



**NOZZLE SHOTS FLAMES**—Exhaust flames surge 200 feet from the nozzle of a 250-ton solid-propellant rocket motor in a static test at the United Technology Test Center at Coyote, Calif. The motor, believed the largest solid-propellant rocket ever fired, produced a peak thrust of one million pounds. Two of the rockets, 75 feet tall, will make up the first stage of the USAF Titan III-C space booster. (UPI)

## Opposition to Death Penalty Virtually Ends Executions

By Jeanne Kuebler  
Washington—Execution as punishment for crime is becoming increasingly rare in the United States. During the past two decades, disuse of the death penalty has virtually abolished capital punishment in many states in which the law still allows it. In 1962 executions were carried out in only 18 of the 44 jurisdictions having laws authorizing the death penalty; in 1961 there were executions in only 11 jurisdictions.

Three states—California, Texas and Florida—accounted for more than half of the 47 executions carried out last year. Although the 1962 total marked an increase over the record low of 42, it continued the declining trend evident since the U. S. Bureau of Prisons began compiling detailed statistics in 1930. In the 1930's an annual average of 167 executions took place in the United States; in the 1940's, 128; and in the 1950's, 72. The highest annual total in the past five years was registered in 1960, when 56 persons were executed.

Despite the falling off in executions, the debate between opponents and defenders of capital punishment continues unabated. This bitterly contested issue, a federal criminologist, James A. McCafferty, has charged, "diverts society's attention from the over-riding problems of crime control and crime prevention." More attention is

paid to the fewer than 300 prisoners on death row, McCafferty says, than to the more than 200,000 others in state and federal prisons and reformatories.

**California Leads**  
Debate on the subject has been particularly vigorous in California, where resort to the death penalty has not followed the nationwide declining trend. Now the most populous state in the country, California has led in the past three years in the number of persons put to death; the 38 executions it carried out in that period made up more than one-fourth of the national total. Repeated requests by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who is "strongly opposed to capital punishment," that the legislature abolish the death penalty have been rebuffed. His requests early this year that a moratorium on executions be declared pending study of the effectiveness of capital punishment as a crime deterrent was allowed to die in the state Senate.

Legislatures in other states have shown similar reluctance to abolish the penalty outright. However, with very limited exception, state laws have been shorn of provisions that the death penalty be mandatory. A leading objection to automatic application is the reluctance of juries to enter a verdict of guilty in capital cases. A study of the cases of 276 persons indicted for first-degree murder over a 10-year period under the District of Columbia's formerly mandatory statute showed that almost half of them were convicted of a

lesser offense. Only 28 were sentenced to death and only 10 actually executed. Because of hesitancy to condemn a man to death, mandatory provisions were removed from the D.C. law in 1962 and from New York law in 1963.

Application of the death penalty has been increasingly restricted to first-degree murder, although other capital crimes remain on the statute books. Some legal authorities deride such a plan would be limited further to certain types of first-degree murder, as was done in Great Britain in 1957. Among crimes for which punishment by death would be retained under such a plan would be the murder of a police officer during the performance of his duty. Retention of the penalty for murder of a policeman would remove objections from many law enforcement offi-

cials who fear an increase in "cop killings": 48 police officers were killed as a result of criminal activity last year.

**Soviet Union Exception**  
A notable exception to the world-wide trend toward restricting application of the death penalty to murderers is the Soviet Union. In the past two years the U.S.S.R. has broadened the coverage of capital punishment to include a new classification of crime—the so-called economic crimes of embezzlement of state property, bribery, speculation and counterfeiting. Offenses of this kind apparently have become so widespread as to damage seriously the Soviet economy. Premier Khrushchev said last February that "It is for the sake of justice that our people have to live at the expense of others, to rob our society."

