

Schlesinger scores Ford budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — James R. Schlesinger said he considered President Ford's planned defense budget inadequate and indicated Ford fired him as secretary of defense after he objected.

In his first interview since being fired three weeks ago, Schlesinger said the defense budget being prepared for next fiscal year "was an important issue" in events leading to his ouster.

At the same time, Schlesinger jabbed at Ford's pledge to maintain a defense second to none.

"The military establishment cannot live on rhetoric and sentiment," Schlesinger told The Associated Press in the interview Friday.

"And the real question that we will face is not whether we will have tributes to the concept of America's strength but whether we are going to avoid cutting military strength and defense purchasing power further by additional budget cuts."

Schlesinger said Ford asked him to prepare a fiscal 1977 budget about \$10 billion less than Ford originally projected for next year.

Although Ford's new proposal of \$107 billion would represent a small dollar increase over the administration request for this year, Schlesinger contended it

would turn out to be a net shrinkage of 5 or 6 per cent in actual defense buying power because of inflation.

Schlesinger denied reports that he had reached the point of deciding whether to quit in protest. But, he added, "There was a question in my mind whether I would be prepared to carry a defense budget to the Hill which I regarded as inadequate."

Apart from strong indications that he and Ford differed on next year's budget, Schlesinger declined to discuss what motivated Ford to fire him.

"As far as I'm concerned, that's all water over the dam," he said. But he sidestepped taking a position on whether he would support Ford for election next year, saying "it's premature for me to get into any political issues."

Schlesinger also said "I would not care to speculate" on reports that he was a victim of intrigue by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger or a power play by Donald Rumsfeld, whom Ford named to replace Schlesinger.

However, Schlesinger acknowledged major differences between himself and Kissinger on "negotiating strategy in dealing with the Soviet Union" on such matters as strategic nuclear arms limitations, mu-

tual force reductions in Europe and "what kind of leverage we should get out of grain sales and the like."

There was no immediate comment from the White House on Schlesinger's remarks.

In announcing that he was replacing Schlesinger, Ford said he was making the change in order to have his own team

of officials in the cabinet. Later, however, the President acknowledged that tensions and disagreements among members of the administration had played a part in his decision.

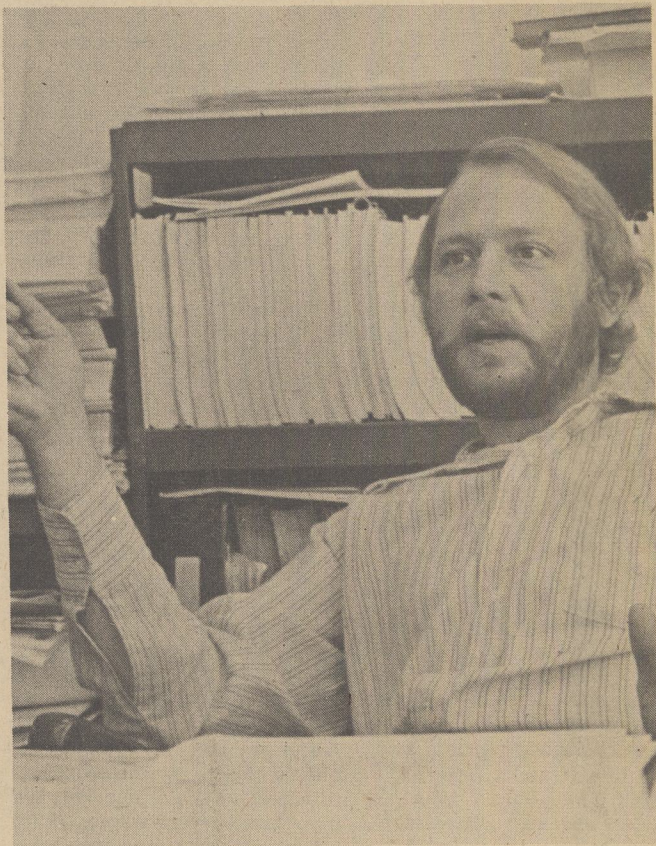
The former defense secretary was more pointed than in the past in indicating reservations about the framework of a new Strategic Arms Limitation

Agreement (SALT) worked out at Vladivostok a year ago by Ford, with Kissinger's advice, and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

"It provided for less arms stability than I would have desired," Schlesinger said. But he conceded "that would have been very difficult to negotiate."

Schlesinger dismissed as "simply false" charges by some critics that he was responsible for the deadlock in followup SALT negotiations, and that he has tried to undermine détente.

