

'Why not?'



Los Angeles plan to take waters of Snake should come as no surprise

Sam Nelson, chief engineer and general manager of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, has thrown a scare into a considerable number of persons in the Pacific Northwest. Their scare may have come almost too late. And they have no right to claim surprise.

Los Angeles has an insatiable appetite for water. It is located in a dry area, with relatively little rainfall. It has a large and expanding population. Groundwater sources have been depleted. It still has lots of land in water-using agriculture. It has large water users among its industries, and is willing to serve more of them.

Actually, Nelson will admit, although not for the record, that the water problems of the next 20 years in Los Angeles are already well taken care of. He's looking forward to the year 2,000, well after he retires. Los Angeles has been able to keep ahead of its water needs because of a series of far-sighted men at the head of its water department.

There should be no surprise because it has been known for 20 years that the city was eyeing Pacific Northwest water. It was that long ago that the idea of diverting Columbia waters to Southern California first was proposed seriously. It has been mentioned sporadically

ever since. Only a short time ago, Los Angeles said it no longer was interested in the Columbia. But the plan announced a few days ago proved there was a colored gentleman in the woodpile.

Los Angeles no longer wants Columbia water. It now wants Snake River waters. (These, of course, would become Columbia flow a short ways downstream.) It would rather take the water from the Snake because, believe it or not, it is a shorter distance from the Snake to the head of the LA water supply than it is from any possible Columbia diversion point. Look at that one on a map, if you will.

The water would be pumped uphill about 3,000 feet, and then run down to the LA supply. Enough power would be generated by the downhill run to more than cover the costs of pumping the water the initial height.

If the Northwest ever is going to have need for the water, and it appears probable that it will, it is going to have to act, and act fast, to keep it. The best means of holding onto the supply is through final ratification of the Columbia Compact, an action the Oregon and Washington legislatures have refused to take for several years.

Mixed feelings

It was with mixed feelings newsmen in Oregon read Governor Hatfield's comment a number of state departments and agencies are doing a poor information job. He made the remark in a talk to a group of department heads and officials in a "school" on public relations.

The charge is true. Many state agencies do a lousy job. None, with

the exception of the Governor's own office, does a really first-class job, although some obviously are better than others.

But, at the same time, this and other newspapers around the state get reams of copy which can't be used. And it's not at all pleasant to contemplate the possibility we will start getting more copy that we can't use, even if it is better copy.

One was a fool

Four men are dead because one was a fool. This is about the only conclusion experienced pilots will draw from the plane crash of last week which took four lives on a hill near Lakeview.

The pilot was flying a plane which was not suitable for prolonged instrument flight. It had no deciding devices on wings, windshield, or propeller. It had only one engine. Its instrumentation was inadequate for long periods of "blind" flying.

The pilot had received some instrument training. He had not had enough of such training, however, to take on the job he set for himself. Long flights in instrument weather really require two pilots, as well as

two engines.

The pilot flew into weather he knew was bad. He had been in and out of bad weather for 24 hours. He had been flying too long without sufficient rest.

Because of his profession, he may have had an inordinate faith in the power of the Almighty to protect him and his passengers. But, God helps them that help themselves. He rarely helps fools. The pilot, in his hereafter, can join other stupid people who have made the same mistakes. His passengers can join other innocent persons who unknowingly put their faith in the hands of fools.

Tempting

The prospect of public office is more intriguing to some persons than to others. Among the first group must be included Charley Porter of Eugene. In a recent speech Porter said he was "tempted" to run for Congress again. This was no particular surprise, Porter has been

"tempted" for some time. But after the beating voters gave him when he sought a seat on the Eugene Water and Electric Board he should have known the voters were "tempted" to vote for someone else when Porter is on the ballot.

Washington Merry-go-round

President kicked cigarette habit several years ago

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — The man who wrestled with cigarettes earlier and more heroically than many people is the President of the United States himself.

Lyndon Johnson kicked the habit nine years ago and hasn't puffed a cigarette since. But he admits it wasn't easy.

The last cigarette he smoked was at the time of his heart attack in 1955. Prior to that he had been a two-pack-a-day smoker, and when the doctor told him he'd have to give up cigarettes the then Senate Majority Leader remarked: "I'd rather give up my seniority."

However, he smoked one more cigarette and that was the last.

"I admit that I still crave an occasional cigarette," he told a friend the other day. "When I was in the Senate and had a hard vote to put across, or when I'd have to rally a lot of Democrats to support an Eisenhower policy, or when perhaps I figured I'd make some mistake, I'd go back in the cloakroom and have a smoke."

