

Industrial Lease of Oregon Tidelands Gets Tentative OK

Defense Budget

Kennedy Request Tops Proposal Of Eisenhower by \$1.9 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)
The revised military spending plan for the fiscal year starting July 1 totalled \$43.8 billion, including Kennedy's new \$650 million proposals plus upward revisions of former Eisenhower administration estimates which he claimed were too low.

A record for any year except in World War II, the boosted arms outlay would throw the government's overall fiscal 1962 budget a further \$890 million out of kilter for a total deficit of \$2.7 billion.

Still more may be needed in later years, Kennedy said, although he hoped to achieve economies in the "full reappraisal" of defense still underway.

\$650 Million Increase
To finance his proposals in fiscal 1962 and future years, Kennedy asked Congress to appropriate \$1.954 billion more than the \$1.84 billion

that former President Dwight D. Eisenhower proposed just before leaving office. The \$650 million increase is for spending in fiscal 1962 only.

Even with that increase, the President found it necessary to slash \$430 million from present programs. He killed outright the 15-year-old nuclear aircraft project on which \$1 billion has been spent. He cut the 2,000-m.p.h. B70 bomber to the bone, leaving it a research project instead of a weapons development. He cancelled plans to put Polaris missiles on the nuclear cruiser Long Beach.

He cancelled two of the planned 14 squadrons of liquid-fueled Titan intercontinental missiles on grounds he could buy more of the faster-firing solid-fueled Minuteman missiles in the same time period.

Asserting that the "primary purpose of our aims is peace, not war," the President built

his revised military plan on two main concepts:

To develop a missile and bomber retaliatory force that is so well protected, in mobile or hard, underground sites, that even after receiving a surprise nuclear blow the United States could strike back "with devastating power."

To strengthen limited war forces—with new conventional weapons, a new type of short-takeoff fighter plane, better sea and air lift—to prevent the free world's security from "being slowly nibbled away at the periphery." He said such non-nuclear wars and guerrilla actions have been "the most active and constant threat" since 1945.

Kennedy's proposals were more moderate than expected on the basis of longstanding Democratic criticism of the former GOP administration.

One New Battle Group
In military manpower, he proposed an increase of just 13,000 to a new total of 2,508,000—much less than had been widely forecast. Instead of any new divisions, the Army would get 5,000 men for one new battle group and increased guerrilla units. The Marines would increase by

3,000, the Navy 3,000 and the Air Force 2,000.

Besides the missile build-up, Kennedy proposed two measures for protecting the nation's retaliatory strength. Half the Strategic Air Command's estimated 1,600 bombers will be kept on ground alert ready for 15-minute take-off. An additional \$60 million will be spent to hasten development of the Midas satellite, designed to give 30 minutes warning of a missile attack.

Should Increase Goal
The star of the piece, however, was the Polaris missile and its nuclear-powered submarine. Kennedy earmarked \$1.34 billion of the total request for \$1.954 in new appropriations for the Polaris program alone. It would be spent over the next four years.

He said the present goal of 19 Polaris subs should be increased to 29 and they should all be at sea by 1965, two years earlier than possible at present building rates.

"The sooner they are on station, the safer we will be," he said. "Two are on station now, with 16 missiles each.

Natural Resource Committee Plans Special Meeting

Salem—UPI—The House Committee on Natural Resources tentatively gave the green light Monday to a bill permitting private industry to be allowed to drill for oil on Oregon's submerged lands.

The state has 600,000 acres of offshore lands extending from the coast three miles out to sea.

The committee labored for three hours Monday afternoon over numerous amendments and voted to have the bill reprinted.

Chairman Clinton P. Haight Jr. (D-Baker) said he will call a special meeting when the reprinted bill is returned later in the week.

Passage Predicted
He predicted passage by both the House and Senate.

"It's a good bill," he said. "Every possible safeguard is written into it and we feel Oregon's coast and its resources are fully protected."

William H. Hedlund of Portland, attorney for seven companies in the Western Oil and Gas Association, said there are items in the bill "we're not keen about, but we think we can live with it."

The bill would allow the Oregon Land Board to lease slices of the tidelands for oil exploration. The slices would be six miles along the coastline and three miles seaward, about 13,000 square feet.

The committee rejected an industry request to reduce the proposed minimum annual rental fee of 50 cents an acre to 20 cents. Fifty cents is what the federal government and most other states demand.

The state would collect royalties on any oil fund.

Denialists—The House Judiciary committee had a hearing on a Senate-approved bill which opponents say is designed to prevent dentists from advertising.

The Oregon Dental association disagrees, saying that new powers the bill would grant to the State Board of Dental examiners would merely allow dentists to "police" the profession.

