

Search Pressed for Victims of Massacre in Jungles of Ecuador

Helicopter Joins Hunt for Fate of Three Protestants

Quito, Ecuador — (U.P.) — A U.S. Air Force helicopter whirled off into the "green hell" jungles of Eastern Ecuador today to determine the fate of three American Protestant missionaries feared slain by bloodthirsty Indians.

In New York, The National Broadcasting Company reported that Dave Garroway of the "Today" television show talked this morning with Clarence W. Jones in Quito. Jones indicated some hope for survivors.

In response to a question from Garroway as to whether he had heard anything new, Jones, president of the World Missionary Fellowship, replied:

"Yes, Dave. I've just tuned in on the jungle network and got very encouraging word, the best we've heard in the last few days."

Then he told how a commercial airline pilot "saw two men on the beach with canoes nearby and he said they looked like our people."

"They were wearing a white flag," he said. "The pilot managed to take a 35 mm. film and the boys stayed up until midnight last night developing the prints to see if they could recognize any of the faces. But they were too small to make it out."

He said that, as a result, crewmen on the helicopter were going to drop a note to the men, asking them to write identifying words on the sand.

The 'copter, flown in Wednesday from the Panama Canal Zone, will take off from Shell Mera, an oil camp which is the civilized outpost nearest the point where the missionaries' wrecked plane was sighted late Monday.

Bodies Sighted

Searchers in an Albatross rescue amphibian sighted the bodies of two of five missing missionaries near the wreckage Wednesday. The dead were identified tentatively as T. Edward McCully, of Wauwatosa, Wis., and Roger Youardin, of Billings, Mont.

No trace has been found of Nathaniel Saint, of Fullerton, Calif., Peter Fleming of Seattle, and James Elliott, of Portland, Ore., who flew into Auca Indian country with McCully and Youardin Sunday.

A report that a small fire had been sighted near the wreckage gave rise to some hope that one or more of them survived the Indian attack.

No Signs of Life

Search planes that criss-crossed the area Wednesday saw no signs of life, however, and authorities in Quito believe all five of the missionaries were massacred by the savage Indians.

An American-Ecuadorian party started on foot from Shell Mera Wednesday, but it is not expected to reach the wreckage until sometime Friday because of dense jungle growth blocking its path.

Robert Savage, chief Evangelical Protestant missionary in Ecuador, said the five men flew into Auca country from Shell Mera Sunday, after Saint and McCully had found the Indians apparently friendly on a previous flight.

Wives Remain Behind

Savage said the wives of married men in the party remained behind in Shell Mera. He contradicted early reports that Mrs. McCully was slain in the massacre.

No one could tell immediately what turned the Indians against the missionaries, but the Auca are known to have hair-trigger tempers that require only the slightest provocation to set them into a bestial rage.

Recruiting Campaign For Unit Men Sunday

Ashland — Active recruiting of 21 men for the Ashland unit of the Oregon National Guard will start Sunday. The campaign is being conducted to bring the unit up to the qualified 94 officers and men needed for new equipment which will replace present equipment.

There will be a display of weapons and equipment at the armory here Sunday. The unit's conventional artillery will be converted to electronically controlled "skysweeper" artillery soon, according to Capt. Ardis N. Warren, battery commander.

The battalion is to be the first Oregon unit to receive the new type equipment and a full roster of trained men will be needed to man them. Lt. Col. Francis C. Ayres, commanding officer of the 732nd battalion, said.

Capt. Warren said men who wish to enlist Sunday may do so and receive a day's drill pay.

Ways of White Man Blamed for Tragedy Which Befell American Missionaries in Ecuador Jungle

Washington—(U.P.)—Two students of South American Indian life blamed the white man and his ways today for the tragedy that befell an American missionary group in the Amazonian jungles of eastern Ecuador.

The missionaries met disaster

when they flew in a small airplane to the wilderness home-land of the Auca Indians, a little known tribe of "head-shrinkers" that has learned by bitter experience to hate whites.

Penalty Believed Paid

Dr. Clifford Evans, associate cu-

rator of the Division of Archaeology of the U.S. National Museum, said he believes the missionaries paid the penalty for past misdeeds of white gold and rubber hunters.

