

THE BEND BULLETIN

and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS
An Independent Newspaper

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Entered as Second Class Matter, January 8, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Ore., under Act of March 3, 1879.

4 The Bend Bulletin, Tuesday, September 21, 1954

Right and Wrong

No more perfect example of the fact that right and wrong are not as easily discerned as black and white can be found than in the present lumber strike situation here in Bend.

Both the management and the union feel their positions are sound and logical. Each has some good reasoning for its position. Neither will back down.

Much hope has been felt that the entry of the state conciliation board into the affair will provide some "out" for both parties, that each will be persuaded to give quite a bit from their present positions.

Actually, the board was not prepared to hold hearings in Bend Monday, as had been announced. The trip of one of its members, Mr. Jennings, to this area was in the nature of an exploratory expedition, and no formal hearing will be held for another week. It is impossible to tell at this time how long it will take the board to make its findings after the hearing is concluded.

The board doesn't offer much to either party. In many respects it is laboring under the same difficulty as will the so-called governors' committee in the fire area to the west of us. It cannot bind anyone by its findings, in any way, manner or means.

In the meantime, a small group of men have returned to work at the Brooks-Scanlon plant, a group which has grown slightly larger day by day.

The issues involved, from both the union and management side, are so complex as to defy a quick, fair decision by any third party or outside group. Each side, of course, believes it is right.

The situation here is complicated by personal feelings, which always make a meeting of minds difficult.

A labor union official, some two weeks before this strike was called, said he didn't like the situation, that he was afraid it would "break" Local 6-7 of the IWA. It is beginning to look as if he knew whereof he spoke.

Breaking the union will not help anyone concerned. Neither will a nearly-silent mill be of much value to the community, the company or the men who last worked there in the middle of June.

It is to be hoped that some solution can be reached. But as time passes the hope is less bright each day. Right and wrong are not black and white.

A "Meteorite" on the Wing

A press service reports that Dr. Lincoln la Paz of the University of New Mexico, has concluded that a great fireball seen in the skies throughout the western part of the nation Saturday was "something queer," and not just an ordinary meteorite.

We quite agree and furthermore we do not believe that the professor referred to the green, tailed fireball that blazed through the heavens Saturday night as a "meteorite."

Not until a stony or metallic body from interplanetary space has fallen to the earth does it become a "meteorite."

In other words, if you should get beamed by a fragment of a fireball, the object is most certainly a "meteorite." If the object is high above the earth, skirting through the constellations as it fashions a luminous trail, it is a "meteor."

Street Widening Begins

Painlessly but nonetheless effectively the usable width of Franklin avenue is being increased for the half block immediately west of Wall street. It is a half block where, experience has shown, width is badly needed.

The work is being done now because a strip of curb and street had already been torn up for installation of the new oversized drain, making it the most convenient time imaginable to put a new curb closer to the sidewalk. The space gained in this manner is approximately equal to another traffic lane.

Years ago when Franklin avenue paving was being laid, economy ruled against full width surfacing beyond Wall street. Light traffic, for which general lack of street improvement through Drake park and beyond was partly responsible, permitted a narrower thoroughfare than that which showed on the city engineer's maps.

Fortunately there was no vacating to prevent future change. The curbs were merely set closer together.

Presently Riverside, extending on from Franklin, was to become near-arterial in the amount of traffic which it was called on to move. With Broadway feeding in as well and with increased difficulty of access to Wall street, this one block of narrowed street became a bottleneck.

This condition, we think, will be appreciably remedied by the development now under way. As needed, more width can of course be gained in similar fashion for the remaining half of the block and on the south side for the full length from Wall to Broadway as well.

New High—or Low

A wire story the other day told of a new censorship movement by the present Egyptian government, a movement which goes far beyond any in recent dictatorial history.

In the future, all sermons delivered in mosques in Egypt will be written by the government. Social, political and religious questions of a controversial nature will be avoided.

The decree came as the result of disturbances in some Nasser by preachers belonging to the fanatic Moslem mosques following attacks on Premier Abdel Gamal Brotherhood movement.

Americans as a whole probably hold little sympathy for the ideas of the Moslem Brotherhood—an intensely nationalistic organization which opposes the solution worked out for the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone by the British.

But the Egyptian government's solution to the problem posed by those ecclesiastics who follow the Brotherhood line smacks of tyranny, a form of behavior which most Americans will dislike even more. It is only one easy step from handing the preachers innocuous sermons which they must deliver to compelling them to use their influence on the government's behalf.

Riots in the mosques must be controlled, of course. But the government should also be strong enough to stand without having to silence all its critics.

The Egyptian action is a new high in censorship. Or is it a new low?

Phoenix



Fellow in Louisiana Wants To Share in 'Windfalls'

By PETER EDSON

NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Norman P. Mason, commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, recently got a letter addressed to "The Housing Authority, Washington, D. C." It was postmarked from a rural town of a small Louisiana town. It was written in shaky handwriting and, "How it ever happened to end up on my desk, I'll never know," Commissioner Mason declares. This is what the letter said:

"I've been reading about windfalls in the paper. I would like to build about a \$10,000 house and get about a \$2500 windfall. Please send me instructions how to do this."