Health—The Senate State and Federal Affairs committee voted out "do pass" a bill giving the governor more leeway in making appointments to the State Board of Health.

Elections—The House Elections committee approved a House Speaker Robert Duncan's request to prepare a bill moving the Oregon primary election from May to September. Duncan says the sixth-month campaign from May to the November general election is too long.

Moonlighting—A bill to permit public employees to hold more than one job with their employers' consent failed in the Senate 13-13. It would have removed the ban against moonlighting in Multnomah county.

Apportionment—The House voted 36-22 in favor of a Republican-rural backed reapportionment plan that would make little change in the present legislative makeup.

5 Children Thrown Out of Fourth Floor Window by Spinster

Glasgow, Scotland—UPI—James Haining, 45, had just returned home from work when he heard two sickening thuds outside his first-floor apartment on Toryglen st.

"I looked out and saw two kiddies lying there," he said. Haining rushed out to the street, looked up and saw another child plunging towards the concrete pavement from a fourth-floor window.

Two More Coming Down
"I half caught him on my shoulder before he fell to the ground—but before I could do anything else, I looked up and saw two more kiddies on their way down," Haining said. "I felt so helpless. There was nothing I could do."

Four-year-old Marjory Hughes—her fair hair matted over her face, her gym slip and coat splattered with blood—was dead.

Marjory's four playmates lay motionless nearby—all seriously injured. Danny McNelli, 7, was rushed to a hospital unconscious. Doctors may have to operate for brain injuries.

The other children were Margaret Lennon, 5, her brother, Frank, 7, and Thomas Devenny, 4. All the children live on Toryglen st., but

not at the building where the tragedy occurred.

Spinster Arrested
Jean Barclay Waddell, a 37-year-old spinster, was arrested Monday night and was charged before a magistrate today with murder and attempted murder.

She offered no explanation and did not speak at the brief court appearance except to say "yes" when her name was called.

Police gave no details on why the woman did it.

Shortly before 6 p.m. Monday the group of youngsters broke off a game of marbles and went into the building "to look at some newborn pups."

Moments later the youngsters hurtled one by one and in quick succession 40 feet from a fourth-floor window.

STORM DIRECTION
Washington—In the northern hemisphere a cyclone rotates in a counterclockwise direction and in the southern hemisphere it turns in a clockwise direction.

CHIEF CONSUMER
Detroit—The automotive industry is the chief consumer of gasoline, rubber, steel, upholstery, leather, plate glass, mohair, and lead and nickel.

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MEDFORD TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1961

Heavy Industrial Issues Confined To Narrow Range

New York—UPI—Stocks continued their irregular pattern today.

Heavy industrial issues were confined to a narrow trading range, some of the better gains showing up among selected electronics, stores, food stocks and special situations.

Pennsylvania picked up a large fraction within a steady rail group that showed Chicago & Great Western ahead around 2. Chrysler and Ford added around 1/2 each in the motors. Youngstown a small fraction in the steels, while General Electric and Westinghouse lost small amounts in the electrical equipments.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES
Dow-Jones final stock averages: 30 industrials 671.03, off 1.45; 20 rails 147.61, off 0.57; 15 utilities 111.98, up 3.23; 65 stocks 227.36, off 0.33. Sales Monday were about 4.19 million shares compared with 4.39 million shares Friday.

Monday's prices on selected

Allied Chemical	60 1/2
Alum. Co. Am.	27 1/2
American Can	38 1/2
American Motors	19 1/2
A. T. & T.	115 1/2
American Tobacco	74 1/2
Anaconda Copper	53
Armco Steel	71 1/2
Bendix Corp.	64
Bethlehem Steel	43 1/2
Boring Air	43 1/2
Brwnswick	43 1/2
Caterpillar Corp.	34 1/2
Chrysler Corp.	44 1/2
Coca Cola	87 1/2
Continental Can	37 1/2
Crown Zellerbach	56
Curtis Wright	20 1/2
Dow Chemical	74 1/2
Du Pont	30 1/2
Eastman Kodak	113 1/2
Firestone	40
Ford	79 1/2
General Electric	65 1/2
General Foods	79 1/2
General Motors	45 1/2
Georgia Pacific	62 1/2
Graham Paige	2 1/2
Gulf Oil	36 1/2
Homestake Mining	42 1/2
Idaho Power	55 1/2
I. B. M.	69 1/2
Int. Paper	32 1/2
Johns Manville	69
Kennecott Copper	84 1/2
Lockheed Aircraft	42 1/2
Merck	57 1/2
Montana Power	24 1/2
Montgomery Ward	32 1/2
Nash	28 1/2
Resoult	82 1/2
New York Central	24 1/2
Northern Pacific	41 1/2
Occ. Gas Elec. (ad)	89 1/2
Pease, J. C.	32 1/2
Penn RR	39 1/2
Phillips	32 1/2
Proctor and Gamble	154 1/2
Radio Corporation	56 1/2
Sears	55 1/2
Shell Oil	38 1/2
Socoy Mobil Oil	44
Southern Co.	53 1/2
Southern Pacific	24 1/2
Spery Rand	27 1/2
Standard California	51
Standard Indiana	80 1/2
Standard N. J.	45 1/2
Sun Mines	96 1/2
Texas Co.	25 1/2
Texas Gulf Sulphur	25 1/2
Texas Pac. Land Trust	20 1/2
Transamerica	34 1/2
Trans World Air	16 1/2
Tri-Continental	40 1/2
Union Carbide	129 1/2
Union Pacific	32 1/2
United Aircraft	42 1/2
United Air Lines	40 1/2
U. S. Rubber	83 1/2
U. S. Steel	48 1/2
Wells Fargo	44 1/2