International tensions have added to the number of crimes liable to punishment by death in this country under federal law. Peacetime espionage, as well as espionage in time of war, was made subject to the death penalty in 1954; anger over Cuban seizures of American planes was responsible for a 1961 act authorizing the death penalty for hijacking an aircraft in flight.

Of greater concern to law enforcement officers and the public are the penalties meted out for the violent crimes that have long been punishable by death. Such crimes are on the increase. F.B.I. data released this month show that murder, forcible rape, or as-

sault to kill was committed every three minutes last year. Many officials concerned with law enforcement, including F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, feel that retention of the death penalty helps to keep crime rates from rising still higher. It is also believed that the public as a whole accepts their arguments and supports capital punishment. This thesis will be put to a popular test in November 1964, when Oregon's voters will decide by referendum whether to add that state to the eight others which now forbid capital punishment. (Editorial Research Reports.)

## Ceremony Speaker For University Noted

Eugene—Lawrence A. Apple, president of the American Management Association, one of the nation's largest management consulting organizations, will be speaker at the University of Oregon summer commencement exercises Aug. 10.

Commencement exercises will begin at 10 a.m. in the garden amphitheater of the school of music. Over 500 undergraduate and graduate candidates will be presented for degrees.

There are 20 states in the United States of Brazil.

## Company President Staked Success On Hiring Venture

By JAMES BLANKENSHIP  
Los Angeles—UPI—A businessman who staked his chances of success on hiring retired executives to direct his company has no doubts he made the best possible decision.

"Experience was the biggest factor in our success," said Paul Klein who has transformed a \$300,000 investment

into a \$4 million a year business in six years.

The 49-year-old president of "42" Products Inc., manufacturer of hair dressings, shampoos and lotions, said "we were driven by necessity to bring well-trained men into our company to give us a stability of experience."

**Running the Company**  
"Now," he said, "the young men are running our company. The retired men were looking for someone to inherit their knowledge and by passing it on they gave us a stronger foundation."

Since he lacked both experience and capital, Klein sought the help of two executives who had been with top national firms and had them train the young men who would soon take over their jobs.

Tapped for the positions were 65-year-old Cris Nelson, a chemist, and 75-year-old Kirkley Sinclair, a comptroller, who were both eager to return to work.

The "old guys" at once proved they still were quite capable of producing. Klein estimated the inheritance of the business-wise pair saved him five years in his training program. "Our executives accomplished the same result in about six months."

News of Klein's policy of hiring older talent quickly got around and soon he was receiving letters from persons all over the world who were interested in employing older men and from men who were seeking to return to work after forced retirement.

"We had to set up a transfer bureau and hire an extra girl to handle the requests for information about the program," Klein said. "We felt sure that hundreds of men were placed during that period."

Now that "42" Products is firmly established and has plans for even greater expansion, does Klein feel the services of his "young-old" team of Nelson and Sinclair are no longer needed?

Indeed he doesn't.

**Like To Retire**  
"Nelson last year said he would like to retire, and he did," Klein said, "but he continues as a consultant and a member of the board."

"Cris moved to Sun City, Ariz., but he found he was not content to live a life of leisure and took on the duties of a bank manager in nearby Phoenix."

And Kirkley Sinclair, still as active as at the start of his "second career," now is assistant to the president.

Sinclair, who appears to have the energy of a man 25 years younger, said "this is only the start—there are some more yet that we will train."

**India To Receive Air Defense Help**  
Washington—UPI—The United States and Britain have announced agreement on means of helping India prepare for possible air attack by the Chinese Communists.

The agreement, under which the United States will provide India with radar and related communications equipment, was announced Monday. It also provides for joint air exercises by U.S. and British air units with the Indian air force.

The State Department, which made the announcement, stressed that the accord does not involve a U.S. commitment to go to India's aid in case of attack. The agreement grows out of last year's border warfare between the Indians and the Red Chinese and U.S. officials hope it will have a deterrent effect on Peiping.

The State Department said the joint air exercises would be "periodic."

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