



**THREE RECORDS**—Margaret Revell, 25, of Detroit, Mich., emerges from the water after setting three records by swimming the Straits of Messina from Sicily to the Italian mainland and back, braving cold, currents, stomach ache and the danger of sharks. She is the first person to swim the Straits both ways and the first American to swim the Straits either way. Her swim also was the longest ever made in the Straits. (UPI)

## Four Executions in California Chamber Scheduled on May 3

San Quentin, Calif. — California's gas chamber is scheduled May 3 to take the lives of four convicted murderers in one day.

It will be the largest execution since the olive-green, octagonal room was installed in 1938. In the meantime, more than 200 men and women have died in it.

The quadruple execution date is a coincidence. The same date was selected independently by judges in different counties.

The hour, however, is chosen by Warden Fred R. Dickson. He has directed that two men will go to the chamber, which has two seats, in the morning and two in the afternoon.

But this schedule could be disrupted if some court grants any of the prisoners a stay of execution pending a further appeal.

Once before a quadruple execution was planned by coincidence, but a last-minute stay reduced the number.

One of the prisoners, Charles Golston, 21, a window washer, was convicted of raping and strangling Mrs. Dora Cutting, 79, in Los Angeles Aug. 28, 1961.

The other three defendants were found guilty of participating in the gang killing of Leslie Simpson, owner of the South Seas bar in Anaheim, Calif., March 7, 1959.

They are Joseph Rosoto, 39, and John Vlahovich, 31, both commercial fishermen, and Donald Franklin, 34, a boilermaker.

Simpson was shot to death at 3 a.m., shortly after the closing of his bar, and his wife, Fern, was seriously wounded in both arms.

The state contended that

Simpson was killed to eliminate him as a witness in a forthcoming trial of Rosoto for armed robbery of the South Seas two years before. Rosoto was acquitted of the robbery charge, but convicted of murder.

The scheduled quadruple execution comes as the California Legislature is engaged in another bitter, biennial debate over a moratorium on capital punishment.

The lawmakers, who rejected such a moratorium three years ago in a dramatic special session shortly before the execution of Caryl Chessman, are rather closely divided on the question.

But political observers predicted that the legislature would once again turn down the moratorium idea — in spite of support for it by Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

### Ford Bound Over To Grand Jury on Charge

Llewellyn B. Ford, former operator of the Medford Bookkeeping Service, appeared in Jackson county district court Tuesday on charges of embezzlement by an agent. He was bound over to the grand jury.

Ford is charged with taking \$12,000 from firms for whom he worked while keeping their books. He waived right to a preliminary hearing.

### APPLE FAVORITES

Springfield, Ill. — The three leading varieties of apples now being produced in Illinois are "Jonathan," "Golden Delicious" and "Delicious," with "Jonathan" leading in popularity, a report by the U.S. department of agriculture and the Illinois Crop Reporting service said.

## Foundation Offers Scholarships for Students of Area

The Jackson county chapter of the National Foundation is offering scholarships from \$100 to \$500 for professional study in nursing, occupational therapy, physical therapy, medical social work and medicine.

Mrs. Martha Donohue, chapter scholarship chairman, has advised high schools of the county of the availability of the scholarships and interested students should consult their high school scholarship chairman.

The March of Dimes health career awards are designed to help students begin their first year of educational preparation in one of the five fields.

**Eligible To Apply** — High school seniors graduating this year are eligible to apply for a scholarship in nursing, occupational therapy or physical therapy.

Medical social work applicants must be currently enrolled as college sophomores in a regionally accredited college.

For an award to study medicine an applicant must be a final year undergraduate in a regionally accredited college and accepted for admission in the fall to the first-year class of an AMA-approved medical school in the United States. Students already possessing baccalaureate degrees or already enrolled in medical school are not eligible.

Credentials of applicants will be reviewed on a competitive basis by a selection committee headed by Mrs. Donohue. Basis for selection are scholastic achievement, personal qualifications, professional promise and financial need.

## Medford Student in Japan Finds 'Big Brother Complex'

(Editor's note: Following is the first in a series of dispatches from Fred Lorish, son of Dr. and Mrs. Fred C. Lorish, 830 Minnesota ave., Medford, who is spending a year in Japan at Keio university, institute of international relations, Tokyo. Young Lorish is studying the Japanese language, philosophy and religion. In this first dispatch he discusses the "Big Brother Complex.")

By FRED LORISH

In the single week I have been in Japan, I have become increasingly aware of a very unusual "phenomenon"—and an unfortunate one at that—among the Japanese that I, for lack of a better term, call the "Big Brother complex."

This complex was brought to my attention while attending an advanced English conversation course at the United Nations Association of Japan. The class was taught by a foreign exchange student from India who had opened the discussion of the class to any subject, but particularly to the topic of contemporary India.