DOCTOR, MISTRESS CONVICTED—Dr. R. Bernard Finch and his red haired mistress, Carole Tregoff, shown above, were convicted of murder Monday by a Los Angeles jury.



It was their third trial for the July, 1959, slaying of the surgeon's wife. (UPI Telephoto)

Finch, Carole Tregoff Found Guilty; Attorney Planning To Appeal Verdict

Los Angeles—UPI—"I love you, Carole, I'm sorry."

The speaker was Dr. R. Bernard Finch as he approached his mistress, Carole Tregoff, only seconds after they were convicted Monday of murdering the surgeon's wife.

He grabbed her, forced her into an embrace—and then suddenly, tears streaming down her face, she withdrew coldly and walked out of the courtroom without saying a word.

Their words—their 15-month fight for freedom through three trials—had collapsed.

The once-well-to-do surgeon, now broke at 43, today faced the gas chamber or life in prison on a first-degree murder conviction.

Carole, 24, was convicted of second-degree murder by the 12-man jury.

Both also were found guilty of conspiracy to murder. And although Carole's conviction carries an automatic five years to life sen-

tence on the second-degree charge, she technically also could be condemned to the

gas chamber for conspiracy. Conspiracy to murder carries the same penalty as first-degree murder. And Prosecutor Clifford Crail immediately announced he would seek the death penalty for both lovers.

"It's unlikely Carole will get the gas chamber after a second-degree conviction," a legal expert said. "The conspiracy was important to tie in with Finch's first-degree conviction—to point up the premeditation."

The jury, which was sent home, reconvenes on Monday to hear further arguments and evidence before deciding on a sentence.

The end came suddenly for the couple, accused of the gunshot killing of Finch's socialite wife, Barbara Jean, 33, on July 18, 1959.

Deliberated 21 Hours
Two juries in previous trials lasting 7 1/2 months had been unable to agree on a verdict. The present jury had deliberated 21 hours since

getting the case last Wednesday.

The surgeon, his once-athletic frame now paunchy, and Carole, her once-trim model's figure now chubby, broke into tears.

But there was no sobbing sound from them until after the forced embrace, when Carole broke down leaving the room with a matron.

Maxwell Keith, Finch's attorney, said he would appeal the verdict and that Carole's attorney would too.

Copco Dam Change Approved

Washington—UPI—The Federal Power commission has given permission to the California Oregon Power Co., Medford, Ore., to build a \$6 million earth-fill dam on the Klamath river instead of a two stage concrete arch dam.

The FPC Monday amended a license issued to permit the change in the Iron Gate Hydroelectric Project on the Klamath river in Siskiyou County, Calif.

The firm's original license called for a reinforced concrete arch dam about 65 feet high which would cost \$1,835,000. The utility planned to increase the height of the dam to 170 feet in 1967 and build a powerhouse with a generating capacity of 25,000 kilowatts.

The change in the license now calls for a \$6,585,330 earth-fill dam 173 feet high creating a reservoir of 58,000 acre feet and with powerhouse capacity of 18,000 kilowatts.

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"Thundering nonsense," said Mr. Terwilliger. "I'm not blowing two bucks on a coast-to-coast call when a four-cent stamp gets the job done! Take a letter, Miss Moon." So he dictated, and she took the letter down, and she typed it, and he signed it, and she mailed it.

And the whole routine didn't take so much time—just a half-hour of his, and forty-five minutes of hers.

And five days later, he got a prompt reply from the client, asking him to clear up a point that wasn't quite clear. So he wrote again, and he got another prompt reply from the client which said, "Thanks very much. But while I was waiting for your second letter, your competitor called me Long Distance. He offered me just as good a deal and since I was short of time, I took it. Why didn't you telephone?"

Moral: It's easy to save money, as long as you don't care what it costs.

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