO., SUB, R.C., OBJECT CLASS)		POSITION NUMBER		
(d) <u>1700-31-</u>		<u>4-3</u>		<u>University of Colorado</u>

We recommend that the above named:

1. Be APPOINTED Be REAPPOINTED TO THE POSITION DESCRIBED ABOVE FOR THE PAY PERIOD AND DATE INDICATED BELOW AT A SALARY OF \$ _____ AT _____ % OF TIME [EFFECTIVE DATE IF OTHER THAN BEGINNING OF PAY PERIOD _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)]

PAY PERIOD	<input type="checkbox"/> ACADEMIC YEAR 19 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) AND ENDING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)
	<input type="checkbox"/> FALL SEMESTER 19 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL PERIOD BEGINNING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) AND ENDING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)
	<input type="checkbox"/> SPRING SEMESTER 19 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MONTHLY RATE BEGINNING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) AND ENDING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8-WEEK SUMMER HALF-SEMESTER 19 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> SUMMER OTHER THAN 8-WEEK HALF SEMESTER BEGINNING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) AND ENDING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)

INDICATE THE APPROPRIATE TERM OF APPOINTMENT: SUMMER ONLY 1 YEAR 2 YEARS 3 YEARS WITH TENURE OTHER: _____

2. Be TRANSFERRED FROM: _____ (DEPARTMENT OR PROJECT TITLE) _____ (ACCOUNT NUMBER) _____ (POSITION NO.)

TO: _____ (DEPARTMENT OR PROJECT TITLE) _____ (ACCOUNT NUMBER) _____ (POSITION NO.)

AT A SALARY OF \$ _____ AT _____ % OF TIME PER _____ (ACADEMIC YEAR, SEMESTER, OR TERM)

AS OF _____ (EFFECTIVE DATE) REASON: _____

3. Be CHANGED IN RANK OR TITLE TO _____

AS OF _____ (EFFECTIVE DATE) REASON: _____

4. Be CHANGED IN SALARY, FROM: \$ _____ AT _____ % OF TIME PER _____ (ACADEMIC YEAR, SEMESTER, OR TERM)

TO: \$ _____ AT _____ % OF TIME PER _____ (ACADEMIC YEAR, SEMESTER, OR TERM)

AS OF _____ (EFFECTIVE DATE) REASON: _____

5. Be GRANTED LEAVE WITH FULL PAY WITH HALF PAY WITHOUT PAY FOR _____ (ACADEMIC YEAR, SEMESTER, OR TERM)

REASON: _____

6. Be TERMINATED May 31, 1973 REASON: REASSIGNMENT WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY ACCEPTED A POSITION IN ANOTHER UNIVERSITY ACCEPTED A POSITION IN INDUSTRY OTHER (STATE IN SPECIAL CONDITIONS)

(SEMESTER, TERM OR LAST DAY OF SERVICE)

7. Be CANCELLED: APPOINTMENT DATED _____ FOR _____ (period of time) REASON: _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: CONCURRENT APPOINTMENTS, FULL-TIME PROBATIONARY SERVICE AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS, STUDENT NUMBERS FOR STUDENT APPOINTEES, ETC. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONCURRENT STAFF APPOINTMENTS, GIVE PERCENTAGE OF TIME.)

PROJECT DIRECTOR	DEAN OR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	
DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN	APPROVED FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY	FUNDS VERIFIED BY RESEARCH ACCOUNTANT

APPOINTEE

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

TYPE OF RANK IN CAPS (LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE OR MAIDEN NAME)

San José, September 21, 1978.

(To Jack Fogg, Philadelphia)

Very confidential, please, copy with care!

(Newsprint To Ask since Bill Weber & Pat Weber

Dear Jack: wanted to solve the matter quietly, at Boulder in the fall of 1978. Their efforts were evidently pointed)

I must apologize for not having written to you long ago to thank you for a fine letter after your return from Iceland, and for the nice description of the trip in the Newsletter. I have tried to start to write to thank you for your consideration several times, but on each occasion I have refrained because I could not find the words for the latter part of the letter, for reasons that I hope will be evident to you with your deep understanding of human beings and the forces that motivate their thinking and actions. But although I still am not able to write what I want to, and may be using words that do not quite tell what I want to say, because English is not my native tongue, I hope you forgive that I send this, and also hope that you keep its contents as confidential as you feel is appropriate, since I am especially anxious that it does not hurt others.

As to the Iceland and Greenland trip, I could write pages of remarks and notes that together would simply express the fact that I envy you this fine experience. You have seen more of the countries than most Icelanders have done, and you also have understood what you saw much better than even they could do, although the fast travel may have caused you to miss some of the fine details of history that your guide might have furnished, especially details that are dear to us because of our upbringing and important for the understanding of our conscience and disposition and of our character and logic. And, by necessity, you missed the northwestern parts of the country, where I was brought up and started as a botanical collector when I was 13 years old, and thus also the most arctic parts of the country. Hopefully, you may see this later and then in my company, since I sincerely hope that your health will continue to allow you even strenuous travels for many years to come. But you may want to see something else, there is so much in the world that a person of your learning would like to see so that even a long life of travels always is insufficient. You might like to know about the only minor mistake in your report: the place you call Skálholt is actually the crater Kerid on the way to Skálholt. Skálholt, however, is the old site of the Icelandic bishops and the first Icelandic learned school, which still is our good old college at Reykjavík; presently it has a modern church and a new adult school - and a lot of ruins from the past thousand years and a wealth of Icelandic history connected with the names of the many great men who lived and died there. Among them Jón Arason, the last catholic bishop, who with his moralic strength prevented the Danes for a generation to force the new rule upon the country and thus delayed its impoverishing and decline of its education that followed the fall of the catholicism. He was at last murdered by the Danes in Skálholt on November 7, 1551 at a place still marked by a cairn, one of the darkest days in the history of Iceland, where foreign miscarriage of justice has long predominated....As to the Greenland willows you were in doubt with, I believe the larger shrubs close to the Hotel Arctic are *S. cordifolia* and *S. arctica* and possibly their hybrids, whereas other and smaller shrubs which you may have recognized from Labrador, were *S. herbacea*, *S. uva-ursi* and *S. arctophila*...other species are not there.

As I mentioned, Icelanders of the past were not unfamiliar with miscarriage of justice, but I had never experienced it before I got into contact with the Americans in Iceland and at home. That happened even before we contemplated moving to this continent, when the American Embassy in Reykjavík honored us by putting my name on its black list of those not acceptable for American visa.

Of course, nobody at the Embassy knew us personally or bothered to learn to know us, and we were never confronted with the "evidence", a peculiar but not uncommon practice in American diplomacy. I was actually pleased when I heard that I was on this list, which I shared with perhaps half the Icelandic population and with all those Icelanders who in my eyes were worth something because of their cultural or nationalistic standing or moralic stamina. Also because the "information" was said to include the remark that I had been a very active communist during my years in Sweden (where I never met anybody of that opinion, neither have I done so in America so they must be rare even here). And I had another reason to be proud of such an accusation, because then I must be a good deal greater than any of my colleagues, who had sunk into such politics and become much delayed in their studies, whereas I had succeeded in completing my studies in a shorter time than even the most intelligent of Swedes. It was, naturally, perfectly in order to list me so for internal American use, but when I applied for a visa for Canada, the American Embassy went out of its way to "inform" the Canadian ambassador, who resided in Oslo, about this "knowledge", and so hurt me and my family badly for almost a year before we succeeded in getting this corrected by aid of several outstanding Swedish colleagues. That certainly was libel or at least malicious slander, but it astonished me that when I told some of my American colleagues about it, none dared to say a word in protest, although my few Canadian friends made great efforts to help us. This was, of course, during the McCarthy era, when established scoundrels were not afraid of getting into the daylight with their character assassinations. But I have understood later, that the success of that senator and his numerous cooperators was not based on anything new and ephemeral but on the perennial conservatism and inferiority complex and tendency for cloak-and-dagger games of the generally badly educated Americans, even those with so-called university education, when confronted with good learning and honest democracy, and, perhaps mainly, on the almost total lack of fortitude and courage that seems to characterize much too large portions of this nation so that even your so-called best friends turn chicken when a government employee, a policeman or a lawyer accuses you of wrongdoing even without the slightest reason, or when a bandit bombs your house or tries to hunt or stab you or shoots you with the much too common American gun, by aid of which some minorities in this "land of law" have had to force their way to the rights to live as human beings. I realize that these are strong words, and that others than my friends might like to use them as evidence of my dissident opinions that are resisted here no less than in Russia where American politicians now protest against them, but I am sure that even you are likely to agree, since, unfortunately, they can be substantiated, not only for our times but for generations past. Although one must emphasize in all fairness that this land has also fostered some of the most learned and most democratic and most fair men the world has ever seen. I am proud that I have had the opportunity to know some of them and to admire the others.

I am sure you understand that I had lost all hope for fortitude in America years ago when all my so-called friends turned chicken when I needed them most, even those who had claimed they would help, so I was pleasantly surprised by the personal part of your letter...but it was not unexpected. I am very grateful for the friendship you demonstrate when refusing to believe the slander that told you that I had been forced to resign my position and facilities to work and even live because I had mismanaged some research funds in order to buy a car for my daughter! I can only say that this is clearly an aetiological myth, invented as an "understandable reason" for what was fabricated to harm me, probably because my European and genetical ideas do not fit in with the dogmas that still hamper progress in American botany. It is right, that I have bought cars for my daughters, not one but actually two for both of them... but years before we came into contact with the Smithsonian.

And the last car I bought was paid in America in the spring 1972 and used in Yugoslavia that summer, because our "rented" car from the "University car pool" in Ljubljana the year before had been highly unsatisfactory, and we had for years driven our own cars when we were collecting in America or Europe and charged the mileage to our research grants. I thought that was a common practice. Of course, the slander you heard, and many may have spread though we have never heard it before, is only a shallow additional cover-up for actions that we believe were a very serious violation of our civil, academic and human rights, very much so than an alleged but fabricated "fraud" in a place where perhaps most scientists accept so-called research funds and never return even acceptable reports of a worthwhile investigation, but perhaps again typical of the false morality of this home of superior hypocrisy. It is a complete untruth. I am hesitant to mention the real story in a letter because we have reasons to believe that some of our mail is regularly tampered with and since we are still getting threats through anonymous and very short telephone calls. Doris, therefore, does not want me to tell anything even to you in a letter, that shows how even she has become suspicious of everything American after a generation of discrimination and miscarriage of justice. However, since it would be unwise and unfair to refuse to give you information that you alone have had the courage to ask for, I will try to give you the main points below, though hesitantly and in the hope that it will not turn also you away from us.

October 12.

Since I wrote the above, I have made numerous unsuccessful attempts to find appropriate words to tell you what happened five and more years ago, but since every story has many sides and the so-called truth can be told in various ways because we never know the absolute truth or even the relative truth of the honest lawyers, I still have not succeeded to do this in the way I want, especially since the material seems to have a tendency to grow into booksize, and a shameful book at that. But I trust that you will read this with wisdom and indulgence and, especially, with benevolence and the cognizance of the fact, that it is written by a foreigner whose knowledge of your language is restricted to other fields than that of the intrigues of lawyers, and so I may misuse expressions or select words the meaning of which may perhaps at least slightly differ from what I took them for. But such mistakes are unintentional and hopefully understandable, and a wise reader will easily forgive harshness when softness was intended.

In order to, hopefully, strengthen your impression of me as an honest and trustworthy scientist, I would like to add here some information about the moral and ethical background that has affected me and made me, I hope, a more complex and a more sincere being than are some others. I should emphasize that the three Icelandic families of my grandparents have always been characterized by the strict conscience and disposition that has been the hallmark of all the many respectable Icelanders for more than 1100 years; in their genealogical records that go back to before the colonization of Iceland there are only peaceful and honest men, many of them leaders in various fields, and from them I believe I inherited the various mental attributes which are amply documented in my own activities for a lifetime. I know, however, only a little about the genealogy and characteristics of my paternal grandfather, who was a Danish merchant risen from the class of farmers and sailors as were my Icelandic ancestors of course. My father was his illegitimate son, and his mother was a very poor woman who had lost her parents when she was an infant. Despite all drawbacks in the severe conditions of the last century, he became a successful though never wealthy seacaptain who is said to have been the essential

power behind the belated revolution in Icelandic fishing when he as a young man got a loan to buy the first motor for a fishing vessel. He married twice. I am the oldest of six sons and a daughter of his second marriage, so I was brought up in the poverty between the wars, and I was still only a boy when he was forced to retire from the sea because of ill health so I and my brothers must work our ways during the depression to get through the very competitive Icelandic upper school system. With understanding from home and earned state scholarships, however, we all made it so well that two of us got doctorates abroad, one became a vice president of the Teachers University, one was the organizer and manager of the exemplary Icelandic organization of rehabilitation of people crippled by disease or accidents and a leader in the European association of such organizations, one is a successful businessman and importer, one died when still preparing to become an artist for what he had apparent talent, and my sister is a librarian who has brought up three intelligent children, all university educated as is the entire third generation. At home we were encouraged to enjoy and take part in all kinds of cultural activities and handicraft. Since we could not afford to buy more than a limited number of books, we all read through the good libraries available in our community, including of course the enormous Icelandic and Scandinavian literary heritage and the Great Books of civilization, even the Bible, the books of Plato and Das Kapital, which certainly have influenced my life no less than did my spartan upbringing and my years of study in Sweden. I even dreamt of becoming a philosopher, and good old Kant, who presently is read by much too few and probably by no scientists in America, became dear to me so that his learned but complex Kritik der reinen Vernunft still is placed in the bookshelve on the back of my desk together with some other selected works of classical philosophy and poetry. Still I continue to feel, with Kant, the greatest wonder and awe from the starry heavens above me and the moral and ethical law within me. I am sure you do too, and that you agree with my "ten commandments of a scientist" (exhibit 1) that I used to give to my advanced students.

The influence from home and from good teachers, from the Icelandic heritage and the great books, made me a promising young poet during my college years, and I am still proud and astonished of the considerable contributions that I could make in that field during these few romantic years of my youth. That training probably led to my success in writing my own language that culminated in an essay in a competition that at graduation resulted in the Golden Pen Award for Icelandic composition, still the most prominent but rarely given award at our very old and esteemed college. I also became deeply interested in philosophy, mainly metaphysics. However, I knew all Icelandic plants then known when I was only 13 and made during two summers a mature collection in the far northwest of the country, in the most arctic coastal area, where my then retired sailor father was a lighthouse keeper. That was probably the main cause of that in 1937, when I had earned a good scholarship for studies abroad in a field that I could select myself, I decided to go to Sweden to study botanical genetics rather than to go to either Heidelberg for aesthetics of Paris for philosophy for both of which I had received a nod from these places. But it may also have been my interest in contributing to the development of Icelandic agriculture, because I made efforts to learn everything in plant breeding with which I mainly worked after returning to Iceland in 1945.

Before continuing with the main contents of this letter, allow me to add that when I was a boy of seven, I joined the temperance movement (I.O.G.T.) and promised neither to use alcoholic beverages nor tobacco. Although others certainly regarded this as only a temporary promise that could be broken when grown up, I have kept it for some reason, perhaps because that I seem to tend to keep promises slavishly however uncomfortable that may be. I have never used these

or any other drugs and still do not even drink coffee or tea. I avoid swearing or using foul language though perhaps not always successfully, and also refuse to take oaths, a custom that I find to be greatly misused in America, and I have been married only once and never been interested in adultery. Nevertheless, I believe that my friends would agree that I have shown them tolerance when they differ in this and also when of other opinions. Although my father was strongly agnostic and among the first to withdraw from the Icelandic state church when this at last was permitted, he insisted that we get a thorough religious education in the school, because he believed that Christian ethics and morals were among the most necessary learnings and the essential pillars of our civilization, and he and my mother and grandmother impressed us children with the importance of seriously trying always to follow the Golden Rule. I remain an irreligious Christian and at least try to follow the morals and ethics of the New Testament, whereas I abhor the Old Testament with its eye-for-an-eye- tooth-for-a-tooth advice with which the world still seems to be governed. I am proud of that my parents also encouraged us children to visit regularly the only Sunday school in our town, that of the Salvation Army, which we found to be a fine organization of good people dedicated to helping the poor and the weak. I am also proud of having belonged to the Icelandic nationalistic youth organization, Ungmennafélag, which during the first half of this century brought up and strengthened the democratic minds of later leaders in every important field. And I am especially proud of having been the second Icelandic boyscout to become an eagle scout and to have gained moralic strength through the influence of this fine international organization, the travels with which strongly affected my view of nature and my own development as a botanist. Since I had to start working to help myself and my family already as a boy of seven and was brought up among working men and numerous gifted children who suffered more poverty than I did, I came to be strongly class oriented so that when I became interested in politics, as was typical of the college students in Reykjavik in the early thirties, it was to be expected that this and my strongly nationalistic and democratic background would push me into the labor movement and into the Socialdemocratic party, of which youth organization I was the secretary in 1935 - 37. Afterwards, in Sweden, Iceland, Canada and the USA, these leanings have changed but slightly, although I have not taken part in active politics since 1937, except voting between 1946 and 1952, for the simple reason that my energy has been insufficient for activities outside my science, as is perhaps amply documented in the fact that I have published close to 600 papers and 15 books in botany and genetics after I had completed my three Swedish degrees on record time, plus teaching and administration that I did for living.

No more of this to avoid to send you 1000 pages of biography, but I felt you should know so that you may understand better my reactions below.

You may read my abbreviated biography in the Who's Who, but we came to the States, or to Boulder, from Montreal where we had been caught up in the general fight between the French and English, but the discrimination we experienced there was doubtlessly also caused by envy by small souls, as always, because we seem to be unable to do as little as others even without proper facilities. Since our positions at Montreal had been rudely terminated, we had no bargaining power when we came to Colorado, actually wanted none because we detest all kinds of political pressure which to me is anti-democratic. However, despite of my honesty in reporting the situation as it was, we were immediately persecuted through a lowered salary, denial of employment of Doris despite her superior competence matched by none of the men in that University, etc., etc. Notwithstanding hardly any facilities, no gardens or greenhouses, no technical assistance, no laboratory equipment, hardly any library except our own, we nevertheless succeeded in doing

more research than others had done before us in Boulder, but instead of causing praise, this of course resulted only in envy and, consequently, some cloak and dagger games connected especially with a small but powerful group at the Medical School in Denver that wanted biology at Boulder to be replaced by biochemistry disguised under the new name of molecular biology. We had experienced similar reactions earlier for the simple reason that your less conscientious or able colleagues always resent when you are not satisfied with the minimum of work and ideas for maximum pay - whereas we had always done the maximum of work even without pay since we first got research support in Sweden and were told that bookkeeping was not essential but that if we wanted continued support we had better do at least what was promised in the application and publish our results as soon and as accurately as possible, a policy that we have always followed despite our observation here that it is not honored by most American grant seekers. Discrimination because of superiority is probably typical everywhere, I observed something that indicated its existence at Philadelphia and certainly at Harvard, cf. the ugly story around Merrill and Sax and Johnston and all the disguise that followed it.

Although the administration at Boulder never showed our work any appreciation, except for encouragement from Dr. Manning, the fine vice president during our first years, and Dr. Archer, the second graduate dean during my tenure, and the administration at the end of my term as chairman and later even went out of its way to run me down, e.g. when a hand-picked committee of non-peers chaired by a small molecular biologist refused me a so-called faculty fellowship for which I was more qualified than any other biologists who received this honor during these years; the reason given by the then dean was that I was working "only with damned chromosomes", his specialty was said to be philosophy of religion. However, my colleagues had elected me in 1966 for a period of chairmanship of the department; they seemed to be satisfied with my efforts since I believe their letter to me at the end of my term (exhibit 2) was sincere and they at least twice recommended me for a university lectureship, which of course was turned down by the same dean who later felt competent to be my very partial judge, see later. And there were several other cases that can only be regarded as downright discrimination and miscarriage of justice - I was just an uncomfortable immigrant casting a scientific shadow much too big for this environment and perhaps even for this country? This same dean went even so far once in 1968 to phone me and ask why I was working for this bunch of incompetents, meaning the Biology Department, but my reaction stopped him from continuing or from proposing some change in my position...he only was waiting for a chance to kick me out. You may read more about the situation at Boulder between the lines in the next letter (exhibit 3), which I wrote just before I left the chairmanship; it was not even orally acknowledged and thoroughly ignored. I recommend that so-called university to nobody although honest men might learn much about corruption at various levels by urging a thorough study by critical outsiders and honest auditors of how the so-called overhead research funds and other outside support is distributed...sometimes not without expecting favors instead. But let this end the long jeremiads and get to the points promised.

