

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON — Prof. Frederick C. Barghoorn, calling for cultural exchanges between the United States and Russia, despite his recent detention in a Red prison on espionage charges: "I hope that this experience that I have had will not destroy the possibilities of continuing these exchanges."

FORT WORTH, Tex. — Karl Wallenda, accepting the responsibility for the use of a net in the Flying Wallenda high wire act, which ended in disaster two years ago in Detroit: "This time I am for the net. Should I be responsible for what happened in Detroit happening again people would split in my face on the streets."

BUENOS AIRES — Foreign Minister Miguel Zavala Ortiz, defending Argentine cancellation of foreign oil contracts: "Nothing done elsewhere can reflect on the decision of the Argentine people to trace for itself its destiny for the welfare and security of all its people."

LOS ANGELES — Joseph and Vivian Clark, with ten children of their own, another on the way and in the process of adopting a 10-month-old boy: "We plan to adopt one more, too, and who knows what'll happen after that."

U.S. Army Defector Charged With Deadly Weapon Assault

AKRON, Ohio (UPI)—Lowell Skinner, the former Army corporal who chose to remain in Communist China at the end of hostilities in the Korean conflict, and only recently returned to this country, is to appear in Municipal Court Friday on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Skinner, 32, was arrested after a shooting incident at the home of an East Akron woman Monday night. He was held on \$2,500 bond pending the hearing. He was arrested after two teen-aged boys claimed Skinner shot at them during an argument at the home of Mrs. Roberta Longgood, 28, whose husband, Jack, is serving a term in the Ohio Penitentiary for robbery. Skinner's Chinese wife, whom he said has tuberculosis of the brain, remained in Red China when he returned to the United States in August. He said then he expected her to follow him here soon. George Bye, 17, and Harlan Monroe, 18, told police Skinner accused them of "trying to cut him out" with Mrs. Longgood when he found them in the woman's home Monday night, and threatened to kill them. The boys said Skinner drew a .22-caliber pistol and fired one shot, then aimed the gun at Bye's head and told the youths to leave Mrs. Longgood's home and never return. They left and called police. Skinner was picked up a short time later driving around the neighborhood. "I did not shoot

at them," he told officers. "I could have hit them if I wanted to. I just wanted them to leave me alone." Says Was Threatened Skinner told officers he carried the gun because of threatening letters he received. He has lived with his elderly parents in their trailer home in Portage Lakes since his return from China, and has been working part-time as a carpenter. The Akron native was captured in Korea in 1950 and spent three years as a prisoner of war before refusing repatriation. He violently objects to being termed a "turncoat." Skinner said he wanted repatriation because he refused to see China and to travel, but would not say why the Communists allowed him to return to the U.S. JOINS THE ACT LEEDS, England (UPI)—Mike Cleary, 23-year-old member of a visiting rugby team from Australia, joined the act Tuesday night when striptease dancer Yvonne Lamont began her performance at a night club. Before anyone could yell "take it off," Cleary had removed everything but his shorts. The club bouncer led him away before he went any further. When he returned he expressed "no regrets" for his actions. "I'd do it all over again if the same conditions existed," he said. A thin, almost gaunt-looking man, Skinner said his dishonorable discharge from the Army in 1954 was unwarranted and unfair. The Army turned him down in his attempt to collect \$1,700 in back pay after his return.



WASHINGTON CHILLY — A visiting Soviet cultural delegation, which has found Washington a chilly place since Russia's arrest of Yale Professor Frederick C. Barghoorn, is shown holding a press conference in the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Speaking at right is Alexander L. Zinchuk, counselor of the Russian Embassy. In background is a portrait of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. (UPI)

Senate, House Members Open Drive To Show Anti-Semitism

By NEIL A. MARTIN United Press International WASHINGTON (UPI) — A bloc of Senate and House members has opened a drive to turn the world spotlight on alleged persecution of Jews in Soviet Russia.

The State Department is actively staying out of the picture. It privately sympathizes with the objective but it also is conducting delicate negotiations with Moscow and has no desire to see them upset. It did say, however, that anti-Jewish activities in the U.S.S.R. "have grown in intensity over the past several years."

After Russia fired her first Sputnik into orbit in 1957, a joke popular among Russian Jews was:

"Why is the Sputnik a Jew? Answer: Because it wanders around the earth and has no place to stop."

