

THE BEND BULLETIN and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS

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JUVENILES AND THE COMMISSION The news of Wednesday night's city commission meeting and of the time taken there in discussing the enforcement of laws relating to juveniles leaves us both discouraged and encouraged. We think that our feeling is shared by a large majority of the people of Bend. It is discouraging to learn that after all that happened a year ago and all that then was promised regarding the enforcement of city ordinances there has been a lapse and a return to the very conditions so seriously complained of at that time.

Our news story says that there was heated debate at the meeting over the question. What, we wonder, was there to debate. The ordinances are on the books. The public believes in them or there would be a demand for their repeal. The question of enforcement does not call for debate. A fertile mind can doubtless think of reasons why this or that may be difficult but, after all, enforcement is enforcement, and that is all there is to it.

We agree that juveniles may enter so-called pool rooms for many a harmless purpose. The ordinance, however, contemplates protection against harm that may be in these places of resort. Those particular city officials charged with the enforcement of the law should enforce it or propose its repeal and give good reasons for the proposal. The same is true as to the curfew ordinance.

Let it be noted that the juvenile problem is not, however, to be answered by enforcing a series of "Thou shalt nots." There must be a positive program including healthy recreation opportunity and that is something that needs the thought of others besides the city commission.

ME, TOO

It was to be expected that Secretary Stimson would back up the president's proposal for a national service law. It is surprising, however, that he should wait until the president spoke before urging publicly, before committees of congress and elsewhere, that industrial unrest at home threatened to undermine the morale of the fighting forces. The fact has been patent for months. Trainees have reported it when they visited at home before taking ship for the fighting front. Letters from overseas have told what the boys out there were saying. News correspondents have given prominence to the feeling in their dispatches.

With the passage of time fuller implications of the president's proposal have been realized and now there is general agreement that what Mr. Roosevelt sought was to place on congress the apparent blame for failing to deal with industrial strikes that slowed down war industry. In the three years that he has hesitated to recommend a national service law he has also failed to deal with striking labor vigorously and effectively. He has temporized, compromised and pacified. The chicken of hesitation has been approaching its roosting place of blame in the Roosevelt office and now the master politician tries to drive the bird down to the other end of Pennsylvania avenue.

Secretary Stimson, of course, must now follow the White House lead. It is unfortunate, however, that regardless of politics he did not strike on behalf of soldier morale months ago. His present, "Me too," argument is both belated and unbecoming.

Congratulations to the school children of Lapine. They have accepted the challenge of the paper salvage campaign and already collected over a ton of paper as their initial contribution in the drive. As to this campaign it must be remembered that it is continuing. It's from now on. It is not enough to bring in your old magazines. You must save paper day in and day out.

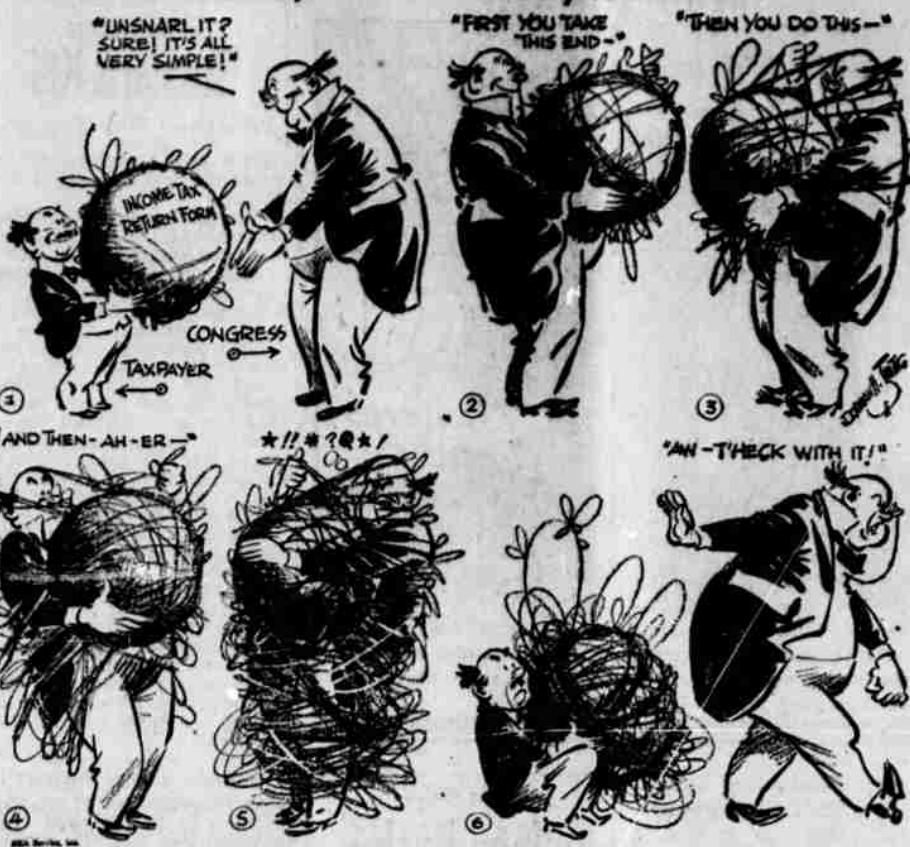
Others Say ...

