

WATTS NEWS

APRIL 2020

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

NEWS 2-8

MEMBER-
SHIPS 9-10

CLASSIFIEDS 11

HISTORICAL 13-
WATTS NEWS 20

DATES TO REMEMBER

AEA Ceremony – Virtual
April 23

COMMUNITY

The Associates Resource Links List
for our Community during our Covid-19 Quarantine

Resource links related to COVID-19 Quarantine information

- Things to do;
- Where to donate;
- How to help others;
- Mask pattern;
- and Tips

HOW YOU CAN HELP FAMILIES IN NEED

With so many people suffering at this time, a lot of employees are asking how they can help those in need. One of the most helpful actions you can take at this time is to make a financial donation to a food bank. As you can imagine, with millions of people suddenly out of work, food banks are struggling to keep up with demand. At the same time, we have to continue to social distance to keep our families and the food bank volunteers safe, so financial donations are needed most.

Here is a list of possible donation links. Please also seek out local food banks or pantries in your community.

- **Feeding America**
- **Fish Vancouver**
- **Oregon Food Bank**
- **Clark County Food Bank**
- **Northwest Harvest**
- **Blanchet House**
- **Union Gospel Mission**
- **Meals on Wheels**
- **Sunshine Division**

**PLEASE SHARE YOUR COMMUNITY SUPPORT STORIES OR
SUGGESTIONS ON OUR [FACEBOOK](#) PAGE**

Remember the front line workers

Call your local fire house, police station, hospital (nurses, doctors, janitorial staff) or truck stops and ask if they could use a coffee delivery, pizza or sandwiches

Most fire stations do not get a food allowance, they have to purchase their own food – food or grocery delivery can take the stress of shopping off their plate

Consider placing the delivery through a local business that could use the support – many of them are now offering specials for this type of service

- Send letters and cards of support – email could be an option
- Place posters of support in your front/street facing windows, a good project for the children – share a picture
- Sidewalk, driveway or yard art showing support, get the children involved – share a picture
- Organize a social distancing block party to show support for these groups – share a video or picture(s) of the event



*Picture from Facebook

OTHER COVID-19 RESOURCES

How to make masks with materials around the house

With a scarf:

<http://blog.japanesecreations.com/no-sew-face-mask-with-handkerchief-and-hair-tie>



With a T-Shirt:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/31/opinion/coronavirus-n95-mask.html?searchResultPosition=1>

A quick reference checklist of suggestions to help during quarantine while wearing multiple hats

1. Designate a workspace
2. Create a schedule for each “organization in your house hold” ie. Kid #1, Kid#2, Mom and/or dad in addition of your work schedule. Make room for quick breaks and make sure everybody is aware of times when you are not available.
3. Get ready for the day
4. Take breaks, move around
5. Stay informed, not overwhelmed



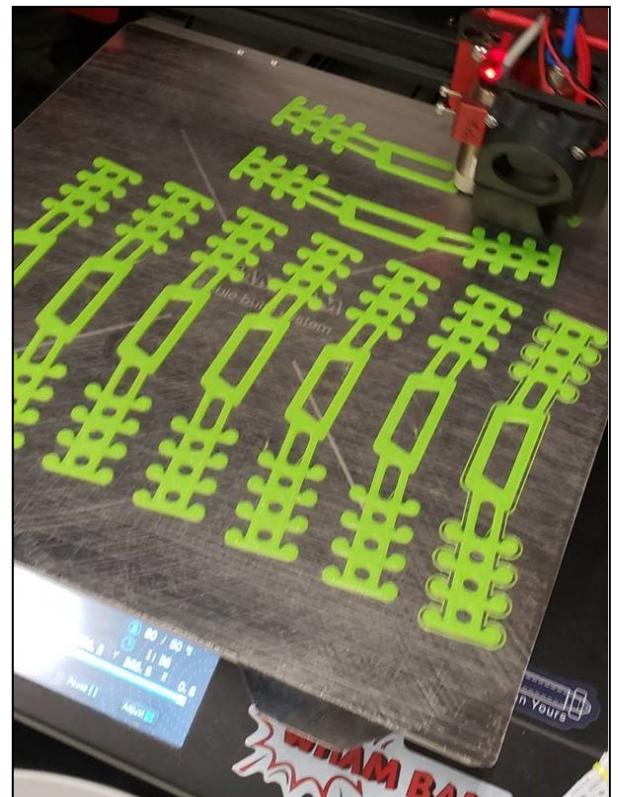
<https://www.healthline.com/health/working-from-home-tips>

Luke Hatfield from TFHQ is often doing wonderful things for others!

His latest endeavor is 3D printing face mask straps for workers at OHSU. These “ear guards” help take the pressure off health care workers ears from wearing masks all day.

In addition to this, he annually plans an event for veterans. Last June was the 5th annual kokanee harvest. Not only does he captain a boat but he solicits donations to give tackle away to veterans and volunteers. All total there were over 100 veterans taken out for a day of making new friendships and some kokanee fishing.

