



PROPOSED DAM SITE—Outline shows location of proposed 690-foot High Mountain Sheep dam on Snake River, one-half mile above confluence of Salmon and Snake Rivers.

THE BEND BULLETIN

4 Tuesday, October 6, 1959 An Independent Newspaper
 Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor
 William A. Yates, Managing Editor
 Lou W. Meyers, Circulation Manager
 Loren E. Dyer, Mechanical Superintendent
 Robert W. Chandler Editor and Publisher
 Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Battle of the Middle Snake River not over, another round coming up

Snake River Canyon — No other Pacific Northwest river, not excepting the mainstream of the Columbia or the Deschutes, has been so involved in the hydroelectric politics of the region as this stretch of the Snake River between Weiser and Lewiston, Idaho.

And the fight is far from over. Another round is on its way.

First preliminaries were over what is called the "Hells Canyon" stretch. That ended when Idaho Power Company was given a federal license to construct three power projects—Brownlee, Oxbow and Hells Canyon—in the upper canyon east of Baker.

The upper canyon battle finally died when Congress refused to pass a measure calling for construction of a giant federal dam at Hells Canyon.

The fight moved downstream when Pacific Northwest Power Company—a combine of four Northwest utilities—filed applications for licenses at Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley, downstream from what is called the Hells Canyon area.

Opposition developed from the same groups which fought Idaho Power. They got some unexpected help from Fred Seaton, secretary of the Interior in the Eisenhower cabinet, who felt the proposals did not provide enough storage.

The Federal Power Commission, charged by Congress with licensing hydro developments, turned down the license application on the grounds that any development of this stretch of the Snake which did not include a dam at the Nez Perce site was "inferior."

And this, of course, is true. Nez Perce, on the Snake below its confluence with the Imnaha and Salmon Rivers, is a magnificent dam site, no doubt about it.

But, it's only good if either we ignore the salmon fishery resource of the

Columbia or if we solve the problem of passing downstream migratory salmon over high dams.

And no one is willing to throw away the salmon resource — nearly one-third of the salmon which pass over the counting boards downstream dams spawn in the Salmon river, alone.

And the problem of passing fish downstream over dams is far from solved.

There have been proposals that a moratorium be declared on all dam construction in this area of the Snake until the fishery problem is solved.

Well, that might take a long time, indeed.

For it takes six years to observe the life span and reproduction rate of a batch of salmon. From the time the eggs are deposited in gravel beds until those eggs are reflected in spawning salmon is a long time. And it is almost a certainty that more than one generation will have to be observed before anything definite can be learned.

Nez Perce, as noted above, is a wonderful damsite. It would back water up the Snake to Hells Canyon, as well as up the Imnaha and Salmon Rivers, and would provide a total storage capacity of well over five million acre feet.

But, with fish passage an insoluble problem for the time being, some alternate proposal might be considered. So, Pacific Northwest and its member companies — Pacific Power and Light, Portland General Electric, Washington Water Power and Montana Power — are proposing to build a high dam at the Mountain Sheep site.

(Tomorrow: How does High Mountain Sheep get away from the fishery problem? Where is it? What storage will it provide? Is there opposition to the proposal?)

Economics is mighty unscientific

Central Oregonians have been privileged to hear three prominent members of the U. S. Senate speak in this area in recent days — each of them with the same economic pitch, although varying widely in degree.

The pitch is one which has largely become the economic principle of the Democratic party. Of the three Senators here — Neuberger, Morse and Humphrey — Minnesota's Hubert Humphrey made the most capital of it.

The theory was outlined in general detail recently in a publication of the Committee for Economic Growth, Author of the pamphlet was Leon Keyserling, a Columbia and Harvard trained economist and lawyer with a long record of government service in key spots under the Democrats, including seven years in the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman.

Keyserling is a leading exponent of

the "a little inflation is good for everyone" theory, which sounds fine to everyone not trapped on a fixed income.

Opposed to this theory in recent years has been President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, headed by Arthur Burns.

This group has largely been responsible for the "tight money" policies of recent years.