"Sometimes I'd like to smoke now. But when I do I suck on a little piece of candy."

The President went over to his desk and pulled out a piece of hard candy, offered one to his visitor.

"The other evening," he mused, "I noticed Lady Bird pick up a cigarette and light it. She hasn't done anything like that for a long time. I reached over and took the cigarette and put it to my lips. I didn't smoke it. I just pretended to. She took the cigarette back and put it out."

That's how the President of

the United States kicked the habit.

While Mrs. Johnson was giving the wives of congressional leaders an intimate tour of the White House living quarters, the President was giving their husbands an intimate insight into American missile strength.

His revelations were aimed directly at the charges of Sen. Barry Goldwater that American missiles are unreliable and that our national defense is in danger.

What Johnson told the senators was that the United States has 1200 effective missiles capable of hitting Russian cities, while the Soviet has around 600 effective missiles capable of hitting American cities.

Only a small portion of the Russian missiles are ICBMs — the 6,000-to-7,000 mile jobs capable of flying from the Soviet to the USA in thirty minutes. The great majority are intermediate range missiles which the Russians have now put on submarines.

The United States is much further ahead in ICBM's than the Soviet, according to Johnson's report to the senators. However, the 1,200 figure includes many of our intermediate range missiles, also placed aboard Polaris submarines.

The most interesting estimate which the President gave congressional leaders was that in case of war, 600 U.S. missiles would penetrate Russian cities as against 200 Russian missiles hitting American cities. In either case, however, the missile strength of one country would be enough to wipe out the major cities of the other.

First off they'd probably want their working hours lengthened

By Dick West

UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Some states, notably Maryland and North Carolina, have adopted a practice of permitting certain prison inmates to hold outside jobs.

Begun as a rehabilitation measure, this policy enables the prisoners to leave their cells during the day and work a regular shift for a private company.

They draw the same pay as other employees, which they can use to support their families or put aside as a nest egg for the time when they are paroled or have finished their terms.

They dress in civilian clothes while on the job, they work unguarded, and in some cases they ride public transportation to and from work.

Moonlighting is impractical, however, because the prisoners are required to return to confinement at night.

Problem Arises

As was perhaps inevitable, there recently arose a question

India faces prospect of new leader

NEW DELHI (UPI) — India today faced the prospect of a new man at the head of its government for the first time since independence more than 16 years ago.

The cause is the illness of 74-year-old Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the prospective successor is Lal Bahadur Shastri, 59, who was named minister without portfolio in Nehru's cabinet Wednesday.

The cabinet reshuffle was brought about following a meeting between the ailing Nehru and Kumaraswami Kamaraj, president of the ruling Congress party.

It appears designed to provide the nation with a caretaker government until Nehru recovers from the illness that struck him Jan. 7 or until he retires and a new government is named.

Nehru's ailment has been labeled high blood pressure in the official medical announcements, but it is generally believed the prime minister incurred a stroke that affected the left side of his body.

Shastri, who served as home minister in earlier Nehru cabinets, now will be given a chance to show he can lead the government well enough to qualify as Nehru's eventual replacement.

of whether convicts who have these positions should join a labor union.

The matter came up in a petition filed by the Teamsters Union to form a bargaining unit at a plant in Charlotte, N. C., where two convicts were employed.

After due consideration, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the prisoners should be excluded from the election to determine whether the union would represent the employees.

The board held that there was an "insufficient community of interest" between them and the other workers.

It also excluded the son and the brother of the company's president, but that is another story.

Cause For Regret

I wouldn't for a minute question the board's wisdom, but I rather regret that it acted as it did. It would have been interesting to see what would have happened if the convicts had become members of the union.

My guess is that a situation something like this would develop:

As their first act as union members, the convicts would demand longer working hours. Almost anything being better than prison, they would want to spend as much time on the job as possible.

They would, therefore, also demand that holidays be abolished. Which would naturally lead to a demand to eliminate vacations.

If the company refused to grant these concessions, the convicts would resort to the ultimate weapon. They would go on strike to make the company pay time-and-a-half for under-time.

Barbs

It's fortunate that all the girls a fellow takes in his arms don't wind up on his hands.

Statistics show that the average man gets 112 letters from his wife a year. Wonder how many he forgets to mail.



Most couples live happily ever after, especially ever after having children.

A doctor says it aids digestion when you eat meals in silence. Darned if we're going to send the little kids away from the table.