He skirted a direct reply as to whether he and Kissinger ultimately resolved differences on SALT.



LARRY HJERMSTAD



ART RANGNO

Herald Photos

Warren panel defender asks new JFK probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — The leading defender of the Warren Commission report, David W. Belin, called on Congress Saturday to reopen the investigation into the death of President Kennedy.

Belin added, however, that he is confident a congressional investigation would reach the same conclusion as the Warren Commission — that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of the President.

"The primary reason for this request is that I believe it would greatly contribute toward a rebirth of confidence and trust in government," Belin said in a statement released on the 12th anniversary of Kennedy's death.

Belin, an Iowa attorney, served as a member of the Warren Commission staff and later as staff director of the Rockefeller Commission, where he was presented for the first time with evidence that the Central Intelligence Agency plotted to kill Cuban premier Fidel Castro.

Public revelation of the CIA plots against Castro fueled unsubstantiated rumors that Os-

wald was an agent of the Cuban government sent to kill Kennedy in retaliation. Earlier speculation had been based primarily on Oswald's activities for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and his visit to the Cuban embassy in Mexico City just a month before he shot Kennedy.

The Senate intelligence committee's report on assassination revealed that on Nov. 22, 1963 — the day Kennedy was shot in Dallas — "a CIA official offered a poison pen to a Cuban for use against Castro." The report quoted an internal CIA document which stated that "it is likely that at the very moment President Kennedy was shot, a CIA officer was meeting with a Cuban agent ... and giving him an assassination device for use against Castro."

In his statement, Belin said that the withholding of this and other evidence, such as a threatening note Oswald delivered to FBI offices in Dallas shortly before the assassination, "was an inexcusable dereliction of duty on the part of these governmental agencies."

NYC tax increase hits new legislative snags

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — New snags developed Saturday in the drive to impose a tax increase in New York City and threatened Gov. Hugh Carey's plan to avert a default by the city next month.

Leaders of the New York Legislature reported that they had broken a two-day deadlock on the tax question Friday and lined up the votes to pass a compromise package of new levies on income, banks, estates, cigarettes and various services.

But they had to put off action until Saturday because the New York City Council, working through the night, took until 7 a.m. to pass a resolution requesting that the legislature impose the new taxes.

And overnight, two problems developed which threatened to undo the majorities the leaders had lined up for the taxes. The leaders postponed floor action, which had originally been scheduled to begin at 10 a.m., to deal with those problems.

First, a coalition of black and Puerto Rican legislators refused to support the tax bills unless Carey agrees not to cut welfare programs and to add a block to the Emergency Financial Control Board, the agency through which the state has taken over the city's budget.

Second, Republican legislators began backing off their support for the tax package after White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen declared that President Ford had never insisted on new taxes as the price for federal aid to help the city avert default.

Carey and the legislative leaders had believed the tax in-

creases were one of the "steps toward fiscal responsibility" that Ford said last week he wanted the state to take before reconsidering his opposition to aid.

State officials noted that although Ford has not said publicly what those necessary steps would be, Treasury Secretary William E. Simon has repeatedly suggested a tax increase. They angrily described Nessen's statement as an attempt to shift the political blame for the tax increases elsewhere.

The tax increases, and a requirement that New York City employees contribute to their pensions, were the last two items of Carey's plan needing approval by the current special session of the legislature.

Last Friday, the lawmakers approved the first part, a moratorium on payment of some \$1.6 billion of the city's \$7 billion short-term debt. Holders of the debt affected by the moratorium will be offered bonds of the Municipal Assistance Corp., instead of cash to redeem their notes.

Other parts of the plan include debt rollovers by banks, further investments by city pension funds and federal loan guarantees for about \$2.5 billion in borrowings.

Under the plan, the federal government would guarantee only the city's "seasonal" borrowings, debts which all governments require to maintain an even supply of cash despite irregular receipts of revenues. Borrowing to refinance the massive debt accumulated over years of hidden budget deficits would be made without federal help.

Cloud seeding...

Rangno: 'Watergate of meteorology'

By MIKE McRAE

Meteorologist Art Rangno plans to return to school to research what he thinks might turn out to be the "Watergate of meteorology."

For five years, Rangno was assistant project meteorologist for the Upper Colorado River Basin Pilot Project. Funded by the Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) and carried out by the Creek modification projects, it would be both unethical and "less than a credible scientific job" to make such statements, he said.

