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LA 56-156

EXHIBIT 18

LOS ANGELES REPORT

6/9/68

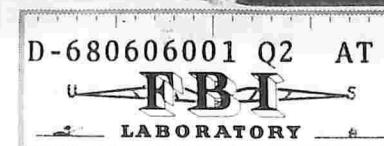
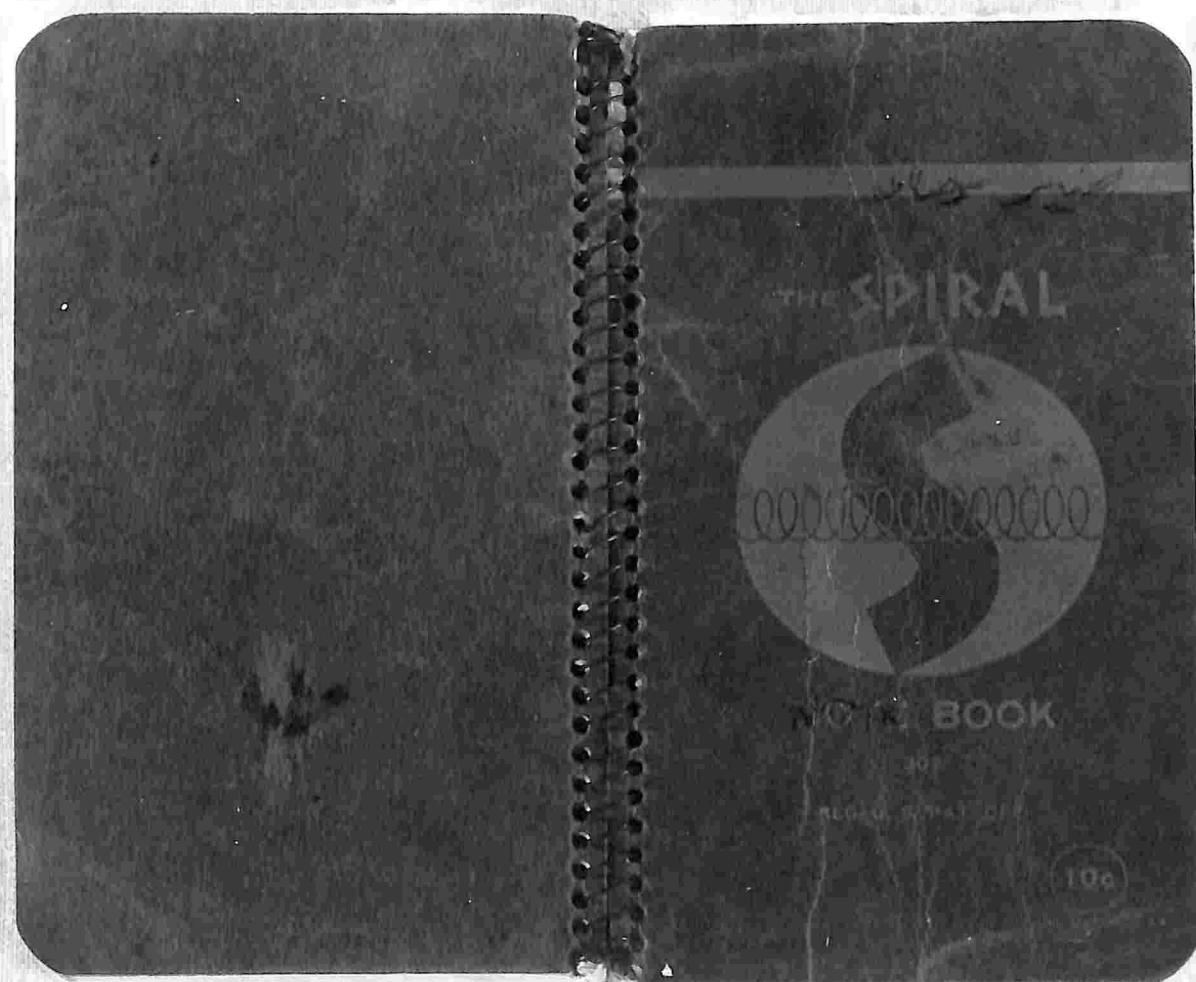
A SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN CIVIL RIGHTS

LA 56-156

EXHIBIT 18

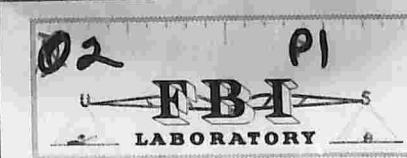
The following photographs were made from documents and writings found in the room of Sirhan Sirhan, 696 East Howard, Pasadena, California, on 6/5/68

File
mh



Hollo Peter
234 E. Colorado
Pasa -

Marcos
215 - N. Fifth
L.A.



Monday

- ① See Mrs. Thurber -
- ② Make appt. with Person
- ③ See John
- ④ See E. Lewis
- ⑤ Check data on police off.
Room 116 - city Hall



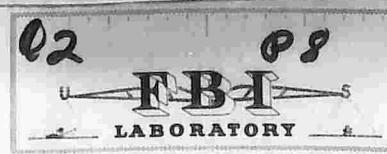
Gilbert vs. Hollopeter
Van Doren's testimony



James -
64-

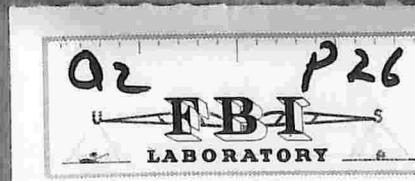


Argonaut Ins. Co.
1001 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif.
DA 90017

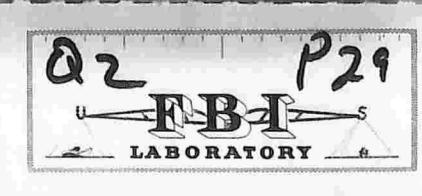
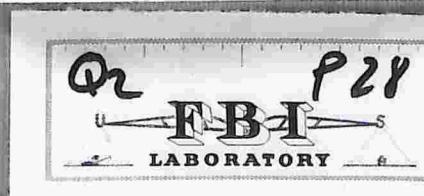


Pages 10-25
Are Blanks -
Not Photographed.

10-25



حرامات
No Smok



Pages 30-59
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Not Photographed



U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE-DISTRICT DIRECTOR
300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

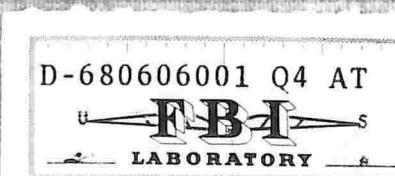
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RFK must be disposed of like his brother was

46

reactionary

E-1





Q5 A
RBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT
RBI

Slavery -

History

i) it was for life -

life of free slave was more difficult than the slave.

In Latin America -

Slave may be freed by purchase - ~~very~~ heroic, court

In U.S. there was no legal slave marriage

Slave children were not baptized

In Latin America - Slaves were baptized - and marriages legalized by priest.

Slaves could marry non-slaves.

The Slave had no legal status - in U.S.

In Latin America - Slave was free 2 hrs per day - 85 days per year - to own buy property and freedom.

In Latin Amer. Slaves owned other slaves -

لهم إني قد ولت في آخر نسبي

Why did Simbo character lost?

South claimed to have a more ^{superior} affluent culture.

analysis

The West.

Great Plains -

In West rivers were disadvantageous to people.

High winds hot winds disturbed the people.

It great plain Indians - were nomads - not agricultural - they adopted the horse before white men came.

1540 - 1880 - there was horse culture in G.P.

2 types of horse culture in U.S.

horse didn't change G.P. Indians

No settled village life

they were least civilized

Cherokees - owned slaves

G.P. Indians were most warlike -

they were great horsemen.

Couesanche tribe were best horsemen.

Spaniards were first to face G.P. Indians

Louis & Clark Expedition 1803

Long named G.P - great American Desert,

It took 11 persons per mile to die over G.P.

no water routes -

Panhandle - not G.P - desert also.

Development of salt production helped against Indians in 1880

It Battle of Adobe - cattle won

granted right to G.P. as cattle kingdom

A
FBI
Q5

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1850's navigation began before civil war.

By 1860 there were 3 million cows -

piece for cow in Texas 1865 \$4 - in east it cost \$40
In 1866, 266 thousand cows left Texas

Joseph McCoy established rail depot for cattle.

Railroad brought immigrants - towns

Barbed wire was invented by ~~John~~ S. Sheldon in 1873
effect of Barbed wire

- a) decline cattle kingdom
- b) No range -
- c) methods of breeding proved.

Search for water ~~in~~ in great plains,

Making wells - 300 feet deep -

Q5-B
FBI

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FBI

Industrial Revolution

Herbert Spencer -

patent }
Subsidy }
tariff }
Lif. ist

Q5 **B**
FBI

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FBI

Rosicrucian Philosophy.

An art and a science.

By Dr. R. H. Spencer Lewis. Part II

Some criticism has been made regarding
dues connected with the Rosecrans Work.

and the persons who make these criticisms bluntly proclaim spiritual truths should not be sold or paid for and a religious teaching should be given freely.

that idea is entirely wrong and is based upon the assumption that Rosicrucian doctrine is a religious or a spiritual school of religious philosophy, the Rose

The Rosicrucian University is an institution
centered in an intent intimately
ultimately ultimately ultimately concerned
with all the proper instructions to go ahead and
~~become a b l o g o n d i s c i p l i n e~~

Lubrication Lubrication and
very hard system of study for all the
eventful dogma that has been made
ever since man decided to be continent.

Sir Peggy you's truly you you you
you you you you you you you you

John Parker

Dearest Peggy — I am in a we poor
you
with you
I am very sorry

D-680606001 Q5 AT
T-B-T

5 C

Q5-C
FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT
FBI

the new epic (musical structure)

The new elegy - from "Epic,"

Epic,-

Cosmos = an understanding of everything -

Cosmos - composite of all physical theories + universe-

great chain of being

i) ocean

ii) Solar

↓
iii)

H. P. K. Fin

I Conventions

Preares you form → personal char. development.

Southern & western

city - country

American South

Satire - people of

Wm. Dean Howells, his idea of Realism

- (1) he says that character has priority to plot + theme.
- (2) incidents themselves must be ^{as} realistic as possible predicted
- (3) Symbolism can replace realism.

microcosm common place not the unusual provide best material for art.

18

D-680606001 Q5 AT
F-B-D

D-680606001 Q5 AT
F-B-T

next Thursday

Midterm

what we talk about in class -

~~Mark Twain~~ - sentence structure of Gettysburg address
passage from Huckleberry Finn - where they are
in Hucks moral development.

Henry James stamp ~~realistic~~ realistic

Q5 F.R.T

D-680606001 Q5 AT
F.R.T

How to Swing golf club properly
Once

After addressing the ball,

How to swing a golf club properly

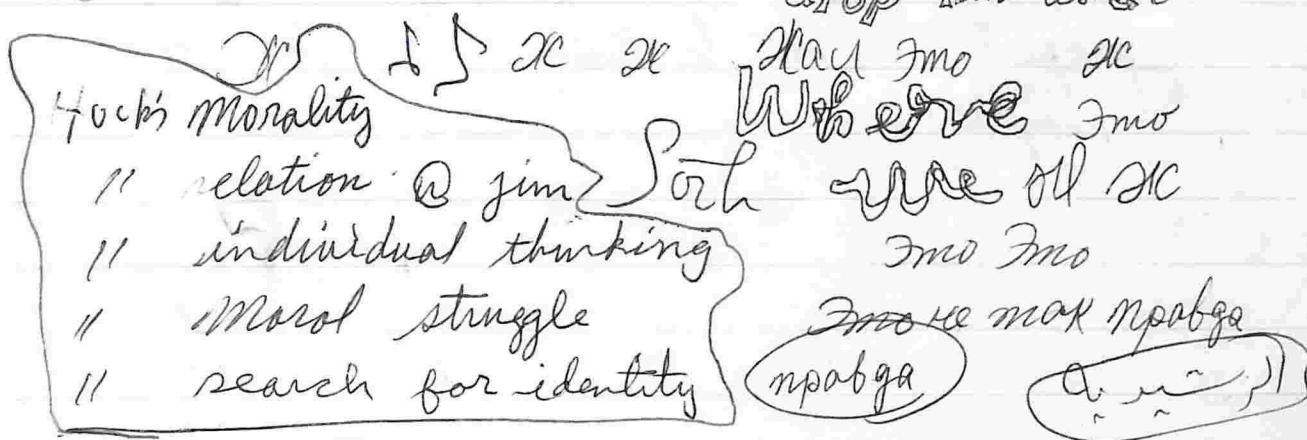
How to swing a golf club properly
properly how to swing a golf club
properly how to swing a golf club
properly

Q5 E
T-B-A

D-680606001 Q5 AT
T-B-A
LAROBATARY

If you decide to drop a class at piece,
to the following: ~~before~~ Consult your
parents too, and ~~inform~~ he will give them
Go to your counselor and tell him
which class you want to drop - then he
will give an ~~pick~~ official 'Class drop'
sheet - on which ~~will be~~ he will write
the

drop ALL classes



SRI

High school

junior

High

SRI

Clo

jines

jines

st

is it is it

SRI WI SRI SRI SRI

an - - - - - is it is it is it

est est est est est est

nickel nickel nickel nickel nickel

Q5 FBB

D-680606001 Q5 AT
FBB

Dear Sir,

your book, Mystery of life interested me
very much. It revealed to me ~~too~~
~~many~~

I have been searching for an explanation

I feel I lack much of

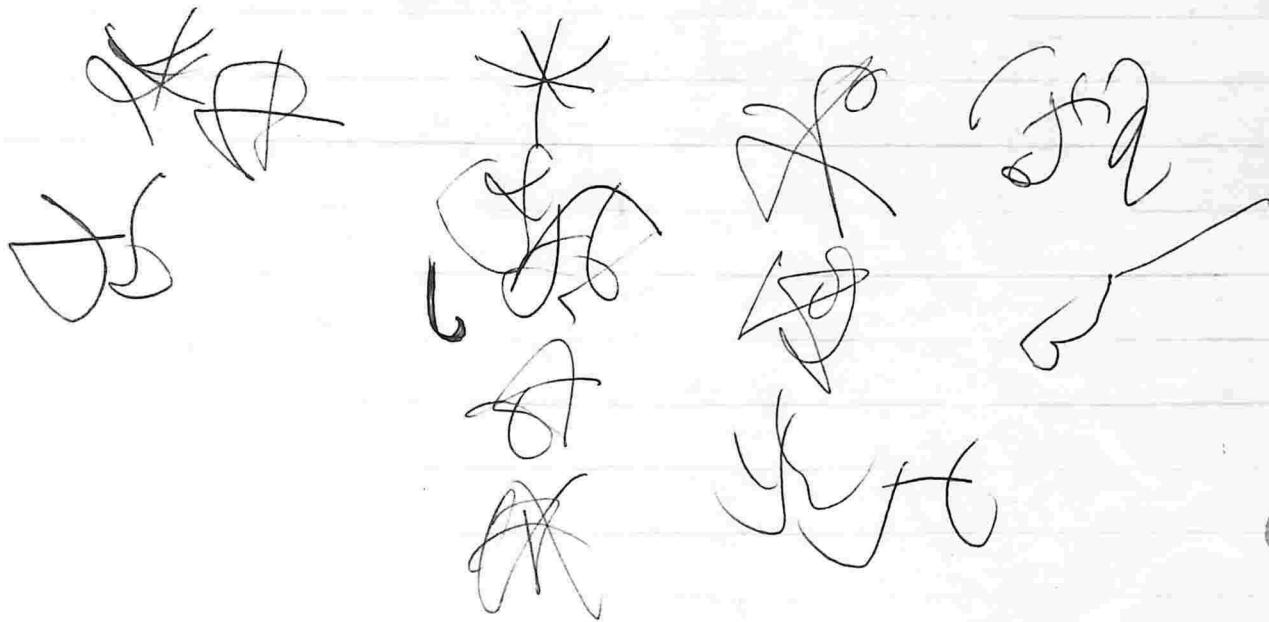
By reading your book

I have discovered how ~~much~~ knowledge
about myself I ~~lack~~. I don't know
about my self- despite all the
philosophical works ~~that~~ I have
read. ~~I have been reading~~ - I sincerely want
to better myself ~~and~~ and should I
be accepted into your order ~~and~~
~~That is why I have on that~~
basis I submit my application

FBI
Q5

D-680606001 Q5 AT
FBI
LABORATORY

الله هو الور والكتبه عموماً لأن الله عز وجل وصيغه وصيغه
الله هو الذي بأمره هو ينزله دعوه ما يأدي به ولا يأدي به



Q5 C
FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT
FBI

I have often experienced momentary

~~stress~~

Throughout my reading about the Mahatma

Dig your well before you are thirsty

Motivational

through my readings about Mahatma
Gandhi

To me,

I am a devout student of Mahatma Gandhi.
His Teachings - his will power, his
ability to persuade people and change them,
and the power of his mind have
always fascinated me. I have tried
to imitate some of his abilities, but
it seemed difficult for me to do so.

