

BULLETIN



PACIFIC NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Headquarters: 327 MULTNOMAH HOTEL
PORTLAND 4, OREGON

Dedicated to work for continued resource conservation and development through the combined efforts of private enterprise, group initiative, and established government agencies.

VOL. VII, No. 5

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

May 7, 1953 (This information may be
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COURAGEOUS COLLEGE PRESIDENT POINTS THE WAY.

"The greatest factor in the happiness and welfare of any people in our modern civilization is good government. Under good government people have personal freedom and accordingly have the pleasure of carving out their own lives.

"When we look back through 6,000 years of human history we find that freedom and prosperity have gone hand in hand, and so have regimentation and poverty. If we look at the world today we find these facts strikingly dramatized.

"For more than ten years this writer has worked incessantly in the interest of good government, but entirely on a non-partisan basis. This Letter does not champion any party or individual partisan, but rather it emphasizes sound policies and principles."

The above quotation is taken from "A Personal Note" by Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College, in his April, 1953, monthly Letter. This college, under his direction, is one of several that have taken the initiative, through a very informative educational program, in pointing out in a clear and concise manner the practices upon which a sound, free government is based and the dangers now seriously threatening our liberty in America. His material is very reliable and based on research and factual information. Any individual interested in freedom preservation can benefit from this monthly Letter. One dollar will pay the cost of printing and mailing for a year. This investment, if the information is used, will really pay off. (See enclosed reprinted statement by Dr. Benson).

IDAHO MOVES AHEAD IN PRACTICAL WATER USE PROGRAM.

Twelve well thought out water policy resolutions came from the 17th annual convention of the Idaho State Reclamation Association at Pocatello, March 30-31. The first resolution supports the objectives of the Association, which are: to secure an adequate water supply for lands already under cultivation, to work for the orderly and ultimate development of Idaho's reclamation projects as a state-wide program, and to continue investigations for the best use of all water resources in the state. Other resolutions favor more local control of water resources and resource industries and oppose all bills seeking to authorize the authority type of legislation to federally regiment our resources on the Columbia River watershed; express appreciation to federal agencies working for sound development and for local responsibility and control; oppose bills that favor construction of Hells Canyon, on the grounds that it would endanger existing and future water rights in Idaho and lead to federal control of the waters of the Snake River; and urge support of legislation that will encourage and provide a means for development of small projects. This Association is one of the oldest irrigation organizations in the West. Its officers, directors and committee members are irrigation farmers, and it has supported and been largely responsible for a water program that has made Idaho, with its 2,167,879 acres of irrigated land, one of the largest and most successfully developed production areas of the nation. It has also contributed much toward making Idaho a great fish and wildlife state. (See enclosed reprint).

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PLAN TO ATTEND RESOURCES CONFERENCE JUNE 1.

Your reward will be an opportunity to hear: (1) our Secretary of Interior discuss water use problems at a noon luncheon with the Portland Chamber of Commerce; (2) the Chairman of the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission report on progress of that body toward an interstate water use compact; (3) a member of the Missouri Basin Commission and representatives of Public Land Counties, the National Reclamation Association and the National Water Conservation Conference discuss what is being done on a national level and in other regions to assure more local control and responsibility in a water use program; (4) a report by the State Engineer on what Montana has already done in a self-help water use program; (5) what the Engineers for Private Enterprise, a representative of municipal power, the Director of Conservation and Development for the State of Washington, and a Consulting Engineer think should be incorporated into an interstate water use program. You are invited to attend. If you expect to be with us, we ask that you advise us in advance so that proper arrangements can be made for accommodations.

"WHERE KARL MARX WENT WRONG".

"The remedy advanced by Marx was to preach the gospel of hate, of the class struggle, of the redistribution of wealth, of the confiscation of property and its ownership and management by the state--which always means the politicians. . .

"No, my friends, Karl Marx did not have the answer--he lifted no burdens from human backs. The answer is not in the class struggle. The answer is in competitive free enterprise. The answer is in the co-operation of inventor and investor; in the co-operation of the manager and the worker with his know-how. The answer is to substitute slaves of iron and steel for the strength of human backs. The answer is constitutional liberty, which sets men free and says that what any man honestly makes is his 'to have and to hold.'

"Wages can be paid only out of the product; and the larger the production, the higher the wage. . ."

