

THE BEND BULLETIN

and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS
Robert W. Chandler, Editor and Publisher
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor
Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917 at the Post Office at Bend,
Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879.
An Independent Newspaper

4 The Bend Bulletin, Saturday, January 21, 1956

The Bend Police Department

(Presented here is another in a series of guest editorials that appear in The Bulletin on Saturdays. This week's guest editor is John T. Truett, Bend chief of police. He touches on his department—its operation, functions and achievements. This column is available each Saturday to persons having topics of general interest to present.)

By JOHN T. TRUETT
Chief of Police

Why are you a policeman?

This question is often asked every one of us in the law enforcement field. Usually, most of us become policemen through a number of reasons and circumstances. Those who remain in police work as a career do not do so because of the uniform and badge, as many of our questioners believe. We are in it because it is a good job in which to make a living, have a chance for advancement and a prospect of retirement with a competence.

Also we are doing this work because we have a desire to help people when they are in need, and because every day we can, and do add to our store of knowledge and education.

There are 14 of us in the Bend police department. We are on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week and every week of the year. There are no general holidays. We operate in three shifts of eight hours each. If these shifts were of equal importance, it would mean only four men available at any one time because that is all there is when vacations and school periods are taken out of the year.

Actually more men are used some hours than at others. Our duties are many. We drive the ambulance, investigate complaints and crimes, govern traffic, make arrests, operate the city jail, and perform many other duties. For instance, in the past six months of 1955 the department received 2,102 complaints and made 2,016 investigations, or about 12 a day. We also transported 143 patients in the ambulance throughout the Central Oregon area. We accepted this extra work and are proud to perform it because again we are being of assistance to people in the time of need.

Every policeman has a regular 48-hour week, but is on call any time of the day or night. He gets no pay at all for overtime work and every one does some. After a year on the department he is entitled to two weeks vacation with pay. Each year he must attend police school for several days to improve himself and to keep abreast of the times.

I insist that our policemen bear themselves with dignity and pride, that they enforce the laws impartially, that they befriend any one in need, assist people whenever possible. I do not tolerate arrogance. We have no bullies, we merely insist that the peace be maintained in the letter and spirit of the law. We use physical force only when it is necessary to effect the arrest.

There are times when it is almost agonizing to serve as a policeman. One of these is when we must tell a person that a member of his or her family has been killed in an automobile accident or has met with some other act of violence. That is not easy, especially when we realize it might not have happened if we had been on the spot. We cannot be everywhere at once.

It is not easy or pleasant either, to see a small child lying in the street after being hit by some reckless or drunk driver who has no regard for others in the street.

But we do have our pleasant incidents and duties too. We like to invite the boys and girls to our office to see its operations. We like to find their bicycles and return them. Incidentally, we normally find and return more than 95 per cent of the bicycles lost, stolen or abandoned carelessly, and the number runs into the hundreds.

We hold firearms training classes for the officers twice each year. Also teach the young boys safety in the handling of .22 rifles. We teach children the rules of safety in riding bicycles. We like to work with them and help them because we realize perhaps more keenly than others that they are the future citizens of our city.

In the past few years we have instituted many programs for the benefit of the people of Bend. To mention a few, we check your homes and property when you are on vacation if you apply for the service; we have a worthless-check program for the wholesale and retail merchants to better protect them from those passing the bad checks, a firearms training program for boys and another for women, and a halloween party designed to get children over their fears of a policeman.

We ask you to consider that we cannot be everywhere at once. Just let us know any and all matters for police action that come to your attention, regardless of how small you think they are. Small matters often develop into those of a larger nature.

We also ask you to bear in mind that every city, large or small, has crimes and delinquencies to contend with. Our job is to keep on continuous guard to these violations so that they will not be a source of temptation because of any laxness on our part, and to act promptly and vigorously when the law is violated.

Kindly remember, too, that it is necessary for a policeman to be on duty, alert and ready for call. The knowledge that he is there keeps many a potential crook from committing a crime.

Quotable Quotes

Industry wants young people who are not afraid to work, who are matured thinkers and have impressed on their minds the thought that to labor diligently and honestly is to labor for the glory of God and man. — Leo C. Beebe, Ford Motor Co., executive.

Oh, Yes, He Flirts. There's but One Love, Though.



Edson in Washington

Farmer Faces Fancy Figuring

By PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON (NEA) — The average dirt or suitcase farmer will find himself in weeds as high as an elephant's eye when he sits down with pencil and paper to figure out what he can get out of President Eisenhower's new soil bank. Take the case of an average Farmer John, owning and operating 100 acres, of which 120 have been under cultivation.

To make it simple, say that he had 60 acres in corn or other feed grains. If in the north, say he had the other 60 acres in wheat. If in the south, say he had 20 acres in cotton and the remaining 40 in soybeans or peanuts.

Under the acreage allotments now in effect, say that the 60 wheat acres were cut down to 50, or that the 20 cotton acres were cut down to 15. On top of this, pile the soil bank plan, in two parts.