Our final problems in America seem to have started in 1968, when in the spring I received a letter from the National Research Council asking if I could accommodate for a few weeks an exchange scientist from Ljubljana in Yugoslavia, Dr. Franc Susnik, who was then the director of the Biological Institute of the University there. Although I was busy this summer with some graduate students who were striving towards completion of their theses, with other administration, my own research and, especially, with writing the new Icelandic excursionflora that was published two years later, I consented to try to assist him. When he arrived, he told me that he had mentioned my name because I was one of the less than handful American botanists known in his part of Europe but mainly because of my renown as the leading cytotaxonomist, a field in which he and his colleagues were especially interested

for various reasons. I soon discovered that he was familiar with the cytological and taxonomical techniques that are basic for this approach, and also with the cytogenetical philosophy that is essential for the logical interpretation of its results. He took on a small problem with Rocky Mountain fescues which we had been looking at, but time did not allow him to complete it. A good proportion of the days and evenings that we spent together was, however, used for discussion of problems in the Yugoslav and Balkan flora that were likely to benefit from a thorough and extensive cytotaxonomical investigation similar to those that we had previously completed for Scandinavia, northwestern Europe, Iceland and Mount Washington in New Hampshire, and were working on on basis of immense collections from Manitoba, the Arctic, eastern Canada, the Rocky Mountains, southern Spain and northern Italy. As a matter of fact, when we were planning the two last-mentioned projects in 1962 by aid of substantial support from NATO, we had first planned to locate it to Yugoslavia with all its problems related to so-called endemic species and genera that had been described during the time of dominance of the Vienna-school philosophy in taxonomy that still dominates among some American and Russian botanists but differs significantly from the classical and evolutionary concepts of the Scandinavians and Germans, which we accept as do most modern botanists. Although much preparation had gone into this project through discussions with our Ljubljana colleague Professor E. Mayer and by aid of detailed studies of the literature and herbaria, political problems interfered, so our collections in 1962 and 1963 were instead located to Spain and Italy, and even to the southern Alps close to Slovenia. We were, therefore, thoroughly familiar with the botanical problems of this region.

Our discussions resulted in the conviction that a joint project on the cytotaxonomy of the Yugoslav flora, or preferably the Balkan flora as a whole, was likely to solve many of the crucial problems in European taxonomy and phytogeography and clarify some of the basic processes of local endemism anywhere. When we entered the problem of the possibilities of funding such a project, I explained to Dr. Susnik the situation we had encountered at the NSF with its hostile anti-cytotaxonomical so-called peer reviewers and also the unlikelihood of convincing NATO, despite the success of our Spanish and Italian project. He then told me that while in Washington on the way west he had visited the foreign office of the Smithsonian Institution and learned about the availability of considerable PL 480 funds for projects in which American and Yugoslav scientists could cooperate, and also that still no such proposals had been found to be acceptable to the Yugoslavs, for reasons unknown or not mentioned to me. He promised to make further contacts in Washington on his way back home and to ask that available information be sent to me. To make a long story shorter, I contacted the Smithsonian Institution in the spring of 1969 and in the fall we presented a project which every qualified cytotaxonomist would have looked upon as excellent because it was backed by a wider and deeper experience in the field than any other couple of botanists shared anywhere. It proposed an initial study that we felt we could accomplish in five years, provided of course that the support were adequate and that no obstacles were thrown in our way. I am sorry that I seem to have lost my last copy of this proposal, but it ought to be available from official files at the Smithsonian and at the University of Colorado.

I received no answer from the Smithsonian until on February 11, 1970, when I was told by Mr. Whitehead, the friendly associate director of the PL 480 projects at the Smithsonian, that a panel of specialists (only two botanists, neither one in the fields concerned!) had found our project to be unacceptable for various reasons. He was apparently reading in part from a letter, dated the same day, to our vice president for academic affairs and received in copy by me

a few days later, in which several statements showed that the reviewers were ill-informed on several matters as could be expected by a non-specialist panel. Since I was aware that none of my few real peers in America had taken part in this judgement (and this was confirmed by Mr. Whitehead), despite the hardly honest but conventional claim that "scholars particularly well qualified to comment on the subject matter of the proposal" had been consulted, I complained about this to Mr. Whitehead; he gracefully offered to accomodate a new application, if it could be presented without delay, and to present it to a group of our cytotaxonomists peers to be selected from a list that I consented to prepare, and then to present it to the Smithsonian panel at its spring meeting and early enough to allow us to start our work in Yugoslavia in the early summer. He also asked me, for peculiar reasons that indicated that our competence might have been questioned by the Washington panel, to put an emphasis on the Julian Alps, an area without problems of the kind emphasized in our project, and to restrict the project to Slovenia. Time did not allow a consultation with Dr. Susnik, but his astonishment and anger was a reasonable reaction when he was informed. Then he flatly refused to follow these clearly ignorant "instructions", but when I could inform him that Mr. Whitehead had confirmed in a telephone conversation that a stringent conformity with this plan was not expected, this secured its acceptance by Dr. Sušnik. At about this time, Dr. Sušnik informed me in a letter, that I seem to have mislaid somewhere, that during his visit to Washington in 1968 or 1969, some botanists had pressured him to replace us with them or with some other Americanborn botanists, a proposal which he had categorically declined on the basis of the simple fact that none of these botanists had any real knowledge of cytotaxonomy and its principles nor were any of them familiar with the European flora in general or the problems of the Balkan flora in particular, as we already were. Later in the spring I was told by Mr. Whitehead and by a copy of a formal letter that the new proposal had been accepted because of enthusiastic recommendations from reviewers selected from my list, I believe they were Art Cronquist, Verne Grant, Harlan Lewis, John Reeder, and Billie Turner. However, because of "lack of funds", it could not be funded downright, though hopefully later in the summer, so I was encouraged to keep our student assistants ready. Nevertheless, despite of my efforts to pressure the office so the work could start before the winter would prevent all collection of plants in the Yugoslavian mountains, I gave up after July. This I reported to Dr. Susnik, who knew about the availability of plenty of funds that had also been officially approved by Zames, the Yugoslav Research Council, and then also told him that the Smithsonian official whom I had spoken to last time had even indicated that funds might not become available until perhaps in 1972! I have copies of several letters from this time that indicate what was going on, evidently in order to discourage us so that Smithsonian "specialists" might be pressed into our slots whatever the Yugoslavs would say, but I doubt that you or others would find them to be worth your while. They are a disgusting evidence of negativism and downright discrimination.

The Yugoslavs were not happy with this situation and seem to have remarked on it to Washington through their diplomats. Therefore, I was asked to visit Ljubljana late in 1970 to correct some misunderstandings, an indirect answer to an ignored application from me and my wife to visit the place in order to gain proper knowledge of its problems from the point of view of our finances. I believe this complaint and this visit resulted in that our project was at last funded in the spring 1971, though with last-minute reductions in our part of the budget which I have later understood as attempts to get me to withdraw in disgust. But we at last went together with three students, one of whom was our younger daughter, who had been assisting us considerably in bibliographic work fundamental to the investigations to be started in Ljubljana.

We worked intensely in Yugoslavia during two months in the summer of 1971 under very unfavorable conditions, but could nevertheless in the fall present a report of results that even we had a good reason to be proud of, including papers in the press. Therefore, we were in no doubt that our funds for the next summer would be gracefully approved. When we heard nothing about this, however, we asked the Office of Research Services at Boulder in the second week of March to enquire about this with the dean of the graduate school and the provost, and when the latter denied having received any information, we asked the ORS to contact Washington. That resulted in a copy of a letter that had been sent to the provost early in February, without a copy to me (but he forwarded a copy late in April or early in May!). This letter included not only a negative answer but a highly damaging report, as you can read in exhibit 4. We later got the information from Billie Turner, that Paul D. Hurd, a Smithsonian entomologist, had told him that this report had mainly been based on his judgement, whereas Harlan Lewis, the only one of my peers who seems to have been consulted, told me, as I recall, that he had been asked to review our report and had sent in a very positive and enthusiastic review, which, however, apparently was ignored by the Smithsonian committee. If this is not a misuse of the peer review system of which American scientists have been so proud and a case of a highly malicious libel that in addition was sent to my ignorant superiors with the intention to hurt me and without even informing me by aid of a copy, then I am badly mistaken about the protection of even immigrants by the laws against slander and libel...even by those who like to hide behind so-called anonymity of so-called peer reviewers who are no peers.

I have the feeling that the Smithsonian officials intended this report as still another means to get me to withdraw in anger from the project so that their cytotoxonomically ignorant representatives could step into my project and try to utilize my ideas whatever our Yugoslav colleagues would say! If so it certainly was a serious blunder and miscalculation not to send me at least a copy of this libellous "report", because I could hardly react in anger to something that I did not know, and the ineffectivity of the Boulder provost also prevented me from answering at once. But the interference by the Office of Research Services coincided with a letter from Dr. Susnik, who seemed to have some information that I did not have in the middle of March, and he urged me to come during the summer and not to give up the project whatever "decisions" the Smithsonian might make. When I met Dr. Susnik in May, it became evident that when Mr. Schmertz had not received my expected angry answer in the middle of March, he lost his patience or felt that some other action must be taken to secure my withdrawal, because then he visited the scientific attaché of the Yugoslavian Embassy to ask him to directly slander me in Ljubljana. I enclose the letter as my Exhibit 5, and it would astonish me if you and other honest scientists do not agree that it contains even a greater malicious libel than the former letter. With the copy of the original, in Slovenian, I enclose a translation done by Dr. Susnik, and also of the part of his letter that answers this request; it shows clearly that he was not flattered by the much too evident cajole and that he was not going to do as the Smithsonian non-botanists recommended to replace me with "a better American scientist". Naturally, when he gave me a copy of this letter, he was greatly disturbed and could not avoid to make the remark that if an official in his country had done something like sending such a letter abroad, even using such methods inside the country, he would not be able to do it with impunity, and his institution would at least have been forced to pay substantial damages. The same would be true in my country. You will probably react similarly to Harlan Lewis (exhibit 6) to whom I sent a copy of this libellous letter after our return home in the fall.

After the letter (exhibit 5) had been sent to Ljubljana and the negative answer from Dr. Sušnik had arrived, and after I had received his letter urging us to come whatever the "report" might be, Washington received the request from the Office of Research Services at Boulder for readjustment of our budget (exhibit 7). It is my suspicion that then Mr. Schmertz may have been seized with some misgivings about the possibility that I might already have received from Dr. Sušnik a copy of this second libellous letter and that this clearly unwise attempt to force our withdrawal might cause us to ask for legal assistance against the libel at least; if so, that must be prevented. Be that as it may, but it would not astonish me if at this point those who were responsible for the two letters have realized the seriousness of the situation and that now their only possibility for a successful evasion would be to get us to Slovenia where a new plan, based upon a frame-up and entrapment, could be put into action to produce a watertight cover-up for them and also scare us to withdraw and to keep silent. For such a plan, however, our presence in Yugoslavia would be essential. I believe that this is the simplest logical explanation of the fact, that suddenly there is no need to refuse us any funds but instead our original budget is gracefully reinstated and all our wishes fulfilled so that we could depart with three assistants immediately after school ended in the middle of May. We were even given permission, per telephone and without the slightest objection, to route two of the assistants over London for a visit to Kew and to go ourselves via Portugal to take part in the Flora Europaea Symposium at which we could confer with numerous European colleagues about our project. We did not have the slightest suspicion of this sudden and complete reversal and so accepted it gratefully. However, when we arrived in Ljubljana a week or so later, we found that the initial step of what I believe was a wicked plan had already been taken, when the Embassy, through its scientific attaché, Dr. Liimatainen, told me on the telephone that no authorization had been received from Washington to release any of our funds. The Yugoslav officials, who also had to be involved, were, however, of the impression that no such new authorization was necessary because these funds had been authorized in 1971 for a five year project. Dr. Liimatainen claimed the following days and weeks first to have been unable to get any answers from the Smithsonian to repeated requests for such an authorization, but later he blamed Zamtes, the Yugoslav Research Council, for the delay, among other evasions that to me looked as if they were connected with the action asked of but refused by Dr. Sušnik (exhibit 5) of which the Embassy likely had some knowledge, directly or indirectly. The funds were at last released at the end of June, through the Belgrade Bank, as verified by a form (exhibit 8), but my bank receipt was among the material of which I was stripped at the end of the summer, as described in exhibit 10. The details of the first part of this plot as it was carried out are described in my letter of July 2 to Mr. Schmertz, in which I informed him about what had been happening, and, thus, followed his instructions as to reports of any changes in the budget that were required in the field. That letter is my exhibit 9. I mention this again, together with informations on the continuation of the plot until we left for home in the fall, in my letter of September 4 to Dr. Sušnik, which is my exhibit 10. I am sorry that the contents of neither of these letters can be properly corroborated except as copies made by me at their writing, because I was stripped of all vouchers and evidence, even my personal notebook, as described in the letter in exhibit 10, and also of all my receipts, even our food receipts, that were later replaced by incorrect receipts based on what I had also been forced, by threats, to assist with, as described more closely in the letter in exhibit 10. The receipt of these letters was never acknowledged, and they were not registered, cf. below. In the letter to Sušnik I mention a phonecall from Mr. Bađovec (or from a person identifying himself so, cf. below) on July 20, when he instructed me as to the final phase of the process; I enclose my handwritten notes of this as exhibit 11.

The story related in the letters in exhibits 9 and 10 may read as a script for a detective novel when scrutinized by an honest scientist, but they certainly created a nightmare for me that summer and ever since, with a continuation worthy of the KuKluxKlan. As I mentioned in the letter to Mr. Schmertz (exhibit 9), I mailed it the day after it was written from Klagenfurt in order to avoid the curiosity of the Yugoslav and USA secret police letter openers. It was, unfortunately, not registered since an innocent and nervous writer does not think that such a mailing might later need verification, especially because in it I was reporting happenings that I had reason to believe were not entirely unknown to the addressee himself. But my travels to Austria that day are documented by a stamp at the border in my passport, whatever that may be worth in a land of lawyers and auditors. The later letter, to Dr. Susnik, (exhibit 10) was also sent indirectly, through the address of an old colleague at the University of Graz in Austria whom I asked to deliver it to its Yugoslavian address without using the mail over the border. He sent me a card confirming the acceptance and delivery of the letter of which I made a note in pencil on my copy before I destroyed the card as promised. Unfortunately, Professor Widder, the intermediary, died at an accident in 1974 and so is not available to confirm my words. Even my wife and daughter were unaware of these letters because I made efforts not to upset them with information about what was going on, in part because I was being considerate and in part because of threats, so the claim that these letters were actually sent rests only on my two copies and on my Icelandic word of honor. It is, therefore, possible for others to explain the exhibits 9 and 10 differently, if my word is not accepted.

I want to emphasize in connection with what I reported in exhibits 9 and 10, that I am unable to speak Slovenian or Serbo-Croatian so that I needed help to use the telephone for calls outside Ljubljana. Since only two of the office staff seemed to know some English or German, Dr. Susnik instructed them to assist me whenever I received an outside call or needed to make one myself. The names of these two persons I never got straight since I never saw them in writing, and they have later become only shadows of a young man and a young woman in my memory. All my long distance calls were, naturally, recorded in my notebook, with details of the conversations, but since this book was among the material requested by what I believe was the Embassy as told on the telephone (exhibit 11), only a fraction of these calls remain in my memory. However, the letter to Mr. Schmertz (exhibit 9) was written with support of this notebook which then was still in my hands, and the letter to Dr. Susnik (exhibit 10) was in part based on my copy of the letter to Mr. Schmertz of which the Embassy had no first-hand knowledge and did not mention at the time of its instructions shown on my notes from the last conversation with the voice introducing itself as Mr. Barlovec.

The two office staff members mentioned were my intermediaries for numerous calls, both those coming from the Embassy and the others from me, and they always told me who was on the phone, except in the few cases, mainly in the early summer, when either Dr. Susnik phoned from his office or received calls there, usually from Dr. Liimatainen or Mr. Barlovec of the Embassy, and let me talk to them. Therefore, I want to emphasize that I never met any of the persons at the Embassy in person and so would not be able to identify them if I met them or to claim emphatically that they were more than names given to me by themselves or others on the telephone. If I had had any reason to suspect foul play, however, I would, naturally, have made efforts to identify everyone in writing by Dr. Susnik or others. There is an exception concerning Mr. Francodruz, whom I met and exchanged funds but no documents with at the instruction of persons identifying themselves on the telephone as staff members at the Embassy; when I met him and

asked if he was Mr. Francodruz with whom I had just spoken on the telephone, he confirmed this with a voice that I recognized and also with a smile that later (cf. exhibit 10) got me to suspect that the name might perhaps have been fictitious, since I believe it could simply mean friend of Franc. He was already an old and frail man in 1972, so he may not be alive. I must also admit that sometimes later I have thought of the possibility that all the phone calls that were said to be from the Embassy and with which I was assisted by the two staff members who spoke some English and German in the office could as well have come from within the city of Ljubljana, even from other rooms in the same building. Then, however, the person said to be Mr. Barlovec must have had an unusual ability to imitate his voice if it in fact was somebody else, because I never doubted that this was the same person as Dr. Sušnik had introduced me to on the telephone in 1971 and in the spring of 1972 when it unmistakably came from the Embassy in Belgrade. That such a person existed became evident when he one day in the summer apparently visited our assistants in the Botanical Garden without visiting us, and when the girl who was our assistant visited him in Belgrade later in the summer, as I believe I mentioned in the letter to Sušnik (exhibit 10). The fact that I felt I recognized his voice with certainty was a strong reason for that I never doubted that the other introductions were genuine, which I still believe, and I have no reason to suspect foul play by my Yugoslav colleagues although others may want to suggest that on basis of what is said above. Nevertheless, this possibility for doubt makes me hesitate to send a copy of these two exhibits even to you, because I do not want to implicate or hurt anybody or to accuse somebody unknown to me on basis of such an evidence alone. Therefore, I trust that you will not copy these two documents and only allow others to read them under conditions when they could not be copied or xeroxed for distribution or other misuse.

There is perhaps a need to explain that when I sent the letter and copy of exhibit 5 to Harlan Lewis in the fall of 1972, the story related in the letters in exhibits 9 and 10 had already taken place, so that I could have told it to him also and added copies of these letters. At that time, however, I was nervous because of the threats mentioned and perhaps especially because of a special one, not mentioned in either of the letters, that had been distinctly expressed at the end of the conversation at which I received the "instructions" in exhibit 11: when the speaker had completed his conversation, he said goodbye and added hurriedly before putting down the receiver: "remember that the long arm of the CIA will reach you anywhere if you squeak". I now realize that this and other threats may have been empty pranks though to me they looked serious, and that it might have been wise to break this at that time at least, since Harlan Lewis would certainly have protected me; if he had known about this all, he might even have prevented the most unbelievable part of the scheme that still had not been put into action. And I also thought that being obedient and silent I was protecting my family, my constantly first thought...this deliberate fool, Shakespeare might have said about me and my innocent simplicity.