BY DIRECTIVE (Astorian Budget)

Congress has been given, by the constitution, sole power to make all laws necessary and proper for the raising of an army. See Article I, Section 8, paragraphs 18 and 12, preferably in that order. Congress has decreed, by law, that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers shall be placed at the bottom of

the list of selective service eligibles. This, says President Roosevelt, who signed that law, is nothing but a "pious wish," without binding force. Congress also decreed, wisely or foolishly but legally, that Paul McNutt should be divorced from the administration of the draft. President Roosevelt, whose signature approved this decree also, says he is going to take advantage of another law to continue McNutt's participation in the selective service setup. Ain't we got fun?

The Way It Will Probably Work Out



Gideon Planish by Sinclair Lewis

The Story: When Dr. Gideon Planish, editor of Rural Adult Education and former Dean of Kiniknick College, learns that the present executives of the Heskett Rural School Foundation are not cashing in sufficiently on the Foundation funds, he sees infinite possibilities. He is offered and accepts the position of Managing Secretary.

It must not be thought that Dr. Planish did nothing at all as managing secretary of the Heskett Foundation. He took part in conferences, almost weekly conferences, promoted by colleges, libraries, municipal forums, state educational associations, and he unflinchingly told these conferences that rural education was a fine idea. He sat on committees, and if the sitting was not actual and physical, at least he had his name on the rosters of committees, scores of them. He benevolently allowed students to use the pedagogical library which Miss Nimrock had collected, and he supervised the publication of three pamphlets prepared by university instructors who had concluded, after examining all the figures issued by the state governments, that teachers could be better paid and better heated. This was called Research.

He was fond of these pamphlets, because whenever his accounts looked a little confused, he could always put down "printing and promotion" as an item of expense.

It was indeed chiefly as a literary man that Dr. Planish markedly improved upon Miss Nimrock. He gave no larger financial grants for school garden contests, but he increased fourfold the number of letters of advice sent out monthly to rural educators, and advice on whether blueboards should be greenboards or blueboards, advise on reading poetry, advice on the established code for school janitors. He sat dictating oracles all day long, stopping only to steal his information from the publications of Columbia University, the Carnegie Foundation and the Association for Adult Education.

As a literary man, Dr. Planish also composed the Heskett Foundation's first aggressive series of fund-soliciting letters. Mr. Frisby insisted that the Foundation had enough funds so that it was not worth the bother "to circularize a lot of fourflushers that you couldn't pry a sawbuck loose from with dynamite," but Dr. Planish saw it more professionally, with the eye of vision and of the Future. The Biblical virtue of philanthropy was in this era turning into something far nobler than the impulsive handing out of a quarter. It was no longer emotion and friendliness, but Social Engineering, Planned-Giving, with a purpose and a technique; it was Big Business. Dr. Planish saw that today the Good Samaritan would not do anything so silly and unsanitary as to pick up a man who had fallen among hit-run drivers. According to every rule of First Aid, the silly suburbanite might have killed the poor fellow by moving him. Today, the Samaritan would telephone to the nearest hospital and say, "Take care of him, and when I come again, I shall increase my subscription to your nationwide chain of hospitals, now headed by that great Organization Executive, Dr. Gideon Planish."

Thus dreamed the Doctor, tender heart and powerful brain running strong and true, as he took his daily nap among the steel filing cabinets in his office. All this colonization of hospitals

kick through, the cost of the campaign is covered." To the gratification of the Doctor's love for beautiful letters, 1.37 per cent of his prospects did "kick through," and showed their devotion to education by taking out Foundation memberships. Even Mr. Frisby was impressed. Dr. Planish had been truly ordained as a priest of Scientific Philanthropy. And as for the pamphlet Our Secret Shame which was sent out to prospects—that was Bernardine Nimrock's old tract, Statistics on Salaries and Attendance in District Schools, with a new cover on it. (To Be Continued)

Washington Letter

By Peter Edson (NEA Staff Correspondent) Telling the people the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the cancellation of war contracts, cutbacks and reconversion to civilian industry is going to be twice as necessary as telling them the facts about the war. Necessity for maintaining military secrecy is a perfectly sound reason for not revealing where all the war plants are and how much of what each is making. But in the readjustments to peace-time production, there can be no excuse for failing to explain to the public in the greatest detail why every shift in employment and production is made. And if such explanations are not made the misunderstandings will be multiplied into a post-war confusion that will be far worse than anything developing in wartime.