Evans, who has made several expeditions to South American jungles, said that white soldiers of fortune, derelicts unfitted for life in their own societies, have gone into Auca territory with guns and "shot down the Indians for no reason at all."

So the Auca, a primitive and admittedly ferocious tribe, kill in retaliation "because they have been mistreated," Evans said.

Dr. Matthew W. Stirling, head of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology, thinks the missionaries were also the victims of bad luck and bad approach.

Stirling, who visited the headwaters of the Amazon in 1924 and again in 1929-30, has traveled unarmed with only two or three companions through much of the eastern Ecuadorian jungle.

Slow Approach Better

Both Stirling and Evans believe the missionaries barged into Auca territory too abruptly. A slow land approach, with a friendly Indian trusted by the Auca to explain their presence, would have been better.

"But the Auca are not actually as bloodthirsty as they are painted," Stirling said. "I feel personally that a white man reasonably well guided and well-versed in the Indians' customs can travel anywhere he wants to in that country and not be in danger."

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In this modern world, there is an abundance of good things—in some cases a SUPER-abundance. Wheat and cotton, for example. These useful commodities so abundant that our government is hard put to find enough warehouse space to store up the surplus of them.

But—It appears—There are SHORTAGES. If you are skeptical, read this:

AFTER a long lifetime of smoking clay pipes, it's a hard thing for an old lady to encounter a shortage of clay pipes. That's what happened to Amanda Spuler, 81-year-old matriarch of Poplar Ridge, in the Buckskin Hills of southern Ohio. A few weeks ago, she got down to her last clay pipe, and to save her she couldn't lay hands on another one.

Word of her predicament got around Poplar Ridge, and people ransacked their attics. But to no avail. Nobody had stashed away a single clay pipe. The story spread to Chillicothe. But there were no clay pipe there.

Finally her plight got onto the news wires of the Associated Press. That did it. Clay pipes began to pour in from all over the country. Between blissful puffs the other day, she said to a reporter who had come to interview her:

"I've got enough stone pipes now to last me the rest of my life."

AH, ME. That brings back a vision from an earlier day. The vision has to do with Aunt Sally Cozad and Aunt Mary Ann Brown. And Uncle Tom Cozad. Uncle Tom was Aunt Sally's husband; Aunt Mary Ann was Aunt Sally's spinster sister. They all lived together in a cabin down in the creek bottom, where they owned 60 acres of land that supplied their needs quite amply except in the bad years when the June floods came.

But even in the unfortunate years of the June floods they made out, and if in those years anyone had suggested that they go down to the cot house and apply for what in these more liberal modern days we call RELIEF there would have been a ruckus that would have rattled the windows for miles around. I hate to think of what would have happened if some local politician, running for office, had proposed that Uncle Sam buy up their surplus co'n every year at a high price and charge up the cost to the taxpayers.

(I THINK I'd better explain here that Uncle Tom and Aunt Sally and Aunt Mary Ann weren't blood relations. In that day, people of their age and kindly type were Aunt and Uncle to everybody in the vicinity.)

EVERY evening, after the chores were done and Uncle Tom had come in from the barn and the dishes were washed and the house had been tidied up, Aunt Sally and Aunt Mary Ann would reach down their clay pipes from the mantle, tamp them carefully with "long green" tobacco that had been grown in their own back yard and light them.

The lighting of the pipes was a rite. With the poker, they would separate a likely-looking hickory coal from the ashes, pick it up between thumb and forefinger and deposit it on top of the tobacco. There were match-

es. But using a match was no proper way to light a clay pipe. The fumes of the sulphur would spoil the flavor of the tobacco, whereas a hickory coal would enrich the smoke.

With their pipes lighted, they would settle back in their rocking chairs for a half-hour of solid comfort.

UNCLE Tom didn't smoke. He chewed. His chewing tobacco was likewise grown in the back yard. It was cut and hung up to cure. At the proper time in the curing process, it was twisted into what was known as a "bank." From one of these banks, which he carried in his hip pocket, Uncle Tom would bite off a mouthful, which he would enjoy as much as Aunt Sally and Aunt Mary Ann enjoyed their pipes.

On Fourth of July and other gala occasions, and when "tony" company was in the house, Uncle Tom chewed store tobacco. His favorite brand was known as Horseshoe, and into each plug was stamped a little tin horseshoe. These tiny horseshoes were carefully saved up by Uncle Tom to be bestowed upon the neighboring children, who esteemed them highly.

