

LA 56-156

166-12c-1 Ser1

EXHIBIT 18

LOS ANGELES REPORT

6/9/68

A SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

CIVIL RIGHTS

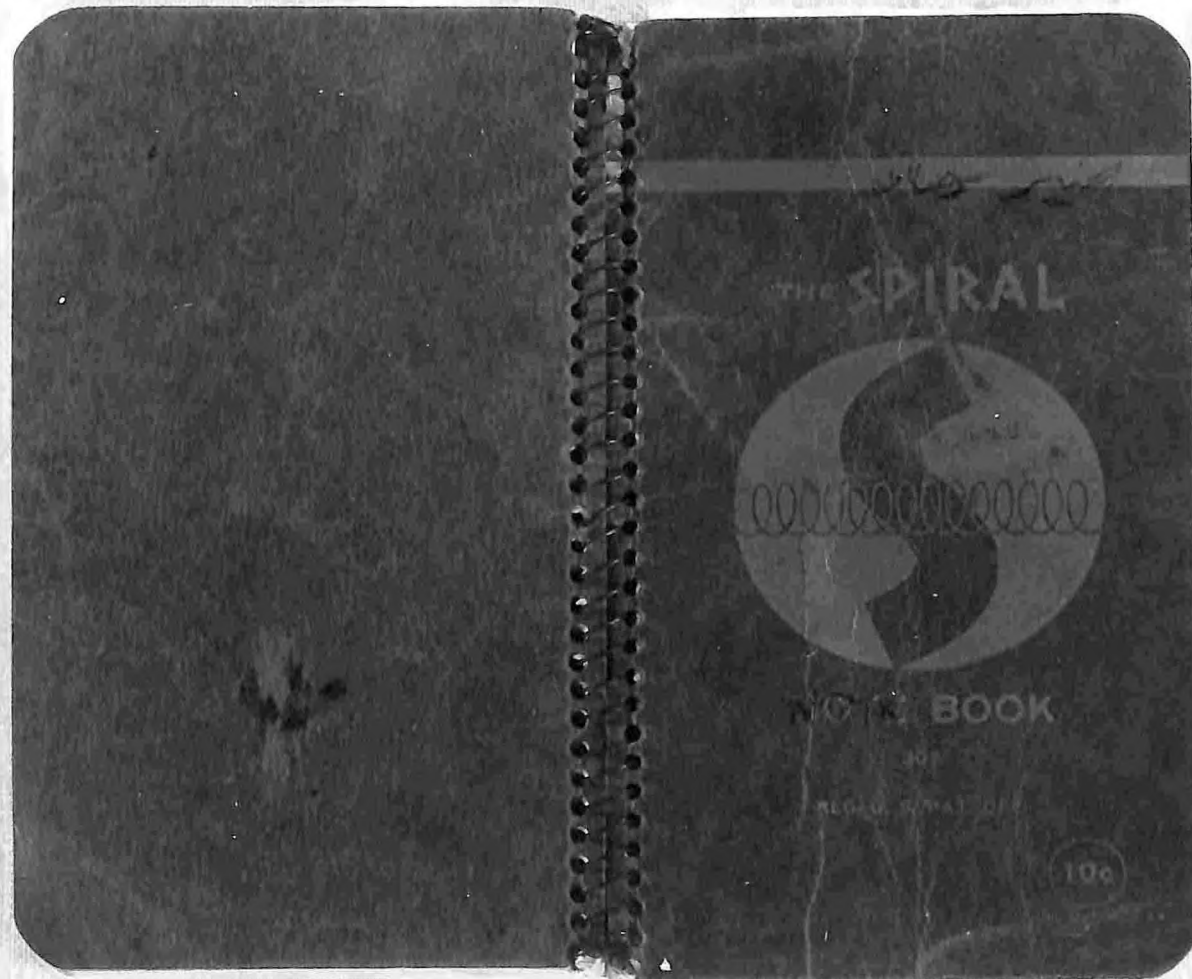


LA 56-156

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



D-680606001 Q2 AT

U **FBI** S

LABORATORY

Hollopeter  
234 E. Colorado  
Pasa -

Marcos  
215 - W. Fifth  
L.A.

Q2

P1

FBI  
LABORATORY



## Monday

- ① See Mrs. Thumber -
  - ② Make appointment Person
  - ③ See John
  - ④ See E. Lewis
  - ⑤ Check data on police info.
- Room 116 - City Hall



Gilbert W. Hollopeter  
Van Dusen's Tailoring







Jones -  
64-

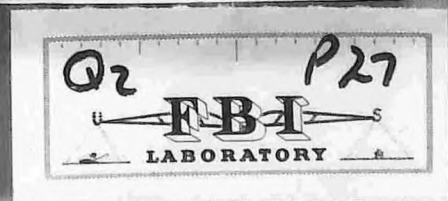
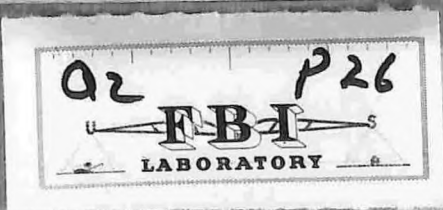
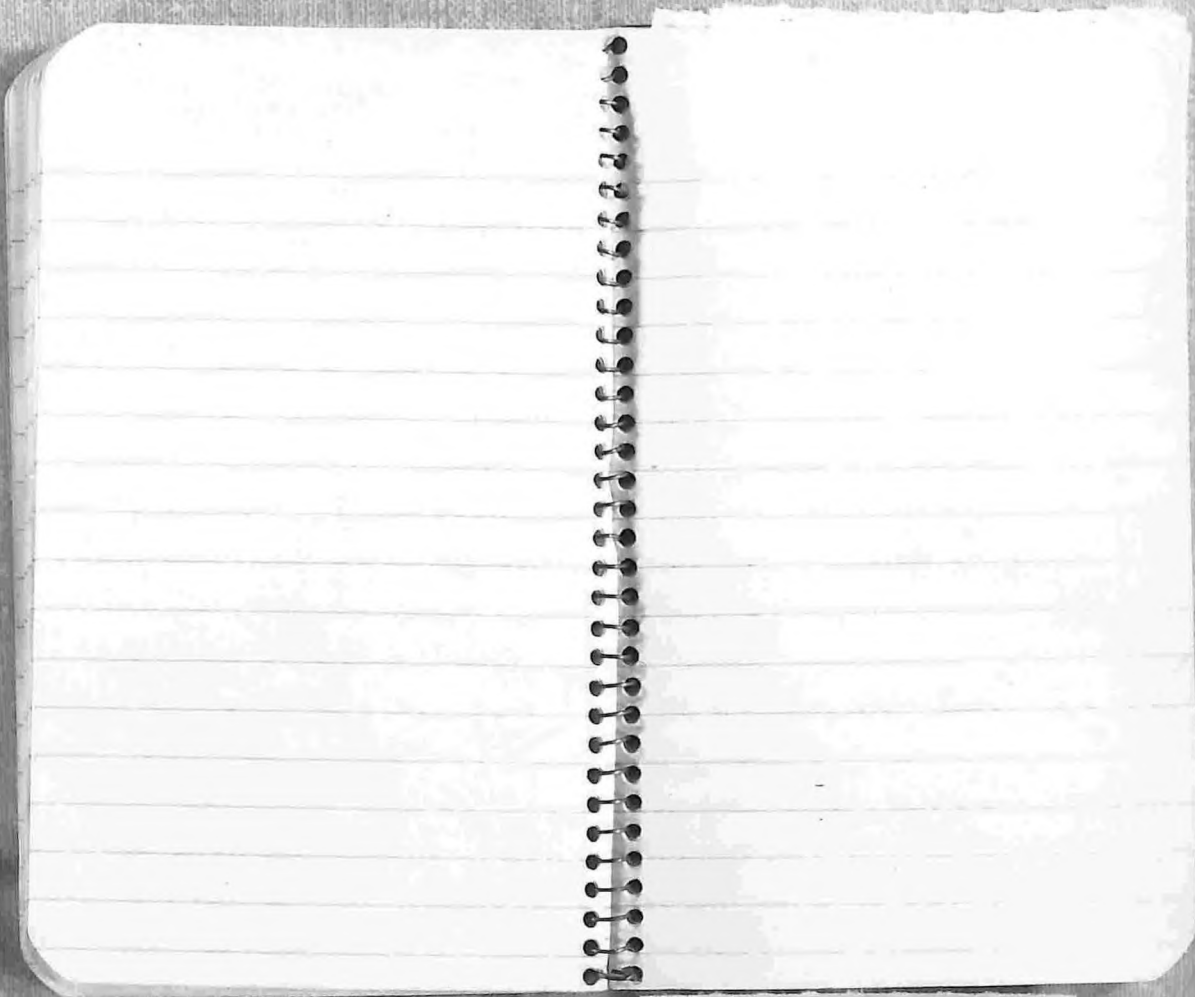
Argonaut Dr. Co.  
1001 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
DH 90017

Q2 P8  
FBI  
LABORATORY

Q2 P9  
FBI  
LABORATORY



PAGES 10-25  
ARE BLANKS —  
NOT PHOTOGRAPHED.

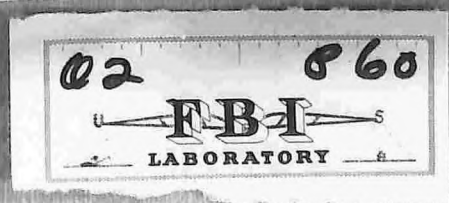


ط عبيد تارمزا  
No SmoK





Pages 30-59  
ARE BLANKS-  
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

D-680606001 Q4 AT

**FBI**  
LABORATORY







Slavery -

History

1) it was for life -

life of free slave was more difficult than the slave.

In Latin America -

Slave may be freed by purchase - ~~many~~ 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 -

الموسيقى الزنجية في أمريكا أصبحت فنًا أدبيًا

Why did Sambo character last?



analysis

South claimed to have a more <sup>superior</sup> affluent culture.

Q5 A  
FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT  
FBI



## The West.

Great Plains -

In West rivers were disadvantageous to people.  
High winds hot winds disturbed the people.  
All great plain Indians - were nomads - not  
agricultural - they adopted the horse  
before white men came.

1540 - 1580 - 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.

Comanche tribe were best horsemen.

Spaniards were first to force G.P. Indians

Lewis Clark Expedition 1803

Long named G.P. - Great American Desert.

It took 1 person per mile to die across G.P.

no water routes -

Paranado - not G.P. - desert also.

development of cattle ranches - helped against <sup>Indians</sup> in 1838

St. Louis settlement - cattle ranch

great migration to G.P. 40s cattle Kingdom

Q5 A

D-680606001 Q5 AT

Cattle ranching began before civil war.

By 1860 there were 3 million cows -

price 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~~ L. Sheldahl in 1873

effects of barbed wire

1) decline cattle kingdom

2. No range -

3. method of breeding proved.

Search for water in great plains.

Making wells - 300 feet deep -

Q5 B FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT FBI



# Industrial Revolution

Herbert Spencer -

patent }  
Subsidy } — Lif.    5/14  
tariff }

Q5 B FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT FBI

Rousseauian Philosophy.

in art and a science.

By Dr. H. H. Spencer Rev. Part II

Some criticism has been made regarding  
the connection with the Rousseauian work.

and the persons who make these criticisms

thoroughly go claim spiritual truth should not be

paid for and a religious teaching

should be given freely.

that idea is entirely wrong and is based

upon the assumption that Rousseauian

doctrine is a religion or a spiritual belief

of religious philosophy. The force

the Rousseauian & Rousseauian is an individual

rather than an individual ultimately

ultimately ultimately concerned

with all the proper instructions to go ahead and

see & & become ~~characteristics~~

& & Rousseauian Rousseauian and

very hard system of study for all the

seventy's design that has been made

even since man decided to be content.

you're lucky you you you you

you you you you you you you

you you you you you you you

you you you you you you you



Q5 C  
FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT  
FBI

The new epic (musical structure)

The new elegy - from "

Epic -

Cosmos = an understanding of everything -

Cosmos - composite of all physical theories + universe -

great chain of being

1) god

2) solar

3) man

HPK Fin

+ Conventions

Picaresque form  $\rightarrow$  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 "realistically as possible predicted"
- (3) Symbolism can replace realism.

microcosm (2) Common place not the unusual provide best material for art.

Q5 D  
FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT  
FBI



Midterm

next Thursday

what we talk about in class -

~~that~~ Whitman - sentence structure of Gettysburg address

passage from Huckelberry Finn - where they are  
in Huck's moral development.

