

# WASHINGTON STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

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May 5, 1945

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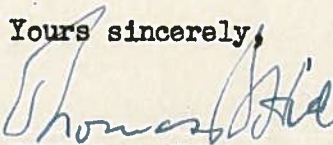
City Editor  
Yakima Herald  
Yakima, Wash.

Dear Sir:

For your information we are bringing to your attention the attached statement with respect to Washington State Reclamation Association and its policy relating to the development of our land and water resources, and also the letter sent by twenty outstanding national and regional water users' associations to all the members of the Congress.

We are sure that you will be interested in the contents of these enclosures. You have our permission to use all or parts of them for publication. We shall be pleased to provide you with such additional information as you may desire.

Yours sincerely,



THOMAS B. HILL  
Managing Secretary

TBH:mb  
enc.



# *A Statement*

## **Giving Some Reasons For Opposition To A Columbia Valley Authority**

Washington State Reclamation Association, representative of the interests of all parts of the state, is dedicated to the advancement of the conservation and development of land and water resources of the state. These resources are basic to all material development and progress.

As these resources tend to diminish and demands upon them of a growing population and a more complex economy increase, their development and administration in accordance with the needs and wishes of the people become more vitally important.

This state and its sister states in the Pacific Northwest have been developed by the people themselves and with the aid of agencies of the state and federal governments, created and expanded in response to the wishes and needs of the people, and in accordance with the laws of the states.

It is now proposed to create a superagency, known as a valley authority, clothed with vast powers, to supercede all existing agencies, to develop all land and water and related resources under a blanket authorization by the Congress, without the people having effective voice and without regard to state laws. In effect it brings the Federal government into the region to impose its program upon the people instead of at the request of the people through their chosen representatives and officials.

Washington State Reclamation Association on its own behalf, and in cooperation with like organizations of the other Columbia Valley states positively supports two major principles:

1. *THAT existing agencies, both state and federal have done and are doing an excellent job of developing the full economic use of the land and water resources of this state and the Columbia Valley, have plans for the full development of the region, and are fully qualified to carry out this development under established democratic processes.*
2. *THAT the establishment of a valley authority in the Columbia river watershed would retard the orderly development of the region now in progress, would supercede established and experienced agencies, and would supplant our democratic system with the autocracy of a federal corporation.*

Other major local and national organizations, interested in the development of the land and water resources of the nation are in full accord with the above expressed policy of the Columbia Valley States. This is demonstrated by a letter, copy of which is enclosed, sent to all members of the Congress by twenty national and regional water users' groups.

You will note this communication to members of the Congress divides into two parts: First, an explanation of how, under provisions of Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, the activities of all agencies engaged in the development of land and water resources have been coordinated, the area of each agency well defined, and their programs well integrated; and second, it states the reasons for the opposition to the Valley Authority idea of these twenty leading water users' associations.

The accompanying communication is worthy of your careful consideration. It tells the story briefly and clearly and constructively meets the misleading propaganda that is being so widely distributed in an effort to make it appear there is widespread demand among the people for a Columbia Valley Authority.

WASHINGTON STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

THOMAS D. POTWIN, *President*



# A Joint Letter to Congress Concerning National Land and Water Policies, From 20 National and Regional Organizations of the United States

Washington, D. C.,

April 13, 1945.

TO ALL UNITED STATES SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN:

Gentlemen:

The people of the Nation will soon be called upon, through Congress, to choose between widely divergent plans for the administration of the Federal Government's interests in development of the land and water resources of the country. Immediate choice lies between continuation of experienced Federal agencies which have long operated in these fields, and *new* Regional Authorities. But more than this is involved in the choice that we make now. Our choice involves also this question. Shall our states continue as vital agencies of government in this republic?

The undersigned associations and organizations are interested and concerned in all phases of water control and river and harbor improvement projects, including navigation, flood control, reclamation, irrigation, shore and beach erosion, hydro-electric power development, forestry and soil conservation. They are vitally interested in the fullest possible development and utilization of the nation's water resources for every beneficial purpose. They believe firmly that our present form of government, sovereign states within the nation, can be the best form for our country.