One Japanese gentleman, an importer-exporter, mentioned that he had spent four days in Calcutta, India, a few years back, and was very "impressed" with the city's wretchedness. He particularly noted the people—their substandard housing and clothing, their lack of shoes, their odor, etc. This gentleman, though he did not express it directly, conveyed the feeling that he believed the Japanese, on the basis of his brief observations, to be "superior" to the Indians.

He had spent but four days in India, and considered that this was sufficient to pass judgement, ignoring the fact that Calcutta is not only India's largest city, overrun by Indian refugees from East Pakistan, but also is known to be one of the world's most wretched cities, and thus is not representative of the nation as a whole.

Not Only Basis — There is no doubt that

Japan is materially "superior" to India. But material wealth cannot be the only basis for a judgment on a nation's superiority. India has a cultural heritage far "superior" to that of Japan, and it is from this heritage that Japan gained her Buddhism and other cultural aspects of her tradition.

But the Japanese seem to be ignoring the cultural aspects and considering only the material ones. It is in this that one finds the "Big Brother complex."

Japan looks to the U.S. as her "materialistic leader." She looks on America as the leader of the Free World—a position gained in part through power politics. This power, however, can not be exercised without wealth, as Japan is well aware having faced this problem in the Russo-Japanese War and World War II. And so, Japan desires a greater part of this wealth. She thus looks to the West for guidance, ignoring, in part, her own traditional methods of guidance.

**Traveled To U.S.** — Many Japanese have travelled in the U.S. and have seen the squalor of the South, the tenements of our large cities, to name a few of our "eyesores."

The unfortunate thing is that these are ignored, almost as if they didn't exist. These travelers see only the displays of wealth that abound everywhere in a materialistic society such as ours.

They fail to see that the "American way of life" is fallible; they are oblivious to the imperfections of our system. In short, they fail to see that the problems we face are the same problems they will face if they continue to foster this "Big Brother complex."

To the American, Japan is a nation becoming Westernized—if she is, how truly unfortunate. I, for one, can only hope that Japan, rather than fostering her "Big Brother complex" with its manifold problems and fallible elements, will look to her past to find her future.

**HUBBARD BROS. INC. MEDFORD**

**79th Anniversary**

**SALE!**

**LAST CALL!!**

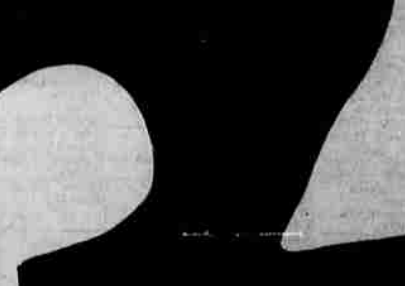
**THIS IS IT FOLKS PRICES HAVE BEEN**

**SLASHED TO THE BONE!**

**LAST!**

**DAYS**

**Friday-Saturday**



**CANVAS GLOVES**  
oz. 2 pr. 39¢  
Limit 2 Pair

**MERCURY SWITCH**  
Sierra Now 69¢

**CAMP HATCHET**  
2-lb. \$2.25  
Now 2

**GRASS SHEARS**  
Challenge \$2.25  
Now 2

**FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES 9c**

**TRANSISTOR BATTERIES 4/79c**

**Aluminum Lawn Edging**  
4"x40' Now 95c  
4"x20' Now 75c

**Garden Rake**  
14-Tine NOW 99¢  
Sherwin-Williams SWP HOUSE PAINT  
White and Body Colors Reg. \$7.88 Now \$5.99 Gal.

THESE ARE BUT A MERE FEW OF THE THOUSANDS OF REAL BARGAINS WAITING FOR YOU.

