

'Chief Designer' Mysterious Figure in Red Space Program

By ALVIN B. WEBB Jr.—CAPE CANAVERAL (UPI)—Into the mysterious fabric of the Soviet Union's space program is woven an elusive figure identified only as the "Chief Designer."

He is honored as the creator of the giant Vostok spacecrafts that have taken six Russian cosmonauts on spectacular voyages into orbit.

He constantly crops up as a voice at the other end of the line in radio conversations with the high-flying Soviet spacemen.

He makes pronouncements about Russian space programs raging from weather satellites to plans for building huge platforms in orbit around Earth and for landing cosmonauts on the moon.

And, if only one-fourth of the accomplishments the Soviets give him credit for are true, the Chief Designer is a scientific genius fit to stand beside Albert Einstein, Robert Goddard, Neils Bohr and Werner von Braun in science's hall of fame.

Who is He?
But just who is the Chief Designer?
No one this side of the Iron Curtain seems to have any idea. And Russia isn't saying—yet. One name, however, is getting more and more mention in speculation as to the identity of the Chief Designer. He is Valentin P. Glushko, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Glushko seems nearly as mysterious as the man he is supposed to be. He is 58 years old, has been a full member of the Academy of Sciences since 1958 and has been a bureau member of the Soviet Department of Technical Sciences since 1960. He is identified variously as a military technologist and as a combustion and rocket expert.

In the outpouring of papers, treatises and studies by Russian scientists, Glushko's name appears rarely.

In 1926, when only 21 years old, Glushko wrote an article for a Leningrad scientific journal in which he speculated on the use of an earth satellite to observe and photograph inaccessible countries.

"Can... Burn Cities?" In the same article, Glushko mentioned that, with the aid of giant mirrors on such a satellite, "one can detonate munitions factories, provoke whirlwinds and storms, annihilate marching troops, burn cities and, in general, wreak colossal devastation."

Yuri A. Gagarin, Russia's first orbiting astronaut, described his initial meeting with the Chief Designer:

"We saw a broad-shouldered, merry, witty man, a real Russian... and he treated us as equals, as his chief assistants."

Gherman Titov, who followed Gagarin into space by four months, spoke of a scientist called the "chief constructor."

The Chief Designer and the chief constructor, however, are probably one and the same.

"None of us will ever forget our first meeting with the chief constructor, a man of tremendous will-power and wide erudition," said Titov. "He personally showed us the first spacecraft, conceived and designed by man teams of scientists..."

Appears Youthful
On another occasion, Titov said, he was checking out his Vostok-2 spacecraft. "The chief constructor watched me. Everything about him—eyes, smile, voice, movements—was youthful."

But the descriptions by Gagarin, Titov and others have been mostly generalities, with few specifics.

And the Chief Designer remains as much a mystery as ever.

The Chief Designer is at the scientific top of the monolithic organizational structure of the Soviet space program. The U.S. space effort appears to have

no comparable position.

James E. Webb is administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. But this forte is politics, not science.

The closest approximation might be Werner von Braun, the ex-German V2 rocket expert who is spearheading development of the mighty Saturn-5 rocket for manned flights to the moon. But Von Braun in no sense possesses the wide-sweeping power evidently wielded by the Chief Designer over the entire Soviet space program.



Your Money's Worth
By SYLVIA PORTER
Copyright, Mail Syndicate, Inc.

BAIL REFORM
By SYLVIA PORTER

The first national conference to overhaul our archaic bail system will be held in Washington this coming May — and signs are now mounting rapidly that out of it will come at last reform at both the local and federal level of our cruelly unrealistic, and outrageously discriminatory, staggeringly expensive bail procedures.

The bail system of the U.S. always has been a sickening illustration of one type of justice for the rich, another for the poor. Now it also is being revealed as a monstrously costly and unnecessary burden on all of us, as taxpayers.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are wasted each year by communities across the country and by the federal government on imprisonment of individuals simply because they're too poor to raise bail. In New York City alone last year 58,458 persons spent a "brooding, degenerating 1,775,788 days in jail while awaiting trial," says Judge Bernard Botwin, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of New York's Supreme Court, and he adds, "Most of those jailed because of inability to raise bail could have been safely released." The average cost of each prisoner is estimated at \$6.25 per day, meaning that the cost just to this one city runs to tens of millions a year.

More hundreds of millions are being wasted on the building of new and bigger jails to lodge the rapidly increasing number of prisoners detained before trial — up to 83 per cent just since 1950. In New York City, reports Herbert Sturz, director of the Manhattan Bail Project, 45 per cent of persons accused of a crime can't raise bail when it is set at \$2,000. In Baltimore and St. Louis 75 per cent of accused persons can't raise bail at any figure. In Philadelphia 50 per cent can't.

Countless more millions are lost in taxes at all levels of government because people in prison can't earn money on which to pay taxes. More millions are needlessly spent by communities for the relief of prisoners' families. No one can count the hidden costs to a community when the children of a prisoner become delinquents.

Although there has been talk about reform of our bail system for years, it wasn't until 1961 when a chemical engineer named Louis Schweitzer came into the picture that the talk turned into action. Convinced that inability to post bail was tantamount to making poverty a crime, Schweitzer established the Vera Foundation and launched a thorough experiment known as the Manhattan Bail Project.

The Manhattan Bail Project is genius-like in its simplicity. Each morning, Vera staff members investigate about 30 persons arrested in the previous 24 hours. They then recommend to the judges whether or not the defendants are good risks for release without bond.

Of the more than 1,000 accused persons released without bail on the basis of Vera recommendations since October 1961, only nine have jumped parole — a "no show" record of less than 1 per cent and, as Justice Botwin emphasizes, "much smaller than the ratio of nonappearance among defendants who furnish bail."