Henry James story + artistic realistic

Q5 D

D-680606001 Q5 AT

How to Swing a golf club properly.

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 FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT  
FBI  
LABORATORY



If you decide to drop a class at piece,  
to the following: ~~Secure~~ Consult your  
counselor, ~~and inform~~ He will give them  
Go to your counselor and tell him  
which class you wish to drop - then he  
will give an ~~pink~~ official 'Class drop  
' sheet - on which ~~will be~~ he will write  
the . drop ALL what

the .

drop ALL what

Have 3mo 2c

Where 3mo

Hock's Morality

11 relation @ jim 2c

11 individual thinking 3mo 3mo

11 moral struggle 3mo 4c max npabga

11 search for identity npabga

المسيرة

الكبري High school High الكبري الكبري  
 الكبري الكبري الكبري الكبري  
 الكبري الكبري الكبري الكبري  
 الكبري الكبري الكبري الكبري  
 الكبري الكبري الكبري الكبري

Q5. B. E

Dear Mr.

your book, Mastery 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 - ~~much~~  
I have discovered how ~~much~~ knowledge  
about myself I ~~lack~~ - I don't know  
about my self - ~~and myself~~ despite all the  
philosophical works ~~that~~ I have  
read, ~~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

Q5 F  
FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT  
FBI  
LABORATORY



البلدان العربية في الأدب والمناخ والبلدان العربية في الأدب

البلدان العربية في الشرق الأوسط

الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية  
الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

الى الابد  
 الحمد لله  
 الحمد لله

~~Handwritten signature~~

دوسرے دوسرے والعمہ والعمہ والاردن دوسرے دوسرے  
دوسرے دوسرے والعمہ والعمہ والاردن دوسرے دوسرے  
دوسرے دوسرے والعمہ والعمہ والاردن دوسرے دوسرے

الخ الخ الخ الخ الخ  
الخ الخ الخ الخ الخ

الحب هو الود والحنين عمره ما كان الحب غيره وصنونه وصننه  
الحب هو الذي بأمره هو ينطق وأمره ما يبدل ولا يبدى

[illegible]

D-680606001 Q5 AT  
FBI

Q5 G  
FBI



I have often experienced momentary

I have

[Throughout my reading about the Maitreya]

Dig your well before you are thirsty

Never change

through my readings about Mohandas  
Ghandi

To me,

I am a devout student of Mohandas Ghandi.  
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 give to me~~ to be similar to those of  
Ghandis - and those of Ghandis

Q5  
FBI

D-680606001 Q5 AT  
FBI

Test Spots

Salmon

Left

Rosenc to SB Hwy - to 605 Hwy  
to SA to Valley View ~~then under~~  
get af on Valley View off on top  
of mesa - to Foster Road

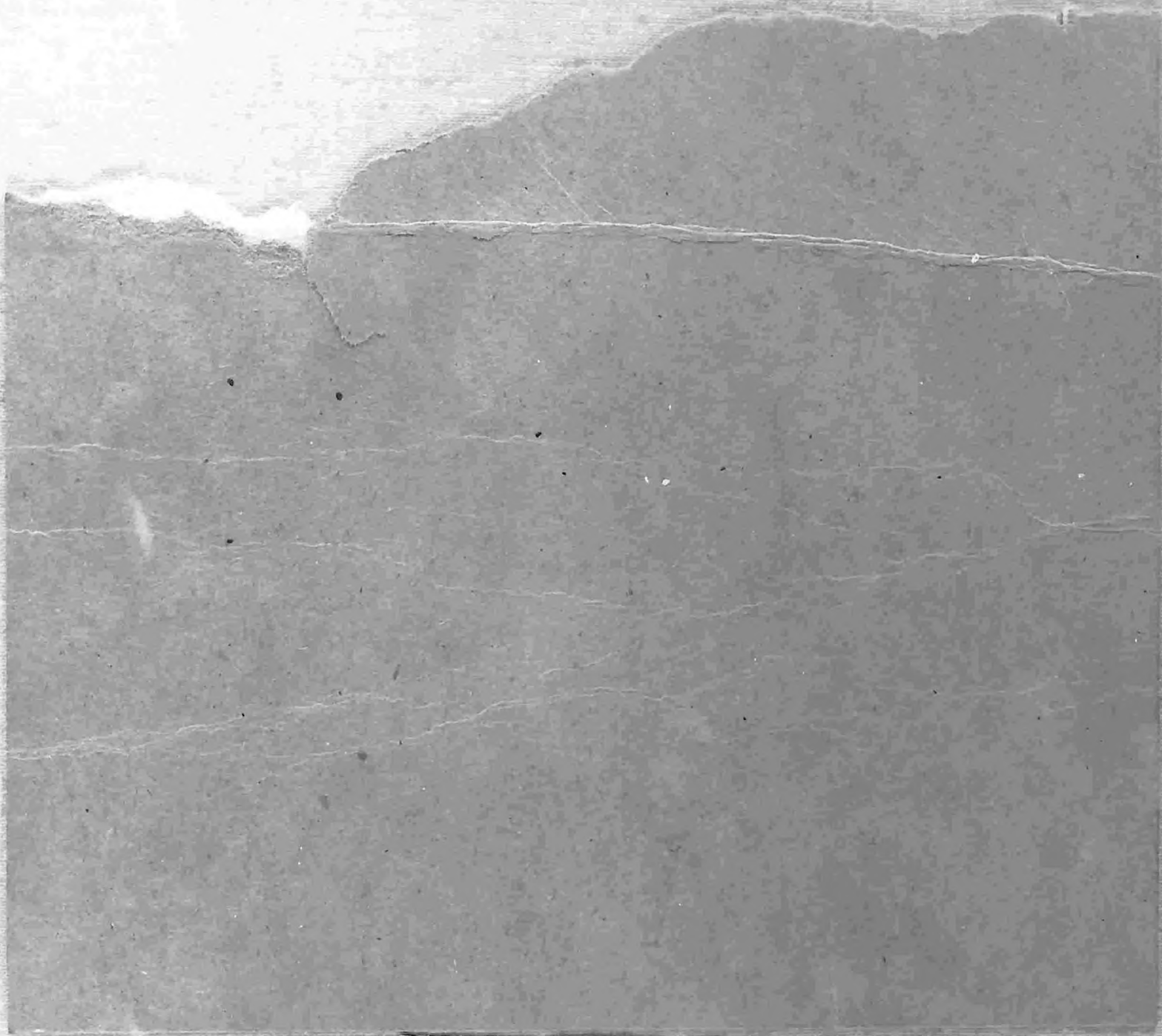
Turn R. on Foster to Decala  
turn left one block - to Valleda  
turn right and go 1 block to Corey phone  
on left hand side

D-680606001 Q6 AT

**FBI**

LABORATORY





D-680606001 Q6 AT



$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 20 \overline{) 480} \\ \underline{40} \phantom{0} \\ 80 \end{array}$$

*Sihan Sihan*  
76  
C ✓

Знай об этом мы ездит на трамвае - а сегодня мы должны  
идти на рынок.

летом от Алчино <sup>Худяков</sup> ~~из~~ на пункта а сложная автоматическая.

под деревом в саду перед дачей около Серёга унос Веничкина  
и они потом с нами

...материк  
...независимым  
...независимым

они могут пользоваться словарём.

*Franko* <sup>he</sup> *Sofia* <sup>and</sup> *Gennadi* <sup>no</sup> *Savva* <sup>me</sup> *Murakova* *Nadia* - *Leningrad* <sup>me</sup>  
2x X/Xe  
*it*

когда она писала письма <sup>своему</sup> брату, во время Войны, почти  
медленно

а. Кошка часто подгонит на<sup>к</sup>павшего омы кр  
В угу нмвю Сншай сн а. Компана из XXXX

Весь день мы спускались <sup>на</sup> холм <sup>до</sup> земли в наш <sup>наш</sup> лагерь.

<sup>a</sup>свѣдѣн<sup>и</sup>е - и а не свѣдѣ<sup>и</sup>ю мнѣ<sup>го</sup> голоса нѣмъ зрѣ<sup>и</sup>а ю за  
у ш<sup>и</sup>шнѣ<sup>и</sup>.



D-680606001 Q7 AT

**FBI**  
LABORATORY

gabourne nponumacen spouke n angent ok nument.

2

xopone & tux

Borgy, Boga nponyknade n. nument

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n

gabourne nment. nent Bce nntu. n



Silhan Silhan.

Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan  
II • Silhan Silhan Silhan

Silhan Silhan II  
Silhan Silhan II

Silhan Silhan II  
Silhan Silhan II

Silhan Silhan II  
Silhan Silhan II

Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan  
Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan

Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan

Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan Silhan

# 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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. L. Yee".

*Commandant of Cadets, State of California*

John Muir High School  
(COLLEGE OR SCHOOL)

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

SPO

CADET CORPS FORM NO. 3

D-680606001 Q8 AT

**FBI**  
LABORATORY



D-680606001 Q8 AT

The logo features the letters "FBI" in a large, bold, serif font. Above the letters is a horizontal line with a small circle in the center. Below the letters is another horizontal line with a small circle in the center. The word "LABORATORY" is written in a smaller, sans-serif font below the bottom line.

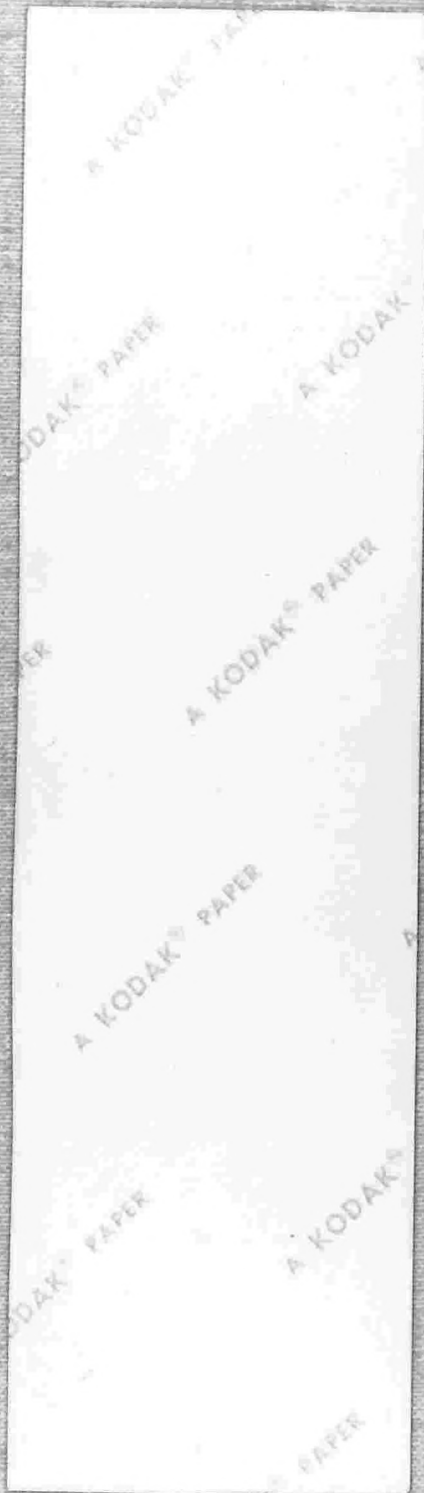
FBI  
LABORATORY



D-680606001 Q9 AT

**FBI**  
LABORATORY





D-680606001 Q9 AT

**FBI**

LABORATORY



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1968

An International Daily Newspaper

EST. 1809

WESTERN EDITION • 10c

## FOCUS on Africa

What's ahead...

Opponents of President Tubman are ruling Liberia's relative calm.

But on Jan. 1 there is a sign that his hold on the government as an elected official—dating back to 1943—is slipping.

One of his opponents, Henry Fahnbulleh, is said to have circulated anti-Tubman leaflets while he was Ambassador to Nairobi, Kenya.

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

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

His position is that Liberia should be ruled by the only more numerous Liberians whose ancestors never saw a slave ship.

Tubman opponents criticize his close ties with Washington.

But two American Peace Corps workers who have been in Liberia for several years say that in a classroom have been ordered to leave the country.

Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are taking advantage of Moscow's preoccupation with the East-West ferment 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.

Result: A wave of new trade and cultural ties, plus more ties to Belgrade by African.

Yugoslavia, Moscow's old maverick, could rise to emerge as the main champion of "democratic" socialism, which appeals to many African statesmen.

Czechoslovakia, Moscow's new maverick, is now of the few socialist countries with genuine commercial (as opposed to political) interests in Africa. As far as Africa is concerned, Prague is playing cautiously its own independence from the Soviet Union.