**Individual Winged and Bucktail Flies**  
Values 35c, 45c  
Your Choice 10¢

**Special Lot FLAT FISH**  
Reg. F3 Thru F7 Reg. \$1.20  
Your Choice 49¢

**LAST WARNING!**

**HUBBARD BROS. INC. E. MAIN & RIVERSIDE MEDFORD**

**LAST WARNING!**

**HUBBARD BROS. INC. E. MAIN & RIVERSIDE MEDFORD**

**LAST WARNING!**

**HUBBARD BROS. INC. E. MAIN & RIVERSIDE MEDFORD**

**LAST WARNING!**

**HUBBARD BROS. INC. E. MAIN & RIVERSIDE MEDFORD**

# WANTED REWARD...

**YOURSELF WITH A USED CAR FROM DEAN & TAYLOR PONTIAC DURING OUR "TRADE FOR ANYTHING SALE"**

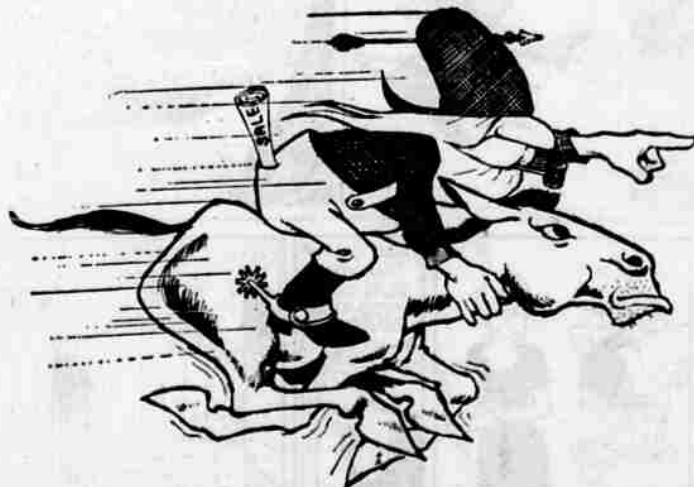
EXAMPLE... Rattle Snake Skin good for \$1.00 Trade-in, a hand lawn mower... \$6.19, 1925 Star Magneto worth \$7.50 for trade-in, and that's the way it works. Push it, haul it, lead it to Dean & Taylor and trade it in on one of the many Used Cars now on sale at "Wide-Track Town"

**OPEN TONIGHT TILL 9:00**

**DEAN & TAYLOR PONTIAC CO. WIDE-TRACK TOWN**

"TRADE FOR ANYTHING SALE"

THURSDAY-FRIDAY-SATURDAY  
2177 SO. PACIFIC HWY. 99



## Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER  
Copyright, Hall Syndicate, Inc.

**MULTI-COLOR CURRENCY IS SHELVED**  
When Congress cuts the link between silver and our paper currency and our \$1 silver certificates are then switched to gold-backed Federal Reserve notes, the \$1 bill in your pocket will be significantly redesigned for the first time since 1935. Its color, though, will remain the familiar green and so will the color of the \$5, the \$10, the \$20, all the other denomination bills in use in the United States.

The drive to print the various denominations of U.S. currency in different colors, which was put into high gear early in the Kennedy Administration by his first U. S. Treasurer, Elizabeth Rudel Smith, has run into such powerful opposition from within the administration itself that the issue can be considered shelved.

Henry J. Holtzclaw, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and James J. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service that rides herd on counterfeiters, are flatly against the mint making our \$5 bill a blueback, or our \$10 a redback or our \$20 bill a yellowback, etc. When a Congressional committee held hearings on currency changes last month, even the new U.S. Treasurer, Kathryn E. Granahan, backed away from the proposal by saying that different colored bills would be "very confusing."

So, the proposal is shelved for now, but it was intriguing, it still is, and it will not stay on the shelf.

Ours is the only leading country in the world which does not distinguish between denominations of its currency either by the size of the precious piece of paper, the color or both. Canada varies the appearance of its different denominations of bills primarily by color. Britain does it both by the size and appearance of the denominations. Other countries do it by a combination.

If our currency denominations were in different colors, it would make counting and handling of money much easier, faster and more convenient. It would slash the chance of error in identifying the denomination of a bill. (Who among you has not lost money by mistaking a \$5 or a \$10 for a \$1 and not realizing your mistake until after you had left the scene of payment?)

When Mrs. Smith assumed office, multi-color currency was the major innovation she urged and she submitted an exhaustive report to Treasury Secretary Dillon explaining all aspects of the change. For a while it seemed highly probable that the White House would push the move and Congress eventually would approve.

But then the opposition came alive. Almost from the start, cynics tossed out nicknames—"funny money," "Kennedy money"—and Treasury officials shuddered at what other nicknames might be invented.

Then came Holtzclaw's verdict. As he put it to me in an interview, "Multi-color currency would confuse the general public. It would be dangerous, for it would encourage counterfeiting. Today, our currency is the most counterfeit-proof in the world because its design is so simple and unchanging."

With the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Secret Service saying this sort of thing out loud, there's no doubt that multi-color currency is back in the pigeonhole. Holtzclaw goes along, of course, with redesigning the \$1 bill when Congress permits the Treasury to shift the \$1 silver certificate to a gold-backed Federal Reserve note in order to free the Treasury's shrinking hoard of silver for use in minting coins—dimes, quarters, half-dollars. As I reported yesterday, in anticipation of Congressional approval, Treasury artists and engravers already have hand-tooled four models of the new \$1 bill for Dillon's consideration.

But Holtzclaw is a staunch opponent of radical change in currency. As one illustration, it often has been proposed that the Mint produce special notes embossed in Braille to protect the blind.

Says Holtzclaw: "These Braille notes could easily be used to deceive the blind. We believe a blind man is much better off relying on the goodwill of those around him." That's the way Holtzclaw feels about most proposals. "Simple and unchanging" is his motto for our currency.

If your great-grandfather came back and went to the supermarket with you today, he'd not recognize your dollar bills in terms of their buying power. But he'd immediately recognize their appearance.