

'Observe closely, mi amigo—'



The sport of river running is gaining in popularity, particularly in West

Perhaps it's a desire to sample nature in the raw. Perhaps it's a sign of an affluent society. Whatever the reason, the sport of river running has gained tremendously in popularity throughout the West in the past few years. Amateur and professional river runners can be found on most major Western rivers throughout the year.

Most of the early river runners were **expatriates** and **Clark** were the first white men to try the Columbia, long before dams turned it into a series of quiet interconnected lakes. Powell ran the Colorado and some of its upper tributaries, just to see what lay beyond the next bend. A good part of present-day travel comes from persons who want to fish in territory which is generally pretty inaccessible. Other trips are modern-day explorations on the part of persons who are looking for archeological information, or who want only the thrill of bucking fast water in a boat.

One of the best-known of the new generation of river guides is a man named Bob Pruitt, a resident of Grants Pass, Oregon. During the late summer and fall he spends his time taking groups down the Rogue River from Grants Pass to the ocean. In the spring each year he takes a trip down the Owyhee River of Eastern Oregon. Some summers he takes a group to the John Day, or the Salmon or Clearwater of Idaho.

Pruitt does his basic work with a McKenzie River boat, high in the bow and stern, and a pair of oars. The balance of his basic equipment is a good pair of eyes, and an ability to "read" a river, an ability gained over a period of 20 or more years. During the fall he starts from Grants Pass each fifth morning. The trip down the Rogue to Gold Beach takes four days, leaving a day to return to his starting place, and to make preparations for the next run.

(A trip down the Rogue can be as luxurious as you like, or as rough as you wish. Many parties stay overnight each night in a riverfront "boatel," sleeping between clean

sheets, eating good food, and waiting out the occasional—in the early fall—rain under a roof. Others sleep on gravel bars, prepare their own food, and just get wet when it rains.)

The flow of the Rogue, if memory serves correctly, varies more than that of any other Oregon river. The difference between high and low water flows is almost unbelievable. Each few inches the river rises or falls can make a tremendous difference to a boatman. If the water comes up, for example, a rock which was out in plain view a few days ago can lurk just below the surface, ready to rip the bottom out of a boat handled by someone who doesn't know his business.

Parts of the river are deceptively gentle. For stretches of varying length the Rogue runs between steep rock walls, narrow, fast, and deep. Here the boatman's job becomes simple. His passengers could take over the oars and stay out of trouble. But approaching the end of such stretches the newcomer begins to hear a roar.

Soon the rapids come into sight. The river makes abrupt drops of up to four or five feet. Big waves below are considerably higher than the sides of the little boat. A quarter of an inch of plywood—the sides of the boat—begins to look awfully thin. Spray splashes high. The dude begins to wonder.

But to an expert boatman, like Pruitt, the river tells its own story. He makes it look easy. A couple of strong strokes with the oars and he's in position for his entry of the rapid. A few flicks of the wrists and forearms, and he avoids rocks which could dump everyone aboard into the water. The bow rises, then dips almost under a wave. The passengers—one standing in the bow and another sitting amidships—develop slightly queasy stomachs. The boat turns sideways, then glides toward a gravel bar. Suddenly it's quiet again.

Try it for three or four days. It's an experience you'll never forget.

Bum guessers

Members of the Senate, in connection with the stockpiling investigation, have been most critical of both the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations' guesses as to the possible length of a potential future war. The Eisenhower administration guessed stockpiles should be adequate for five years of conflict. The Kennedy group is betting on three years. One member of the Senate holds out for 90 days, at the most.

The argument reminds us of a speech made in San Francisco a few years ago. It was an off-the-record session with an expert on Pacific affairs. The expert had just returned from a tour of Pacific trouble spots, and had carefully reviewed military and naval bases in the area. It was his opinion that a Pacific war

could not last longer than three months, primarily because of this country's overwhelming naval superiority, backed up by the great British fleet.

Less than 36 hours after the speech, our naval superiority lay at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. Only a few days later the British fleet was out of business. And the war lasted about 44 months.

Even though all signs point to a shortened period of any future wars, because of nuclear potential, it would be unwise for this country to bank upon a short war. Only 25 years ago we were told that future wars would be extremely short, because both sides would be forced into using poison gas, but it didn't happen.

Unfortunately, 'window' still is mostly empty

By Phil Newson
UPI Staff Writer

In Bogota's ancient adobe and stone San Carlos Palace one day last spring President Guillermo Leon Valencia told his assembled ministers:

"Columbia is an open window ready to exhibit the fruits of the Alliance for Progress. Unfortunately, the window still is mostly empty."