In my letter to Dr. Sušnik (exhibit 10), I described the last part of the plot in Yugoslavia when, by aid of a threat especially serious in the mind of a foreigner who has discovered that even in his role as an immigrant supported by American funds he is clearly unprotected in a dictatorial police state, I was stripped of most of my documents by those that I believed were my protectors. This included even "duplicates" and unsigned papers that I was "required" to include for "reasons" that look doubtful at least, but if you can put you into my situation, you certainly realize that I had no selection but to conform, if I wanted to get out of the country with my family...provided that the threats were real, as I had all reasons to believe. When we were leaving, a few of

these papers were returned to me with the "instruction" not to open the envelope until at home. Most of the documents and vouchers and my important special notebook were missing, and those that were included had been "doctored" and furnished by signatures by somebody somewhere, and with them was enclosed a typed note (exhibit 12). As mentioned above, I sent this letter through an Austrian intermediary who informed me about its delivery; I never heard about it from Dr. Susnik, but received from him some noncommittal letters that answered questions concerning our mutual research and the papers we were preparing or asked about his final report that I felt was important for our closing of the affair. These letters were sent by ordinary mail and meant for his files in Ljubljana, although I had enclosed at least with one of them a handwritten note carefully asking about the September 4 letter. I received some unpleasant phonecalls from Washington demanding that I immediately report on our summer's work and especially on the finances of the project, a request that was contrary to my instructions because such reports including the Yugoslav part were hardly due until at the end of the year. When no answer arrived from Dr. Susnik, however, I at last decided to comply and to follow slavishly the "instructions" (exhibit 10, 11 and 12) and their supporting threats by what I had no reason to doubt were the officers at the American Embassy in Belgrade, trusting that they had kept their promise to "explain everything" in a way satisfactory to Washington.

I heard nothing in the matter for some months, but at about the same time in February 1973 I received an alarming and upsetting letter from a much worried and angry Dr. Susnik (exhibit 13) and a phonecall at home from a Smithsonian auditor (Mr. Stanton?) who then was at the Office of Research Services in Boulder especially to audit my papers there. I answered the letter from Dr. Susnik at once and asked for more informations (exhibit 14), but never again heard from him, not even a thanks for reprints of our works and for a copy of the large and very expensive Cytotaxonomical Atlas of the Slovenian Flora which I sent to him through the publisher in 1974, the monumental and main result of our joint efforts. (Here I want to add that we sent the same package of reprints and the book to the Smithsonian as our final report early in 1975, addressed to Mr. Schmertz but not registered; its acceptance has never been acknowledged!). The auditor asked me in a tone of a far from friendly one who believed he had the power, where I, yes, I, had placed a microscope that had been bought for the project in 1971, and I could not avoid the impression that he was implicating that I personally had "taken care of it" ! He calmed down and seemed satisfied when I explained that this apparatus had been paid from the Yugoslav part of the budget where it had also been listed in our original application, and that it therefore had been left in Ljubljana in the University Botanical Garden laboratory. I asked him if there were other matters or problems that I could help him with or needed to explain and offered to come to the ORS despite the bad weather this day, but he said that there was no need for that, everything was under control. I had, however, almost asked him about the matters mentioned in the last letter from Dr. Susnik, but decided not to expose mine and his worries to an outsider. Little did I realize that he was in Boulder because the Smithsonian bureaucrats had decided to go ahead with a final phase of their plans that we had seen a little of in Yugoslavia so they could get rid of us and our project without contacting our peers but instead by implicating me by using the fabricated and reconstructed "evidence" by aid of auditors and other non-scientists who could help to discredit me and accuse me in such a way that the coup-de-grace could be trusted to an administrator at the University of Colorado. Still less did I imagine that political, not academic, bureaucrats of this putatively most respectable of American learned institutions who repeatedly had niggardly declared lack of funds for our fine research project that they despised for political and discriminatory reasons , now suddenly had uncovered plenty of money to send auditors and even

high administrators by air not only to Boulder but also to Yugoslavia to pinpoint on us "irregularities" that seemed to have been known to them before we experienced them already in the spring of 1972 and seemed to have been carried out by Embassy officers simply to force immigrant scientists to withdraw from a fine project that some unimaginative botanists at the Smithsonian were interested in pursuing, without proper knowledge. It astonishes nobody that these emissaries found everything wrong on our side of the project and that they returned with "affidavits" supporting their "evidence", as is typical in this land of lawyers and bookkeepers, neither did it astonish us that these same investigators declared that everything was in good order with the books of our Ljubljana colleagues - despite the fact that one of the main "cooperator" had done practically nothing for the project except accepting his additional salary, so that the more honest of the cooperators even complained to me about this in 1972 and threatened to report this to the rector of the University. Also, the auditors did not observe that several persons were listed as having received salaries from the Yugoslavian part of the project although we had not seen them and therefore did not know them or their "results", not to forget that during the second summer hardly any work was done by any of the Yugoslavs, who even delayed the work by our students by demonstrating unwillingness in helping them collect material for cytological studies and delaying or refusing to give them informations about material that had been collected previously. Instead of asking the two students about such matters that really were connected with the work contracted for, they were, willingly or unwillingly, given the opportunity to write affidavits against us that mentioned nothing of our ardent work for long hours during the summer. My observations here may indicate that lack of doing work contracted for and paid for is not an auditory sin and perhaps more in line with that done by others than us, who always have felt responsibility to do more than promised, irrespective of the possibilities of reward. And the auditors apparently had no interest to ask about how much time and efforts we had spent on this large project in Boulder without any remuneration from the Smithsonian funds. Why bother about others?

On basis of the highly superficial and unjust so-called "investigation" by the auditors, who had not even been informed of the details in our budget (cf. above regarding the microscope) and who certainly had not been told anything about the several earlier attempts to discredit us as scientists and to force our replacement with incompetent "better American scientists", not to mention what went on in connection with our funds in Yugoslavia during the summer of 1972, I was soon presented, through the University that apparently was given responsibility for this last phase, with a "report" (exhibit 15) that a considerable sum was "disallowed" from my financial report and I required to repay it without explanation, despite the fact that I had followed the albeit crooked but clear instructions from what I still believe was the Embassy staff and also despite the fact that we had and would soon deliver much more than ever contracted for. I could not believe that this letter could be serious, since I was not even warned about my rights to legal counsel, and since I still was under the impression of the threats in Yugoslavia, that seem to have affected my stomach ulcer ever since, I did not feel that I could even try to defend me by informing the provost of what had happened there for the simple reason that I knew from my experience that I could not trust him not to use this to hurt us more and also others. I asked, however, that the auditor of the ORS be instructed to review the audit with me and believe I sent a copy of the vicious letter from Washington to Dr. Sušnik (exhibit 5) as information of what had been going on since then. This letter was, however, not even acknowledged. Later I have wondered if this procedure actually could have been caused by some bureaucratic vigilance or simply by a mistake, or it may have been a bold attempt to find out if the threats

still would keep me from "squeaking". Irrespective of any threats, I would have kept silent about the major cover-up activities for at least five years and never revealed names to a person as little trustworthy as I had experienced those here involved because only in that way I felt certain that I would not hurt the Yugoslavs whatever their role may have been. I do not think the Washington organizers of the witchhunt had planned it that way originally, but everything went out of their hands when they sent their letter to the administration of the University, because then the culmination of the case was secured to become a most serious miscarriage of justice when it was taken over by the most unscrupulous and least competent administrator I have ever met during my more than a quarter of a century in America, a man who had wilfully discriminated against us for years and done everything in his power to obstruct even our research. Instead of disconnecting himself from the case because of evident partiality, he did not hesitate to appoint himself as my judge in a kangaroo court based on the old Colorado "law": "let us give him a fair trial and hang him", except that here even the trial was absent, and, naturally, there was no hesitation in violating my civil, academic and human rights...this was during the "law-and-order" period of American justice. When this unscrupulous man ordered me to come to his office on May 24, he avoided to inform me about the seriousness of this meeting and also about the actual matter it concerned, and did not advise me to bring a counsel, not even a neutral or friendly witness. He asked me at once dryly to sit down at one side of a table which was cluttered with irregular heaps of books and papers, and then left for a moment for the next room the door of which seemed to be permanently open. I believe I heard from that room a low click as if a tape recorder had been started (I am familiar with that equipment since many years ago). Under the table I observed a thin wire that led in the direction of the other room, though the door was hidden by a shelf, but since I had no time to lift the books or papers, I could not see for sure if there was a microphone hidden amongst them before he returned. However, I am still convinced that our entire conversation was taped, without my knowledge and permission but for his possible protection and edition, as I told my friend Jack Ives later that same day.

When both of us had sat down at the table, one on each side, the provost, Mr. Lawson Crowe, became very formal, handed me a copy of what I have shown here as exhibit 15, became very formal using my academic title and name, and spoke clearer and louder and accused me at once of "multiple counts of fraud against the government". I tried to show him the libellous letter (exhibit 5) to get an opportunity to show that this was a part of a long operation to remove us from a scientific program in favor of Smithsonian "better American scientists", but he refused even to listen and said that he had succeeded to get copies of numerous affidavits that had been taken from my student assistants and some people in Yugoslavia in support of this claim. He held up some papers that he claimed were these affidavits and waved them towards me, but refused and avoided to give them to me or even allow me to look at them. He also said that if I did not agree to pay the sum of \$7575 at once, he would return the matter immediately to the Justice Department which, as he let me understand, already had made preparation for my immediate deportation. After what I had encountered myself and heard about the experience of some other immigrants in this country, this did not astonish me though I had almost asked the question how he would himself assess a judge who bases his highly arbitrary decision on only a very onesided part of the available data and refuses to listen neutrally on information contrary to his preconceived belief; but since I had seen that even American scientists used the same method to judge scientific opinions in which I and other Europeans had differed from them, e.g., glacial survival, continental drift, frequency of polyploids, speciation, etc., etc.,

I refrained from irritating this less wise man with such a question and kept it to myself. Instead I said that rather than to hurt the students and the Yugoslavs by the action he had indicated, I would agree to pay the sum mentioned without further discussion. That meant that the part of the salaries we had saved from two summers in Yugoslavia now would be reduced to less than nothing for our full two years of ardent and industrious work that had mainly been done at home during our unpaid extra hours in Boulder. I am not a lawyer, thanks for that, and so I did not realize that the false implication of admittance of so-called guilt could be drawn from this action by American lawyers using their peculiar kind of "logic", but understood later, when viewing the Watergate discussions, that this must have been a calculated entrapment with help of a threat and my ignorance as an immigrant from a more democratic country, where such an answer could in no ways be so explained...and in my opinion I had admitted nothing. But as soon as I had given the provost this promise, he requested that I immediately resign from my position at the University, threatening at the same time that he would instruct the regents at their meeting next day to dismiss me if I did not comply, adding that I could later present this to his grievance committee or to the court...a peculiar proceeding from the point of view of an Icelander. I asked if this was not too much asked on too doubtful a basis, and then if it were not advisable that I got a neutral legal adviser, but was told that a further discussion with a lawyer was not needed because he, the provost, had already discussed the matter with the president (who soon was to be fired because of "incompetence") and he also said that the legal counsel of the University agreed that what was being done was the correct procedure, and he mentioned the word deportation again. So it may be in Colorado - but certainly not in any really democratic place and I even doubt that it is a proper and fair method anywhere outside the administrative offices of the University of Colorado. I realized once more that I was dealing with a "judge" as unscrupulous and partial as I had found this person to be earlier, so I consented to his new request also, and even accepted that he be trusted to compose the papers to be signed. In my diary that evening I wrote that I felt this was a relieve after years of nothing but discrimination and miscarriage of justice and that now I hoped that the "better place", which my colleagues Cronquist, Lewis and Turner had indicated they would help me to find from this "stepping stone" into the States, would at long last materialize and open its doors to us. Perhaps I would have fought and even avoided trying to protect the students and the Yugoslavs if I had known that even these colleagues and friends of mine would turn chicken and do nothing for me and not even acknowledge my letters asking for their help for five long years? The provost, however, said that since I did not "make fuss", he would see to that the resignation papers guaranteed me "all employment benefits" and explained that these would include severance pay, accumulated sick pay, and, especially, so-called University supplementary annuities and medical benefits and emphasized that this would be full and unreduced, whatever it meant. All this I jotted down on a piece of paper at once and wrote it in extenso at home in the evening and also the remark that the request of resigning probably was based on his assumption that I had admitted "moralic turpitude", a peculiar criticism coming from such an amoralic man. But such are people.

The same day as I had visited the provost, I told my colleagues Hobart Smith, David Rogers, and Jack Ives about this event, mentioning at least to both the latter that I was convinced that my conversation with the provost had been secretly taped. Rogers showed little interest, not only because he was soon to leave for Rome, but he proposed that he should phone to Harlan Lewis to ask for his help and advice. That he never did, however. Smith was evidently shocked and afraid, and showed next day and later that he had rapidly turned into a chicken.

Or what else can explain that although he first reacted by wanting to secure that my date of departure be delayed until after the summer school, for which he said dean Briggs of Arts and Sciences had told him there were precedents, he rapidly backed down from this when the provost refused? When Smith phoned me the next morning, just before I had to leave to deliver the cheque to the provost and, as I believed, sign the papers that I expected him to have completed since he had indicated that outside forces were in such a hurry to see me removed, he asked me for a message to the provost regarding my participation in the summer school, but I took the opportunity to ask him, as my chairman, to come with me as a witness and adviser. He became obviously disturbed and had difficulties explaining why he could not do this, his strongest argument being that he was not fully dressed at the telephone! Although I was disappointed, this reaction did not astonish me, because I had long since observed that although this industrious and certainly eminent scientist is basically a man of some fortitude, he lives with an enormous inferiority complex apparently caused by an unhappy childhood and, unfortunately, because his innate kind-heartedness prevents him from protesting, is sometimes forced to do contrary to his convictions due to dominance by a ruthless and tyrannizing wife. Jack Ives, however, became very upset and wanted me at once to get a lawyer and to refuse to sign any papers because the promise had been given under duress and without even a recommendation that I seek some counsel; however, I told him that since it has been my principle never to break any promises, not even when given under threats, I would sign, but also gave him a permission to look for some lawyer the advice of whom I could seek when presented with the paper of resignation that would be composed by the provost and his legal counsel. However, when I came to the office of the provost, he accepted my cheque which he said he would cash and then send the money to the Smithsonian after having subtracted a fee for his "services", but told me that the papers still were not ready and that he would contact me later for the signature. When that time came, on May 31 after a call from the office of the provost, Jack Ives had not succeeded in finding a lawyer of his liking, but instead he insisted that he himself be allowed to come with me as my adviser and witness, evidently because he realized that some foul play might be involved and because his English conscience clearly let him believe that the American doctrine of innocent until proven guilty was being violated though it ought to be valid even for immigrants in Boulder. Since I knew that he would more easily than I be able to spot any attempts of encroachment although I suspected none, I accepted his offer with delight. I had known him for many years in Canada, affected some of his research into the geology of Pleistocene plant refugia in the northlands, had even been instrumental in getting him to Boulder, and had always looked upon him as a friend as close as my brothers, so I must admit that I had expected this reaction from him, though I would never have asked him for such a favor. I was sorry that another of my colleagues and friends, William A. Weber of the Museum was absent when I tried to contact him, because I at least hoped that he would react in a way similar to that of Ives. He had been instrumental in getting me to Boulder and together we had, in 1975, proposed the need for establishing two separate projects to revive American taxonomy, a compilation of a Flora boreali-americana and a computerized data bank for plant taxonomy. Some others might also have reacted similarly if I had contacted them and given them an opportunity, at least Jane Bock, Erik Bonde, Willy Segal and Paul Winston who showed us understanding later but otherwise seemed to follow the advice of the provost, dean and Smith not to discuss the matter with me. But I am afraid that most of those others who had benefitted from my chairmanship might have shown a strength similar though not as pitiful as a small zoologist of little standing for whom I had done more than for the others together and even accepted as my associate chairman despite my understanding of his limitations: when I a few days after my resignation was in

our neighborhood foodstore and turned into an aisle, I saw him at the other end rapidly returning when he observed me; in order to check if he really was avoiding me, I also went over to the next aisle, and he repeated the evasion - lower no man can sink.

Let us return to Jack Ives and May 31. It was comforting that he was with me when I met the provost outside his office at 4 p.m., but I was disappointed when the provost denied my request to bring him in with me as my adviser when I should sign the letter that the provost told me was composed by himself and the legal counsel of the University alone and had not and would not be shown to any others (exhibit 16). I later understood the seriousness of that refusal which was not only equivalent to a refusal of a counsel when one was needed and recommended by law and by the laws of the regents of the University but also prevented me from having a witness to the explanations of the paragraph that the provost said was to secure me "all university benefits" mentioned above that the provost again pointed out specially with the same explanation as previously. Perhaps most importantly, this denial certainly was a refusal of counsel to a foreigner who did not understand cunning selection of "legalize" and had no notion of the importance of having the support of a neutral witness or a lawyer in a "land of law" of the kind that I, and many other immigrants, was experiencing from less scrupulous men who were not my friends. I got a still better understanding of the seriousness of this refusal later, when two of my real friends tried to help me find these benefits by contacting another officer of the University, a very recent law graduate woman who had rapidly advanced as a professor of law to a lower administrator and then to vice president in order to allow the University to fulfill requirements for women and minorities on the faculty and in the administration to hide a rampant discrimination. This administrator said that she had discussed the matter with "all concerned" with my resignation (if this means others than the provost and the legal counsel and the former president, does not that indicate a conspiracy of which I knew nothing?) and then claimed, in a letter to Professor Weber, dated February 7, 1977, that "the University has no further obligations to Professor Löve". Dr Weber explained to me that he had been told that this was caused by the fact that I had not retired but resigned, perhaps a blunder by the provost and his legal adviser? Or is it possible that the written promise, agreed upon and signed by the provost and myself, was added only to fool me, or was it perhaps simply a dishonest act as so much around it? My kind of scientific and philosophical logic has some difficulty seeing that my situation could be negatively different from that of president Thieme, who little later was fired outright by the Regents for incompetence, as it was called, except for that he is Americanborn and I am an immigrant from a small and powerless country occupied by America. Does not the entire story remind of some "thousand slimy things", to paraphrase Coleridge?

The provost had promised -and forced me to do the same with my signature - that no "public notoriety" be given our "agreement" or its contents. However, I soon became aware that he kept his word less stringently than I did. Already on June 1, I heard from a couple of my colleagues that they had received from Dr. Smith a letter in which they were informed about my resignation and told that I had requested (sic!) that nobody discuss it with me, thus depriving me of their sympathy and help. Evidently, all others complied as expected, that is the reaction which gives the crooks security in chickenland; but he did not show me the courtesy to send me a copy for information. Also on June 1, I received the letter enclosed as exhibit 17 from Dr. Smith; such a letter I would have refused to write or sign with a reference to the old and established fact that civilized men refuse to follow an illegal or immoral order from their superiors

except if connected with serious threats that might also hurt others, cf. my "acceptance" of the Belgrade "cover-up" actions. Although I was in no doubt that at least some of what the letter requested could be refused legally, I conformed because of my state of mind. Since I was not sure what equipment actually was mine and what really was the property of the University, because I had replaced from my own funds several expensive items that had been stolen from my laboratory and not reported by my students at the time of discovery of the losses (two microscopes that were our property also had disappeared, but they had been insured when I lent them to the Department, albeit below their price) I tried to get in touch with Dr. Smith in order to receive a list of the material in question. However, he clearly eluded me both at home and at the office, and his secretary, Mrs. Owen, had apparently been instructed to protect him from such a visit and also not to give me any information! Although I indicated that there was some doubt regarding the ownership of some of the items, it took a week before the receipt of this equipment was acknowledged, I believe that Jane Bock told me that she had repeatedly reminded him that this must be done, though a common courtesy, but at last I received the note which I enclose as exhibit 18. Even those who sometimes demonstrate fortitude may other times lack a moral muscle.