This cosmic version of the "Wandering Jew" is said here to represent a sense of alienation and discrimination now being felt by the Soviet Jews.

Synagogues Closed The recent closing of synagogues in Minsk (Belorussia) and Lvov (Ukraine), the execution and imprisonment of Jews for alleged economic crimes, and a government ban on unleavened bread (matzo) needed for religious ceremonies, are cited as evidence of growing anti-Jewish actions by the Soviet government.

U. S. officials, congressmen and American Jewish organizations are following these and other happenings in the U.S.S.R. with alarm and concern. Last month more than half the Senate joined in demanding that Moscow cease persecuting Jews. Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D-Conn., introduced a resolution, jointly sponsored by 59 other senators, declaring there is "abundant evidence" of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and criticizing Premier Nikita Khrushchev's professed ignorance of such reports as "a profound delusion."

In answer to a request by Rep. Seymour Halpern, R-N.Y., that the government consider possible "remedial actions," a State Department official said it "would not be in the best interests of the Soviet Jews (and) could in fact antagonize the Soviet government to the detriment of the Soviet Jews."

Such action by the American government, the official explained, would "lend credence or substance" to the Soviet policy of accusing Jews of being susceptible to "foreign influences."

One Soviet publication recently echoed this sentiment. It said Jewish religious leaders and "bourgeois nationalists" provide "grist for the mills of our class enemies, district workers from their class and Communist interests, and weaken their consciousness with chauvinist poison."

With characteristic gusto, Khrushchev has attributed Western reports of Soviet anti-Semitism to "the attempts of reactionary propaganda to ascribe to our state the pursuance and encouragement of (this) policy." And, he added, such attempts "are not a new phenomenon."

American officials, however, point out that the Soviet Jews,

who constitute about 1.5 per cent of the population, have been held responsible for two-thirds, and in some areas 100 per cent, of economic crimes warranting death.

Between July 1, 1961, and July 1, 1963, one report said, 140 persons were condemned to death, of which about 60 per cent were Jews. In the Ukraine of 29 citizens sentenced to death since 1961, 25 were Jews.

The American Jewish Committee said in a report that Jews were being made "scapegoats" for the bureaucratic ills of the Soviet government and also "singled out for object lessons showing how severely the state regards economic crimes."

Alleged Soviet pressure on the Jews has been typified by the outlawing of the study of Hebrew. No religious prayer books or publications are permitted. Production of religious objects is illegal. There are less than 90 synagogues open in the U.S.S.R. Until 1957 there was a tight clamp on Yiddish cultural activities.

In 1959, a half dozen Yiddish books were permitted to be published with limited circulation (10,000 to 30,000) and in 1961 the Sovietish Heimland, the only Yiddish periodical, was authorized for distribution. In a non-official discussion with a Soviet embassy representative here, Rep. Leonard

Farbstein, D-N.Y., said he mentioned these and other incidents and was told by the official: "Why should these little things interfere with the betterment of relations between our two nations?"

Farbstein said the official denied anti-Semitic reports and also remarked: "Your newspapers continually hit us over the head with these things."

"Baby Yar" A spotlighting of anti-Semitism within the Soviet Union came in 1961 with publication of "Baby Yar," a poem by the controversial Soviet poet, Yevgeny Yevtushenko.

The poem, later denounced by the government as "slandorous," assumed Russian guilt for anti-Semitic measures and asked why there was no memorial at Baby Yar, near Kiev, where the Germans in 1941 machine-gunned 40,000 to 70,000 Jews to death. Yevtushenko later was forced to revise part of the poem.

Roy H. Millenson, national representative of the committee, told UPI that "despite guarantees of the Soviet constitution, the government has tightened restrictions on Jewish religious and national expression."

He added that "the light that is creeping through the Kremlin's windows has not yet reached the Kremlin's heart."

Review of Foreign Aid Funds Urged

PORTLAND (UPI)—The National Grange's Committee on Foreign Affairs Tuesday recommended that Congress review its foreign aid appropriations.

The committee took the action on the final day of the Grange's 97th annual convention here. The meeting ran nine days. The committee urged that economic aid be extended only when there was "reasonable assurance it will be used efficiently" and nations receiving it show a determination to use it for development.

The aid also should only be given when "there is reasonable assurance that it will advance the cause of freedom and assist in halting the spread of communism," the committee said.