Part one, the "reserve" plan, is aimed to reduce cash crop production while the huge government surplus are being disposed of. So it is proposed to reduce acreage under cultivation by an average of 20 per cent.

Farmer John can't be asked to take a loss on this idle acreage. So the government proposes to pay him "a percentage of the value of the crop he would have raised." What this percentage will be isn't specified. But the general assumption is that it would be something more than the profit he would normally make on this acreage.

Since he wouldn't have to buy seed or fertilizer or cultivate or harvest the crop, his costs of operation would be reduced and counted as a saving. The 50 acres of wheat cut 20 per cent would be reduced by 10 acres. If this land had averaged 20 bushels to the acre, at \$1.80 a bushel, its crop would be worth \$360. If farmer is paid half this, he'll get \$180. The 15 acres of cotton cut 20 per cent would be reduced by three acres. If this land averaged two thirds of a bale to the acre, at \$175 a bale, its crop would bring \$330. If the farmer is paid half this, he'll get \$165.

In return for this, the farmer would have to agree not to plant this reserve acreage in any cash crop and not to raise livestock on it. The land could be idle, or it could be planted to cover crop, such as grass, to hold the soil.

Payment would not be in cash, however, but in Commodity Credit Corporation "certificates," issued at harvest time. They would be good for an equivalent amount of government-held surplus wheat (or cotton) at current market prices. The farmer could sell the certificates back to CCC for cash. Or he could take the commodities, sell them on the open market, or hold them on his farm for a price rise.

The wheat he might feed to his chickens, Cotton isn't edible, but it might be used to plug up cracks. Assuming this is all clear, turn now to the second or "conservation reserves" part of this program.

This is applicable to all the rest of the land the farmer has under cultivation, regardless of crop. It would even be applicable in New England where few of the basic crops are grown. Here the government would say to Farmer John if effect:

"The government will make a three-year (or maybe longer) contract with you to take more land out of production."

It must not be planted in other cash crops or grazed.

For the last year, President

Eisenhower says the government will pay "a fair share of the costs of planting this land in trees or grasses, or building rainfall catch basins to conserve the soil." Thereafter the government would pay the farmer annually to keep this land in reserve.

These payments aren't stated precisely. But President Eisenhower's total figures of 350 million dollars to take 25 million acres out of production the first year would average \$14 an acre.

The exact amount will vary from region to region, based on past production. So if Farmer John put 25 acres more in conservation reserve, at an average \$14 an acre, he could collect \$350 the first year, possibly less in succeeding years. Thus, with the \$175-\$180 from the first part of the plan, would give him a total take of \$525. This is an average. A separate calculation would have to be made for every one of America's six million farms choosing to take part in the soil bank plan.

Weed Control Meeting Planned At Powell Butte

Cost and evaluation of a program for the eradication of weeds will be among topics discussed at a meeting to be held on Monday, Jan. 23, at the Powell Butte community hall.

The meeting will be sponsored by the Eastern Oregon Mills of Bend, of which George Short is manager, in cooperation with Oregon Agriculture Chemicals. Also assisting will be John Couch, of DuPont, who will discuss a new weed killer.

Ed Green of Tulelake, Calif., will conduct the meeting, and Gus Woods, Crook county agent, will be present.

The Powell Butte weed control meeting will be one of 20 sponsored since Oct. 14. These meetings cover basic chemicals, deal with growth and consider soils. Equipment and calibration are also considered. Slides will be shown.

A long-lasting, low cost weed control program on ditch banks will be presented.

The Monday night meeting will start at 7:30.

Games Benefit March of Dimes

Special to The Bulletin
CRESCENT — Gilchrist and LaPine grade school basketball teams were principals in a March of Dimes benefit action here recently that netted \$90 for the polio fund.

In the featured contest, between the Gilchrist and LaPine 7th and 8th grade teams, Gilchrist won 19 to 14, with Jimmy Traw of the winners accounting for 10 points. Amson was high for LaPine, with 6 points.

Mixed teams made up of 5th and 6th graders provided the curtain raiser action, with the Green Suits winning 19 to 5.

OF COURSE
NORFOLK, Mass. (UP)—When the official baseball averages of the Norfolk Prison Colony team were released, one column of figures was missing. Stolen bases.

Letters

To the Editor:
Your editorial "How 'Old' is old?" I have read with quite some interest, especially the first question. "How do people who reach the age of 65 keep from getting old?"

When the writer reached the age of 60 we took a two-week vacation from our work in the Shevlin-Hixon office and upon leaving we left a large box of chocolates for the office workers stating that we were "Sweet Sixty." The thought of reaching the threescore mark did not make me feel old as I still could outrun anyone my age. When the 65 mark turned up we were told by some of the higher ups that our retiring day had arrived. I had kept books all my life and I was not yet ready to retire, as I could still outrun anyone my age, but as an "OLD" man I had to go after working all these years with the best of friends.