Because the project appears to have been a dismal failure, Rangno now has doubts about the design of what BuRec wanted to be a "showcase" and about Colorado State University data on which it was based.

Rangno, who just returned from India where he assisted on another weather modification project, was reluctant to state positively that data supplied by CSU was inaccurate and that CSU scientists' theories were wrong. Until he fully researches data compiled in CSU's Climax, Colo., and Wolf modification projects, it would be both unethical and "less than a credible scientific job" to make such statements, he said.

The chore he faces is a massive one and will take more than a year of research, he explained. Rangno, who will do his research as part of a masters program at San Jose State University, must review statistics on the effects of seeding compiled over a 10-year period.

And before he can begin to research the CSU data, he must complete two papers, one on precipitation frequencies in Southern California and a second on the climatology of precipitation events in the U.S. with special emphasis on the Rocky Mountain region.

Those two works will serve as building blocks to be used in his effort to determine if increases in precipitation in the Climax and the Wolf Creek projects were not in fact due to natural causes and had little or nothing to do with seeding activity.

Climax Project

The Climax project, overseen by CSU's Lew Grant, began in the late Fifties and it is still going on, Rangno said. Through

Hjermstad: Project yielded benefits

By STAN USINOWICZ

What was learned from the five year weather modification pilot project in the San Juan Mountains and the ten year project in Climax can be applied to the San Luis Valley.

This is the conclusion of Larry Hjermstad, who is currently winding up the data on the Upper Colorado River Basin Project for EG&G and has begun contracting with the Valley Growers Association in the San Luis Valley.

Hjermstad says that the winter weather modification program he is preparing for the east side of Wolf Creek pass can add three to five per cent to the winter snowpack in the Upper Rio Grande, Conejos and Alamosa Basins.

This would be done, he says, by seeding favorable storms with silver iodide from ground-based generators just as storms were seeded in the San Juan Mountains.

"The result will be increased spring runoff for agricultural, industrial and domestic use in the San Luis Valley," Hjermstad said Friday.

Hjermstad has founded a firm known as Western Weather Consultants which will be based in Durango, but before the project he has designed can begin operations, it must be aired at a public hearing in order to obtain a permit and he must get a license from the state.

While Hjermstad said the five year project here seemed to have had little or no measurable effect on the amount of snowpack, this does not mean that nothing was learned.

"The same technology will be applied to the San Luis Valley project, but we have refined our knowledge on which storms are favorable for modification and which storms are unfavorable," he said.

Clearer picture

"We have a much clearer picture now and we understand storms in the San Juan Mountains now. This will be the first demonstration and application of refined technology," he added.

random seeding of storms, scientists working on that project were successful in increasing precipitation on seeded days, sometimes more than 100 percent. On other seeded days, however, they discovered that there were decreases in precipitation, he said.

A hypothesis was generated from the data collected: If the cloud top temperature is warmer than -20 C., seeding will increase precipitation, because clouds are deficient in ice crystals around which droplets form. If it is colder than that temperature, addition of silver iodide crystals will decrease precipitation, because competition between natural ice crystals and silver iodide nuclei occurs. Competition produces smaller ice crystals, which either drift away in the wind or do not fall out of the cloud if it is calm.

There were several problems with that hypothesis and the manner in which it was generated, Rangno said. One major fault he mentioned was that during the first five years of the project, no reliable data on the actual temperature at cloud top was collected. CSU scientists used no instrumentation to check it. They based their decision to seed or not to seed on the known temperature at 18,000 feet, Rangno explained. Even during the second five years, cloud top temperature data collected was sketchy, he said.

In the winter of 1964-65, Rangno continued, the Wolf Creek project got underway. However, decisions to seed or not to seed were made for entire seasons instead of from day to day. That winter, the decision was randomly drawn to seed. The next, no seeding occurred. The following, seeding again took place, and so on.

Results showed that with a high degree of statistical significance, the seeded winters produced more precipitation. Rivers affected by runoff from Wolf Creek ran higher than control rivers which were not, he said. Still, no instrumentation to measure cloud top temperature was used, he added.

Colorado River Basin Project

In light of those results, BuRec decided to set up the local project to prove once and for all that seeding would boost precipitation. The project began five years ago and Rangno stayed (Continued on Page 12)

News Digest

Fighting blisters Beirut

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Fierce street fighting between Moslem and Christian gunmen raked Beirut on Saturday, leaving at least 36 persons dead, 76 wounded and 150 kidnaped.