The teachings of your institution seem
~~to~~ to me to be similar to those of
Gandhis - and those of Buddha

Q5 C
FBI

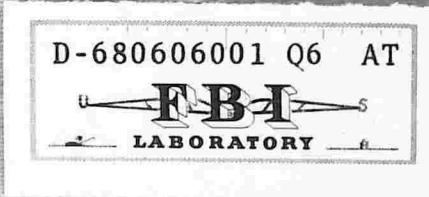
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FBI

S + H

S + H

left

Rosen to SB fwy - to 605 fwy
to S + to Valley View ~~then under~~
Get off on Valley View off on top
of pines - to Foster Rd
Turn R. on Foster to Decola
turn left one block - to Volleda
turn right and go 1 block to Corey & how
on left hand side



D-680606001 Q6 AT



$$20 \overline{)48} \quad \text{X}$$

40
80

Sihan Sihan
76
C ✓

Zurán oblikto nbe ezzun na mpanbae-a ceroget a nob gonsen
ugan ~~na~~ nument.

when we usually they go so well.
I remain our affino ^{regular} ~~regular~~ when a crooked one
abnormal. X K

мог спрятать в сажу ^{одн. нечто} неподдала окно лесера улице Веневитинова
и сам потом в храм

→ ~~textbook~~ ~~incomplete~~ ^{marked} page ^{on} ~~now~~ ⁱⁿ ~~now~~ & ~~copy~~ - a on ~~XT~~
→ ~~textbook~~ ~~incomplete~~ ^{marked} page ^{on} ~~now~~ ⁱⁿ ~~now~~ & ~~copy~~ - a on ~~XT~~

отчуждением независимости граждан.

51-06: *Spanko*^{ue} *casoka*-*grem*^{ue} *caso*-*mpokas*_{ue} *naka* - *Songwae*^{ue} *topo*
2x X X X X

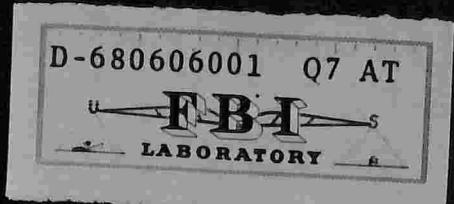
67-80 when she wrote letters, to be
translated (verb) slowly.
Своеу
Когда она писала письма, то время Бонни, норма
имела ^{своев}
нормально

black cat often will appear
at corner of our farm gate.

Ward. Komka usmo nogezogone na meus
gema B ym y mawlo Santwak on en Kortnam in
XXX
XXX X

Bach geht mir immer ^{weil} lang ^{lang} ziemlich ^{lang} B. November ^{markiert} X
X

Concierge de la re cag w^o y muz^o zonoce w^o z pyra w^o za
y wyniat^a



Sahan Sahan

Что-а ^{нё} в ~~каком~~ часу? В семь часов утра и ^в
 что-а просыпается, и а садится.

on she is with me. I like ora
longa ora common little reprobunda it is about the same as ora
longa reprobunda.

1551. You will have a good
will remain present (Eif) y model system for showing Hyamenea a 7 v.
B crazy for me many will be no gook

low 367 they will
reach a little over 1000 ^{at} ~~in~~ patic. Zabampa Benepan or woman of the
~~woman~~ⁱⁿ

Bol xopovo згопобе - nem A & Soubek

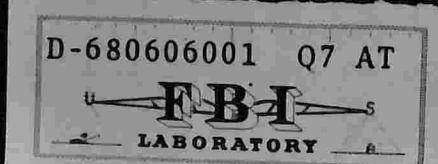
Every time I see you a ~~big~~^{boozey} mo

известные меню. Но все это
всегда, всегда прогукало. Ланч

Kopovo 8 km

7

забыть прощаем грехи и мыслей о нынешнем. (



Shanghai.

الكتاب المقدس

D-680606001 Q7 AT
FBI
LABORATORY

State of California



To all whom it may concern:

This is to Certify, That Sirhan B. Sirhan a Cadet, Staff Sergeant
of the 138th Battalion, B Company, California Cadet Corps, who was enrolled on the
seventeenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixty
is hereby Honorably Discharged from the

California Cadet Corps

by reason of Graduation from High School.

*Service: Excellent.

Given under my hand at Pasadena, California, this thirteenth
day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.

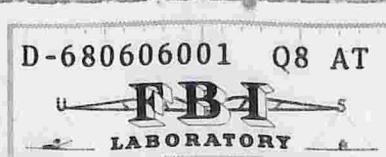
M L Young
Commandant of Cadets, State of California

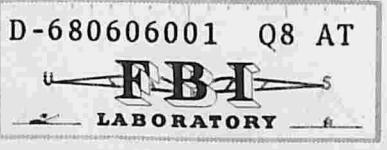
John Muir High School
(COLLEGE OR SCHOOL)

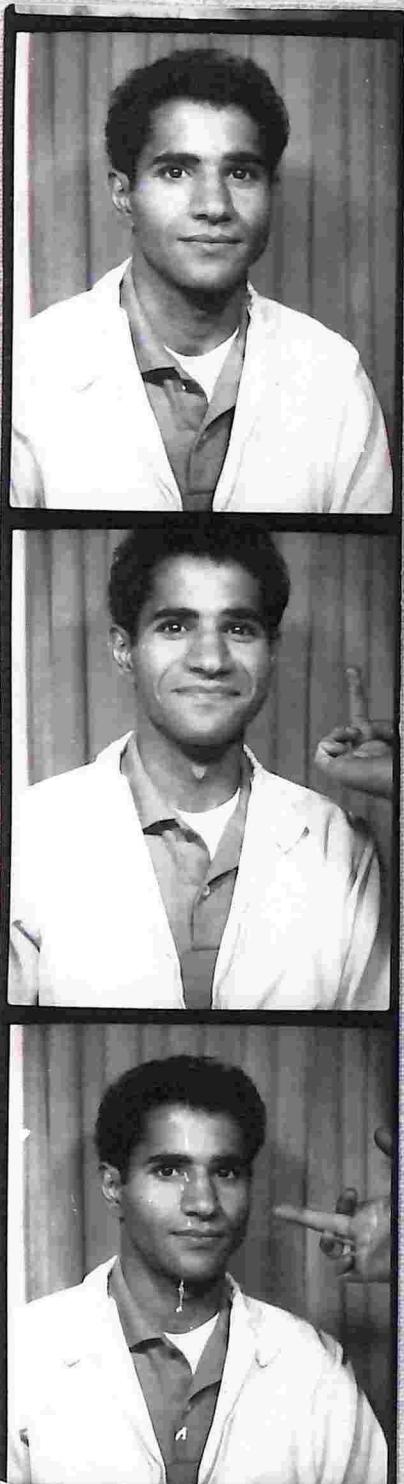
* STATE WHETHER SERVICE HAS BEEN EXCELLENT, GOOD, OR FAIR

CADET CORPS FORM NO. 3

SPO

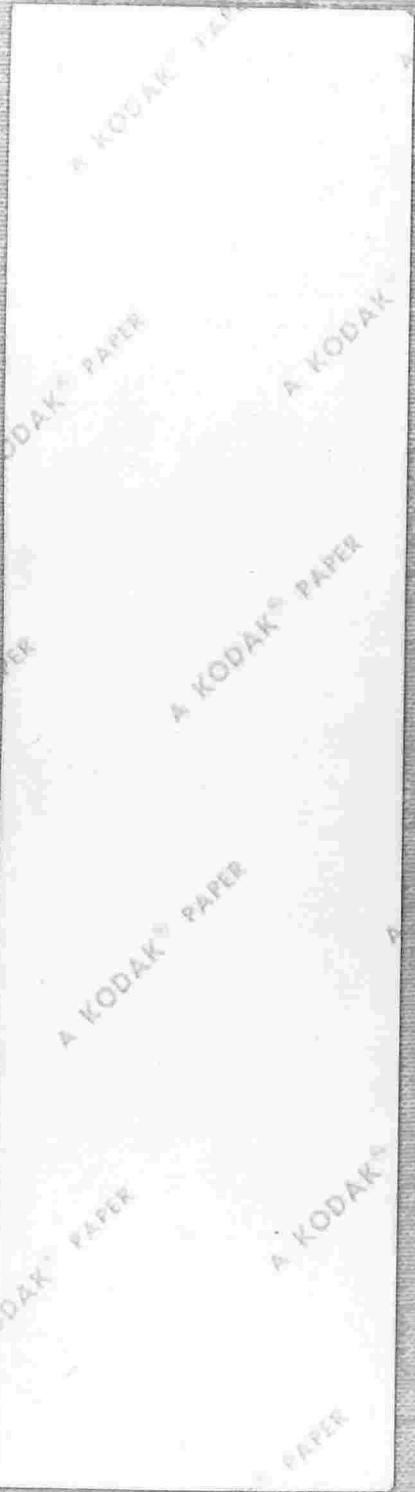






D-680606001 Q9 AT





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1968

An International Daily Newspaper

VOL. 45 NO. 112
TWO EDITIONS

WESTERN EDITION □ 10c

FOCUS on Africa

What's ahead . . .

Opponents of President Tubman are ruf-

fling Liberia's relative calm.

But so far there is no sign that his hold on the government as an elected official—dating back to 1943—is slipping.

One of his opponents, Henry Fahnbuech,

is said to have circulated anti-Tubman tracts while he was Ambassador to Nairobi, Kenya.

This naturally rubbed Mr. Tubman the wrong way. Mr. Fahnbuech goes on trial next month, charged with treason and plotting with the Chinese Communists to overthrow the President.

Mr. Fahnbuech is not a member of Liberia's ruling caste of families—freed slaves who came from America to found the nation in early 1800's.

He pointed out that Liberia should be ruled by the now more populous Liberians whose ancestors never had a slave ship.

Tubman opponents criticize his close ties with Washington.

But two American Peace Corps workers who are said to have made anti-Tubman remarks in a classroom have been ordered to leave the country.



Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are taking advantage of Moscow's preoccupation with the Paris peace talks to tighten their own ties with Africa.

Trade specialists and diplomats from Yugoslavia are following up visits earlier this year by President Tito to nearly a dozen African nations.

Results: A wave of new trade and cultural pacts, plus more treks to Belgrade by African leaders.

Czechoslovakia, Moscow's old maverick, would like to emerge as the main champion of "democratic" socialism, which appeals to many African statesmen.

Czechoslovakia, Moscow's new maverick, is one of the few socialist countries with genuine independence. It is also one of the few countries in Africa that is not concerned. Prague is playing cautiously its new independence from the Soviet Union.

But Prague Radio's high-powered African short-wave service assures its listeners that a "critical examination" of its foreign policy means no great change in its relations with third-world countries.



South Africa is seeking a new air route

With South African Airlines forbidden to fly over a number of black-African countries, it is currently obliged to skirt West Africa's hump, stopping at Portuguese airports in Angola and Cape Verde Islands.

The new route would be via Tehran.

Possibly following the way: Salisbury, Rhodesia; Blantyre, Malawi; and the islands of Malagasy and Mauritius—both in the Indian Ocean.

These countries can be expected to ignore any sanctions against South Africa. They need all the business they can get.

For South Africans, the route would represent added security in a world increasing its pressures against their nation.

How and why . . .

Federal government sympathizers in Nigeria have accused Biafra of delaying agreement on the peace talks now under way in Kampala, Uganda.

As far as anyone here might have been told, but when it came to setting a date for the peace talks on the Nigerian civil war, both sides jockeyed for a date they hoped would give them a stronger position at the conference table.

The federal government in Lagos proposed May 15, but Col. Benjamin Adekunle took the city even before Biafra's deadline of May 20—with a day to spare.

As peace talks begin, the city is occupied by federal troops.



Algeria opposes a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace. So does Syria.

They mistrust United Nations special envoy Gunnar Jarring's peace moves.

This week the main reason behind Syrian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhoul's hurried visit to Algiers last week.

Algeria trains some of the Palestine Arab guerrillas earlier trained in Syria and operating from bases on Jordanian territory.

It is now likely that Algeria will join Syria and Iraq in efforts to unify both the regular and irregular Arab commandos and the Palestinian commando groups.

Whether these efforts are successful depends in part on Egypt's President Nasser. Egyptian leaders are dubious about unification schemes.

They feel both Syria and Algeria—where President Bourguiba recently narrowly escaped assassination—ought to deal first with urgent internal problems.

Where to look

Books 7 Sports 4
Business 12, 13 The Home Forum 8
Family Features 15 Women Today 10, 11

Peace bid coming?

Kremlin discussion with Britain hints effort to pave Viet path

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The ripples of the Paris talks are spreading wider as the two parties continue with their disagreements here.

In Moscow a meeting of the cochairmen of the 1964 Geneva conference—the Soviet Union and Great Britain—could have important repercussions here.

In Peking the Maoist leaders, who have officially ignored the Paris talks although they publicly addressed the British cochairmen not to negotiate, have begun to throw jibes in this direction. The publication in Hanoi of news from the conference is noted here.

By initiating the visit of British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, the Soviet leaders appear to have made their first modest but open move toward the West recent weeks.

It comes at a time when the United States is urgently pressing Hanoi for some form of military "restraint" so that President

Johnson could end the bombing of North Vietnam.

[Ambassador W. Averell Harriman of the United States and Nam Phu of North Vietnam met Wednesday for the fourth full-scale session of the Vietnam preliminary peace talks.]

The United States is known to have sought Soviet assistance privately on at least one occasion since President Johnson's March 31 speech, but without visible result. Among other things the timing was probably inappropriate.