But Prague Radio's high-powered African 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 to Europe.

With South African Airlines forbidden to fly to 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. Possible stops along 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 Africa, 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 for showing a sign, it might have been this: But when it came to setting a date for the peace talks on the Nigerian civil war, both sides jerked for a date they hoped would give them a stronger position at the conference table.

The federal government in Lagos proposed May 25 to give Col. Benjamin Adekunle as much time as possible to take Biafra's major city, Port Harcourt.

Biafra, knowing the fall of its city was imminent, wanted a week earlier so the city would still be in its hands when the talks began.

As it turned out, Nigeria's Colonel 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 approves a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace. So does Syria.

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

This was the main reason behind Syrian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhou's burned visit in Algeria 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 Arab military commands 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 Boumedienne recently narrowly escaped assassination—ought to deal first with urgent internal problems.

Where to look

Books 12, 13 Sports 4

Business 12, 13 The Home Forum 8

Family Features 13 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 co-chairmen of the 1954 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 advised the North Vietnamese not to negotiate, have begun to throw advisers 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 in 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 Xuan Thuy 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 has remained an open invitation and even a plea:

"I call upon the United Kingdom and I call upon the Soviet Union, as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference and as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to do all they can to move from the unilateral act of deescalation 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

## 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 minutes later, trim, young Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D) of Maryland walked down the aisle, gestulating with the glasses held in his hand to deflect the high court.

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

By expansion, the issue also involves the position of state courts versus federal courts; whether the present Supreme Court is "coddling" criminals; the ancient doctrine of Chief Justice John Marshall in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (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 65, 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 4-3.

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

What the ab... means 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 legalism" 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 thoroughly experienced and versed in the criminal laws of the land."

Mr. Nixon's support of Title II in the pending antirape 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 board of governors of the American Bar Association, which sets policy 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, Sens. Robert F. Kennedy of New York and Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, were paired 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 "panicked 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 debate with emotion Mr. McClellan cried:

"If this effort to deal with these erroneous court decisions is defeated every gangster and overlord of the underworld, every syndicate chief, racketeer, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, private, punk, and hoodlum in organized crime, every 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 52-32 and followed votes making the voluntariness of confessions the only test of their admissibility in federal criminal trials.

The 5-4-1 *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 hazardous move 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 forcing a presidential veto if it retains Title II—the ultimate trend of the closely divided court may depend on the fall election.



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 for 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 21" has a job to do: to seek independence for all countries and peoples still without self-rule.

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

In addition, there is the problem which the newly created ministries 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 plugging "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. Whichever one wins Oregon's Senate primary next week will undoubtedly be the senator from this green-tinted state. Either one is expected to beat Republican Robert Parkwood 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 himself—Senator Morse.

### A controversial figure

Bush-browed 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 fly against 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 Mr. Morse, is a political pragmatist—and a good one. He was an Oregon congressman for two terms. In his first, the Capitol press corps voted him one of the four "outstanding freshman congressmen."

In 1964 he threw his hat over to run for the Senate against Republican Mark Hatfield.

He narrowly lost—by only 24,000 votes.

He called the peace 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 '60's"

May 23, 1968

D-680606001 010 AT

FBI LABORATORY





Kentana

## African leaders at 'summit'

Smiles and handclapping of five African leaders reflect the spirit of a mid-May "good neighbor" summit conference of 14 African countries in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Conference members discussed economic cooperation and security matters. Seen here are Presidents Alphonse Massamba-Debat (Congo, Brazzaville), Ismail El Ashari (Sudan), Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), Kenneth D. Kaunda (Zambia), Jean-Bedel Bokassa (Central African Republic).

## Peking courts Eastern Europe

By Paul Wohl  
Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

Communist China looms big in the Soviet Union's new 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 is disturbed about subtle Chinese inroads, through broadcasts and diplomatic channels that the Soviet Union not only fights 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 policymakers in Warsaw, East Berlin, Prague, and Budapest not to take seriously Soviet warnings of West German revanchism 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.

Taraspin, in conversations between West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schütz and the Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin, Pyotr A. Abramov, and to the increasingly frequent exchange of parliamentarians, journalists, and trade-union officials between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

**Influence asserted**

China plays a greater role in the thinking of East European Communists than generally assumed. East Europeans remember that in 1956 Chinese Premier Chou En-lai toured their capitals as a mediator between relative East European factions and the Soviet Union.

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 overhauling 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 manifestoes, and secret societies of the Continent."

**Counterattack launched**

The Soviets have taken these Chinese quotations as a certain impression. Their effect could be similar to that of earlier Romanian publications of Marx's unfavorable opinions of Russia.

The Soviets have taken these Chinese allegations seriously enough to open a counterattack which started with an article in Izvestia of March 29, dealing with an alleged rapprochement between Peking and Bonn.

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

Izvestia's reasoning was taken up by Soviet broadcasts to Eastern Europe. The Soviets also point out that Bonn, contrary to Rome and several other European capitals, 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-ruled 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.

## RETAIL ADVERTISING INDEX

RESTAURANTS—Page 4  
CALIFORNIA—Page 2  
OREGON—Pages 5, 6

See also State and City Directory—Page 14

## U.S. lays Peru aid cut to arms opposition

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent  
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 anti-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 Belaunde Terry to forgo the purchase. The Mirages, when delivered, will become the first supersonic fighters in Latin America.

The State Department action last week was in accordance with the amendment to the 1958 foreign-assistance appropriations bill. The amendment required reduction in economic 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 by hard-pressed developing nations.

About \$77 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 last July. 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 in fiscal 1969, which begins next July 1, is still undecided by Washington—and apparently will depend upon 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 to 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 hemisphere presidential summit at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in April, 1967, was the promise by presidents to limit unnecessary military expenditures in Latin America.

An amendment on military spending was

sponsored by Reps. Clarence D. Long (D) of Maryland and Silvio 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."

Four Cabinet members switched posts. Interior Minister Ho Lee shifted to the justice ministry; Transport Minister Pak Kyung-won moved to Interior; Justice Minister Kang Su-pyong was promoted to Transport Minister; and Deputy Minister of Economic Planning Kim Tai-dong was appointed Communications Minister.

Three men—former Finance Minister Suh Bong-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.

## The news — briefly

### International . . .

**United Nations, N.Y.**

Israel defied the United Nations Security Council Tuesday night, saying it would not comply with a new demand that it rescind the annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem. The demand, proposed by Pakistan and Senegal, was adopted by a 13-6 vote in the 15-nation council earlier in the night. The United States and Canada abstained. Britain, France, and the Soviet Union voted for it.

**West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt** told the cabinet that Warsaw pact plans exist to move 10,000 to 12,000 non-Czechoslovak troops into Czechoslovakia. The information was reported by chief government spokesman Guenther Diehl at a press conference on the cabinet meeting.

In Prague, Czechoslovak Defense Minister Martin Dzur said in a television interview that several fair-sized Warsaw pact military maneuvers are planned in Czechoslovakia this summer but none with large contingents of troops.

**United Nations, N.Y.**

Haiti called an urgent meeting of the Security Council and demanded that "appropriate measures" be taken to ease tension, following what it called an attempted invasion of the country by small exile groups. Haitian Ambassador Raoul Schait said Haiti had been the victim of aggression, that the Dominican Republic had concentrated troops on the Haitian border and that U. S. warships had been alerted in the Caribbean.

In Haiti, government sources said their troops have killed 10 and captured 16 members of a 35-man rebel invasion force.

**U.S. Air Force B-52s and Marine fighters** bombed Tuesday on Wednesday to pound enemy positions in the demilitarized zone where growing North Vietnamese strength poses a threat in the far north.

**Tel Aviv, Israel**

Two Israeli kibbutz farmers were killed and five injured—three seriously—when their jeep hit a mine near the Gaza Strip Tuesday night, an Israeli army spokesman reported.

The chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yehya Hamoudah, told newsmen in Amman, Jordan, that a new Palestine national assembly will be set up shortly.

He said the PLO is trying to unify various Arab commando organizations to intensify guerrilla warfare against Israel.

The Algerian government announced it has nationalized 27 private companies making mechanical and electrical equipment, fertilizers, and construction materials. The companies together employ about 4,600 workers.

### United States . . .

**Washington**

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman urged Congress to speed up his department's handling of federal programs to feed the nation's poor.

After reading a statement calling on Congress to give him money and authority to administer the programs, he came under a barrage of questions Wednesday from the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Much of the questioning concerned Mr. Freeman's authority, under one section of the surplus-food law, to spend money on the food-stamp and direct commodity programs. Money not spent under the law is turned back to the Treasury.

**Los Angeles**

Former Gov. Edmund G. Brown declared his support Wednesday for Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

**Washington**

The general accounting office says it found misleading reports that counted some aid recipients more than once, unjustified claims and other management shortcomings in the Chicago antipoverty program.

In a newly released report, the GAO said the Office of Economic Opportunity should broaden its antipoverty audits to make sure "information which it receives from grantees is reliable" and that "programs are being administered as effectively and as economically as they should be."

**St. Paul, Minn.**

Stephen Maxwell will become a District Court Judge here July 1—the first Negro in Minnesota history to ascend to that high a position on the bench. Gov. Harold Levander announced the appointment Tuesday calling Mr. Maxwell "eminently qualified."

**Detroit**

GOP presidential hopeful Nelson A. Rockefeller called for a temporary income-tax increase and for a halt in "the habitual rise in public spending" in an address before the Economic Club of Detroit.

The New York Governor charged the Johnson administration with "grave failures in leadership" in not seeking a tax increase in 1965—in company the increased Vietnam war effort and the launching of the war on poverty—when it was needed to stem growing inflation.

**Washington**

The administration proposed to end most federal grants to airports and to increase the passenger-ticket tax to help finance needed improvements in the nation's airway system. In legislation proposed by Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd, the aviation industry would bear the cost of developing and expanding future airport construction.

The ticket tax would be increased from 5 percent to 8 percent. The current tax of 4 cents per gallon on gasoline for commercial aircraft would be removed.

Pages 31 and 32 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the Washington Post. Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. POSTED 1968 BY MARLYN B. LLOYD.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year, \$24.00 for two years. Single copies 10 cents. Payment in advance. Please send no money orders or checks payable to the order of The Christian Science Monitor, 235 N. Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Please send change of address with latest issue.

D-680606001 Q10 AT

LABORATORY

**NATION'S HIGHEST RATES**

5%  
5.13%-5.25%\*

AT PASADENA'S FIRST FEDERALLY CHARTERED ASSOCIATION

Pasadena is a sophisticated, wealthy, conservative city—home of the Rose Parade, Cal Tech, Jet Propulsion Laboratories. Thousands of Pasadenaans have invited our sound management since 1934—grown by a near-perfect lending record, which far exceeds the national average. Accounts insured to \$15,000 Assets over \$118,000,000.

\*5.13% is earned when our 5% current annual rate is compounded daily and maintained 1 year. 5.25% is paid on Bonus Certificates held 3 years.

**PASADENA FEDERAL SAVINGS**

and Loan Association  
445 E. Green St. • Pasadena, Calif. 91106  
☐ Please send "Facts" brochure.  
☐ Please open an insured account. Check enclosed.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

**JORDANOS**

—modern supermarkets—  
SANTA BARBARA  
LOMPOC • SAN LUIS OBISPO

**IRENE DAVIS PASTRIES**

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

**MISSION PAINT**

some fine brands and good service  
angle free parking at rear of store  
Call 692-0051  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

**TRENWITH'S**

THE DEPARTMENT STORE  
DOWNTOWN SANTA BARBARA  
• Quality Merchandise and Personal Service for nearly one hundred years.  
827-829 STATE STREET  
Phone 963-6766  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

**SEASONAL SALE**

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS  
Closing for vacation June  
1278 Laurel St. Pasadena, Calif.  
127 West 5th St. Santa Barbara, Calif.

