



ARMED FORCES DAY—1959. Allied officers learn the principles of using the 106-mm. recoilless rifle. Military assistance for our Free World friends is an essential, integral part of our national defense program.



DEAN PUTNAM, 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Putnam of Klamath Falls, is home after more than three months at Mayo's Clinic, Rochester, where he underwent back surgery. His mother and father and younger brother, Tommy, flew back and brought him home in Putnam's private plane. Mrs. Don DeMiner is shown greeting Dean at the airport and presenting a "short snorter" of more than 60 dollar bills which had been signed at The Hobby World and attached to a "get-well-quick" card. The money may go toward increasing a library on airplanes which the lad started while in the hospital. Nucleus of the library came from Tom Croson of Seattle, vice president of West Coast Airlines.



SKIPPER William O. Herring, newly appointed district commander of the Oregon chapter of the U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II, relates an old sea story to James V. Parker, former commander, about a steep dive Herring's craft, the USS Sawfish, once made to avoid enemy planes in the South China Sea. Herring will answer membership queries from his address at P.O. Box 171, Medford. The position was confirmed with this certificate Herring received recently.

Washington Seems Set For Visit By Khrushchev

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration appears reconciled to a possible visit by Premier Nikita Khrushchev to the United States this summer.

Top officials are talking seriously about whether to combine a Khrushchev trip with a summit conference in some American city.

This signals a change in attitude by authorities whose views would be important in deciding both issues. Until now, they have stressed the difficulties involved in a Khrushchev visit or choosing an American site for a summit conference.

If plans for a summertime summit meeting collapse, there is some prospect the bouncy Soviet leader will force the issue by asking to be allowed to open the Soviet Exposition in the New York Coliseum June 30.

President Eisenhower probably would say "yes" to such a request. The President would have no alternative, many officials believe, now that the Soviets have agreed to allow Vice President Richard M. Nixon to open an American National Exposition in Moscow July 25.

Khrushchev has made no official move yet to set up an American visit. But Soviet authorities in Moscow have made it known that "a senior official" undoubtedly would go to New York to open the Soviet exhibit.

The Soviets are believed holding off a decision as to whom to send until they see how much progress the foreign ministers meeting in Geneva makes in setting a time and place for a summit conference.

If an American site is agreed

upon and an August date fixed, Khrushchev probably would send someone else to the fair.

The roly poly Soviet dictator is known to be anxious to visit the United States, mainly to strengthen his prestige at home and abroad.

In a speech to the Soviet party congress in Moscow Feb. 5, he said Eisenhower was discriminating against him by making it difficult to visit the United States in the guise of a private citizen as Mikoyan last January.

He referred again to the possibility of such a visit last week, in addressing a group of American veterans, Prague radio reported.

Mikoyan visited informally with the explanation he was a private guest of Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov. Eisenhower told newsmen afterward that since Khrushchev was the head of government it would be impossible to treat his visit as informally.

The biggest obstacle to a Khrushchev visit remains the massive security problem. Hundreds of government security officers and policemen would be required to guard his every step. Authorities are very much aware that an assassin's bullet might create a grave international crisis.

But security authorities, having handled the hectic Mikoyan visit, as well as that of Cuba's Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, are confident that they could handle the job.

Some officials also are veering to the belief it would be well to have Khrushchev take a first-hand look at the strength of American democracy.

National Republican Party Works Out Vote Apportion

WASHINGTON (AP) — The 1960 Republican National Convention in Chicago will have 1,325 delegates with one vote each under a tentative apportionment worked out by the party's national committee.

This is just to more than the 1956 convention roster. It was computed on the basis of rules adopted at the last convention.

The 1960 total could be increased by 6 to 1,331, if Hawaii, treated as a state in the computation, elects a Republican senator or governor in its first state election next July 28.

Nominations at the national convention are by majority.

Democrats will not determine their 1960 convention strength until next fall. Their national committee is authorized to fix the basis of the apportionment, in contrast to the Republicans who must use a formula worked out by the last national convention.

Here's the way the Republicans are allocating to each state delegates to their 1960 convention:

Delegates at large: 4 (2 for each senator); 2 for each representative at large; 6 bonus delegates for each state casting a majority for the GOP candidate for president in 1956 or failing that, electing a Republican senator or governor then or in a later election.

District delegates: 1 from each congressional district casting at least 2,000 votes for the Republican nominee for president in 1956 or for the Republican candidate for congress in the last preceding congressional election; 1 additional delegate for each district east-

ing at least 10,000 votes for the same candidates as above.

Under the district delegate rule, designed to stimulate GOP voting in the South, only two Southern states will fail to get their full quota of 2 delegates each per congressional district in 1960. Mississippi will have only 1 delegate each from 4 of its 6 districts; and South Carolina will have only 1 from 2 of its 6 districts.

Mississippi's 1-vote districts are the first, second, third and fifth. South Carolina's single vote districts are the third, fifth and sixth.

The following increases in delegates, compared with 1956, are shown: Alabama 1; Alaska 2; Georgia; Louisiana 6; West Virginia 6; District of Columbia 2. The decreases are: Hawaii 4 (this could be wiped out in the July election); Mississippi 3; Missouri 6; South Carolina 3.