IN CLOSING, I should like to make it clear that Aunt Sally and Aunt Mary Ann were ladies in every moral sense of the word. They were not, however, of the social level that was known as "quality." Quality ladies didn't smoke. At least they didn't smoke until after having attained a ripe age.

Age was supposed to have certain perquisites, and smoking a clay pipe was one of them. But quality ladies, of whatever great age, seldom smoked in "company." They were apt to enjoy their pipes in seclusion.

Murder Suspected in Disappearance of Beauty in New York

New York — (U.P.) — Police today advanced the theory that 20-year-old Jacqueline Smith died while undergoing an abortion early Christmas day and that her body was probably dismembered and hidden.

The vibrant young small town beauty disappeared mysteriously during the Christmas holidays and the routine missing persons case exploded into a criminal homicide investigation with the arrest Wednesday of her 25-year-old boy friend, Thomas G. Daniel, and a handful of other witnesses.

Jacqueline, an ambitious fashion designer with a zest for life, came to New York 18 months ago from her home town of Lebanon, Pa., and had been intimately acquainted with Daniel, formerly of Warren, O., since June.

Deputy Chief Inspector Edward Byrnes said early today he could not be quoted on the new abortion-dismemberment theory but he said he was certain the girl was a victim of "criminal

homicide."

Other detectives working on the case said the abortion-dismemberment theory developed from the questioning of an unidentified Mexican doctor, a male nurse, and several friends of Jacqueline's boy friend.

Mexican Doctor Called

They said the Mexican doctor was called to Daniel's apartment early Christmas morning with a report that a girl was dying there. He told police when he got there the girl was dead.

Police indicated they had learned that both Daniel and the male nurse, identified as Leo F. Pijuan, were in the apartment when the doctor arrived.

Pijuan, who was brought in for questioning late Wednesday, was grilled throughout the night. Inspector Byrnes said that it was imperative to find Jacqueline's body and ordered 50 detectives to press the search for it.

The searchers dragged the Hudson river most of Wednesday without finding a trace of the girl. They made plans to resume the search early today.

Daniel was locked up in civil prison under \$25,000 bail.

It was Daniel's statement that led police to the river. He said Jacqueline told him on Christmas Eve that she was pregnant and asked him to marry her. He said he refused her proposal and left the room briefly. When he returned, he said, he found her body on the floor with a carving knife plunged into her abdomen.

Daniel said he stuffed the body into a garment bag, took it in a taxi to Riverside drive, and dumped it into the river.

250 CAMPBELL AIM

London — (U.P.) — Water speed king Donald Campbell, who set the world mark of 216 miles per hour over Lake Mead, Nev., last fall, says he'll try to raise the record to 250 mph this year and keep ahead of the American competition. "I have a profound respect for American engineers and pilots," he told a luncheon group, "but at the moment we have a lead on them, and if we are to keep that lead, then we have got to get working."

Al Sarena Background

By UNITED PRESS

Background on Al Sarena Mining Controversy—The hot-tempered congressional investigation of 15 Oregon mining claims is about timber—not minerals.

Al Sarena Mines, Inc., of Mobile, Ala., applied to the Interior Department in October, 1948, for rights to 23 Oregon mining claims. The claims are in the Rogue River National Forest. Rights To Ore, Timber

If the application were granted, the Sarena company would have had rights to the ore in the ground and the timber on top of it. But the department—then under the Truman administration—rejected the application of 15 of the claims involving 300 acres of forest. It said they didn't contain enough minerals.

Sarena appealed, claiming some confusion about assay re-

ports on the claims. A new assay was ordered. It was done by a Mobile firm, the A. W. Williams Inspection Co. The assay report showed enough minerals in the claims to justify development. The Interior Department—now under the Republican Eisenhower administration—reversed its old decision in January, 1954.

Neuberger's Stand

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) charged the Sarena case is a precedent for giving away the national forests. Rep. Earl Chudoff (D-Pa.) said the Sarena company appears to be "in the lumber rather than mining business."

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich.) charged congressional investigation of the claims was an attempt "to smear the Eisenhower administration."

All three congressmen are members of the joint congressional committee conducting the investigation.

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