I would like to make special remarks on point two in the "decisions" listed in Dr. Smith's letter (exhibit 17), because I dare to greatly doubt not only its fairness but also its constitutionality, still more its moral and ethics. Doris, my wife, came to Boulder from Montreal where she had been for eight years associate professor of research with academic qualifications surpassed by no other woman working in American botany or cytogenetics, with more experience in teaching and research and herbarium administration than any woman ever in Boulder, and with more publications in her field of research than any of the great men then on the Boulder faculty of biology. Dr. Pennak, a zoologist-limnologist who then was the chairman of the Biology Department, told us blankly, without being asked, when we came for an interview on our way to the wedding of our older daughter in California in the summer of 1964 (we were not reimbursed even for the cost of motels in Boulder or in Aspen to where he sent us to see Dr. Weber, another peculiar story), that she could have no position in the department because of the University's "nepotism rule", a certainly peculiar and undemocratic rule if it in fact was more than a common bigotry excuse. When I soon after our moving to Boulder received an NSF grant for research in which she was to be my co-investigator as she had been very frequently since 1940, Dr. Pennak first maintained that she could not even be a research associate without pay from the University, but from that ridiculous position he backed down when I insisted (he might perhaps have done likewise if I had protested when he invited me to a marked reduction in salary and position, even refusing my tenure that I had since 1951 in Canada and since 1943 in Iceland, but I felt that was of less importance than getting the position at that time). She not only worked diligently for years after that on various research projects paid with grants that we felt were similar to alms and far below her Montreal pay when a proper salary with similar benefits as others received would have been proper, but although the University apparently did not feel it could acknowledge her qualifications, it had no qualms in accepting the so-called "overhead" that certainly was never used to further her research facilities. Naturally, she also published numerous papers that received wide acknowledgement for their quality and for which the University received credit. She also advised and took care of several advanced and graduate students and even taught important courses, especially at the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, without pay and sometimes even at considerable costs to us.

Jack Ives, the director of that Institute, made repeated efforts to get her a professorship at the INSTAAR, connected either with Biology or Geography, but dean Briggs of Arts and Sciences counteracted this for reasons unknown. When the good graduate dean James Archer, who had made the promise of such an arrangement when Jack Ives was offered his directorship, was forced out and replaced by his assistant dean, Lawson Crowe, as graduate dean, later provost, at last chancellor, he also prevented that this selfevident action could be fulfilled, also for some reasons unknown to us that I surmise were not only based on the principle of "better American scientist" or that she was a woman, but perhaps also on the fact that she is my wife. I also have the feeling that these two gentlemen, Briggs and Crowe, were the cause of that when the two women administrators, dean and chairman, at the Denver Center, at which she and I had helped considerably at various times, wanted to offer her a vacant position there, this was also thwarted. Dean Briggs even tried, though with evident doubts, to get her salary on our second budget for Yugoslavia lowered from the far from adequate salary proposed, so that it would instead conform with the unfair treatment she had experienced previously, although he must have realized that this summer salary actually was her full year's salary because no funds were available for our work outside Yugoslavia though it would be the essential part of our work on that project; the then graduate dean, William Love, a physicist, however, supported her (exhibit 19). (I cannot refrain from mentioning in this connection that even I was the subject of a salary discrimination by dean Briggs, since even during my period as chairman, which was a fulltime job in addition to my teaching and research, my salary never reached the levels of the nine months' salaries of my colleagues Pennak, Rogers and Smith, all born Americans but only the last one really outstanding in his field, and the salary discrimination is still greater if compared to that offered those "better American scientists" (or so the administration wanted us to believe) who were hired to lead the so-called sister department that was expected to starve our department to death as a much more attractive and important and financed new biochemistry department disguised under the meaningless name of molecular and cellular biology that works with unicellular life and its biochemistry. But that all is a sidestep).

When I had almost completed my four-year term as chairman of the Department of Biology, my executive committee (my invention) proposed to the dean that a committee be established to decide and arrange for my successor. This committee soon seems to have decided, without asking me, that it must find some other, preferably a zoologist of course, to replace me, but although it would have been a simple matter of courtesy first to ask for my interest, which certainly was nil after my efforts to improve the impossible department against its will (cf. exhibit 20), they showed the little wisdom to use foul methods instead. At one of its meetings, Pennak went out of his way to get the support of some of the members by claiming that the dean had told him that as soon as I ceased to be a chairman, Doris would be hired as a full professor. That, of course, was only a smokescreen of the usual dishonesty. When some time later a position became open for a geneticist, a field in which Doris received her outstanding degrees Ph. D. and D. Sc. with great honors and in considerably shorter time than was average in Sweden (cf. explanations in exhibit 21 which is a letter from Professor Bertil Hanström, then Prorector of the University of Lund, which is among the oldest and most respected of European Universities) and a field in which she has published extensively, she was not contacted, but her file at the Department, certainly very incomplete though impressive, was apparently brought forward, without her knowledge, and scrutinized by a committee on which there was only a single geneticist of a much lower reputation than she enjoys. This committee of small non-peers who were looking for a yes-man of their own qualifications had

the stomach to declare her less fit than the formal applicants on basis of the purged file that certainly was insufficient for any such judgement, and instead the position was offered to a pleasant but recently graduated forest ecologist with a very limited experience in genetics. When this was reported to her in a letter, without an envelope, that was put in our mailbox, I saved her from seeing this meanness with which she was once more being treated by those who frequently had received her help, and destroyed the paper - she was then also spared the anger which would have been unavoidable if she had known that her "application" had been included without her, or our, knowledge. I may have become overly sensitive after years of miscarriage of justice by small souls, but I am inclined to believe that this was not done only to get an opportunity to show her despicableness, but also likely aimed towards me by those who dared not kick me directly - although I, the certainly only geneticist of the Department with worldwide reputation, had been carefully kept out of the committee!

Doris had never been interested in complaining about the treatment she received because she is like me in that she does not have interest in fighting for herself when mistreated, although she gladly has fought for others, although it certainly hurt her to see numerous women added to the University faculty these years, not because of their academic excellence but because they were "better Americans" and frequently connected with some politics. And when the frequent complaints about women and minorities came up for the almost annual whitewash, she kept her grievances to herself and nobody even mentioned her case although it certainly was the most blatant of all cases of discrimination at Boulder and perhaps elsewhere. But she continued to do her good work without remuneration and without official encouragement, considerably more research work than the average at this University, and at an international standard.

After all this and very much more naughty experience at Boulder, the provost and the dean of the faculty of Arts and Sciences and the chairman of the Department of Biology could sink so deep as to downright kick her out of the few facilities she got with her unpaid title of research associate, only because she was my wife and because I had abstained to fight their unfairness. In addition, Dr. Smith must be held responsible for having added to the official paper of discharge the word "resignation" to hide the truth, a mean act of forgery that in a real land of law would hardly be given impunity, but the dean and other officer who signed also must have been aware of the incorrectness of that claim of which she knew nothing until she got her copy of this infamous document (exhibit 22). The explanation was, however, already in the letter from Smith (exhibit 17) when he says that in this way I must be prevented from "access to facilities" - it was apparently so important to keep such a "criminal" away lest the students be contaminated that even criminal methods were acceptable, although I was not known for having broken promises or lied to students or boasted of the easiness with which I could get coeds into my bed, as had one of the high officials involved in my removal. Perhaps moralic turpitude is an accusation valid for others than "good" Americans?

Although it was evident that everything had to be done to prevent us from delivering the results of the contract for the Smithsonian Institution which doubtfully qualified reviewers and specialists had wanted to be continued by "a better American scientist", we of course decided to do what we could to complete our work, as we had always done previously whatever obstacles.

The essential part of the Slovenian work was a critical checklist of the flora of this area with references to chromosome numbers known for its species. This work was already proceeding towards its completion by aid of computer methods, but now we had been stripped of the facilities needed. When I asked our colleague David Rogers, who had introduced us to these methods and whom I had saved from the dwindling interest in his work that I had observed at Fort Collins to where he had come from New York, he claimed inability to help us for reasons that I knew were invalid. But our friends at INSTAAR, Jack Ives and Pat Webber, had another understanding of our needs, and the computer center remained open to us, despite lack of University funds to pay for its services. So we could complete our 1241 page large book, the "Cytotaxonomical Atlas of the Slovenian Flora", which we got printed and published in Germany. Naturally, it has been very favorably accepted and reviewed by highly competent European botanists, who probably would like to see the "better American scientists" who felt they could do this more thoroughly - perhaps they were the same as compiled the disgusting list of so-called "endangered" species of plants or had the stomach to print an even more unscientific so-called checklist of the North American flora? Our stabbing in the back by the University authorities with the dagger furnished by the Smithsonian bureaucrats also was insufficient to prevent us from completing several special papers from the same project that were published in respectable European journals, although other papers that we had sent to our Yugoslavian colleagues for printing in their planned new journal *Scopolia* still do not seem to have been printed...we have a reason to believe that that has been caused by pressure on Dr. Susnik, who seems to have left the University in Ljubljana to work with the cultivation of medicinal plants in the country where he was born and where his family still lives.

I am in some doubt if I ought to mention that I have eluded to mention that even after I thought I had received enough harassment from whoever they are who felt compelled to save Boulder and American botany from my kind of ideas and culpability, we have not wholly avoided their attention. For the first years after this happened, I made several attempts to find another position and applied to places for which every fair scientist would have agreed I was well qualified. Despite the written promise of the University provost as to "notoriety", it became apparent in several of these cases (and then especially in letters from Albuquerque, Winnipeg and Copenhagen that I will not enclose here), that somebody in Boulder had slandered me even more strongly than fine scientists as, e.g., Verne Grant had recommended me. That could be expected. But somebody also seems to have felt that more threats were needed to secure that I would not tell my incredible story to honest and really good Americans who might react unfavorably to the culprits. As early as on June 7, 1973, a Thursday, at about 2 p.m., my telephone at home in Boulder rang, apparently long distance, and a female voice who said that she was speaking from some place in Virginia...I got the impression that the name of the place began either with Mac or Lang, though that may be wrong, it was not repeated...and asked for me. When I had said that I was speaking, another, male, voice took over without mentioning his name, but I got the feeling that I had heard it before though without recognizing it for sure. He then said, as I hastily tried to write it down: "Your decision (or agreement?) not to fight was wise, but the friend who offered you help is in a bind (?) and does not dare. We know that you know Thomas Riha. He renegated (?) so he and the woman he talked to had to go (? leave?). If you do, we will deport you without warning, or... Don't forget the fate of Thomas Riha." Here he slammed down the receiver. I did not even tell this to my wife because I could not believe this and hoped it was an hoax by some students or by some prangsters, but the shock apparently affected me since within a week my old duodenal ulcer acted up, although that

it had not done for many years in the middle of the summer. A month later, at about 2.30 p.m. on July 7, the phone rang and a female voice asked for me. Then I heard a weak click and a hoarse, changed male voice that said twice, as if recorded: "Don't forget the fate of Thomas Riha". Click. A similar call came on September 11 at 12.30 in the morning!, on November 19 at 4.30 p.m., and on December 28 at 11.45 p.m. It continued irregularly until we left Boulder in 1976, the last call having been on July 23 at 9.30 a.m., we left on August 11. It is possible that the calls have been many more but that they were not completed because my wife may have taken the phone when I was not in. But we heard nothing more of this kind again until May 2, 1977 at 2.30 p.m., and then it continued with irregular intervals again, and the last one was as recently as on September 22, although then much abbreviated, cf. below, so perhaps that was only my imagination? I did not tell Doris about this until in the spring of this year, 1978, because I did not want to worry her or my family, but in a letter of May 24 I mentioned this to Bill Weber in Boulder - and received a call May 26, with the same recorded (?) "reminder", followed by a similar voice asking "Why did you tell Bill Weber?" After that the voice has been heard by me three times when it said only "Don't forget" and a click, but I am not sure that the call on September 22 mentioned above was the same since the female voice was not followed by the male one...perhaps she has heard that I was trying to connect a tape recorder? Since nothing has happened, at least yet, since the "voice" realized that I no longer kept quiet, perhaps it has never been more than a hoax or the sick reaction of a bad conscience, who knows? But I felt I ought to tell you this also.

This will have to conclude this much too long and still not satisfactorily organized review of this ugly chapter in our American odyssey. It could easily grow into a book of considerable size in which we could add much that is unsaid about our observations and experience in Boulder, positive much more than negative though, and also of what we have heard or observed from other immigrant colleagues of the highest competence who have been forced to accept positions secondary to "better American" scientists,...or else... But in all fairness such a book would differ much from this report because despite our negative experience of what we like to look upon as the reaction of small minds of bureaucrats, we also are able to look back to immense memories of great people, magnificent landscapes, and remarkable research that we have enjoyed to such a degree that we have learnt to love this land and its people and forget its hopefully few scoundrels and many chicken - and we know that many really better American scientists would be shocked if we had told our story to them rather than to keep it to ourselves for so long. It is thanks to your reaction to the unbelievable slander that I have at long last written this all down, and I hope you will forgive that I am bothering you with this all. Most of the players in the game are probably unknown to you, although some can be found in the American Men of Science and I could add clarifications of others should you so wish. But I believe the Romans would have described the situation best: Res ipsa loquitur - the thing speaks for itself.

Our experience seems to agree with what Edmund Burke once said: The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing -- but I believe that many of the good men are still waiting to hear our side of the story, since it certainly is not their fault that they have been even more considerate than you and never asked us...how could even our best friends know our story if we have never even forced it upon them and left their questions unanswered? I have the feeling that I know your reaction, and hope others of the many truly good men will react similarly in this land of our dreams - and nightmares. I trust that I will soon hear your first reaction.

Yours ever,

Sgt. 13, 1972.

Office of Audits,
Smithsonian Institution,
900 Jefferson Drive, S. W.,
Washington, D. C. 20560.

Att.: Mr. Pat Stanton.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are three copies of an interim financial report under Grant No. SFG-2-7626, reporting the expenses of the American team during this summer in Yugoslavia. We were under the impression from the spring that we had been permitted to send in this report later than stipulated in the official letter, for the simple reason that our team would not return from Yugoslavia until very late in August, just at the time when our school started, so we felt the reminder by Mr. Stanton, by telephone to Dr. Löve on September 1, was somewhat embarrassing though certainly correct in every respect. We would, however, like to record our discontent with the fact that although our team was allowed to leave already in the middle of May on basis of a letter that indicated that the funds in Yugoslavia would be available at their arrival, it required two reminders through the Embassy and waiting until the end of June before these funds were available to the group. In the meantime they had to live on loans from the University of Ljubljana and were highly restricted in their work during this most essential period of time.

We are unable to include the report from the Yugoslavian team for the simple reason that ~~we~~ they did not receive their part of the funds until at the end of July so they did not feel they had anything to report for the period when the funds were not in their hands. We will do our best to get their interim or final report as soon as they feel it can be completed.

Sincerely yours

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN BRONX PARK • BRONX 58 • NEW YORK

May 19, 1964

Dr. Robert W. Pennak
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

Dear Dr. Pennak:

Your circular of May 13 regarding an opening for a plant taxonomist at the University of Colorado is at hand. I would like to recommend a man whom you might not realize is available. That is Dr. Askell Löve, now at the University of Montreal. He was born in 1916 in Iceland, and I believe he remains an Icelandic citizen. In spite of his age and a long list of publications, I believe you can get him as an Assistant Professor.

Dr. Löve is a very able, extremely enthusiastic, hard-working, productive, and opinionated botanist. He attaches considerably more importance to chromosome number as a taxonomic character than the majority of taxonomists (including myself) now do, and this results in his reaching conclusions, in some instances, which are not in accord with those of most of his colleagues. However, I have a considerable sympathy for heretics; there is always a chance that they might be right and the rest of us wrong. Some of my own views on other taxonomic-evolutionary matters are considered heretical by some of my colleagues.

Dr. Löve got caught in a meat-grinder at the University of Montreal (figuratively speaking, that is). Tenure as we know it in the states apparently does not exist there, and I could name two other very well known botanists who lost their jobs at the University of Montreal during the past decade under conditions which would have made the A.A.A.U.P. scream bloody murder if it had happened in the United States. So Askell finds himself out of a job, and over-qualified for most of the jobs available. The top jobs, on the other hand, go to people who are a little more orthodox, or who are unorthodox in approved ways.

Dr. Löve is a very good field man, as well as knowing his way around a cytological laboratory and an herbarium. He knows plants as they grow. He is a real naturalist in the best sense of the word.

Most of Dr. Löve's work until now has been on boreal plants, but he is beginning to feel a bit cramped in the relatively impoverished arctic and sub-arctic flora, and he is extending his interest to other groups as well. You may be assured that if he comes to the University of Colorado he will quickly learn the local flora and start out to add to our knowledge and understanding of it.



May 19, 1964

Dr. Löve's appearance is rather striking, and in some respects reminiscent of the cartoon-image of a college professor. He has high cheek-bones, deep-set eyes, and slightly hollow cheeks. He wears his hair long and combed straight back. There is nothing in all this, however, to cause any embarrassment to his colleagues in his department or to the university. I don't doubt that some of the students will make fun of him behind his back, but that does not disturb me. I think that his combination of enthusiasm and knowledge of his subject will go over well with the students, and that he will be an effective teacher.

I should point out that Askeell's wife, Doris, is also a Ph. D. in botany. She is very competent, and indeed there are those who think she is the better botanist of the two. Some of Doris' work is done strictly independently, and some in collaboration with Askeell. She is very careful not to get in Askeell's way and not to criticize him; I get the impression that she values her marriage more than her professional career. To my mind that is all to the good. If you hire Askeell you will get two for the price of one.

If you want to avoid all controversy and hire someone who is safe, sane, and dull, then Askeell is not your man. If you want someone full of spirit and ideas, who may stumble sometimes but who brings life to the group and gets things done, then he is as good as anyone you will find, and better than most. I hope you take him.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Cronquist

Arthur Cronquist
Curator

AC:dz

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 21, 1964

Dr. Robert W. Pennak, Chairman
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

Dear Dr. Pennak:

I understand that Dr. Aske^{ll} Löve, a cytotaxonomist with an international reputation, is currently looking for a position in a western University of the United States. His situation is so desperate that it appears that he could be induced to leave with an offer of an Associate Professorship or even Assistant Professorship.

His knowledge of the Colorado flora should be superb; his teaching ability is reportedly excellent; and his professional competence is of the highest. If he were added to your staff, this would give the University of Colorado, overnight, an international reputation in the area of angiosperm systematics.

Dr. Harlan Lewis, Department of Botany, UCLA, knows Dr. Löve personally and he could give you any background you might want as regards his personal attributes, etc.

For what it is worth, if we had such a position open at this University, there is no question but what we would give him number 1 consideration.

Most sincerely yours,

B. L. Turner
B. L. Turner
Professor

BLT:bh

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

5/27/64
May 21, 1964

Professor Robert W. Pennak
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

Dear Professor Pennak:

Thank you for the notice of a position in taxonomy in your department. I do not have a student to recommend at this time, but I would like to suggest that you give very careful consideration to the appointment of a somewhat senior man, namely Dr. Askeell Löve, 4525 Kensington Avenue, Montreal 28, Canada. He has a very envious international reputation and many outstanding publications in the application of cytological data to taxonomy. He is a very dynamic individual who would add prominence and stature to any biology department. I know that he is available for a new position, and I think it will be a very fortunate department that appoints him. Colorado is ideally situated for him to continue his outstanding work on arctic and alpine plants and for this reason you might be able to attract him at a level below that which he would normally command.

Sincerely yours,

Harlan Lewis

Harlan Lewis

Professor of Botany and
Dean, Division of Life Sciences

HL:jp

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO MUSEUM
BOULDER, COLORADO

12 June 1964

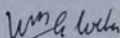
Dr. Robert Pennak
Biology Dept.
Campus

Dear Bob:

I was able to meet with Dr. & Mrs. Askell Löve in Aspen yesterday evening and talked with them for two hours. I have known the Löves through their publications for some years, but I did not quite expect the fascinating people they turned out to be. I would strongly urge that he be offered an appointment at the highest rank available, for he is one of the leading minds around in biosystematics today. It happens that by a fluke we are able to get first crack at the opportunity. I'd summarize my impressions of him as follows:

1. Löve is one of the leaders in biosystematic thought in the world. He is articulate, has an infectious enthusiasm, is in active contact with the people in the field, contributes by good publications, essays, symposia etc., is respected by the profession.
2. He has been a leader in organizing symposia of international scope, and in organizing biosystematic groups and serial publications in the cytotaxonomic field.
3. He, like many European taxonomists, operates from a broad base of knowledge of all groups of plants, and would bring to the Rocky Mountains an insight into the taxonomic problems which abound here. The area has long needed an active man of his type to relate the Rocky Mountain biota with the broader circumpolar one.
4. Doris Löve is a superior student in her own right, and the productivity of the family is almost evenly divided between the two. They are a very effective team, their children are grown so that they enjoy freedom to pursue their research more effectively than ever before. The Löve's are in the prime of their careers and from what I have heard from former students, they are extremely stimulating to graduate students. I also feel that he would bring to the Field Botany course a splendid background and the right kind of enthusiasm to make a fine thing of it.