Until recently the programs of the several Federal Agencies concerned with separate phases of land and water problems have not been fully coordinated. For many years development has proceeded on a project by project basis. With the undertaking of large multiple purpose developments, the desirability of administering Federal Government programs for land and water development on a basin-wide basis has been suggested. To implement this suggestion several bills have recently been introduced and are now pending before the Congress, proposing river basin Federal Authorities. This in effect would mean discharge of the old Federal Agencies, the Army Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and many agencies within the Department of Agriculture, in favor of new Federally financed corporations.

## *Achievements of Existing Federal Agencies*

The Army Engineers, concerned with river and harbor improvements for navigation, for nearly a century confined their services to the coast lines and to the lower reaches of the principal river systems. When Congress added the control of floods to their other duties, the area of operation of the Army Engineers was extended to cover all river systems of the Nation.

The Bureau of Reclamation was created by the Congress under its more than 40 year old policy to conserve and put to beneficial use, by irrigation, the waters of the arid and semi-arid West. As the waters and land of the upper river basins neared complete development, its field of operations expanded down-stream throughout the seventeen western states, comprising more than half of the continental United States.

Eventually as the Army Engineers moved up the rivers of the Nation with their flood control program and the Bureau of Reclamation extended its operations downstream to provide irrigation for more land, the plans of the two Agencies in some instances overlapped. This conflict between the two Agencies, however, came about through lack of a declaration by the Congress of policy to be followed in the exercise of Federal jurisdiction under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution in the regulation, control and use of waters of the navigable streams of the arid and semi-arid half of the Nation.



In recent flood control acts the Congress has recognized the need for watershed improvement and has charged the Department of Agriculture with the duty of correlating works of improvement for measures of run-off and water-flow retardation for soil-erosion prevention on watersheds of waterways with programs of river improvement. All that was then needed, so that the three Federal Agencies mentioned herein could work in harmony in the development and conservation of our land and water resources, was a few simple declarations of policy by the Congress.

In the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534, 78th Congress), Congress provided the needed declarations of policy and settled once and for all time the question of priority of use of water in the arid and semi-arid West, which, with nine other provisions, define duties, coordinate and integrate Agencies, and provide for State participation in the development of the land and water resources of the Nation. Congress not only wrote what may be termed, a water "bill of rights," but it also charted a new course for multiple-purpose development of basin areas for the Nation.

### *Established Federal Agencies at Work Under New Act*

Under the provisions of the new law, the old established and experienced Federal Agencies of the Government have coordinated and integrated their plans for the development of the Missouri River Basin, into one over-all comprehensive multiple purpose plan. Under Congressional guidance, that plan harnesses together the services of the Army Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Power Commission, and the Power Division of the Department of the Interior, into an effective team to provide complete flood control for the entire Missouri Valley; to irrigate more than 4,000,000 acres of land; to provide a navigable channel in the Missouri River from St. Louis to Sioux City; to carry on a complete soil conservation program where needed; to produce and sell hydro-electric power; to furnish municipal water supplies; to restore ground water and lake water levels; to provide facilities for conservation of fish and wildlife; and to furnish other benefits.

This procedure modified to fit the local situation could be applied in any area of the United States. Clarifying provisions of the 1944 Flood Control Act which make possible this close coordination of plans between existing Federal Agencies and States, include the following:

1. Policy of the Congress to recognize the interests and rights of the States in determining the development of watersheds within their borders and likewise their interests and rights in water utilization and control to preserve and protect established and potential uses for all purposes.
2. Provision that investigations which form the basis of plans shall be conducted in such manner as to give the affected States, during the course of the investigations, information developed and opportunity for consultation and opportunity to cooperate in the investigations with the Federal Agencies in charge. If there is disagreement on plans, as between the Federal Agencies or between the Federal Agencies and the States, Federal Agencies must submit the view of those disagreeing, to Congress, with their own recommendations.
3. When investigations concern the use of or control of waters arising in the arid West, the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation and other interested Agencies are required to cooperate in their investigations and plans.
4. The new law provides that the use of water for navigation in States lying wholly or partly west of the ninety-eighth meridian shall be only such use as does not conflict with the beneficial consumptive use of water for domestic, municipal, stock water, irrigation, mining or industrial purposes.
5. Provides that investigations of watersheds, the undertaking of measures for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil erosion prevention on watersheds shall be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.
6. The Army Engineers are authorized to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas.
7. Where electric power is generated at reservoir projects under the control of the War Department and not needed in operation of the projects, the Secretary of Interior is authorized to transmit and dispose of such power in such manner as to encourage widespread use thereof,

at lowest possible rates consistent with sound business principles, the rate schedules to become effective upon approval of the Federal Power Commission.