**PIANOS • ORGANS**

Solo • Rentals • Lessons  
**Bennett MUSIC COMPANY**  
STEREO • COLOR TV  
RECORDS • SHEET MUSIC  
24 W. Broadway, Ph. 966-3111  
SANTA BARBARA  
110 N. McCollum, Ph. 923-1333  
SANTA MARIA  
162 Mendocino, Ph. 943-3988  
SAN LUIS OBISPO  
CALIFORNIA

**Haywards**

• CARPETS • RUGS  
• VINYL • LINOLEUM  
• PATIO COVERS  
• AWNINGS • BLINDS  
• DRAPERIES • SHADES  
1835 Santa Barbara St. • Dist. 5-0811  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

**Since 1890 . . .**

Headquarters for  
**NATIONALLY KNOWN REASONABLY PRICED**  
**MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR**

**WHITE HOUSE**  
OF SANTA BARBARA  
717-719 State St. • WD 6-3149

**HINES GROCERY COMPANY**

710 Colorado Street  
PASADENA, CALIF.

**RCA VICTOR COLOR TV**

Monterito Television & Music Co.  
• Serving Santa Barbara County  
• Most Complete Selection  
• Free Home Trial  
• Special Discount for Cash  
1480 EAST VALLEY ROAD • 949-5182  
MONTICITO VILLAGE

**obersole**

Suppliers  
of a complete line  
of office equipment  
3910 DE LA VINA • P.O. BOX 1508  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. 963-5244

**Lee Fredrickson Interiors**

Furniture • Floor Coverings  
Draperies and Wallpapers  
Decorative Accessories  
9 E. FIGUEROA ST. • PH 5-9538  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

**Santa Barbara's only home owned bank**

**SANTA BARBARA NATIONAL BANK**

NOW AT A CONVENIENT LOCATION  
Downtown Santa Barbara,  
25 East Corolla Street  
Mainly auto.  
Cent. Village Shopping Center  
San Roque road, 3431 Santa Street  
Garden area, 239 North Fairview Ave.

**Rogers FURNITURE STORE**

Older Furniture Store  
in Santa Barbara County  
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS  
See "Sunshine" for Draperies  
and Upholstering  
Free Pick-up in Santa  
928 STATE ST. • 962-8191  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

**Carpet Town**

LA CUMBRE PLAZA  
SANTA BARBARA  
To See Samples and Price  
Phone 964-6937

**Complete Selection**

\$3.99 - \$15.99 Sq. Yd.  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.



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 Carole Morgan  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

#### Paris

NATO is renewing itself in more ways than one. It has new headquarters. It also has a new assignment. The new place is near Brussels. The new job is defense.

"It's an old 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 building. Belgium has provided for the Western Alliance's two European headquarters. The comment is 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 running down. It wasn't only because of General de Gaulle. The basic job of making Western Europe militarily secure had been founded 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 sense begun anew. Even the fact that 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 top military headquarters from France. The move brought the military leadership to Casteau-Brussels. This is a village on the outskirts of Mons, a compact 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 described as a "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 has pulled out of the integrated military activities 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 originally seemed to run counter to President de Gaulle'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 line gap that was widening between France and NATO in 1967.

But the report has watered down the hopes of Natonians who wanted the alliance to take strong collective moves 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 on the basis of years of experience in the Paris region. There is no possible comparison between the former threadbare and undersized 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 so frankly. Belgian citizens today confirm this feeling of welcome.

"At first," a small Belgian businessman told this writer, "we did share some anxieties. But they have passed." "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."

"Then 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 itself the worry was not only about housing. "Suppose," said a SHAPE officer, "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 nights.

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 Wohl  
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 even 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 Vasily 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 party instructions. Mr. Solzhenitsyn's worldwide fame 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 48 years. Kestya," 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. Your former friends have wondered 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 [zhivopisniki] far removed from true art."

"Who does not recall, for example, the senseless and tragic case of Pasternak's novel, a matter that caused our country

much harm. Your part in that matter went so far that you had to make believe you did not know of the death of the poet who had been your friend and who had lived alongside you for 23 years. Perhaps you could not see from your window the crowd of thousands that saw him to his last resting place, that bore him past your home, carrying him above their heads."

#### 'How could you?'

"How could it be that you not only did not support, but trampled down Literaturnaya Moskva, an annual anthology that our literature needed? On the very eve of the meeting of 1,500 writers at the Motion Picture Actors' Club you supported this publication. Though your pocket held an already written speech of dangerous betrayal, you praised our work and found no shadow of political mistake in it."

"This is far from all, but I do not intend this letter to sum up your public activity, which is widely known in the writers' community. Not for nothing was your name greeted with utter silence at the celebration of Paustovsky's 75th birthday. I would not be surprised if now that Solzhenitsyn's "Cancer Ward" has been banned at your insistence after being set in type at Novy Mir, your first appearance before any large writers' meeting would be greeted with whistling and stamping feet."

"Do you not realize that the very fact of publication of 'The Cancer Ward' would relax the unprecedented tension in literature, would undermine the undeserved mistrust of it, would open the way for other books that would enrich our literature?"

"A Bok's superb novel, first permitted, then suppressed, but unconditionally approved by the country's best writers, exists in manuscript. K. Simonov's war diaries exist in manuscript. There is hardly a single serious writer who does not have in his desk a manuscript that has been submitted,

considered, and forbidden for reasons that are incomprehensible and beyond the bounds of common sense."

"But let us return to Solzhenitsyn's novel. There is not one publishing house or magazine, not one writers' club where it has not been said that Makov and Voronkov were FOR publication of the novel and that the type was melted down only because you firmly declared yourself AGAINST it."

"This means that the novel remains in thousands of galley proofs being passed from hand to hand and sold, they say for large sums. This means it will be published abroad. We shall surrender it in the reading public of Italy, France, Britain, and West Germany, i.e., the very thing that Solzhenitsyn himself energetically and repeatedly protested against will happen."

#### World fame awaits

"Perhaps persons will be found in the leadership of the Union of Writers who think they will be punishing a writer by suppressing him to foreign literature. They will be punishing him by world fame, which our opponents will utilize for political goals."

"But your action signifies something else. You are taking a responsibility upon yourself without evidently realizing how huge and significant it is."

"A writer who ties the nose around another writer's neck is a figure that will remain in the history of literature, regardless of what the former has written and quite regardless of what the latter wrote. You will perhaps, without suspecting it yourself, become a center of ill will, indignation, and dissatisfaction in the literary community."

"This can be pardoned only if you find within yourself the strength and courage to renounce your decision."

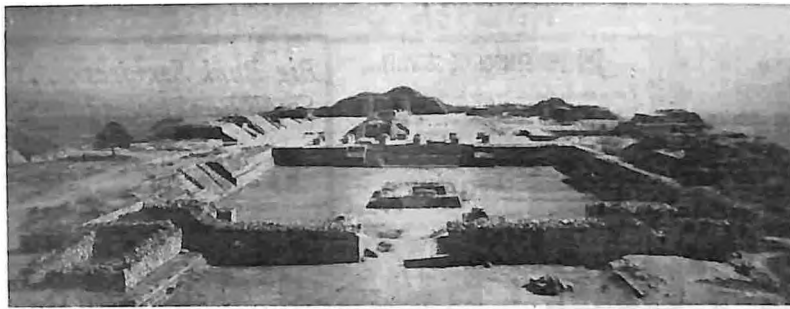
"You realize without question how difficult it was for me to write this letter to you. But I did not have the right to be silent. January 23, 1968. V. Kaverin"

# BLOSSOM TIME

... is any time you step forth, clad in beauty ... (but especially right now!) with fine cosmetics from the House of Fuller. Choose them at your leisure in your easy chair. Your Fullerette or Fuller Brush dealer will deliver them right to your door. They have famous Fuller Brush grooming aids for the whole family, too.







By Robert C. Cowen

## Architecture—700 B.C.

Monte Alban, ancient center of pyramids, temples, and other structures, covers high plateau near Oaxaca, Mexico. It was one of the great Indian architectural achievements, dating as far back as 700 B.C., when the first construction probably began.

# Archaeologist cites 'decadence'

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

Mitla, 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's 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. By an unimpaired count, there are 270 archaeological sites here. The list will 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 Alban covers a high plateau. Beginning perhaps around 700 B.C., it grew into one of the most elaborate and beautiful ceremonial centers of the ancients.

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

Men have lived in the valley for at least 10,000 years, that archaeologists know about. Caches of vegetable foods 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



before comparable development in the area around Mexico City.

As archaeologists refine their dating methods, Mr. Paddock says they persistently 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 ranges in altitude from 5,500 feet at Mitla to 4,500 at its lower end. It's at the crucial altitude for the tropics where you can grow most tropical plants and most high-altitude plants at the same time. In the pairs of the Museo Fisiológico de Arte Zapotecas at Mitla, where professor Paddock works, an apple tree and a coffee tree grow side by side, both bearing fruit.

All and all, it's much more 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 thousand 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 Alban for several centuries. The Zapotecs who preceded them had somehow lost their grip. Their society became decadent until the Mixtec invasion injected new vigor.

This is the process of decline and renaissance that fascinates Mr. Paddock. He now is digging into a midvalley pyramid-tomb complex called Lambiyeo that reflects the 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 Woodworth's is better than this! The tomb pottery is so badly fired it eroded 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 in the fine work of earlier periods.

### Poor workmanship clear

Decadence shows in the architecture too. At Monte Alban and elsewhere, buildings have cores of well-made adobe. Finely cut stones fit tightly together to cover them. No water could get in. A thin covering of plaster served only as a surface for painting.

But at Lambiyeo, plaster covered up poor workmanship. The pyramid was 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.

"It was just a bad period, that's all," Mr. Paddock explains. "In quality, they had a lot. They just didn't have quality."

Then the Mixtecs took over and excellence returned.

"The Mixtecs and Zapotecs were one people until 5,000 to 4,000 years ago," Mr. Paddock notes. "We don't know why they differentiated. It's a process that's still going on."

"When the Mixtecs invaded, they had the same basic culture as the Zapotecs. But their culture had diverged. It remained thriving and vigorous when that of the Zapotecs declined. But it never lost all its similarities. The Mixtec invasion sparked a renaissance."

"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 times."

Third of six articles. Next: Mexico's earliest man.

## \*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 deadline at Paris. Neither side has made a 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, whose Asian end extends through the demilitarized zone in Vietnam and the 38th parallel in Korea.

### Cold 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, is their often stated obligation to their ally, North Vietnam, which is under attack at home as well as conducting a revolution in South Vietnam.

The Soviet Union appears to have only a lesser interest in what happens south of the 17th parallel in Vietnam, in an area that has been under a non-Communist government during the cold war. It supports "war 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 retreating from such moves and is having difficulty in spreading over its front yard in Eastern Europe.

This interest has been shown notably in siding 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" the American wish, this could free American reserves which 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, as a gesture of "restraint" in this direction from Hanoi would be good cause for President Johnson to end the bombings.

## Population boom at the zoo

At the National Zoological Park in Washington births since mid-March include bighorn sheep, an owl monkey, a Barbary ape, a zebra, and scores of smaller animals. About 800 mammals, birds, reptiles, and invertebrates are born annually at the zoo, a hill-fledged bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

## Looting produces 'hot' money orders

Commercial money orders stolen when scores of Washington, D.C., stores were 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.

285-0525  
**Flowers**  
FOR Every Occasion  
CLARENCE WALKER  
435 N. Hollingsworth St.  
PORTLAND, ORE.

## Smuggling undermines Peru firms

By Truman Becker  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lima, Peru

Smuggling is a big business in Peru. And it is having a serious effect on legitimate distribution channels.

According to Peruvian marketing experts, each piece of contraband represents a sale lost to the local distributor. Many manufacturing companies are affected, too. Their competitors can bring in components with no duty cost and undercut them on the end product.

In Peru, contraband seeps in from all sides. In the north, it moves in from Ecuador and consists mainly of livestock, especially beef cattle. Some estimates assert that about 30 percent of Lima's beef comes from cattle smuggled from Ecuador.

In the south, contraband comes in from Chile, mostly appliance goods. In the east, goods move in from Tiquitos, Peru's jungle town located at the headwaters of the Amazon River.

### Smuggled items

Mostly fabrics, radios, cosmetics, and whiskey come into the country. Fabric is smuggled from Colombia. Several of the remaining items come from Japan and are flown in by plane.

Why has smuggling become so rampant in Peru? One marketing expert pointed out that, as the duty differential increases between exporting and importing countries, smuggling becomes more attractive. He added that smuggling has become particularly attractive in Peru since import duties 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, thus tending to reduce the import demand. The expert commented 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 constabulary planes of the nascent Peruvian Air Force. Buta Internacionales Peruana S.A. (RIPSA). The merchandise, which originated from Miami and Panama, had been discharged at a secret airport along the Peruvian coast and at the Lima International Airport, with the assistance of customs officials.

During 1967, RIPSA claimed to have transported 20 flights to Peru, carrying about 7,000 kilos of cargo on each flight. The value of the smuggled goods ran into millions of dollars.

So far, about 80 arrests have been made by the police, and a score of ring leaders 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 operations.

