

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-4141

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Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance Per Copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One year \$13.00. Daily and Sunday—Six months \$7.00.

Official Paper of the City of Medford. Official Paper of Jackson County. Official Paper of Douglas County.

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION. WEST-HOLLADAY COMPANY, INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Flight o' Time: Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1947 (Sunday). War assets administration sells approximately 225 frame structures at Camp White.

20 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1937 (Tuesday). Hen quail hatches 16 feathered chicks in Medco planning mill.

30 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1927 (Friday). A forest fire which started three days ago in Crater National forest breaks beyond control.

40 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1917 (Thursday). Ladies of "Soldiers" Auxiliary of Medford provide mess fund for Seventh Artillery company of Medford.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Gallia Norbonensis, Friday, Oct. 5, B.C.: Marcus Mallinus and Caepio and their armies annihilated by the Cimbrians.

2. James V. Forrestal held what post in the President's cabinet?

3. Bible: Did Pharaoh, Moses, or Joshua take the first census of the Israelites?

4. Name the two kinds of astronomical telescopes.

5. The Alcan highway, built during the war, had its northern terminus in which Alaskan city?

6. The permanent home of the United Nations is in what city?

7. Which State of the U. S. was once called Franklin?

8. What are the leaves of pine trees called?

9. "The acme of English styles is to be found in the writings of Addison. The musical work of Sor is an epitome of 18th century delicacy." Do "acme" and "epitome" have similar meanings?

10. "Love me and the world is mine."—D. Reed. Is this the title or last line to a popular song?

Answers: 1. Day of Christ's crucifixion. 2. Secretary of the Navy, later the first Secretary of Defense. 3. Moses. 4. Reflecting and refracting. 5. Fairbanks. 6. New York City. 7. Tennessee. 8. Needles. 9. No. 10. Both.

NOT IN THE SCRIPT: Hollywood—Accident investigation officers Robert Paridini and Robert Spotswood believe that a policeman's work is never done. They were returning to police headquarters after acting as technical advisers for location shots in San Francisco for CBS-TV's "Lineup" when they saw a man trying to climb over a fence. They stopped him, and he admitted he had just committed a grocery store holdup.

Editorial Correspondence . . .

San Francisco, July 23—From a newspaper standpoint San Francisco and New York have one thing in common—every 24 hours something terrible happens. And "something terrible" happens, not outside the city but in it. No wonder the Hearst press in both places prospers.

Whiskey doesn't mix with a .32-caliber revolver any better than it does with gasoline. The other night a husky we used to see play pro-football here, escorted a drunk out of his saloon at the corner of Filbert and Fillmore (how is that for alliteration?) and shoved him gently into the gutter—where, being dead drunk, he belonged. But the d.d. was not only full of whiskey but had a ".32" in his stevedore's jacket. Reclining there in a half stupor, overflowing with canned-heat and hatred, he—"bing, bing, bing"—filled his old-time friend with lead and woke up in a cell the next morning charged with first degree murder.

Will he swing, or crumble up in a gas chamber? We don't like to be cynical, but we fear the eventual outcome will depend very largely upon how much money the family and friends of the slayer, Jim Invernizzi, a beer-truck driver, can get together.

If sufficient to interest a sharp criminal lawyer, our guess would be "No."

The victim was Roy Barni, a member of the all-star team of the University of San Francisco and later with the Washington "Red Skins." He played defensive back last year, barely out of his twenties, and was due soon to leave for preliminary training at the national capital.

Because of that ".32" mixed with whiskey, he leaves a wife and one baby—another expected soon—with only the income from the Fillmore saloon to sustain them.

The moral, we would say, is rather too obvious to mention.

But that's the way it goes here in "Frisco—pardon us "Native Sons"—and in Greater Manhattan also. Seldom does a day pass that some terrible local crime doesn't get a banner on the front pages.

That is good for circulation and especially street sales, but to "a barefoot boy from the country" it does at times become a bit depressing.

Surprising and heartening is that verdict from Knoxville, Tennessee, by a jury finding seven of the Tennessee "racists" guilty. There was no doubt legally of their guilt. But we assumed it would be almost as difficult in Tennessee as in Mississippi to get a white jury to follow the law instead of their racial prejudices.