8. The Secretary of War is authorized to make contracts with States, municipalities, private concerns or individuals for domestic and industrial uses of surplus water available at any reservoir under the control of the War Department.
9. The Army Engineers are assigned the duty of prescribing regulations for the use of storage allocated for flood control or navigation at all reservoirs constructed wholly or in part with Federal funds.
10. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to build reclamation works to utilize surplus water of flood control reservoirs after making a report and findings as provided in Federal reclamation laws and authorization by the Congress.

These new provisions of law constitute a water "bill of rights," for both the National Government and for the State. They define the area of activity of each Agency and integrate the programs of the experienced Agencies of the Government. They detract in no way from the basic laws by which the Congress has wisely guided these Agencies so that they have become recognized at home and abroad as the most effective to be found anywhere in their respective fields.

### *Past Experience Indicates Future Expenditures Will Be On Basis of National Benefits*

Under the supervision of the Army Engineers, \$4,196,500,000 has been expended by the Federal Government in the improvement and maintenance of the Nation's waterways, for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes. Projects authorized for future construction by the Army Engineers will cost \$3,406,000,000 additional.

The Bureau of Reclamation under the direction of Congress has expended approximately \$1,000,000,000, in the construction of irrigation, reclamation, power and multiple-purpose projects, which have created 40,000 new farm homes, and plants which annually produce more electrical energy than produced by any other Agency in the United States, thus adding billions of new wealth to the Nation. Repayments to the Treasury of the United States from all reclamation project sources for 1944 total \$26,550,000. Authorized future projects will cost approximately \$1,300,000,000.

The Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with States and local units of Government, has supervised the expenditure of \$400,000,000, in the control of soil erosion, which likewise has added much to the stability and wealth of the Nation. A nation-wide program for watershed run-off, water flow retardation and soil erosion prevention, is being formulated by this Department.

The Power agencies of the Interior Department are now annually disposing of 13,500,000,000 k.w.h. of electric energy from eighteen federally constructed hydro-electric plants in eleven states with a gross revenue of \$16,600,000 for 1944.

The Federal Power Commission participates in the investigation of hydro-electric possibilities in all multiple-purpose projects studied by the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation and studies and approves the rate schedules under which much of the power generated at Federal power plants is sold.

The five Federal Agencies, all under the control of the Congress, have rendered outstanding service to the people of the Nation. Now that provision has been made by recent Acts of the Congress for coordination and integration of the joint programs of these Agencies their services cannot be excelled by inexperienced Agencies or Government Corporations.

In view of the effectiveness of the five existing Federal Agencies named herein, and the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944, by which Congress has made possible the coordination and integration of programs on a basin-wide basis, we the undersigned associations and organizations hereby declare our opposition to creation of regional authorities, as being unnecessary and unwise for reasons as follows:

1. Government Agencies with wide experience in which the people have full confidence are eliminated entirely or relegated to minor roles.



2. An Authority in form of a Federal Corporation would be free of many of the legal and Congressional restraints which experience has demonstrated to be necessary in a democracy.
3. An Authority casts the States in the role of archaic political units in the scheme of government, so that they become subservient to a corporate Superstate controlled by three men.
4. Authorities would establish dictatorships over the basic resources of the area they control even though they may be of a benevolent nature.
5. In the arid States, where State law provides an irrigation water user a property right in water, he would, under an Authority, become a water tenant of a Corporation under rules and regulations made and enforced by it. Vested water rights heretofore secured under State laws would be subject to condemnation by the Corporation at its option.
6. Industrial growth, individual enterprise, agricultural development, recreational facilities, and transportation, would be subject to the domination of a Corporation clothed with the power of government, in full control of basic natural resources, including water, electric power, public lands, minerals, timber, etc.
7. Federal Authorities are a dangerous welding of economic control and political power, which threaten interference in social and cultural activities.
8. Establishment of Regional Authorities, not answerable to the Congress for the expenditure of their revenues, would be a repudiation of the lessons of history. When we surrender "control of the purse," we surrender control over government.