The letter was signed and a return address was given. But below this, the man who wrote the letter added this postscript:

"Never mind building the house. Just send me the \$2500 windfall."

Undersecretary of Labor Arthur Larson, who has taken over the heavy speech-making assignment schedule for his department, told a Pulaski, Va., audience about the last time he was in their city, several years ago.

He was looking for an inexpensive place to stay. He saw a "Room for Rent" sign in a window and, thinking it best to pose as a Democrat in that part of the country, he went over and inquired of the landlady: "You wouldn't by any chance have any special terms for Democrats, would you?"

"I certainly have," she answered, "but I'm too much of a lady to use them."

The possibility that cancer of the throat might be an occupational disease of politicians was seriously considered in a recent Washington conference of cancer experts from all over the country. Dr. H. Russell Fisher, an outstanding throat cancer specialist from University of Southern California, revealed that he is looking into this problem specifically. He is also trying to find whether other professions that call for a lot of talking—like teaching or selling—may have a heavy incidence of

throat cancer. In his work so far, Dr. Fisher has discovered that for no explainable reason, bartenders and hotel workers are susceptible to this affliction.

James L. Murphy, chairman of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee, admits privately that one of his major headaches comes from trying to furnish election campaign material to candidates from industrial cities like Detroit, which still have serious unemployment problems.

A principal argument which GOP campaign workers are using to persuade voters they should return a Republican-controlled Congress to Washington is the solid state of prosperity in the country. This is based on the sound political doctrine that if people are better off now than they were last election, they will vote to keep the existing Administration in office.

But for people out of a job, other arguments have to be used and that's what the Murphy committee is trying to work out.

U. S. Information Agency has been widely showing abroad a documentary film entitled "The Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy." It was produced to explain President Eisenhower's new plan for a world pool of atomic energy to help areas with acute electric power shortages. Also, the film puts over the idea that the United States isn't just interested in special terms for Democrats, would you?"

A report to USIA headquarters in Washington covers one recent showing of this film by a mobile near Genoa, Italy. A crowd of 600 Italians gathered on the village square was much interested in the picture. They applauded the part where President Eisenhower explained his plan to the UN General Assembly.

All this irritated a local Communist leader so much that he left the crowd and climbed into his little Italian car to drive away in disgust. Before he departed he decided to break up the show. Deliberately he rammed his car into the heavy screen box used by the mobile unit.

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Guided Missile Program Only Defense Area In Which United States Not Cutting Costs

This is the last of two dispatches by Lyle C. Wilson, United Press Washington bureau chief, analyzing the administration's program of "more defense for less money."

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON (UP)—The Pentagon's more-bang-for-a-buck effort to economize on national defense is cutting cost in all major areas save one—guided missiles.

On guided missiles the United States has just begun to spend. The up year is a mere \$200,000,000 from the \$300,000,000 expenditure in fiscal 1954. But the upward trend is established, here to stay.

Spending for all weapons and support items in the current fiscal year ending next June 30 will add up to about \$12,300,000,000. Just under \$8,000,000,000 will go for aircraft and nearly \$1,000,000,000 for naval vessels. Aircraft cost \$3,300,000,000 last year and the Navy spent for ships about \$1,100,000,000.

Vehicle Outback
Combat and support vehicles, such as tanks, trucks and jeeps, will cost \$610,000,000 this year against \$900,000,000 in fiscal 1954 year. The armed forces have almost completed equipping themselves in these areas. Ammunition will cost \$1,400,000,000 this year, less than half of the cost in fiscal 1954, during part of which the Korean war was still on.

Guided missile spending appears to be limited only by the speed of research and development. Assistant Defense Secretary W. J. McNeill, controller of the department, recently said "Guided missiles will continue to be one of the growing areas of hard goods procurement in the future."

Guided Missiles Cited
The department holds that guided missiles are prime examples of how the armed forces get "more bang for a buck." The Army has tagged for Europe a "Corporal" guided missile battalion. The "Corporal," a surface-to-surface missile, can carry an atomic warhead which reasonably can be estimated to be as destructive as the Hiroshima A-bomb. That bomb was the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT. The "Corporal" tosses its missile about 100 miles.

Two squadrons of Air Force "Matador" pilotless bombers have

been assigned to United States armed forces in Germany and there are five battalions—30 guns—of atomic cannon in Europe. The bang of a salvo would be considerable bang.

The armed services are buying now at least 18 types of guided missiles, slightly more than the number of fighter and bomber airplane types now being procured. Some of these missiles combine into a single system three of the most modern developments in the arts of war and peace—electronics, atomics and jet or rocket propulsion.