Sincerely,



William A. Weber
Prof. of Natural History

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

June 11, 1964

Dear Bob,


Several days ago I agreed to give you my candid appraisal of Askell Löve. These are my impressions.

Frankly, I found Professor Löve to be considerably different than I had imagined previously. While I had not met the man personally prior to today, many of my colleagues had. I received the impression from them that Dr. Löve was a very tense and somewhat difficult man to be around. From my brief encounter with him today, I do not consider these reports to be completely valid.

I found Löve to be fairly relaxed and even possessing a cryptic sense of humor. Professionally, he is rather outspoken on certain matters, and a lot of people do not agree with him, including myself. In fact when I came here one of my prime interests was to attempt to refute one of Löve's ideas about the distribution of scleroids. Nonetheless, it is valuable to have heretics around who do not follow the general field in their thinking. The teaching duties did not seem to bother him, although we did not discuss it in too much detail. My only real doubts about him would concern the teaching problem, especially in Field Botany, since it is one of the few courses where we can attract Botany majors at an early stage of development. He should be excellent in the graduate courses, however, because of his great depth of knowledge in the field and his considerable experience in the various floras of the world.

There is no doubt that his name would increase the stature of botany in this department. No one can work in the cytotaxonomy of the flora of the north temperate region without encountering his (and her) ubiquitous presence. The man is unquestionably a leader in the field, and might help the graduate program in botany considerably. His presence would lend a continental flavor to the department which might add just enough heterogeneity to make him really worthwhile. Furthermore, one should not neglect his wife in the overall consideration. I personally found her to be a charming person, and it must be remembered that she is also a Ph. D. in Botany. In fact I have heard it stated that she is possibly the best of the two. The two of them would certainly contribute a great deal to our knowledge of the flora.

Personally, I would be flattered to see a person of Löve's stature assume my position in the department. One could ask for little more in terms of a successor. I recommend him most highly, and hope that it is possible to offer the position to him, at as high a rank and salary as is possible. In many ways it would be a travesty to offer him less than a full professorship, but this is another matter entirely.


Del Wiens

Hobbes:

Illegal or immoral order is
not to be followed - in civilian
or military law. -

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

July 11, 1972

Askell LÖve
University of Ljubljana
Institute of Biology
Ačkerčeva 12
POB 141/3
Ljubljana, Jugoslavia

Dear Askell:

Thank you for your letter, and thanks also to Doris for hers. I'll continue sending you clippings occasionally, so you won't be completely isolated from local events, be they welcome or not.

We would have been completely distraught had we been in your position, without funds. You seem to have taken the difficulty in stride, weathering the storm until calm prevails. I'm glad all finally is well.

Despite your displeasure with our new proposal on location of your lab and offices, believe me I am deeply grateful for the license you give me to do the best we can for you. Frequently I have felt initially that you deliberately set "road-blocks" or hurdles in the way of moves that seem to me essential, not necessarily because they are "good" but because the alternatives are even worse. I have repeatedly been completely surprised by your reversals of stand, making it quite clear that despite of disagreement you accede merely to ease my job. This is a pragmatic and self-sacrificing cooperation for facilitation of our "moves," and my attempts to do what I think is best for the department. I deeply appreciate your support, and gradually am gaining a more detached perspective of the context of your frequently outspoken objections. Do forgive my misinterpretations. I am not used to dealing with such a complex mentality as yours, nor is it likely that I'll ever become expert at mind-reading. A person of average IQ can never comprehend fully the workings of the mind of a superior IQ. I'll appreciate your condescension to explain when the water is clearly getting over my head.

I do deplore the inadequacy of research support and sympathy by the University here, but never having been part of a University where research support has been anything but grudging, I'm not as vociferous in demanding improvement as might be the case had

I experienced the sort of support you describe in places you have been. I'm impressed with pragmatic necessities; there is a point beyond which greater pressure reduces instead of increases administrative sympathy, and beyond that point I don't want to go although obviously we should get as close to it as we dare. Between you and me, I'd spend every waking minute with my research, if I could, for that is what I love most. But I view that as the ultimate in selfishness, and one should not be paid to be selfish. To earn my keep, as it were, activities clearly helping others are essential, and if they take up eight hours a day or more, that is what I'm getting paid for. I can be selfish with the rest of my time, without a guilty conscience. Ideally, certainly, a moderate proportion of those eight hours should be available for selfish research that does throw some prestige to the University, but I'm still wary of the humanitarianism of requiring virtually everyone in a society to be explicitly of service value for his full forty hours per week, while a few in Universities are permitted to indulge themselves in their personal pleasures at the expense of so many who are not allowed such indulgence during paid working hours. That is why so freely most of my "research" comes in spare time.

Forgive this lengthy and largely pointless discourse. It is a product of a desire to be sure you know that I wrestle as conscientiously as I can with the problem of provision adequately for both research and teaching, and of where to place the emphasis. It seems that it all goes virtually for naught anyhow, for we have received and continue to receive substandard support for both. Life to me means optimistic hope, however; I'd be dead if I were really a pessimist, despite occasional gloomy lapses. So I'll continue to try to do the best I can, for you and everyone else, at least for another year, with the ever-present hope that even as things get worse, they'll eventually get better.

I deeply envy your travel and cosmopolitan familiarity. There is nothing so broadening, providing one will only be receptive to all he sees. So many keep the same conceptual horizons despite experiences that should expand them. You, of course, cannot be one such; I'm delighted that you are given to so enlarge your perspectives.

As for Milan Lovka, I cannot ask the Dean to waive standard requirements. It seems to me that we must assume that the necessary options are available to us without seeking special favors. You could, as his advisor, if he is provided support that doesn't require teaching, arrange for him to enroll in eighteen hours of work each of two semesters (8 of research, 10 of independent study), which together with 10 transferred hours would give him the 46 he needs for his Ph.D. degree. The only hurdle in this procedure would be approval by his doctoral committee; if it would go along with it, there would be no

trouble. Lovka could take his Ph. D. Comps early during his first semester. Thus he can complete his work in one year without asking for special treatment. Certainly if he were to continue through the summer there should be no trouble, but theoretically even the summer would not be essential. The only question that remains, so far as I can see, is the stupid residence requirement. The statement is so vague in the 1972-3 Bulletin (a copy enclosed) that I'm uncertain of meaning, but it seems fairly safe to interpret the section on "Residence" to state that six semesters of residence credit are required, the last two (and a total of 4) of which must be earned here and two of which may be allowed for a master's degree even from elsewhere.

The regulations also require four semesters of residence before becoming a formal degree candidate, but I imagine that he could have the degree awarded at once upon becoming a candidate. I'll call the Graduate School office to see whether precedent exists for a student getting a Ph.D. in one year, and will append a summary of results.

Back to your lab. Carl Peters and I tried still other alternatives after receiving your letter, but none worked out. The one thing we did accomplish was to expand the planned space in 219C by placing the partition between it and 217A as close as possible to the door into 217B. That adds another 50 sq. ft. or so to 219C, which will be useful as an area for storage that is pertinent to 219C. We could, if you like, remove the partition between 219C and 219D, making one large room south of 219B. We don't have limitless options for remodeling, because money for it is too tight.

Carl has some very nice table wall cabinets for 219C, as well as hanging wall cabinets with sliding glass doors. I think we can fix up the lab much better than your Hale quarters, and make your microscopic lab operable for the first time since you were moved from the Armory.

Leaving you in Hale seems highly impractical since you do need your growth chambers at least in the same building. We understood that having them even on another floor was acceptable, so long as they were in the same building. Yan has agreed to their allocation in his quarters on the first floor, and you are agreeable to having them there with permission for him to use part of the space at mutually acceptable times, so that is where they are planned to go. I know it isn't ideal, but even in the Armory they weren't on the same floor with the rest of your offices.

I just wish that you could be spirited here at intervals to design your Ramaley quarters. We might be lucky and design them acceptably in part, but make annoying mistakes elsewhere. We won't try to move your big center table over from the Armory now, since it would have to be split to put against the wall; we have better wall tables already available.

N₆ Would you prefer to have the partition removed between 219A and 219B, yielding a square lab of 280 sq. ft., rather than have the oblong lab in 219C? If so, maybe you'd prefer to leave in a partition already in existence (and not indicated on the plans we sent to you) between the northwest corner of 217B and the west wall of 219C; that then would give you three offices in a row, accessed only from one to the other, much like in the Armory (except there each was also accessible from the hall). The key punch, since it ~~ost~~ensibly is for use by the whole department, could be in 219, readily accessible; your big research and teaching lab in the next most accessible area, in 219A and 219B as a unit; and your private offices then in 219C and C' (subdivided by a partition, if you want it that way), and 219D. Let us know as soon as you can what you prefer, as best you can anticipate from drawings and without seeing the place.

Very sincerely,

Hobart
Hobart M. Smith
Chairman

HMS: ww

P.S.: The Graduate School has no precedent for someone finishing in one year, but will not categorically state it can't be done. Indeed, if a person were to demonstrate such exceptional ability that he can finish in one year, it is doubted that the Graduate School would stop him. He should be prepared for two years, however, just "in case," or for a year and a half if he were to come at midyear.

I remembered that when he was a dean, then
he had a sign on the wall saying the visitors
that nothing promised orally if not in writing
would be honored; so I believed in his
written promise, even if his alphabet was only oral.
However, even his written word was written, if we
are to believe . . .

lack of moral muscle

**UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
FACULTY**

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	RANK OR TITLE <u>Professor</u>		CITIZEN (SPECIFY COUNTRY) <u>United</u>	
	DEPARTMENT OR PROJECT TITLE <u>UPO Biology</u>		PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS <u>Smiley 110</u>	
	ACCOUNT NUMBER (DEPT. NO., SUB. B.C., OBJECT CLASS)	POSITION NUMBER		
	<u>1700-14-1-100</u>	<u>94</u> <u>University of Colorado</u>		

(SUBMIT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IN ALL CASES, AND USE SPACE PROVIDED BELOW TO DESCRIBE SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.)

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	<input type="checkbox"/> FALL SEMESTER 19 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL PERIOD BEGINNING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) AND ENDING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)
	<input type="checkbox"/> SPRING SEMESTER 19 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MONTHLY RATE BEGINNING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) AND ENDING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8-WEEK SUMMER HALF-SEMESTER 19 _____	<input type="checkbox"/> SUMMER OTHER THAN 8-WEEK HALF SEMESTER BEGINNING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) AND ENDING _____ (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)

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Professor		Ireland	
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Dr. Askeff Love
Institut of Biology
POB 141/3
61001 Ljubljana

REGISTERED

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1972 1 3

Envelope from 1972 cheque for Embassy, obs. date!

EVOLUTION

HARLAN LEWIS, *Editor*
University of California
Department of Biology
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024



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Dr. Áskell Löve
Department of Environmental, Population
and Organismic Biology
University of Colorado 80302
Boulder, Colo.

Ref.:

Dec. 24/1972.

Dear Askeff and Doris:

As always I hoped to write to you having the things clear but.... I am sorry both general things /Scopolia and Project/ are in "preparing". The Project is completely in the hands of the Americans. From Yugoslav side our project was presented to the Smithsonian Institution as a 5 years project. Therefore is no reason to present it again /these are official instructions/.

After your departure there was a lot of talking and writing about our work - the visits of the American Embassy were not only casual. More about it, when you come. When you will send the new financial program, please let me know the situation of the Yugoslav part. I personally think that the American side will be covered only by the family - without students. I have some reason for that. It is clear that all depends on the Smithsonian Institution, who will decide in his own way.

To day I have been in the Computer Center where I have got the distribution lists of areas. In one of these days you will get also the new Chromosome list. The Scopolia paper is in print /Ernest was not delighted to be with us, so I leave out his name/. I am waiting for the first proofs every day.

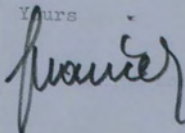
At home is nothing new. The house in Prevalje already has its roof and windows /without installations/.

The mother is always the same - all others are well. Tomaž is in first steps of the puberty. Marjetka is every day noisier. On the Institute they have persuaded me to be director for the next period /my promise for only one year/. Milan become quitter. In spring he will go to Dr. K. Jones for 2-3 weeks /some weeks ago Dr. Jones was in Lj./. In March he can go with Tine to the Central Africa where one of Slovenian enterprises cuts the wood. He will fix and collect material, of course. What do you mean? I enclose the picture of Favagera. Blanka is finishing the chromosome counts of Luzula Slovenians.

A few month ago we have some political /positive/ shakings. But
of course nothing like to make big exchanges.

Excuse me for my silence - to all my best regards and
successful 1973

Yours



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Prof. Dr. Askeell Löve
Department of Biology
University of Colorado

BOULDER, Colorado 80302
U.S.A.

BY AIR MAIL

LETALSKO L
Par avion

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX • NEW YORK 10458  212/933-9400

December 2, 1971

Dear Professor Löve:

In response to your letter of November 27th I am sending you under separate cover those previous reprints which did not reach you, except for three papers of which I could not have reprints.

Thank you very much for your encouragement for my prospective project. I appreciate very much also your frank opinion concerning the PL-480 project and related matters.

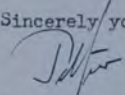
I also have a very unpleasant experience already in participating a PL-480 project in Ceylon. Although I was the actual initiator and organizer of the Ceylon Flora Project, I was used as a "foot soldier" on a ridiculously low per-diem of less than 2/5 or 1/3 the usual U. S. Government per-diem applicable to Ceylon. My conscience and devotion to sciences were thus misused.

Your last remark applies not only to the PL-480 programs but also in general how we immigrants are treated in this country. I feel that we, immigrant scientists, are always prejudiced and segregated by improper rating of our scientific ability and by being intentionally separated from the societies of born Americans, even though such segregation seems to me to be unconstitutional! I have long been feeling that we immigrant scientists should be united and should form a league to protect ourselves. I thought that such an organization could be formed, if we can find a lawyer of a strong sense of justice.

Our Chinese student from former British colony, where English is their mother tongue, could not get a job in any college after his obtaining a Ph. D. for the reason that his English is not good. This is ridiculous, especially when we think that a number of American-borns cannot even spell English properly. I know a large number of immigrant scientists must end up in a junior position such as associate prof. or res. associate simply because they are not American-borns. As such I do not have any possibility here. We ought to do something to protect us and to reserve our right, don't we? U. S. sciences couldn't have made such an enormous progress without our immigrant scientists' contribution.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,


T. M. Hoyama

^{Uoyama}
THE NEW YORK
BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX • NEW YORK 10458



VIA AIR MAIL

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Prof. Dr. Askeell Löve
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF A SCIENTIST

1. Do not feel absolutely certain of anything.
2. Do not think it worth while to proceed to conceal evidence, for the evidence is sure to come to light.
3. Never try to discourage thinking for you are sure to succeed.
4. When you meet with opposition, endeavor to overcome it by argument and not by authority, for a victory dependent upon authority is unreal and illusory.
5. Have no respect for the authority of others, for there are always contrary authorities to be found.
6. Do not use power to suppress opinions you think pernicious, for if you do the opinions will suppress you.
7. Do not fear to be eccentric in opinion, for every opinion now accepted was once eccentric.
8. Find more pleasure in intelligent dissent than in passive agreement, for, if you value intelligence as you should, the former implies a deeper agreement than the latter.
9. Be scrupulously truthful, even if the truth is inconvenient, for it is more inconvenient when you try to conceal it.
10. Do not feel envious of the happiness of those who live in a fool's paradise, for only a fool will think that it is happiness.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

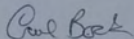
May 6, 1970

Dr. Askill Löve, Chairman
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Campus

Dear Dr. Löve:

At its meeting this noon the faculty of the Biology Department voted to express its gratitude for your efforts as our chairman over the past four years. We realise that the job is often a thankless one, and we want you to know that we feel the department has made great progress during your tenure. We look forward to your being able to return more fully now to teaching and research, which will continue to bring honor to our department.

Very sincerely,



Carl E. Bock
Acting Associate Chairman

Boulder, May 5, 1970.

Professor Hobart Smith, Chairman-elect,
Department of Biology,
University of Colorado, Boulder.

Dear Hobart:

My six years experience in the Biology Department under a narrowminded dean of arts and sciences and a couple of years under an unscrupulous dean of the graduate school has convinced me that not only do these men, who were selected to their posts by aid of connections rather than on basis of academic competence, want to eliminate all real scholarship from the non-chemical part of the Biology Department, but also that these too powerful administrators keep their eyes open to the fact that I am a non-conservative immigrant from a small but highly cultured nation at the same time as they refuse to accept that my education, experience and achievements are far above those of the average professors at this university and therefore far above that of the junior college teachers they prefer for biology. I do not feel too badly about being kicked by small people, as for instance when the graduate dean recently helped his handpicked committee refuse me, and no other biologist here, a faculty fellowship after six years of good work, with the explanation that my work was only on "damned chromosomes", as if he understood their significance. I am more disturbed by that a good friend at the NSF has indicated to me that this dean has prevented a renewal of our grants by telling them per telephone that there are no and will not be any facilities in the department for work of the kind we do - but this may not be true. Sometimes I have wondered if this administrator perhaps may have been behind the visit the FBI made a year or so ago to Bonde, Helwig and Shushan to snoop about my opinions and beliefs - the same as the CIA had done for years but through a direct contact through their exemplary and pleasant agent here. Be that all as it may, but I have tried and will continue to try to do my very best in whatever I do in research or other work, at the same time as I will continue to make efforts to avoid all contacts with this apparently small and insecure man, following the wise advice by good old Rudyard Kipling regarding the honesty of the Saxons that ends with "my son, leave the Saxon alone", or perhaps the following fits still better as an advice in this case: "Do'nt dance or ride with general Bangs - a most immoral man." So I will do my best to keep away from Lewson Crowe and hope that his superiors will understand his not so straight moral and disposition before he gets an opportunity to sink the university to his own level.

I am more bothered about the attitude of Briggs, who is not a great man but I believe an honest man, although not free from bigotry as so many here. I cannot understand his inability to realize that even non-chemists may be too outstanding in their research for junior college teaching, and his unwillingness to see that even an immigrant who speaks with an accent (which he once has tried to imitate to my face in a very compromising situation) may have feelings and even be internationally recognized in their fields and thus ought to be treated economically no worse than those who do similar work and are born here. That my strength lies in my profound education at one of the finest and oldest universities in Europe, and in creative research and writing, ought to be clearly documented by my thirty years of publishing several hundred research

papers that have strongly influenced the international development in my field, some much appreciated books, and numerous research reviews, all of which have caused many international honors to come my way. And it ought to be evident even to him that my strength in the fields of evolutionary botany, in which I am a recognized international leader since decades, as you so well have told me was also your impression, has been steadily growing, as can be seen by the fact that in 1964, the year I came to Boulder, I published 15 research papers (alone and with my very learned but much discriminated against wife) and five research reviews, whereas since 1965 I have published 60 research papers and books and 54 research reviews, altogether more than 1500 pages, despite a normal teaching load, heavy administration, and virtually no research facilities.

Since it has become very apparent recently that the two deans do not appreciate research in the Biology Department, and have even decided to complete their pertinent discrimination against me by professional assassination, as soon as they can invent some ways for this, with or without outside help, I am forced to draw the conclusion that if we cannot find a more congenial atmosphere elsewhere, I must ask for a transfer of my position and salary to another part of the University where good and productive research is better appreciated than under these administrators. I could do this straight, by contacting the President himself personally and in writing, but since that might be construed as an indication of disagreement between us, which is non-existing as we both know, I would rather not go above your head with such a wish. Instead I hereby submit to you the humble request that you make all possible efforts on my behalf to get my position transferred from the beginning of the academic year 1970-71 to the University Museum, where my duties could be those of a professor and curator of evolutionary genetics, evolutionary botany, or simply experimental botany and biogeography, or straight cytotaxonomy, a subject in which I know I am the recognized world leader. Or, if this should be more feasible, I could be transferred to the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, though my wide interest in evolutionary biology certainly would fit better into the work at the Museum at the side of Professors Meslin, Robinson and Weber. Naturally, I would teach at the Biology Department in the capacity of joint appointments as do Professors Meslin, Rodeck and Weber, if so desired, and accept the responsibility for graduate students whenever appropriate. At the same time, since at least the Museum is short of space, I would like to request that you arrange that I be allowed to keep my present office and laboratory space in the Armory until other suitable arrangements can be made.