Respectfully submitted,

Organization or Association	By	Title
National Rivers & Harbors Congress.....	William H. Webb	Exec. Vice President
Water Conservation Conference, Continuing Committee .....	Alban J. Parker	Chairman
National Reclamation Association.....	Ora Bundy	President
Mississippi Valley Association.....	Lachlan MacLeay	President
Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association.....	J. Hampton Moore	President
Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association.....	Fred D. Beneke	Secretary-Treasurer
Arkansas Basin Flood Control Association.....	N. R. Graham	Chairman
Ohio Valley Conservation & Flood Control Congress....	Alan N. Jordan	Executive Secretary
Ohio Valley Improvement Association.....	O. Slack Barrett	President
Eastern States Conservation Conference.....	Arthur W. Coolidge	Chairman
Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin...	James H. Allen	Executive Secretary
Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas..	Roy Miller	Acting President
Florida Waterway Congress.....	Walter F. Coachman, Jr.	Chairman
Texas Water Conservation Association.....	J. E. Sturrock	General Manager
Department of Public Works, State of Louisiana.....	Dewitt L. Pyburn	Director
Trinity Improvement Association.....	John M. Fouts	General Manager
California Water Council.....	Milton L. Kidd	President
American Waterways Operators, Inc.....	Chester C. Thompson	President
Tri-State Authority .....	William B. Rodgers	President
Upper Mississippi Waterways Association.....	A. D. Strong	Secretary
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin....	E. R. Cotton	Engineer-Secretary



June 16, 1945

Note to Editor:

This is the second in a series of articles by Thomas D. Potwin, President of the Washington State Reclamation Association, offering an analysis of the Mitchell Bill, S. 460, which provides for establishment of a Columbia Valley Authority.

Thomas B. Hill, Manager  
Washington State Reclamation Ass'n.

This is the third in a series of questions and answers by Lars Langloe, consulting engineer, and chairman of the Projects Committee of the Washington State Reclamation Association. Mr. Langloe discusses the program of the Washington State Reclamation Association, and gives his opinion of the division of responsibility for resource development in the State of Washington.

Q. As opponents of the Columbia Valley Authority, what do we stand for?

A. The Washington State Reclamation Association advocates the continued orderly and timely development and use of all the natural resources of the Pacific Northwest under a program participated in by our citizens, and by local, state and established federal agencies.

Q. What do we mean by "continued development"?

A. We simply emphasize the fact that the program we advocate is nothing radically new. It has been operating successfully for many long years.

Q. What do we mean by "orderly and timely"?

A. By that we mean a development in step with our needs, each enterprise and project to be undertaken and expanded as fast as we need, or can foresee the need for it.

Q. When is a project needed?

A. A project is needed whenever we determine with reasonable certainty that an increasing population or expanding industry and enterprise can use of it, *make*

Q. Who do we think should use or enjoy the benefits of public development projects?

A. The citizens acting as individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, cooperatives or governmental units, with special favors or preference to none.

Q. Upon whom rests the primary responsibility for development and use of the natural resources?

A. On private enterprise as represented by the citizen acting by himself or in association with others.



Q. Upon whom rests the secondary responsibility?

A. On the state and its political subdivisions who must undertake essential projects and enterprise which by reason of their nature or magnitude can ~~be~~ not undertaken by private enterprise. *be*

Q. How do we advocate handling of projects and resource enterprise that transcend state lines?

A. By interstate compacts according to law.

Q. Do we recognize any federal responsibility for resource development?

A. Yes, we not only recognize it; we advocate and work for a vigorous exercise of that responsibility within the legitimate spheres of federal activity.



