

THE BEND BULLETIN

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BLUNT REQUEST—"U. S. Go Home" is the grim anti-American sentiment smeared in paint on car owned by a civilian employe of the U. S. Air Force at Chateaux, France. Similar crudely-scratched remarks have appeared in several places in Europe where American forces are stationed. Nationalist fanatics, or Communist sympathizers are believed responsible for the signs.

FBI ON THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The second annual bulletin of the FBI Uniform Crime Reports is out today. It is as informative as before and somewhat more depressing than it is informative. We find it so because, to quote from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's chief, J. Edgar Hoover:

Crime rose 5.1 per cent through the United States in 1951. There were an estimated 1,882,160 serious offenses in 1951, an increase of 92,130 over 1950. An average day in 1951 saw 5,157 major crimes—34 felonious homicides, 1,115 burglaries, 143 robberies, 3,064 larcenies, 46 rapes, 540 auto thefts and 215 aggravated assaults.

The increase in crime was out of proportion to the increase in population. The report on arrests showed the lower age brackets still featured, suggesting once more the connection between immaturity and wrong doing. The peak was reached at the age of 23. Prevalence of crime declined in subsequent age groups.

Whether this is because some at least of the criminally inclined are in jail by the time the fateful 23rd milestone is passed, or whether this is likely to be the age at which people are really beginning to grow up, does not, of course, appear. A combination of the two, perhaps. For the fact that there is, thereafter, a decrease is something to be thankful for. And, just as definitely, in the low age and under-age participation in offenses of various sorts there is full reason for the depression which we have noted as one of the immediate reactions to the report.

The trend toward criminal activity in the early years has been remarked through a good bit of the present century, but the FBI report indicates that it is becoming more pronounced. There is a possibility here that there is in this some connection with the growing favor which has been accorded so-called liberalism in education methods, the worship of "self expression," the loosening of parental controls. There is the question of fitness of the child to assume the responsibility that is so freely, even recklessly given. We are inclined to believe that this has something to do with it and that, by the same token, a little closer supervision and somewhat more careful guidance might have beneficial results. They would be worth trying, in the home as well as in some of our schools.

Such suggestions, quite naturally, do not appear in the annual bulletin of Uniform Crime Reports, which deals solely with the record. Inevitably, however, the FBI statistics provoke the thought that an answer must be found and that it does not lie solely in law enforcement, no matter how desirable and necessary this may be.

BLOCKING TOOTH HEALTH PROTECTION

Report has come to us that there is complaint on the part of those seeking to block tooth-saving fluoridation of water that the ordinance which they are attempting to initiate is phrased in the negative, that in order to vote "No" on dental protection, that is to say, it will be necessary to vote "Yes." This, of course, will be so, if the proposed law should have a place on the ballot, but it should be recognized that awkwardness in presenting the issue is inherent in prohibition, which is a negative action. It is to be hoped that the voters will not be too greatly confused.

Those with any recollection of their public school algebra will not be, we are sure. They will remember that application of a negative to a negative produces a positive and that application of a positive to a negative produces a negative. But they will remember, even so, that they sometimes erred in using these simple rules in school days.

It is not in the statement of a prohibition, it is to be observed, that confusion lies. "Thou shalt not" is as easy to understand as "Thou shalt," and sometimes it seems easier to say. It is in voting on a "Don't" measure that perplexity now and then develops.

To avoid this only one method occurs to us—to have a new ordinance bill drawn, one which is permissible rather than prohibitive; to initiate it, withdraw the one for which signers are now being solicited, and thus present a positive issue, on which "Yes" would affirm and "No" deny.

We have no expectation that such simplification will be sought, however. In fact we are by no means certain that simplification would fit in with the strategy of those who oppose prevention of tooth decay. If it would, the results of the election last year when the people voted money for fluoridation should be convincing.

Others Say

IS IT THE SAW, OR THE MAN? (Oregonian)

We have come to accept technological progress in all industries as something wholly to be desired, and as merely another triumph of man, presumably an American. This is all very well, yet it becomes apparent from time to time that the advance of technology often involves new problems. An up-to-date example is the power-driven chainsaw, now in wide use in the logging woods.

This ingenious tool supplants the old crosscut, which was variously known as the Swedish fiddle, the Norwegian cello, and by other names. For some 70 years, trees had been felled with the crosscut, and no man ever pulled one end of a crosscut for eight hours without knowing he had been engaged in manual labor. Felling with a powersaw that operates not on snuff and muscle but on gasoline is not only child's play in comparison, but is speedy to boot.

During the past few years, however, the power-saw has been responsible for a good many forest fires; so many, indeed, that last summer at least one large outfit quarantined all of them in use at its many camps and issued the old crosscut for duration of the fire danger.

A recent announcement from Oregon State College reports that a grant of \$2500 has been made to the school of forestry by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company to help finance a study of power saws and their relation to forest fires. It is none too soon, for last year's record indicates they were responsible for almost 50 fires in Oregon alone. Whether this costly performance is due chiefly to the tool itself, or should be charged to carelessness of the operators, is something that ought to be known.