For the average person—or even one who is far better informed than the average—the choice between the two economic diets is a difficult one, if not impossible.

There is no scientific measurement in economics, it is impossible to set up controlled experiments on the national economy, and two economists frequently will draw diametrically opposite conclusions from the same data.

So the argument will continue, with no real answer in sight.

Keep it alive, Senator, good gosh

Senator Thurston B. Morton of Kentucky was downright unkind to the hopes of Oregon's Governor Mark Hatfield last week.

Senator Morton, national chairman of the Republican party, was asked during a visit to Oregon what he thought of the chances of Governor Hatfield to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the Republican ticket next year.

Senator Morton said that he didn't

think the Governor's chances were very good. He was considerably less than enthusiastic in his reply, if we read the reports correctly.

This wasn't very nice of the Senator, particularly in the middle of the World Series.

Each batter is expected to keep a rally alive, not to ground into a double play, Senator. Keep that boomlet alive, Thurston.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

TV fakery probe to replace Mr. K. goes to Washington

By Drew Pearson
 WASHINGTON — Oren Harris, the congressman from Arkansas, who sometimes rivals Senator McClellan of Arkansas for showmanship, today moves his probe of TV quiz shows into the large House caucus room where standing room only is expected.

Congressman Harris has been marking time for one year in his investigation of independent government agencies, but he will now open the biggest drama since the exit of Nikita Khrushchev. The witnesses who will file before his microphone have no connection whatsoever with the independent agencies of government under investigation, but a great deal of connection with the backstage operation of the \$64,000 Challenge, \$64,000 Question, Dotto, 21, and other TV shows which drew fabulous ratings and cost the sponsors a total of \$18,000,000 annually.

The producers who staged these dramas, and in some cases faked them, certainly merit investigation. But also meriting investigation is whether the big sponsors, networks, and Madison Avenue executives behind the shows knew about the fakery.

Louis Cowan, president of CBS television, for instance, owned two of the quiz programs, \$64,000 Challenge and \$64,000 Question. In government, if an official sells the government something in which he owns an interest, it's a "conflict of interest" and the official is fired and can go to jail. Television apparently has different standards than the government, but TV standards are supposed to be regulated by the Federal Communications Commission — an independent agency which seems to have been sitting on its hands.

In the case of Cowan's \$64,000 Challenge, Rev. Charles E. Jackson of Tullahoma, Tenn., stated that, as a guest on that program, he was given the winning answers in advance by Shirley Bernstein, coproducer. As a result he won \$4,000. P. Lorillard's Old Gold cigarettes was then sponsoring the "Challenge" on CBS. The advertising agency was Lennen and Newell.

Said CBS-TV President Cowan in November, 1958, one month after the quiz-show scandal broke: "The quiz shows will come back. It's a wonder TV quality, on the aggregate, is as good as it is."

ABC-TV President Oliver Treyz backed him up. "Quizzes are coming back," he said. "You can't kill 'em."

One year has passed and they have not come back. But you can understand why Cowan and Treyz were so confident. For during the entire year since the scandal broke, the FCC has made absolutely no move to investigate the most flagrant fakery on television in history.

Parade of Witnesses
 Two of the first witnesses appearing before Chairman Harris are Jack Barry and Dan Enright, producers of Dotto, 21, Tic Tac Dough, and Concentration, three of which they sold to NBC for a price reputedly between \$2,500,000 and \$4,500,000.

Another witness is Herbert Stempel, who later wrote: "I posed as a starving GI who lost to Van Doren. For more than a year I have been a living lie."

Stempel was advanced \$18,500 while still on the show, even though he could have lost all his winnings.

"We needed Stempel on the show," Enright explained this unusual advance payment. "His winnings were running high and there was a great deal of public interest in his appearances."

Stempel was finally defeated by

Charles Van Doren, the Columbia University instructor, on Dec. 5, 1956, having won \$19,500. Stempel has charged that he got questions and answers in advance and was finally directed to miss a question and lose to Van Doren. Sponsor of 21 was Pharmaceuticals, Inc., manufacturers of Serutan and Geritol.

Mrs. Regan Leydenfrost of New York also said she got help in winning \$900 on Dotto on CBS in May 1958; while Miss Yafee Kimball, an artist of Provincetown, Mass., stated that she also got answers in advance while appearing on Dotto, May 20, 1958. Though she lost, she was paid \$4,000. Colgate - Palmolive was the sponsor of Dotto, and the advertising agency was Ted Bates.

Producer is Indicted
 One of the most interesting witnesses scheduled to appear before the Harris Committee is James E. Snodgrass, a 36-year-old artist, who when given the answers to 21 in advance, mailed the questions and answers to himself in three registered letters.

The dates of registration clearly showed that he had received the answers in advance of going before the TV cameras, and when New York police satisfied themselves that the envelopes had not been opened, Albert Freedman, producer of 21, was indicted for perjury. He had told a New York grand jury that he had not coached Snodgrass.

Snodgrass was approached after his first appearance on 21 and told there would be a long series of matches with his opponent, Hank Bloomgarden, and that Bloomgarden would eventually win. He opposed Bloomgarden in nine contests, of which seven were ties. He was told to give the wrong answer on one show but gave the right answer anyway. On the final show, he was not given the answers, and that put him off the program.

That's how the wool was pulled over the public's eyes in one of the biggest pieces of phony showmanship since the days of Barnum. However, some of the biggest advertisers in the USA poured \$10,000,000 into these side shows of the air. They included: Procter and Gamble, Colgate - Palmolive Soap, Old Gold Cigarettes, Serutan, General Foods, and Revlon.

How carefully did they investigate before they invested their millions? They dropped the programs when the scandal began to break publicly. But how much did they police their own advertising? How much did the networks police their programs?

And most important of all, what did the complacent Federal Communications Commission, which has the right to suspend or cancel any TV license, do about it?

Paar planning to quit TV

MIAMI, Fla. (UPI) — Television star Jack Paar said today he intends to quit television when his current contract with the National Broadcasting Co. expires.

"Show business just isn't something I feel I have to be in for the rest of my life," Paar, who is vacationing here, said.

The controversial comedian did not disclose what he intended to do after his retirement from the entertainment business but indicated the pressure of his five-nights-a-week program was too much of a strain.

"I don't have the drive," he said. "I don't crave money that much."

Letters

to the Editor

To the Editor:
 My brother and his family are still missing in an airplane up in your country, and with the coming of hunting season, we would certainly appreciate your printing an item directed at hunters, about our folks again.

They are Stanley, Marie and Marie's sister, Dell Jett. They went down March 25 on a flight from Bellingham, Wash., to Redmond, and were last contacted near Yakima. The plane is a red and white Comanche, No. N 5513 P. A \$1000 reward for finding them is still in effect.

We would all appreciate this very much.
 Sincerely,
 Glen Swenunson
 Arlington, Tex.,
 Sept. 30, 1959

To the Editor:
 Concerning the headlines: "No children have turned green," in the editorial section of the Bend Bulletin of Sept. 18, 1959 (Eugene Register-Guard).

I believe that the minutes of the Bend City Commission show that at one city commission meeting a Baer appeared and made the statement, in effect, that if Bend, Ore., fluoridated its city water, "all the green lawns in Bend would turn brown," or die.

Will you please contact the Eugene Register-Guard, or Louisville, Ky., and find out if they now have any laws that are not brown or are not dead, i.e., have any Louisville or Eugene lawns turned brown?

R. E. Johnson
 Bend, Oregon
 Sept. 30, 1959

State visit set by Rockefeller

SALEM (UPI) — Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York will visit Oregon sometime before the Presidential primary next May 20, Gov. Mark Hatfield said today.

But Hatfield had no further comment on the visit or whether he had definite knowledge that Rockefeller would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

It is generally thought that Gov. Rockefeller will vie with Vice President Richard Nixon for the Republican nomination, although Rockefeller has said only that he will make up his mind before the first of the year.

Two of the state's top three Republican officials have endorsed Nixon for the nomination. They are Secretary of State Howell Appling and State Treasurer Sig Unander.

Appling would like to see Rockefeller as a vice-presidential nominee on the Nixon ticket.

Hatfield plans to stay out of the primary and support the Republican primary winner.
 Nixon will be in Oregon Saturday to dedicate The Dalles dam.

Keystone offers best road bid

Special to The Bulletin
 PRINEVILLE — The Keystone Construction Co., a Hudspeith interest which is building the new Prineville dam on the Crooked River, was also apparent low bidder for a road project re-routing Highway 27 south of the dam. Bids were opened at the Bureau of Reclamation office.

Sixteen bidders submitted figures for building the seven and a half miles of crushed gravel road which will run south from the dam to a junction point with the old highway route at the Salt Creek - Roberts road junction.

Great interest was shown by contractors in the bids, and figures were closely competitive. The Keystone Corporation bid \$164,629.50, as compared to the estimate of \$237,437.00 given by Bureau of Reclamation engineers.

Earl L. McNutt, Eugene, was second apparent low bidder, with \$174,023.36 as his figure. Next in line was the Linn-Lane Construction Co., Sweet Home with a figure of \$182,470.50.

Low bids were to be forwarded to the regional office, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, for study and award of contract. It is expected here that the contract will be awarded within three or four weeks. No definite starting date for building the road has been named.

Included in the construction will be the 7.5 miles of gravel surface from the dam, west toward Taylor Butte. A timber bridge will be built over Bear Creek, and a guard rail across the dam is also included in the contract.

Latest report from the construction site of the Prineville dam is that the deep potholes in the river bed has been tamped full and level to the river bed. Water in the river has swollen from recent rains, and further increase in the river flow will require diversion into the diversion tunnel, it was stated.

The small trickle of water in late summer was being carried through a temporary pipe across the working area at the base of the dam.

Wrong place, wrong time, wrong turn

Victor L. Everhart, of Hines, Ore., chose the wrong place and the wrong time to make a wrong turn. He drove up Bond and made a left turn onto Oregon from the right hand lane yesterday morning.

It was the wrong place and time because he pulled across the path of another car in the left-hand lane, and the other car was a police car. Bail was \$7.50.

Other arrests by Bend police yesterday:
 Walter B. Schrock, 1546 W. Third, was cited for driving with an expired auto license, and posted \$7.50 bail.

Kenneth R. Spires, 39, Culver, and Roland F. Clasen, 44, Portland, were each cited for intoxication, and held pending \$27.50 bail.

Gilbert Lucas ends training

Gilbert Lucas, seaman apprentice and son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lucas, Bend, has just completed nine weeks of recruit training at San Diego, Calif., and is home on 14 days recruit leave. He will report to the USS Oriskany, an aircraft carrier, for duty at San Diego, where the ship is now undergoing repairs prior to a cruise.

Lucas enlisted in the U. S. Navy on June 17, and was processed through the local recruiting station by Chief Joe Tribble, recruiting officer. While at San Diego, Lucas qualified for journalism work.

POSITIVE PROOF

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mrs. Rosalie Dean Campbell, seeking a separation, told Justice Henry Epstein Monday that when she informed her husband "you've got to make up your mind whether you want liquor or me" he immediately ordered another bottle of liquor.

Counties share in distribution

The Oregon State Tax Commission announced today that it has distributed payments totaling \$117,518.52 to thirty-one counties in which electric cooperatives operate. The monies are credited to the county general fund. The tax is a 2 per cent gross earnings tax based upon sales of energy and is in lieu of ad valorem taxes upon the transmission and distribution lines of the cooperatives for the tax year 1959-60.

The amount of \$117,518.52 is a 6 per cent increase over last year and a 46.5 per cent increase over the taxes paid 5 years ago.

Following is the amount of tax Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson received:
 Crook, \$1,897.92; Deschutes, \$2,406.61 and Jefferson, \$1,661.43.

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