Washington State Reclamation Association

THE COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY S. BILL 460

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MEANS

By Thomas D. Potwin, President - Washington State Reclamation Ass'n.  
Organization

Board of Directors: The administration of the Authority is entrusted to a federal regional agency which is designated in the bill as the "Corporation." Three directors, appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, control the corporation. These directors may be appointed from any part or parts of the United States, but after their appointment and confirmation they must reside within the region. It is apparent that these men, coming perhaps from regions dissimilar to the Columbia Basin, would lack information with respect to the region's economy and problems. It is reasonable to believe that these directors would require time for acquiring complete knowledge of the region's economy for so important a responsibility as controlling its development.

Before qualifying and entering on their duties, the Directors shall subscribe to an oath (or affirmation) to support the Constitution of the United States. There can be no objection to that. They also shall profess a belief in the feasibility and wisdom of the Act. This is an important requirement because it means that only persons who are sincere believers in a federally controlled economy of the Basin can qualify for the positions. It is reasonable to believe that interests intent on preserving state and local control of the state's resources would not have much influence with them.

The terms of the directors first taking office shall be for three, six and nine years, but their successors shall be appointed for full nine year terms. Two members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. All members of the board are removable from office at any time by the President or a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives. A chief executive,



intent on gaining for himself or his party complete economic control of the region, could always hold the threat of dismissal over the board members.

The Advisory Council: The bill provides for the appointment of a Columbia Valley Advisory Council with which the Directors shall advise and consult, but the Council has no authority to enforce its recommendations. It can advise and argue with the board, but the board is under no compulsion to accept the council's advice. The Council is analagous to the Washington State Highway Advisory Commission which can advise the Washington State Highway Department but cannot compel the Department to accept its advice or recommendations.

The Council shall be composed of seven members, one representative each from the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana. Each state member is appointed by the governor of his state. The three other members are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate and they shall be residents of the region. They, like the Directors, shall profess their belief in the feasibility and wisdom of the Act. Thus, they, too, will be proponents of a federally regulated economy, and they probably would not object in principle to any of the Directors' policies and programs.

The Advisory Council shall elect its chairman from the members at large, that is, the members appointed by the President of the United States.

The Council shall review the plans and recommendations of the Corporation and shall file a report of the same with the President and Congress. The report shall lie before Congress for consideration for a period of not to exceed four legislative months, and if not affirmatively disapproved by the Congress within such period, each of such plans and recommendations shall be deemed to be effective. But the catch is that the report will be of no force and effect if Congress should disapprove, and under the whip of an ambitious chief executive Congress might frown on any proposals that would seek to maintain local controls over the Basin's resources and thus would check the program of the Corporation's directors. However, in view of the belief in



a federally controlled economy, common to both the Directors and the Council, there would probably be no report that would champion state and local control against federal control.

The National River Basin Development Board: This Board is created in the bill for the apparent purpose of providing a coordinating agency to control and integrate the major policies of all the authorities now or which may hereafter be created, and to provide for collaboration between such authorities and existing Federal agencies. The bill provides that this board shall review the recommendations of the Corporation and coordinate them with national plans and programs and with the plans and programs of other authorities and government agencies.

The board shall be composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of Engineers of the War Department, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Valley Authority, and the chief executive officer of such other regional authorities as may be created by Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior shall act as chairman of this board. He "shall direct and supervise the activities of the Corporation (the Board of Directors) to the extent necessary to insure coordination between the Columbia Valley and other regional programs. He will be the executive office of the CVA. He will hold the region's development in his hands. He could, if he would so wish, turn the Cascade Mountain range into a national park.

A fact of significance to reclamationists is the omission from the Board's membership of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. This official has been and still is the central figure in the reclamation programs of the Far West. It is also significant that the bill makes no mention of the Bureau of Reclamation.

From the above, several conclusions are evident:

1. That with the passage of this act all control of the Basin's land and water resources pass from the States to the Federal Government.



2. That, through the Corporation (Board of Directors) and the National River Basin Development Board, control of the land and water resources of the Basin is concentrated in the Secretary of the Interior.

3. That the vast powers given to the Authority will be exercised by persons who believe in federal control of the region's land and water resources.

