



Seaborg takes on the critics of peacetime atomic power applications

NORFOLK, Virginia — Ever since the possibility of peacetime uses of nuclear energy, as a power source, first was discussed the battle has raged hot and heavy. Atomic energy is too dangerous for such uses. After all, the same thing blew up a couple of cities in Japan, didn't it? Glenn Seaborg, a former University of California scientist and university head, now chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, took on both groups in a speech before a professional journalism society here the other day. Seaborg is perhaps the best-equipped man in the world to talk on the subject.

He pointed out there are many peacetime uses of the atom, uses which do not involve the generation of power. These are largely confined to medical and industrial testing and treatment operations. The coming big use, he noted, is the use of the atom to develop electrical energy. Such a use becomes practical as a means of conserving the hydrocarbon fuels — coal, oil, and gas — and in areas where conventional sources of electric power, the three mentioned plus falling water, are located far from the ultimate consumer. Because power losses are considerable in transmission, and because the cost of transmission facilities can be great, most atomic power installations will be near large cities, he said.

This, of course, is the rub. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company is completing planning of a new installation on Bodega Bay, a few

miles north of San Francisco, for example. One group is raising all kinds of red with the proposal because it thinks the scenery at Bodega Bay is too beautiful to be "despoiled" by an industrial plant. Another, equally vocal, fears the danger of a possible atomic accident.

Seaborg didn't say there was no chance of an accident. He did say the chances were extremely slim, due to safeguards developed over a number of years by both AEC and industry. He further described precautions which had been designed to limit damage and escape of radioactive materials in the unlikely event of an accident.

In the long run, Seaborg said, nuclear reactions can both be safe and contribute to cutting the family light bill. Larger reactors, with a considerably lower cost per kilowatt of installed capacity, are now being designed. Fuel costs already are lower than costs of conventional fuels in some areas, and can be expected to be relatively more and more favorable in years to come.

Seaborg feels, he told the group here, that he would not mind having his family live near a nuclear reactor. In its present stage of design and development, he indicated he would have more confidence than ever as designs improve. That was his answer to those who oppose nuclear reactors on the grounds of danger from possible accidents.

We would trade, Sen. Fulbright

Sen. J. William Fulbright doesn't like to see newspaper entertainment reporters accept free transportation and lodging when they preview major movies.

Fulbright's critical comments last week concerning the entertainment reporters came on the heels of the Bobby Baker affair, which was brought to light by newspaper people.

The U. S. Senate, of which Fulbright is a member, is seared to death of a full investigation of the activities of Bobby Baker, who started as a page boy and ended up at 36 a very rich young man. The Sen-

ate is fearful because many of its members were closely tied to Baker and if the truth came out more than a few might have to retire from public life.

We'd suggest a trade to Sen. Fulbright, a trade that would cast some light on both the habits of entertainment reporters and of U. S. Senators. We'd trade a Fulbright investigation of entertainment reporters in exchange for the right of entertainment reporters to conduct the Bobby Baker investigation.

At no expense to the Senate, of course.

Meters one answer

The Eastern part of the United States, wherein lives the great bulk of the country's population, is in the third year of a drought. As a result, municipal water supplies are in a dangerous state in some cities. New York, in particular, is in trouble. The city requires too much water to depend upon underground sources. It must store surface and runoff water. There hasn't been enough of the latter to cover the amount used, and city reservoirs are drying up.

New York's water department took the occasion, the other day, to point out what a difference water meters would make in the city's supply picture. New York does not meter residential users. Since most

of the water in the city is used by residences, this means about two-thirds of the water used is on the old flat-rate system.

Some metering has been done in New York, on an experimental basis. The results indicate the city would have an abundance of water, were all the connections to be metered.

This is always the story. Users are more careful when meters are attached to their connections. Leaky faucets and toilets are repaired. Autos are washed with less water. Garden hoses are not run all day, or through heavy rainstorms in the summer. Meters do not cut down on essential uses of water; they do reduce waste considerably.

(Second of Five)

By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Arizona has only five electoral votes and that alone makes Sen. Barry Goldwater an unusual candidate for the presidential nomination. Professional politicians prefer a man from the states with big populations which can contribute massive support to the cause.

Goldwater did not climb slowly up the political ladder step by step. He did it in one enormous leap. In 1951 the only political office he ever had held was city councilman in Phoenix. A year later he was elected to the United States Senate.