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

## Sale! ORIENTAL RUGS

IT TAKES MORE THAN MONEY TO FIND THE ORIENTAL RUGS FOR OUR TRADE. We personally search the oriental bazaars, exercising mental gymnastics with the natives in Armenian, Turkish, Farsi, Afghani and English to obtain the best rugs for the lowest possible prices. Every transaction turns out to be a happy experience both for the seller and for us, celebrated with much hand shaking. Although there are many oriental rugs for sale, we choose only those that meet the critical approval of two generations of Gregorians.

In essence, we are acting as your agents in these foreign fields, hoping that you will share our enthusiasm and taste.

Arthur T. Gregorian John B. Gregorian

Rugs from Iran (Persia) RUGS FROM TURKEY

3 446.9 MESHRAN, rug	110	100 SMALL MATS, assorted sizes	355
3 447.2 KARAJ, rug	315	3 448.9 BERGAMO, green	285
3 448.9 KARAJ, rug	290	3 449.10 DAKLA, green	290
3 449.10 KARAJ, rug	195	3 450.8 TURK, rug	490
3 450.8 KARAJ, rug	195	3 451.9 BERGAMO, rug	390
3 451.9 KARAJ, rug	45	3 452.10 KARAJ, rug	175
3 452.10 KARAJ, rug	45	3 453.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 453.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 454.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 454.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 455.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 455.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 456.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 456.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 457.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 457.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 458.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 458.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 459.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 459.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 460.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 460.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 461.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 461.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 462.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 462.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 463.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 463.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 464.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 464.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 465.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 465.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 466.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 466.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 467.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 467.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 468.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 468.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 469.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 469.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 470.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 470.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 471.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 471.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 472.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 472.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 473.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 473.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 474.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 474.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 475.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 475.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 476.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 476.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 477.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 477.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 478.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 478.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 479.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 479.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 480.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 480.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 481.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 481.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 482.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 482.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 483.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 483.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 484.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 484.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 485.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 485.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 486.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 486.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 487.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 487.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 488.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 488.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 489.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 489.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 490.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 490.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 491.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 491.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 492.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 492.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 493.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 493.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 494.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 494.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 495.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 495.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 496.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 496.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 497.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 497.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 498.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 498.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 499.4 KARAJ, rug	175
3 499.4 KARAJ, rug	45	3 500.4 KARAJ, rug	175

## A generous allowance made for your old Orientals

When you trade at Gregorian's you are trading in America's finest Oriental Rug Shop. Ample facilities arranged for country customers as request.

Our new book on Oriental rugs is available now at \$14.50. It contains 62 full page color plates, 116 halfpages of rug and related materials—252 pages. Oriental Rugs and the Stories They Tell. By Arthur T. Gregorian. Order Direct. \*Mass. Residents Please Add 3% Sales Tax.

OPEN HOUSE ON SATURDAY MAY 25TH ALL DAY. Refreshments will be served. Latest films on rug weaving will be shown. Our new book will be on sale.

Open Daily 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. All Day Saturday.  
**Arthur T. Gregorian, INC.**  
2284 WASHINGTON STREET  
NEWTON LOWER FALLS, MASS.  
(ONT. 14) AT 322-8, EX. 541  
244-2533

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT STORES  
**WHERE IS YOUR LIFE?**  
Listen this Sunday to the Christian Science Radio Series for some interesting insights on this question.  
It's on more than a thousand stations.  
Consult your local radio listings.  
THE BIBLE SPEAKS TO YOU





# 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 1910 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.

Three million copies of a man's 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, entitled "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. 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 downgrade Mr. Ready's work. The point is that Tolkien can never be understood; he must be 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 three-dimensional and foursquare. All that Mr. Ready wisely does is to hold open a door through which his subject may emerge.

## Courage—win 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 does not discuss Tolkien's thought and the thought behind his thought and those activities of the mind and spirit that operate behind and below a writer's thought. It all adds up to a cold shower for those who think Tolkien was a Shakespeare. The Tolkien described in these pages couldn't possibly have written Tolkien. Genius is something other than his vehicle. And while "The Hobbit" may be his masterpiece, "The Lord of the Rings" is a story guide.

# Poet with a bee-stung pout

The Survival of the Fittest, by Pamela Hansford Johnson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.95.

By Melvin Maddocks

Pamela Hansford Johnson has written one of those novels that seem to come with a key taped to the dust jacket. When she was a precocious young poet and novelist—long before she became Lady Snow—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 an infant saint and a Koula bear") who makes notorious reading tours of American campuses while careening in 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 ravaged look of the artist-as-martyr which appeals to staid or second-rate fiction-liners hunting for ready-made melodrama 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 Mallings, insofar as he can be subordinated. She spends a good deal of time and care, for instance, on backgrounds. With considerable vividness and detail she reconstructs the generous, vulnerable response 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 it"), and eases her "wild circle" into prosperous, middle-aged domesticity after the war.

Miss Johnson further disguises 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, the hemian 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-compensate?

But all this desperate diversification is in vain. Curly-headed poet with eyes like "chestnut fire-coals" will not easily give up front stage center. They are as selfishly demanding in fiction as they can be in life.

For better and for worse, the novel has risen and fallen with Kit. The women he loves and generally mistreats, the men who play his admiring and envying stonies live as reflections of his ego rather than as characters on their own. And finally the subject



'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 concern himself with a "petty consistency." 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 his own sake, the joy of courage won or lost. Not that the Tolkien 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 these years wherein 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 rereadings of "The Lord of the Rings" will help us with delight and 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 re-introduction to Tolkien here.

# Nabokov's game of hearts

King, Queen, Knave, by Vladimir Nabokov. New York: McGraw-Hill. \$5.95.

By Judith Rascoe

Korol duma tolet is Nabokov's second novel in Russian, his first literary language (thirty years ago this year, with "The Real Life of Sebastian Knight," he did a graceful segue into English). He wrote it in 1928. Now he and his son, Dmitri, have put it into English, and nothing suggests a more cordial Russian original haunting the prose.

A young man named Franz leaves his hometown in Germany to work in his uncle's department store in Berlin. Spy Franz is seduced by Aunt Martha. She decides they must murder her husband. "This plot," says the author, "is not basically unfamiliar." True, but this version is not exactly "Madame Bovary." Franz is a youth morbidly attracted to poverty, dirt, and disfigurement. Of Madame Martha: "Neither aesthetic nor emotional considerations ruled her taste; she simply thought that a reasonably wealthy German businessman . . . ought to have a house exactly of that sort, that is, belonging to the same suburban type as those of his fellows." She does know, passionately, the financial details of her husband'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 crepey Schickel substance called "vooskin."

The King, the Queen, and the Knave—automatons in a play city. The household patrol turns out to be a cigar lighter, and the landlord's mother is a gray 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 fat-battered Gravitel resort and drift past Franz with their butterfly net and incomprehensible language.

Perhaps one reason for Nabokov's thorough—and mis—distaste for Freud & Company is that he and Freud are the port-foliod 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, "Invitation to a Beheading," Nabokov does a good deal more with the logic and imagery of dreams, but there are hints of his avocation in "King, Queen, Knave": Franz's myopic awakening in Berlin, and Martha's delirium in Gravitel.

## 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 with amoral clarity; and yet a movement of his eyes can set chairs, mirrors, and whole railway stations in motion. At times it is as if not English but human life itself were a second language and he watches with the wondering gaze of an essayist from Mars.

Every now and then (and after all, this is an 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 use of imagery of dreams, but there are hints of the talented young author's task of turning off the plot.

One way I kept myself alert to the end was by trying to imagine what an awful



Pamela Hansford Johnson

of Sun-King-artist has a banality that Miss Johnson's subtleties cannot refine. Kit Mallings with his bee-stung pout 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. With decency and honest concern, she has written about the past as though she were trying to explain her younger self to her children, or perhaps to the Lady Snow she has become. Such a recollection is not without interest, but it seems too remote for passion. Kit Mallings ends up as the cool Greek profile carved on the old family cameo.

# From the children's bookshelf

The Mulsers, by Richard Armstrong (McKay, \$3.95). A group of rebellious teenage boys seek refuge on 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 William Golding's. True, the weak are swallowed up in a cataclysm they bring upon themselves by following a demented ringleader; 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 22, 1963

## 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 devastating biography of an American folk-hero, Mr. Schickel, who is a film critic for Life magazine, has written his book as the latter-day equivalent of the child who noticed 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 said a hanger-on of nothing by shifty businessmen. Walt Disney, on the other hand, was a self-made king and emperor in the best American tradition who did his own 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 and his clothes were beautiful, not 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, that is the author's rather bold intention. He

states at the outset that his biography is not so much of a man but 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 distaste against middle-class values was addressed less obliquely to its subject—or else one could wish for a more thoughtful appraisal of the unique qualities that enabled Disney to get in 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, even if the image is more accurate than the "official" one. 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, eager to preserve whatever is left of its crumbling 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 without their help.

"The Disney Version" is an invaluable beginning, however, in cutting through the dusty layers of unthinking and uncritical acceptance that have helped obscure 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 and standardized, machine-made and meant for easy consumption and steady profits—then he has performed an invaluable service.

## Bought smiles

He has, of course, done more. Whatever the ultimate accuracy of his intuitive judgments proves to be, he has made a public statement demanding thoughtful reexamination of an entire set of beliefs adored by millions with a zeal approaching idolatry.

"The Disney Version"—a book that questions a way of life and a system of values both exemplified and exploited by Walt Disney—has the virtues 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 encourage many to whom a piece of reexamination is tantamount to heresy.

If much of the book's concern seems to be with the expansion of a business rather than with the development of an individual working in a major artistic medium, this is unavoidable. Disney's ultimate concern was with real estate, not ideas. That Disneyland—with its neatly fenced commercialism—was his passionate interest for years and years says a great deal about the whole Disney approach to life. Perhaps nothing says as much, however, as this grim paragraph from the training manual for Disneyland employees, quoted by Mr. Schickel:

"At Disneyland we get tired, but never bored, and even if it is a rough day, we appear happy. You've got to have an honest smile. It's got to come from within. . . . If nothing else helps, remember that you get paid for smiling. . . ."



movie it would make. Franz, Martha, and Dreyer are not a very good example of a heart-beat more or less than Nabokov makes them. If they appeared disguised as live actors, a dash of pity or hint of ambiguous interpretation would change the force of the pictures and suggest motives mercifully neglected in the book. Language alone, with its power to select, isolate and reify only that precise aspect of a man or a room which the novelist chooses—this preserves us. Toward the end of the novel Dreyer and the inventor arrange a demonstration of the automannquins, and the male number appears.

"He stepped in front of the spectators and started to remove his hat in a complicated, much too complicated, salute. Something crumpled."

"Halt," howled the inventor with great presence of mind and darted toward the mechanical maniac. "Too late. The hat was defiled with a flourish but the arm came off too."

The same thing, in one way or another, happens to the human mannequins. It wouldn't have quite the same effect on the screen.

## Double and Triple your Reading Speed!

There is a new, revolutionary, high-speed reading method that will enable you to read much faster—yet understand better, remember more, and enjoy reading more. It's called "The Friendly Shop."

The secret of rapid reading is a tool for clearing the mind, for better hearing, for greater awareness and achievement and for faster thinking. It can be learned by all who wish to read faster and more effectively. This book tells the very first how-to-ways will tell you the rest.

ORDER NOW! RAPID AND EFFICIENT READING IN 10 DAYS! \$4.95 Postpaid + 10-day Money-Back Guarantee. Send no money now. We'll ship you the book free. Write to: THE FRIENDLY SHOP, 304 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE, SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95811.

## THE FRIENDLY SHOP

"Books With A Purpose"

304 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE, SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95811

A new book by Marilyn King MARY BAKER EDDY

Child of Promise \$4.50

1962 Edition. 128 pages. 7 and 1/2 x 10 and 1/2 inches. 100,000 copies printed.

Age 12 and up. Grades 7 and up

Marilyn King, in a lively and thoroughly documented manner, traces the life story of Mary Baker Eddy, the Christian Science founder.

In Color and 50c Extra Post

Add 25c handling charge

ALABAMA, CALIF., ILL. POSTAGE GUARANTEED

For Graduation

"Little Book—Big Thoughts"

A Collection of Great Thoughts

Book Ancient and Modern

Order direct: Little Book

75 South Ave.,

San Francisco, Calif.

\$2.10 postpaid. In Calif. add 5% Tax

Your Shopping Guide

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Other valuable information from the advertisements in the Monitor.

When you purchase a Monitor advertisement be sure to mention the advertisement in the Monitor.

An Oxford Bible in a small pocket edition with a choice of bindings

Compact, convenient to carry, and easy to read, here is the perfect Bible for pocket or purse. Size: 3 1/4 x 5 1/4, only 94" thick. Rubby type (not pronounced). Ultra-thin Oxford India paper.