The motor truck which handled relatively little freight tonnage in 1920 now handles 8.3 billion tons yearly or 75% of the total freight tonnage carried by trucks, railroads, pipelines, water, and aircraft combined.

U. S. Economy on Up Trend, But Pace Now Slowing Down

WASHINGTON, April 21 (CQ)—New peaks in business activity loom for 1952. The economy tuned up for the nation's defense program at an amazing rate last year, but the 1951 levels are scheduled to be topped during this Presidential election year.

In 1951, expansion and production went up. So did employment, income and savings. And so did prices. Further increases are in the books for 1952 but the jumps probably won't be as big. These were the trends indicated by a Congressional Quarterly study of data obtained from several federal agencies.

In spite of the build-up, now scheduled to reach its peak within two years, 1952 will not be an entirely rosy year for business. Many of the "lugs" in the expansion machine that cropped up last year will have to be solved to keep it rolling at an accelerating rate. Economic developments in 1952 will be shaped by drives for dual goals—high defense production for the military, and adequate supplies for the civilian. Last year, serious conflict developed as a result of this two-pronged effort. Some economists hope there will be none this year, and that the demands of both can be satisfied. Others, however, say mobilization plans will force deep cutbacks in civilian production and the individual consumer will begin to feel the dreaded "pinch."

All-Time Peak
 An all-time high was set last year in output of goods and services—both in physical and dollar volume, according to the data rounded up by CQ. The gross national product rose about eight percent in volume and 16 per cent in dollar value—from \$282.5 billion to \$327.8 billion.

This represented the largest yearly gain since World War II. Output is expected to increase further this year but probably not as much as eight per cent, since there are fewer unutilized facilities now than there were a year ago. A larger share of the output will be directed to defense.

Expenditures for plants and new equipment jumped to amazing heights last year. Dollarwise, business increased its non-farm outlays by about 30 per cent over 1950 levels—from \$17.8 billion to \$23.1 billion—and by about 20 per cent in volume.

The tremendous increase was prompted by the \$35 billion of procurement orders placed by the military last year and in anticipation of about \$75 billion of orders yet to be placed, the CQ study showed. New records were set in employment last year as the civilian labor force averaged 61 million compared with 60 million in 1950. Unemployment, on the whole, was lower than it had been in 1950. If the unemployment had been spread evenly throughout the country, it

would have caused no serious problem. But it was concentrated in certain areas. Thousands were jobless in some cities as defense contracts failed to take up the labor surplus created by cutbacks in civilian production.

Income, Savings High
 Personal income rose to new heights last year and consumer spending in terms of volume, dropped slightly. The buying spree, with which 1951 opened, subsided and the well-stocked consumer saved his money. Reacetime savings had never been so high—about nine per cent of his disposable income was held on to by the consumer.

While the consumer bought less last year, he paid more for his purchases. Prices, which have risen steadily since the outbreak of the Korean war, continued on their upward trend. Since June, 1950, they are up 10 per cent. But they remained fairly stable as 1952 began—the first relief since Korea. The farmer fared well last year, too. Ending a three-year decline, farmer's net income reached \$15 billion—\$2 billion over the 1950 level. In spite of higher goals set by the Department of Agriculture for 1952, an early 1952 survey indicated farmers won't have as much land under the plow this year as they had in 1951. And their income may reflect this.

New construction in 1951 remained at about 1950 levels, with material and credit controls curbing any building boom in private construction. Greatest construction activity was directed to military and related building but home builders completed a busy year. Residential construction was somewhat under the record 1950 building rates.

Beyond all the increased business activity scheduled for 1952 will loom the question that inevitably accompanies an emergency buildup: What happens after the staggering plant expansion is completed and the arms race ended?

Find it in the Classified Ads!

IN A PARKED CAR

Geo. N. Taylor
 PORTLAND, Ore.—The mother was in the front seat reading and Sonny looking out the car window when a passing man stopped for a word with Sonny. Mother looked up from her book to tell of their travels and the man wondered at her troubled, anxious face. Then he recalled Christ's word for such as have troubles—

"Take My yoke upon you—You shall find rest unto your soul—Mt. 11:29. And what yoke would Christ urge for this troubled woman? First—Obey God and take Christ as your own Lord and Saviour. Next—Feast on the Bible. Now the yoke—Woman, being saved, give over to Christ your abilities, talents, your human body, your days, your very self. Give all you are over to Christ and He will make your human body His temple and work out through you to the glory of God. So will you find rest for your soul.

A Hillsboro, Ore., family that cannot reach you in person, sends this line to wish you true peace and joy for now and forever. G. N. T., Portland 1, Ore. Adv.

