

THE BEND BULLETIN

and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS

An Independent Newspaper

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Save the Cans—and Scenery

The kind of tourist (and of home folks, too) earning the label of litterbug has never been as rare as could be wished. Now there is some indication that his tribe is increasing in central Oregon.

A week-end guest who has crossed the mountains by the McKenzie Pass a hundred times and more, told us:

"From Springfield to Sisters you see roadside trash that has apparently been dropped from the windows of passing cars. Beer bottles and beer cans predominate, perhaps because they are the sort of trash which will accumulate and will not eventually be removed by wind and rain."

He had never seen the condition so bad, he reported, especially in the mountain pass area. He wondered if a different, less desirable kind of traveler might be coming through the northwest.

Our own conclusion in the matter is that the class of travelers this year is neither better nor worse than in the past but that there are more and that, following the law of averages, there are more litterbugs. Perhaps something can be done about them. Certainly it should for they are down-grading the aesthetic values of our greatest natural resource, scenery, and are bringing disappointment to thousands who come to the central Oregon country to see that scenery.

It has occurred to us that perhaps the beer industry could do something about this and that perhaps it should inasmuch as its containers figure so prominently in the problem. Only the other day we received a promotion release urging us to cook with beer and telling how to do it and offering us a free cook book making clear all the mysteries of beer cuisine. Most interesting, but since receiving the McKenzie Highway report we have thought that a better public relations plan than this could be found.

Why not use a sticker on each bottle or can giving disposal advice, a "Save the Scenery" sticker suggesting retention of the container until a garbage receptacle is at hand? This would not be 100 per cent effective, we know, but it would help. We think it would help the beer industry, too.

And, of course, there is no reason that packagers of foodstuffs and cigarets and other things that travelers use should not pick up the same idea. There's no charge for it.

People and the Weather

In Kampala, Uganda, the government has decided to stop broadcasting weather reports. Natives, aware that the reports were put out by the government, regarded the forecasts as government promises that the weather would be what it was predicted to be. When the forecasts were wrong the natives grumbled and concluded that they just couldn't believe anything the government said.

In our own country forecasters have a high degree of accuracy. Scientific instruments and techniques have taken most of the guess work out of predicting the weather. Yet the weather prophets are occasionally wrong and when they are they hear about it in no uncertain terms. The howl raised by the people who had planned a picnic on the strength of the forecast that it would be a fair day and then encountered rain is no less indignant than that raised by the natives of Uganda.

People are people, whatever part of the world they live in.

Growth of the Language

Rolling happily along the highway the other day we were saddened by a roadside sign which suggested that either the constitutional provision against cruel and unusual punishment was being ignored or that word derivation was proceeding in a particularly illogical and horrible way.

"Broiled Burgers," the sign read, and we had visions of citizens writhing on the grill under the sadistic eye of a lord high executioner.

We knew that couldn't be, of course, but it was a moment or two before it dawned on us that the sign writer was telling about hamburgers and that it was these delicacies that were being broiled for public regalement.

There was still the connotation of cruelty, although no longer to the citizenry. It was rather the language that was being tortured, in a shocking sort of linguistic mayhem that severs a word from its origin and leaves the term, therefore, meaningless except for the definition that has been arbitrarily and carelessly wished upon it. A far cry indeed from a city named for its forest setting to a word which properly means only the resident of any town or city, and which is now forced to mean something quite different.

It all started with Hamburg, the city in question. In its adjective form, following fairly well established culinary custom, the name was bestowed on a viand prepared of chopped, suitably seasoned beef—Hamburger steak. Then "steak" was dropped and presently the distinctive part of the name was excised to facilitate new combinative use. Such oddities as "cheeseburger", "chili-burger" were grafted onto the language. And now "burgers" for roadside broiling.

Worst of all, they'll probably stay.

Quotable Quotes

The American people want no appeasement of Communists. The American people will refuse to support the United Nations if Red China becomes a member.—Senate Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson.

The possibilities of the (Italian) government controlling its own internal difficulties are much better than they were a year ago.—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, U. S. Ambassador to Italy.