However, the following statement from Mr. Johnson's March 31 speech, he remained an open invitation and even a plea:

"I call upon the United Kingdom and I call upon the Soviet Union, as cochairmen of the Geneva conference and as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to see what they can do to move from the unilateral act of desecration that I have just announced toward genuine peace in Southeast Asia."

The Moscow talks, which surely will include Vietnam, are on this background:

The Soviet Union has an especially

* Please turn to Page 5



W. Averell Harriman
U.S. negotiator keeps trying



Six real swingers

Some concentrating on holding on, some obviously enjoying their skill and stamina, these members of the under-5 gymnastic class work out at Ladywell Sports Center in Lewisham, London.

Inside today
Public employees develop strong bargaining power



When sanitation men strike, citizens have a trash-disposal problem to solve themselves, as these New Yorkers are doing. Public employees, once unorganized, are developing muscle and militancy.

Bargaining dialogue: Page 12

Can nations achieve self-rule quickly enough?



The "Committee of 24" has a job to do: to seek independence for all countries and peoples still without self-government.

Just how quickly this should be done is a divisive issue within the committee.

In addition, there is the problem which the newly created ministates will pose in the United Nations.

First page, second section

Oregon Senate race

Morse seen in lead

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Corvallis, Ore.

Wayne Morse sat on a pale bale of hay in the warm Oregon sun and listened intently to a constituent's complaint.

Bob Duncan, half a state away, bounded down the tuna cannery line shouting "a guy I recommend highly for the United States Senate"—himself.

In their own styles these two men are running for the same office. Both are Democrats. Both are well respected. Whether one wins Oregon's Senate primary next week will undoubtedly be the senator from this often-indecisive state. Either one is expected to beat Republican Robert Packwood this fall.

The Morse-Duncan race is a tense, close struggle of an aspiring new generation politician against what is virtually an Oregon political institution. And the issue clearly is the institution itself—Senator Morse.

A controversial figure

Handsome and blunt Wayne Morse aptly personifies the Oregon political spirit. He is independent, controversial, maverick-minded, and a gadfly to presidents. And that is both his strength and his weakness.

He was one of the first doves to fight the Johnson administration's Vietnam policy. He has been perhaps the war's most flame-tongued critic ever since.

Robert B. Duncan, 20 years younger than Morse, is a political pragmatist—and a good one. As an Oregon congressman for two terms, a thin man in the Capitol press corps voted him one of the four "outstanding freshmen congressmen."

In 1966 he threw that over to run for the Senate against Republican Mark Hatfield. He narrowly lost—but by only 24,000 votes.

He carried the lance of administration

* Please turn to Page 10



Sen. Wayne Morse
"I'm ready to go to a vote"



Robert B. Duncan
"You need a senator for the '70's"

May 23, 1968

Crime election issue

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas stood in the middle aisle of the Senate chamber, flailing his arms and speaking with a voice hoarse with passion as he assailed the Supreme Court of the United States.

A few feet away, trim, young Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D) of Maryland walked down the aisle articulating with the glasses held in his hand to defend the high court.

The issue they debated was the right of criminal defendants to certain safeguards in the American judicial system.

By expansion, the issue also involves the position of state courts vis-a-vis federal courts; whether the present Supreme Court is "coddling" criminals, the ancient doctrine of *habeas corpus*, and McClellan's Title II, the bill of separation of powers, and the red-hot political issue of crime in the 1968 presidential election.

The average age of the present Supreme Court is 64. Of the four seniors of the court two are 69, one is 77, and one is 82. The high court is delicately balanced in its view of the controversial issue of protecting suspects' rights.

Nixon raises issue

A key case—*Miranda*—was decided to Nixon.

Normally a president names two judges in a four-year term, though this does not always happen.

What makes the issue unique is that the fall election, by its choice of president, may well decide the course of the Supreme Court by the addition of new members.

Richard M. Nixon has already raised the issue in his 5,000 word statement on crime May 8, he criticized the present majority of the high court in the *Miranda* case, charged that "a majority of one" has erected a "barbed wire of legalisms" which has "effectively shielded hundreds of criminals."

Mr. Nixon said significantly that future presidents should include in their appointments to the United States Supreme Court men who are thorough, experienced and versed in the criminal law of the land.

Mr. Nixon's support of Title II in the pending anticrime bill, undercutting recent Supreme Court decisions, which was the subject of the McClellan-Tydings clash, is warmly and even passionately opposed by some legal scholars.

Factions cross party lines

Before the vote Mr. Tydings put into the record a list of opponents of Title II—the bodies of 100 lawyers of the American Bar Association, which is pushing for a membership of 150,000 lawyers; the American Law Institute; the Judicial Conference of the United States; 200 legal scholars from 43 law schools.

Two Democratic presidential candidates, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York and Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, were named against controversial Title II. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has stated that he opposes it.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts charged Senator McClellan had "practiced against crime." Sen. Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois, a possible vice-presidential candidate, voted "aye" to postpone action on Title II.

But a bipartisan group of angry senators including Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) of Illinois and leaders of the Southern conservatives vigorously disagreed.

Provision knocked out

In a voice hoarse with emotion Mr. McClellan cried:

"If this effort to deal with these erroneous court decisions is defeated every gangster, every hoodlum, every racketeer, every syndicate chief, racketeer, crook, lieutenant, sergeant, private, punk, murderer, rapist, robber, burglar, arsonist, thief, and con man will have cause to rejoice and celebrate!"

The Senate knocked out of the crime-control bill a provision that would have stripped the Supreme Court of authority to reverse state-court rulings accepting confessions as voluntarily given.

The vote was 53-32 and followed votes making the voluntariness of confessions the only test of their admissibility in federal criminal trials.

The 53-34 *Miranda* decision requires that a defendant be warned by police on arrest that he has a right to remain silent; that anything he says may be used to his detriment; that he has the right to the presence of counsel while being interrogated; and that counsel will be provided if he is financially unable to retain one. It calls for procedures similar to those adopted voluntarily earlier by the FBI.

The *Miranda* case is only one of a series of rulings adopted by a reform-minded Supreme Court majority in the politically hot issue of how to liberalize the rights of suspects in criminal cases.

The present high court has two members appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, four by Dwight D. Eisenhower, one by John F. Kennedy, and two by President Johnson.

Whatever Congress does with the pending crime bill, possibly facing a presidential veto if it reaches Title II—the ultimate trend of the closely divided court may depend on the fall election.

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African leaders at 'summit'

Peking courts Eastern Europe

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Communist China looms big in the Soviet Union's now tenuous relations with Eastern Europe.

It is well known in Moscow that Warsaw and Bucharest cultivate contacts with Peking. But in the rest of Eastern Europe, too, China casts a shadow.

Moscow distorts about subtle Chinese influences, through which it has diplomatic channels that the Soviet Union set only flirts with the United States (which would not disturb most East Europeans), but that it actually wears an "anti-Bonn mask" and seeks "to embrace the West German militarists."

For some time, Chinese Communist spokesmen have urged lawmakers in Warsaw, Bucharest, Prague, and Budapest not to take seriously Soviet warnings of West German revisionism and imperialism.

To buttress their argument, the Chinese point to secret talks between West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt and the Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, Semyon T.

Tsarapkin, in conversations between West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schulte and the Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin, Piotr A. Abrasimov, and to the increasingly frequent exchange of parliamentarians, journalists, and trade-union officials between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

Influence assessed

China still is considered in East European capitals a possible counterweight against Soviet efforts to reestablish central leadership in international communism. Even the Yugoslavs, who are regularly abused by Communist China, always defend China's right to independence from Moscow.

The Chinese, who do not quote Karl Marx very much, recently have come up with a quotation from him to stress China's im-

portance for the revolutionary transformation of the world.

Marx once wrote: "One can confidently predict that the Chinese revolution will set the spark to the overflowing powder barrel of the present industrial system and bring the long ripening general crisis to a climax."

Later, Marx restated his opinion "that the Chinese revolution is destined to exert a much greater influence on Europe than all Russian wars, Italian manifestations, and secret societies of the Continent."

Counterattack launched

Among East European Marxists such quotations may make a certain impression. Their effect could be similar to that of earlier Romanian publications of Marx's abusively opinion of Russia.

The Soviets have taken these Chinese statements seriously enough to open a counterattack which started with an article in *Liberation* of March 29, dealing with an alleged rapprochement between Peking and the Soviet Union.

Both countries, according to Ivestia, demand a revision of existing borders and are interested in the maintenance of tensions in Europe; both object to a treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons.

Ivestia's reasoning was taken up by Soviet broadcasts to Eastern Europe. The Soviets also point out that Bonn, contrary to Roman Catholic教會, the capital permits the glorification of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and of the Red Guards, and that West German radio stations are allowed to broadcast Chinese propaganda.

With an eye to East German critics, Moscow stresses that Communist China refuses to recognize formally the existence of two German states and refers to the Communist German Democratic Republic as "East Germany." Such terminological distinctions may appear excessively subtle to Westerners, but to Communists, especially German Communists, they make sense.

Trade figures compared

Then there is the argument that West Germany is China's second largest trade partner after Japan, leaving Britain and France far behind. Last year Bonn's trade with Peking increased by 27.5 percent.

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U.S. lays Peru aid cut to arms opposition

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Panama City

The cutoff of United States development loans to Peru is evidence that Washington wants to head off a possible arms race in Latin America—and at the same time is prepared to take stiff measures to back up its desire.

In Peru's case, Washington argues that an estimated \$20 million the nation is spending to purchase 12 French supersonic Mirage jet fighters is more than the economically depressed country should spend.

Peru made the decision to buy the jets last December after the U. S. put extensive pressure on the government of Fernando Belaúnde Terry to forgo the purchase. The Mirage jets, which delivered, will become the first supersonic fighters in Latin America.

The State Department action last week was in accordance with the amendment to the 1968 foreign-assistance appropriations bill. The amendment required reduction in aid by an amount at least equal to the money spent by a developing nation on advanced weapons such as jets or missiles.

Step serves as warning

The action against Peru was the first application of the amendment. It served as a warning that Washington will look with disfavor on any major military purchases that have no clear economic justification. About \$37 million of development aid is involved in the action against Peru.

The Agency for International Development (AID) had originally requested \$70 million for Peru for the 1968 fiscal year beginning July 1. Congress cut this figure to \$37 million in a delayed aid measure for the fiscal year.

The figure involved is for both general budgetary support and for specific economic development projects.

A resumption of aid to Peru is in fiscal 1969, which begins next July 1, is still undecided by Washington—and apparently will depend on the size of Peru's defense budget then.

That budget is currently under debate in Peru's Legislature. The 1968 budget allocated 15.3 percent for defense spending in a total figure of just under a billion dollars. In early reports from Lima, Peru's capital, 14.9 percent is reportedly being set aside for defense in a billion-dollar budget for 1969.

Washington criticized

Reports from Lima also indicate that Washington's actions took Peru by surprise. Reaction in Lima newspapers ranged from mild virulent criticism of Washington for its action. What the effect will be on future relations between the U.S. and Peru is uncertain, but El Comercio, one of Lima's morning newspapers, called for a review of relations between the two nations.

A State Department message on the case recalled that one of the key declarations at the hemispheric presidential summit at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in April, 1967, was a promise by presidents to limit unnecessary military expenditures in Latin America.

An amendment on military spending was

cospresented by Reps. Clarence D. Long (D) of Maryland and Silvia O. Conte (R) of Massachusetts.

British purchase set

Mr. Long said last week: "A country is perfectly free to divert its own resources from economic development to defense, but not United States funds, nor should United States funds rush in to fill the gap."

In addition to its agreement to purchase French Mirage jets, Peru will purchase six Canberra jet bombers from Britain. London decided to permit the sale despite U.S. objections which were first raised in mid-1967 at a time when the French sale of Mirages was being discussed.

Peru became the eighth Latin-American country to purchase Mirages from France. Brazil could be ninth. That nation's air commanders have been pushing the government of Army Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva to permit the purchase of planes for the Brazilian Air Force.

It is just such a possibility that Washington's action on Peru is designed to head off. Peru's case is being used as a warning to the rest of Latin America that Washington means business.

Park shuffles South Korean Cabinet posts

By Reuters

Seoul

President Park Chung Hee reshuffled seven Cabinet posts but retained Prime Minister Chung Il-kwon, who has headed the South Korean Government for the past four years.

A presidential spokesman said the shake-up was designed to "freshen administrative discipline and improve efficiency."

The Cabinet members switched posts. Interior Minister Ho Lee shifted to the justice ministry; Transport Minister Pak Kyung-won moved to Interior Minister; Justice Minister Kwon o-pyong to Education Minister; and Communications Minister Kwang Chang-yul to Finance Minister.

Three Cabinet posts went to new men — Lee key-soon, a provincial governor, became Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Deputy Defense Minister Kang Su-pyung was promoted to Transport Minister, and Deputy Minister of Economic Planning Kim Gail-deok was appointed Communications Minister.

These men — former Finance Minister Sub Hong-gyun, Education Minister Moon Hong-ju, and Agriculture-Forestry Minister Kim Yung-jun — left the Cabinet.

The South Korean Cabinet consists of 20 members including the prime minister and two ministers without portfolio.

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NATO photo

New look for NATO

An hour's ride from Brussels, a massive new complex of buildings now houses the military headquarters of the North Atlantic Alliance. The vast, clean-lined structure symbolizes the new look NATO is gaining since it left France.

A new NATO

Brussels headquarters matched to evolving role

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

NATO is renewing itself in more ways than one.

It has new headquarters.

The new home is near Brussels. The new role is deterrence.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," the man at NATO said.

The old-fashioned saying didn't seem out of place even in that spanking new setting. Belgium has provided for the Western Alliance's two European headquarters. The country's typical civilian officials and military officers who have moved with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from Paris share this attitude.

New life shown

"One of the important results of change is that the alliance seems to be taking on new life," a military officer said.

"That's true," a high civilian spokesman agreed. "In Paris the NATO system seemed to be sitting down, waiting mostly because of General de Gaulle. The basic job of making Western Europe militarily secure had been rounded out.

"But the Gaullist policy did seem aimed to convince us all that NATO was a thing of the past. Here we have in a good location, with the right people, all the alliance, except for one nation, was willing to put so much money and effort into new headquarters was stimulating. We seem to be on our way again."

A year has passed since President de Gaulle forced withdrawal of the alliance's military headquarters from France. The move brought the military leadership to Casteau-Bruxelles. This is a village on the outskirts of Mons, a compact old town of less than 30,000 people.

'Wilderness' transformed

Here, an hour's auto ride from Brussels, a massive new complex of buildings stood ready in April, 1967, to house SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe) under 14 flags of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The buildings rose on land that had been desert and "muddy wilderness" when the bulldozers were plowing it up in the winter months.

Then a few months later a new civilian headquarters was completed too. There all 15 NATO flags can fly, including the tricolor of France.

France pulled out of the integrated military division of the alliance. But it keeps a seat in its civilian "cabinet," the North Atlantic Council. So in the austere, grayish-yellow buildings not far from the center of Brussels, France cooperates with the new NATO to relax European tensions.

"The French seem to drag their feet but they at least take part, and we are glad to have them," non-French officials agree.

'Harmel Report' ready

So NATO now has approval by all 15 members for its "Harmel Report." This document summarizes the alliance's ideas in two ways.