The above statements are from "Where Karl Marx Went Wrong", an eighteen-page booklet authored by Samuel B. Pettengill and published by the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Because so much hate propaganda is still directed against private property ownership and against groups that support this system and oppose big government regimentation of production and distribution, it is urged that you read this informative booklet. Mr. Pettengill points out in detail how property owners, workers and all others benefit under our system. If you really want to do something to help preserve your property and freedom, place this booklet in the hands of neighbors and leaders in your community. The cost is ten for \$1.00; twenty-five for \$2.40. Also see attached excerpts from the publication.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD.

In order to cut down time and travel expense of those wishing to attend both the CRRC Conference and the annual business meeting of our Association, the latter will be held following adjournment of the Resources Conference, Monday, June 1, at about 4:30 P. M. Members and others interested in the work and objectives of the Association are urged to be present.

MORE SUPPORT NEEDED FOR SOUND DEVELOPMENT.

Unless the public understands and supports sound government and a sound program to conserve, develop and use our great natural resources, and opposes efforts to regiment them and destroy private enterprise, step by step, our freedom will not long endure. In keeping with these principles, our Association seeks to advance such regional understanding and support. If you have not done so, we invite you to join this effort and make or renew your contribution to it. We enclose a self-addressed envelope for that purpose. If you have already made your 1953 contribution, interest a friend in supporting this program. All funds we receive are from individuals, firms and organizations that support these principles of preserving, not destroying, private enterprise in the advancement of a sound resource program.

Daniel B. Noble
Secretary-Manager

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VOL. VII, No. 6

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

June 7, 1953 (This information may be used
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TECHNIQUES OF SOCIALISM DESCRIBED BY MICHIGAN U. PROFESSOR.

"The shift of emphasis from old-fashioned state ownership to the newer techniques of economic controls points a lesson for Americans, for if we are to proceed along the socialist road, it is likely to be by these means rather than by government ownership . . . The program of socialism by means of nationalizing industries is perhaps comparable to the head-on attack of the line in football. It would be a mistake to get the fixed idea that that is the only way the opposing team can make a touchdown."

After pointing out three ways by which socialism is accomplished, Michigan University's Dr. Clare E. Griffin makes the above statement in his "Socialism in Sweden", as reported by Michigan Business Review, March, 1952, in the August, 1952 issue of Economic Intelligence. Because strong forces are still promoting these methods to socialize our economic and political system which will result in a totalitarian form of government, it is of utmost importance that we who desire to retain our freedom understand the methods used and know how to combat them. "Victims of Social Leveling", by Leonard E. Read; and "Where Karl Marx Went Wrong", by Samuel Pettingill, give reliable information on this subject. Single copies can be obtained free and extra copies at a small cost, by writing the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Also get "Forward from Here", published by the American Farm Bureau Fed. (see enclosed reprint). Take time to get copies of these to a few leaders in your community. Do your part in this battle of ideas to help preserve our freedom.

EZRA TAFT BENSON PUTS IT THIS WAY:

"It is doubtful if any man can be politically free who depends upon the state for sustenance. A completely planned and subsidized economy weakens initiative, discourages industry, destroys character, and demoralizes the people . . . The future of agriculture and the preservation of a sound economic system depend upon the vigorous re-emphasis of the principles, benefits, and values of private competitive enterprise."

NEVADA HAS REAL INTEREST.

At an earlier meeting, Compact Commissioner Alfred Smith and State Engineer Hugh Shamberger of Nevada made it clear that Nevada has a genuine interest in the Columbia Basin; that while only two percent of the land area of the Basin is in that state, it contributes from six to seven hundred thousand acre feet of water annually to the flow of the Columbia; that they have 64,000 acres under cultivation and irrigation in this drainage area and roughly three times that amount can be irrigated; and that the economy of the area is based entirely on livestock and livestock feed, which are of great importance to the state.

PARTNERSHIP STRESSED AT RESOURCES CONFERENCE.

The 8th conference of the Columbia River Resources Committee, held in Portland, June 1, contributed much toward a better understanding of steps needed to advance a sound resource program for the Pacific Northwest. The conference stressed the importance of creating a better partnership of all concerned in this important task, with local interests,

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public and private, assuming as much responsibility and control as possible and practical. This is in keeping with the principles upon which this nation has grown and prospered, and it was pointed out many times during the conference that such a partnership will provide the greatest degree of local autonomy in advancing a program of vital importance and concern to the people of this area.