In Leather—

OXF. Black Genuine Standard leather, limp, red under gold edges. With ribbon marker.

Thumb-indexed, \$11.00

In Cloth—

OXF. Blue Sturdite.

OXF. Green Sturdite.

Thumb-indexed, \$7.50

A price of \$10.00 for a book of this size is unheard of. The Oxford Bible has been read and loved in 40 generations. Before this generation, were thought, or even then, to be

See these and other fine Oxford Bibles at your Christian Science Reading Room

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS / New York

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality

OXFORD Quality



## On reading marked books

A marked book is always an exciting adventure. Especially one from the local library, borrowed with no reward other than entertainment. To come across an underlined sentence invariably buttresses me with an illustration to speculate on the five Ws of journalism. I can remember the source through the labyrinth of memory as I did recently when I brought home Camus' "The Fall."

My own books are scribbled in. Naturally they are mine—valuable components of a library years in selection, each previous 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 the community, I have so far resisted the impulse. Well, all right—almost. On occasion a pencil 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 random reading.

More years ago, a girl who was reading "The Fall" asked me to preface a book. In her selection she'd acquired through default. It was poetry, she had said, and she gave me a copy. I considered it a mark of honor. I had a husband's holiday for myself with Camus' LaFarge's "Each to his own." The book, when I returned it, was marked. I considered it a mark of honor. I had a husband's holiday for myself with Camus' LaFarge's "Each to his own." The book, when I returned it, was marked. I considered it a mark of honor.

But she would not be separated from it. Then taking it to Washington and later to Germany with her during a vacation. Under my tutelage she claimed, poetry truly became a source of emotion. I considered it a mark of honor. I had a husband's holiday for myself with Camus' LaFarge's "Each to his own." The book, when I returned it, was marked. I considered it a mark of honor.

Months later the same reaction came from another friend, to whom I presented a loosely annotated copy of "Faust" which I'd salvaged from a yard-book sale. "You wouldn't have recognized it," she later told me. "Every mark, even those on the margin, was a mark of honor. I had a husband's holiday for myself with Camus' LaFarge's "Each to his own." The book, when I returned it, was marked. I considered it a mark of honor.

"And why, and when and where?" "I'm afraid to you," she said solemnly, "and to that unknown student marked to pass Goethe's fire on to me."

"What we call basic texts are simply the ones we discover after all the others," observed Camus in "The Fall." Another time I suspect, had no compunction about boldly underlining it, with great felt pen which went through the page. (Which is going too far, even for me.) As I stepped along with him I discovered many other passages to consider. I weighed, agree or disagree with as to significance.

Sometimes the through-marks called attention to words or more profound thoughts on the reverse page. For example, the pupil's green was created: "... the frivolity of seriousness struck me as I merely went on playing my role as well as I could..." My marks would have been superfluous to catch the subsequent thought: "I was absent at the moment I took up the next page."

I began this book on a Saturday afternoon, seated in a lawn chair under our willow. Before me the flower border, bright with Maltese cross and William, coral bells. A vernal was inviting his Jenny to consider the sparrows' vacated flat. An arrow led to a note on the margin, asking out his own claim and assuming the neighborhood food supply to be his own. I took a while for me to get inside the book, therefore, additionally distracted by speculating on the identity of Camus' bold device.

Gradually, however, the author's clear thinking and balanced style triumphed. He reminded me of another classicist, Tintoretto, who envisioned the entire picture in a flash of creativity, from moment of conception to final brushstroke—and throughout its execution strove to re-attain his original image.

"Not truth, then, am I, a colossal bore." Of course Camus said it with tongue in cheek of his pastime, Jean-Baptiste Clamance—yet I stopped and asked: "Is this a fact?" Why? "Nonsense!" as any teacher might. And still it rattled in my head, like a mouse skittering through a tissue-stuffed carton, till a new idea insinuated: "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 poet's of his lines was a great thrust toward confidence 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 wonder of the green marking-pen as such) was richer when he finished his walk with Camus than before he began the exercise, in spite of his unabashed vandalism. At least he read—and perceptively, by the evidence. No one could lay down such a book untouched by the probing genius of its author. "The portrait I hold out to my contemporaries becomes a mirror," was understood, and so must the student have seen his own image in it. As I did, ascending one more rung in the ladder of knowledge.

Before I was twelve a private library had me down from my tower. The smudges on the "Joan of Arc" I was returning were not mine, but she brooked no alibi. "Look at your hands this minute," she scolded.

"But there are butternut 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 replaced by a more understanding desk-guardian who gave me much good counsel. "Books," she said, "can be replaced." There was genuine solicitude in her voice for eager minds wasted. So I'm relieved the youth who trip-lightened "The Fall" for me didn't come up against the troll who kept me outside nutritious pastures until my champion cleared the bridge again. He might never, possibly, have endured to that moment of truth when this question was posed: "Then please tell me what happened to you one night on the Seine and how you managed never to risk your life."

ALMA ROBERTS GORDAN



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

Caught aslant of a long beam

Of after-shower sunlight.  
A down-curved spray of wild current,  
Dripping red blossoms and bright rain together,  
Supports for one lovely moment  
A hummingbird whose jeweled weight  
Is not enough to disturb  
The shining equilibrium of pendant petals  
And drops which hang like crystal pinnacles.

Christian Science

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 writer-producer of films on Chinese art.

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 had found favor with painters outside the Southern School, such as Yuan Yao, and this painting proves that their experimentation injected a freshness into the decaying world of Ching and Yuan tradition.

"Child with Two Cats Playing Among the Flowers" is a fan-shaped album leaf, full color on silk. Originally attributed to Chou Wen-chu, 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 back-grounds. This delightful small painting is lent to the show by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

ALMA ROBERTS GORDAN



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

Caught aslant of a long beam

Of after-shower sunlight.  
A down-curved spray of wild current,  
Dripping red blossoms and bright rain together,  
Supports for one lovely moment  
A hummingbird whose jeweled weight  
Is not enough to disturb  
The shining equilibrium of pendant petals  
And drops which hang like crystal pinnacles.

Christian Science

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

## A child's day

The thrush sang good morning;  
The jay cried a warning;  
The meadow grass quivered;  
The honey bee tumbled;  
And washed in the dew;  
The vine blossoms quivered;  
The dancing leaves shivered;  
The sunlight enthralled me;  
The morning dew called me.  
Be true, true, true.

The dragonfly dallied;  
The loud locust rattled;  
The butterfly caught me;  
The moon brooded sought me;  
And died on the hill;  
The bumblebee wavered;  
The warm shadow quivered;  
The bottle fly brushed me;  
The hollyhock brushed me;  
Be still, still, still.

The white firefly glistered;  
The willow grove listened;  
I heard the small leaves sing  
Good evening, good evening;  
The black bat saluted;  
The cool night wind hearkened;  
The deep shadows darkened;  
The black bat saluted;  
The gray night owl hooted;  
Go home, home, home.

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

JOHN C. EVANS

## Individual worth is immeasurable

Writings for The Christian Science Monitor

In this present age the dignity and worth of the individual are increasingly treasured. Efforts to bring practical recognition of the individual's worth to segments of mankind have extended over the years and have often been accompanied by strife and bloodshed.

Rebellion against the submergence of the individual in the mass has been marked both by wise forms of protest and by lawlessness and immorality. History records progress as a consequence of the first approach and chaos and frustration as the result of the latter.

But startling human progress will come as men learn to know themselves as they really are and as they recognize the immeasurable worth of their true selfhood.

Christian Science, which wholly follows the Bible, comes to show men their full stature not as corporeal beings but as spiritual ideas emanating from God, good, the only real Mind and Life. It teaches that man is infinitely important to God as His highest idea. His expression, as such, man even manifests the intelligence, beauty, goodness, and perfection of his creator. Without ideas the one Mind would be without entity. Therefore no individual spiritual idea is ever unimportant, each is precious to God.

The distinctness of all true individuality is maintained throughout eternity. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 70), "The divine Mind maintains all identities, from a blade of grass to a star, as distinct and eternal." And on page 259, "Man is not absorbed in Deity, and man cannot lose his individuality, for he reflects eternal Life; nor is he an isolated, solitary idea, for he represents infinite Mind, the sum of all substance."

One may think of the sun as symbolizing God and each ray as an individual idea. Just as each ray lights up an area and has existence as long as its source exists, so the man of God's creating reflects Mind's nature and eternally fulfills

a specific, individual mission of radiating light and love.

The concept of man as material, as having life and mind apart from Deity, is false and must be put off. This flesh and blood sense of man, which engenders the thoughts of mankind, is really a dream-sense, never the reality of being Christ Jesus said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

God, the divine Mind, is infinite. All He does not create, conceive, matter. He is not aware of it whether it be a grain of sand or a guided missile. The universe of spiritual ideas, which God conceives and evolves, is the real and is always under His harmonious control.

In order for one to understand in some degree God's control over man, it is essential for him to perceive the spirituality of the universe including man—to recognize it as the compound idea of all-knowing Mind, which is also Spirit. In this spiritual creation each idea is derived from and maintained by Mind. Each has its peculiar role to fill so that the wholeness, perfection, and oneness of God may be expressed.

As the human being grasps these truths self-importance gives way to humility, and timidity and anxiety yield to a recognition of the support of Mind in one's daily work. Whatever the present task may be, if it is a right one a person can do it successfully and joyously as he denies material selfhood, asserts and understands the truth of God and man, and lives it by expressing Spirit's loving, principled nature.

Every individual, from the least to the greatest, is immeasurably important in God, for each in his selfhood is a unique idea of God. He who watches over the fall of the sparrow will maintain each identity and govern its destiny throughout eternity.

Christian Science is the only religion in the world that is based on the truth of God and man, and lives it by expressing Spirit's loving, principled nature.

## Why do Christian concepts endure?

The qualities expressed by Jesus have influenced men through the ages. Though frequently trampled upon, these gentle attributes emerge unharmed.

What is their remarkable strength?

When you're met with another's forgiveness, meekness, and unselfed love, why is it that your own bitterness fades?

There is a book which explores the penetrating effect on men's lives of these simple expressions of good. It speaks of the timeless spiritual laws which underlie these Christian qualities. The book is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

A paperback copy of this book can be obtained by sending \$2.25 with this coupon to:

Clem W. Collins, Publisher's Agent  
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.  
U.S.A. 02115

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures: [ ]

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

My check for \$2.25 enclosed ☐ Please bill me and add postage charge ☐

in full. ☐ 24 handling charge.

# 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

United Nations, N.Y.

**T**UNISIA'S MAHMOUD MESTIRI HAS TO contend with many a challenge. As chairman of the United Nations committee on ending colonialism, this is to be expected.

But Ambassador Mestiri knows the moods 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 aware of this. He may even sympathize. But to him the basic issue is unmistakably clear.

"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."

## Transfer outlined

The General Assembly declaration was very specific. It stated:

"Immediate steps shall be taken, in trust and non-self-governing territories or all 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, without any distinction 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 minuscule, were granted independence the 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.

## Violence exists

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

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

The committee also is called "of the 24" 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 (Australia, United States, Finland, Italy, United Kingdom), three Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Poland, Soviet Union), and three Latin 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 person 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 also was 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-United States, 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 nonself-governing territories.

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

countries. The economic interests under investigation are quite often American. The Western countries greatly resent the fact that these subjects are being examined and the way the committee goes about doing so.

The Committee of 24 has at times also expressed the desire to examine the situation of Puerto Rico but has yielded to the U.S. argument that the competence of the committee does not extend to self-governing territories—though Puerto Ricans are officially United States citizens. The Soviet Union, conscious that the Puerto Rican movement for independence takes inspiration from Fidel Castro, and having enough troubles as it is with Cuba, has not pressed the point too hard.

## U.S. shows displeasure

The United States has often shown its displeasure with the committee's attitude and not long ago threatened to withdraw unless a more "responsible" attitude was taken.

Obviously the U.S. does not enjoy being identified with the "colonial" countries which, being allies within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it feels duty bound to support.

It is significant to point out that the United States' presence in Vietnam is not being considered a form of colonialism and lies therefore outside the competence of the committee.

Southern Africa represents the area of greatest concern to the committee and the United Nations as a whole. By and large the committee's members realize the complexities of the situation. There are hundreds of thousands of non-Africans who—unlike the white settlers in Algeria who could and did return to France—have absolutely nowhere to go.

There also is the danger, of which the UN receives ever-growing evidence, of a two-way racism such as Africa has never known before and which might generate irreconcilable hatreds. This in turn is bound to cause confusion and anarchy.