The report, prepared by outgoing Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel, said there was real need to maintain a deterrent against possible Communist aggression in Europe at a time when the French President was downgrading the alliance and conducting a personal campaign to make friends with the Soviet Union.

It also assumed for NATO a new peace-seeking role, but one which conflicted with President de Gaulle's convictions. He held that this role should be per-

formed by countries separately and not by a collective effort in NATO.

Even though the French are not very enthusiastic about the Harmel Report, they have endorsed it. This has narrowed a little the gap that was widening between France and NATO in 1967.

But the report has watered down the basic idea of the alliance's continuing to take strong collective action for relaxing world tensions. NATO now acts mainly as a clearinghouse and for consultation among nations making their own moves to improve contact with East European countries.

New buildings better

Among physical gains accruing from NATO's removal from Paris are the new buildings. Both the \$32 million SHAPE complex near Mons, and the in town NATO offices have been planned for efficiency and ease of access of convenience in the Paris region. There is no possible comparison between the former threadbare and underized military headquarters building at Rocquencourt, near Paris and the new vast, clean-lined structure at Mons.

A still larger gain is psychological. Both the military and civilian organizations feel welcome in their new locations. Members of the staff say frankly, Belgian citizens today confirm this feeling of welcome.

"At first," a small Belgian businessman writes, "we did share some misgivings but they have proved wrong."

"We thought that new demand for apartments and houses would cause rents to rise. Some of our people did try to overcharge the NATO folk. But the building boom plus some older unoccupied dwellings helped to prevent a rent inflation."

"We also, the alliance authorities here have provided housing for their own people. This has reduced pressure on local housing."

Traffic a threat

This man was speaking of both Brussels and Mons. But in Mons the worst problem is about housing. "Suppose," said a SHAPE official, "that most of the 8,000 people at SHAPE descended on Mons for an evening, bringing into its narrow, winding, hilly old streets about 3,000 automobiles..."

"Of course, it wouldn't happen just like that," a Mons citizen replied, "but the figures give you an idea of the possibilities."

What has actually happened is that most of the 8,000 people at SHAPE find their entertainment on the big base. There are clubs for officers, for non-commissioned officers, and for enlisted men. There is a fine theater and an enormous bowling alley. A youth center provides dances on Friday and Saturday night.

Local schools have been spared any great influx of children from SHAPE. The base includes five schools. Only the children of parents who live away from the base use the Belgian schools.

All this tends to keep friction between the military base and nearby civilian communities at a minimum.

Wood art for Denver

By the Associated Press

Denver

Denverites will have the opportunity to watch art progress from the ground up starting June 12 as nine artists begin work on wood sculptures up to 40 feet high.

The projects — when completed — will become property of the city, and any work the city decides not to keep will be destroyed.

Soviet writer protests clampdown

By Paul Wahl

Written for *The Christian Science Monitor*

Deep anxiety has gripped the Soviet Union's writers as the party once more clamps down on them. Some of the best authors have been threatened with exclusion from the Writer's Union, which is equivalent to a publication ban.

But the writers' spirit has not been broken, as continuing protest letters show. The most recent of these to reach the West was sent to Konstantin Fedin, the president of the Soviet Writers' Union, by Veniamin Kaverin, a respected novelist and essayist of Konstantin Paustovsky's generation who has open literary views.

At immediate issue is publication of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Cancer Ward," which was set in print but then abandoned at the last minute according to participants. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, a well-known dissident, was established by his book about Stalin's labor camps: "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich." Manuscripts of the new novel have been circulating for months, and several Western editions are appearing currently.

Letter quoted

"We have known each other for 45 years, Kostya," Mr. Kaverin begins in his protest letter to Mr. Fedin against the publication ban on "The Cancer Ward."

"In youth we were friends. We have a right to judge one another. It is more than a right, it is a duty. We, your friends, have wonders more than once what might have guided your behavior during those forever remembered events in the life of our literature that forged the souls of some and turned others into obedient officials [Chernovik]."

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Indy cars have jumped 20 m.p.h. in seven years

By Don Davis
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis

Time trials this past weekend at Indianapolis vindicated motives of the United States Automobile Club for placing restrictions on the STP Turbine four-wheel-drive racing cars.

After the fantastic opening qualification performances of the STP cars—Joe Leonard, 171.559 m.p.h., and Graham Hill, 171.502 m.p.h.—it was evident that crippling limitations had not been imposed, at least not during the time trials.

It is also apparent that turbo-charged Offenhousers, such as that used by Bobby Unser to gain the outside of the front row at 169.507, are competitive to the turbines at least during qualifying trials.

All that Gurney's placement of his Eagle chassis (stock block Ford engine with Weslake heads) on the inside of the fourth row represents a major engineering feat. This Gurney Westlake engine costs less than half that of the Ford DOHC (double overhead cam) engine and one-third that of the turbines here.

All turbines in the future?

Currently Gurney's All-American Racing team is building the best chassis available for a piston-engine car. If the turbines experience problems in running the full 500 miles, the Eagle chassis should be a logical winner candidate. Unser also rides on an Eagle chassis.

Dan feels that the piston cars won't be



By Peter W. Main, photo staff

166 m.p.h.

Dan Gurney's Ford-powered Eagle won a fourth-row slot for the Indianapolis 500 on May 30, but the Santa Ana, Calif., racer feels that piston cars won't be able to compete with the turbines on race day.

able to compete with the turbines on race day. "The speeds at which they qualify are the speeds they will run during the race," he said. The piston-engine cars add nitro to increase their performance during time

trials and consequently drop 5 to 6 m.p.h. on race day.

Gurney is not against turbines per se, but he does say: "What has to be decided now is 'do we want to change the nature of

motor racing?' If turbines are to be allowed in the future then we'll all have to go to turbines."

Dan also concedes that turbines plus four-wheel drive would mean much faster speeds in seven years, mostly due to tires and chassis. Four-wheel-drive-turbine power could conceivably bring a similar increase in the next 10 years.

Laps of 181 m.p.h. at the Speedway seem unbelievable now, but so did 171 back in 1961 when many observers doubted the 150-m.p.h. lap was possible.

Designed for only 90 m.p.h.

The Speedway track still has the original 9 degree banking that commenced in 1910. It is quite unlike the new super speedways being built for stock-car racing with their near-vertical banking that make the car more dominating factor than the driver in achieving fast lap times.

Indianapolis was designed for a maximum speed of 90 m.p.h. So 171-plus represents a startling overrunning of nearly rigid physical limitations. The super speedways with their banking designed for over 200 m.p.h. don't represent the challenge to men and machine at 180 m.p.h. per lap that Indianapolis is at 171.

The racing fraternity is at this moment split into two main divisions. There are the Bobby Unser's who feel that turbines are "wrong" for racing and the piston engine is "right." There are others who recognize that motor racing's risks are only meaningful when coupled to progress and improvement.

Not least among these is the Indianapolis Motor Speedway owner, Tony Hulman. He

SPORTS

can't be accused of monetary interest in the controversy's outcome inasmuch as the profits from each year's race are reinvested totally in improving this Hoosier racing short.

Hulman made a significant prediction back in 1965 when he noted the future of racing in a statement quoted in Al Bloomer's informative book, *500 Miles to Go*.

"By 1970," Hulman said, "we will have turbine-powered cars racing in the 500.... The conquest of space will bring about the development of new fuels, new metals, and new alloys, making possible transmitting increased power to land vehicles."

Hulman feels that the racing fan expects to see the world's best drivers and cars at the Speedway and he welcomes all such advances to his world-famous race course.

Baseball standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE		
DETROIT	W	L	ST. LOUIS	W	L
23	12	43	21	14	40
BOSTON	19	16	14	20	17
BALTIMORE	19	16	14	20	17
CLEVELAND	19	17	14	19	18
MONTREAL	19	17	14	19	18
DETROIT	15	18	41	17	21
CINCINNATI	13	20	42	16	24
OAKLAND	13	20	42	16	24
PHILADELPHIA	17	16	31	16	24
ST. LOUIS	17	16	31	16	24
DETROIT	13	21	41	17	21
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Bedside Duffer

Expect, don't hope

A golf series for the thoughtful beginner, based on Dufferinck Or: "How the Bad Player can Beat his Handicap."

By Allan Duffer



There was a schoolmaster in England who taught his boys to accomplish holes-in-one.

They could not do it every time. They could not do it every other time. But they could do it every regular time.

So unlikely a stroke, he caught the experienced ear of a newshawk. He arranged an appointment, bringing camera and a check book.

But on that day no boy shot a hole-in-one. So there was no story. And nothing had been heard of the master and his method or his pupils in the sports prints since.

Pondering upon this English tragedy, I have come to the conclusion that the schoolmaster's method was based upon the inculcation in the boys of the reasonable expectation of a successful shot. After practicing, they knew they could hit the ball close to a target. Knowing that, they could expect to hole a few close shots. Expecting it they

would do it—not often, if at all. The unexpected may happen to you, but it will happen much less often if you can and do reasonably expect to do something the chances are you will do it.

The problem for the duffer, then, is first how to acquire a set of reasonable expectations. After that it is to school himself to play only the shot he can reasonably expect to pull off.

If he does both he will become very difficult to beat.

The first part requires some kind of technique. This can be gained from the pro, practice, and the golf magazines. The second is greatly aided by the "computer" system already mentioned so it seems to me. It also requires an understanding too of what a reasonable expectation is.

It is not the same thing as hope. How hard on the golf course I have hoped! And got little enough from it. It is not the same thing as determination. On occasions there has been nothing like the Determination of Duffinck Or. It is not the same thing as intention. How often have I sliced my good intentions!

It is something different: an untroubled assurance based on an awareness of the facts.

I'm not at all sure it is not the basic secret of golf.

Dufferinck: I tried an impossible shot the other day. I didn't make it.

Eighth in a series of weekly articles. Next Thursday: Keeping records.

Clark's nonchalance sold Rigney

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of
The Christian Science Monitor

In the clubhouse of the California Angels they like to tell you what a cool character Rick Clark is. "Sometimes it's a struggle for him to work up a sweat, even in spring training," said Bob Lemon, Angels' pitching coach.

It was Clark's nonchalance under fire that first impressed Bill Rigney, California's able manager.

"Rick had worked out of the bullpen a couple of times last season when we went into New York," Rigney recalled. "They were giving one of those give-away bats and days and Yankee Stadium was really jammed."

"Well, all of a sudden I needed a starting pitcher and decided to take a look at Clark. So what did he do? He just walked out there in front of all those people, worked a fast nine (innings) and beat the Yanks. That ended his relieve career."

A-1 rating from Roarke

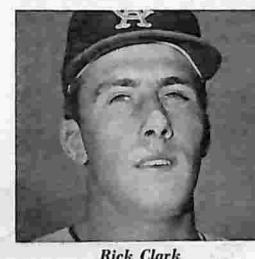
Mike Roarke, one of Rigney's coaches, had a part in putting the pieces of the Clark puzzle together.

"We'd had all good reports on Rick," Rigney continued. "Every one of our scouts recommended him. We wanted to the December meetings [of '66] with the idea of drafting a young pitcher and Rick was high on our list."

"But it was about then that Roarke left the Detroit Tigers and came to our organization. And one of the first things he did was praise Clark to the skies. He gave the kid an A-1 rating. So then we moved Rick to the top of our draft list."

What had Roarke liked about the young right-hander?

"Everything," was the coach's prompt reply. "He had a fine arm, threw a natural sinker, and his curve was good enough. If he threw the ball in the dirt on one pitch, it wouldn't shake him up. He'd just rear



Rick Clark

"... doesn't worry about the wrong things"

back and throw the next one for a strike. With the Tigers, he might have been trying to impress with his control."

"When I saw Rick in the Florida Instructional League in the fall of '66 he had suddenly reached maturity. I felt he was ready."

Roarke, like Rigney, was impressed by Clark's Yankee Stadium starting debut. "He pitched a fine game and made a double of balls hit back to him," Mike said. "But he played it cool. He just didn't let it flutter him. You have to like that sort of poise."

Rigney thinks no young pitcher is ever

as cool as he looks.

"He has to worry a little out there," says the manager. "I mean, he has to be aware of what's going on. But the thing here is Clark doesn't worry about the wrong things. He knows that if he gets the ball over he can beat anybody."

Leinen says that experience will soon have Clark among the American League mound elite.

"He has the ability and the attitude," he

said and threw the next one for a strike. With the Tigers, he might have been trying to impress with his control."

"When I saw Rick in the Florida Instructional League in the fall of '66 he had suddenly reached maturity. I felt he was ready."

The Tigers had found the rangy youngster pitching high school ball in Bedford Union, Mich., outside of Detroit. "I used to ride to Tiger Stadium and work out, often throwing to Mike Roarke," Rick explained. "He'd try to help me with little things. As I remember, I don't think I even knew how to stand on the rubber. But I've always had the good arm."

Clark's maiden trip to Lakeland, Fla., for a Tiger spring-training session came in February of 1965.

"I'd signed with them after getting cut off high school '64 but didn't start in pro ball until the following summer," he said.

"Meanwhile, I attended one semester at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo. Finally I decided to chuck it for pro ball."

His break? "Having the Angels draft me," he replied. "I was beginning to think I'd never make it with Detroit."

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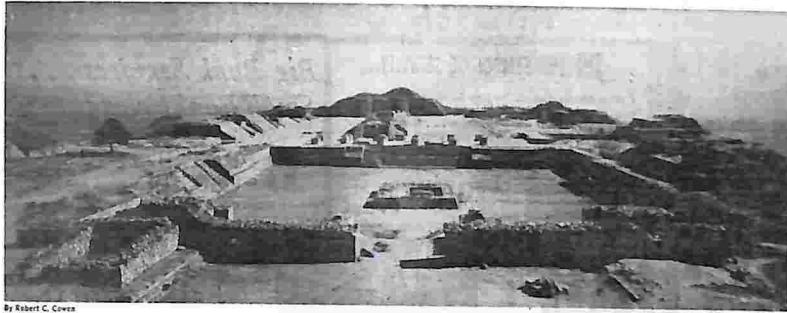
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Clark's



By Robert C. Cowen

Architecture—700 B.C.

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mita, Mexico

American archaeologist John Paddock studies the decline and recovery of one of Mexico's ancient Indian civilizations and thinks of the United States today.

Among the potsherds, tombs, and ruined buildings in this much-lived-in valley may lie a clue to society's development that will help Americans gain perspective on their own times.

"We are trying to define decadence," Professor Paddock says. "Just as our own society should ask if it is in a period of decadence or transition, we are asking that about phases in the development of the society that once flourished here. In talking about America's troubles, we assume it's decadence without asking what we mean by it. We should question this. Perhaps in our studies here, we can provide some clarification."

Mr. Paddock has rich source material. You can't put your foot down in the Valley of Oaxaca (wah-HAH-kah) without stepping on antiquity. At an unfinished count, there are 270 archaeological sites here. The list would probably go over 300. And that doesn't include any site without a pyramid. A complex with only a few houses and potsherds doesn't even count.

Elaborate ceremonial center

At one end of the valley, the great center of Monte Albán covers a high plateau. Beginning perhaps around 700 B.C., it grew into one of the most elaborate and beautiful ceremonial centers of the ancient world.

At the other end of the valley, Mita remains a living town after more than three millennia of activity. Ruins of palaces inhabited by priests and nobles in late pre-conquest times lie at its periphery.