Dean H. T. Person, of the Engineering Department of the University of Wyoming, in his report of the President's Missouri Basin Survey Commission, amplified the need for such action. LaSelle Coles, Manager of the Ochoco Irrigation District at Prineville, Oregon, Director of the National Reclamation Ass'n. and acting Chairman of the conference, pointed out what the NRA is doing to carry out these objectives, and Floyd O. Hagie explained what other regional land and water organizations are doing in this field as a result of the National Water Conservation Conference efforts. Dr. A. L. Strand, President of Oregon State College, told about the Atlas of Natural Resources recently published by the Resources Department at O.S.C. J. V. Rogers, Chairman of the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission, and R. P. Parry, Chairman of the Idaho Commission, gave their views on the objectives of that group and stressed the democratic process of working out differences between the states and dealing and cooperating fairly with local groups and the federal government. Secretary of Interior McKay and Governor Paul Patterson, who listened to Chairman Rogers' report, commented favorably on the need for advancing this type of program to wisely use and conserve our great water resources. Fred Buck, State Engineer of Montana, gave an excellent review of Montana's enviable self-help record in reclaiming semi-arid lands and developing them into heavily producing, irrigated lands. John Corenbaum, representing the Engineers for Private Enterprise, gave suggestions for developing a resource program that will provide more local autonomy and better cooperation. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Consulting Engineer and former Deputy Chief of the Corps of Engineers, told what is being done along this line and suggested other things that could be done, as did Ford Northrop, Assistant Superintendent of the Eugene Water & Electric Board, and W. A. Galbraith, Director of the Dept. of Conservation & Development of the State of Washington. Mr. Galbraith pointed out particularly what Washington is doing on a state level in this respect. Kenneth C. Miller reviewed the work of the Committee and told of its need in developing a better practical understanding with more cooperation and teamwork of all interested in a sound resource conservation and use program.

Nearly a hundred leaders interested in sound resource development attended this conference. The Policy Committee worked out a report with recommendations that could be considered and used in formulating a better understanding of suggested and needed steps in this important program. A copy of this report will be sent to those requesting it. Kenneth Sawyer assisted LaSelle Coles as conference Chairman.

STUDY HELLS CANYON PROJECT PROPOSAL OBJECTIVELY.

Because the Hells Canyon project has become such a controversial issue and is apparently being made one of political and emotional nature, it is suggested that we undertake to get all the facts pertaining to it before reaching a conclusion. As a starter in this direction, documents 40826-1 and 40826-2, issued by the Interior Department May 5, 1953, should be carefully read. It is further suggested that all data on this and other dam sites on the Snake proposed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation be studied, along with the proposal of the privately-owned public utility. If the Federal Power Commission grants this private industry a license to construct the three dams, it is suggested that interested people of the region seek to agree on other feasible storage sites on the Snake River and its tributaries, and work toward their projection. There are more of these sites than there is water to supply them. We will get much farther on a complete development program in the Pacific Northwest if we permit state and local interests to assume as much responsibility as possible and work together on projects on which there is substantial agreement. It would be unfortunate for our resource program if it developed into a political, hate-private-enterprise campaign employing tactics and methods used by followers of Marxianism. For a national viewpoint on the basic issues involved in this controversy, read "From Washington Back to You", by William Hard, in the May issue of Readers Digest.

TEXAS "WATER" SAYS:

Did you ever hear about the lazy roosters that let their fellow roosters scratch and crow and then nodded their heads in approval?

Daniel B. Noble
Secretary-Manager

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VOL. IX No. 5

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May 7, 1955 (This information may be
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UNITED ACTION NEEDED ON CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

If we now had in operation with its authorized Commission, our state level, state financed regional Columbia River Compact, headed up as provided by a Federal representative with its own technical staff, it could work with government agencies and all other groups interested to iron out interstate and intrastate controversies and problems and come forward with a project development program that would merit united support. It would be capable of considering all the many uses of water and local problems connected there with. It could decide which projects should be constructed first. It could decide if a project should be all Federal, partnership, or locally financed and constructed. It would be truly representative of all the people with control at a local level. Operation of such a commission could be a tremendous force in advancing the sound development and use of our great water resources here in the Pacific Northwest for reclamation, flood control, navigation, power, fish and wild life, and recreation. This is undoubtedly the only type of legally created commission that can do this important work and yet provide reasonable assurance of the preservation of state rights, private property ownership, and our check and balance system of representative government. Since ratification of the Compact was opposed by those who either did not fully understand it or who favored a Federal Corporation authority method of development, considerable educational work will need to be done to get sound information on this subject better understood particularly in those states where it was not ratified. Constructive united action is needed by all agencies and groups if we are to meet our energy, industrial and population growth needs here in the Pacific Northwest. To go further into this subject and other important water policy matters will be the purpose of the Tenth Water Conference of the Columbia River Resources Committee to be held at Portland May 16th.