The government, after a series of desperate negotiations with rival militia leaders, announced a new cease-fire — the 13th since civil warfare erupted last April. Gunfire and rocket explosions continued to rattle through the deserted streets after the cease-fire was announced.

Premier Rashid Karami warned that his bitterly divided country "is on the brink of total collapse." Karami, a Moslem, told the cease-fire committee that Lebanon faces famine, bankruptcy and massive unemployment.

"If Islam allows murder, then I don't want to be a Moslem," he said. "If Christianity allows killing, then I am against Christianity. We have reached zero level and even slipped below it in every aspect of life."

Loch Ness monster may be real

LONDON (AP) — A leading British naturalist said Saturday he is convinced by an American research team's photographs that the fabled Loch Ness monster is a living prehistoric reptile — or rather a family of them.

"The most important thing shown is the flipper of the animal, which I find very convincing," said Sir Peter Scott, an organizer of a symposium at which closely guarded photographs taken by a team led by American Robert Rines will be shown to the world on Dec. 10.

"There is no known whale or dolphin which has a flipper this shape," Scott told a British Press Association reporter at his home in Gloucestershire. "But there are flippers of the same general shape in the fossil records of prehistoric reptiles."

Rines, a patent lawyer and dean of Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, N.H., was quoted in a copy-right story in the Boston Globe as saying that his Boston-based research group had taken pictures proving the existence of the monster.

Rines did not say what kind of animal he thought the monster was. He said he has invited scientists to the symposium next month in Edinburgh, Scotland, to try to get clues to its identity.

Democrats map strategy

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Democrats planning their 1976 campaign approach seemed to agree Saturday that economics is the issue which will beat Republicans, but a howling crowd outside said they ought to be thinking about busing.

Several thousand demonstrators, more than the number of delegates inside at the National Democratic Issues Convention, milled outside in defiance of a demonstration permit which would have kept them at least a block away.

Riot-equipped police cordoned off Louisville Gardens, where Secret Service agents were guarding several Democratic presidential candidates.

But the crowd, after taunting police with a host of American and Confederate flags, and chanting "We Won't Bus," dispersed when three of its leaders were invited inside to sit down and talk it over.

Harris: Ford running scared

WICHITA, Kan. (AP) — Pollster Louis Harris said Saturday it seems President Ford is running scared because of Ronald Reagan's entry into the 1976 Republican presidential nomination race.

"The acrid smell of fear seems to come out of Mr. Ford in terms of Ronald Reagan," said Harris, who shared a panel discussion on the coming campaign with National GOP Chairman Mary Louise Smith at the conclusion of the National Governors Association winter conference.

Mrs. Smith cautioned against divisiveness within the party which could jeopardize the GOP's chances of retaining the White House next year.

Irish attack outpost

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — Irish gunmen attacked a British army observation post on the Irish border Saturday, killing three soldiers and seriously wounding another, the army reported.



Q. Could you explain why no one enforces the "no burn" law in Bayfield? We are constantly smoked out by our neighbors burning trash. Their trash is always spilling over and looks like the dump itself.

We have the La Plata Sanitation trash service at a very reasonable rate. Why don't all the burners get on the trash truck? Tourists and local people alike enjoy the clean air and clean water in this area, but it won't be clean long with this kind of thing going on.

Smoked Out

A. Acting Director of the San Juan Basin Health Unit Bob Balliger said that state regulations require that there be no open burning within two miles of a community of 500 or more.

The 1970 census of Bayfield reads 320, so that lets Bayfield out, and if it's in the country more than two miles away from any town, it is not illegal to burn trash in a container.

Balliger says this does not, however, apply to large land areas to be burned off. For this a permit is required.

About the only course left to you is to try to convince your neighbors to use the trash service. Good luck.

PARTLY CLOUDY

Southwest Colorado — Variable high cloudiness on Sunday, partly cloudy Sunday night and Monday. Warmer on Sunday, but turning a little colder on Monday. Highs Sunday in the 40s. Lows Sunday night in the teens and low 20s. Highs Monday 35-45. Winds variable at 5-15 miles an hour on Sunday.

New Mexico — Variable high cloudiness Sunday and Monday, and warmer and breezy in the afternoon. Cooler eastern plains on Monday. Highs Sunday in the 40s mountains. 50s to low 60s elsewhere. Lows Sunday night 5-20 mountains and north, 20s to low 30s elsewhere. Highs Monday in the 40s mountains and north, 50s south.

Low Yesterday	24	High This Morning	45
High Yesterday	44	Sunrise	7:04
Low Today	11	Sunset	4:58