The committee, the General Assembly, and the Security Council have dealt with the issue at various times but never with any degree of success.

Another problem preoccupying the committee is that of the minorities. In fact, most territories under consideration by the Committee of 24 do not possess the main prerequisites for effective exercise of sovereignty.

The United Nations has often considered what its future would be if all the minorities were to be admitted within its framework. Yet upon these minorities would acquire sufficient strength to represent a dangerous factor. This prospect is not of a nature to please anyone.

## Minority situation confused

The committee of 24, however, must examine the problem in the light of its own mandate, that is, independence for each and every nonself-governing territory, big or small. Some thought has been given to the possibility of attaching these territories to larger and well established geopolitical entities. This, however, would imply a renunciation of the principle of independence which the committee of 24 cannot entertain.

The situation of the minorities is thus very confused and must be faced realistically by the Security Council, which has established a committee to study the problem. Meanwhile it is for the UN, through the

## Who is next?

Territories being considered by the "Committee of 24":

**AFRICA:** Mali, Spanish Sahara, Portuguese territories, Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Equatorial Guinea, Swaziland.

**EUROPE:** Gibraltar.

**SAUDI ARABIA:** Oman.

**PACIFIC:** Fiji, Brunei (Borneo), Hong Kong, Gilbert Islands, Ellice Islands, Pitcairn Island, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, American Samoa, Guam, Nauru, Tokelau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Papua, New Guinea.

**SOUTH CHINA SEA:** Brunei (Borneo).

**ATLANTIC:** Falkland Islands, St. Helena.

**INDIAN OCEAN:** Seychelles, Cocos Islands.

**CARIBBEAN:** British Honduras, United States Virgin Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, Montserrat, Cayman, Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands.

committee of 24, should have a continued interest in the small nonself-governing territories, whether or not their independence is being contemplated.

Ambassador Mestiri is satisfied that, apart from the tragic situation in Southern Africa, progress is being made. Spanish Guinea is to acquire independence before July 15. On the other side of the map, progress is being achieved in the part of New Guinea under Australian administration.

## Some progress noted

No progress is being made in Spanish Sahara where Morocco, Mauritania, and Algeria are in dispute. It is believed that a change in the status of the territory might cause tension among the North African states.

Britain, which administers most of the territories under consideration, cooperates with the committee even though for the time being it refuses to receive visiting missions from the committee of 24.

It does not recognize the competence of the committee in the issue of Muscat and Oman, which it considers an independent country. The majority of committee members feel that a protectorate such as France once established in Tunisia and Morocco is far closer to colonial status than to independence.

Another problem is that of the Fiji Islands where the indigenous population risks being reduced to a minority because of Indian immigration. The committee is divided as to the best way to protect the indigenous people.

In pursuing its work Ambassador Mestiri and the committee of which he is chairman have taken as a guideline the words of Secretary-General U Thant: "The United Nations stands for the self-government and independence of all peoples, and the abolition of racial discrimination without reservation. It can never afford to compromise on these basic principles."

## Analyzing the 'new poor'

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

By Jo Ann Levine

Most of these 20 quarrelsome essays have appeared previously in Dissent Magazine. 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 "portuguese emotional fog."

One reason the essays are cantankerous while attempting to be—and being—constructive 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 have to 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 schizophrenic view of 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 33 million 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 the disgrace and, he has helped to fashion the welfare programs accordingly—which means punitively.

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 groups. Essays 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 "palace 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 Lamm, co-editor of this book, to lash out at the rich, a more elusive target.

"As far as looking is concerned," he says, "the Negroes are a smalltime compared to American businessmen—and I don't mean the little shopkeepers either; I mean the swingers on Wall Street and the WASPs 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 Thornstrom, associate professor of history at Brandeis University, refuses to subject himself or his readers to the social diddums.

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 Dissent and co-editor of this book, notes: "The programmatic demands advanced by the liberal left-groups for domestic reforms during the thirties have, by now, either been mostly realized or require merely—but that is some merely—quantitative implementation."

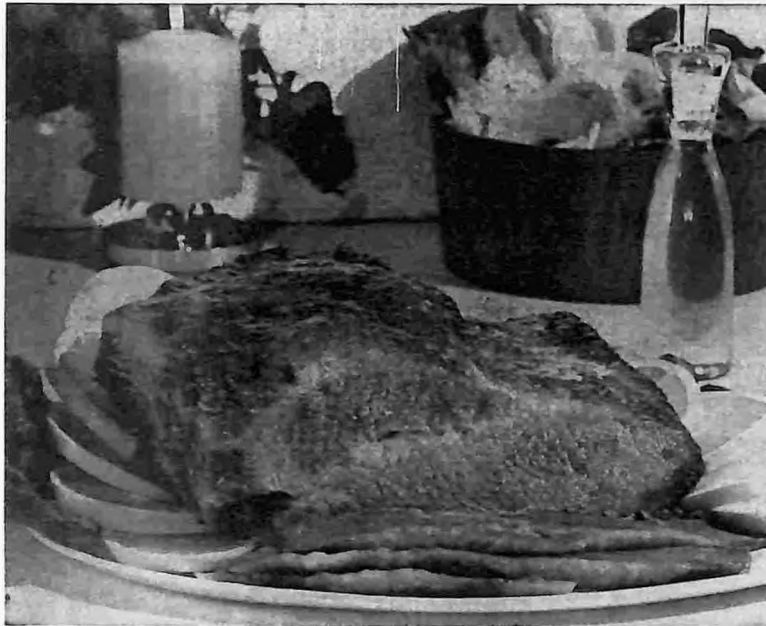
If there is a fault in this book, it is in scolding the people who hold the means for "quantitative" implementation. And if the "idea people" and the "money people" remain split over "who is to blame—the slum or the slum-dweller," the slum will continue to remain.

... From the bookshelf





## 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.

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 sacks in all meat markets these days that you are slighting yourself if you do not develop a corned beef repertoire. 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 warm summer months it can be cooked in the cool of the evenings 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, sliced; and six or seven peppercorns 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 it.

### Orange-glazed corned beef

4-5 pound corned beef brisket  
1/2 cup firmly packed brown sugar  
1/4 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 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 six to eight persons.

Now that you have your barbecuing equipment ready to use, you may want to finish up the corned beef on the rotisserie for the addition of the smoky taste of the charcoal. Start with it nearly done, "spare" it evenly on the spit and brush frequently with the orange glaze for at least a half hour until thoroughly tender. Or use a basic glaze:

## WOMEN TODAY

### Basic glaze

1 tablespoon cider vinegar  
1/4 cup brown sugar, or dark syrup or honey  
1 tablespoon dry mustard, or 3 tablespoons prepared mustard

1 garlic clove or 1 teaspoon ginger, or cinnamon, or 1/4 teaspoon allspice

If you find Hungarian-style mixed pickles in your market you can plan a wonderful "one-plate" meal around a boiled corned beef brisket. If you cannot find these pickles make your own concoction by mixing a small can of sauerkraut with a jar of dill pickles, adding green tomato pickles and peppers if available. Let them stand together at least overnight. Add equal parts of vinegar and water to make a complete cover of juice.

Place the well-drained corned beef in the center of your most attractive platter and surround it with a mound of the Hungarian pickles, a stack of thinly sliced Swiss cheese, and piles of dark rye bread. The corned beef can be hot or cold, but always sliced very thin. If you have time to let it cool thoroughly, even stand in the refrigerator, before slicing cross-grain you can produce practically shaved slices. Reheat by wrapping it in foil and placing in a 350 degree F. oven for about a half hour, or until even the middle slices are hot. What a perfect summer supper or Saturday lunch.

### Molded corned beef salad

1 1/2 cup corned beef (or 1 can) crumbled  
2 cups finely cut celery  
1 cup mayonnaise  
1/2 cup chopped dill pickle (sweet, if taste prefers)  
4 hard cooked 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 1/4 cup cold water, then add  
1 1/2 cups hot tomato juice  
1/4 cup lemon juice  
1/2 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.

L. B. F.

## 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 nonnegotiable, too, as illustrated by these excerpts 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 in exchange for 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; but 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 to three months to reciprocate; some never did.

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

You are right in realizing that "free" products do involve some expense—certainly to the manufacturer, and often to the consumer. If the desired end were only to give a consumer a present, a manufacturer might as well mail one to each 500th (for 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?

Did 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 again?"

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., Coast 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 evaporated milk, opened, 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, Mass. 02115.

## It's S&W Pack-a-Picnic time!

Stock up now on delicious S&W Beans and Pickles!

There's no time like picnic time to find out how simply wonderful S&W Beans and Pickles are! Take along a big bowl of S&W Baked Beans or Barbecue Beans. Make a salad of S&W Kidney Beans and Garbanzo Beans. Add variety with S&W Kosher Dill Pickles or Cucumber Slices. And don't forget S&W Hamburger Relish and Hotdog Relish. Look for the S&W Pack-a-Picnic display at your grocer's. S&W Fine Foods—to know one is to love them all!

Choose from S&W's full line of bean and pickle products—now featured at your grocer's!



**WOW! MORE FUN ON A BUN**

with **Gebhardt's CHILI HOT DOG SAUCE** with Meat

**JUMBO PRUNES**

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Send \$3.00 check or money order and no cash payment for 100 lbs. of Jumbo Prunes. (This offer is good only for orders shipped by air.) These PRUNES are in 10 lb. cans. (The candy, too, offer this special \$4.75 per 100 lbs. for only \$3.00.) Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Send today—we will ship at once. Offer good only in the U.S.A. and will expire June 30, 1968.

Be Sure To Include ZIP Code

Write for FREE CATALOG of GIFT PACKS shipped air mail.

CANADA: PARSIPPA VALLEY, ONTARIO

See World's Largest Gift Store

THANK THE ADVERTISERS for their advertising when you make your purchase or better still write to them stating your satisfaction with their merchandise

**HAWAIIAN PUNCH**

Pineapple, guava, papaya and passion-fruit—from Hawaii

HOW ABOUT A NICE HAWAIIAN PUNCH?



## 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, was a 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 mass-production industries in the 1930's, when factory workers engaged in sit-down strikes and other demonstrations because they felt they were being organized and militancy to keep pace with workers in other industries.

According to Mr. Simkin, teachers and other public workers "heretofore 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 hedge even a little on that. 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 itself. Serious studies 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 should have a right to bargain collectively, that if they do, there must be a possibility of strikes, but that the right to strike must be subordinate 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, Loos 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 new taxes not initially agreed to by the voter or legislature. I agree that bargaining implies the right to strike, and for this reason I think collective bargaining by public employees should not be permitted."

Dr. Morris 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 a principle of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, that if the right to strike is denied to government workers, they should be given consultation 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 I think it is worthwhile and interesting to experiment 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 not be the case in disputes involving public employees," says Dr. Handaker, who concedes that there is "some disagreement with some of my colleagues" on the matter of compulsory arbitration in public employee bargaining disputes.

I. W. Akl, 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 the minimum right 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 Cohen, president, American Federation of Teachers:

"The government, in its 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 outmoded in a democratic society. . . . Work stoppages by teachers in the form of strikes and mass resignations . . . 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 proposition that their employers exercise a sovereignty which makes it less majestic to file a grievance and which equates disagreement—at least if it is organized—with disloyalty. . . ."

"It ought to be accepted generally that some effective form of bilateral and representational labor relations is inevitable. It is proper, and most of all is desirable in public employment in this country. . . . To whatever extent 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, that development is going to be at best delayed, or worst defeated."

"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, substantially 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 table, some place, whether in executive, legislative, or some independent office, across the table from some body with the authority and the courage to say 'I will' instead of 'I can't.'"

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

"In almost every instance the government is the only supplier of the service involved, and there is a serious 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 someplace 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—independent third-party determination if

## 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 delegates 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 only 63 first-ballot votes for his presidential candidacy at the Chicago convention. Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, on the other hand, has 30 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 in date for Senator Kennedy came last week, when the Maine Democratic State Convention named a delegation which observers say 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 (with 27 votes) to Sen. Edmund D. Muskie (D) of Maine as a favorite son. This was regarded as a holding action for Vice-President Humphrey. Senator Muskie is being talked of as a possible vice-presidential running mate if Mr. Humphrey wins the presidential nomination.

The Maine convention's action was a setback for Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis, who sometime ago announced his support for Senator Kennedy.

A similar situation faces Vermont Gov. Philip H. Hoff, who was the first Democratic Governor in the nation officially to desert President Johnson in favor of Senator Kennedy. The Hoff action predated the Johnson announcement that he would not seek reelection.