A case in point developed at the end of the year in Cleveland, O., when Thompson Products, Inc., announced layoffs for 1500 employees and shortening of the work week for 14,500 others, cutting them back from 13 days' work in each two weeks to five and a half days a week. This welcome little New Year's greeting came because of a sudden, sharp cutback in orders for aircraft valves and parts. On its face, this situation sounds completely cockeyed. Why, at this stage of the war, should there be any cutbacks in airplane engines? With aircraft production goals for 1944 set far above production in 1943, why should there be any layoffs and reduction in hours in any aircraft plant in the country? To the employees in the Thompson plants affected by this cutback, the situation undoubtedly did not make sense, and if they were told no more than was in the company's announcement, it no doubt caused a lot of needless worry. A check-up in Washington revealed what had happened. The

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cutback had been ordered because the army had all the engines and parts for training planes that it would need for the duration of the war. There was no need for military secrecy in this. This, in fact, was bad news for Germany and Japan. It could have been broadcast to the axis, without revealing a single production figure, just to let the super-races know that all this American productive capacity that had been going into training planes could now be concentrated in the production of combat planes.

This thing that happened at Thompson Products is going to be repeated thousands of times in greater and less degree, all over the country, in the next few years. In the Detroit area alone, the end of the war will mean layoffs for perhaps half of the million and a quarter workers now in war production. Right now, the manpower reconversion problem provides no great difficulty. There is still a shortage of workers in nearly every industry. Over-all employment is still climbing. An optimistic view is that it will reach a peak about mid-summer, then carry along at an even level till the end of the war. Then watch for the drop. It can be a nose dive and crash, or a parachute descent with a happy landing.

Such spotty unemployment as now develops from cutbacks is causing no great maladjustment. Working wives who took war jobs out of patriotism are going back to their families, old men back to their rocking chairs, youngsters back to their schools—and liking it. There are other jobs for most of those who want them and need them. The obvious need is to plan and to manage the job shifts so there will be a minimum of unemployment. That requires a tremendous amount of intricate doing.

Bend's Yesterdays

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO (From The Bulletin, Jan. 21, 1929) Children sliding down Hill street and across The Dalles-Columbia highway, cause city commission to consider building a slide in a safer section of the city.

B. A. Stover, vice president, makes principal speech when the Kiwanis club celebrates its 14th birthday. As a blanket of fresh snow covers the McKenzie pass area, scores go to the Skyliners slide. I. D. Hardendorf, of the skiing club, reports ice is too thin for skating.

Mrs. Batie Allen is elected chairman of the Home Economics club at a meeting held in Terrebonne. Twenty-five YEARS AGO (From The Bulletin, Jan. 21, 1919) Police Judge D. H. Peoples warns motorists that they must get 1919 automobile licenses or face heavy fines.

A mixed pelt, indicating that black fox may be found in the Cascades, is received by G. C. Griggs, local dealer. Chief of Police Nixon reports that he will ask the city council at its meeting tonight to enact an ordinance regulating the sale of preparations with a large alcoholic content.

County Clerk J. H. Haner passes through Sisters en route to the Metolus for an outing. Coke is now being produced in Utah from the Geneva coal mine in the southeastern part of the state, for a steel plant near Provo which will supply ship plates for west coast shipbuilding.

War Briefs ---

Russia—Russians smash ahead on 110-mile front south and west of Leningrad, massacring thousands of Germans in biggest battle of annihilation since Stalingrad. Western Europe—RAF resumes blockbuster offensive against Berlin with what may have been the heaviest raid against the Nazi capital; lose 35 planes. Italy—British advance north from Minturno on Applan way; Germans reported preparing general withdrawal on fifth army front; U. S. bombers raid four Italian airfields.

Pacific—Japanese believed rushing air reinforcements to threatened south Pacific strongholds; British submarine sinks Japanese cruiser few hundred miles from Singapore; allied planes revealed to have sunk 10,000 tons of shipping and destroyed or damaged 42 enemy planes in latest raids on Rabaul and New Guinea. There are 6,807 hospitals in the United States with over 853,000 beds.

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