Firemen Douse Automobile Fire

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — The fire in the back seat of Arch Rainey's car is out—finally.

Firemen doused a small blaze after he discovered it Wednesday night.

Thursday morning police spotted the fire again as they cruised past the parked car. They put it out again.

Later Rainey went for a damage estimate and when garage workers pulled the seat out—they found the fire still going. They put it out again.

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Atom Smasher Was Dream Of Scientist

STANFORD, Calif. (UPI)—The two-mile long atom smasher here discussed by President Eisenhower Thursday night has been a dream of Stanford University scientists for three years.

First plans were drawn up in 1956 and a year later, physicists placed the actual proposal for building it before government authorities.

The cost of the project was set at \$100 million and construction time six years after approval of contracts. In an address before a New York City science symposium Thursday night, the President suggested that the government foot the bill for the Stanford atom smasher.

From the early plans, a tentative description of the project can be given. It would consist essentially of a copper pipe 10,000 feet long to which 240 klystron tubes would be connected at regular intervals.

The entire apparatus, called a linear accelerator, would be enclosed in two parallel tunnels burrowing under the rolling foothills in back of Stanford's 9,000-acre campus. The twin tunnels would be under 35 feet of earth. Scientists could work at the klystron tubes in one tunnel even while the giant machine was running in the other tunnel some 35 feet away.

The huge machine should be capable of producing at least 10 BEV (billion electron volts) initially, and 45 BEV eventually. Some 750 scientists would staff the project.

Why do scientists seek to construct ever-bigger, higher-energy accelerators? A laboratory spokesman today explained that the bigger and higher energy accelerators of nuclear particles permit scientists to explore ever-tinier dimensions of the atoms.

The higher the energy, the shorter the wave length of the accelerated particle and the finer its ability to probe the structure of matter.

Dr. Edward L. Ginzton, 43-year-old Russian-born physicist who will head construction of the project, said today he hopes negotiations for construction can be begun with the Atomic Energy Commission by July 1. Even so ground was not expected to be broken until October, 1960, according to Dr. Ginzton.

Iran, in southwest Asia, was called Persia until 1935.

Diplomas Will Be Late At Little Rock School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—High School graduation days are coming to integration-troubled Little Rock this year but they'll be late and the number of diplomas small.

Only 223 seniors will be graduated from two all-white private schools and none from a third. Once a thousand or more students were graduated each spring from the four closed public high schools.

The continuing battle over integration recently was rekindled by moves to recall the six members

of the school board as a result of a teacher purge.

One faction seeks the recall of three members who ordered the dismissal of 44 teachers they had labeled integration sympathizers.

Another faction retaliated by demanding the ouster of three moderate members who opposed the purge.

A federal court fight goes on over validity of a state law under which Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the high schools.

Whatever happens on these fronts, the classroom effect of the integration crisis soon will be over for the seniors.

Their schools are little known but fully accredited by the state educational department. They have been told their diplomas will admit them to colleges.

Two hundred of the 767 pupils in the private Raney High School will be graduated. It has been operated from public donations by a Faubus-backed corporation. The governor, himself, will deliver the commencement address June 26.

Baptist High School will graduate 25 of its 365 students July 10. Unlike tuition-free Raney High School, the church school charges \$25-a-month to attend. It has had a hard financial fight to keep going. Not long ago, it accepted a \$6,000 gift from Raney High School, rich by comparison with \$400,000 in donations.

The third all-white school, sponsored by Trinity Episcopal Church and with only a score of students, has no seniors.

There are no private schools for Negroes except one set up for six of the nine Negroes whose integration into Central High School in September, 1957, was enforced with federal troops.

What happened to the other three?

One Ernest Green, became the first Negro to graduate from Central High School. Another was expelled and the ninth moved to Los Angeles.

Hundreds more of the displaced white students are going to other schools in and out of Arkansas.

Of the 750 students who attended Horace Mann Negro High School before it was closed, about 500 are going to schools outside of Little Rock.

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Service Flight Lost By Dems

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democrats have lost the latest round in their fight to beef up the Army and Marines. But they pledged today they would renew their battle with more support.

The 45-33 setback came Thursday night in a Senate vote not to fight further with the House over two items involving Army and Marine strengths in a \$2,764,500, 380 supplemental money bill.

The effect of the vote was to send the compromise measure to President Eisenhower.

It contains 150 million dollars of the 225 million asked by the President for his development loan fund to build up living standards in economically backward nations.

Dozens of other items in the measure will enable various government agencies to meet expenses in the six weeks remaining in the current fiscal year.

The row over the Army-Marines provisions was touched off by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.). He contended that Senate conferees on the bill had not fought hard enough to retain the two provisions originally put in by the Senate.

These would have denied the Army and Navy the use of their operating funds if they did not restore the Army manpower level to 900,000 and the Marines to 200,000. Congress voted money last year to provide those levels, but the administration stuck to its own goals of an 870,000-man Army and a 175,000-man Marine Corps by June 30.

The Y-shaped bridge in Zanesville, Ohio, spans two rivers, the Licking and the Muskingum. Other "Y" bridges cross the Appomattox River at Petersburg, Va., and James River at Eagle Rock, Va.

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