Men have lived in the valley for at least 10,000 years that archaeologists know about. Countless artifacts left in dry caves and stone artifacts help date the living sites. Advanced cultures developed in the valley before 1000 B.C., a thousand years or more

Mexico digs for its roots — 3

before comparable development in the area around Mexico City.

As methods improve, refine their dating methods, Mr. Paddock says, they probably find Oaxacan development to be earlier than that of most other Mexican places. There's good reason for this, he adds, for Oaxaca is a good place to live.

Climate transitional

The valley lies in altitude from 5,500 feet at Mita to 4,500 at its lower end. It's at the crucial altitude for the tropics where you can grow most tropical plants and many high-altitude plants at the same time. In the patio of the Museo Frissel de Arte Zapoteca at Mita, where professor Paddock works, an apple tree and a coffee tree grow side by side, both bearing fruit.

All and sundry seems most desirable here than in the Valley of Mexico which is a bit high (7,500 feet). And the Valley of Oaxaca is rich in minerals too.

It's hard to break down Oaxacan habitation into specific peoples. Many unknown groups came and went. But for the past several hundred years, the Zapotecs and Mixtecs have dominated.

Today, 200,000 Mixtecs live in the surrounding hills while 225,000 Zapotecs live in the valley. That's out of a total of 600,000 Oaxacan Indians belonging to 13 distinctive groups.

Decline, renaissance seen

When the Spanish came here, the Mixtecs had commanded the valley and Monte Albán for several centuries. The Zapotecs who preceded them had somehow lost their grip. They became decadent until the Mixtec invasion in the 14th century.

"Here," he added, "we are working with decadence and recovery and ethnic group conflict in a non-European context. Perhaps we can learn something relevant to our own decline that set in about A.D. 700."

"Look at this awful thing!" he exclaimed,

holding up a poorly shaped jar with a crude figure on it. "This is the corn god, the staff of life. The black leopard in Woolworth's is badly fired; it's baked in the tomb. And some objects are of unfired clay. It's a clear case of decadence."

Everyday clay dishes are of a long-used design. They are serviceable enough. But they are roughly made compared to the fine work of earlier periods.

Poor workmanship clear

Decadence is clear in the architecture too.

Monte Albán is elsewhere, buildings

have cores of well-made adobe. Finally cut stones fit tightly together. No water could get in. A thin coating of plaster served only as a surface for painting.

But at Lambityeco, plaster covered up poor workmanship. Fabrics were a rude earth mound with a thin, leaky stone sheathing. It needed a thick plastering to keep out the water and hide the shoddy construction. The tomb obviously is that of a rich and powerful person. But he could not buy quality.

Why has smuggling become so rampant in Peru?

One marketing expert pointed out that, as the differential increases between producing and importing countries, smuggling becomes more attractive.

He added that smuggling has become particularly attractive in Peru since imports were increased last July and since nonessential imports were recently barred for three months.

Further the devaluation of the sol last September has had the effect of making imported goods more expensive than those tending to reduce the import demand. The expert concluded wryly that "smuggling is just another form of business opportunity for those who care to take the risks involved."

Ring uncovered

Recently, the Peruvian Government uncovered an international smuggling ring which had been employing constellation planes of the nonschedule Pan American airline Rutas Internacionales, Panama S.A. (RIPSA). The merchandise, which originated from Miami and Panama, had been discharged at a secret airport along the Peruvian coastline and at the Lima International Airport with the assistance of custom officials.

During 1967, RIPSA planes made an estimated 30 flights to Peru, carrying about 700 kilos of cargo on each flight, a value of millions of dollars.

So far, about 80 arrests have been made by the police, and a score of ringleaders have reportedly fled the country. A special investigating commission of the Chamber of Deputies is inquiring into the ramifications of the RIPSA contraband operations and of the illicit customs operation.

The investigation has touched naval units returning from foreign cruises. The charges and countercharges have involved number of high government officials.

*Soviet-British talk hints Viet peace path effort

Continued from Page 1
strong interest in ending the bombing of North Vietnam, which is the subject in early deadlock at Paris. Neither side has made any move to modify its position here, each saying that it already has made important concessions.

From the Soviet viewpoint, American warplanes over North Vietnam are operating on the Communist side of the long East-West dividing line, while Asian and extends through the demilitarized zone in Vietnam and the 38th parallel in Korea.

Gold war imbalance

Meanwhile since the Cuban crisis, no Soviet military force is in action on the

non-Communist side of the line. This "imbalance" is a matter of primary concern to the Soviet leaders who look at North Vietnam as one segment of their international picture.

So also, their often stated obligation to their ally, North Vietnam, which is under attack in South Vietnam, as well as conducting a revolution in South Vietnam.

The Soviet Union appears to have only a lesser interest in what happened south of the 17th parallel in Vietnam, in a region that has been under a non-Communist government during the cold war. It supports "wars of national liberation" in general. But its degree of specific support is limited.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union has an ob-

vious national interest in keeping Communist China from expanding its military sphere at a time when Moscow is refraining from such moves and is having difficulty in presiding over its front yard in Eastern Europe.

This interest has been shown notably in aiding India to defend itself against past and potential Chinese incursions on the northeast frontier.

Stage set for aid

The stage is set, therefore, for some kind of Soviet assistance in ending the bombing of North Vietnam by concessions here at Paris, if and when the Soviet leaders wish to move. They could make a public suggestion, but are more likely to act in private.

There is a possibility that the North Vietnamese delegation here is becoming interested in some sort of arrangement over the demilitarized zone (DMZ). It is slender enough so that no conclusions can yet be drawn.

If the DMZ is "restored to its original function" as the Americans wish, this free American reservation would have been compelled to stand ready all along that line. It would be a considerable advantage to the thinly stretched American forces.

Both sides are aware of this, so a gesture of "restraint" in this direction from Hanoi would be good cause for President Johnson to end the bombings.

Better crime reporting asked

By the Associated Press

Washington

Paul C. Reardon, chairman of the American Bar Association committee on fair trial-free press, said it strikes him that "a great deal of the reporting of criminal matters is careless, imprecise, and inept."

At the same time, he said the bench and the bar should take a new tack and that the legal profession "simply must call a halt to certain legal roughriders."

Mr. Reardon, who is associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, told an American Enterprise Institute audience the proposed new ABA rules on release of information in criminal cases should be enforced.

The recently adopted rules would limit pretrial and trial reporting and were shaped largely by Mr. Reardon's committee.

In enlarging upon his criticism of some crime reporting, Mr. Reardon said that "since crime is normally a normal appetite and public curiosity, especially in these days, for news on crime, why does it not make sense that some real effort be made by the press to develop that competence among the men and women who cover crime news equal to that which leading newspapers have developed in medicine, law, science, and other areas of advances in medicine, and on science, in general. I do not mean to infer that there are not such reporters now working on crime news, for there are, but they seem few and far between."

As to "legal roughriders," Mr. Reardon

said "those gentlemen of the bar who employ press releases and press contacts as part of a field of maneuver for prosecution or defense should be curbed."

"Too often," he said, "their peculiar forms of publicizing these cases, themselves, and their clients do disservice to the cause of justice, to the public, and to their own brothers in the profession. Their actions frequently disturb much more than the possibility of a fair trial or the causes which command their attention from time to time."

Population boom at the zoo

At the National Zoological Park in Washington births since mid-March include bighorn sheep, an owl monkey, Barbary ape, a zebra, and scores of smaller animals.

About 800 mammals, birds, reptiles, and invertebrates are born annually at the zoo, a full-fledged bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

Looting produces 'hot' money orders

Commercial money orders stolen when stores were burned and looted last month are being cashed here and in other cities. Officials recommended that anyone asked to cash a commercial money order make a written record of the transaction and require the bearer to provide full identification.



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Tolkien disguised as himself

The Tolkien Relation, by William Ready. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, \$3.95.

By Peter J. Henniker-Heaton

For everyone who hopes to be around in 1970 and after, the Tolkien books are essential reading. The virtues and values of their Hobbits and their Elves and their Ents, of their Ringwraiths and their Orcs, will need to be clearly understood and grappled with in the decades immediately ahead of humanity. They tell of power, the misuse of power, and the requirement that, to avoid its corruption, power be willingly surrendered.

The author's comments on his works, maybe five million by now, sold mainly on the campuses of the United States, constitute a figure and a fact not to be laughed off. The man is J. R. R. Tolkien, for 20 years a professor of Anglo-Saxon and thereafter of English Literature in the University of Oxford, now in retirement on the city's outskirts.

Slow-burning fuse

Once upon a time (which by today's time-scale means between 20 and 30 years ago) Professor Tolkien wrote "The Hobbit," which for protective coloring he called a children's book. This he followed up with a trilogy, "The Lord of the Rings"; its three parts are "The Fellowship of the Ring," "The Two Towers," and "The Return of the King." Children delight in these books; but neither the first nor the other three are really children's books at all. They are books of ageless delight, of profound intellectual and spiritual significance.

For some 20 years they sold slowly but steadily, mostly in Britain. Then the slow-burning of the fuse reached its American detonator. Some four years ago the fusion reaction began and the books have been exploding ever since.

William Ready of McMaster University, Ontario, in "The Tolkien Relation" undertakes (according to the book jacket) to provide "a readable, understandable introduction to the man and his work." To say at once that this is nonsense is not to down-grade the author's achievement. The point is that Tolkien can never be understood as he is experienced. Second, any book about Tolkien can only give the true flavor if it is rough-hewn, homespun, slightly unreadable. And third, Tolkien never wants to be introduced; he brushes past his introducer and presents himself domineeringly and foursquare. All that Mr. Ready wisely does is to hold open a door through which his subject may emerge.

Courage—uin or lose

This book discusses Tolkien as a man and describes his ecology, South Africa, Oxford, and various points in between, but especially Oxford. It also discusses Tolkien's thought and the thought behind his thought and the operation of the mind and spirit that operate behind and in front of his thought. It all adds up to a cold shower for those who think Bacon was Shakespeare; the Tolkien critics in these pages couldn't possibly have written Tolkien. Genius is something other than its vehicle. And while "The Hobbit" may be only near-genius, "The Lord of the Rings" is a story outside



'Everyman'

Walter Lorraine's drawing of Frodo from the 1937 edition of "The Lord of the Rings."

of time and space and rational summarization which means genius.

The virtue of Mr. Ready is that he knows the size of his subject and therefore does not condescend to call it "proudly consistent." From chapter to chapter, his Tolkien, like Walt Whitman, contradicts himself, and is the greater for so doing. Perhaps what emerges most strongly from these contrary tides is Tolkien's preoccupation with the Norse virtue of courage for its own sake, the joy of courage won or lost. Not only the brand of courage, the Hobbit brand of courage, ever does anything but win; yet the winning remains incidental.

Mr. Ready quotes Tolkien's words: "It is not our part to master all the tides of the world, but to do what is in us for the success of those we are given; we are set. The Hobbit as Mr. Ready also points out, is "Everyman, shaken from his little ways." In the years ahead Everyman—all of us are likely to be more and more shaken from our little ways. This book's message is that a reading and rereading and possibly repeated readings of "The Lord of the Rings" will help us with selfless courage: "to do what is in us for the success of these years wherein we are set." It is a most valuable, un-understandable unreadable non-introduction to Tolkien lore.

Poet with a bee-stung pout

The Survival of the Fittest, by Pamela Hansford Johnson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$5.95.

By Melvin Maddocks

Pamela Hansford Johnson has written one of those novels that seem to come with a key to the door of dunciad. When she was a precocious young poet and novelist, long before she became Lady Snowe, Miss Johnson corresponded with Dylan Thomas. "The Survival of the Fittest" transparently features a stormy, curly-headed young poet with eyes like "chestnut fire-coals" ("a cross between a faint saint and a Koala bear") who makes notorious reading tours of American campuses while careening to his premature end.

Jazz musicians and lyric poets who drink themselves to an early grave are posthumously guilty of a lengthening shelf of bad novels and plays. They wear that obviously rather foolish air of the artist-as-martyr which appeals to slothful or second-rate fictionizers hunting for ready-made melodramas with a built-in moral.

Detailed background

Miss Johnson, an industrious and capable writer, partially escapes the inherent clichés by trying to subordinate her Kit Malling, as he can be subordinated. She gives him a decent wife and care, for instance, on backstreets. With considerable vividness and detail she reanimates the generous, vulnerable responses of young English intellectuals to the Spanish Civil War. From this high pitch of youth and passion, she dims the lights for World War II ("the world was darkening, and they knew"), and eases her "wild circle" of in-prosperous, middle-aged domesticity after the war.

Miss Johnson further disfigures the rather crude simplicity of the doomed-artist legend by surrounding her Orpheus with a large supporting cast, including a best pal of Kit named Jo to whom she would dearly love to award her novel on grounds of personal merit.

Looking back coolly

She has all her other characters say—and say again—that Jo is the noblest Bohemian of them all. Partly by association with a horribly possessive mother, she gives Jo a biographical substance she never provides for Kit. In the end, she kills off Jo too—martyred friend to match martyred artist. What more can an author do to over-complicate?

But all this desperate diversification is in vain. Curly-headed poets with eyes like "chestnut fire-coals" do not easily give up front stage center. They are as selfishly demanding in fiction as they are in real life. For better and for worse, the novel has to rise and fall with Kit. The women he loves and generally mistreats, the men who play his admiring and envying stooges live as reflections of his ego rather than as characters on their own. And finally the subject



Pamela Hansford Johnson

of Sun-King Arthur has a banality that Miss Johnson's subtleties cannot refine. Kit Malling with his bee-stung pouts reigns over the novel like the spoiled child in a permissive family.

There is something quaint now—something a little velvet-collared—about portraits of the artist as a mad young man. Miss Johnson's frequent use of "wild" to describe an extra round or two at the pub seems almost touchingly innocent.

It is as if she had rummaged through a tidy suburban attic, and with the help of souvenirs, recalled a long-ago moment of vertigo, decadence and honest concern, when she was writing in the past as though she were trying to explain her behavior to her children, or perhaps to the Lady Snowe she has become. Such a recollection is not without interest, but it seems too remote for passion. Kit Malling ends up as the cool Greek profile carved on the old family cameo.

From the children's bookshelf

The Mutineers, by Richard Armstrong (McKay, \$3.95). A group of rebellious teenagers, seen through a desert island where they must fend for themselves. With this situation for a springboard, Richard Armstrong launches into a turbulent narrative that boils up, not down, to a conflict between two of the boys who symbolize the opposing forces generated by those who destroy and those who build. In "Lord of the Flies," the island struggle was between anarchy and civilization, and there was a

general retreat before the heart of darkness. Here, in spite of the surface violence, the book's underlying message is not so gloomy as that of "Flies." True, the weak are swallowed up in the strong, but the weak bring upon themselves by following a demagogic ring-leader; but there is at least one who learns the fundamentals of survival—the loner who accepts involvement and responsibility, and finds that when compassion comes into the act the world seems not so hostile after all.

M. W. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thursday, May 23, 1968

Walt Disney

Pop-artist as king

The Disney Version, by Richard Schickel. New York: Simon and Schuster, \$6.50.

By John Allen

When seeking political office was once suggested to Walter E. Disney, his reply was: "... why should I run for mayor when I'm already king?"