Below are pictures of Luke’s 3D printed face mask straps.



NAYA families report critical shortage of diapers

Across the board, families that NAYA (Native American Youth and Family Center) serves are reporting a critical shortage of baby items, specifically diapers, pull-ups, and baby wipes.

Today is the first of the month, a day when the lack of a paycheck and the inability to stretch SNAP benefits far enough will become painfully apparent to many of the families NAYA serves. Even now, **NAYA's stock of diapers and wipes cannot keep up with the demand.**

NAYA estimates it needs \$6,250 **a week** to keep up with demand for critical baby and toddler supplies alone.

A small donation can help keep their children healthy and their minds a little more at ease.

- \$5 will buy a pack of baby wipes
- \$15 will buy 5 jars of baby food
- \$30 will buy a jumbo pack of diapers or pull-ups
- \$50 will buy all of these items, meeting the needs of one family for one week

Associates Foundation extending 2020 scholarship application deadline

DEADLINE EXTENSION – Due to delivery and other challenges, the scholarship deadline has been extended by two weeks. Applications, by post or email, must be postmarked by Sunday, May 10, 2020. Hand delivery to one of the Scholarship Committee members, if permissible, must be by Friday, May 15, 2020. To protect your application if sending by email, we recommend that you send it encrypted with password.



For over 45 years, the Associates Foundation has granted college scholarships to the children of BPA employees and contract personnel to help them achieve their educational goals. Continuing this tradition, the Scholarship Committee is now accepting 2020 scholarship applications, and forms are now available to download on [The Associates website](#).

The program offers three different scholarships: The Associates Foundation Scholarship (available only to children of Associates members), the Joann Jeter Memorial Diversity Scholarship and the Dick French Memorial Scholarship. Contributions through Associates memberships, the purchase of BPA logoed-items and various fundraisers, like the tulip or wreath sales, make granting yearly scholarships possible. In 2019, the [students received a total of \\$7,700 in scholarships](#), which individually ranged from \$500 to \$1,000.

2020 scholarship applications must be postmarked by April 26, 2020 or hand delivered to a Scholarship Committee member by May 1, 2020.

Mail to:

Ann Shintani, PTL-5
Associates Foundation Scholarship Committee
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, OR 97208-3621

Hand deliver to:

Ann Shintani, PTL-5, BPA headquarters, Portland, Oregon
Eileen Jensen, TEI-TPP-1, Two Park Place, Vancouver, Washington

[Become an Associates member at any time](#) for only \$5 to take full advantage of the scholarships available. For more information on the 2020 scholarships and application requirements, visit [The Associates website](#) or contact [Dan Hays](#).

New Feature: Historical Watts News

*Each month we will feature a Watts News from our archives,
managed by the BPA Library*

Volume 1, No. 2 from March 1943

This Monthly Watts News from March of 1943 shows what Associates were doing during WWII, including Hash on the Home Front about how to make horse meat stew. Regular meat was not available as it was all sent to the service people, so women were trying to find alternates. There is a great cartoon at the bottom of the last page, with the horse looking quite nervous and the housewife looking hungry!

[CLICK THIS LINK OR SEE PAGE 11 FOR THE HISTORICAL WATTS NEWS](#)

Enjoy this bit of BPA history from the Associates!

The Associates Committee Chairs
(Questions – contact Kimberly Butler, President 503-230-3841)