We hasten to admit our error. Tennessee is not Mississippi, Alabama, or any other state in the "Deep South." It is a border state, and as a whole gave up fighting the Civil War many years ago.

The "Solid South" is still fighting it, and as the Southern Senators have shown, will continue to fight against the U. S. Constitution, as long as they live as far as giving equal rights politically to the Negro is concerned. As one of them remarked "We just WON'T do it."

Our guess is they won't, so far as affairs within their states are concerned. At least, if they get what, as of now, seems likely, a jury trial in equity cases. For in the Solid South there is still no evidence that where the rights of the Negro are violated by whites, any white jury will convict. All the phoney dramatics and double-talk aside, the "rebel South" is back where it started from one hundred years ago, in the era of "Nullification"—the only difference is it is fighting now for White Supremacy instead of slavery and with political weapons, instead of real ones.

What has San Francisco got that no other city in the country has got? The answer is easy—CLIMATE. Only one hundred miles away they are frying eggs on the sidewalk, while here, as this is written, the residents on the sidewalks find furs for the "gals" and topcoats for the men exceedingly welcome. Small wonder this is a popular convention city, particularly in the summer, for it adds up to a cool and stimulating sea voyage without any mal-dere.—R.W.R.

The Crater Lake Murders

We are indebted to some alert member of the staff of the Klamath Falls Herald and News, who has a long memory, for the reminder that it was five years ago that the so-called Crater Lake murders occurred. That newspaper printed the following review of the crime, one of the most notorious of the relatively few committed in this area, and still unsolved.

No clues, no suspects, no activity. That at the moment sums up the trail that began five years ago amid the trees of Crater Lake when searchers stumbled on the bodies of two General Motors executives, brutally murdered by person or persons unknown.

It was five years ago last Saturday that the two men were reported missing. Their automobile, with one door open, and the keys in the ignition was found on the highway at the scenic site of Annie Creek canyon.

The two men, A. M. Jones and C. P. Culhane, had been visiting friends in Klamath Falls. They had decided upon a week end fishing trip to Union Creek. The two men had gone on ahead, and two Klamath Falls men, followed them about an hour later.

The two Klamath Falls men came upon the empty car, and after waiting some time to see if the men would return to the car, they sounded the alarm. It was thought the men might have fallen over the canyon edge at that point. The canyon was thoroughly searched, and it wasn't until Monday that searchers discovered the bodies of the two men about a quarter mile back in the brush, away from the road and the canyon.

That was five years ago, and today, the murders remain the major unsolved crime of the area. Reviewing some of the facts of the murders: Both men had been cruelly gagged with an undershirt, and their own neckties. They had been in a sitting position, apparently, when they were shot in the head by a small .32 caliber automatic.

Jones had suffered a skull fracture and a groin injury an autopsy disclosed. When found, both men still had their wallets, but they were empty. Both men were known to have been wearing wrist watches, but these were missing. Both men's shoes had been removed, and Culhane's shoes have not been found to this day. Jones' shoes were found just a short distance from the bodies.

Single shell cases of .32 caliber automatic bullets were found beside both Culhane and Jones' bodies. And that's all that is known about the case. These objects have not been found despite intensive search of the area, and constant check with pawnbrokers, jewelers and gun handlers.

But the case is not closed, it never will be. Anytime there is a crime report involving a .32 automatic revolver, the sheriff's office, here, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, check out the story to try to determine whether the individual involved might have been near Crater Lake at the time of the murder in 1952.

The wrist watches, the shoes, the gun . . . all are traceable, but to date they have not been found. It's entirely possible that all the items, the watches, the shoes and the gun are all in one bundle lying in the brush or in the water somewhere between Klamath Falls and the Crater Lake scene.

Someday the case will be solved, they almost always are. Someday it will be known exactly what happened, and how and by whom.

But today, five years later, the trail appears to be ice cold, but certainly not neglected or forgotten. Some day . . .

—E.A.



"We have lovely neighbors. The little boy next door is a darling!"