The remark says a good deal about Disney and his concept of himself, but it also provides a clue to the tone of "The Disney Version," Richard Schickel's somewhat devotional biography of an American folk hero. Mr. Schickel, a former editor of Life magazine, has written his book as the latter-day equivalent of the child who noted that the emperor's new clothes left the emperor decidedly exposed.

There are some twists to the story, however. The emperor in the fairy-tale was sold a bangle of nothing by shifty businessmen. Walt Disney on the other hand was sold a kingdom and ended up in the best American tradition: did his tailoring and was misled only by himself, never by others. His admirers (and there is something of the admirer of Walt Disney in all of us) were never forced to cover up for their sovereign. He really was clothed in his clothing, because he dressed himself because he dressed like everybody else, not because he wore finery or went naked.

Mr. Schickel's deceptively innocent exclamation throughout his book is roughly the equivalent of "Look! The king's clothes are all worn out and full of holes!" If admirers are forced to look quickly at their own elbows and cuffs for signs of wear, it is the author's rather bold intention. He

states at the outset that his biography is not so much of a king as of a type.

Writing the biography of a type rather than a man, however, is a delicate task. If the emphasis throughout is nonetheless on a single man as a type, the man begins to look like a scapegoat. Thus one could wish that Mr. Schickel's diatribe against middle-class values was addressed less obliquely to men; another else one could wish for a more thoughtful appraisal of the unique qualities that enabled Disney to get to the head of his particular class.

Understanding the product

The book has other shortcomings besides its indirectness. There is vague discomfort, for instance, in feeling that the reader is still getting little more than an image of Disney when the "official" one is more definite. Mr. Schickel has been forced to reconstruct Disney's life and work from discussions with disgruntled employees and by researching his way through popular magazines. Such sources do not provide the basis for a definitive study.

But the blame does not fall to Mr. Schickel. The Disney organization itself, even to the extent that it is more than a crumpling image, has apparently denied him access to the very sources of information that could have made possible a work of measurable accuracy. Perhaps this reluctance on the part of the institution says more than the whole of Mr. Schickel's attempt to get at the truth within their walls.

"The Disney Version" is an unreliable beginning, however, in cutting through the dusty layers of unthinking and uncritical acceptance that have helped obfuscate the artistic and ideological merits and shortcomings of the Disney product. If Mr. Schickel has done no more than to highlight the fact that it is basically a product—mass-produced, mass-marketed, machine-made and meant for easy consumption and steady profits—then he has performed an invaluable service.

Bought smile

He has, of course, done more. Whatever the ultimate accuracy of his intuitive judgments prove to be, he has made a public statement demands that the initiation of an entire set of beliefs adhered to by millions with a zeal approaching idolatry.

"The Disney Version"—a book that questions a way of life and a system of values both personal and political and economic—has the virtue of being direct and to the point. Its crumpling and limitations of any work that sets itself in opposition to a tradition. While it will doubtless open the minds of many to some second thoughts about its subject it will also enraged many to take a pile for reexamination is tantamount to poverty, dirt, and disfigurement.

On Madame Martha: "Neither aesthetic nor emotional considerations ruled her taste; she simply thought that a reasonably good painting was a good painting." True, but this version is not exactly "Madame Bovary." Franz is a youth morbidly sensitive to poverty, dirt, and disfigurement.

On Madame Martha: "Neither aesthetic nor emotional considerations ruled her taste; she simply thought that a reasonably good painting was a good painting."

On Gravity: "Gravity does a good job more with the laws of physics than with the logic of the imagination of dreams, but there are hints of his avocation in 'King, Queen, Knave'." Franz's myopic awakening in Berlin, and Martha's delirium at her bawd's will.

Mechanical devices

The only one with an imagination of sorts is oblivious Uncle Dreyer, whose attention is divided between himself and an insane invention: self-propelled mannequins covered with a creepy fleshlike substance called "voskin."

King, the Queen, and the Knave—automannequins in a play city. The house pistol turns out to be a cigar lighter, which is a good idea, and yet a gaudy wig propped on a stick. Dreyer's former mistress gets her penultimate glimpse of him at a play called "King, Queen, Knave"; Nabokov and his wife turn up at the fate-battered Gravitz resort and drift past Franz with their butterfly net and incomprehensible language.

Perhaps one reason for Nabokov's thoroughly indecipherable for Fraud & Company is that he and Fraud are the portfoliated representatives of the major powers (Fiction and Psychology) competing for control and exploitation of the natural resources of the dream and the child's fantasy. In a later novel, "Bend Sinister," Nabokov does a good job more with the logic of the imagination of dreams, but there are hints of his avocation in "King, Queen, Knave": Franz's myopic awakening in Berlin, and Martha's delirium in Gravitz.

Not for the screen

In this book Nabokov's ability to animate the inanimate world predominates, as if he were an extraordinary child who saw things in a different way and yet a movement of his eyes set them in motion, and whole railway stations in motion. At times it's as if not English but human life itself were a second language and he watched with the wondering gaze of an essayist from Mars.

Even the art and the artifice (and after all, this is early novel) I was distracted by the various devices to keep the reader entertained while he shuffled his cards—changes of tense, mimicry, optical illusions, and witty asides; and I'm afraid that toward the end I got a little bored with the game.

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Mercury the Teacher

The Home Forum

Thursday, May 23, 1963

On reading marked books

A marked book is always an exciting adventure. Especially one from the local library, borrowed with no reward in mind other than entertainment. To come across an underlined sentence or two would entice me with an invitation to speculate on the five W's of journalism. I can meander for hours through the labyrinth of conjecture, as I did recently when I brought home Camus' "The Fall." My own books are scribbled in. Naturally, not mine—valuable components of a library years in selection, each precious volume meant to be re-read or used for research. But, though I have often been tempted, almost beyond endurance, to leave my imprint on a book belonging to another library, I have so far resisted the impulse. Well, all right—almost. On occasion a pencil dot has left a neat dimple in a margin, where a passage too wonderful to ignore might very well have been missed by a practitioner of controlled reading.

Many years ago, a girl who was joining the WACs asked me to pre-select a bookclub selection she'd acquired through defaults. It was poetry, not her cup of tea, and she gave me carte-blanche to suggest whatever I wanted over my protest. I have since learned that she had the impulse. Well, all right—almost. On occasion a pencil dot has left a neat dimple in a margin, where a passage too wonderful to ignore might very well have been missed by a practitioner of controlled reading.

But she would not be separated from it then taking it to Washington and later to Germany with her during the Occupation. Under my tutelage, she chose a poem to buy because "something of emotion remained—resembled a marked man." She agreed with my personal interpretation, and the personal handwriting, crowding white margins top, bottom and sides.

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Much the same reaction came from another friend, to whom I presented a heavily scrawled copy of "Faust" which I'd salvaged from a used-book sale. "You wouldn't have appreciated," she later explained, "Even so, even those no bigger than a speck of pepper challenged me to consider what the last reader had in mind, what he wanted to alert me to. Some student, probably. I lost at least forty pages around library tables and wonder: Which one of you wrote this?"

"And why, and when and where?" "I am interested in you," she said solemnly, "and to that unknown student moved to print Goethe's fine work to me."

"What we call basic truths are simply the ones we discover after all the others," observed Camus in "The Fall." Another typo. I suspect, had more to do with the author's habit of scoring it with green felt pen which went through the page. (Which is going to far, even for me.) As I stepped along with him I discovered many other passages to consider, weigh, agree or disagree with as to significance.

Sometimes the through-marked called attention to thoughts or more profound thoughts on the reverse page. For example, the pupil's green wave created . . . the triviality of seriousness struck me as I merely went on playing my role as well as I could. . . . My mind had now been so deeply stirred that the subsequent thought: "I was absent at the moment I took up the most space."

I began this book on a Saturday afternoon, seated in a lawn chair under our willow. Before me the flower border, bright with Millefiori cress, sweet-scented bellflower, a wren was inviting his Jenny to consider the sparrows' vacated flat. An oriole failed to scare him off, noisily staking out his own claim and assuming the neighborhood food supply to be his own. It took a while for me to get inside the book, therefore, admittedly distracted by speculating on the identity of Camus' bold devotee.

Gradually, however, the author's clear thinking and balanced style triumphed. He reminded me of another classicist. This time, when I was in the center picture in a flash of creativity to final brushstroke—and throughout its execution strove to recapture his original image.

"But truth, cher ami, is a colossal bore," he writes, "and I have said with tongue in cheek of his protagonist, Jean-Baptiste Clamance yet I stopped and asked: "Is this a fact? Why?" Ambiguous?" as any teacher might. And still it rattled around in my head, like a fly skittering through a tangle-shuttled cage until a new idea intruded: "Innocence consists in stretching joyously." And another: "I am inclined to see religion rather as a huge laundering venture—as it was once but briefly, for exactly three years, and it wasn't called religion."

Nothing we read we can't gain from I observed once more. The poetry of his lines was a great thrust toward goodness in a society not always encouraging it.

Then the ultimate grasp at redemption: "O young woman, throw yourself into the water again so that



"THE HALL OF THE GREEN WILDERNESS": By Yuan Yao, 1770

I may a second time have the chance of saving both of us!"

I hope the youth (oddly, I keep thinking of that wielder of the green marker) will be a better person when he finished his walk with Camus than before he began the exercise, in spite of his unabashed vandalism. At least he read—and peripherally, by the evidence. No one could lay down such a book, untouched, as the probing genius of its author. "Once a student held out to my contemporaries becomes a mirror," was underscored, and so must the student have seen his own image in it. As I did, ascending one more rung in the ladder of *Know thyself*.

"But these are buttercup stains," I protested. "They won't wash off." "Go home and try," she ordered, "and don't you ever dare touch our books again unless you have scrubbed hands."

I didn't dare go back for over a year, not till she was gone, by a mere understanding desk-pushing, which gave me much good counsel. "Books," she said, "can be replaced." There was genuine solicitude in her voice for eager minds wasted. So I relieved the youth who trip-hopped across Faust for days, and he'd found time with painter's enthusiasm to paint a scene from the Southern School, such as Yuan Yao, and this painting proves that their experimentation injected a freshness into the decaying world of Chiang and Yuan tradition.

"Child with Two Cats Playing Among Flowers" is a famous painting by Chou Wen-chung. Originally attributed to Chou Wen-chung, it is now described as anonymous. Because earlier paintings used the theme of figures in garden settings, this is an example of the relationship between people and their background. The delicate ink wash painting is lent to the show by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

ALMA ROBERTS GIORIANA

An exhibition on the theme "Gardens in Chinese Art," open to the public at the China House Gallery of the China Institute of America, will continue through May 26. This timely show for the spring season has been arranged by Mr. Wang Weng, a well-known collector of Chinese paintings and a winter-producer of films at the China Institute.

One landscape, very much in the grand manner of the Ching Dynasty, is the hanging scroll "The Hall of the Green Wilderness," seen above. It shows an imaginary palatial garden reminiscent of the Tang garden where the poets Po Chi-yi and Lu Yihai were entertained.

In 1770, the Imperial Court was one of great magnificence. Magnificent paintings were scaled to the noble proportions of spacious halls. This work, in horizontal format, ink and color on silk, is five feet three inches high and seven-and-a-half feet wide. Of the 120 scrolls in the collection, this is the only one that is signed.

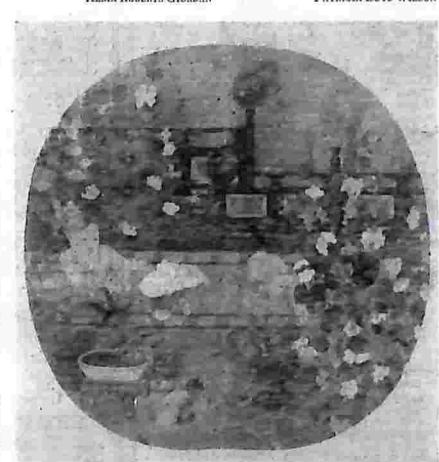
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"CHILD WITH TWO CATS AMONG FLOWERS": Anonymous, Sung dynasty, 11th century

Roadside after rain

Caught aslant of a long beam,
After-shower sunlight,
A down-curving spray of wild currant.
Dripping red blossoms and bright rain together,
Supports for a lovely moment
A hollyhock wind-jeweled weight
Is not enough to disturb
The shining equilibrium of pendant petals
And drops which hang like crystal prisms.

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ELIZ

Second Section • Thursday, May 23, 1968

UN goal: self-rule speedup

The 'realists' are prepared to wait a few years. But the radicals take the General Assembly declaration literally. They want immediate independence for all non-self-governing peoples. Steering a steady course in these currents of contrasting opinions isn't easy. But Mahmoud Mestiri, chairman of the United Nations committee on ending colonialism, is managing it well.

By Mario Rossi
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUNISIA'S MAHMOUD MESTIRI HAS TO CON-tend with many a challenge. As chairman of the United Nations committee for the ending of colonialism, this is to be expected.

But Ambassador Mestiri knows the mood of the blocs and alignments within the United Nations and accomplishes his task without ruffling too many feathers.

The West is often impatient with the United Nations and even with the committee over colonialism. Mr. Mestiri is one of those who may even sympathize. But to him the basic issue is unmistakable.

"The problem is not the merits or the demerits of colonialism, whether it is good or bad," he stated in an interview. "The General Assembly disposed of that issue eight years ago when it proclaimed colonialism was evil and that all territories under colonial administration should be granted immediate freedom."

Statement outlined

The General Assembly declaration was very specific. It stated:

"Immediate steps shall be taken, in trust and non-self-governing territories or other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, and the promotion of conditions as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

The Assembly declaration, he added, represents the framework within which the committee operates.

"I can only assume this premise is accepted by all countries agreeing to participate in the work of the committee, including the United States and the other Western countries," he stated.

During the eight years since the declaration was adopted some progress was made but not enough by far to satisfy a majority of UN members. While some small territories, mostly miniatates, were granted independence, no situation in the southern part of Africa has remained unchanged.

The fact that South-West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola are farther away than ever from gaining independence is causing considerable resentment.

For the "realists" who insist that the West must take the General Assembly declaration literally and the "realists" the former complain that all non-self-governing territories should have become independent eight years ago; the latter feel a few years more or less do not make that much difference.

Vicious circle exists

The first group comprises the Afro-Asians, usually joined by the Eastern Europeans and the Latin Americans. They continue to isolate the Western countries. The latter react by uniting closely together and often take the attitude that since they cannot influence the committee why bother.

Western skepticism, which at times becomes unoperation, in turn exasperates the Afro-Asians further. A vicious circle has thus been set in motion which might prove almost impossible to break.

The committee on ending colonialism, the 24, is by the number of countries comprising it. There are 13 non-aligned countries (Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Iran, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Tanzania, Sierra



The 'Committee of 24'—independence is its theme



Mahmoud Mestiri
The basic issue is unmistakably clear

Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia), five Western countries (United Kingdom, Finland, Italy, United Kingdom), three Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Poland, Soviet Union) and 13 non-aligned American countries (Chile, Honduras, Venezuela).

The committee was established in November, 1961, to examine the application of the declaration and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress of its implementation.

Khrushchev led move

The declaration was introduced by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1955, at the time he came to New York to lead the Soviet delegation to the 15th session of the UN General Assembly.