It was sufficient of an upset to focus national attention on him. Stephen Shadegg, in a sympathetic biography of Goldwater, says the odds were five to one against him. Arizona had not elected a Republican senator since 1920, and the voters' registration was heavily Demo-

cratic. Goldwater won by only 7,000 votes and frankly admits he probably was carried into office on the momentum of the landslide for Dwight D. Eisenhower. In 1958 Goldwater was re-elected by 35,000 votes.

Meets First Setback

His first political setback occurred at the Republican national convention in 1960 when he was looking longingly at the vice presidential nomination ("I would have to have marijuana in my veins to say I wouldn't accept it"). The convention nominated Richard Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge and drafted a liberal platform of which Goldwater bitterly disapproved.

For a man whose home state could muster only five electoral votes, Goldwater's presidential potential looked unpromising. But he had one factor going for him — his two terms as chairman of the senatorial campaign committee for Republicans. This job took him all

over the nation. He met the professional politicians and made speeches to the voters. He planted the seeds of the flowers that are blooming for him now — the argument that Republicans cannot win if they are going to be a "me too" party with liberal platforms and candidates.

Invitations for speeches began pouring into his office. Not all of them were from political organizations, for Goldwater is a Mason, a Shriner, an Elk, a Moose, a member of Sigma Chi, Eastern Star, Alliance, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and Woodmen of the World. He is not an orator in the sense that he utters ringing phrases and carries his listeners to emotional peaks, but he is an effective speaker because he has a sense of humor, speaks out bluntly and gives the impression of sincerity.

It is difficult to pin-point a date on which the Goldwater campaign ceased to be an in-

formal series of speeches ("just hedge-hopping around the country talking to people") and became a real drive for the nomination. April 8 of this year may be as good as any other date, for it was then that a young business investment man from Dallas, Tex., named Peter O'Donnell, announced he was opening a national draft Goldwater headquarters here in Washington.

He said he was doing it without the advice or consent of Goldwater, and the committee rented office space on Connecticut Avenue for \$1,000 a month. O'Donnell spends part of his time here and part traveling in behalf of the Goldwater candidacy.

Sometime between now and the end of the year O'Donnell and members of his committee plan to call on Goldwater. They will tell him there is a grass roots demand that he run for the nomination. They will tell him about their estimate of how

he would fare against President Kennedy in next year's election.

That estimate is: California is doubtful. The following states are conceded to Kennedy—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Alaska, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nevada and Oregon. Goldwater will win all the others, including every state in the South. He will get 301 electoral votes and only 270 are needed to win.

On the basis of that estimate the draft Goldwater committee will urge the senator to run.

If this correspondent did not live in the shadow of the Department of Justice and have healthy respect for the federal anti-gambling laws, he would counsel you to offer generous odds that Goldwater's answer will be yes.

Next: What Goldwater favors and what he is against.

It's Another World

Writer tells of fun trip to convention

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

As you must know, there are many clubs in high school which offer entertainment and diversion for the students. One of the clubs which is quite fun and beneficial is GAA (Girl's Athletic Association).

This club is for girls only, of course. Its purpose is to let girls participate in sports just as the boys do. It has been quite successful in the past years, and, as a new member, I can say that it's lots of fun.

Every year a state convention is held somewhere in Oregon. Students and advisors from all different schools are invited to attend these conventions where new ideas for the club are discussed along with ideas as to how to raise money for the club, problems experienced by the GAA clubs of different towns, the problems involved with intramural sports, how cute the boys on the football team are, and so on.

Nov. 2, 1963 was GAA convention day this year. It was held at Eagle Point, Ore. Two other sophomores, a few juniors, a few seniors, and I (which I am really proud of) were able to go to this convention along with our advisors, Miss Tyndall and Miss Swanson. It being a long drive, we had to leave on Friday. Other girls and advisors from Madras and Prineville had the satisfaction of going along with us. The bus trip, as most are, was one of continuous eating and singing. At the convention the scene was one of mass confusion and the meeting place of many new friends. Our retiring quarters for the night turned out to be a hard gymnasium floor and a sleeping bag. Of course a bed for many was not really necessary because they didn't retire all night, and it really didn't help you even if you did have sleep in mind because you were stepped on by people moving about. If this had not awakened you, the mad cry "boys" at three o'clock in the morning, and the panic that followed it did.

The next day was equally as much fun, even though one did have a hard time holding one's eyelids open. Waving the Bend banner at the campaigning speeches was fun, especially since Terry Todd, then the state GAA president, was introducing the speakers, and because Kit Metke was running for vice president. We finally made it home at nine o'clock on Saturday, not tired at all (ha-ha!) and ready for the high school dance.