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

DOUBTS ON DISARMAMENT: Talking about "disarmament" on Monday, Mr. Dulles showed how very difficult it will be to reach a significant agreement. To be sure, he said at the end of his speech that we must assume that since an agreement is necessary, it is possible, and that one who reads the complicated arguments of the speech itself must, it seems to me, ask himself whether the problem may not be insoluble on the lines where the London Conference is now working.

For, reduced to its elements, are we not saying that since we cannot trust the Russians, we must have an agreement with them which gives us and them not only the right but the facilities to know all about our two military establishments. Distrusting each other, we are to disclose to one another what weapons and what soldiers each has, where they are at every moment, what is going on in the military arsenals, particularly in those doing the top secret work.

Since we distrust each other we are to make a treaty which would abolish military secrecy more completely than it is abolished in our dealings with our closest allies. All that the intelligence services have been trying to do against the most formidable counter-espionage services, inspectors are to be authorized to do under an international treaty. From profound distrust we are to jump to full disclosure.

It will be extraordinary if it happens, that we shall sign and ratify a treaty to solve the problem of mutual distrust by arranging for the complete disclosure to those whom we distrust the whole military situation.

IS it conceivable that the great military powers of the world will allow themselves to be photographed continually from the sky, and will allow their airfields, their ports, their arsenals, their factories to be inspected continually on the ground—unless by some miracle they have already come to trust one another? Through inspection requires a high degree of confidence, good faith, and good will. Although it is being put forward as the remedy for distrust, it in fact assumes that distrust has evaporated.

Does this mean that any agreement to regulate armaments is unlikely? I would say that not much is to be expected of any agreement that is complicated, of any agreement requiring elaborate understanding on details, and a highly trained and diversified personnel to administer it. There is logic in our policy, as Secretary Dulles described it on Monday. But it is the logic of technical specialists in a closed room, and not the logic of statesmen in the real world. It is all too fine-spun, too technical, too subtle, too intricate for the working relationships of the Soviet Union and ourselves.

Our agreements will have, I should think, to be simple and obvious. If they are not, they will be enormously difficult to translate into a treaty, and still more difficult to carry out in practice.

A SIMPLE and obvious agreement in the field of armaments would not be addressed to the quality and the quantity of weapons. It would be addressed to the geographical deployment of military forces. The best example we have of such an agreement is the treaty to evacuate Austria. This treaty did not require inspections. Nor did it pose the question of how to detect bad faith. Once the occupying powers agreed to withdraw

Tunisia, Disarmament, Oman in World News Spotlight This Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent. The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

Tunisia, which obtained its independence from France in 1955, converted itself into a republic with Premier Habib Bourguiba as its strong man.

Bourguiba decided that the time had come to oust Bey Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef of neighboring Morocco, which also obtained its independence from France, was displeased. He figured Bourguiba might give Moroccans an idea.

Inability of the Western Allies and Soviet Russia to agree on the essential "first step" bogged down the London disarmament negotiations.

The Allies, led by the United States, want to start off with an agreement under which the testing of nuclear weapons would be suspended for a trial period. But they insist that simultaneously there must be an agreement to stop production of materials for nuclear weapons after a specified date.

Russia insists that the first step must be simply to suspend tests for a long period, without any halt in production.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said in a national television-radio report to the nation that the Allies require convincing proof from Russia that it is serious in its professed desire for disarmament. Until then, Dulles said, the United States will continue production and testing of nuclear weapons.

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, in a letter to British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, accused the Allies of stalling. It is "absolutely essential," Bulganin said, to suspend weapons tests unconditionally.

A rebellion by the Imam of Oman against the Sultan of Muscat and Oman brought British Royal Air Force planes into action on the eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula.

The Imam is the spiritual leader of the little Moslem state, one of a group of tiny principalities which are under British protection.

The Imam's forces held up in a thick-walled mud-brick fort. The Sultan called on Britain for help.

Britain responded by sending a force of half a dozen jet fighter planes to shower the fort with rockets.