Last week in that same San Carlos Palace, damaged now by a terrorist bomb, President Valencia told his assembled ministers:

"We are faced with a true emergency...the start of an era of struggle between (constitutional) government and extremists."

San Carlos Palace stands near the center of Bogota, just off Bolivar Square and close to the great cathedral. For nearly 500 years it has been a witness to the changing currents of Colombian history.

The archbishop of Bogota ordered its construction in the mid 1500's. Simon Bolivar, the Latin American liberator, barely escaped assassination there in 1828. The palace itself barely escaped destruction in 1948 when rioters set the city afire during a Pan-American conference. A reported visitor to the city at the time was a young Cuban terrorist named Fidel Castro.

And last week the forces unleashed by Castro against Latin America were at work in Colombia, challenging with bombs the peaceful evolution sought by the Colombia government through the U.S.-sponsored Alliance for Progress.

Use Same Tactics

The tactics were identical to those of the pro-Castro terrorists in Venezuela. First the telephone call to the newspapers and then the bomb explosion on schedule.

Either Venezuela or Colombia would be a rich prize for the Communists. Both governments are anti-Communist and anti-Castro and both have rich natural resources to aid them. If the Alliance is to fail there, then the chances of less richly endowed Latin American nations are slim indeed.

Colombia had other advantages to justify the hopes of Alliance planners that it would become an Alliance showcase.

Agreement between the warring Conservative and Liberal parties had ended a 10-year civil war and given to the nation a stable government.

It had an agrarian reform law and was working on tax reform. With the help of International Monetary Fund planners, it entered 1963 with a balanced budget.

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.

Little River bucks not in evidence

To the Editor:
The state Game Commission said on September 28 that prospects appeared good for the opening day. Now if you are a deer hunter, this should make you feel good, and this should make you buy licenses; but I am going to tell you at this time this is not correct.

I have been on the ranch of Cameron Cliff for over two months, on the Little Deschutes and Crescent Creek. This ranch runs about eight miles along these waterways, and the place is supposed to be one of the best in which to hunt in Central Oregon.

There were four men building back fences here who came from British Columbia, and some are still on the ranch, and they will tell you about the only bucks they saw they built in the back fences. And you can talk to George, the ramrod for Cliff, who spends some time on horse and truck charging over the range picking up cattle, water bellies and ship outs, and he will tell you there are no such things as bucks on the ranch at this time.

Albert J. Meglisch
Redmond, Oregon,
Sept. 28, 1963

Barbs

It is easy for a woman to hide her skinny legs by wearing a low neck-line dress.

A psychologist advises parents to ignore tantrums of youngsters. But when friends drop in, that's something different.



There's a long, long trail winding when your car runs out of gas between gas stations. It's okay to make your point, but don't stick anybody doing it.

Many state officials feel privately that state tax measure on October 15 doomed

By Zan Stark
UPI Staff Writer

SALEM (UPI)—Many state officials and key legislators who publicly are supporting the tax increase measure admit privately that they're convinced the bill is doomed.

They're divided on what should be done if the tax measure is defeated at the Oct. 15 special election.

Some feel a "no" vote will be a mandate to cut spending. Others believe voters are not opposed to the \$404 million general fund budget, but are in revolt against increases in the state's income tax bite.

Sen. L. W. Newberry, R-Ashtland, said he feels Jackson County residents are strongly opposed to the tax increase measure adopted by the 1963 legislature, but do not object to the spending program adopted for the 1963-65 biennium.

Newberry, who voted for the tax

bill, but admittedly hasn't made up his mind on how he will vote Oct. 15, says he has concentrated on explaining the budget, not defending the tax measure, in public discussions.

Freeman Holmer, director of finance and administration, said opponents of the tax bill "seem to fall into one of two camps: Those who believe that government is too expensive, and those who believe that Oregon needs a different kind of tax."

Holmer explained the need for a tax increase this way: "Stated over-simply, we do not have a tax problem, we have a birth control problem."

He points to increased enrollments in the state's schools and institutions.

Senate President Ben Musa, D-The Dalles, and House Speaker Clarence Barton, D-Corvallis, disagree on what defeat of the measure would mean.

Musa says he feels a defeat would be a public mandate to cut spending. Barton says the answer lies in making some cuts, and adopting some new taxes.

Gov. Mark Hatfield has not yet said whether he would call a special session of the legislature if the tax bill is defeated.

