

THE BEND BULLETIN

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Robert W. Chandler, Editor and Publisher

Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor

Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations

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'Black Ice'

Many local residents never heard the term "black ice" until this past week end.

It was mentioned frequently by investigating state police and others Saturday when six cars skidded from U.S. Highway 97 in the Bend-Redmond area, leaving a trail of injured motorists and wrecked automobiles.

Yet "black ice" is an old term. It is a compact, transparent ice, so the dictionary notes.

It is also a deadly ice. The type that forms on highways is not quite like the transparent sheet that forms on calm water in arctic weather.

The "black ice" that sent cars plunging into jagged rocks and roadside ditches apparently formed after ice crystals from fog melted on the asphalt pavement, then froze.

This freezing occurred only in a few areas, with fast, dry road between. Motorists suddenly coming on the glazed surface applied brakes. Then occurred the wrecks.

Several of the cars went out of control in attempted passing of other cars. Four wrecks occurred in 20 minutes.

Black ice is a dangerous ice on highways, primarily because it is not visible in daylight. Under car headlights at night it becomes a "glare ice".

"Black ice" is not confined to Central Oregon roads. It is found on many western highways in winter.

It serves as a warning to motorists that winter speeds should be moderated.

Junior Colleges for Oregon

Any legislator who arrived in Salem on Jan. 14 not knowing the full scope of the problems that faced the Oregon legislature would have been completely out of touch with all mediums of communication and with most of the people who elected him. No hermits were elected to the legislature, so we can assume that all senators and representatives are fully aware that taxation and education will be the prime problems and that taxation problems are the result in large part of school problems. Any legislator who knows exactly how to solve those problems will please step forward immediately.

Several proposals have been made for increasing and distributing by a different formula basic school support funds. Seems to us it is inevitable that basic school support will be increased and that will require added tax dollars. A greater need for funds has been presented by the state board of higher education. The state's institutions of higher education must have more funds for faculty salaries if they are to keep good teachers and attract others as growing enrollments demand larger faculties. Here again, it seems obvious that the legislature will provide increased appropriations for higher education. To do otherwise would be inexcusably shortsighted.

There's another part of the education picture. Demands are certain to be made of the legislature for a junior college program. Perhaps only a beginning of a junior college program will be sought but those who see the need for it are not likely to be satisfied with a "let's wait a while and see" answer from the legislature.

This legislature will recognize, as others have, that the needs of the existing program must be met first. Primary and secondary school needs and those of the existing institutions of higher education must first be answered. Not much may be left for something new, a junior college program. The legislature may decide that those communities that want junior colleges must assume at this time the full financial responsibility within their communities. In some communities it may be decided the need is sufficient that local sponsorship is necessary. Whatever develops this year a junior college program is on the way in this state. There are several good and adequate reasons that Oregon should have some junior colleges. This editorial from the Christian Science Monitor sets forth some:

New Jersey's Senator Clifford P. Case urges the federal government to channel aid to publicly supported two-year colleges, at least until they have weathered (and served) the tidal wave of "war babies" due to reach college in the next five years.

These are "junior colleges." And while the whole matter of federal aid may be debatable, there is no doubt, if aid is given, that these junior colleges can fill a need.

Thousands of young men and women enter universities and four year colleges with no firm intention of staying through to a degree — and often with no clear idea of whether they are fitted by aptitudes or preparation to stake that much time.

Rightly planned and administered, the junior college is tailored to meet that need. Many young folk can be benefited by two years beyond high school. But the benefit is lessened if subjects become to them like half-told tales. If they end their college careers by "quitting" instead of graduation and spend the rest of their lives explaining.

Junior college courses can be rounded out. And junior college graduation can recognize a task undertaken and completed on its own terms. (East Oregonian, Pendleton)

Quotable Quotes

Sad reality forces us to set forth the terms of the struggle in clear language. If we kept silent, we would have to fear the judgment of God. — Pope Pius XII calling for a strong alliance against the Russian war machine before it is too late.

I think there probably were some political considerations underneath — it wasn't going to hurt him any — as a prospect for four years from now. — Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D-Okla) on whether he thought Vice President Nixon's trip to Hungarian refugee camps was politically motivated.



Snug Fit

Foreign Spotlight

Malenkov Appears to Have Made Comeback Politically

By CHARLES M. MCCANN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Russia's Georgi M. Malenkov seems to have made a big political comeback.

Ever since he resigned as premier on Feb. 8, 1955, Malenkov had been in partial eclipse. But his attendance at the important meeting of Communist leaders in Budapest last week indicated pretty clearly that he has been restored to first rank in Soviet leadership.

One reason apparently is that Malenkov kept his head during the long argument among Soviet leaders over Nikita S. Khrushchev's course in repudiating Josef Stalin's methods of dictatorship.

