

Europe Produces Fantastic Cloak and Dagger Incidents

Editor's note: The candor of the U. S. State Department about the intelligence mission of an American plane over Russia caused astonishment. Actually, espionage is as old as war itself. Europe is the whirlpool of spy activity between the West and Communist world today and it has produced some fantastic cloak-and-dagger incidents.

By JACK V. FOX
UPI Correspondent

On June 8, 1957, a headless, handless corpse in a frogman's suit bobbed to the surface of the English Channel off Chichester Harbor.

A coroner said it was the body of Commander Lionel Crabb, Britain's frogman hero who won seven medals for his wartime exploits.

Crabb had disappeared 14 months before, just after anglo-Soviet naval officers reported a frogman swimming around between three visiting Soviet warships docked in Portsmouth Harbor. Among them was the new cruiser, Ordjonikidze, which had brought Nikita Khrushchev and Nicolai Bulganin to Britain on a state visit.

Mystery Never Cleared

The mystery of how he was doing or how he met death has never been cleared. Prime Minister Anthony Eden said: "It would not be in the public interest to disclose the circumstances in which Commander Crabb is presumed to have met his death."

The Russians never said anything more.

But it was fairly obvious he was inspecting the hull of the cruiser and quite possible the Soviets caught and killed him.

Crabb was one of the dead men who tell the tale of espionage. Those who get away rarely tell.

Poison Dart Victim

Another victim of the endless cloak-and-dagger struggle was Marcel Leopold, a mysterious Swiss businessman who was believed an arms smuggler and middleman for Western intelligence.

Two years ago Leopold strolled into the elevator of his Geneva apartment house and fell dead when he reached his door. A poison dart was found in his back. The assassin had shot Leopold with a blow gun and the Swiss agent apparently never even felt the tiny metal needle.

Captain Eugene Karpe was the naval attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest. In 1950, a Communist spokesman in Romania charged that Karpe was "an American spy."

A few weeks later his body was found beside a railroad track near Salzburg, Austria. Western intelligence agents said Karpe had been pushed from a speeding train.

Switzerland and Austria are the favorite nesting places of both Eastern and Western agents. Austrian intelligence sources estimate at least 5,000 persons in the little neutral nation are being paid for espionage data.

Thorn To Communists

But Berlin is even busier and, as a spy center, is a thorn to the Communists—located as it is within East Germany.

In April, 1956, indignant Soviet diplomats called in newsmen to display a 1,600-foot tunnel running from West Berlin into the eastern sector and intercepting the main telephone line between the East German capital and Moscow.

The Soviets accused Western intelligence agents of tapping the lines and protested. The American government refused to discuss the case in public.

Italian observers consider it an open secret that American airplanes have flown over the Communist satellites to photograph military installations.

There is good evidence that American agents have not only flown over but set foot in the Soviet Union.

Last year, a West German naval officer, Lt. Horst Ludwig, was convicted of handing Western secrets to Soviet agents. Among that information, Horst said, were reports that American torpedo boats were dropping off agents at night along the Soviet Black Sea coast.

Mystery of Submarines

One of the most fabulous operations is Reinhard Gehlin, chief of West Germany's intelligence service. He has not allowed himself photographed since 1943—when he served Hitler as an agent. His main job is counter-espionage against Communist agents and he is reported to have a \$7 million budget for the job.

One of the biggest mysteries this year was the case of the "submarines" reported by Argentina to have been trapped in Golfo Nuevo of the desolate coast of Patagonia. After three weeks of operations, the government reported the ships had eluded the Argentine navy.

Argentina queried all countries with sizeable navies but none reported any craft near Argentine waters.

Former Printer Dodges Questions At Bombing Trial

Portland—(UPI)—A former Oregonian printer pleaded the Fifth Amendment Monday in the trial of Levi McDonald, accused of masterminding the bombings of 10 newspaper trucks.

Robert F. Burgess refused to answer on grounds it might incriminate him when asked by the prosecution whether he saw McDonald the night of Jan. 31 when trucks in Portland and nearby Oregon City were dynamited and the night the state claims McDonald was helping make the bombs.

Burgess refused to answer whether he was near the place where the bombs are alleged to have been made. Burgess admitted that he knew McDonald, and described himself as being "locked out" by the Oregonian.

The Oregonian and Oregon Journal were struck by the stereotypers Nov. 10, and other unions have refused to cross their picket lines.

McDonald is a former stereotypy-union negotiator.

Earlier, Francis Edgeson, the deaf-mute father-in-law of the trucks, testified in sign language that he saw McDonald directing the preparation of the bombs.

Chased From Garage

Edgeson's son-in-law, Edward Snyder, has pleaded guilty to the dynamiting.

Edgeson said he saw McDonald directing Edward Snyder, his brother, Charles, and Gerald Couzens tying sticks of dynamite together in his garage. He said that when McDonald saw him watching, he chased him out.

Edward Snyder, his brothers, Charles and William, and Couzens all have pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence on the charge of destruction of property by dynamite.