The governor, however, has made it clear he does not want to call a special session.

Some Democrats say this is window dressing. They don't believe Hatfield would want to accept full responsibility for cutbacks. They say he will pass the buck to the legislature.

One thing is certain, however, if the tax measure is defeated, there will be immediate major cuts in state service.

How deep the cuts would be, and how long they would last, would be determined by whether Hatfield calls a special session, and whether new taxes were proposed.

Anti-Goldwater wing has no first-rate man

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

If stop-Goldwater Republicans are panicky it could be because they have no candidate of their own—a first class candidate, that is. The basic political rule is that you can't stop somebody with nobody.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's weekend announcement that he was unclear on the views of Sen. Barry Goldwater may not have been a stop-Goldwater maneuver. But it wasn't a friendly put on the back, either. Political realists now will count Ike among the stop-Goldwater forces. The political realists of course, include Goldwater and his backers.

Ike's doubts about Goldwater were predictable. In the classic definition of political temperament, Ike would be classed as one of the soft-boileds: Goldwater as a hard-boiled politico.

Goldwater was among the first to object a couple of years ago when an all-Republican conference assembled at the Eisenhower farm in Pennsylvania sponsored a National Republican Citizens Committee. Goldwater bellowed a protest that the move was divisive, that it would hamper fund raising by diverting party funds every which way. Those were his basic complaints.

Ike Likely To Campaign

Goldwater can find comfort in the fact that Ike probably would campaign for him if he were nominated. In that event, Ike would be in the position of another soft-boiled Republican, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York. Rockefeller cannot quite bring himself to say that he would campaign battle for Goldwater if the senator were the Republican nominee. But Rocky did concede the other day that as between Goldwater and President Kennedy, he would prefer the senator.

That is a typical soft-boiled attitude and probably pretty fairly represents the way Ike feels. Of course Rocky has a stop-Goldwater candidate—himself. Ike is concealing his choice. The trouble with Rocky's candidacy is that he has been having a run of bad political luck.

His New York State Liquor Authority has been making scandal news. The governor's 1962 campaign promise never to raise taxes if he were elected for a second term is proving to be impossible of fulfillment. The voters are beginning to hoot about that.

Divorce Hurt Rocky

Rocky's divorce and remarriage to a comparatively young divorcee tripped his easylope toward the Republican presidential nomination. Goldwater is front runner now by a good margin. The July Gallup Poll reported Goldwater rating higher with the voters than any other conservative in recent years.

Barney Kilgore's carefully edited Wall Street Journal led off a page one political column last week like this: "Goldwater locks up 1964's nomination, barring setbacks in the primaries. Stop-Goldwater moves bog down."

That seems to be a substantially accurate statement. Part of Goldwater's strength is that he is a realist. In a UPI interview last June he explained why he would need conservative southern support to be elected. He said any Republican, including Rockefeller, must expect to lose New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania and possibly California.

Washington Merry-go-round

LBJ was first to propose we cooperate in outer space

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Some military men have short memories. Subrosa brass-hat sniping at President Kennedy's plan for a Russian and an American to reach the moon simultaneously overlooks the fact that Kennedy was not the first to propose outer space cooperation.

It was first proposed by Vice President Lyndon Johnson when he was Senate Democratic Leader in 1957. He proposed it to the United Nations again in 1958 with the full blessing of President Eisenhower.

It was on Nov. 17, 1958, that Eisenhower requested Johnson to go before the UN as a spokesman for the U.S.A. and call for "the cooperative endeavors toward peaceful uses of outer space." This policy had also been stipulated in a joint resolution by Congress.

"On the goal of dedicating outer space to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind, there are no differences within our government, between our parties, or among our people," Johnson told the UN.

In contrast, some of the brass hats seem to think the Lord created the heavens for their war games.

Mysterious Prayer

There was a moment of quiet drama on the Senate floor the other day when Senator Ken Keating, the white-haired New York Republican, was called on unexpectedly to substitute for the

It's another world

Youngsters practice own segregation

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

As everyone that can read a newspaper or can hear another person gossip knows, the civil rights problem is one of the main issues in this day and age.

This problem has its roots down in the hearts of men and women. In everyone's heart there is a small, little cavity which has been saved for prejudice. Now these prejudices are not just limited to the Negro alone, but extend to practically anything you can think of. These prejudices not only belong to white people, but to every human being.

Now when I say human being, I mean all ages too. We teenagers seem to have all the solutions to the segregation problems, but have none or maybe no concern for our own segregation problem which occurs in school.