If you find yourself with too much time on your hands, and if you are a little bit athletic, try GAA. As you can see from our experience at the convention, it is loads of fun!

News conference set by Kennedy

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy will hold a news conference at 11 a.m. EST Thursday. It will be Kennedy's first morning session with newsmen since last March.

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said that Kennedy has been holding news conferences in the afternoon because he found it more convenient, but would hold morning sessions "from time to time."

TRIAL DUE

OLYMPIA (UPI)—A trial will be held Jan. 14 in the Thurston County Superior Court in a suit by which Texaco Oil Co. seeks to recover \$9,133 which it claims it overpaid in state taxes from 1954 to 1957.

Capital Report

Ullman favors tax cut, junior college system, more federal school spending

By Yvonne Franklin
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Rep. Al Ullman is confident that the \$11 billion tax cut will set the Nation's cash registers jingling and the economic growth rate pulse tingling, but he isn't too happy with those who say they don't want the tax cut without drastic cuts in federal spending, particularly with regard to education.

Ullman is a member of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee and a fervent advocate of the tax cut bill as urgent and necessary to stimulate economic growth.

"But I am never going to be accused of saying that because we have a tax cut we should not carry on our other responsibilities," he said, "and one of the most important is the education of our citizens."

"The simple economics of the situation will necessitate an increased responsibility on the part of the Federal Government," he continued, "because in a State like Oregon, we place the primary burden (for school support) on the backs of the property owners."

"We are at the point of diminishing returns and can't push them any higher. But the educational needs are becoming more pressing and more expensive — witness our troubles in Oregon."

Oregon Education Association figures show that the age group in Oregon, up to age 18, increased 45 percent from 1940 to 1950 while the income-producing group between 22 and 64 has increased only 2.8 percent, and Oregonians are producing 38,000 babies annually.

"The real financial crisis is at the State level, not the federal level," maintained Ullman, "and leads to the simple conclusion that to meet the educational challenge, the Federal Government must have an increasingly larger share of the financial burden."

He said he thought federal programs were at present being carried on well without federal control and future programs could be done without control.

Ullman was critical of the Oregon State legislature and Governor Mark Hatfield for cutting education needs from the State budget, particularly community colleges which he feels is "the greatest need in the whole American educational system today."

As a result of the October 15 tax vote, the Oregon State Board of Education, acting on orders from Gov. Hatfield, postponed allocation of the \$1.3 billion community colleges building program for construction for: Blue Mountain, Central Oregon, Clatsop, South Western Oregon, Treasure Valley, Eugene Technical-Vocational, Portland Community and Salem Technical-Vocational.

Ullman explained that he was particularly concerned for community colleges because he felt they supplied the answer to the overwhelming need for "sub-professional" technicians which are currently in short supply. He said the need was greater than for scientists. He criticized the four-year colleges for hampering the development of

community colleges in Oregon.

Every year since his arrival in Congress, Ullman has introduced a bill to aid States in establishing community colleges. He pointed to California, a state which has burgeoned in community colleges for decades, and their booming economic success in attracting defense and space age industry. He believes that community colleges should devote more than half their efforts toward technical sub-professional training because of industrial needs which are not being met.

Ullman explained how the tax cut would stimulate growth: "The high tax rate was put on in wartime for one purpose, not just to raise revenue, but to put a damper on the private sector of the economy and more into the public to win the war, and it worked. But it took away incentive capital; and if you want to put more dynamism into the private sector you take it off (taxes)."

"What you are doing is putting \$11 billion into the pockets of the taxpayer to spend. There is then the multiplying effect. If the taxpayer gets \$10 in his paycheck, he is going to spend it. . . this money turns over and over again. It is the whole basis of the free enterprise system and why the Russians haven't been able to compete."

"Despite a steady (but slow) improvement in the average educational level of the work force, the change in the pattern of demand for labor has created a large surplus of poorly-educated workers and serious shortages of certain kinds of highly-educated workers."

Because of the new employment patterns in the economy, a general increase in spending for goods and services by consumers and an increase in investment by business firms (which are hoped-for effects of the \$11 billion tax cut) would soon result in acute shortages of many kinds of highly-educated workers without greatly reducing the present surplus of poorly-educated workers.

"The bottleneck in the supply of workers at the top of the educational ladder would seriously impede the continued economic expansion that is essential to reduce to tolerable levels the shocking rates of unemployment that we find today at the middle and bottom of the educational attainment ladder."