Such weapons pack unprecedented wallop. For home defense, the Army's "Nike" anti-aircraft missile is enormously more destructive and considerably more accurate than the 90 millimeter anti-aircraft cannon which it is supplanting.

The Air Force is developing a very long-range ground-to-ground missile called the B-25 "Snark." Another Air Force missile on the way is the B-63 "Rascal," probably to be carried by the B-47 jet bomber for launching against

targets several hundred miles from the mother airplane.

Many of these new weapons and perhaps all of them were being developed by research no matter who was president of the United States. But under the Eisenhower administration the emphasis on such weapons seems to be somewhat greater than previously and to be increasing. If further reductions must be made in defense costs this year, it is not likely that the guided missile programs would be touched.

Former defense undersecretary Roger M. Kyes, since returned to General Motors, will tell you that the application of business methods of cost-accounting, purchasing, maintenance of inventories and such have laid a foundation for much economy still to come in national defense.

Sure, He Knew About Robbery

CHICAGO (UP)—Tavern owner Albert Tunick made a mistake Monday when he leaned out of a second floor window and shouted to a man below:

"Hey, there's a robbery going on downstairs! Call the police!"

"Yeah, I know," came the quick answer. "I'm one of the robbers. Get your head back inside or I'll blow it off."

When police arrived the robbers had departed with \$250 of Tunick's money.

STATE LOANS
CONCORD, N.H. (AP)—The New England Council reports that 10 loans totaling \$174,000 were granted by the New Hampshire Business Development Corp. in the past year. In its two-year existence the corporation has granted 15 loans amounting to \$270,000. In that time, it has received 39 applications from firms operating in the state and several from firms contemplating moves to New Hampshire.



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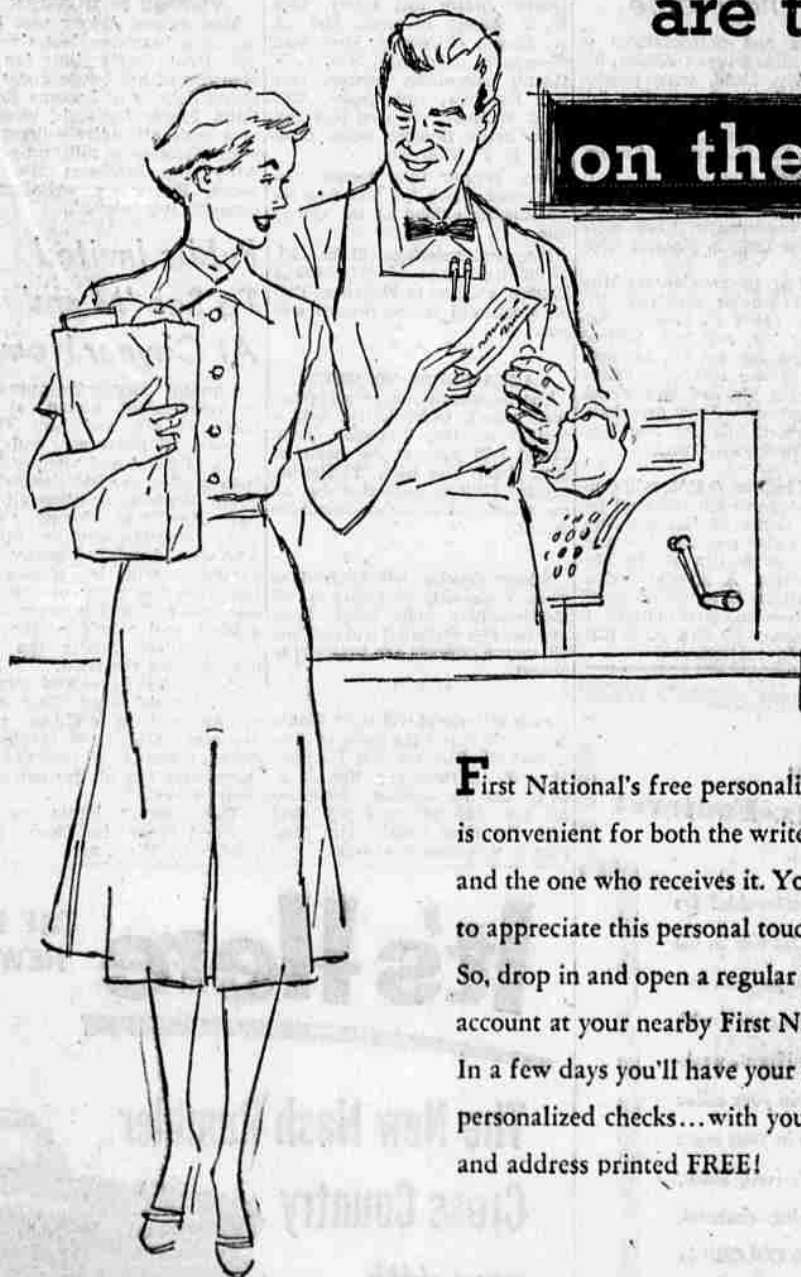
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