How can we say that we are not prejudiced, when in school the same sort of problems occur?

The students divide into groups of kids they consider their level; the popular ones, the intermediates, the lower class, not to mention the few teens that sort of survive alone. Now I am not saying that one doesn't have a right to choose whom he wants for his friends. I am just saying that Miss Whymaymaycalit shouldn't be left out just because she does not dance very well or because she doesn't go out with a different boy every day, or that Mr. Smith should be considered "beneath us" because he's not a whiz in school or because he doesn't go out for the football team.

Before you start judging older people and criticizing them for their prejudices, take a good look at yourself to be sure you aren't doing the same thing that they are.

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Mutual savings banks seeking federal action

NEW YORK (UPI)—Amid all the turmoil in banking circles today one of the more persistent voices heard is that of the mutual savings banks.

Like almost all other types of banks, they seek to expand. Their effort is directed at getting into 32 states, where they are now not permitted to operate, through legislation. Legislation has been introduced in Congress to authorize federal charters for them also.

The expansion effort is not entirely new, but in the atmosphere of self examination and outside investigation now going on in the banking industry, it has attracted the attention of other bankers, naturally. The American Banker, authoritative banking newspaper, recently suggested editorially that mutuals might consider "going all the way, and converting to full service commercial banks."

Stimulating Thrift

R. Stewart Rauch Jr., president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, has replied to this suggestion by saying, among other things, that it "ignores the time-proven advantages to communities of the mutual form of financial organization." The heart of the savings bank service, he wrote, is "single-minded dedication to the vigorous stimulation of thrift at all times..."

All banking groups are prepared to explain their problems and prospects in house banking and currency committee hearings, so more will be heard of the mutual savings bank arguments, along with those of commercial banks for and against branching and mergers.

Rauch reviewed a portion of the mutual savings bank campaign in an address for delivery to the convention of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks at Williamsburg, Va., today.

Rauch told them the association wants to see the state banking system preserved and extended, and seeks expansion into new areas through state chartering. He said that in response to a three-year advertising program, the association has received about 4,000 responses from people who want to know more about mutual savings banks and how they can be established.

Source of Letters

He said the vast majority of letters came from states where no savings banks now exist.

"So when someone tries to tell me that the United States is over-banked and that there is no need for more mutual savings banks, I know that that person simply is not well informed," he said.

Rauch said that despite the introduction of a bill to authorize federal charters, the association was ready to go into any non-savings bank state and "make a case" for extending its type of banking through state chartering.

This, he continued, would maintain and reinforce the system of "checks and balances of our financial system that you regard so highly." In this reference, he was appealing for the support of those state banking authorities who fear over-extension of federal bank supervision powers into areas which some state banks regard as their own.

RECOGNIZE NATIONALISTS — The State Department has informed Russia that the United States still considers Nationalist China as the "legitimate government in China."

The department announced Wednesday that it had sent a note to Russia Sept. 19 saying the United States considered the Nationalist Chinese signature on the nuclear test ban treaty "valid." Russia had protested the Nationalist signing.

This and That

- ACROSS
1 By nature
5 Sudden thrust
9 Oversee
12 Indian
13 Polynesian god
14 Mouths
15 Butterfish
17 Stripling
18 Vigilant
19 Astraddle
21 Beapangle
23 Bud's sibling
24 Whim
27 Tower up
28 Festal
32 Father of Horus (EGPT)
34 Specific essence
36 Seal anew
37 Worful
38 Juke
39 Always
41 Behold
42 Long fish
44 Rodent
46 Warlike
49 Amphibian's wife
53 School subject
54 One who reels
56 Nautical term
57 Yugoslav big wig
58 Soaks flux
59 Bushy clump
60 Taced
61 Lath
- DOWN
1 Mr. Lugard
2 Verbal
3 Prevalent
4 Approaches
6 Salute (ab.)
7 Monogoloids
8 Emmets
9 Red vegetables
10 Mouthward
11 Walk in water
16 Nernst lamp
19 powder
20 Fissures
21 Bridal path
24 Shape
25 Bewildered
26 Discussed
28 Concluded
30 Snare
31 Wriggling
33 Put in new setting
35 Ventilating
40 Veiled
43 Schedules
45 Bows
46 Ice ingredient
47 Martian (comb. form)
53 Dedy
54 48 A-tiptoe
55 Soviet city
56 Greek letter
57 Formerly
58 Dedy