Camp Fire Girls

The Towanka group of Camp Fire Girls from Roosevelt school was in the Pear Blossom parade April 23, 1960. The group won the ten dollar second prize.

Those in the parade were Nanette Higgins, Pamela Spiker, Sonja Carnes, Joy Huntmann, Sharon Turcotte, Susan Kear, and Gayle Ann Richmond.

A mother and daughter tea was held April 24, at the Girls Community club. Mothers there were Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Huntmann, Mrs. Turcotte, and Mrs. Kear. Joy Huntmann showed a picture at the tea.

Gayle Ann Richmond, Reporter

OPEN SESAME

Los Angeles—(UPI)—Scene at a supermarket Monday. A child, about 5, walking up to the automatic doors, gravely saying, "open sesame," and marching royally through the opened portals.



INTERNATIONAL SPIES—This gallery of international spies includes, upper left, Cmdr. Lionel Crabb of the British Navy shown just before his fatal mission at Portsmouth Harbor in May, 1956; upper right, Capt. Nikolai Kholkov, former Russian secret police agent, shown testifying before a Senate committee in May, 1954; lower left, Capt. S. Karpe, American naval attaché in Romania who was found slain Feb. 24, 1950, in a railroad tunnel near Salzburg, Austria; and Lt. Herst Ludwig, West German naval officer shown being taken to court on Jan. 27, 1960, in Karlsruhe, West Germany, charged with having been in the pay of Russian agents. —(UPI Telephoto)

Revised Neuberger Bill in Dunes Park Legislation Voted

Salem—(UPI)—The governor's committee on natural resources voted Tuesday to ask Oregon's congressional delegation to incorporate standards of the revised Neuberger bill for an Oregon Dunes national park into similar legislation pending in Congress.

This bill, which the committee favors, was introduced by the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore) last January based on recommendations of the committee, giving Oregon more of a say in establishment of the park.

The revised bill contains a provision for boundaries and spells out other requirements. **Authorizes Money**

Reviewed today were nine other bills that have been introduced which deal with the proposed Oregon dunes park including the latest, the Seaton bill. The latter authorizes \$25 million for establishment of the Dunes park and two other national seashore areas in other parts of the country.

The committee said it wants the Seaton bill and the others to conform to the revised Neuberger measure.

Proposals Submitted

Dan Allen, committee executive secretary, said one part of the revised Neuberger bill may be unconstitutional—a part which states that the park may not be enlarged without the approval of the Oregon Legislature and the governor. The committee

decided that if this passage is proven unconstitutional, it will recommend that a special act of Congress be necessary to enlarge the Dunes park.

The Western Land Taxpayers Association submitted several proposals which the association said should be included in pending park legislation.

Research Voted

The committee, which favors the park, voted to have the association's proposals researched legally and resubmitted for consideration.

Court Records

- DISTRICT COURT**
- Orval O. Oliver, overload, \$30.
 - Warren A. Stearns, violation of basic rule, \$10.
 - Charles B. Dickinson, no operator's license, \$20.
 - Hughie Jennings, wrong way on a one way street, \$15.
 - Carl W. Scott, exceeding public utilities commission declared weight, \$15.
 - John B. Riley, inadequate brakes, \$5.
 - Joseph W. Hope, no stop light, \$5.
 - Eugenia Frish, obstructed vision, \$10.
 - Clifford L. Eckle, no horn, \$10.
 - James W. Farnsworth, no horn, \$5.
 - Walter A. Pelican, no signal, \$10.
 - Eugene L. Garner, no motor vehicle license, \$10.
 - Letand F. Nelson, failure to stop, \$10.
 - Thaddeus R. Mercer, failure to dim lights, \$7.50.
 - Orville A. Tharp, obstructed vision, \$5.
 - Mary E. Pennington, no operator's license, \$10.
 - James D. Bruce, dumping rubbish on private lands, \$30.
 - Norman R. Mallon, defective light, \$5.
 - Oris J. Burrell, failure to dim lights, \$7.50.
 - Sam D. Dawson, angling in prohibited area, \$30.
 - Charles K. Oswald, angling in prohibited area, \$30.
 - Shirley K. Oswald, angling in prohibited area, \$30.
 - William R. Calvary, failure to dim lights, \$7.50.
 - Karen E. Hendrickson, violation of basic rule, \$15.
 - Harvey G. Huener, violation of basic rule, \$15.
- CIRCUIT COURT**
- Lois Mary Setness vs. David Milton Setness, divorce complaint.
- MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS**
- John Emmanuel Dille, 657 C st., Ashland, and Mary Anne Dawson, 2804 Lombard lane, Ashland.

Dzibilchaltun, in Mexico's Yucatan, is the only known Maya city that was inhabited perhaps as early as 2000 B.C. until after the Spanish conquest. Its excavation by the National Geographic Society is bringing to light long-forgotten ruins of pyramids and temples in a twenty-square-mile area.