To meet this need for skilled manpower for a hoped-for expanding economy, Ullman has introduced each year since his

arrival in Congress a bill to aid States in establishing community colleges.

He points to the success of California, a State which has burgeoned with junior colleges for decades, in drawing defense and space age industry and providing jobs. Ullman believes the community colleges should devote more than half their effort to technical sub-professional training because of industrial needs which are not being met.

His bill calls for spending \$200 million each year for three years on a matching basis to assist states in setting up community colleges.

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Approval given sale of wheat

SPOKANE (UPI)—A resolution approving the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union was presented to the Washington Association of Wheat Growers today.

The resolution was approved at a meeting Monday afternoon of the group's Resolutions Committee. The measure would, however, only approve the lifting of sales restrictions on wheat—not on other commodities.

The ninth annual convention of the wheat growers ends today with a series of meetings.

The association Monday night announced four news media awards for press cooperation for the past year.

Nixon reaffirms that he's not 1964 candidate

NEW YORK (UPI)—Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who has been relentlessly stalking rumors of his presidential availability, Monday cut down a speculation given life by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

On Sunday Nixon's one-time chief said that if the GOP 1964 nominating convention became deadlocked, the kingmakers would have to "examine and approach" Nixon as a possible compromise candidate.

"I appreciate such a generous remark about myself," Nixon said Monday, "however, I am sticking by my decision to serve not as a candidate but as a constructive critic of the administration."

Nixon, who lost by a razor-thin margin to Sen. John F. Kennedy in the 1960 presidential election, foresaw "no circumstances whatever" under which he might become a candidate in 1964.

He spoke at a news conference held to announce the selection as "industrialist of the year" of Charles E. Daniel, board chairman of the Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S.C. Nixon headed the 10-man committee which chose Daniel for the honor.

Nixon buttressed his denials of interest in the nomination with a promise to take "legal steps" for removal of his name from any primary election in which it might be submitted. By this, he said, he meant to ask officials of any such state to remove him from consideration.

The nation's first presidential primary is March 10, in New Hampshire, and Nixon said he thought the GOP contenders in that test should be Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, the only announced GOP candidate.

ROYAL WEDDING

ATHENS, Greece (UPI)—The Greek royal court formally announced Monday night that Crown Prince Constantine and Princess Anna Maria of Denmark will wed "after Aug. 30, 1964." That is the princess' 18th birthday.

The engagement was announced earlier this year. The sovereigns of the two countries will jointly announce the wedding date later.

Barbs

A compromise is when the whole family goes to the movie Dad didn't want to go to.

Work hard, gals, until you've earned enough money to burn. Then you'll have no trouble finding a match.



Even for the wealthy man home is a flop house after a hard day's work.

A stingy man who never gives to worthy causes just gives himself away.

Bible Talk

ACROSS	4 Girl's name
1 Son of Eve	5 Christ was one
6 Biblical patriarch	7 Incubator
8 Original sinner	9 He was killed by Job
10 Miss Tanganyika	11 Toward the sheltered side
12 Malayan plant	13 Cuts, as grass
14 Employee	15 House waded it
16 Jesus waded it	17 Meat dish
18 Shoemaker's implements	19 Cape (geog.)
20 Expunges	21 Cleopatra's snake (pl.)
22 Guido's high note	23 Misolace
24 Mr. Mince	25 Biblical garden
25 Duesman	26 Hammer head
26 Duesman	27 From on
27 From on	28 Seditate
28 Seditate	29 Finest
29 Finest	30 Great Lake
30 Great Lake	31 Corded fabrics
31 Corded fabrics	32 Type of poetry
32 Type of poetry	33 Simple
33 Simple	34 — the truth
34 — the truth	35 Light sources
35 Light sources	36 Small draught
36 Small draught	37 County Clare
37 County Clare	38 Narrates
38 Narrates	39 Educational group (ab.)
39 Educational group (ab.)	40 Auricle
40 Auricle	41 Western coaches
41 Western coaches	42 British go-carts
42 British go-carts	43 Cost
43 Cost	44 Apex
44 Apex	45 Notion
45 Notion	46 In the year
46 In the year	47 (Latin)
47 (Latin)	48 Before
48 Before	49 Huge
49 Huge	50 Bay
50 Bay	51 Test
51 Test	52 Galle
52 Galle	

Answer to Previous Puzzle

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
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66

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