We will respect the internal affairs of the Central American countries and we will follow an inter-American policy. Our government will maintain diplomatic relations with those countries that sustain the same principles we believe in.—President Carlos Armas of Guatemala's ruling junta.

What disturbs me . . . is a growing attitude in this country . . . that, if we cannot have our way in the field of foreign policy and if the United Nations does not follow a course of action which we think it ought to follow, then we will retire from the United Nations.—Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.).

"Meow"



To The Editor

The following letter, received by A. J. Glasgow, Brock-Seaton, Inc., general manager, from C. L. Irving, secretary of the Pine Industrial Relations Committee, Inc., pertains to editorials in The Bend Bulletin, and to a letter from Tim Sullivan, addressed to The Bulletin.

Dear Mr. Glasgow:
Thanks for the two editorial clippings from the Bend Bulletin issues of June 28 and July 1. We have received, too, the clipping from the Bulletin, issue of July 2, by which Tim Sullivan attempts to justify the strike against five Central Oregon lumber and wood products companies.

There is an amazing statement, credited to officers of IWA Local 6-7, in the July 1 editorial. It indicates that negotiations affecting Central Oregon have been conducted by IWA District 6 and PIRC. You know, as a member of the PIRC employer committee, that the negotiations were with the IWA Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee of Portland. If union officers are confused by the complicated negotiating control system used by the IWA-CIO, the union members have a right to view their participation in this strike with mixed emotions.

Mr. Sullivan's letter calls attention to a rise in the Consumer's Price Index as justification for part of the IWA wage demand. It uses a period of two years as a measuring stick, and ignores the fact that the Consumer's Price Index was dropping as negotiations proceeded. No consideration was given to the fact that average straight time earnings have crept up 4.5¢ per hour since the last across the board increase, or that the wage increases given by this industry, if another period of time is selected, would be nearly twice the rise in the Consumer's Price Index (Comparison with 1947-49 average).

The productivity argument is more than misleading. You will recall that, in negotiations, the union spokesman admitted their productivity figures were all Douglas Fir figures, and that the IWA had no productivity figures from the Western Pine producing areas. This came as no surprise to employers because we do not have published industry figures on productivity available to us either. There is reason to believe, however, that our productivity—measured in terms of the man hours required to produce and ship a thousand feet of lumber—has not changed materially in the last 10 years. Additional utilization, refining, and packaging hours have balanced any technological improvement. (Douglas Fir employers effectively refuted the union argument by demonstrating only a slight productivity increase in their area.)

The IWA coupled its demand for job analysis and evaluation with a demand for standardization of pay by job titles at all companies. They want centralized control of this individual operation problem. Standardization and centralized control makes accurate analysis and evaluation useless. Besides, the analysis and evaluation is always going on at the local level in the legal process of collective bargaining and contract administration.

Research does not reveal a practice of 3 weeks vacation after five years of employment in American industry. The lumber industry, during the inflationary period of the 1940's, often established wage-cost patterns. The IWA vacation demand expects the industry to establish a trend during a time of disturbing industry economics.

We do not know of any across the board increases of 3¢ per hour in the Central Oregon area last year. In fact, less than 2500 employees in the Western Pine producing area received it. They represent about 3 per cent of the competitive production from the area.

Finally, as you know, our prices are down to slightly less than 1950 levels. Our wage and wage-fringe costs have risen 41¢ per hour

Is That So!

White Man Wipes Out Giant Herds

Since the dawn of history, nowhere else in the world has man ever seen the vast numbers of large mammals once found on the great grasslands of North America.

Not even the teeming myriads of grazing animals of South Africa—zebras, wild beasts and antelopes—begin to approach the multitudes of pronghorn antelope, bison, and elk that ranged in America less than 100 years ago. Early travelers and naturalists estimate that 50 to 75 millions of pronghorns ranged the northern great plains, congregating each fall in enormous, loosely organized herds. For centuries, until 1850, these fleet, graceful animals provided meat and hides for the Plains Indians. Then the white man came: by 1908, the millions of antelope had melted to less than 20,000!