Humphrey strong

Although it had been speculated that Governor Hoff's action 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 are in the McCarthy column as a result of Senator McCarthy's victory in the April 30 presidential

necessary—for setting 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 the other fellow solve them unilaterally. So long as the public employees sit at a bargaining table, they have got to 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 equals."

Mr. Wurf says that repressive laws "passed to prevent striking usually have resulted in strikes and generally have made it almost impossible to settle them quickly—we had to find a way round 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, Cornell:

"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 work stoppages. I think, also, that there is no feasible way to sort out the activities of government, declaring that stoppages 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 their users. If so, continuity of operations will be essential."

"The most difficult problem in the public sector is to protect the independence of public-employee 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 questions concerning representation and for dealing with disputes over the terms of new contracts. Many difficult questions are involved here, such as the timing of negotiations to meet budget dates, the introduction of mediation and at whose option, the resolution of impasses, and sanctions against stoppages."

"I prefer fact finding with recommendations, backed by injunctions against strikes or lockouts, as the terminal step in this procedure. However I do also recognize that public management is not bound to accept such recommendations and that union 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.

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. He and Mr. Humphrey finished second and third, respectively, behind Senator McCarthy on the basis of write-in votes. But the Humphrey vote 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 delegates being officially pledged.

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

But Governor Rockefeller's candidacy ran into trouble in Vermont last weekend. His heres had counted winning the largest 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 one being uncommitted.

In the nation's first-in-the-nation presidential primary of 1968 in New Hampshire on March 12 former Vice-President Nixon swept the primary, winning all eight delegates. Governor Rockefeller, an unofficial write-in candidate, trailed badly.

In Maine a 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 on the first ballot by winning the April 30 GOP presidential preference primary. However, Lloyd B. Waring, Vice-President Nixon's finance manager in Massachusetts, has stated that four of the Bay State delegates may vote for Mr. Nixon on the first ballot despite the Massachusetts primary law which gives the entire delegation vote to the primary winner for the first convention ballot.

In Rhode Island Gov. John H. Chafee, a strong Rockefeller supporter is leading a 14-member delegation already regarded as leaning strongly to Governor Rockefeller.

## Businessmen recruit hard-core unemployed

By Mary Kelly  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A prominent New York businessman was asked recently by a youth if he would give the youth a job. The young man had served time in a reformatory and since taken special training.

"Yes, I would, and I'm sure a great many other businesses would," was the reply.

The businessman was Floyd B. Hall, chairman of Eastern Air Lines and the New York metropolitan area chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen. The alliance has embarked on providing jobs for hard-core unemployed. The 18-year-old was a participant in a National Broadcasting Company radio program, the Dorothy Gordon Youth Forum.

Eagerly awaiting Mr. Hall's answers were five youths who had come to ask:

"What job chance for me—a dropout?" In a subsequent interview, Mr. Hall explained that he had previously talked with this particular boy, knew him to be "forthright," and found him convinced that his former route would only get him into more trouble.

Personal interest

"If a person makes a mistake, he should not forever be condemned, in my opinion," Mr. Hall said in the interview. "When he shows personal integrity, his request for another chance should be well considered, I feel. I have asked our industrialists to have a look at these fellows."

The social problems of the big cities are urgent, he explained. But finding jobs for those in the nation's slums is not just a matter of going along in a routine way with these new demands, according to Mr. Hall. It should be backed up by individual and personal interest in the unemployed person. "It's not just a question of hiring them and putting them in the most menial job they can get by with," he said over the air. "It isn't a statistical venture. Businessmen really want to give these young men and women a chance for gainful employment that will lead them personally into better things and a better life for themselves."

His own firm seemed to match these young people with the right jobs. An effort is made to deal with the "mental, emotional, and spiritual" reasons for lack of motivation, he said.

Chance for advancement, too, is in the picture. At airport jobs, the hard-core unemployed sometimes start hustling baggage, go on to being flight-control messengers,

and eventually in 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 added. "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 youth, the metropolitan area hopes to find work for about 18,000 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, one would not expect to find the apathy which seems to exist. I have the feeling many businessmen do not believe this is the answer—there are so many 'programs,' they regard this as just another one."

"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."

"We make huge investments for machinery that generates the wealth. Why not invest in people?"

Certain firms have been most cooperative, Mr. Hall noted. One company found that out of 81 disadvantaged youths it took on, 79 graduated and 63 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 the 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 \$12,000 in export of musical instruments during the first 10 months 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

Interest rates in both the short-term and long-term money markets set new marks. Yields on three-month Treasury bills shot to a record 5.847 percent, compared with 5.538 percent last week. The previous high of 5.586 percent was reached Sept. 18, 1966, during the credit crisis of that year.

In corporate bonds, International Paper and Light Company paid 7.07 percent interest cost on a double-A rated utility bond issue—the most costly financing of this type issue in history.

The record that fell was an interest cost of 6.52 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 uptrend from the March lows has terminated. . . . However, there seems to be no basis for unrestrained bullishness. One 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 \$5.9 billion—more than a fourth of the total \$31.9 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 4 percent.

And a sales-tax 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.

This is not an offering of these shares for sale, or an offer to buy, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, or a sale of these shares. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

364,008 Shares

**7up** The Seven-Up Company

Common Stock

60¢ per share

Price \$34 per share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the several underwriters only in states in which such underwriters are qualified to act as dealers in securities and in which the Prospectus may legally be distributed.

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Smith, Barney & Co.

May 27, 1968.

Glore Forgan, Wm. R. Staats Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Dean Witter & Co.

# Jingle of silver tempts speculators

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

New York

The subway-taken 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 on real silver coins. Thus many cashiers, newsstand dealers, confectioners, laundromat operators—anyone who handles considerable change—are segregating silver coins from the other coins.



The subway 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. has imposed

"Now it's nearly all dimes," noted a candy-counter operator. He had a pocketful of rolled dimes 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 melting 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 quarter, for instance, is worth about 41 cents. A \$1,000 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 Comptroller Commission, 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-silver coins, congressmen admit, 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 to get 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 Handy & Harman, a leading refiner, processor, and fabricator of silver: "We believe that if [the ban] places artificial restrictions on the free flow of silver in the market and thereby encourages speculation."

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

World consumption substantially exceeds new production. In 1967, total consumption amounted to 385.8 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, sales 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 320 million ounces of silver in one form or 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

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thursday, May 23, 1968 13



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

A machine at Richard Graf & Sons Coin Corporation counts silver quarters that contain 41 cents' worth of the metal. But the extra 16 cents remains locked up as long as the government forbids citizens to melt coins. Uncertainty over government silver policy prompts speculators to hoard silver coins—with the possibility of fat profits.

## Locked-in values

transferred to a defense stockpile on June 24. Most of this will be 999 fine silver.

The third major silver obligation is for the redemption of silver certificates. During the past 11 months, the Treasury has exchanged over 42 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 left 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 "bulging" with silver.

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

The Comptroller Commission 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 affluent 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."

## '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 should 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 fight, political or economic, that nobody wants to start.

Recent telephone wage agreements pushed the level of labor settlements to 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) will defend, however, as the limit of raises to be noninflationary.

Since CEA first advocated a policy of holding increases to 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, signing for just over 3.5 percent.

• In 1966, railroad shopcraft unions held out for 5.6 percent annually.

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

This past January, United Steelworkers and other unions with new contracts to negotiate set sights a little higher, between 6 and 7 percent a year. The Steelworkers' can and copper settlements topped 6 percent. And now the Communications Workers of America has nudged the level up fractionally to 6.5 percent.

The Johnson 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 settlements 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 must be checked—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 of 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 national average of first-year wage increases negotiated in 1967 was 5.7 percent, while construction settlements averaged above 7 percent. Settlements running longer than one year usually provide for a larger wage increase in the 1st year. The

recent telephone settlements, for example, were for a 7.5 percent raise the first year, less the second and third, for a three-year total of 19.58 percent.

## Pressures expected

Secondly, heavier union pressures for huge settlements are expected in the construction industry this summer than in others. Current building-trades demands in Detroit and Toledo, cited as examples by the President's top-level committee, range as high as 33 percent over just two years.

First-quarter construction settlements have exceeded 8 percent a year. One government labor expert warned the committee that the building trades seem to be "aiming to make the 'extreme' settlements of 1967 [in the 10 percent to 18 percent a year range] the standard this year—and some are put out for more." In comparison, negotiators in aluminum, steel, and aerospace bargaining are expected to settle for about 6 percent, at most fractionally more.

Strong administration pressures are expected on the steel industry and United Steelworkers, as in 1963, and both sides are edgy over the growing threat of imported steel and a challenge from competitive materials. Both sides in steel know they can't settle at much less than the pattern that exists—United Steelworkers' rank and file is too militant. But the union concedes privately that it doesn't expect to make the pattern any bigger.

In aerospace, where quiet bargaining is under way, two major unions, the International Association of Machinists and UAW, talk of auto terms as a key demand. That would mean about 6 percent. Because of the amount of government business involved, however, they can't be too demanding—or militant.

## THE BOSTON COMPANY, INC.



The "Financial Cabinet" specializing in advisory and management services for private capital.

INVESTMENT, TRUST AND PERSONAL BANKING SERVICES  
Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company

INVESTMENT COUNSELING  
Houston • The Boston Company of Texas  
Los Angeles • Bailey and Rhodes  
Louisville • Todd-Boston Company, Inc.  
New York • John W. Bristol & Co., Inc.  
• Douglas T. Johnston & Co., Inc.  
San Francisco • Henderson-Boston Company, Inc.  
Seattle • Loomis & Kennedy, Inc.

INVESTMENT TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH  
The Boston Company, Inc.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING  
Rinfret-Boston Associates, Inc., New York

OIL AND GAS INVESTMENT COUNSELING  
The Boston Company of Texas, Houston

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT COUNSELING  
Henderson-Boston Company, Inc., San Francisco

MUTUAL FUND  
The Johnston Mutual Fund Inc.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTING  
Boston • The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.  
Milan • Gennaro Boston Associati, S.p.A.  
Tokyo • Adams-Boston Company, Limited

We will be happy to send you a copy of our annual report.

THE BOSTON COMPANY, INC.  
100 FRANKLIN STREET • BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108  
TELEPHONE (617) 542-0150

## 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

154th Consecutive Dividend

The Board of Directors at a meeting on May 16, 1968, declared a quarterly dividend of 62½ cents per share for the second quarter of 1968. The dividend will be payable June 12, 1968, to stockholders of record, May 27, 1968.

George B. Angove  
Secretary

## More comfort than barefoot

Hand Made—Hand Sewn

Belgian Shoes

MR. HENRI BENDEL—

Owner/President

Soft soled casuals

Known the world over

For him

MR. CASTAL

Black or Brown Call

Brown Call with

Black trim

White or Black

Patent Leather

830

Color brochure on request

BELGIAN SHOES 60 East 56th St.,

New York 10022, 212-PLaza 5-3732

14 California, 1-869-6161

## Our Selected List reports on 653 stocks.

Are yours among them?

Bache Research has just completed its semi-annual review of leading stocks. The findings, as reported in the Spring 1968 "Selected List" gives you:

- The outlook for 48 leading industries
- Opinions on 653 stocks
- Buy-hold-sell recommendations
- 1968 earnings estimates
- Stocks favored for growth

plus a wealth of other pertinent investment information.

You'll find the 72 page "Selected List" a most practical investment guide for today's market. To get your copy, mail the coupon below, or visit your local Bache office.

**BACHE & Co.**  
Incorporated  
Members: All Leading Exchanges • Founded 1879

Mail to: Box 400, Wall Street Station, N. Y. 10005

Please send me the Bache Selected List at no charge.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

## We like 50 stocks well enough to recommend to friends

Just over 50 stocks, actually. The choice of our Research analysts as outstanding values in the listed and unlisted markets. Arranged so that you may readily identify our ideas in terms of your investment goals.

What's more, these 50-plus "likes" are placed in perspective against our thoughts about the current investment climate, as well as news of major developments in industries influencing investment values. We've packaged it all, neatly and readably in the latest Supplement to our big Quarterly, INVESTMENT VALUES FOR TODAY—just off the press.

Since your investment success is our business, we invite you to come in, phone or write for a complimentary copy of the "L.V.T." Supplement. We believe you'll like one or more ideas well enough to recommend to your friends.

Dept. C.P.O. Box 833 Wall Street Station,  
New York, N.Y. 10005

**FRANCIS I. DUPONT & Co.**  
Your investment success is our business

OVER 100 OFFICES IN THE U.S., CANADA AND ABROAD. MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT ADVISORS. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES: ONE WALL STREET N.Y. TEL. 212-344-2000

D-68006001 010 AT  
FBI  
LABORATORY