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FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS
 A CAR'S BEEN TALKING US! IT GIPPED BACK THERE AS SOON AS WE DID!
 WHAT'D I TELL YOU? WE'RE BEING SHADOWED!
 WE BETTER SCREAM!
 I'M SURE GLAD YOU DECIDED TO PASS UP THAT SPOT!
 WE DIDN'T! WE'LL THINK BACK THERE TONIGHT!
 TONIGHT? NO! NO! NO! YOU REALIZE THAT AFTER DARK?

Congressional QUIZ

By Congressional Quarterly

Q—With the political show that's going on these days, is Congress getting many laws made?

A—It made 32 public laws in the first three months of this year—twice as many as in the same period last year when only 15 public bills were enacted. But the present, 82nd, Congress this year is falling short of the pace set by the 80th Congress which also had the distraction of a Presidential race during its second session. In the first quarter of 1948, 75 measures became public law.

Q—Is Congress complying with many of the President's requests for legislative action?

A—Of 79 proposals submitted by the President through March 31, Congress has approved seven, rejected three, and taken partial action on 30. In the first three months a year ago the score was: 42 proposals, one completed, two rejected, 20 received partial action. By March 31 four years ago, Congress had approved 12 of 82 Truman requests, rejected two, and had taken partial action on 38.

Q—Is the government's slice of U. S. production getting bigger?

A—Yes. Although the "gross national product"—a standard measurement of all goods and services—increased from \$282.6 billion in 1950 to \$327.8 billion in 1951, the proportion taken for government use increased from \$43.5 billion to \$63 billion, or from 15 to 19 per cent. The government slice will be even larger in 1952.

Q—Is it a good idea for the U. S. military to buy supplies from Communist nations?

A—Sen. Hugh Butler (R-Neb.) thinks it is not, and April 8 introduced a bill to prohibit the armed forces from purchasing "any supplies or equipment from Communist Russia or any other nation behind the Iron Curtain." He said Hungary has been selling the U. S. tomato paste "unfit for human consumption."

Q—What does FEPC stand for?

A—Fair Employment Practices Commission. Creation of such a commission has been proposed to see that persons are not denied employment because of race, color, religion or national origin. The Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations April 7 began hearings on "Discrimination and Full Utilization of Manpower Resources." It is considering bills to make employment discrimination unlawful and to set up an FEPC to enforce such a law.

Out On the Farm

By Illa S. Grant

April 21 — There was a full head of water in the ditch this weekend, and the water did make happy, gurgling sounds. Country noise is different from city noise, and the roar of tumbling water is like a lullaby.

It was a beautiful weekend, in spite of the cold. The delphinium starts, transplanted recently, were dark and withered Sunday morning, apparently victims of the frost. Strangely enough, the foliage thawed gradually, and by noon, the plants looked perfectly normal. The geraniums that we set out when we pruned and re-potted

LONG TIME ON JOB
 SOUTHBIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Miss Marie D. Therrien, 73, claims one of the longest working records for women in American industry. Miss Therrien has been employed for 60 years by the American Optical Co.

AUCTION SALE BUILDINGS

April 30, 1952

To clear right of way for construction of the Lapine-Diamond Lake Junction Section of The Dalles-California Highway.

Sale starts at 10:00 a. m., Wednesday, April 30, 1952, at the W. C. Fry property north of Gilchrist and immediately thereafter at the H. E. Van Winkle, Donald Warnke, Mollie McGinnis and L. C. Ramsey properties in Crescent.

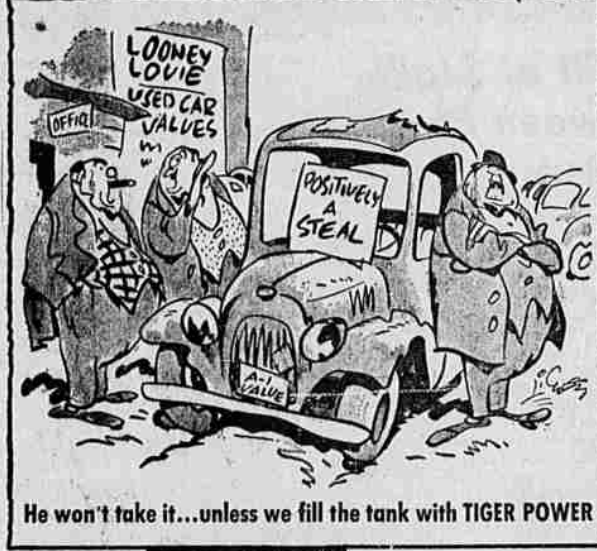
Terms of Sale are cash to highest bidder but subject to approval of the Oregon State Highway Commission.

Buildings must be removed from right of way within 30 days of notice of acceptance of bid by Highway Commission.

For information call or write C. W. Parker, Salem, Phone 4-2171, Ext. 717 or R. W. Cozad, Bend, Phone 1.

Oregon State Highway Commission State Highway Building Salem, Oregon.

Auctioneer: Claude M. Kilgore



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