Once the big-antlered elk, or wapiti, roamed the northern two-thirds of central America, from the Berkshires to the Pacific—excepting the great basin—and from northern Alberta to southern New Mexico. By 1900, the elk had disappeared from 90 per cent of its range. Today a few herds remain in Canada (Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta), and in the U. S. (Yellowstone-Grand Teton park area and the Olympic peninsula). One hundred million or more bison, better known as the buffalo, once grazed from western Pennsylvania to southern Idaho, from the Great Slave Lake in northwest Canada to northern Florida, with the heaviest concentration in the central grassland valley.

Without doubt, ten-for-ten, there has never been such a massing of one species since man arrived since that time. Profit margins are sharply reduced, and are eliminated completely from some companies now on strike. Responsible management does not agree to cost increases at times like this, and responsible union leaders do not call and perpetuate strikes to make matters worse for all concerned—employers, employees, and communities.

C. L. IRVING,
Secretary
Klamath Falls, Ore.
July 6, 1954

DAMAGE SUIT FILED

A damage suit for \$4,918 was brought in circuit court yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gardner against the U. S. National Bank of Portland. The couple alleges that the bank supplied them incorrect information when they were negotiating to buy a motel.

"Arf"



Ila S. Grant's

Sage Brushings

Last year the Chief laid a few rocks in a square in the back yard, and stuck them together with cement. It was the foundation for an outdoor fireplace. The other day we decided we wanted a big fire, so the Chief and Friend Electrician piled up some more rocks, at the back and sides of the slab, and laid an old piece of iron on top, for sort of a grill. Just a temporary job.

All the time the work was going on, the self-styled fireplace builders explained that later on, they would tear the whole thing down and build it over, according to specifications. Or something. They insisted that there should be a towering chimney, and a built-in wood box, and lots of mortar to keep everything in place.

Being women, the Sagebrush editor and the electrician's wife insisted that the fireplace looked much better sort of casual and irregular. We explained that the important thing is the open-fire effect. Lots of elaborate masonry is superfluous and somewhat unattractive.

Well, that evening we gave the fireplace a trial run, and everything went fine. The fire gave light and heat and comfort. And what more could you ask?

The next night there were guests, and we built another fire. The wind direction had changed, and smoke funneled out on all sides, in black cough-provoking clouds. The old gag about smoke following beauty got a thorough workout, and everyone must have been beautiful, indeed.

This goes to show that the old bromides aren't always right. Where there's smoke—there's an amateur stone mason.

The banty hen is what you'd

Bend Contractor Offers Best Bid

Low bid for the construction in LaPine of a headquarters building for the Midstate Electric Cooperative, Inc., has been awarded to John G. DeGree, Bend, it was announced today by George Lamm, Midstate manager.

DeGree's bid for the work was \$39,850. It was the lowest of seven bids received, and the contract award was made by the directors.

The headquarters building, to be erected in the southeast part of LaPine adjacent to the McCabe property, will be of cement block construction, 73 by 82 feet. It will hold two offices, and will have space for a four-car garage and a small materials warehouse.

The building is to be completed in 90 days, under terms of the contract award. Construction is to get under way at once.

The Midstate Electric Cooperative, Inc., is at present renting quarters in a corner of the Highway Center store in LaPine.



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Our nomination for the prettiest, most flattering fashion of the year! This slenderizing coattress is cleverly styled by Mynette of wonderfully washable sheer Bemberg rayon in an interesting new print. It boasts a dickey front that lends a smart redingote look, and a tiny price tag that hardly seems possible! Choose from exciting new colors in proportioned-to-FIT sizes 14½ to 24½.

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"Preen" turns a smart trick with the modern styling of this all wool checked suede. The sleeves, set into deep, deep armholes, can be pushed up, "Vogue" fashion, or worn full! Lots of top drawer style in the straight cut of the back, the flapped pockets. Colors are brown, green or blue. SUB-TEEN. Sizes 8 to 14.

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