

THE BEND BULLETIN

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About That Filter Center

So, Bend's going to get the Air Force's filter center for Eastern Oregon after all, if the service follows the recommendations of an officer survey team which looked over facilities for the operation here, in La Grande, Baker and Pendleton.

This has been an on-again, off-again deal, with Air Defense Command headquarters announcing a few weeks ago that the center would go to Pendleton. Some quick work by local Chamber of Commerce officials and directors and GOC personnel resulted in the final work by the survey team which changed the earlier decision.

The Air Force within a few weeks now will transfer some 20 families to Bend on a permanent basis. The move will add nearly \$120,000 per year to the city's payrolls.

Final determination to locate the center here was a triumph for the Chamber people, GOC workers and others who worked hard on the project. And the decision apparently was made in spite of the fact that the city itself is a little "unhandy" in location. Other factors, such as availability of a well-located building, overcame this factor.

One of the biggest factors, though, is the reputation Central Oregon people have made in GOC work and other civic undertakings. This is to be the smallest city with a filter center location in the United States, Boise, Idaho being the next smallest. Community spirit repeatedly shown on a number of factors apparently decided the survey team that Bend could handle the job. We're sure it will.

Reese Committee Report

The report of the Reese committee, the loaded Congressional group which has been trying to locate a raft of Communists and subversives in the staffs of some of our big educational and philanthropic foundations, is out.

The word "loaded" is used advisedly, since several witnesses against the foundations were heard by the committee, but foundation officers and directors were not allowed to testify.

It is to be expected that the report will criticize rather severely some of the activities of the foundations.

In anticipation of the report, a commentator in one of the big news magazines this week makes a case to have the foundations limit their activities.

"They should stay out of fields which don't involve exact science," he says in effect, making quite a case for limiting the functions of the foundations to medicine, etc. (In the first place, medicine can hardly be called an exact science, like physics or chemistry. If you don't believe it, ask your doctor.)

But in the main, we believe the so-called behavioral sciences and social sciences are just where the foundations should spend their money.

The activities of social scientists in the past have led to some of our great advances in government organization, for example. The ballots generally used in this country today are the result of experiments by social scientists. The commission-manager form of city government first was suggested by a social scientist.

Man seldom goes hungry because of lack of research in the field of physics. But the semi-free economic system under which we live can stand a great deal of improvement, and only research in economics can lead to orderly improvement.

History, and our knowledge of it, is important to our future well-being. Only qualified historians, with ample research time and funds, can dig out the little-known facts of the past which may be vital to our future. There are many other examples in the social sciences.

No, it would be a grave error to attempt to confine activities of the great foundations to research in the pure exact sciences.

Three Commissioners

Three members of Bend's city commission—Richard W. Brandis, Gordon Randall and E. L. Nielsen—attended their last meeting as members of the city's governing body Wednesday night.

They have served the city well during the past four years in the lowest-paid jobs in the city government. (Commissioners get \$10 per month for their many hours of work.)

The three will be replaced by Verne Larson, Hap Taylor and Mel Rogers, all of whom have displayed ability and leadership in city affairs in the past few years.

The three new members are lacking in the experience which will come and which the outgoing members have gained during their terms of office. It is unfortunate that some use of the experience gained by Brandis, Randall and Nielsen cannot be retained in an official advisory capacity. Each has served his community well. Each is entitled to a big vote of "thanks" from every resident of the city.

Quotable Quotes

President Eisenhower was fighting the Communists quite a few years before Sen. (Joseph) McCarthy made his maiden speech on the subject in the Senate. — Republican Chairman Hall rebukes Senator McCarthy's attack on the President.

We're patching up here and there, and I can see no reason why we can't give the Indians and Yankees a hot run for the (1955) pennant. — Manager Marty Marion of Chicago White Sox.

Whew! Who Said There Was No Santa Claus?



Don't Know When But They Get Their Bids in Early

By PETER EDSON
WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Applications for tickets to the first football game between Notre Dame and the new U. S. Air Force Academy, to be opened next July at the Lowry Air Force base near Colorado Springs, Colo., are already pouring in.