Of the Vera parolees, 60 per cent have won acquittals or had their cases dismissed.

Of the 40 per cent found guilty, only one in six has been sentenced to prison.

Of defendants interviewed, 70 per cent are now considered to be good risks for pre-trial parole.

So impressive has been the experiment's success that even before the national conference, the bail reform movement is spreading.

Experimental pre-trial parole programs are being introduced in St. Louis, Baltimore, Chicago, the District of Columbia, Des Moines, New York's Nassau County. New York City's authorities are now moving to make pre-trial parole a permanent adjunct of the courts.

Then will come the national conference under the determined leadership of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. We are approaching, forecasts Botwin, "the day when fixing of bail will be the exception for most crimes" — and that day will benefit every taxpayer as well as the arrested person who also happens to be poor.

Nickles Gain New Status With Rise of Coin Vending Machines

By JESSE BOGUE
UPI Financial Editor
NEW YORK (UPI) — Many lines, some serious and some flippant, have been written about how little can be purchased these days with a nickel.

And this kind of talk makes some businessmen laugh and laugh as they watch the balance sheets. They know that the nickels count up into dollars by the millions—helped along by dimes, quarters, and half dollars.

These are coins which feed the vending machines which multiply annually in offices, factories, railroad, bus, and subway stations; the machines in turn perform a major job in feeding the population in increasing numbers, with everything from snacks to full meals.

Joseph E. McDowell, President of Servomation Corp., estimates that about \$3 billion worth of coins will go chiming into vending machines in the 50 states of the nation this year.

In the highly competitive field of vending machines, Servomation owns and operates more than 60,000, acting through 90 subsidiaries in 27 states.

Primarily, McDowell said, the vending machine operation is organized on local lines; about five-sixths of the estimated annual volume is accounted for by more than 4,000 vending

machine operators who have six employees or less. He said his company's sales have been averaging annual increases of about 20 per cent, although sales from machines for all items are growing at a rate of about 8 per cent a year.

Prepared food now accounts for only about \$1 in every \$25 of overall industry volume, but it is growing rapidly in demand.

Industrial concerns and institutions have contributed to this trend through their installations of automatic cafeterias. Reports to McDowell's company indicate that companies go into this sort of food service because they find it saves time, money, and better service.

In some places, they have replaced manual service and built-in kitchens, even those built only a few years ago.

The turn to food vending has

reduced the percentage of vending machine trade commanded by cigarette sales. About two years ago, the ubiquitous cigarette accounted for about 45 per cent of industry volume; they still are the largest single item sold through vending machines, but their percentage of total sales has decreased.

In his own company, he said they now account for less than 28 per cent of the annual sales,

which amounted to more than \$80 million in the fiscal year ended June 30.

A good chunk of this was fed in just one nickel at a time.

THERE'S MORE TEA DRINKING PLEASURE FOR YOU, YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS with BIGELOW'S Constant Comment TEA.

The famous delicious blend of fine TEA with ORANGES and SWEET SPICE.

East Side Super Market
608 East Main Street
Medford

★ Heater & Furnace Repair
★ Sales & Service
JACK HALL
772-6181 482-3950

READY-TO-USE FRUITS FOR FRUIT CAKE
BEST FOR ANY FRUIT CAKE RECIPE!

LYONS RADIANT MIX

WHEN FRIENDS DROP-IN SERVE

Arden TOM & JERRY

The Holiday Hospitality Drink

A GREAT FAMILY TREAT NON ALCOHOLIC

PENNEY'S ALWAYS FIRST QUALITY DOWNTOWN... MEDFORD

MORE PROOF you buy for LESS at PENNEY'S!

SET YOUR HOLIDAY TABLE IN BEAUTIFUL DAMASK!

Save more because you shop at Penney's!

special \$2

50" x 66" Size
With 6 Matching Napkins
Colors: White/Pink
Maize/Light Aqua!

AVAILABLE IN SIZES TO FIT YOUR TABLE

50" by 50" with 4 napkins	\$1
56" by 76" with 6 napkins	\$3
70" by 70" Round 6 napkins	\$4
60" by 90" with 8 napkins	\$5
60" by 90" Oval 8 napkins	\$6
60" by 100" with 12 napkins	\$6

Rich rayon and cotton damask sets at exciting Penney savings! And they're so easy to care for... a dip in the machine* does the job. Beautiful holiday glamour.

ELEGANT DACRON LACE TABLE CLOTHS

52" x 70" Size
Special! \$3

60" by 80" Size
\$5 ONLY

Truly table elegance lavish intricate lace patterns in dacrone® polyester... washable quick-drying choice of two popular sizes.

LINENS... PENNEY'S STREET FLOOR

Just charge it at Penney's

Cash in on These Savings

PLACE MAT SET OF 8

4 Placemats
4 Napkins
2 for \$3

Two—8-Piece Place Mat Sets with 4 place mats & 4 matching napkins. Butcher rayon linen, smartly applied or embroidered—Buy them for yourself and buy them for gifts!

STAINLESS STEEL FLATWEAR
Designed by International Silver Co.

MELMAC DINNERWARE
Big 63-Piece Set
Extra: tumblers, dessert plates, even covered butter dish... 3 beautiful patterns to choose from... break-resistant service for 8. Save money... time in the kitchen with quality Melmac dinnerware molded by Brauchell.

BIG 56 SERVICE
Complete service for eight... It's Rosemont pattern by International Silver Company. Strong stainless steel. You'll be proud to serve with smart stainless steel from Penney's.

19⁸⁸

9⁸⁸

IT PAYS TO CHRISTMAS SHOP EARLY AT PENNEY'S