I hope that you realize that this letter is not to be construed as a declaration of any criticism or doubts from my side of your prospective administration. But I hope that such a transfer will help to alleviate some of the illwill of the two administrators mentioned towards the Biology Department and allow your own contacts with them to become much more cordial than they allowed during my chairmanship.

Naturally, this letter is personal and confidential, though I hope you can and will use its contents to get the action asked for, the sooner the better. You have my permission to show it, again confidentially, to the directors of the Museum and Instaar, but not to copy it for them or others nor to broadcast its contents even among our colleagues in the Department.

With the very best wishes and thanks for your positive action,

Yours sincerely,

Åskell Löve

Arrived March 16, 1972



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

February 10, 1972.

Mr. Lawson Crowe
Provost and Vice President for
Research
The University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dear Mr. Crowe:

I refer to CU Proposal No. 71.7.383, Dr. Askeff Löve's proposal to continue his "Cooperative Studies on the Cytotaxonomy of the Yugoslavian Flora." I regret that, after careful review of the results of Dr. Löve's first year of work in Yugoslavia, as outlined in his renewal proposal, the Smithsonian has reached the conclusion that the project cannot be supported as a continuing project. Our review included consultation with scientists particularly qualified to comment on the subject matter of the proposal; after that the proposal was reviewed by the regular Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program Advisory Council in Biology which has a rotating membership drawn from established American biologists. The conclusion of the Advisory Council was that the results of the first year's work do not warrant continued support for the project. However, since both the American and Yugoslav teams engaged in the project were proceeding on the expectation of continued support, the Advisory Council voted to award the sum of \$40,000 equivalent in "excess" Yugoslav Dinars for a terminal season of work in order to allow the data obtained in the first year to be consolidated and the project to be closed out in the most orderly possible manner.

The Smithsonian's decision not to support this project on a continuing basis, even though support for the first year was awarded on the basis of Dr. Löve's original application, is based on our Foreign Currency Program policy as outlined in our regular Program Announcement (latest edition dated July 1, 1971): "SFCP grants normally provide support for only one year's research even though the original proposal anticipates several years' work. To secure funds for each succeeding year, a renewal proposal is required."

KDWhitehead:pbk

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If the University decides to accept the award of \$40,000 equivalent in Yugoslav Dinars for an orderly close-out of the project during a terminal season of work, Dr. Löve should be requested to forward a detailed budget for work at this reduced level to the Smithsonian for approval and incorporation into a subsequent grant contract. No payments designated "salary" for any of the American participants should be included in this budget.

Sincerely yours,

Kennedy B. Schmertz
Director
Foreign Currency Program
Office of International Activities



EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
2410 CALIFORNIA STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008 462-6566

17. mart 1972.

Dr. Franc Sušnik
Direktor
Institut za biologiju
Aškerčeva 12

Ljubljana

Poštovani dr. Sušnik,

Dr. Schmerz, koji vodi spoljne poslove u Smithsonianu, zamolio me je da Vam prenesem jednu informaciju delikatne prirode.

Radi se o projektu "Cytotaxonomy of Yugoslav Flora". Jednogodišnji rad dr. Asker Lövea na tom projektu dobio je lošu, neprolaznu ocenu. Zbog toga će Smithsonian ovu drugu godinu da finansira u visini prve (40. -50.000 dolara). To je, takodje, poslednja godina za dr. Lövea, jer se neće saglasiti da on i dalje nastavi da radi na tome. Pošto dr. Lövea smatraju upornim, očekuju da njegovo uklanjanje neće proći bez trenja.

Na Vaš rad nemaju primedbi. Smatraju da je problematika interesantna i željeli bi da je nastave sa nekim drugim, boljim američkim naučnikom. Vi možete razmišljati ko bi mogao drugi da dodje u obzir, pa kad se stvar raščisti sa Lovéom, nastaviti sa drugim.

Sa drugarskim poštovanjem,

M. Mladjenović
dr. Milorad Mladjenović
Savetnik za nauku

Dr. Milorad Hladjevović
Scientific Attache

Dear Dr. Sušnik

Dr. Schmertz, Director of Office of International Activities in Smithsonian asked me to transmit to you an information of a very delicate nature.

The matter in question is the project "Cytotaxonomy of Yugoslave Flora". One year's work of Dr. Löve on this project has been evaluated with a bad, insufficient recommendation. Therefore the Smithsonian has decided to finance this second year in the same amount as he did it the first one /40.-50.000 dollars/. This would be also the last year for Dr. Löve, because they will not agree with Dr. Löve continuing this work. But Dr. Löve is known as a very persistent man, so they expect that his removal will not pass without any difficulty.

They have no remarks on your work. Considering that the problems are interesting, they would like to continue this work with another, a better American scientist. You can think over about another American scientist, who would be capable for this work, and then, after the problem with Dr. Löve has been solved, continue the work with him.

8r.

Dear Dr.Mladjenšvić

I thank you for the information in connection with the visit of Mr.H.B.Quine and Mr.T.A.Wastler. The information about the project "Cooperative Studies on the Cytotaxonomy of the Yugoslavian Flora" was especially important for me, because I am personally involved. A few days ago I got a letter from Dr.Löve /with a copy of the information from the Smithsonian Institution to the University of Boulder, where Dr.Löve is working as professor/, in which he is interpreting the new situation. I regret not to know the reasons, why the Smithsonian Institution has decided in such a way. I personally can guess then, so that this decision has not suprised me too much. The most difficulties are probably connected with his political views and the fact, that he is a foreigner in U.S.A. /a citizen of Iceland/.

If I sum up the first year of a work on this project, I can see the first - very interesting and promising results. The chromosome number is in fact the fundamental genetic information and therefore important so far the fundamental knowledge of the rich Flora in our country /Yugoslavia is for its geographical, geological, and ecological character the most interesting country in Europe/, as because of its interest for the applicative fields of work /pharmacology, agriculture, forestry, etc./. The first results are already published in scientific periodicals /6 papers/. Any interruption of this scientific work would entail a material, but an even greater moral damage. In the present situation we would not be able to realize the project with our financial resources only. But probably somebody could say some critics on our account too. Some time ago I wrote about it to Dr.Schmertz. I mentioned him that I will inform about the whole matter also you. As I have already said, our opinion is that the work on this project has to be continued. If we remain in the standards of scientific relations" it is impossible to change one of the principal investigator, without explanation what is the reason. Do they mean ^{at the time} ~~mean~~ ^{un}confidence to our work too?

.....

EVOLUTION

Harlan Lewis, Editor
University of California
Department of Biology
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024

October 3, 1972

Dr. Åskell Löve
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

REFERENCE: "Chromosome numbers of tree species of a lowland tropical community and their evolutionary significance"

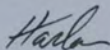
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Dear Åskell:

Thank you for agreeing to review the enclosed manuscript. I would appreciate receiving your evaluation and recommendations concerning the manuscript within three weeks. I am enclosing a critic's checklist and stamped envelope for your convenience.

Thank you for suggesting another reviewer.

Yours truly,



Harlan Lewis
Editor

P.S. I am unable to believe the material that has just arrived. You are undoubtedly the best person in the U.S. to conduct the project! I really don't understand what is behind the action to terminate. I can't look into the matter at the moment but I will try to find out what has been going on

Cordially Harlan

EVOLUTION

Harlan Lewis, Editor
University of California
Department of Biology
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024

October 23, 1972

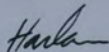
Dr. Áskell Löve
Department of Environmental, Population
and Organismic Biology
University of Colorado 80302

Dear Áskell:

Thank you very much for your review of the manuscript on chromosome numbers of tropical trees. I could have rejected it out of hand but since the author states that it had been "critically reviewed" by several prominent botanists, I thought he should have additional opinions. Thank you for your help.

I still find it unbelievable that your Yugoslavian cytotaxonomy project was terminated because they wanted "a better American Scientist" when they could not possibly find anyone with better qualifications for this project. Obviously someone has sabotaged the project for personal (certainly not rational) reasons. I was trying to think of what constructive action could be taken when a copy of Bill Turner's letter arrived. I agree with Bill that the best course of action is for Bill to make inquiries while he is in Washington because unless or until one finds out what the real problem is one does not know what steps, if any, are likely to bring positive results.

Cordially yours,



Harlan Lewis
Editor

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80532

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

6 April 1972

Mr. Kenneth D. Whitehead
Deputy Director
Foreign Currency Program
Office of International
Activities
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

As agreed upon during a recent telephone conversation between yourself and Mr. Roark of the University, the previously announced support is to be adjusted upward to correct a misunderstanding of the salaries of the American participants. In addition, other details may also be useful in explaining our position concerning this project.

- 1) The American participants need to be five as last year, i.e. the two principal investigators and three student assistants, two of whom will complete collections of material for their Ph.D. theses and one to assist in processing material together with the P.I.'s.
- 2) This would require five round-trip air fares between Boulder and Ljubljana for the American team. From our standpoint, it is desirable that one Yugoslav be given an opportunity to come to Boulder next winter, to assist in the writing of the results of the research, but we leave this decision to the SFCP office.
- 3) All salaries requested for the American participants are commensurate with the regulations of the University for summer salaries of faculty and graduate students. If they receive a salary it must come from grant funds. However, we want to emphasize that since it is important that the team be given an opportunity to leave in the middle of May to collect the spring flora, and then stay for three and one-half months, the principal investigators agree to work that period of time in Yugoslavia for only two months' salaries, if the SFCP office regards this as appropriate, whereas the University does not feel it can ask the student assistants to work without pay for any part of the time, because of the discrepancy between the paid time for the P.I.'s and the student assistants.
- 4) Mileage and rent for cars has been doubled from the sum allotted last year, for reasons explained earlier in the report for last year. It is more important than ever that this sum be maintained, since otherwise it will be difficult to complete the work during this limited time; considerably more travel for collection will have to be made if the work

is to be properly completed, both the general investigation and the special studies by the graduate students, and this requires trips at the same time to various places by the different participants.

5) The per-diem is the one given in the instructions from the SFCP and not that unilaterally reduced last year, an action that resulted in a considerable hardship for all the participants and an actual reduction of their salaries since they preferred that rather than to reduce their work. Although the P.I.'s agree to work for a two-months salary each though their actual time of work in Yugoslavia will be three months and one half each, it seems reasonable to ask for a per-diem for three months for all the American participants, lest direct research costs be paid out of their own pockets.

6) The need for renting an office for the American participants was explained in the report. Last year the two P.I.'s used their salaries to pay for such a facility.

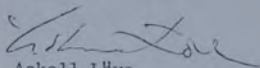
7) The budget for the Yugoslav participants certainly is the minimum acceptable to them. It is largely self-explanatory if compared with last year's budget.

We want to emphasize the importance of the participants being allowed to leave around the middle of May for their 3 1/2 months stay in Yugoslavia, so that they will be able to include the important spring flora of the mountains in their final work. Therefore, it is important that decisions on the budget be made as soon as possible and that the P.I.'s be furnished with the necessary papers for authorization of official travel and other such documents as soon as possible, so that timely arrangements for the travel can be made through the TWA (preferably) or the PanAm office in Denver.

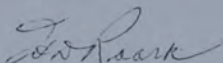
We sincerely hope that you can somehow arrange to fund the attached budget amounting to \$51,820. Similar to the arrangements made last year, we would like to request that the American Consulate at Zagreb handle the funding of this project.

We will be pleased to answer any further questions you might have.

Sincerely yours,



Askill Löve
Professor



Howard D. Roark
Operating Manager
Office of Research Services

BUDGET

I. Expenditures for international travel and transportation.

1. Air fare, 5 round trips for the American participants, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia @ \$936	\$ 4,680
2. Additional round-trip for one Yugoslav participant	936
3. Excess baggage and air freight for books, equipment and herbarium material and cytological collections	<u>500</u>
	\$ 6,116

II. Expenditures in Yugoslavia.

A. For American participants:

1. Salaries and Wages	
a. Askeff Löve (PI), 2 mos. at \$2,060/mo.	\$ 4,180
b. Doris Löve (PI), 2 mos. at \$1,800/mo.	3,600
c. Three student assistants, 3 mos. at \$710/mo.	6,390
2. Mileage and rent for cars	3,600
3. Per diem: 450 man-days at \$17	7,650
4. Office rent for American participants (3 mos.)	<u>1,000</u>
	\$26,420

B. For Yugoslavian participants:

1. Salaries and Wages	
a. Franc Susnik, (PI), 5 mos. at \$500	2,500
b. Ernest Mayer (PI), 3 mos. at \$500	1,500
c. Two student assistants, 2 mos. each, at \$500 per month	2,000
d. Special assistant, 12 mos. at \$300	3,600
2. Local travel (mileage and vehicle rental)	4,000
3. Field maintenance and per diem	<u>4,000</u>
	\$17,600

C. For cooperative efforts:

1. Expendable supplies	
a. Laboratory supplies	\$ 1,300
b. Photographic and other supplies	500

C. For cooperative efforts: (cont'd)	
2. Laboratory and office rent for Yugoslav participants	\$ 2,000
3. Publication costs	2,000
4. Administrative costs	<u>2,000</u>
	\$ 7,800
GRANT TOTAL	<u>\$51,820</u>

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Prof. Love

Form approved by Comptroller General, U.S. March 19, 1953

PURCHASE ORDER, RECEIVING REPORT AND VOUCHER
(For use in foreign countries only)

D.O. Vou. No.
Bu. Vou. No.
Purchase Order No.

Department or Establishment: U.S. **Smithsonian Institution**

Prepared at: **American Embassy Belgrade, Yugoslavia** (date) **6/9/72**

Purchaser: **THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DR.**

Seller (Payee): **Dr. Askell Love, Designated Representative**

Address of seller: **c/o University of Ljubljana**

Contract No.: **SFG-2-7626** (dated) **6/72**

PAID BY: **James F. Brackman-USEO**
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
8229

Order is hereby placed with the above-named seller for the articles or services described below, to be furnished:

ITEM NOS.	ARTICLES OR SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE		AMOUNT
			Cost	Per	
	Funds made available for the maintenance and other expenses of the American project participants. Project title: "Cooperative Studies on the Cytotaxonomy of the Yugoslavian Flora". \$26,420.00 Ref. Deptel A-5346 dtd 5/30/72			ND	449,140.00

Use continuation sheet(s) if necessary

Ordering Officer (Signature) _____ Approp. _____ Funds Available: _____

Name: _____ Obj. No. _____ Name: _____

Title: _____ Amt. _____ Title: _____ TOTAL

I certify that the ordered items listed were received on _____ (date) except as follows:

PAYMENT: Complete Partial Final

Amount billed, as per attached bill(s) _____

Differences _____

Amount verified correct for **ND 449,140.00**

Prepayment Audit (Signature or initials) _____

Signature _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Approved for: **ND 449,140.00** \$ **26,420.00**

Exchange rate: **ND 17.00** to \$ **1.00**

Pursuant to authority vested in me, I certify this voucher correct and proper for payment.

Signature of Authorized Certifying Officer: **Dorothy E. Weihrauch**
Title: **Authorized Certifying Officer**

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

Fund	Allotment	Oblig. No.	Paying Office	Date Paid	Object	Amount
33X0102	SFG-2-7626					\$26,420.00

PAYEE

Check No. **019992** dated _____ 1972, for \$ _____ on Treasurer of United States.

Check No. _____ dated _____ 1972, for **449,140.00** on _____

Cash on _____ 1972

Payee: **Dr. Askell Love**
Designated Representative, Univ. of Colorado

REF.:

July 2, 1972.

Very confidential!

Mr. Kennedy B. Schmeitz,
Director, Foreign Currency Programs,
Office of International Activities,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Schmeitz:

We were disappointed when we arrived in Ljubljana in late May and discovered that, contrary to promises, no authorization for our funds had been sent to Belgrade from Washington. We have been told that the Embassy had, at the request of us, and Dr. Sušnik, reportedly contacted your office by telephone or telegram for such an authorization in late May or early June. When the authorization at last arrived, I was informed by the scientific attaché, Dr. Liimatainen, and his next in command, Mr. Barlovec, that even then nothing could be done because they needed a new approval by Zarnas, the Yugoslav Research Council. This looks to me as a plainly deliberate harassment since Zarnas agrees (according to what has been told to Dr. Sušnik, our coinvestigator) that they already approved our program and funds for five years last summer and so they do not believe this has to be done again. They also seem to feel that when your committee last winter summarily decided to cut short the funding after this summer this was unfair and not motivated, but that is a matter for your politicians to discuss. Whatever is correct, this situation hardly is conducive to scientific work as that for which we contracted, but we certainly are not those who are dragging feet. Also, I am wondering why all this negativism is needed now, when you actually have terminated the project after this summer because your committee finds us less competent than our Yugoslav colleagues and — and we certainly had lost all interest in this kind of Smithsonian encouragement.

REF.:

Since we trusted that our funds would be available on our arrival in Ljubljana, we brought with us a minimum of dollars to use during our stops en route only. However, when we had waited for two weeks, I asked the scientific attaché, per telephone, on June 9, if he could not advance us some money, in the safe anticipation of the evident approval of the funds by Zameta. Astonishingly, he categorically declared that this he could not do, because it was against some regulations. Dr. Šušnik and the University had lent us some money for food and other absolute necessities when we arrived, but since I did not feel that I could ask him for more, and since Dr. Liimatainen also indicated that even that had been against some regulations, about which we were and remain ignorant, we continued to restrict our activities and food purchases to a minimum and asked those, from whom we have rented living quarters, to live with us, and explained why. That they did gladly, but with evident surprise. A couple of days later when nothing happened, I mentioned to the attaché per telephone that we were seriously considering the necessity of returning home. Against that he advised strongly and said the money would become available, and then indicated that he knew that if we did leave, we would be required to repay probably all the travel costs of paying the salaries of the assistants, and I got the faint notion that he said that the University of Helsinki would not support us, why? On June 14, according to a note in my book of transactions, etc., however, one of his associates, who presented himself on the phone as Mr. Sten (or Sten?) of the Office of the Scientific Attaché at the American Embassy, phoned me in the morning when I had just arrived at the Institute of Biology. He told me that the attaché, as he had indicated to me earlier, had informed him that it seemed likely that Zameta would not act on our funds until in August after the vacations, and that Dr. Liimatainen therefore had proposed that he, Mr. Sten, help me to get an advance or loan, equivalent to the salaries of our group, through a Ljubljana businessman, Mr. Francodanig, who he said was well known and trusted by the Embassy. When I asked, if there were some conditions, I was told that since such a bypassing of Zameta might be misunderstood by the very sensitive Government, the transactions must be kept absolutely secret as a "national security" matter, and the leader would require that when we began him immediately after receiving our funds from the Embassy wherever that could be, he must be given also the sum intended as per diem for all five of us in the budget because of his high risk. I could not refrain from using the word extortion about this, and wondered if it would not be wiser and less expensive and more honest towards us and especially our assistants to ask the University to help us without such rapacity, since its authorities had clearly shown interest in doing so when lending us money without any interest at our arrival.