Another is that Malenkov probably is the smartest of the 11 men in the inner leadership of the Kremlin.

When Malenkov resigned so dramatically as Stalin's heir in the prime ministry, he said he was inadequate for the job.

Reduced in Rank
Malenkov was reduced to the rank of an ordinary deputy premier—behind several first deputies—and made minister for electric power stations.

He remained a member of the inner collective leadership. But men like Khrushchev, the first secretary of the Communist Party, and Nikolai A. Bulganin, who succeeded him as premier, did the talking and represented the Kremlin on visits abroad.

Malenkov did make a visit to Great Britain. But he did so in his capacity of minister for the power stations, to visit British atomic and other installations.

Last week's Budapest meeting marked the launching of a new Soviet policy line toward the East European satellite countries.

The choice of Malenkov to accompany Khrushchev to that meeting, which brought together the Communist leaders of Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria certainly is significant.

He would hardly have been chosen unless he had made a full comeback.

This does not necessarily mean that there is to be any formal change in the present Kremlin line-up.

Khrushchev's Job Safe

Khrushchev seems to be safe in his job as Communist Party first secretary despite the East European revolts which resulted from his down-grading of Stalin. There has been no sign that Khrushchev, who supported Khrushchev in the down-grading policy, is likely to lose the prime ministry.

But it is entirely likely that some day Malenkov may get back that job or may replace Khrushchev as first secretary. For a short time after Stalin's death, Malenkov was first secretary as well as premier.

The big thing in Malenkov's favor is that he is both smart and

Training Taken By Croghan

Special to The Bulletin
REDMOND — C. J. Croghan, assistant manager of Redmond branch of United States National Bank, has been assigned to an executive training program for 90 days. The announcement from bank manager Roy Carpenter states that Croghan will report to bank examiners in Portland today. For the three month period he will visit Oregon banks with them, learning about various special functions of the U. S. National Bank.

Croghan started to work for the local bank in 1938, and has been assistant the past 10 years. He is a Redmond high school graduate and native of Redmond. Croghan will be in Redmond on weekends while he is on the special training assignment. Mrs. Croghan and their four children will remain here.

an able administrative executive, and that he does not indulge in loose talk. His visit to Great Britain was a resounding success. Khrushchev and Bulganin, who followed him there, bounced from one blunder to another.

At 55—today, incidentally, is his birthday — Malenkov was Stalin's right-hand man for years. He is called pudgy and roly poly. Though he is but 5 feet 7 inches tall, he weighs about 250 pounds. The keen little eyes that look out from his fat face miss nothing.

If he really has made a comeback, he is likely to be a balancing influence in the Soviet leadership.

Chinese Premier Huddles With Soviet Leaders

LONDON (UP)—Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai met Soviet leaders today in Moscow for talks believed aimed at halting the discontent sweeping the Communist empire.

The strategy being mapped behind the Kremlin walls by leaders of the world's two largest Communist parties may determine the path of world Communism, observers said in London.

Chou arrived in Moscow Monday with a 26-man delegation and received an ecstatic welcome from the worried men in the Kremlin who have seen their de-stalinization policy lead to uprisings in Poland and revolution in Hungary.

Western observers said it was obvious Chou was called in as a fireman to help extinguish the discontent that has spread from East Germany and the other satellites to North Viet Nam in Southeast Asia.

A dispatch from Warsaw said Polish leaders already were becoming apprehensive about the Moscow talks and Chou's visit to the Polish capital later this week.

Poland achieved a measure of independence for its Communist regime, but the Sino-Russian talks in the Kremlin may mean back peddling for the Polish government, observers said in Warsaw.

One of the principal topics believed up for talks between Chou and Soviet Communist Party Boss Nikita S. Khrushchev was a new outline of relations between the Communist states. This was expected to involve a partial return to the harsh bonds of Stalinism.

Moscow dispatches indicated the two parties would seek to set up a looser version of the old Cominform which Moscow used to tie the satellites together before it was shrewd to the wayside by Khrushchev's de-stalinization.

Standard Oil Reports Plans

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—Standard Oil Company of California will spend more than \$100 million this year for "capital and exploratory purposes in the Western Hemisphere," according to the chairman of the board, R.G. Follis.

In announcing the company's 1957 plans Monday, Follis said the expenditures will exceed the record \$365 million spent for similar objectives last year.

More than \$250 million will be spent this year for exploration and development of crude oil producing properties, he said, with 75 United States. The rest will be spent in Canada and Latin America.

Follis said the company produced a record daily average of 413,000 barrels of crude oil and natural gas liquids in 1956 and the 1957 production is expected to be even higher.

Production increases were registered last year in all of the company's operating areas, Follis said, pany's area, Follis said.

The portion of U. S. highway 12 from Detroit to Chicago formerly was an old trail used by the Potawatomi Indians.

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