Of the 69 mountains in the United States—exclusive of Alaska—that have altitudes of 14,000 feet or more, 34 are in the Colorado Rockies.

Multiple-Use Application Helps Forest Meet Needs of People

A skillful application of the principle of multiple-use in national forests will, more than any other factor, help them to meet the increasing forest needs of the people, according to Herbert J. Stone, regional director for the U.S. forest service.

Stone, who administers forest service activities in Oregon and Washington, took time off from a tour of the Rogue River national forest ranger districts Monday, to address the Medford Chamber of Commerce roundtable luncheon on the meaning of multiple-use of national forests.

Multiple-use in relation to forests means, according to Stone, the management of all forest resources in such a combination that they will adequately meet the needs of all interested groups in the country.

Example of Principle

An example of this principle, Stone said, is the service's policy toward cutting roadside timber in the forests. The chief consideration in cutting this timber, he said, is to try and get some monetary value out of it, while still keeping the roadside as scenic and attractive as possible.

To do this the forest service allows those trees which are unhealthy or unattractive to be cut—which gives some return on the timber value—and leaves those trees which are healthy and attractive standing—which still maintains the scenic value of the roadside.

Stone called a forest "an interrelated community of plants and animals (man included), each having its own needs." These needs have to be met in such a way that the satisfaction of one will not prevent the satisfaction of another and this is where the multiple-use concept comes in.

An example of this is the regulation of deer in order to keep them from eating too many small trees, he observed.

Management Needed

Reforestation and intensified forest management are also needed, but these will not increase the services of the forest enough to meet the needs of the future, he noted.

There is a bill now before Congress, he said, which contains many of the policies followed by the forest service since its establishment in 1905 and which will name all of the uses of national forests. It would set down the policy that national forests be managed under sustained yield and multiple use principles.

A multiple-use plan would set up "management prescriptions" or guiding principles which will provide for the coordination of all uses, he said. However, the key men in

the plan, he observed, will be those who directly administer the various forests and apply the plan directly, taking into account the local problems and situations.

Economic Standpoint

In reply to one of these concerning the forest service's opinion of a possible revival of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Stone said the service is against it from the standpoint of economy.

The good of the youths is another thing, he said, but when looking at it from an economical point of view, more good will be done the forests dollar for dollar under present methods as compared to the employment of CCC boys. These youths are generally from the ages of 15-19, he noted, and would have to be trained to gain those skills necessary for forest work.

Besides the training involved, he pointed out that much forest work can now be done better and more cheaply with machinery than with manpower.

Another person asked Stone what the difference is between national forests and national parks. There is a great difference, he answered, because national parks are maintained for recreational purposes in their natural state, with hunting, timber harvest and many more other forest uses prohibited, whereas, national forests allow these things in addition to recreational use. National parks are not adaptable to multiple-use practices, he said, because of these restrictions.

Affirmative Answer

When asked if forests designated as "wilderness areas" are compatible with the multiple-use concept, Stone replied in the affirmative.

Wilderness areas are usually part of a larger forest, he noted, and these areas are often designated as such because they are relatively inaccessible to a large segment of the population or are otherwise prohibitive to widespread use.

The problem with these areas is "how much should we have?" he said. They should not be established when the area in question could be more advantageously used for a number of other purposes, he pointed out.

Asked if the area south of Crater Lake designated as a wilderness area, he said "no," but said it is called a "limited" area. This area, and many others like it, were put in the limited category, he said, until complete studies of them could be made to determine if they should be made into wilderness areas or

opened for other kinds of use.

Studies Being Made

These studies are being made as rapidly as possible, he added.

In response to a question concerning timber harvesting and mineral rights, Stone said any mineral claims filed after July 23, 1955, do not interfere with the government's use of the surface, logging included.

Those claims which were filed before that date, however, prevent any use being made of the surface without the owners permission. These old claims are now being reviewed, he said, to determine the surface rights of those claims which might not be considered valid.

Stone was introduced by Rogue River National Forest Supervisor C. E. Brown who is accompanying him on the tour of the ranger districts.

Stone toured the Applegate district Monday, visited the Ashland district today and will go to Klamath tomorrow and Union Creek and Prospect districts on Thursday.

Wisconsin produces about 68 per cent of the U.S. cheese.

Todds To Receive Irrigation Water

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Todd, Eagle Point, will receive additional irrigation water under a water sales contract, Mrs. Todd said today.

The Todds last Tuesday signed a contract for irrigating 23.48 acres of land with waste water, after acreage on the assessment roll was reported last Tuesday, it was explained. The Todds now have a little more than 10 acres on the assessment rolls now, it was explained.

Mrs. Todd stated today that she requested in her petition for redress of grievances presented to the Eagle Point Irrigation district board Tuesday that the directors personally refund the \$4,500 which it cost the district to repair canals after the 1955-56 floods in addition to other funds.

Eagle Point Irrigation district board has not yet taken any action on the Todd position, but Mrs. Todd said she would furnish the district with a "bill of particulars" as the district's attorney requested to support her petition for redress of grievances.

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