ATTEND RESOURCES COMMITTEE WATER CONFERENCE MAY 16

Some of our country's best qualified men both from the standpoint of technical training and practical experience will be on hand at the Water Conference of the Columbia River Resources Committee at Portland, May 16, to discuss water policy proposals now before the citizens of the Pacific Northwest. Special attention will be focused on a better understanding of the Columbia River Compact which was agreed upon after years of study and negotiation by the seven Pacific Northwest State Compact Commission. The Compact which was submitted to the state legislatures for ratification failed in some states largely because of insufficient time to study and comprehend the importance of such far reaching legislation. To head the discussion and answer questions, we have been able to get the Chairman and Federal representative of the Commission, Engineer Frank A Banks, builder of the Grand Coulee Dam. He is a man who has devoted a life of training and experience to water policy problems. Others who will discuss these subjects will be: Jack Rogers, Washington; Gene Marsh, Oregon; Fred Buck, Montana; Senator Wallace, Montana; Dean Pearson, University of Wyoming; George Crookham, Idaho; Calvert Anderson, Executive Secretary of the Commission Lorin Markham, Spokane Chamber of Commerce; Frank McCaslin, Chairman, Natural Resources Committee, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Ben Robinson, Oregon Farm Bureau Federation; Ralph Gillespie, Washington Farm Bureau Federation. The proposed Rogue River Project which seems necessary to assist sound development of water resources in this important river basin in southern Oregon and northern California will be discussed by Vic Boehl and Howard Stinson, the latter of whom has been designated by the Federal government to help prepare for negotiation on this Compact. Another water policy matter that will be given consideration will be the proposed Columbia

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River Development (Federal) Corporation. This will be discussed with the view of determining its effects on sound procedure, including the preservation of water and property rights, our private enterprise system, and our check and balance system of representative government. This will be discussed by Hugh Smith, Floyd Hagie and LaSelle Coles, the latter two of whom have had a vast amount of experience in reclamation and water policy matters. For those who have other suggestions that can be worked out to unite and expedite our water development program in this region, we have asked Ford Northrop of the Eugene Water Board, a representative of Engineers for Private Enterprise (to be named), George Cochran, Stuart Moir, and Marshall Dana to discuss these or related subjects. Time permitting, others present will participate in the discussion. Those interested in sound Water Development and use are invited to attend. The Columbia River Resources Committee was formed seven years ago by members of reclamation, resource organizations, and Chambers of Commerce to help evaluate important water policy matters as listed above, and aid sound development .

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE THIS KIND OF A SITUATION

If you own a farm or any other business which produces and or distributes products or services for which a profit is paid you for your work and your investment, suppose the government forced you to pay for taxes from 20 to 30 percent of all income you received. In addition to that, suppose you were heavily regulated by the local, state, and federal governments. Suppose that the Federal government then decided to go in business in competition with you by creating a multi-billion dollar Federal Corporation controlled by a few men. Said Corporation to receive its revenue from the taxpayers through appropriations or government guaranteed bonds, or other tax subsidized bonding procedures. Said Federal Corporation to pay none or very little of its income for taxes or in lieu of taxes. Said Corporation to be given free postage and could even go back to the taxpayers for more funds in case its business operation was unprofitable and went in the red. Then suppose that this kind of government competition sold its product at a lower price than you could afford to sell due to your forced heavy taxes and government regulated operating costs. Also suppose the government Corporation had a large number of propaganda forces proclaiming their tax subsidized product was a low cost product and sold at a cheap price. How would you like it if in competition with you? How long do you think you could stay in business? The answer, I am sure, would be not very long, particularly if the government in business agency was hostile toward your private enterprise and had the power to take over your property or force you into bankruptcy if it desired to do so. This is the situation that would be created for some citizen-owned resource industries in the Pacific Northwest if the Third Draft of the Federal Columbia River Development Corporation Bill as it now stands is enacted by Congress into law. This Federal Corporation with its broad power and the tremendous financial resources at its disposal could if controlled by those hostile to private enterprise take over the 1 1/2 billion dollar citizen owned electric energy industry in the Pacific Northwest, which is owned by 175,000 American citizens and which provides jobs directly for 11,300 men and women, most of them heads of families, and indirectly for many times that number. Such a Federal Corporation is being advocated by a leading government ownership of business organization in the Pacific Northwest and others most of whom had sought to create a Columbia Valley Authority patterned after the TVA. (In the TVA 90 per cent of the electric energy industry is now socialized and inroads was started on others.) How would you like to be up against that kind of situation if you owned a farm or any other business? This indicates how such a proposal, if enacted into law, can effect every citizen in this region for better or for worse for a long time to come. This subject will get a closer appraisal at the May 16th Water Conference of the Columbia River Resources Committee at Portland. Analysis available upon request.