Some official of the Oregon Trail Box Co. must have known that I still had a few years left and I was offered a job which I accepted.

Then the day came at the 70 mark. The Bible tells me, "The days of our years are threescore and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years." Psal. 90:10.

The writer now has crossed the 73 mark and I believe I still can go to 90 yards in (7), riding a bicycle to aid from work and around town every day; 25,000 miles is quite a ways. One doctor said, "That bicycle keeps you going," another said, "The way you ride don't hurt you at all."

"How 'old' is old?"
Just try and keep happy and occupied for today and trust in the Lord and live by the Good Old Book and we try and keep within the law, NO JAY WALKING.

John V. Morgan
Bend, Oregon
Jan. 19, 1956

Path of Brilliant Fireball Traced Across NW Skies

A brilliant green fireball with a flaming tail that flared out of Pacific skies at 5:24 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 8, apparently had southwestern Oregon as its target, but possibly never reached land.

This is the conclusion of Phil F. Brogan, Bend, northwest director of the American Meteor Society who with the assistance of John H. Eaton, engineer and president of the Deschutes Geology Club, charted the course of the big meteor. Reports were received from observers in widely scattered areas.

The meteor was so brilliant in some localities that it virtually floodlighted the landscape, in the deep dusk of the January evening. It was observed from points between the Albany country and Medford, and at Roseburg, Klamath Falls and Lakeview.

One of the best views of the fireball was obtained by two Bend men, Loyde Blakley and Bert Hagen, who were driving west over the Central Oregon highway from Burns. They said the object appeared to be plunging into the southeast. Lakeview, Klamath Falls and Roseburg reported the fireball in the west.

Brogan estimated that the fireball became visible about 70 miles above the earth as it bored into the atmosphere out over the Pacific. It was still some 300 miles to the west when sighted by Allen Dickinson near Cheshire and by Les Small, who saw it when crossing the Santiam bridge at Jefferson.

The green-headed meteor was seen in the west by Mrs. John B. Lynch from her home in Medford, and trailed southeast past Mt. Nebo as observed by Mrs. N. F. Simpson of Roseburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Hooper of Portland were traveling north on the Shasta Daylight train when they saw the fireball disappear south of Mt. McLoughlin.

CAMERA TIPS

By Reid Bell

SHOOTING IN THE SUN... The old amateur rule of letting the sun come from over your shoulder is good, and it will let you get away with a minimum of exposure, but it can also result in some pretty strained and squinty expressions on the face of your subject looking into the sun. This can be eliminated by use of a proper lens shade and reversing position with the subject. When doing this remember to expose for the details in shadows. As the face now is in the shadow, the exposure must be increased considerably, perhaps double or more. For more valuable tips on taking better pictures stop in and have a chat with any of our friendly clerks. They will be glad to help you with your particular problems.

THRIFT-WISE DRUGS
S & H Green Stamps
1020 Wall Ph. 323

Tanker Blast Toll Set at 19

LAKE CHARLES, La. (UP)—The U.S. Coast Guard planned to complete today its inquiry into a tanker explosion that left 19 men dead or missing.

Testimony late Friday indicated, a leaking storage tank and a "hot pipe" may have touched off the holocaust last Wednesday night aboard the tanker Maritime Salem. Two explosions which shook the area for miles sent sheets of flame across the tanker and two barges while taking on a cargo of gasoline and kerosene at the Cities Service refinery docks.

MOTORISTS Are Finding Out Each Day That It PAYS IN MANY WAYS To Check With HUNNELL MOTORS FOR Major or Minor Repairs WHEEL ALIGNMENT Lubrication or A Tuneup.

HUNNELL MOTORS
835 BOND PHONE 26

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ross Evans, Evangelists

SERMON TOPICS

SUNDAY, January 22 — 11 A.M.—"The Divine Appointment"
7:30 P.M.—"Revive Us Again"
TUESDAY—"When Jesus Prayed" WEDNESDAY—"Life's Supreme Purpose"
THURSDAY—"By What Authority?" FRIDAY—"The Universal Command"
SATURDAY—"Christ's Test of Courage"

COME! HEAR THESE CHRIST-CENTERED SERMONS. WELCOME!

Spiritual Uplift Services

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

334 Newport — Bend
Jan. 22 to Feb. 5
7:30 Each Night
Except Monday

Dollar by dollar Step by step...

Few dreams come true "All of a sudden." Usually it takes purposeful planning and persistent effort to achieve anything worth while. Take that dream of yours, for instance... it is a home of your own? It won't come true overnight... But it will materialize dollar by dollar, step by step. The dollars you take to keep your account growing, week after week, according to plan... these are the steps that dreams come true on.

START SAVING NOW!

CURRENT DIVIDEND
Credit as of Dec. 31, 1955

3%

YOUR SAVINGS INSURED UP TO \$10,000

DESCHUTES FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION