

'Relax on that one. How about trying your hand over here?'



New project first in three-way development for Warm Springs

Long ago, wandering tribes found an inviting spot on a western tributary of the Deschutes River: Hot water poured from big springs, and gushed from rock crevices. Green meadows provided fine pasture for horses. In season, salmon came up the tributary from the Deschutes.

The inviting spot was the Ka-Ne-Ta Hot Springs, on a river of the same name. The area is to be part of the \$2,600,000 complex on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation to be developed with funds provided by the tribal council and through the Area Redevelopment Act.

News of plans for the start of the first unit of the three-phase development was announced in The Bulletin on Saturday. This will be the community center at the Agency headquarters. Its cost will approximate \$500,000. Construction will start in about two months, Vernon Jackson, executive secretary of the tribal council, has announced.

The second phase of the reservation development, and possibly the most interesting to the public because it will be available to all, will be that planned for the Ka-Ne-Ta Hot Springs. Preparing for that development, the tribal council some time back purchased the springs from a private concern. All old buildings are to be removed.

Beer on skittles for a change

Breweries are missing a good bet.

They've got a potential sales gimmick that they don't know about, or if they do, are not prone to advertise it.

Beer can serve a twofold purpose at bar-b-que time in addition to the usual consumptive nature of things.

A friend of ours told us about it recently and then demonstrated his point. When the coals became too hot and started to scorch the steaks, he put the fire out with beer instead.

Put cycle squirrels under state law

There are a couple of nature lovers in Eugene who are still sore about an experience they had in the Green Lakes area last weekend.

While they were admiring the view from the base of the South Sister, a couple of idiots came down the trail on motor scooters, squirreling around and tearing up what soil lay on or near the trail.

This is illegal and the Eugene couple got a license number off one of the vehicles.

Problem is that the two squirrels will probably never see the inside of a courtroom and this is too bad. The only law they broke was federal in nature and this means they can be tried only in a federal court. This means hauling them all the way to Portland to stand before a judge who has more serious cases to consider.

The last legislature, which didn't accomplish much anyway, failed to take care of this problem too. House Bill 1202 would have given state courts jurisdiction over these cases. Had it passed, the two squirrels could have been hauled in to District Court in Bend.

The Eugene Register-Guard,

New developments for the Ka-Ne-Ta area call for a 55 unit modern lodge, with accommodations for 110 people. The hot springs will be developed into a fine pool, warmed by water deep from the ancient earth. Surrounding the big swimming pool will be a 12-foot transparent enclosure.

Planned for the Ka-Ne-Ta area is a convention center. Work on the development of the Ka-Ne-Ta area will start this fall, and the lodge will be available for use by the start of the 1964 recreation season.

The third phase of the Warm Springs Reservation development is of great interest to residents of the area: This calls for a large industrial building that would assist in attracting industries and creating employment for reservation people.

The industrial center will also serve as a training area for the reservation people, preparing them to serve as skilled craftsmen when they take their place in American industry.

The three-phase project soon to take shape at Warm Springs has been in the planning stage for the past ten years. It will mean much to the hard-working residents of the reservation whose ancestors once ranged over and ruled the lands east of Mt. Jefferson.

Later on, he thought the steaks looked a bit dry. So he poured beer all over them. Said he'd been doing it for years. Said it was the best marinating fluid he's found.

Well, the steaks were wonderful. But they tasted like beef, not beer. No matter he said, the beer helped keep the meat moist.

This might be so. However, we hasten to point out to outdoor cooking buffs that the fellow was a beer distributor.

which reported the case, told of one way of handling cycle buffs who speed through the woods, tearing up trails:

The cyclist at Green Lakes call to mind a yahoo who rode his cycle into Waldo Lake over the Skyline Trail last summer. He met a party that had hiked in over the steep Mt. Ray Trail, which was badly blocked by blowdowns. The cyclist asked the condition of the Mt. Ray trail. The party assured him it was in perfect shape, and then left him. All winter they dreamed happily of his problem in lifting his machine over those big logs.

Quotable quotes

"It was a fantastic operation, timed with military precision. Everyone seemed to know what he had to do, and did it." — The engineer of the train hijacked last week and robbed of \$7.1 million:

"We have the wall, but we will not overcome this stone barbarism by throwing stones." — Deputy Mayor Heinrich Albertz, warning against demonstrations on the second anniversary of the building of the Berlin wall:

Capital Report

Budget for sea exploration having trouble in Congress

By Robert A. Smith

Bulletin Correspondent

(Editor's Note: Third in a series on the nation's new oceanography program as part of the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union.)

WASHINGTON — Unlike the space budget for reaching the moon, the oceanography budget for getting to the bottom of the seas is no sacred cow on Capitol Hill.

Even the familiar concerns about the increase of Russian submarines and the decline of commercial fishing aren't sufficient to stay the congressional ax.

In January President Kennedy asked Congress for \$156 million for his expanding oceanography program. The money was to be split roughly between military and civilian agencies. The first blow came when the \$75 million requested for the Defense Department, virtually all of it for the Navy, was slashed by \$20 million. This came as a surprise because defense appropriations have an easier ride through Congress than those for civilian agencies.

The civilian half of the oceanography program is also in trouble. Congressional budget-cutting will prevent a number of agencies from expanding their work in the field. Like a new skin-diver into the depths where oceanographers say the United States must go to match the Soviet advances in this field.

The U.S. oceanography effort, spread throughout some 20 agencies, is coordinated by the Interagency Committee on Oceanography under the supervision of the president's science advisor, Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner. The committee, composed of officials from Navy, Commerce, Interior, Treasury, State, Health, Education and Welfare, Atomic Energy Commission, National Science Foundation and Smithsonian Institution, attempts to avoid costly overlapping by assigned research tasks to each government agency.

The Bureau of Mines, for example, was assigned this year the task of studying new and novel oceanic mining systems. Today there is no mining conducted at an ocean depth greater than 400 feet. Yet there are vast areas of the deep ocean floor that are carpeted with nodules of manganese and iron which contain cobalt, nickel, copper and other valuable metals. Russia is known to be active in sea floor mineral surveying.

Two years ago a University of California engineer and specialist in mineral technology, John L. Mero, urged such an effort by telling a Senate committee:

"It seems strange that the U.S. government will invest hundreds of millions of dollars to develop ore deposits in places such as Cuba — only to lose the entire investment — but cannot spend a few hundred thousand over the years to help develop the vastly greater in size and richer in grade deposits on the ocean floor. In addition to being politically free, these deposits would be royalty-free ores for us."

Kennedy's budget request for the Bureau of Mines was increased this year from \$52,000 for oceanography to \$412,000 to start a deep sea mining effort. Paul Zinner, assistant director of the Bureau, told a House appropriations subcommittee such an effort would cost about \$20 million over the next decade.

Zinner said the Bureau would need a ship — a mothballed Navy vessel would do — and a suitable shore facility, such as the abandoned Tongue Point naval base at the mouth of the Columbia River which he described as "a very fine facility" where "virtually nothing would have to be spent" to make it usable.

The House subcommittee headed by Rep. Mike Kirwan, D-Ohio, refused to approve the request. The Senate voted to give the Bureau of Mines half what it sought, but the House refused to compromise with a nickel for the program. So it had to be dropped from the budget last month.

Or take the case of the Geological Survey, another old line agency which in the past has been limited to surveying the geology of the U.S. land mass for mineral riches. Kennedy's Interior agency Committee on Oceanography assigned it the new task of making geological and geophysical maps of the continental shelves, which cover about a million square miles, equivalent to the combined area of California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

Congress last year gave Geological Survey about \$500,000 to start this project on the Atlantic Coast. This year the agency asked

for an increase to \$1,304,000, part of which was for a new Pacific Coast lab. Kirwan's subcommittee approved everything but the request for the new West Coast lab, but the Senate refused to approve any increase at all, so the status quo was maintained.

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, which has been deeply involved in oceanographic work for some years, asked for \$16.9 million to finance its expanding program of research, ship construction, laboratories and new equipment. This was a modest increase in its \$15.3 oceanography budget for 1963.

The House slashed some \$4 million from this request by deleting funds for a new research ship to be used to explore the salmon, fur seal and king crab of the North Pacific and Bering Sea, as well as a new shellfish lab at Millford, Conn. The Senate restored \$2,650,000 for the new Pacific ship and the House later went along. But the result is that the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries fell \$2 million short of its projected budget, or with less money than it got last year for oceanography.

Other civilian agencies, whose appropriations are still under scrutiny in Congress, await the ax. The agency with most at stake is the National Science Foundation. Next to the Navy, it has the largest budget for oceanography — \$25.8 million, a 42 percent boost over its \$18.1 million budget for last year.

The Foundation, a federal agency, doesn't perform any oceanographic work itself but parcels out grants to universities and private research institutes for ships, labs and other equipment. Last year it gave \$6 million for vessels, shore facilities and buoy systems. Among its beneficiaries were Oregon State and Johns Hopkins Universities, Scripps Institution of Oceanography and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, which got money for new laboratory buildings.

If Congress appropriates the funds, this year the Foundation plans to make grants for expeditions in bathymetric investigations, age determination of marine sedimentary deposits, paleotemperature studies, sediment distribution and drilling operations, organic and inorganic geochemistry, sediment transport techniques and seismic gravity and geothermal investigations.

Next largest civilian budget item for oceanography is \$24.5 million for the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Commerce Department which has two new ships expected for delivery later this year and a third next year. They will be assigned to conduct ocean surveys in the North Pacific, current studies between the sub-arctic and central Pacific water masses, and Atlantic coastal charting and continental shelf surveys.

The Public Health Service wants \$4,770,000, chiefly for research on the affect of domestic and industrial waste disposal in marine environments. Some of this money goes into grants for academic institutions to conduct research and train marine scientists.

The Atomic Energy Commission asked for \$5.3 million for research on the diffusion and concentration resulting from deposit of radioactive materials in the ocean and their biological effects on marine organisms.

The Smithsonian Institution, budgeted for \$331,000, wants to be capable of handling the great quantities of marine specimens which the oceanographic program will produce. It has established a national sorting center at its Museum for Natural History in Washington to collect and process these specimens.

The Weather Bureau wants \$183,000 to place meteorological technicians aboard seven oceanographic vessels operating in all three oceans. The Maritime Administration wants \$50,000 to study the effect of waves on ship design. The Army's Corps of Engineers plans to study the movements of beach sands and the general problem of beach erosion caused by waves generated by large storms. There is even an effort to reduce barnacles and other marine organisms which foul the hulls of ships.

Much oceanography research is demonstrably practical. But compared to outer space exploration, oceanography is a plain little stepchild that receives less generous treatment than does its more glamorous sister program from members of Congress.

(Next — Farming fish like cows.)

Stepped up man on moon plans seen

HOUSTON, Tex. (UPI) — The United States may try to put a man on the moon in 1968, two years before the 1970 date set by President Kennedy, the Houston Chronicle said Sunday.

The Chronicle said in a copy-righted story that requests for study of equipment needed to keep men on the moon indicated plans to step up the manned moon shot.

Chronicle science writer Warren Burkett said the study requests involved three items that indicated a shot in 1968.

The first was for life-support equipment to be available for landing men on the moon by 1968, and the second advised contractors of aerospace hardware that the space agency would want a permanent moon station by 1970.

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the publisher's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

Need for planning in Bend area seen

To the Editor:

The O'Donnell letter of August 2 reflects a grave need in Central Oregon for thoughtful planning. Mr. O'Donnell notes the unregulated mining of volcanic materials west of Bend and the resulting ugliness in the landscape.

The random growth of Bend and its hinterland is slowly transforming a place of beauty and charm into one of disorder and blight. Not only the scars from mining, but the negative effects of unplanned commercial expansion as well, disturb the sensitive eye. Gaudy neon signs, unsightly billboards, and the haphazard spread of commercial land use (especially along East Third Street) are some of the urban maladies afflicting Bend. And what of the future land use along the Bend-to-Redmond Highway? Without sound planning efforts, in the very near future, one could easily envisage a continuous commercial strip connecting these two towns. This letter, it should be stressed, is not intended to argue against business enterprise (commercial land use or mining activity), but to argue for their proper location.

If the money, energy, and spirit mustered by the community in support of the recent water pagant could be duplicated for the planning process, then Central Oregon should realize an enduring and positive impact on its basic health. If only the pride motivating short-range projects could be re-channelled to motivate long-range planning, then we might avoid the creation of a "little Los Angeles" in Central Oregon.

William W. Speth
Bend, Oregon,
August 7, 1963

Hospital plea voiced by former director

To the Editor:

As a charter director of the Central Oregon District Hospital I have been interested in watching its progress for the past 11 years.

It is pleasing to note that the hospital has been serving a great need to the community and with the rapid advances in medicine and techniques it is necessary that the facilities of hospitals, such as Central Oregon District Hospital, should be expanded to care for more patients and add the needed facilities in order to properly serve the people of the Central Oregon Community.

I urge everyone eligible to vote, to turn out on August 15th and cast their votes favorably to the bond issue for better medical care at Central Oregon District Hospital.

Yours very truly,
W. Lester Houk
Bend, Oregon,
August 10, 1963

Aid sought for 'cold noses, warm hearts'

To the Editor:

The Sanctuary, a refuge for homeless dogs, comes again with asking hand. I, who am the staff, take new courage as summer comes over the land. First, I would thank all who have helped in the years just past. I would like you to know how responsible I feel in the use of the things you have sent and how much comfort they have given.

We need food (of any sort), old blankets (or pieces), old sheets and towels. Just about anything can find a place here and will be used with care and appreciation. Cold noses and warm hearts remember!

Louise Wood
The Sanctuary,
R2, Wilbur Road,
Martinsville, Ind.
August 4, 1963

BREADBASKET BLOW

PARIS (UPI) — Frenchmen got hit a financial blow in the breadbasket today when the price of baguette, the long thin loaf, went up about half a penny.

Washington Merry-go-round

Oil interests purchase favors with contributions

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — Oregon's fiery Democrat, Sen. Wayne Morse, his voice crackling with anger, his bushy eyebrows bristling, seized the Senate floor one day to deliver a lecture his colleagues didn't want to hear.

"Great courage is required," he roared, "to stand against the powerful oil and gas combine of this country, which exercises such a powerful influence in the halls of Congress that it is able to steal from the American people. The industry is supported by members of Congress who do not represent the people of this country, but who really represent the gas and oil interests."

Some senators squirmed a little, as if Morse's open mouth were causing an uncomfortable draft. But most of them put on an act of massive indifference.

If his rebuke stung any ears, if his barbs pricked a few consciences, they showed no evidence of it but merely sat listening in studied nonchalance. Yet the speech the senators pretended not to hear happened to be true!

No group in America collects more benefits from Uncle Sam and passes out more favors to politicians than the recklessly greedy, unbelievably wealthy oil barons.

They keep the taxpayers' money circulating in dizzy circles, perhaps the closest thing to perpetual motion in corruption ever achieved. The more the patricians of petroleum drain from the government through tax loopholes, the more they slip to politicians to make the loopholes in the tax laws still bigger.

Hill challenges FPC gas order

SALEM (UPI) — Two petitions challenging a Federal Power Commission order have been filed by Public Utility Commissioner Jonel C. Hill who said they could bring higher gas rates to Oregon consumers.

The federal agency has rejected the request of El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Colorado Interstate Gas. For permission to build a \$151 million pipeline from Rock Springs, Wyo., to the California state line.

"The denial of the Rock Springs project constitutes a threat to the economy of the entire western United States," Hill declared.

He noted the FPC had approved the project in 1960 and said "its reversal at this late date is shocking to all who are familiar with the issues involved."

Hill said the proposed line would allow El Paso to cut about one third of the cost of present lines which presently bring gas from the Southwest to Oregon.

He said it would prevent the expense of "pay and take" contracts El Paso signed after the original 1960 FPC "go ahead" order from being passed on to consumers in Oregon and the other states El Paso serves.

Hill is also objecting to a proposal of the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. to pipe gas from Texas to southern California.

He said that if this line is granted it would permanently kill the Rock Springs project which involves the interest of Northwest consumers.

The FPC has announced that the Tennessee Gas proposal, made through its subsidiary Gulf Pacific, would be considered jointly with all other proposals for moving natural gas to southern California.

Tennessee Gas transmission was responsible for the full reopening of the Rock Springs case after its original 1960 approval by the FPC.

Few men who administer or vote on oil matters have not been tempted. For their favors, the oil barons offer them campaign contributions, law fees, even cash in paper sacks.

Many a candidate for Congress, down to his last campaign dollar, has been promised funds in return for his pledge to vote "right" on oil.

Sometimes the contribution is channeled through campaign committees, which permits a candidate to report it without advertising that it came from the oil interests. Sen. Frank Moss, Utah Democrat, once turned down a \$3,000 oil offer that was dangled before him by the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

The catch: He would have been obliged to vote for the oil depletion allowance if he had taken the money.

The first feeler from the oil crowd usually is held out cautiously. A senator in debt, say, might be sounded out indirectly about accepting oil money.

For instance, a Senate employee recently asked freshman Sen. Tom McIntyre, New Hampshire Democrat, about his campaign deficit. McIntyre said he was still about \$10,000 in debt.

The employee remarked quietly that he knew an oilman who was willing to pay off the entire deficit. But McIntyre refused to bite, held a fund-raising dinner instead in New Hampshire.

Cash in Sack

As for the paper sacks, one filled with \$2,500 in \$100 bills was offered to the late Sen. Francis Case, South Dakota Republican. The receptacle suggested that he could have pocketed the money without reporting it. Instead, he strode onto the Senate floor and denounced the bribery attempt in a voice shrill with outrage.

If he had taken the money, of course, he would have been "hooked" for the rest of his career. Question: How many politicians have been hooked in this manner? The answer, if it were known, might shake the very foundations of our republic.

Another pattern is suggested by the number of politicians whose law firms have been retained by the oil industry. Politically, they run a wide gamut from Thomas E. Dewey, the two-time presidential candidate, to Sen. John McClellan, the Arkansas investigator.

(It is worth recalling that the Senate, more embarrassed than indignantly over Case's charges, selected McClellan to investigate the bribery attempt. He was the model of a discreet investigator, displaying little of the enthusiasm he has shown for going after labor racketeers and TFX contract officers.)

Special oil privileges cost the taxpayers millions, which they must replace in federal revenue. The oil loopholes have also spawned the lusty Texas tycoon who flashes \$1,000 bills, drapes his women in mink, and turns in his Cadillac when they develop a rattle.

Barbs

Wild life is decreasing in some states because of the lack of food, or the cover charge.

It's hard to preserve peace in some family jars.



In summertime ice cream cones get a good licking from kids for being good.

In lots of cases horse sense and horse power should get better acquainted.

Baseball

ACROSS

- 1 Short
- 5 Mantle, for instance
- 9 Baseball stick
- 12 Oil shaft
- 13 Story
- 14 Hall
- 15 Estranges
- 17 Observe
- 18 Kind of gannet
- 19 Rags
- 21 Black hat
- 23 Aggregate
- 24 Chest bone
- 26 Bid
- 27 Pasture (Latin)
- 29 Approximately (coll.)
- 34 European nation
- 36 Frozen dessert
- 37 Affix
- 38 British princess
- 39 Orgaz part
- 41 Broadway sign
- 42 Musical syllable
- 44 Insect larva
- 46 Ironer
- 49 Machine tool
- 53 Constellation
- 54 Burning, as of the deceased
- 56 Babylonian sky god
- 57 Preparation
- 58 Mountain (comb. form)
- 59 Numbers (ab.)
- 60 Hardy heroine
- 61 Promontory

DOWN

- 1 Doubt
- 2 End (comb. form)
- 3 Hedgepodge
- 4 Common people
- 5 Drop (ab.)
- 6 Made lace
- 7 Greek war goddess
- 8 Pauses
- 9 Cellars
- 10 Asseverate
- 11 Saracen's mounds
- 16 Synthetic material (pl.)
- 20 Musical instruments
- 22 Command
- 24 Chichan Indian
- 25 Metal
- 26 Munificent
- 28 Bid
- 30 Genus of maples
- 31 Cotton fabric
- 33 Employers
- 46 Scheme
- 47 City in Nevada
- 48 Sea bird
- 50 A pitcher may do this
- 51 Garden tool
- 52 Biblical name
- 55 Months (ab.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle

PAPER GOLDEN
FLOWER REGAL
ACACIA OPA
BEAN SNAPPER
COAW EQUILLA
CHIMED LUNED
COTICAL LEVSE
KILL SHACKLE
ARROVO INTAMA
WOODEN LINER
INTEND SNOVS

35 Ribbonlike teeth in mollusks
40 Herons
43 Neck scarf
45 Musician's stick
52 Biblical name

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
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