THESE BOOKS MERIT READING

Citizens interested in the preservation of their liberty would get an eye opener and a wealth of information pointing to where we have been going and how we got this far by reading these two books: "REFLECTIONS ON THE FAILURE OF SOCIALISM", by Max Eastman, published by the Devin-Adair Company, New York; "THE ROOSEVELT LEADERSHIP 1933-1945" by Edgar Eugene Robinson, Published by Lippincott. The former, at one time an ardent socialist, points out in detail how he was greatly disillusioned by the promises made by the Marxian philosophy over a long period of years, and how socialism and communism can only lead to the enslavement of the individual by big government machine dictatorships. The latter tells of the good and bad things that happened during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, some of the latter of which are responsible for the sad plight our country and other parts of the world are in today.

Daniel B. Noble
Secretary-Manager

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TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

John Hansen
July 7, 1955 (This information may be used with
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JOHN DAY PROJECT GETS GROWING PUBLIC SUPPORT

Since the John Day Project will provide, by far, the largest supply of electric energy, (1,105,000 kw) for the Pacific Northwest of any project now requiring legislative action; since there will be a shortage of electric energy by 1960-61 to meet our growing requirements unless new major projects are started soon, and; since this project is an integral part of our river basin development plan, and it can be financed 88% by non-federal and local interests and; since it also provides other benefits and will do less harm to existing enterprises than some of the other proposed projects, its approval for early construction is rapidly getting wide public support. These with other sound reasons are causing many organizations and leaders who have studied this project proposal to support its earliest development through the passage of H.R. 5789, introduced by Congressman, Sam Coon. Those desiring more detailed information on proposed plans for construction on this \$310,000,000.00 project through the combined effort of private enterprise, group initiative and established government agencies can get it by studying H.R. 5789, also the pamphlet giving factual information entitled "Team Work, The Way To Get The Job Done", which was prepared by responsible leaders who have pledged their willingness to help finance the construction of the project. With united support back of the many projects that can be financed or constructed by non-federal groups or in cooperation with the Federal Government we can meet needed electrical energy requirements and also do an excellent job of conserving, developing and making good use of our valuable water and other resources. This kind of team work will also make the available Federal funds for flood control, reclamation, river improvement for navigation and fish and wild life go much further in doing the big job ahead of us both here in the Pacific Northwest, and in the Nation.

WE ARE AT THE CROSS ROADS

WHICH WAY ARE WE GOING? WHICH IS FOR THE PUBLIC INTEREST?

Our American system of production and distribution of goods and services is composed of millions of citizen-owned enterprises. Where water, land and other natural resources are developed and used through a production and distribution business for the public good, these resources enterprises are likewise owned by millions of our citizens who have put their earnings, savings and labor into these job producing projects. This citizen owned incentive system has made this Nation the greatest producer of goods, services, markets, jobs and fine homes of any system yet devised by mankind. It has also provided the greatest distribution of wealth of any known economic system. The partnership plan of water development is a way that encourages and helps this system live and grow. More than that, it takes some of the road blocks away from all forms of local and non-federal participation and responsibility in projecting a water-use program. Unfortunately, here in the Pacific Northwest there has for many years, and continues to be, a concentrated effort by aggressive forces to use our important water resource program to nationalize important basic industries, thus having the government take over, own and operate these services. Many of these same forces are not only working through this program to nationalize these industries, but are working to take over control of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal government itself. Once these objectives are accomplished, with the expropriation powers of the Federal government and this tremendous concentration of energy,