The committee also took a stand in favor of the U.S. selling wheat to Russia.

However, it said that the sales should be made for cash or gold and should not be subsidized by the federal government.

Transportation Studies Under Way in Cities

BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI) — Studies of metropolitan transportation are under way in eight U.S. cities, the University of California's Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering reported.

They are in the initial stages at New York, Boston and Milwaukee. The studies are well under way at Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Seattle and Buffalo. Studies have been completed at Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Washington.

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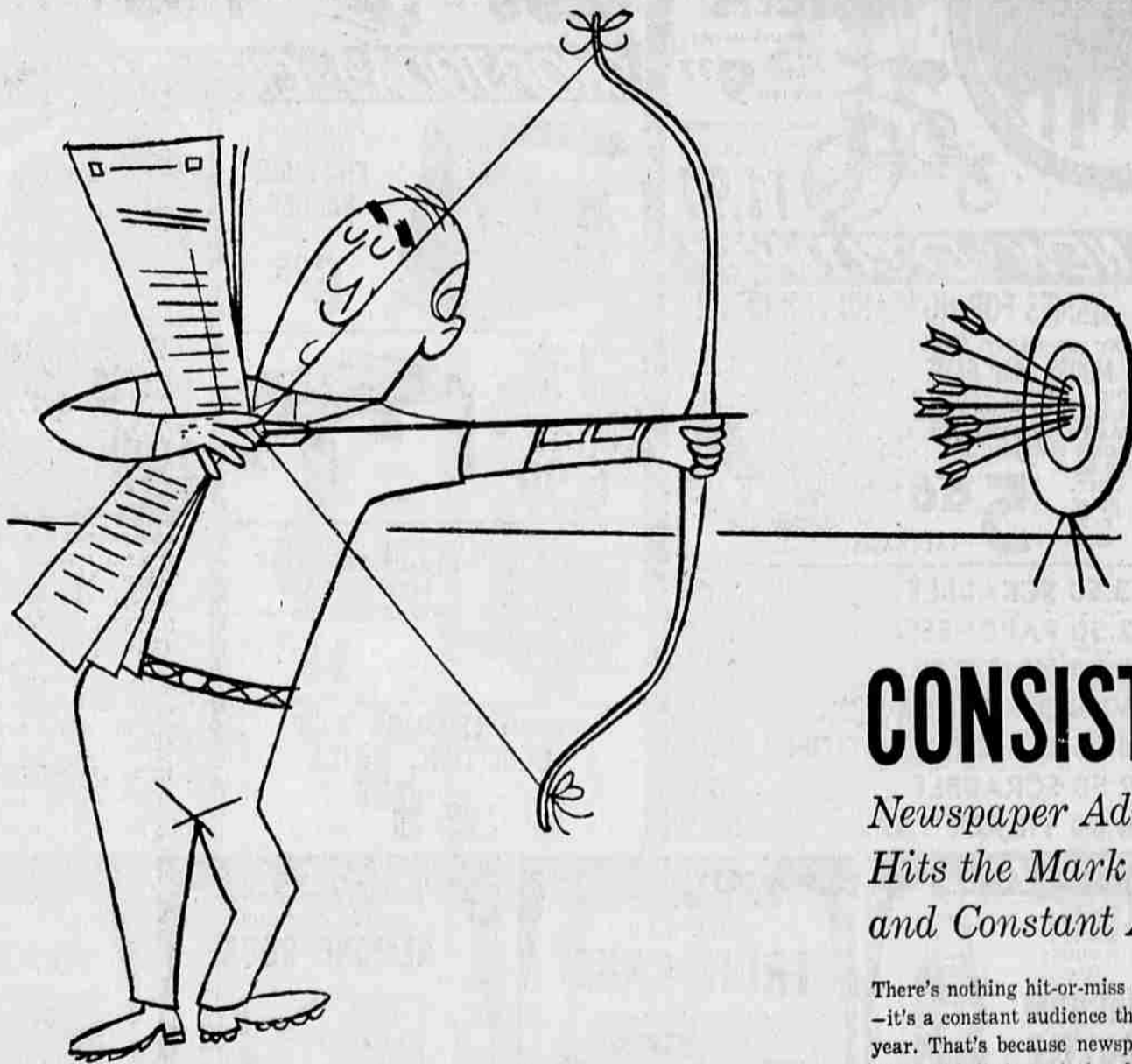
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