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The answer to this was, categorically negative, and it was, at least indicated again that even that small loan had been against some serious regulations. Mr. Stora advised me that they were only trying to help me, not to force me to accept this, but admitted that he saw no other way out, "because of the attitude by Zantos". He repeatedly warned me not to mention this to Dr. Suinich or to discuss it with any body, especially not with my wife and co-principal investigator, and I believe some of his words, which I did not write down at once and thus cannot recall exactly, could, and perhaps should, be interpreted as threatening, though not unfriendly. Naturally, I became upset when having this proposal which I feel to be an outrageous and unfair reduction in our otherwise reasonable summer budget; I had qualms mainly because of the assistants, although I have not told them about the problem and still believe their three months' salary is reasonably good, even in this most expensive of Yugoslavian cities. I pointed out to Mr. Stora that this was a serious deviation from and actually a drastic reduction in our budget which certainly must be approved by your office, and asked to be allowed to discuss it with the attaché himself. I was told that he was out of town, but was, instead, after a few minutes (not seconds) delay, contacted with Mr. Barlovec, the head in command. (I must add here within parentheses, that I have actually met with the former secretary of the attaché, Dr. Barlovec, but just once that summer I talked only on the phone to Mr. Barlovec. I have so far this summer only talked on the phone to Dr. Liimatainen and his associates, Barlovec and Stora. I understand from some remarks by Dr. Suinich, that Dr. Liimatainen has already visited Ljubljana for a couple of days during the time we have been here this summer. Mr. Whitch and Dr. App have told me that even Mr. Barlovec has visited them in our laboratory in the Detained Garden and invited Mrs. Kirk out to a restaurant. Why neither of these gentlemen visited us, at least rather than our assistants is a puzzle to me). When Mr. Barlovec at last came to the phone, he told me that the proposal presented by Mr. Stora had been discussed and found to be the only acceptable possibility out of our difficulties, and reminded me that the Embassy was authorized to approve or propose or even force upon us any changes in the budget which later would be reported to Washington. Since I recalled that Mr. Whitchend of your office had, before we left for Yugoslavia in 1971, told me at least twice on the phone that if we needed an approval of even drastic changes in details of the budget the Embassy was fully authorized to allow this, so far as it did not involve an increase in the total sum, I accepted this explanation. I also recalled, that when I asked Mr. Whitchend in the fall of 1971 if I should report on progress for an adjustment in the airfare for Mrs. Reid to Mr. Barlovec, had asked Dr. Suinich had told him that Mrs. Reid was not actually contributing to the project (which was correct), Mr. Whitchend told me that this would be reported by the Embassy and I should not mention it to avoid comparisons. When recalling also this, I felt more assured, although I asked Mr. Barlovec

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if he could inform you and get your approval — that he said had already been accomplished before I was contacted by his colleague. Since I am here with a group of five to accomplish considerable research work during — short summer, I must admit that I felt trapped and with a dagger pointed at me, but since I feel I must trust the diplomats, at the Embassy, I reluctantly agreed to accept the proposal. I was then instructed how to contact Mr. Francodinj by telephone, but also strongly advised once more not to even mention this to Dr. Šušteršič or ~~with~~ anybody else, and then especially not ~~to~~ my assistants, or to my wife. I believe Mr. Bulovec is — Yugoslav working at the Embassy so I was astonished to hear him warn that all this caution had to be taken because of the risks for persecution or worse "in this communist police state", and this he dared to say by telephone from — foreign embassy to me, a foreigner whom he does not know.

I contacted Mr. Francodinj around noon on June 14 and found out through the clerk answering the telephone that the number given me by Dr. Šušteršič was that of one of the banks in the city; the girl, hesitated somewhat before we were connected. Mr. Francodinj told me exactly how I could recognize him near the entrance of another bank not far from his own, though he himself did not tell me that he spoke from a bank. Less than an hour later, when I had returned from lunch at home, I met him at the place agreed upon. He is a somewhat stout and thin man of my size, in his middle 70's I believe and with some signs of high blood pressure. His face is pleasant and confident looking, that of a man of evident affluence and culture. He speaks English well but hesitatingly and told me that he was more fluent in German. Mr. Francodinj and I sat down at a table in a corner, where he took a thick brown envelope without any writing or text out of his naturally colored and cloudy handworn leather briefcase. He gave the envelope to me and said that it included the sum agreed upon in dinner at the entry the day. I counted that sum later. I offered him a receipt, but he turned it down saying that the officers at the Embassy were his security. I then offered to go out with him for a cup of coffee or milk, but he politely declined. I also asked if he would not sign his name and address on the envelope, but he smiled and said that even that was not possible. Then he rose to his feet, shook my hand and said since this is a communist police state, perhaps we ought to depart separately, and shortly after once he had left the bank. I did not see him on the street when I myself departed.

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I was back at the Institute help can have begun it closed at 2 p.m. for what I believe is the first time though it is, not so called here, and we ourselves work all the day as at home. There I met Dr. Šušteršič, who told me that he had again contacted the Embassy and, I believe, Zantez, with the same lack of result. That did not disturb me now. Some the phone rang for me, and I went to one of the offices at the back of the building to take it, because the street noise in the front offices is deafening. It was Mr. Šturm, who only said that he had heard from Mr. Francodring that the transfer had been made and congratulated me on behalf of the Office to that now our work could at last proceed without further interference. When I expressed my worries that I had received no written confirmation of the action which I told him I did not find pleasant, he said that no receipts were needed because the Embassy was fully informed and would later furnish me with documents to be presented with my financial report to the Smithsonian, or they would send such documents directly to you with a copy to me before I leave Yugoslavia. He also reported that your office was it would continue to be informed, I understood either by telephone or teleprinter through the Embassy, but I do not know of any misunderstanding. Before ending the conversation, Mr. Šturm requested what Mr. Barlovič had told me earlier, that now I should (or, if only could) pay the assistants their past two months' salary, but emphasized that I must ask them to sign two blanks — and he requested two blanks — receipts each and advised me to carefully explain that the Embassy would later decide what ought to be written on these receipts, without giving them any reason for suspicion, these were his words. I followed this instruction when Dr. Arpač and Mrs. Ušić came to my home later that day to get their money, but dated the receipt July 1 as Mr. Šturm also had told me to do. Both the assistants and my wife, who got the impression that the real funds had at long last arrived from the Embassy, were somewhat perplexed, but seemed to accept what I felt was a clumsy explanation.

This might all have been satisfactory if our funds had really been delayed until August, as indicated to me repeatedly by the diplomats. However, only nine days later, on June 25, Dr. Šušteršič told me that he had had a phone call from his friend Sublovič at Zantez, and also from Dr. Himatainen at the Embassy, both of whom had told him that the transfer of the entire funds had been approved and that I would receive a bank cheque by registered mail — which was a great improvement from last year when I was required to pick up the funds in person either in Belgrade or at the consulate in Zagreb.

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That letter arrived on Saturday, June 24, and on Monday, June 26, Dr. Šušnik came with me to the bank where I cashed the cheque for 449,140 dinars and paid 150 dinars for the "service", which I thought ought to have been prepaid by the bank. This was the equivalent of \$26,420 at a rate of 17 dinars per dollar. I asked for the possibilities to open an account, but was told (as I know from earlier occasions last year) that foreigners were not allowed to own a bank account in Yugoslavia. Therefore, I had to keep the money at home and disperse as soon as possible of what had to be paid to others. Dr. Šušnik received at once the sums he and the University had lent me earlier in the spring without interest and gave me receipts. All my dealings with him have been exemplary.

Before we left the Institute on Monday around 2 p.m., I contacted Mr. Franušević at the same phone number, and again the telephone desk at the bank seemed to be somewhat puzzled before connecting us. We agreed to meet at the same place as last time at 10 a.m. next morning, Tuesday, June 27, so that I could pay him back. Naturally, I was tempted to discuss this with Dr. Šušnik at my usual office, but I was not so sure I would be joined rather than recoiled to accept what I believed looked like dirty tricks by the Embassy people, since they must have known the status of the transfer through Zamtes already when they prepared their "arrangement". However, I am brought up now to break a promise however advised. I met Mr. Franušević at the correct time and place and handed over to him an envelope with his earlier loan plus the few dinars deducted that the diplomats had ordered me to pay for his "risks" and claimed had been approved by your office, the sums being written outside the envelope above my signature. He had required no receipt from me and gave me none, now wrote his name on a page and now even said his name himself and now himself mentioned his telephone number or address. And also this time he left politely and quietly that I did not see him on the street when I followed him out.

Later that same day, June 27, I paid the salary for an additional month to Mrs. Vikič and Dr. Arp as instructed by the Embassy people, I believe by Mr. Stern rather than by Mr. Barlovec, and with the same arrangement of two bank receipts each. When I did this in the laboratory of the Botanical Garden, Mrs. Vikič made a short remark in passing that I understood as that Dr. Šušnik had indicated to her or them that they ought to get more, so I wondered if he had made a slip and mentioned the per diem? If so, that shows that he knew nothing of this transaction

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and that also the Embassy people have abstained to mention it to him, but he has our budget with all its details. If the assistants should ask again later, I will try to explain without revealing anything important around what Mr. Barbovič and Mr. Šturm call "national security," but will then tell them, also on the authority of Mr. Barbovič, that the three months salary remains their, even if they should stay shorter; if they should insist that they be paid the per diems, I will pay it out of my own salary rather than to reveal anything about the transaction because I have promised to keep quiet about it. Since I agreed to this matter against my conscience, I am not asking that the Foreign Currency Program regard our losses, although I would feel it would be proper to offer this to us. In dollars rather than with less dinars.

I had been only a short while at the Institute in the morning of June 28, when one of the office people called me to the telephone. It was Mr. Šturm, who told me that Mr. Francodony was satisfied, or asked if I had paid the assistants for the third month. Then he added, somewhat hesitantly, regulations (and he even mentioned that there had been substantial losses on the car rentals from the University car pool last year) he was forced to instruct me that it would be necessary to transfer the funds budgeted for our travels inside the country, and the costs of office and laboratory on our side of the budget, to the University authorities. I was puzzled that Dr. Šušnik had never mentioned this and mentioned that I would like to discuss this with him, but was again warned, "national security" was again mentioned, that he must be kept outside of this, and instead I was told that this matter would be taken care of by one of the administrative clerks or officers of the Institute close (and the word "value" was repeated). He was identified by just name only (though I know his full name) and I asked never to mention it, for reasons of "national security" again! I was told to pay him those sums without requesting a receipt at this time, but the Embassy would later see to that I got a satisfactory documentation. The University would, instead, furnish us with gasoline coupons and other devices with which to pay our food and hotel costs when travelling long to and above the total sum of the mileage. I contacted the rather shy gentleman who speaks little English and rudimentary German immediately after this conversation, and the same afternoon I gave him the funds required. I asked for no receipt, but he printed out that paper, receipts would be produced when the Embassy had decided about their wording before we would leave in the fall. I then received a bunch of the coupons.

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8.

In this context I may remind you that the funds mentioned in connection with our laboratory and office space as contrasted to those on the Yugoslav side of the Budget had been included at the request of Dr. Sušnik who had seen the first summer that the laboratory at the Botanical Garden and his small office at the Institute were insufficient for our use so we proposed to work in one room in the house in which we lived. I told Mr. Stern about this and that I felt no such rent was needed more than the first summer, but he did not discuss that remark but suggested that this sum must be given to the University and that "appropriate receipts" would be forthcoming later through his office. When I suggested my question and proposed that these funds rather be refunded through the Embassy to the Foreign Currency Program, he said that that could be decided later when a decision on it had been reached by the Embassy and the University. ^{It} ^{did} ^{suggest} me that although the diplomats have emphasized the need (to discuss these matters with anybody, Mr. Badouel mentioned when I spoke to him on the phone - couple of days ago, that when our date of departure had been decided, he would like to give Dr. Sušnik some rudimentary information so that he could get his help as intermediary when vouchers, etc. needed to be collected for me for their scrutiny and completion, and also when all documents needed to be given to me before our departure. However, he still stressed that I should discuss nothing with him myself and give him or others (and here my wife was one name mentioned) no hints or informations since this could endanger the security of these persons and perhaps others. I wonder if this is a threat of some kind or only a friendly advice? But it probably means that I will be able to use Dr. Sušnik as my intermediary if some adjustments or corrections or documentations are required after we have returned home?

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Allow me to mention at last that this Smithsonian affair has upset me considerably so that I am pleased to know that the project terminates soon, although it will take a year before the main parts of it are published. We had expected honest cooperation and encouragement but harvested doubtless treatment and roadblocks by outsiders. The Embassy has advised against my reporting anything separately to you, but that this to be filed, confidentially, together with whatever reports it sends. And I sincerely hope that they keep their promises of perfect and honest documentation for our protection, but trust that you will assist us if needed at that level. But I believe I must admit that I have felt hurt and outtripped alone and even as if the hangman's nose was being forced around my neck by those whom I believed were my protectors in what they call a "communist" police state which has done us nothing.

I beg your pardon that I write this letter for hand so that you may have difficulty in deciding on an Envelope. I am writing it in apology for not typing the letter. I am, however, writing it in the peace of the now empty laboratory in the Botanical Garden where no typewriter is available to me and where nobody can read this confidential letter over my shoulder. In order to prevent that the letter may be intercepted in the Yugoslav mail, or come into the hands of those Americans which you letter from communist countries, I will bring it to Udaypur tomorrow when we drive to there for other purposes and mail it from an Austrian post office. I hope the fact that the letter is copied during its writing from my mailing of note, in my record books does not cause it to become conjured and obscure. Despite the difficulties and worries, however, we believe we are doing a good work, though less than we had hoped for, not only because of the disturbances mentioned but also because even our colleagues have seem to have lost much of their enthusiasm after all the calculated delay, and interferences from Washington, so even they seem to be relieved that this all will soon end. That I believe is a pitiful ending of an otherwise great dream.

Yours sincerely,
Eskell Lönn

Handwritten notes at top of page:
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Boulder, September 4, 1972.

Confidential.

Dear Franc:

When we left Ljubljana, I got a brown envelope with my name only in type. I understood that it must be from the Embassy people though that was not said, but was told that if something important was missing, it would be sent to me by airmail, but also that I ought not to open the envelope until I had arrived back home. Although I was tempted not to follow such a silly recommendation, we had so many other matters to attend to during our travel that I did not open it until the day after we returned to here. This letter is caused by the content, or perhaps rather lack of content, of that envelope, more about that below.

I am grateful that I also got the information about the plants from Milan in the last minute, although it is incomplete. I am sure that by aid of his earlier reports I will be able to complete the joint papers promised for your new Scopelia journal so that its printing will not be further delayed. The other papers and the computerized Atlas will be completed during the winter, we hope, or at least during the coming year, but we need the material that your computer center in Ljubljana promised to complete in early September, because that will save us time and money and make it easier to write some more interesting papers about the many results already collected. Naturally, we will keep you as coauthor and send the manuscripts as soon as any one of them is completed.

When you read the continuation of this letter, you will appreciate that I am sending it to your Prevalje address as you suggested in case some correspondence was needed that should not get into wrong hands in Ljubljana. I am also sending it through our old colleague in Graz, as you suggested last year, and will ask him, both in an enclosed letter and in another letter to be sent separately tomorrow, to send it to you in Prevalje either by a personal messenger or at least mail it inside your border, and will then ask him to acknowledge its receipt. That arrangement should, as you said, secure that this letter will not be picked up by any wrong Yugoslav hands. It will also, I believe, make it unlikely that the letter will be intercepted by the American secret police, which seems to have a tendency to read and copy mail to and from so-called communist countries, especially when sent to and from immigrants, as we think we have observed since we came here. I will keep a copy myself in a secure place at home and will destroy it as soon as I get the material to be mentioned below. I am sorry that because of the Smithsonian pressure for my report at once, I am forced to write this to you and ask for your help and thus perhaps endanger your peace of mind in what Mr. Berloveč repeatedly called "a communistic police state", although we observed little of the latter. But I hope that you feel that you can trust that we will keep all this very confidential as we ask you to do also, so that nobody here or in your country will be able to get it into hands that could hurt you or any others, especially since I believe

that the Embassy people kept you completely uninformed about what they forced me to do and accept, and prevented me with threats from discussing anything with you and even Doris, in the name of "national security" and similar intimidations. I must, however, now break my forced promise since they apparently have broken their, so that you will no longer be kept in the dark because otherwise you cannot help me, but I will not, at least not yet, discuss it with Doris in order to save her the worries I have myself. Allow me to say that when I voiced reluctance to follow the "advice", those on the other side of the phone pointed out repeatedly that if I did not "cooperate", there were means to prevent me and my family to leave the country, "and more", and also even other threats that I do not want to mention, and also pointed out that then I would get no "protection" from the Embassy that I felt was harassing me. Without such compliance, we would at best have been forced by lack of funds to return without having accomplished any of the work planned, and the Embassy people did not hesitate to point out, when I mentioned that possibility when we had been without funds for three weeks, that then we would certainly be required to pay back all the international travel costs for all five of us, in addition to compensation to the assistants, etc. I did not break their repeated bans, until now, on discussing anything with you or even with Doris, perhaps I ought to have asked you to help me go to your police for protection, but I was afraid of the American reaction.

The first peculiar activity that I observed in connection with our project after all the initial hounding had been bypassed, was when I had to meet Mr. Schmertz "for instruction" on my way to Ljubljana after Xmas 1970. Because of a mishap in Denver, I had only a short time in Washington where he met me at the airport. He talked generally about the trip, and I wondered why he could not have saved me the visit to Washington if it were only to listen to generalities that a seasoned traveller knows and to explanations of how I should pick up my small travel funds in Belgrade at the Embassy rather than get them sent by mail to Ljubljana so that I could save two days of tiresome travel. Then he slowly got me to move with him to an empty corner of the hall and began to mention meeting somebody in Slovenia, I got the impression that this ought to be near the Adriatic or at some research station though no place was mentioned. He said something like that I should indicate my willingness to assist the person in question by saying that I had "the best regards from Ken Schmertz", which he repeated twice and emphasized the importance of the shortened first name. I did not quite follow what he meant, but suddenly it dawned on me that he was perhaps proposing that I become involved in some gathering or transfer of information or some material for which the mail and the Embassy could not be used for some reason. So I reminded him that I am a foreigner both here and in Yugoslavia and that I would have nothing to do with activities other than research. He changed color slightly but kept his posture and said some meaningless phrases that I forgot at once, looked around, and then said that since he had some other engagements, he hoped I would excuse that he left me before my plane should leave, shook my hand and wished me well on the trip and asked me to give his best regards to Dr. LeClerck of the Embassy. When I phoned Doris in the evening from New York, I told her that I had apparently been contacted for some spying but had declined, and she was clearly relieved, of course. I never mentioned this to you and was careful not to mention Mr. Schmertz to anybody I met when going around with you in Slovenia that early January 1971, although I had a feeling when we were in Portorož that a certain colleague was trying to get "the regards" from Mr. Schmertz; this may, however, be my misunderstanding. At least you never indicated that you had been instructed by the Embassy or others to introduce me to any particular persons except the deans, the rector, the minister of education, the vice-president of the republic and some other officials.

When we at last arrived in Ljubljana in the summer of 1973, everything went as expected so we all had, I believe, reason to be satisfied with the substantial results of our energetic work. We felt generally comfortable, not least because of your attitude and help despite that the Institute kept you busy as had also been the case with me in Boulder when you were with us in 1968. When we returned to the States in the fall, we had no reason to be worried. Therefore, we were shocked when we received late in the winter, after numerous attempts by our Office of Research Services, a copy of a letter from Mr. Schmertz that had been addressed and sent only to our provost, without a copy to us, in which our work was condemned on basis of some "judgement" by, evidently, others than our peers, and the University was thus informed that our program was being terminated because of our incompetence although we would get some nominal support this year, without any salaries for us! I sent you a copy of this letter, but I ought perhaps to have sent it to Dr. Ripley and asked for an investigation of my real peers, or to have refused to go back at all, since this was still one more sign that our participation in this research that we had planned with you was clearly not appreciated by the Smithsonian powers for some reason other than our and your interest and qualifications and the interest of Yugoslav authorities.

Because I knew that you were expecting us to continue, I accepted an offer of help from our Office of Research Services. I ought to have been suspicious when only a little pressure from them caused that our entire budget was reinstated - without even the unfair cuts we had had to suffer at the last minute the first year. So we continued our preparations and left here soon after school ended in May, to be able to attend the Flora Europaea symposium in Portugal, where we planned to discuss the problems to be worked on in Slovenia with several European colleagues. I have told you about this successful stopover.