It was only a pint-sized war. But it could cause trouble. Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries dislike the idea of British military action in that part of the world.

decided to accept a pair of amendments proposed by Russell, one to require Senate confirmation of the person selected by the president to be staff director of the proposed civil rights commission. No. 2 was to remove from the bill authority for the proposed commission to accept the services of unpaid volunteers.

Bill's Author Unidentified: This second amendment was to prevent representatives of such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from volunteering as enforcers and investigators of civil rights. Provision for such volunteer opportunities was one of the parts of the bill which raised the question of who wrote the legislation in the first place. The provision for the use of the armed forces was another. The author or authors remain unidentified.

The bill, substantially in the form it passed the House and reached the Senate, was sent to Congress by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Brownell defended all of its provisions in public committee hearings. Under pressure of Russell's attack, however, the administration decided to retreat part way on enforced integration in the South.

Knowland and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) teamed up in an effort to draft a compromise amendment which would have forbidden the attorney general to intervene with legal proceedings in behalf of southern integration except at the request of a local authority as, for example, a school board. That retreat was neither fast nor far enough. Efforts to achieve compromise ended in failure.

The Senate this week axed the integration section, leaving the bill just what it originally was advertised to be—a guarantee of the right to vote.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SONS: Chicago—On Fridays are special days for the men-folk at the home of Bernard Finkel. Finkel and his three sons were born on a Friday. But Mrs. Finkel goes them one better. She was born on Mother's Day.

SHOPPING CENTERS? QUESTION 4. Is your community being hurt by a new shopping center? ANSWER: There is no use of merchants griping, or complaining, about new shopping centers. Price-cutting on the part of local retailers will not solve the problem. Free parking is the greatest attraction of shopping centers. The best way to compete with them, therefore, is for local towns and cities to supply more free parking closer to their retail stores. I would not attempt to operate a retail store unless it was close to a free parking lot. Also, the more competition a community has from a shopping center, the more that community must produce from its factories, farms, services, or fisheries.

WHAT ABOUT TAXES? QUESTION 5. Why are local taxes so high? ANSWER: First let me say that the taxes of most communities have not gone up any more than have wages or commodities. Most town and city governments are doing the best they can to keep taxes down; but they cannot buck the tide of population and the demand for conveniences. As young people move into a community and have children, usually only the father is a producer. Children are an asset to the community, if they will remain in the community as workers and producers after graduation. Otherwise, the community has been put to great expense to educate them and has received little in return. Cities to which these young people go for work after graduation—or the young people themselves—will some day be compelled to send money back to the city which educated them.

REGARDING EMPTY STORES: QUESTION 1. Why do we find empty stores on our business streets? ANSWER: Because more money is going out of the community than is coming into it. This can be corrected only by the citizens producing more and selling more than they are buying. As soon as the community produces more than it consumes, every store is rented.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT: QUESTION 2. Why are good people out of work at times? ANSWER: Because these people have not been trained to produce or render more than one service. Perhaps too many young people have been trained for white-collar jobs. Perhaps there are too many business offices and not enough factories, services, farms, or fisheries. Perhaps those who are now employed do not take an interest in their work; hence, they will

in another direction. Our feeling has been that if the people of the Columbia Basin want the power that is provided by the water of the Snake river as it passes through Hell's Canyon developed by the federal government, rather than private concerns, that is their affair.

We have presumed that not much of the power of the Columbia river and its tributaries will get down our way. Besides, we have our own great rivers, which we are developing to provide our own power.

But—Down this way we do find interesting a statement made by William Hard in the current Reader's Digest. He says: "At present rates of taxation, the Idaho Power company—which is building private dams in Hell's Canyon—will pay 500 million dollars in federal and state taxes during the course of its life. The federal dam, is being owned by the government, would never pay any taxes at all."

from Austria, it was known to all whether the agreement was being carried out. The Austrian people were all the inspectors that were needed.

In my view, this is the type of agreement which holds the greatest promise—first, that it will be carried out, and second, that it will promote peace.

Since it deals with the deployment of forces outside the national territory of the great powers, it deals with something that is visible and obvious. Disarmament, on the other hand, requires agreements which reach into the heart of the national territory of the great powers, indeed into the inner citadels of their national defense.