That was the year when most of the world's leaders—Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of the United Arab Republic, Castro of Cuba, and many, many others—met in New York. It was also the period when an avalanche of African countries had entered the United Nations and the African continent had become for the first time conscious of its weight in international affairs.

The Soviet Union has ever since used the committee as a platform for anti-Western, especially anti-American, attacks. The language at times recalls the worst periods of the cold war. Moscow's main purpose is to convince the Afro-Asians and the Latin Americans that the United States is not sincere when it proclaims its support for independence in the non-self-governing territories.

The Soviets attach particular importance to two aspects of the committee's work—the role of foreign economic interests in preserving colonialism and the establishment of foreign military bases in Western

Analyzing the 'new poor'

Poverty: Views From the Left. Edited by Jeremy Lerner & Irving Howe. New York: William Morrow & Company, \$5.

By Jo Ann Levine

Most of these 20 quarrelsome essays have appeared previously in *Disent*. The authors do agree on one point: poverty today is not the same poverty that Grandpa pulled himself out of by his own bootstraps and anybody who thinks it is stands lost in a "puritanical emotional fog."

One reason the essays are cantankerous while attempting to be cogent and convincing is that the authors spend a good deal of time lashing out at the "grandpas" in our society.

Unfortunately, these grandpas, or at least the grandpa-brand of thinkers, are the ones who finance America's social reforms whether they be massive or minor.

And they are the ones who still believe, along with the first American colonists, that "man has a religious duty to achieve material success and that giving direct financial aid to the poor destroys their character."

The unanimous view from the Left is that America has never resolved its own schizophrenia vis-a-vis the poor which says that the poor are burdens as well as being honorable victims.

The book's authors agree that poverty in America for 35 million poor (poor is defined as an income under \$2,200 a year for a family of four) is a disgrace. Grandpa, they charge, has been saying that the poor themselves are at fault and he has helped to fashion the welfare programs accordingly which means painlessly.

Although the 20 authors do not agree on specific solutions for poverty, their solutions all come in the form of more money—

given with more dignity and less strings attached.

The new misunderstood poor, say writers like essayist Michael Harrington, are caught in a "downward spiral of pessimism." He describes the poor as young, as being out-ranked by automation, and as living in a time when it is possible to have both "prosperity and decreasing opportunity for the poor."

After analyzing the "new poor" the authors look at them in scattered pieces. Some describe the aged, the hungry, the Negro, the grape-pickers in California, the Headstart children in Mississippi, the school children in Harlem, the captives on the "paleface reservations" in Appalachia, and the Crown and Zellerbach employees in the company town of Bogalusa, Louisiana.

The fact that Grandpa has perhaps self-righteously condemned the poor who are

"easy" victims, causes Jeremy Lerner, editor of this book, to lash out at the rich, a more elusive target.

"As far as looking in concerned," he says, "the Negroes are smalltime compared to the little shopkeepers either; I mean the swingers on Wall Street and the WASP's who head up our huge corporations. Which costs more—riots or oil depletions? Riots or drug mark-ups? Riots or market manipulations?"

Just to prove that this book isn't in print to set father against son, Stephen Thernstrom, associate professor of history at Brandeis University, refuses to submit him to his readers to the social drums.

He writes: "I have never understood why so many Americans believe that to assert that things are bad, you must insist that they are getting worse. I would argue that they

could well be getting a little better...."

For the readers who may label as "far-fetched" the ideas put forward by those who view America's social problems from the Left, it may be surprising to learn that ideas—such as a guaranteed minimum income—are already sounding old. Only the implementation of them would be new.

Irving Howe, editor of *Disent* and co-editor of this book, makes the programmatic demands advanced by the liberal groups for domestic reforms during the thirties have, by now, either been mostly realized or require merely—but that is some merely!—quantitative implementation."

If there is a fault in this book, it is in assuming that people are not ready for "quantitative implementation," and if the "idea people" and the "money people" remain split over "who is to blame—the slum or the slum-dweller," the slum will continue to remain.

From the bookshelf

FBI LABORATORY
D-68060601010 AT

More to it than New England boiled dinner



Orange-glazed

Try orange-glazed corned beef for family or company dinners. Add a crisp fruit salad and corn muffins and the meal is made. Top it off with sherbet.

Bargain, bargain, who's got it?

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Riddle: "When is a bargain not a bargain?"

Answer: "When you don't need it."

Sometimes free gifts are no bargain, too, as illustrated in this excerpt from a reader's letter:

"In conversation with friends and neighbors, there has often cropped up the question of whether or not to continue sending in labels, tops, etc., from products we are buying. We are monetary refunds or coupons for free products. Some women said they kept no track of what they send in but hadn't noticed any discrepancy in the returns. The majority seemed to feel that they were sending in more 'money back' requests than they were receiving.

"In the course of six months, I sent in 25

'money back' or 'free-product' coupons and made a typewritten list.

"Of the 25 I sent in, I received 12 returns. Some took up three months to reciprocate; some never did."

What experience have other readers had with the percentage of refunds from offers? Does it really pay to pursue this line of refund with meager returns? It certainly lowers your dollar return when you figure [the mailing costs of] unanswering refunds," (Mrs. E. G. S., Minneapolis.)

You are right in realizing that "free" products do involve some expense to the manufacturer, and often the consumer. If the designer and end user only to give a consumer a present, a manufacturer might as well mail direct to each 500th (or example) name in a telephone book.

Sometimes it helps to ask yourself, "What does the manufacturer expect from me in return for this free(?) gift or coupon?"

If I buy more, or bigger, oranges because I'm getting 25 cents back? Have I given his new brand or product a fair trial before deciding whether to buy it?"

A manufacturer should keep his promises about coupons, as well as about other things. But each case needs to be judged on its own merits.

"Could you tell me how long it is safe to keep opened evaporated milk in the refrigerator?" (Mrs. D. A. F., Coos Bay, Ore.)

Refrigerated opened evaporated milk will keep about a week. If the milk is always kept cold it will stay sweeter longer than if it is sometimes allowed to stand at room temperature.

One home economist who works for a dairy council reports that she has kept opened evaporated milk open for as long as 10 days by taking it out of the refrigerator only long enough to pour out the

amount to be used, then names, please) to Candid returning the can to the Consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,

Send questions (no brand Mass., 02115).

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let's have corned beef. It has a broader scope than New England boiled dinner. There is even more to it than the popular Reuben sandwiches although the multi-thin slices of corned beef layered with sauerkraut and Swiss cheese on rye bread are hard to beat.

Corned beef is so readily available in plastic sachets in all meat markets these days that you are saving yourself if you do not develop a corned beef habit.

Let's start "from scratch." There will be directions on the package for boiling the meat. The length of time will vary with the weight of the meat, of course, but you should count on at least three hours. In the winter months it can be cooked in the cool of the evening or early mornings. Some meat companies produce a corned beef package which they recommend baking, so check the directions.

Remove the plastic bag, cover the corned beef with water (no salt needed). You have a choice of seasonings. Two or three garlic cloves, three or four cloves, one good sized onion, a few sprigs of parsley, two or three carrots are basic. Two or three lemon slices add zest, and if you like bay leaf you may add one or two. Simmer gently until tender when tested with the tines of a meat fork. Then either lift out of the liquid and drain or take out the meat just before completely done and glaze.

Orange-glazed corned beef

4-5 pound corned beef brisket
½ cup firmly packed brown sugar
¼ cup frozen orange juice concentrate, thawed

1 tablespoon prepared mustard
1 teaspoon prepared horseradish
Orange slices for garnish

Cook corned beef brisket as directed on package label (or as suggested above). Drain and place meat in a shallow baking pan. Mix brown sugar, orange juice concentrate (undiluted), mustard and horseradish. Brush meat using half the glaze.

Place in a 400 degree F. oven for 10 minutes. Spoon remaining glaze over meat, and return it to oven for 10-15 minutes, or until completely tender. Slice thin across the grain. Garnish with orange slices. Serves 10.

Molded corned beef salad

1½ cup corned beef (or 1 can) crumbled

2 cups finely cut celery

1 cup mayonnaise

½ cup chopped dill pickle (sweet, if taste prefers)

4 hard-boiled eggs, chopped

2 tablespoons chopped onion

1 tablespoon horseradish

1 small can chopped ripe olives

Mix these ingredients and add to conventional gelatin recipe:

1 envelope unflavored gelatin dissolved in

1 cup cold water, then add

½ cup hot tomato juice

½ cup lemon juice

½ teaspoon salt

When this begins to thicken, add corned beef mixture and mold into individual molds, a ring mold or fancy salad mold. Serves eight to 10.

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Bargaining power grows**Public-employee strike rights?**

Experts in labor-management relations have been asked to respond to a recent Monitor report on collective bargaining. Seventh and last of a series of "dialogues" compiled by Ed Townsend, today's discussion asks: what about public-employee unions and strikes?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

The recent Memphis strike of Negro garbage men, members of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, has raised the question of public-employee strike with strong civil rights overtones.

Even so, it demonstrated once again that public workers, once substantially unorganized, are developing muscle and militancy. Today they are a labor force that can't be ignored.

William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, recently said that the "new wave of strikes" by public employees is roughly parallel to the situation in the manufacturing industries in the 1930's, when factory workers engaged in sitdown strikes and other demonstrations because they felt they needed organization and militancy to keep pace with workers in other industries.

According to Mr. Simkin, teachers and other public workers "therefore substantially unorganized" can be expected to join unions and that as they do, strikes are "inevitable—they will spread."

Spokesmen for the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees don't quite see it all that way. They say the strikes of 1967 were "only the beginning" and predict there will be even more this year.

This is a matter of public concern. The strikes are against the public, and the bargaining and strikes involve different and complex problems. There is concern about the rights of the public employees—and concern about the rights of the public. Striking teachers are under way, seeking a balanced solution.

One of those involved is Theodore W. Kheel, New York lawyer, mediator, and arbitrator whose testimony was sought by the New York Legislature in hearings called to seek equity in law for all in public-employee disputes.

Earlier, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Kheel said that public employees "do have a right to bargain collectively, that if they do there must be a possibility of strike, but that the right to strike must be subordinated to 'superior public rights' if danger to life and property should be involved. Wherever strikes are curtailed, he said, "some alternative . . . must be substituted."

Mr. Kheel would not place teachers "high on the list of those whose right to bargain collectively should be subordinated."

Others of a panel of experts who replied to The Christian Science Monitor's questions on this subject showed a divergence of views:

Howard Jensen, vice-president and general counsel, Lone Star Steel Company:

"It is completely inconsistent with a theory of government which is responsible to its citizens and taxpayers to permit bargaining between employees and the government which has the inevitable effect of imposing demands which are really agreed to by the voter or legislature. I think collective bargaining implies the right to strike, and for this reason I think collective bargaining by public employees should not be permitted."

Dr. Morrison Handaker, head of Department of Economics, Lafayette College, veteran arbitrator:

"Many public workers now have the right to organize and negotiate, but it's illegal for them to strike. I agree that they shouldn't be allowed to strike, but some machinery must be established as an alternative to the strike." Dr. Handaker is basically in agreement with principle of the International Labor Organization in Geneva that the right to strike is denied to government workers, they should be given conciliation procedures to use and, if necessary, access to an arbitration board whose awards should be fully and promptly implemented.

"It may finally be necessary to rethink the whole matter of labor relations involving public employees, but for the time being, while it is important to encourage arbitration, with laws on compulsory arbitration . . . The feeling exists that compulsory arbitration in private disputes discourages good, hard collective bargaining. The parties aren't faced with a strike deadline, which often brings about a settlement."

"This is often true in the private sector, but it may also be true in disputes involving public employees," says Dr. Handaker, who concedes he finds himself "in some disagreement with some of my colleagues" on the matter of compulsory arbitration in public employee bargaining disputes.

I. W. Abi, president, United Steelworkers of America:

"I am a firm believer in the right of teachers and public employees to organize unions and to bargain collectively. . . . Where a strike might be deemed to be a threat to the safety or health of patients or the public, then minimum rights . . . should include binding arbitration of the issues. . . . I am thinking particularly of situations involving police and firemen. Schoolteachers, without question, should have the right to strike."

Charles Cogen, president, American Federation of Teachers:

"The teacher in his employment relations should be a model employer and therefore should be the first to grant the democratic and effective tools of collective bargaining and the strike. All talk of government being sovereign and therefore not subject to the strike weapon is completely counterproductive in a democratic society. . . .

"Work is being done by others in the form of strikes and mass resignations which are healthy signs in our society, rather than developments to be deplored. . . . Teachers, as well as other public employees, have



already indicated, with a growing show of courage and determination, that they will not allow themselves to be frustrated by repressive legislation and court decisions.

"The collective-bargaining process in the public sector must be brought up to the highest possible level of democratic functioning."

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz:

"It is today perfectly clear that 10,000,000 (M) American citizens, government employees, are not going to accept an employment relationship which is built on the premise that their employers exercise a sovereignty which makes it less than democracy—at least if it is organized—with disloyalty. . . .

"It ought to be accepted generally that some effective form of bilateral and representative labor relations is inevitable, is proper and desirable. It is desirable in public employment at this point. To the extent that the development of new doctrines—jointly by representatives of all who will be affected—of public employment relationships is focused or is permitted to center around the argument about whether there is a right of public employees to strike, the development is going to be at best delayed, or worse delayed."

"Every strike by public employees creates at least as great a crisis of public opinion as it does a crisis of transportation or education or whatever else may be involved. . . ."

Secretary Wirtz suggests provisions for organizational and representational rights for all public employees, essentially similar to those provided by Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts for private employees, plus an agency for handling organizational and representational disputes.

In the bargaining area, he calls for "some time, some place, whether in executive, legislative, or independent office, across the table from somebody with the authority and the courage to say 'I will'."

On strikes Mr. Wirtz says: "An attempt to distinguish between various kinds of governmental functions in terms of their essentiality seems to me needless and futile. Policemen and firemen are, in my understanding of it, no more essential than school teachers. . . . Every governmental function is essential in the broadest terms. . . ."

In almost every instance the government is the ultimate supplier of the service involved—and there is always the question in my mind about the legitimacy of any strike which deprives the public of something it needs very much and which it can't get somewhere else. I come to the conclusion that the sound doctrine of public employment is one that assures and guarantees a reasonable and a fair procedure—with independent third-party determination if

necessary—for settling new contract disputes, and which does not include the strike."

Jerry Wurf, president, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees:

"Public employees want to be workers in a free society. They want to have a free union. They are entitled to sit at the collective bargaining table with dignity and status in an effort to mutually solve problems rather than have management fellow-solve them unilaterally. So long as the public employees sit at a bargaining table, they have something to deal with. . . . They don't want the right to strike just for the privilege of walking around the building . . . but to bargain as well."

Mr. Wurf says that repressive laws "passed to prevent striking" have resulted in strikes and generally have made it almost impossible to settle them quickly—we had to find a way around the unreasonable statute." And he says, "I can't agree that a strike of teachers is the same as a strike of policemen. I just don't really believe that the community can stand a strike of policemen."

George H. Hildebrand, professor, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations:

"I think I differ with Mr. Kheel. I think it is possible to design a system of collective bargaining in the public services that excludes teachers. I think it is possible also, that there is no feasible way to sort out the activities of government, declaring that some can be legal for some of them but not for others. As a general rule, the services of government are monopolistically provided and are essential to the users. If so, continuity of government will be essential."