Just when this game will be played, nobody knows, nor where. But the mere prospect of a three-cornered rivalry between West Point, Annapolis and "Lowry," or Colorado Springs, or whatever they call it, has whetted the interest of sports fans. And the three service schools themselves are expected to carry on the traditional rivalry of the two against Notre Dame.

Li-Col. Robert V. Whitlow, former three-letter man at West Point, who has been made athletic director for the AF Academy, has no athletic fund and no alumni association. Since government funds can't be used for interschool competition, an athletic association has already been formed to finance a sports program.

The Air Force cadets will choose their own mascot, but Air Force magazine says it's a safe bet that either an eagle or a falcon will be chosen.

Edgar H. Dixon of the now famous Dixon-Yates power combine, tells one about a man who got a flat tire in front of an insane asylum. While he was changing wheels, the lugs fell down a grating over a sewer intake. As the man stood around cursing and wondering what to do, the head of one of the institution's inmates appeared at the grating and asked what was wrong?

When the car owner told him, the man from the insane asylum said, "That's no problem. Take one lug off each of the other three wheels, and fasten your spare tire on with them till you get to a garage and pick up some more."

Sheepishly, the car owner started to carry out this plan of action, but then he looked at the man through the grating and said, "How did you happen to think of that? I thought you were supposed to be crazy."

"Sure I'm crazy," answered the inmate, "but that doesn't mean I'm stupid."

Comments Mr. Dixon after telling this story: "I may qualify as either one for getting mixed up in this government power deal."

Eugene A. Yates, the other (20 per cent) partner in the Dixon-Yates combine, thinks that atomic energy as a source of electric energy won't work any sudden or sweeping revolution in the power business, but that it will be absorbed gradually in the normal growth of the industry. Wide, commercial use of atomic energy power may be 10, 15 or even 20 years away, he says. As these new atomic energy units are built, they may be used to replace worn-out steam plants.

"We're constantly junking 30 and 35-year-old steam plants," explains Mr. Yates. As head of the Southern Co., owner of Georgia Power, Alabama Power, Birmingham Gulf Power and Mississippi River Power Companies, Mr. Yates directs the operations of all their plants. His theory is that the new, more economic, atomic energy units will be used to replace the high-cost, noneconomic units, rather than to outmode and replace the more modern units during their useful life.

Dr. Robert C. Cook, director of the Population Reference Bureau of Washington, has come up with a new report on what are claimed

to be the most prolific people in the world. They aren't the Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Chinese, Indians, Indonesians or Malaysians, as might be imagined by statistics on the most overpopulated countries. They are the Hutterites, a Protestant, Antabaptist sect, that lives in the Dakotas, Montana and neighboring Canadian provinces.

Four hundred Hutterites migrated from Russia to the American northwest from 1874 to 1877. Since then they have increased to more than 8,000. If this present fertility rate continues, they will number 18,000 by 1970, at the completion of their first century in America. And by 1054 they will number half a million.

"By the time their families are completed," reports Dr. Cook, "the majority of Hutterite women have had nine or more children."

Reports that the next Democratic controlled Congress and Defense Secretary C. E. Wilson are planning to increase the U. S. military budgets by up to five billion dollars next year are getting a cold reception elsewhere in the Eisenhower administration.

The answer is that if next year's budget is increased by anything like this amount, it will mean one of two things: New and higher taxes, or another increase in the national debt limit and a further unbalancing of the budget.

UAW-CIO president Walter Reuther was shown some new automatic machines in a big auto plant recently.

"How are you going to collect dues from these guys?" he was asked by a company official.

"How are you going to get them to buy new cars?" asked Reuther.

College Sign-Up Boost Predicted

SAN FRANCISCO — (UP) — Dr. J. Paul Leonard, president of San Francisco State College, predicts that by 1970 the number of young people attending college in the U.S. may have increased by 70 per cent.