It is fair to ask ourselves whether in seeking this type of agreement, we are taking the right line.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Interesting financial note: The American Bankers Association reports today that school children had 177 MILLION DOLLARS on deposit in school savings accounts at the end of the current school year.

That represents an increase of 12 1/2 per cent over the previous year. The number of children taking part in the plan showed an increase of 14 per cent.

Why is that so important? Let's put it this way: Our country's population is increasing swiftly. The statisticians, basing their estimates on the birth rate over the past decade and a half, tell us that in another decade expansion of our population will become EXPLOSIVE.

What that means is this: If jobs are to be found for everybody, expansion of our industrial economy must keep pace with expansion of our population. There must be vast numbers of new dwellings for our people to live in. There must be new schools for them to go to school in. There must be new factories for them to work in if we are to produce the vast quantities of foods that will be required by our expanded population.

If all that is to come about, vast sums of new capital will be required. New capital is created by the SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE. If sufficient new capital is to be provided to meet the needs of our expanding economy, our people must be taught to save.

The best time to teach them is while they are young. Along that line, let's quote Alexander Pope, who says in his Moral Essays:

"Tis education forms the common mind; 'Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The house interior committee formally killed the federal Hell's Canyon dam project by a vote of 16 to 14.

The action, anticipated for the past three weeks, came after sponsors of the highly controversial public power proposal made brief speeches defending it. One of its defenders called it "the only legitimate development of the people's resources in Hell's Canyon."

Fourteen Republicans and two Southern Democrats cast the negative votes that spelled final defeat for the project.

Down here in southern Oregon and northern California we have been only academically interested in the Hells Canyon battle, which is chiefly the concern of the Columbia river basin. Our water, from which the power to supply the industries that will develop our natural resources must come, flows

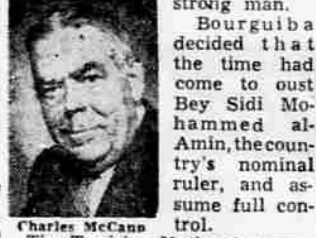
South. He shocked his colleagues with an unqualified warning that blood would flow in any such process, that concentration camps would have to come to hold the overflow from southern jails.

Administration Begins Retreat: The senator said he thought President Eisenhower did not know all that was in his own civil rights bill. Subsequent news conferences indicated Russell was correct. At that point in the first week of July, the administration began a strategic retreat on civil rights.

In the matter of three weeks since Russell spoke, the retreat has become a disorderly rout. The pending legislation, as now amended, more properly could be called a Russell bill for what is not in it than an administration bill for what it still contains.

The administration moved fast to check the Senate trend against the bill, although not fast enough. Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) was leader of the Republican-Democratic coalition which sought Senate approval of the bill, which already had been approved by the House.

Knowland and others quickly



Charles M. McCann, United Press Correspondent, was called into special session.

Retreat Becomes Rout In Administration's Civil Rights Position

By LYLE C. WILSON, United Press Correspondent. Washington—It is 24 days now since Georgia's Sen. Richard B. Russell called a foul on the Eisenhower administration for what he regarded as dishonestly sharp practices in merchandising its civil rights bill. Russell spoke in the U.S. Senate on July 2.

The burden of his indictment was this: That the administration bill was deliberately and craftily written for such purposes as the forcible integration of southern schools, hotels and swimming pools whereas it was being presented to the public as merely a bill to make it possible for eligible southern Negroes to vote.

Russell startled the Senate with his explanation of how the bill would authorize a president to order the Army, Navy and militia to enforce integration in all the public places of the



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Babson Discusses How To Better Our Cities

By ROGER W. BABSON, Babson Park, Mass.—During the past month many towns and cities have held high school graduations. These young people have been taught the answers to most every question except the economics of the place in which they live.

Therefore, let me this week answer five questions on this subject. REGARDING EMPTY STORES: QUESTION 1. Why do we find empty stores on our business streets? ANSWER: Because more money is going out of the community than is coming into it. This can be corrected only by the citizens producing more and selling more than they are buying. As soon as the community produces more than it consumes, every store is rented.

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