"The most difficult problem in the public sector is to protect the independence of public-agency management as a participant in the bargaining process. If that independence can be undercut by political deals, the system is not collective bargaining but rather one of political influence. There is nothing wrong with political influence per se, but it should not be confused with genuine collective bargaining."

"What must be done to make collective bargaining work for public employees? A procedure must be devised for resolving disputes concerning representation and for dealing with disputes over the terms of new contracts. Monitored negotiations are involved here, such as the limited negotiations to meet budget dates, the introduction of mediation and at whose option, the resolution of impasses, and sanctions against stoppages.

"The next fact finding with recommendations, binding injunctions against strikes or lockouts, as the final step in this procedure. However, I do also recommend that public management is not bound to accept such recommendations and that unions in the public service are also not bound and can find ways short of strikes to make continuation of service difficult or impossible. There simply is no fool-proof mechanical solution to these problems."

Last of a series.

Kennedy pushing hard for N.E. delegates

By Edgar M. Mills
New England political editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

New England, politically, is Kennedy country—right? Well, not quite right at this point in the Democratic sweepstakes.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D) of New York is running into rough sledding in his efforts to nail down control of delegations from his native New England to the Democratic National Convention.

Of the 125 delegates already chosen in Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire, the New York Senator can count on only 6½ first-ballot votes for his presidential candidacy at the Chicago convention, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, the other hand, has 5½ first-ballot votes, and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has 19½ votes. President Lyndon B. Johnson has six favorable New Hampshire votes.

Probably the biggest New England setback to date for Senator Kennedy came last weekend when the Maine Democratic State Convention named a delegation which observes any will give Vice-President Humphrey 19½ votes, Senator Kennedy 6½ votes, and Senator McCarthy one vote.

It was regarded as a major Humphrey victory in Senator Kennedy's own backyard.

Actually, the Maine convention passed a resolution pledging its 30-member delegation to Senator Edmund D. Muskie (D) of Maine as its top man. This was regarded as a holding action in view of President Humphrey. Senator Muskie is being talked of as a possible vice-presidential running mate if Mr. Humphrey wins the primary nomination.

Rhode Island Democrats will name their 27-vote delegation later this month, while in Connecticut the 44-vote delegation will be chosen at a June convention.

dential primary as the only Democratic presidential aspirant listed on the Bay State ballot.

Under the Massachusetts primary law the delegates are committed to vote for the primary winner for the first convention ballot.

Senator Kennedy announced his candidacy too late to get his name on the Massachusetts ballot, and Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey finished second and third, respectively, before Senator McCarthy on the basis of write-in votes. But the Humphrey campaign was large enough to show that there is considerable Humphrey strength in Senator Kennedy's native state.

However, on the second convention ballot it is anticipated that the bulk of the Massachusetts delegation will swing behind Senator Kennedy.

Rhode Island Democrats will name their 27-vote delegation later this month, while in Connecticut the 44-vote delegation will be chosen at a June convention.

Three-way split? It is anticipated that each of the three Democratic hopefuls will get a share of the delegates in these states with the delegations being officially unpledged.

On the Republican side Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is running well ahead in New England.

But Governor Rockefeller's candidacy ran into trouble in Vermont last weekend. His forces had counted on winning the larger share of the state's 12 delegates elected at the state convention. Instead Mr. Nixon's supporters corralled nine of the 12 delegates.

Governor Rockefeller won only two delegates and began to despair.

The Maine convention chose a delegate slate on which observers give Mr. Nixon eight votes, Governor Rockefeller four votes, with four other delegates uncommitted.

In Massachusetts Governor Rockefeller won all 34 delegate votes in the first ballot by winning the April 30 GOP presidential preference primary. However, Lloyd B. Waring, Vice-President Nixon's finance manager, claims that the state's 12 delegates will split evenly.

There is some speculation that Mr. Humphrey will win 10 votes, and Senators Kennedy and McCarthy six votes each.

The 72 Massachusetts votes already in the McCarthy column as a result of Senator McCarthy's victory in the April 30 presi-

dectional election are to be divided among the three candidates.

Humphrey strong Although it had been speculated that Governor Hoff would swing Vermont's 22-vote delegation behind Senator Kennedy, it now appears that Vice-President Humphrey will win the largest share of the delegation at the convention next weekend. There is some speculation that Mr. Humphrey will win 10 votes, and Senators Kennedy and McCarthy six votes each.

The 72 Massachusetts votes already in the McCarthy column as a result of Senator McCarthy's victory in the April 30 presi-

Businessmen recruit hard-core unemployed

By Mary Kelly
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

and eventually to tasks involving contact with the public. Improvement in dress and appearance sometimes comes early, even before total rehabilitation, he said.

Educational upgrading

"No one expects them to be 100 percent productive at first," he said. "They usually need help along the way."

Eastern sponsors several programs including Operation Summertime to assist youths in getting employment. Educational upgrading is provided through special schooling and sometimes scholarships or apprenticeships.

The national goal in the drive is 500,000 jobs for the unemployed by 1971. In addition to summer jobs for youths in the metropolitan area hopes to find work for about 18,500 adults, the hard-core unemployed. The drive was started March 19.

How is it going?

"Somewhat disappointingly," says Mr. Hall. "The need is so obvious, the task so great, we would not expect to find the kind of enthusiasm to exist. I have the feeling many businesses do not believe this is the answer—there are so many programs, they regard this as just another trouble."

"But I believe that if every one of them would work just a little at it, we could reduce our taxes paid for public welfare. We spend \$3 billion on welfare."

Certain firms have been most cooperative, Mr. Hall noted. One company found that out of 81 disadvantaged youths it took on, 79 graduated and 65 got permanent jobs.

"We are not totally altruistic in our efforts," he emphasized. "These kids are alert. When you pull them along, they prove they can contribute."

Sitar 'boom' helps India

By Associated Press

New Delhi

India is enjoying a boom in the export of its traditional stringed instrument, the sitar.

Figures given Parliament showed India earned \$72,000 in export of musical instruments during the financial years of fiscal 1967-68, compared with \$10,000 during the same period the previous year.

The United States imported 2,316 instruments in the 10-month period, compared with 225 the previous period.

Interest rates set new record

Business roundup

Washington

The record that fell was an interest cost of 6.92 percent paid by Pacific Gas & Electric Company last Dec. 4.

Stock-market comment

John W. Schultz of Wolfe & Co.: "There seems to be no technical indications that the intermediate upturn from the March lows has terminated. . . . However, there seems to be room for unrestrained bullishness that could carry the averages considerably beyond their recent highs during the visible future."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Sales-tax revenues rising

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

State sales taxes have become permanent residents in most states. And they don't appear to be ready to move.

State sales taxes will raise more money this year than they did in fiscal 1967, projects Commerce Clearing House. Last year revenues reached \$3.9 billion, more than a fourth of the total \$1.9 billion in state tax collections for 1967, says the Commerce Clearing House.

Already this year, some states are raising their sales-tax rates. Florida has gone up from 3 to 4 percent, and Kentucky, from 3 to 5 percent.

And a sizable increase from 3½ to 4 percent has cleared one house of the Mississippi Legislature, while a bill has been introduced in Congress to hike the District of Columbia tax from 3 to 4 percent.

Only six states—Alaska, Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Vermont—remain sales taxless.

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May 22, 1968.

D-68060001 Q10 AT
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Jingle of silver tempts speculators

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The subway-teller clerk plunked down \$80 in rolls of silver quarters and dimes. Richard Graf, secretary-treasurer of Graf & Sons Coin Corporation, picked them up and emptied them into a counting machine. Then he paid the clerk \$84.80.

The clerk joked: "He never gives me back any silver coins." His change was in clad coins.

Across the country, similar transactions are repeated hundreds of times a day in coin shops. Dealers are offering a 6 percent premium for 90 percent silver coins. Many cashiers, newsstand dealers, confectioners, laundromat operators—anyone who handles considerable change—are segregating silver coins from the other coins.

Ceiling punctured

High-rise wage pacts cause U.S. concern

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
There is wide agreement outside the ranks of organized labor that something must be done about high-rising contract settlements. But nobody appears willing and able to tackle the job. Any major effort to restrain settlements would involve a hard political or economic fight, that nobody wants.

Recent telephone agreements pushed the level of labor settlements in a new high of about 6.5 percent a year. That's double the annual figure of 3.2 percent the President's Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) still defends, however hopelessly, as the limit of what are to be noninflationary.

Since CEA first adopted its policy of holding increases in long-term productivity gains—the 3.2 percent wage-price "guideline" figure—union pressures have punched big holes in CEA's ceiling:

• The United Automobile Workers of America negotiated, in 1964 bargaining with "big three" auto manufacturers, increases that averaged 4.7 to 5 percent a year over three years.

• Under White House pressure, the United Steelworkers of America in 1965 settled for an average close to CEA's guideline, signifying over 3.5 percent.

• In 1966, various craft unions held out for 5.5 percent annually.

• Then, last year, UAW negotiated a 6 percent raise.

This past January, United Steelworkers and others settled with new contracts to negotiate at sight, with increases between 6 and 7 percent a year. The Steelworkers' aluminum and copper settlements topped 6 percent. And now the Communications Workers of America has nudged the level up fractionally to 6.5 percent.

The Nixon administration has made no secret of its alarm. The President recently warned that excessive wage settlements could imperil efforts to regain price stability.

New appeals made

The President avoided a direct reference to the telephone agreements in new appeals to management and labor to "make a decisive turn back toward price stability." In an address to businessmen at Hot Springs, Va., he called on them to consider the overall state of the economy in making their big decisions of 1968 on wages and prices. And he called on the steel industry and United Steelworkers to avoid the dual dangers of a costly strike and an inflationary settlement.

Arthur M. Okun, chairman of the CEA, similarly has expressed grave concern over the wage-settlement trend. He warned last week that inflationary settlements that endanger the economy should be stopped—if necessary through some new form of voluntary labor-management cooperation. Although the administration and CEA previously has said flatly that no return to a guidelines policy is contemplated, Mr. Okun's reference to some "new form" of "voluntary" restraints has been interpreted as a hint that controls might yet be revived in somewhat different form than in days of the 3.2 percent policy.

Actually, the administration's worries are more over the trend of construction industry settlements than those in industry generally. There are two reasons:

According to the President's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability, building trades settlements have been accelerating since 1964 and have consistently exceeded the national average. Government figures show that the nation's average first-year wage increase negotiated in 1967 was 7 percent, while construction settlements averaged above 7 percent. Settlements running longer than one year usually provide for a larger wage increase in the first year. The

Textile sales rise

By the Associated Press
Frankfurt, Germany

Sales of the West German textile industry in the first quarter of 1968 rose 14.8 percent over the like 1967 period, the Federation of the German Textile Industry reported.

NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

15th Consecutive Dividend
The Board of Directors at a meeting on May 14, 1968, declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share for the second quarter of 1968. The dividend will be payable June 13, 1968. The record date is May 21, 1968.

George B. Angvine
Secretary

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BUSINESS

The subway-teller clerk said he made an extra \$12 a week this way. But the amount was declining. Silver coins, especially quarters, are rapidly disappearing from circulation.

U.S. ban imposed

"Now it's nearly all dimes," noted a grocery-counter operator. He had a pocketful of rolled quarters and some quarters.

In turn, the dealers are selling the silver coins at a profit to speculators. Mr. Graf

was offering a \$1,000 bag (face value) of coins at \$1,175 or a \$5,000 bag at \$5,750.

The speculators, mostly businessmen, are gambling that the federal government may end its ban on moving or exporting silver coins. The penalty for a violation of the law is severe.

If the administration does relent, the speculators stand to make a handsome profit at present silver prices. The silver content of a silver dollar, for instance, is worth about 40 cents. A \$5,000 bag of those coins contains about \$1,640 worth of silver.

So far, though, there are no signs of the government's changing its mind.

Stated Robert A. Wallace, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: "Among many members of Congress, members of the Coinage Committee, and Treasury officials, there is a distinct lack of sympathy for those who engage in hoarding and speculation in silver coins."

Mr. Wallace says he would rather have the government and taxpayers reap the substantial profit from melting the coins and selling the silver.

Change in law asked

Rep. James A. McClure (R) of Idaho last month introduced a bill that would legalize the melting of coins by private citizens. The silver-state congressman admits, however, that passage of the bill will be an "uphill fight."

Curiously, both producers and consumers of silver would like the ban removed—but for opposite reasons.

Producers want the government out of the silver business, except perhaps for stockpiling the precious metal. They figure that the hoards of silver coins are insufficient to depress the price of silver even if melting is permitted.

Consumers reverse the argument. Says Harry P. Elmer, a coin refiner, processor, and fabricator of silver: "We believe that [the ban] places artificial restrictions on the free flow of silver to the market and thereby encourages speculation."

The supply and demand factors are complex and, in certain areas, debatable.

World consumption substantially exceeds production. Last year, total world consumption amounted to 355.8 million ounces; new production just 213.4 million ounces, according to Handy & Harman statistics.

The difference was made up primarily from United States Treasury stocks. Salvaged silver comes by the Soviet Union, and stocks of foreign governments added lesser amounts to the supply.

Additions to speculative holdings and inventory accumulation were huge last year—120 million ounces.

Though silver no longer has any ties with the monetary system as does gold, the demand for silver varies with confidence in paper currencies. Weakness in the dollar tends to push up silver prices.

The government's position is critical.

The Treasury holds about 520 million ounces of silver, which is another. About 225 million of this total is coin silver. It is 90 percent silver, 10 percent copper.

In addition, the Treasury itself, through the Federal Reserve System banks, continues to pick up silver coins.

On the demand side, the government offers 2 million ounces of silver to industrial consumers each week.

Some 165 million ounces of silver is to be transferred to a defense stockpile on June 24. Most of this will be .999 fine silver.

The major silver obligation is for the redemption of silver certificates. During the past 11 months, the public has exchanged over 43 million ounces for the obsolete currency. Demand stepped up from 7 million ounces a month to 10 million in March and April.

Doing a little subtraction, Mr. Wallace reckons the Treasury will have about 325 million ounces on June 24. This, he says, would be sufficient to permit sales to industrial users at the present rate for another three years at least.

These sales could be extended if government silver coin recoveries are larger than expected. When the amount of silver dimes and quarters drops below 2 percent of the total, government collection costs will exceed the profit on their silver content.

Also restraining price increases are an

estimated 50 million ounces in pure silver held in banking vaults upon delivery of maturing silver-futures contracts. Private buyers of silver coins have their hoards, too.

One source said New York vaults are "bulldozing" with silver.

So are piggy banks in many homes. But coin dealers say they get relatively few of these piggy-bank silver coins.

The price of silver futures meets again July 14. By then the uncertainty over the amount of silver certificates to be redeemed will be removed. But other uncertainties will remain.

For instance, just how many silver coins will Americans hoard? What will the government do about the ban? Will the industrial demand for silver decline as it did last year? Or will it go up as it has in previous years?

Said one expert: "No one really knows what is going to happen."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thursday, May 23, 1968

13



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Locked-in values

A machine at Richard Graf & Sons Coin Corporation counts silver quarters that contain 41 cents worth of the metal. But the extra 1 cent remains locked up as long as the government forbids citizens to own coins. Uncertainty over government silver policy prompts speculators to board silver coins with the possibility of fat profits.



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