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Commies seek more inroads in uneasy Africa

By Phil Newsom

UPI Staff Writer

As a Communist regime entrenches itself in Zanzibar and Communist-abetted unrest stirs Tanganyika, other violent events just next door work in favor of further Communist penetration of northeast Africa.

Small-scale but bloody clashes are occurring regularly in an arid region of wandering nomads, dust and herds of sheep, goats and camels, almost worthless except that it is land now held by Kenya and Ethiopia but claimed by the Republic of Somalia for a "greater Somalia."

It is the kind of brushfire situation ideal for Communist infiltration.

Somalia acquired independence in 1960 through a combination of former British and Italian holdings. Its location on northeast Africa's "horn" gives it a position of strategic importance on the approaches to the Suez Canal.

Its warlike Moslem tribesmen are Hamitic, separated from the black Africans to the south both by origin and religion.

For countless years, Somali herdsman have moved their livestock according to the season, heedless of obscure boundaries.

Two Million Population

Somalia's own population is about two million, with another 350,000 Somalis living in adjoining areas of Ethiopia and Kenya which the Somalis claim. This includes almost the eastern half of Kenya's remote northern frontier district, and Ogaden, a point-shaped tip of Ethiopia jutting into Somalia.

Somalia has invited openly Somali tribesmen in Kenya to "rejoin" greater Somalia.

She has accused Ethiopia of forcing an "unbearable" burden upon her by driving thousands of Somali refugees across the Ethiopian border, and has been accused in turn of inciting tribesmen to revolt.

British troops are backing Kenya's frontier forces and British planes are carrying in food and ferrying out the wounded.

Into this unhealthy situation, the Communist nations have moved strongly.

When the United States and other Western nations refused Somali requests for military assistance regarded as far greater than normal needs, the Soviet Union offered to equip an army of 20,000 men.

In November, the Somali parliament ratified a new trade agreement with Communist China.

Satellites Extend Aid

The Soviets also have given Somalia credits of \$63 million and the promise of technicians to aid her development.

Other aid has come from Czechoslovakia, Romania, East Germany and Red China.

The United States, joined by West Germany and Italy, had offered to supply an army of 5,000 or 6,000 men, along with engineering equipment which could be used for internal development.

The United States also has proposed a 20-year development program broken up into four five-year plans. Overall U.S. assistance would come to \$500 million to be repaid from increased agricultural production and port facilities.

From other new African nations the Somalis have received little encouragement for their territorial ambitions.

Secession encouraged in one area might easily lead to similar demands elsewhere.

De Gaulle plans widening out on three fronts

PARIS (UPI) — President Charles de Gaulle's independent policy to win renewed French grandeur across the world widened today on three fronts — Russia, Communist China and Latin America.

Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing left for Moscow for week-long talks aimed at boosting trade between France and the Soviet Union.

The trade mission coincided with virtual completion of French plans to recognize Communist China over strong objections by the United States. A formal announcement of recognition is expected early next week.

De Gaulle's outreach to Latin America was signified by his announcement Wednesday that he will visit Brazil this year. He previously had announced a trip to Mexico in March.

Giscard d'Estaing was invited to Moscow by Soviet Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev for high-level negotiations that might include a meeting with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. Western observers in Moscow said the Kremlin may be interested in new long-term credits to buy equipment for Russia's lagging chemical industry.

My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

'Halfway closure' of river protested

To the Editor:

At this time petitions are being circulated to have a measure put on the May ballot to close the Columbia River to commercial fishing. This bill would close the Columbia River to Oregon commercial fishermen only.

There is no division in the river between Oregon and Washington; therefore, the Washington nets will fish the whole of the Columbia. Under this bill, fish caught in the Columbia River cannot be canned in Oregon nor can such fish be legally sold in Oregon markets.

This group, "Save Our Salmon and Steelhead," will tell you when challenged, "First we will close out the Oregon commercial fishing, then Washington." The only group in Washington, to my knowledge, that favors this is the Washington Sportsmen's Council. The commercial groups term this Oregon closure illogical and publicly state that the Columbia will not be closed to their commercial nets.

Our sister state is very mindful of the need for industries to build up their state's economy. What's happening to our thinking?

The Izaak Walton League is supporting this as a "conservation measure." If this is true conservation, then the whole of the Columbia and all the streams flowing into it should be closed to all fishing in both Oregon and Washington and not just Oregon.