Leonard, speaking before the colleges and universities department of a recent American Home Economics Assn. convention here, predicted there will be 13,500,000 people of college age by 1970. He estimates 3,400,000 of them will be going to college, compared to the present nationwide enrollment of 2,250,000.

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Government Moves to Cut Number of Federal Autos

WASHINGTON (UP)—The government is trying to reduce the number of its automobiles whizzing around the country at taxpayers' expense.

The White House hopes the move will save about 40 million dollars annually by the end of three years.

A few chauffeur-driven limousines may be eliminated. But most of the savings is expected to come from setting up motor "pools" in about 100 cities and trading in cars before they get too old.

Some government employees who have been accustomed to a government car and driver at their beck and call may wind up grog-riding in buses and station wagons, hailing taxis, or taking a trolley.

By "pooling" the cars, instead of letting each agency maintain its own fleet, government experts believe they can eliminate thousands of automobiles and get more use out of those that are kept.

They believe additional millions can be saved in maintenance cost and trade-in values.

Biggest Fleet
The federal government owns the biggest fleet of motor vehicles in the country — almost 250,000, not counting especially-built military vehicles. They represent a capital investment of about 400 million dollars.

The cost of operating, maintaining, and replacing them runs about 200 million dollars a year.

The task of cutting the number and cost has been assigned to the General Services Administration, the housekeeping arm of government headed by Edmund F. Mansure.

Only a comparative handful of the 250,000 vehicles are subject to the "pooling" campaign.

For example, cars used for law enforcement such as the FBI are specifically exempted. So are vehicles furnished to each of the 5200 county agricultural agents across the country.

John Hanson, director of GSA's automotive section, expressed doubt that more than 40,000 vehicles will be subject to pooling. Out of that number, however, he estimated they can eliminate 25 per cent — about 10,000 vehicles.

"We estimate that for every car we can eliminate we save \$500 a year," Hanson said. "If we can

eliminate 10,000 vehicles we will have a saving of five million dollars right there."

The remaining 35 million dollars is to be saved by trading in cars before they get too old. According to Hanson's studies, it isn't economical for the government to operate a car longer than three years or more than 50,000 miles. After that maintenance costs rise and trade-in value falls.

Aging Vehicles
Right now the average age of government owned vehicles is nearly five years. The cost of maintenance averages \$260 per car annually. Hanson said faster trade-ins could cut maintenance cost to an average of \$75 per car each year. He said a saving of 35 million dollars annually is conservative.

A pilot operation conducted by GSA in Denver this year provided experience and proof it could be done. President Eisenhower, who vacations in Denver, personally ordered a study aimed at reducing the number of government

cars on the streets. There were 650 government-owned vehicles in Denver at the time, operated by more than half a dozen separate agencies. Each agency had its cars for day-to-day needs, plus some standbys for peak demand.

GSA set up a motor "pool" on which all agencies could draw. It eliminated 120 vehicles, with a saving of more than \$200,000 a year.

Similar surveys now have been ordered for San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Washington, D.C., and the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Hanson said it eventually will extend to about 100 cities.

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CHRISTMAS SEALS
NEW YORK — (UP) — The Christmas seal, which originated in Denmark in 1904, is now sold in more than 40 countries of the world — most of the proceeds from its sale go to combating spread of tuberculosis.

VOCAL FACULTY
KINGSTON, R. I. — (UP) — If you need a speaker, the University of Rhode Island has one. Name your brand. The university has distributed a catalogue listing 103 topics on which faculty members are prepared to speak.



Handy helper at Christmastime — the telephone. There are lots of satisfying things about telephone work... all year long. But at Christmastime, there are even more than usual. There's a good feeling, for instance, in putting in a telephone for Santa... even if it's just temporary and in a department store instead of at the North Pole. When you think of the thrilling voice this telephone will carry to scores of youngsters, can you help but smile? There are many pleasant moments for us, too, in helping people exchange personal holiday greetings... in helping bring friends and families closer together, when it counts most. We appreciate the chance to serve you during any season. But we get extra satisfaction from doing so now, when so many calls have special meaning to the people who make and receive them.

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