I was again shocked when you showed me and gave me xerox copies and translation of the letter that you had received from the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington with the slander of me and my work from Mr. Schmertz, and the translation of your answer. But I was very much more troubled when we both seemed to be unable to get our funds through the Embassy which showed no interest in helping us, because I wondered if this might perhaps indicate that the American scientific attaché had also been contacted by Mr. Schmertz and that he felt that he must assist in at least making my life miserable during the summer. You know that story still better than we do since you carried the brunt of the efforts on our behalf with the Embassy and Zamtes for weeks.

The brown envelope and its contents are directly connected with the troubles with our funds. Although I realize that some of the threats with which the Embassy people forced me to accept their clandestine "solution" of our problem and also to promise not to discuss or reveal anything to you or Doris or anybody else may not be restricted to our stay in Yugoslavia but reach also to Boulder, I must take the risk and tell you the minimum background needed so that you can help us - if you feel you also can take the risk, if any? But perhaps I am scared for no valid reason? I have perhaps observed too much undercover activities against immigrants and liberals in Boulder?

When we had waited in Ljubljana for two weeks for our funds, and when both mine and your phonecalls resulted in nothing, I asked Dr. Liiimstainen on the phone if he could advance me some money, in the anticipation of the approval by Zantes. He categorically declared that that would be impossible because of some "regulations". When I told him that you and the University had already lent us some money to buy food, he became upset and claimed that even that was "against the regulations" and must not be repeated nor reported - I did not understand to whom. A few days later, I contacted him again with your help and told him, as we had discussed, that if this continued we would have to consider returning home because we could not continue without money. That he strongly advised against and warned that it would have "serious consequences" for us and certainly cause that we would be forced to pay back the cost for international travel and the salaries of the assistants at least. That was my last direct contact with Dr. Liiimstainen.

On June 14, when I was in your office, one of the clerks in the administrative office asked me to come to the phone at the back of the building to speak to the Embassy. A voice that I had never heard before, in English with a slight foreign accent I believe, introduced itself as that of "Ben(?) Stern (or Strn?) of the office of the scientific attaché at the American Embassy in Belgrade". (I am not sure that I got the first name right, but got the impression that the pronunciation of the latter name was German rather than Serbian, but I may be mistaken). He told me that he was phoning because the scientific attaché felt that Zantes would probably not act on our funds until in August after the vacations, and that this worried him much. Therefore, he had proposed that Mr. Stern should try to help me to get an advance or a loan, preferably equivalent to the entire salaries of our group, through a businessman in Ljubljana who is well known and trusted by the Embassy. The conditions, however, that were said to be necessary because this gentleman would be taking great risks, were that the entire sum intended for per diem in our budget had to be given to him whenever we could repay him the loan immediately after the release of our funds by Zantes. I believe I used the word extortion when I reacted to this proposal, and wondered why we could not ask the University for a better loan, since our first loan was free of interest. That was not only categorically denied but I was warned not to mention such a possibility to you or anybody else again because it was definitely "against the regulations". I am tempted to refrain from mentioning the name of the gentleman, whom I met in a bank after having contacted him through a phonecall to a number which I found out was that of another bank, because I do not want to hurt him. However, since this may help you to help me, Mr. Berloveč (who supported Mr. Stern through other phonecalls to convince me of this necessity) and Mr. Stern gave me his name as Mr. Francodruž, he answered to that name but never said it himself, and I could not find it in the telephone directory so perhaps it is fictional, does it not simply mean Franc's friend? He is a pleasant man in his 70's, evidently used to affluence and highly cultivated, somewhat bluish in the face perhaps because of high blood pressure? I once saw him as a passenger in a car that left the Institute's parking lot when we drove in, so perhaps you know him, that was in July? He had the loan in a large envelope that he handed over to me without formalities and refused to accept a receipt from me before he left the bank in a hurry. That very same day I followed instructions from the Embassy and paid the assistants their first two months' salaries; I was told to ask them to sign two blank receipts and explain that this had to be done so until the Embassy had decided about the text required. That I did hesitantly and I believe very clumsily.

Only nine days later, on June 23, you told me that your friend Suklovič at Zantes and Dr. Liimatainen had informed you that the entire funds were being transferred, and the next day bank day you brought me to the bank where I cashed the cheque. I paid you back the loans and got a receipt without asking for it, of course. I also contacted our lender soon after and paid him back his loan with the additional per diem funds, as instructed, although I admit that I had protested mildly to Barlovef because of the short time of the loan; he mentioned "national security" and some other words that I understood as intimidations. The Embassy had instructed me not to ask for a receipt since they would arrange that matter to my full satisfaction later in the summer, so I did not mention it, though I did ask him if he could write his name on the envelope, which he declined.

A week or less after I had received the funds from the Embassy, one of your office people called me to the telephone in the business office, and Mr. Stern was again on the phone. He said that they had been made aware of that everything now was under control and in full order and recommended that I now should pay the assistants for their third month "to make it easier for them to transfer (or exchange?) their money", and told me to follow the same arrangement with two blank receipts each. After some hesitation he then added that some University or Zantes regulations apparently required that I must transfer the funds budgeted for our travels inside the country, and also the cost of office and laboratory on our side of the budget, to the University, which would instead furnish me with plenty of gasoline coupons and later with satisfactory receipts as last year, covering the entire sum budgeted, despite that we were using our own car as I told him and would have vouchers for the mileage needed. I wanted to discuss this with you, but was seriously warned against mentioning it to anybody. I then added that I felt that since we were working mainly at home, the sum for office and laboratory which was originally put on the budget because you had insisted upon it, should rather be returned to the Smithsonian through the Embassy; that he did not answer but repeated what he had said earlier, and told me to pay the entire sum to a gentleman in your administrative office with whom I had difficulties in communicating because of his limited knowledge of the languages I master well or somewhat. I followed the instructions and received a lot of coupons for which I insisted I must give him a receipt which I wrote for hand on a sheet of Institute paper, addressed to the Institute, of course without a copy, unfortunately. I was not given any receipt and asked for none, since I had been told by Mr. Stern not to because receipts would be furnished by the University through the Embassy later. I had no reason to doubt that the Embassy would do this before we would leave.

Although both Mr. Stern and Mr. Barlovef had told me that everything done was being reported to Washington that had approved this action, and said that I did not need to report it to the Smithsonian, I felt that I ought to file my version of the matter with the Foreign Currency Office. Therefore, I wrote a long letter, by hand, to Mr. Schmertz on July 2, when I could sit alone that Sunday afternoon at the Garden laboratory, and told him more details than I am telling you and asked him to file the letter. I sent it from the post office in Klagenfurt the next day. Naturally, I have heard nothing from him about it, as I did not expect an acknowledgement of such an explanation of matters that he evidently knew from the Embassy.

Here I must also mention that although I met Dr. LeClerck when I got my small funds for the first short visit in January 1971 in Belgrade, I have never met any of the three present Embassy gentlemen in person, but only been introduced to them and their voices by telephone, two of them by you and one, Mr. Stern, by himself and confirmed by Mr. Berlovef. You have never mentioned Mr. Stern, so perhaps you do not know him? However, you said once in June that Dr. Liimatainen had been in Ljubljana for two days, but he did not show interest in meeting us then, perhaps he was too busy? Mary told me at least once, that Mr. Berlovef had visited her and Gerry with you in the Garden laboratory and that he had invited her out - but you did not tell us about that visit, and when I asked you about it, you clearly did not want to talk about it for some reason. But I believe that visit was somewhat later, in July, though I apparently did not make a note of it.

You may recall that Gerry never felt well after his bad stomach infection early in the summer, and around July 20 he expressed his wish to return home earlier than planned. So did Mary also a day or so later, as I then told you. The day after we returned from the long trip south, July 27, Mr. Berlovef contacted me per telephone at the Institute and told me that he knew about this decision (how, he did not say, I had not told him), which he should make no difference to the assistants who could keep their three months' salaries. However, he said that now the Embassy needed all -and he emphasized all - our records, vouchers and bills connected with finances and travel, even certain food bills, and the books in which I had written such records, and my own personal notes other than scientific, so that they could "evaluate" them and "arrange" our documents satisfactorily. I wondered why he needed "everything" but then he said firmly and sternly that it would be wise, "because of national security", not to ask but follow instructions, and it astonished me and actually frightened me to here him say specially, that if these were not followed, and also if I discussed these or other related matters with anybody - and he repeated anybody - then there were means to prevent us from leaving the country - "and more". (I thought of course discussing this with you and Doris even if I had not mentioned anything before to either of you, but refrained in the fear that the family then might suffer, later I have wondered if I ought not to have done so and asked you to help us get some protection, but that could perhaps also have endangered our return to America... "or more"). Then he told me to write down the following "instructions" which he read slowly to enable me to get them complete, and I jotted them down on a sheet of Institute paper that was on the desk where I sat:

" Fill out signed receipts for the full salaries of W.L., D.L. and L.L.K., dated July 1, also for full per diems for all three.

Fill out one of the signed receipts each for G. A. and M. K. for their salaries for three months, same dating. Also for their full per diems.

Since Gerry and Mary want to return home earlier than planned, other receipts must be made out as if they had received salaries and per diems for only two and a half months, May 26 - August 12. These receipts are to be dated July 1, but not signed. The Embassy will get their signatures, if needed, and will later furnish me (W.L.) with proper documents to show that their instructions have been followed throughout. Do not use already signed receipts except as mentioned before, but send them to the Embassy; they will be returned if proper.

Because unsigned receipts will leave 1 1/2 months of funds unaccounted for, the Embassy requests that I fill out one receipt for ND 20,740 as a salary (\$710) and per diem (\$510) for Michael Fisher, Mary's guest. Print his name below in parentheses for identification only. (K. reacts; This is very wrong...B.: Do you want to return, or...? K.: I will conform but under duress). The Embassy will get Fisher's signature, if needed. These are all formalities to satisfy Washington, which is fully informed, I (K.) will be furnished with "fully satisfactory receipts and other explanatory documents", what kind not said.

Tear out and keep receipts for K., D. & L., but leave duplicates or copies in the receipt book which must be sent with other papers. Add above and later data and informations behind other transactions on separate pages in record book, which must be sent intact.

Mileage costs: ordinary receipts from receipt book, no duplicate, dated Ljubljana August 7, my name and "ND 63,750 (and in letters) for rent of three cars from car pool, 75 days each, with free gasoline and no mileage limit, à ND 8500 (= \$500) per month each." No signature, only a formality, correct receipt from University through Embassy. (I protest: this is very wrong; B.: some "warning"). B.: Came to think of that full mileage records must be sent with other documents, also such vouchers as verify mileage or places. This is approved by Washington, the procedure that is, (No mentioning directly of Schmertz, but I get the feeling that he has approved, by telephone or teleprinter, but that may be my mix-up).

Undated Receipt, my name, no duplicate, ND 18,360 (and in letters), text: "for rent of laboratory and research space for three months à \$360 = ND 612) per month." No signature, this is "only a kind of a guideline" because the University will furnish proper documents through the Embassy. (I object: why not return these funds to the Embassy and the Smithsonian, because we work in a room in the house where we live. B.: This is according to regulations (requirements?), would advise to comply, if not, "might delay departure or...").

This must all be done at once so departure will not be delayed. Put everything in a large University or Institute envelope, write "Mr. B." on the outside, nothing else, seal properly and sign over sealed part, also on bottom seal of envelope. Deliver to business officer at the Institute, who accepted the funds earlier. The Embassy will copy all the material, also for the University, and return together with additional documents before we leave, through Sušnik or the business officer, except papers that may be incomplete that will be airmailed to us after our return home.

Finally, words of thanks for this time, welcome next year, remember no discussion with anybody, and destroy the paper with these instructions when they have been followed."

I brought the entire collection of vouchers, papers, documents and receipts and receipt books as well as two record books to your office next morning, July 28. Fortunately, you were not there so the office was empty, so I could arrange everything into some order in peace. Then I went over to the business office, where I met the gentlemen mentioned, and he seemed to have been waiting for me. We said only very little because of the language difficulty, but he clearly understood that the sealed envelope was to be airmailed or sent to Mr. Berlove at once. Then I went back home with my duodenal ulcer that had been troubling me unusually much this summer, I believe for evident reasons.

I heard nothing from the Embassy the following week and refrained from phoning them even the day before we should leave, because I trusted that the envelope would be handed over to me not later than when we said good-bye, as also was the case. You brought me to visit the lady who is the new Vice President of the Republic, Dr. Kornhauser, on Friday morning, August 4. Later that day Gerry left and you insisted that you should drive him to the airport, not we. During the weekend we were busy with various matters, but on Monday morning, Mary's landlady, from the house next to Stina's, came over rather upset and told us that Mary had left with you and Gerry with little or no luggage on Friday without mentioning that she would not return in the evening, and she still was not home. She knew that Mary had a reservation with JAT some of the next days to leave for America through Germany. Now her worries became ours, since we also were unaware of Mary's whereabouts. We wondered if we should go to the police in case she had met with some accident or foul play. Therefore, I went to see you at the Institute and asked for your help and advice, but you said that we could wait since she would probably return "today". But when I asked you where you had left her when you returned from the airport on Friday, you were evidently startled that I knew that she had gone with you and said that she had wanted to walk around at the airport and return later by bus. I became suspicious because this was evidently not true, so when I left the Institute for home, I went first to JAT where the girl Irène told me that Mary had flown to Belgrade on Friday, as far as I understood with Gerry, who would continue to America from there, whereas Mary should return with the afternoon flight, as you actually had indicated. So she did and you picked her up. As you once observed, Mary is promiscuous so I can guess her errand, but why did Gerry go to Belgrade without telling me? And I still wonder why you did not tell me about this when I came with my worries to you in the morning, at least to calm me down. Perhaps Barloved, for some reasons unknown to me, had asked you to arrange this visit without my knowledge, Mary told me that he had invited her south and arranged that she could live for these three days in the apartment of one of his friends who was not there and then showed her around the city, but I did not ask her about Gerry, why should I tell her that I knew? I wonder if their visit to Belgrade is not most clearly confirmed by the fact that the four receipts that were unsigned when I sent them were signed when they were returned to me, because I doubt that the Embassy has equipment to transfer so skillfully the signatures from the blank receipts I sent? Perhaps Mary brought the envelope that I received at my departure the next morning? Perhaps she also knew about the contents of the envelope and somewhat more, Gerry mentioned once that she had been writing to Mr. Schmertz whose address she had not gotten from me, is it possible that she knew him before leaving the States?

To return to the envelope mentioned at the beginning of this letter and later, I had wondered why it was so much thinner than when I sent it to Mr. Barloved. When I opened it at last in Boul der, I was disturbed to find out that it contained only one record book, not two, and all that the pages containing what Barloved had instructed me to add had been torn out (it is a spiral book), and that the only salary and per diem receipts were those that he had told me to write, under threat, but now they were signed by Gerry and Mary (but not by her friend). There was no document from the University and no explanation from the Embassy, but both the receipts for the office and the cars that he had forced me to write according to "instructions" were now signed by what I believed was Stina's signature, although I cannot be sure about that because her receipts for our personal rent were missing. So were all our other documents and verifications of travels etc. that Barloved

had said he needed to "copy" and would return. But if the signatures really are Stina's, they must have been transformed in some way or another from the missing receipts, because she was in Ljubljana all this week, and I do not believe that such a devoted communist would cooperate in such clandestine activities for a foreign embassy against us or any others. There was, however, a half of a sheet of white paper on which was typed in capital letters that I suppose are from some special typewriter because they differ from those on our typewriters both here and in ~~XX~~ Yugoslavia. It said: "Base your financial report on this selected material, which you ought to file at your University business office. We will send explanations and copies of your other material directly to Washington and airmail copies and originals to you in due time. Embassy. Destroy when read."

I am writing all this to you because I have still seen nothing of the promised airmailed material, and because the Smithsonian people have been pestering me for my financial report since we returned to Boulder, although I believed that it could wait until your final report has been received by me around the end of the year. I wonder what they are up to, or if they want to continue the coercion and at last follow the old Colorado rule to "give him a fair trial and hang him." I am beginning to wonder what kind of people we have been dealing with, at least Mr. Schmertz has belonged to the CIA according to his second in command Mr. Whitehead. But let me summarize the points on which we need your help as soon as possible, since I want to give only a correct financial report, whatever recommendations the Embassy gives:

- 1) I need back the record book that disappeared and, especially, the pages that had been torn out of the record book that was returned.
- 2) I want back the correct receipts for the three months' salaries paid to Gerry and Mary. If the Embassy prefers that receipts for their full per diems ought to be included, although incorrect, I can include them, but then must have an explanation attached from the Embassy, and from myself.
- 3) If the last condition is not adopted, I must ask that the Embassy furnishes me with the promised receipts for the entire per diem funds paid to their Mr. Francodruž. Also, I then need a proper explanation of this "transfer" from them, to present at least to the University here and probably also to the Smithsonian, although the latter are said to have approved the entire transaction.
- 4) I expect to get valid receipts as promised from the University, or at least from the administrator involved, but am sorry that his name evades me and I never got it down. With this ought to be an explanation from the Embassy.
- 5) I would appreciate a bona fide explanation of the entire affair from the Embassy, although I trust that they told me the truth when they said that everything was being discussed and reported to Washington. Because of the latter, I could perhaps waive that request if the others are honored, for that I would appreciate your recommendation.
- 6) If nothing of this is done, I wonder what is up their sleeves, but then I am forced to follow their last "instructions" and send in their false receipts, which I then fear were "arranged" to complete the witchhunt with my own innocent and naive help received under threats. In that case, if an explanation should be requested by the University or other authorities, then

I would feel free to show at least the copy of the slanderous letter that Mr. Schmertz asked the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington to send to you, your translated answer, my copy of the handwritten report to Mr. Schmertz that I mailed from Klagenfurt, a copy of this letter, and other similar documents, though I realize that only the first is properly documented as is also the condemning letter to the University of Colorado. But I would hesitate to show more of these letter letters than what pertains to the matter, and would delete parts that might put you or your assistants and other assumed innocent people mentioned or indicated in some jeopardy, because I would rather suffer myself than hurt those who are guiltless or under my direction, whatever their misdeed if any, and I will do everything, however foolish from my own point of interest, to protect Doris and Lóa, so do not mention them.

If you feel that this entire story is dangerous or too hot for you to handle because of entanglement about which I know nothing, I would understand your reluctance to become involved, and then also your possible destruction of this letter and a categorical denial of ever having received it, if somebody should ask. In order to secure that possibility, I do not register it here, and I promise to destroy all possible letters from our colleague in Graz that confirm its receipt and delivery, though perhaps not at once but certainly during this winter. But if you, as I expect from what I have observed about your fortitude, should decide to help us in this, openly or secretly, you are permitted to show this letter to respectable Yugoslavs, for instance Dr. Kornhauser, who is both a renowned scientist and trusted politician and who could advise wisely on proper actions, if any. You may also copy it, in its entirety or in part, provided that it will not be used to hurt more or less innocent people here or in Yugoslavia, if that is possible.

I must say at the end that I find this entire story to be a distasteful sign of a miscarriage of justice and rottenness that I had heard of but never believed could occur in those high institutions that I always have trusted. But I hope those who are guilty of possible mistakes do not have power to prevent necessary corrections without force, and that even here we will find people with fortitude who will be willing to help their friends if needed. But whatever happens, we will complete the Atlas and other basic parts of the project irrespective of Smithsonian support. Of course, we are disappointed, as I know you are too, and sorry to have had to learn once more that the reward for good and progressive scientific work of no military or political significance is ingratitude - because those many who are neither creative nor logical feel professionally threatened, for no valid reason. But we and you can at least rest in the satisfaction of having done our best. Whatever happens in the future, we know that our work will fare well when judged by the generation of our grandchildren, as Linnæus suggested for his great *Species plantarum* that his contemporaries did not understand. I wonder how many American or even European colleagues could have accomplished as much under such duress for two summers only?

We would like our Slovenian Atlas to be published in the series of the Slovenian Academy if possible, and the smaller papers ~~in your~~ in your *Scoplia* journal. However, we would also like to find other support, without any political interference, to continue with you the entire Yugoslav and Balkan cytotaxonomical dream, since we do not believe that you want to exchange cooperators as us for some "better American botanists" as suggested by the incompetent slanderers.

With the best regards and thanks from us all to you and the family,
your two brothers and your remarkable father in Prevalje,

As ever,