To protect the spawning beds from damage, there is no commercial fishing allowed within 5 miles below Bonneville Dam. On the other hand, sportsmen are allowed into the spawning areas. They take prime spawning fish and walk on the spawn. Many of the fish sportsmen take in these areas are small salmon and steelhead. Yet these groups try to give the impression the commercial men are some kind of monsters — taking all and giving nothing to our economy. But, the commercial fishermen own their boats and each owns an average of from two to four nets at a cost of about \$1200 each. Each commercial man pays about \$45 per year for a commercial fishing license, \$12 a year for his boat license, and if he has a helper, he pays another \$7.50 for a helper's license. There is also a hair seal hunter's fee to rid the waters of these predators. Also, in this area this year they each paid \$350 as a drift fee — some years it's higher. This is to clear snags, stumps etc. from the drifts. They also have the expense of gas, repairs, etc.

Most of the fish is contracted to the canneries who, in turn, pay a poundage fee to the state on all the fish brought.

The commercial season has been shortened so they fish from 90-100 days a year. They are unable to fish all the time allotted to them because of tides or water conditions. The biologists can open or close the fishing periods as they see fit. If the fish come into the river sooner than normal or are later and the escapement over the dams are too small, they close the waters to commercial fishing so that fishing is regulated to the best interests of conservation.

As this so-called sportsmen's group says of the commercial fishermen, "This is such a small group." It may be small but it is income to our state and it is the livelihood of these men. If commercial fishing is outlawed in Oregon, will the state buy their drift rights, boats, nets etc. and teach these men new skills so they will be able to support their families?

What possible advantage would Oregon sportsmen gain

by barring Oregon commercial fishermen from the Columbia River when Washington commercial fishermen can fish the river from bank-to-bank?

I have no monetary interest in commercial fishing but it seems to me that this unfair measure needs a great deal of careful investigation and thought.

Sincerely,
Mrs. J. William Oyala
Clatskanie, Oregon,
Jan. 22, 1964

Antiquities act again questioned

To the Editor:
To Mr. Edward A. Coray, evidently you have not read the full feature story of The Bulletin, January 5, 1964. I quote: "Federal law, if fully enforced, could restrict activities of amateur archaeologists." And in the story this information: Sites Under Control, by Deschutes National Forest officials; sites will be patrolled and arrests will be made for Antiquity Act violations i.e. upon conviction, fines of \$500 or imprisonment for 90 days, or both.

Now my fine forested friend, your idea that this is no hindrance, sounds like a bit of double talk. Could it be that you work under forest supervision? A private does not countermand the general's orders.

I believe an honest answer is forthcoming from the Forest Service to clarify just how far they intend to go if one picks up an arrowhead or other objects on public domain. Most Americans don't cotton to despotic intimidations like: "We will bury you," and etc. The people of this country still run their government, and no one had better try to take our rights away from us, whether foreign or otherwise.

Remember, elections are coming up in the near future, no doubt many changes will be made. Honest government can only come from honest citizens.

Sincerely,
Rex Trowbridge
Sisters, Oregon,
Jan. 20, 1964

Proposal vetoed by Russians

GENEVA (UPI) — The Soviet Union today vetoed any agreement on banning the spread of nuclear weapons as long as the West retains its plan for a multilateral nuclear force.

The United States immediately countered with a statement it is not prepared to discuss the nuclear force project at the 17-nation disarmament conference "other than in terms of it being an established part of American policy."

Soviet disarmament negotiator Semyon K. Tsarapkin declared the conditional veto on banning the spread of nuclear arms. His statement was made to newsmen outside the conference room.

Asked if the Soviet Union is prepared to agree on the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) goes ahead with the plan to create the Mixed-Man Nuclear Force (MLF), Tsarapkin replied sharply: "No, never!"

BLAZE REPORTED

EUGENE (UPI) — Fire broke out at Rebec House, a women's co-operative living organization, near the University of Oregon campus Wednesday.

There were no injuries. Damage was estimated at \$800 to the building and \$1,700 to personal possessions.

Firemen said cause of the fire had not been determined. It broke out in a second-floor room.

Travel Talk

ACROSS	10 Greenland Eskimos
1 Travel (away from coast)	11 African palm fruit
2 Scotch kilts	12 Alaskan vehicle
3 Swiss diamond	20 Baffling questions
14 Leasehold right	21 Pronoun
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23 Vatican, New York or Jefferson	27 Chemical suffix
27 Chemical suffix	28 Ship official on ocean travel
28 Ship official on ocean travel	29 Revokes a grant
29 Revokes a grant	30 Sea bird
30 Sea bird	31 Domestic slave
31 Domestic slave	32 Tears into pieces
32 Tears into pieces	33 Ararat for one (sh.)
33 Ararat for one (sh.)	34 Half-em
34 Half-em	35 Half-em
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