4. That the Authority Bill is not a move toward decentralization of federal control, as its sponsors claim, but a decentralization of power that puts the administration of the Basin's resources under complete bureaucratic control. This bill, S. 460, and the bills for other river basin authorities, such as the MVA bill now before Congress, provide the machinery for effectuating the statement of Secretary of the Interior Ickes at the MVA congressional hearing on April 18, 1945, which was as follows:

"There is before you (the members of the senate commerce committee) a major step in the basic reorganization of the government of the United States as we have known it for 150 years."

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Washington State Reclamation Association

A CVA Catechism

Following are questions and answers, showing effect the proposed Columbia Valley Authority would have on the Columbia Basin project, as prepared by Lars Langloe, consulting engineer, who has long been identified with Columbia Basin development.

Q. Have there been disagreements and clashes between the Army Engineers and the Bureau or any other federal agencies over who should plan or execute any of the numerous federal projects in the Basin?

A. No. Each agency has performed the tasks assigned to it by Congress. Thus at Coulee Dam the general plans were prepared by the Army during the #308 investigations". The task of construction was assigned to and performed by the Bureau of Reclamation. No clashes or hair pulling resulted from this arrangement as far as anyone knows.

Q. Does that mean that in all probability no differences of opinion ever arose, or are likely to rise, between federal planning and construction agencies?

A. It means no such things. Differences of opinion are not only bound to arise, but are in themselves healthy and a guarantee that no enterprise shall be rushed into execution at public expense without bringing to bear many opinions and view points. ~~Everyone~~<sup>Everyone</sup>, except those of an autocratic and totalitarian frame of mind takes exception to that type of friendly controversy.

Q. Do the federal planning and construction agencies each pursue their own independent source in respect to their projects?

A. No. By both law and agreement they consult and confer with each other and harmonize their various plans into the best possible utilization of land and water resources.

Q. What must be concluded, then, regarding the claims of the C.V.A. proponents?

A. That their arguments are put forth purely for propaganda purposes and that their purposes are ideological rather than practical and constructive.



Q. What about post war unemployment? Would establishment of a C.V.A. further that worthy objective?

A. On the contrary it would unquestionably and unavoidably delay both the commencement of construction and the prosecution of post war projects and then fail to create employment when most needed.

Q. Why would the C.V.A. delay postwar projects?

A. Because, with the best of intentions, there would occur an inevitable delay while the Authority takes over, while it prepares its integrated plan and perfects its organization. In fact, these inevitable delays are from a postwar employment point of view the strongest possible argument against now turning our Northwest enterprises and projects over to an untried, unorganized and inexperienced organization.

Q. Why wouldn't the Authority almost immediately build an efficient organization by taking over the services and personnel of the Army Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and other agencies, as it contemplated in the C.V.A. plan?

A. These agencies are not the kind that are so readily taken over or utilized. In the first place the civilian personnel in the agencies would immediately lose its organizational identity and much of its best talent. In the second place, the military personnel is probably neither for let nor hire. The plan for using existing agencies sounds well, but is in the final analysis, pure window dressing.

Q. Why all this skepticism about the C.V.A. taking over or employing existing agencies and personnel?

A. Because, for one thing, personnel of the C.V.A. must possess special qualifications, prescribed by the plan or would-be law.

Q. What are these qualifications?

A. The Mitchell C.V.A. bill stipulates that the Authority may require that its officers and employees express a belief in the feasibility and wisdom of the C.V.A. Act.

Q. Does this provision augur well for a factual, unbiased consideration of the multitude of questions the Authority is empowered to deal with?

A. It does not.

Q. Does that mean that an experienced and dependable staff and organization can be set up in a hurry?

A. It does not.

Q. What about the claim that failure to establish the C.V.A. will mean postwar economic disaster?

A. It is extravagant and ridiculous. Experience and common sense should convince us that a hastily created organization, as the Authority's set-up necessarily would be, would prove utterly incapable of taking hold of and safely guiding the economy of the entire Pacific Northwest economy through the difficult postwar period. And it is equally certain that the establishment of the Authority would create a degree of uncertainty and apprehension that could more effectively retard private enterprise and bring out stagnation and economic disaster than any other thing that could happen. Therein lies one of the chief threats of the