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CERIL D. CRANNEY, AUBURN, WYO.
CLIFFORD HANSEN, JACKSON, WYO.
H. T. PERSON, LARAMIE, WYO.

financial and other power under their control, it is inevitable that this machine would have a firm monopolistic grip on the economy and lives of the people of the Pacific Northwest. This, of course, would jeopardize the survival of any private or local enterprise to which they were hostile and wanted silenced. It would thus clear the way for further industrial nationalization if this was the will of those in control of government. We all know the Federal government shares a responsibility in our great water resource program to help control floods, develop reclamation, fish and wildlife, and recreation projects, and improve streams for navigation. Their great multi-purpose projects are demonstrations of this responsibility and we need to continue to support this good work so that it will go forward on a sound basis. This, however, does not mean that this program should be used to nationalize industry and create a political monopoly over the economy and lives of the people of the Pacific Northwest.

We maintain it is for the greatest public interest, in accordance with sound American methods and traditions, for:

1. The Federal Government to help and encourage local groups, private and public, to share in this program where they are willing and able to do it:
2. Non-federal, citizen-owned groups, where power or any other product is developed and a business of producing, and selling this product is created, be encouraged to take the responsibility of financing and constructing these in business facilities, that they might be operated by them, and in accordance with State, as well as Federal laws and our American enterprise system:
3. That an official regional state-level body financed by the states be created through interstate compact to assume the leadership, in cooperation with other agencies of government, and with local groups, in developing policies to advance this program as it relates to all water uses, and to help clear away obstructions that are preventing it from going forward.

We are now at the cross roads on our method of economic development in the Pacific Northwest. Are we going to continue to work to preserve our productive enterprise system and some measure of local responsibility and control of our valuable water resources, or are we going to Nationalize basic industries and turn control of our vital resources over to a powerful central government or through a Federal corporation with broad powers which political operation, if hostile to private enterprise, can destroy it step by step? In other words, are we going to preserve our American enterprise system or move further toward centralized political ownership and control of our means of production and distribution. These are the vital questions facing property owners and all citizens of the Pacific Northwest. Which route is for the public interest? Which way are we going? With our next bulletin we will submit a Condensed Policy Statement on this subject. We will ask for your suggestions to improve it.

COLUMBIA INTERSTATE COMPACT HANDBOOK AVAILABLE

In our June 7, Bulletin we told about the Columbia Interstate Compact Handbook that was being prepared to give the public accurate information on this subject. Our Bulletin stated that copies could be obtained by writing H. Calvert Anderson, Executive-Secretary, Columbia Interstate Compact Commission, 320 Symons Building, Spokane 4, Washington. In the interest of accuracy and clarity, we are advised that this handbook is still in the preparation stage. It is being checked by an editorial committee and should be completed and available sometime during the Month of July or early August. The many requests that have already been made for this handbook will be filled as soon as this is completed. Because so much inaccurate and confusing information has been circulated to discredit the Columbia River Compact and compact methods of settling our water resource problems and promoting a sound development program, it is important that those interested in a sound resource program get factual information on this subject. The handbook, when available, will be a reliable source of information, having been carefully checked by men who have had years of training and experience in dealing with the many water uses and problems.

NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE MEETS IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Under the chairmanship of Frank McCaslin the Natural Resource Committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce met in Portland June 13 and 14. High lights of the meeting were the address by Fredrick B. Champ on "Resource Problems, Issues and Opportunities in the Public Land States", a discussion of The Columbia River Compact lead by Calvert Anderson Executive Secretary of the Columbia Compact Commission and trips through the Crown Zellerback pulp mill at Camas and through the Bonneville dam. This National Resource Committee with its grass roots membership has an excellent record of evaluating important problems in their relationship and and long time affect on sound conservation and use and its relationship in the production and distribution of the fruits of these resources for the greatest public good including the preservation of our great American enterprise system. If interested in a copy of Mr. Champs To The Point address or at learning the policies and program of this committee write to Richard W. Smith the committee department manager at 1615 H Street, Washington 6 D.C.

Daniel B. Noble
Secretary-Manager