COMMITTEES PROGRAMS & PROJECTS			
Blood Drive - Portland	Ad'e Bolieau Marcella Renner	KSM-4 KE-4	(503) 230-4614 (503) 230-5136
Blood Drive – Ross	Kellie Robinson	TEST-MODA	(360) 418-2623
Blood Drive - Van Mall	David Banks Julie Barton-Smith	TSES-TPP-2 TPMC-OPP-3	(360) 619-6705 (360) 619-6737
Blood Drive - Dittmer	Aaron Paulson	TAB-DITT-2	(503) 230-3486
BPA Logo Merchandise & Emergency Kits	Maggie Rhodes Chris Gallas	KSC-4 PTC-5	(503) 230-3008 (503) 230-3242
Caring and Sharing	Kristin Taylor	FBS	(503) 230-4494
College Scholarship/Associates Foundation	Summer Goodwin Ann Shintani Eileen Jensen	DKC-7 PTL-5 TEBP-TPP-1	(503) 230-3158 (503) 230-5569 (360) 619-6748
Communication	Kim Woodard	NWPP-B1-M	(503) 230-4013
Craft Bazaar – Portland	Aundra Asmussen Chris Gallas	CBC-7 PTC-5	(503) 230-3219 (503) 230-5325
Dress For Success	Deborah Galiel Farah Mohamoud	NHO-1 PSS-6	(503) 230-3475 (503) 230-3118
Eyeglass/Hearing Aid Collection	Brenda Lindgren	BD-3	(503) 230-4137
Food Drive/School Supplies - Portland	Ann Shintani Ad'e Boileau	PTL-5 KSM-4	(503) 230-5325 (503) 230-4614
Food Drive/School Supplies – Two Park Place	Danielle Toma	KSBV-TPP-1	(360) 418-2536
Fundraising	Kim Butler	KSCS-4	(503) 230-3841
Group Events	Jennifer Passley	NWF-B1	(503) 230-5745
Historian	Libby Burke	DKEL-1	(503) 230-4027
Holiday Gifts for Children (Learning Avenues Daycare)	Cymany O'Brien	NSLM-WHSE	(360) 619-6099
Holiday Gifts for Foster Children – HQ	Angela Dowling Tina Weber	CE-1 PSQ-6	(503) 230-3642 (503) 230-4242
Holiday Skate Party	Kirsten Kler	NNP-B1	(503) 230-4411
Hygiene Items	Brenda Lindgren Jenny Hurlburt	BD-3 PGL-5	(503) 230-4137 (503) 230-5035
Lunch	Tiffany Newton Marcella Renner Kim Butler	PGAF-6 KEWR-4 KSCS-4	(503) 230-4217 (503) 230-5136 (503) 230-3841
Marketing	Aundra Asmussen	CBC-7	(503) 230-3219
Membership	Dan Hays	FTOA-2	(503) 230-3955
New Employee Orientation	Tina Weber	PBQ-6	(503) 230-4242
Notary Service	Aundra Asmussen	CBC-7	(503) 230-3219
Picnic	Kim Butler Kirsten Kler	KSCS-4 NNP-B1	(503) 230-3841 (503) 230-4411
Pop Tops	Kim Butler	KSCS-4	(503) 230-3841
Social Media	Diane Ayon James West	JSI-3 NWP-1	(503) 230-3504 (503) 230-5733
Sports	Kirsten Kler	NNP-B1	(503) 230-4411
Veterans Giving Trees	Kirsten Kler	NNP-B1	(503) 230-4411
Watts News	Amber Naef	FRG-2	(503) 230-4001
Website	Diane Ayon James West	JSI-3 NWP-1	(503) 230-3504 (503) 230-5733



Mobile Banking Resources

Take Care of Your Finances From Home With PNWFCU

Deposit a Check

Download our mobile app so you can manage your money and deposit checks from anywhere using the camera on your phone, tablet or Kindle.

Transfer Money

Move money between accounts with online banking or our app.

Pay Bills

Use our app to pay bills, or call 503-256-5858 to make a PNWFCU loan payment over the phone.

Deposit or Withdraw Cash

Access one of the 30,000 free CO-OP ATMs available for PNWFCU members (not at home, but close by).

Apply for a Loan

Get the loan funding you need without leaving the house. Apply at pnwfcu.org or with our app.

Talk to Us

Text or call us at 503-256-5858 (or chat with us online) Monday-Friday from 8am-8pm, and Saturday from 10am-2pm.

NCUA

Not a member yet?
Join us at pnwfcu.org



PACIFIC NW
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

CLASSIFIED ADS

Due to most of the existing classified ads being several years old, we are requesting members to re-submit any ads that are still relevant or any new ads you may have

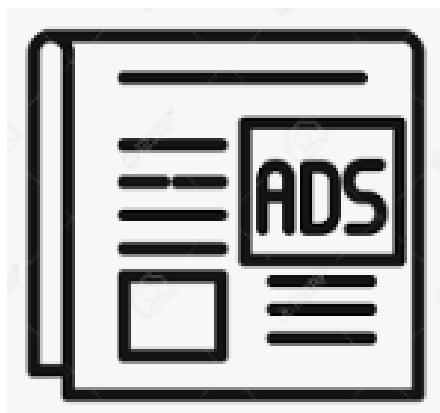
Submit Classified Ads to:

Amber Naef — alnaef@bpa.gov

Ad requests should include the following:

- Contact information (Ads should not contain any work numbers as contact information)
- State the Ad category (ex: Vacation Rental, Wanted, etc.)
- Run Ad timeframe (ex: 30 days, 6 months, etc.)

Classified Ads are FREE for Associates members. Ads are limited to 200 characters/spaces (not counting name and number).





BPA ASSOCIATES

The Associates
c/o Bonneville Power Administration
PO Box 3621
Portland, OR 97208-3621

ASSOCIATES OFFICERS

President – Kim Butler / kabutler@bpa.gov / 503-230-3841
Vice President – Brenda Lindgren / bmlindgren@bpa.gov / 503-230-4317
Secretary – Jenny Hurlburt / jhurlburt@bpa.gov / 503-230-5035
Treasurer – VACANT
Membership Chair – Dan Hays / drhays@bpa.gov / 503-230-3955

WATTS NEWS

Editor – Amber Naef /alnaef@bpa.gov / 503-230-4001
Classified Ads – Amber Naef /alnaef@bpa.gov / 503-230-4001
NOTE: Send all NEWS information to the address below or email the Co-Editors.

Send all CLASSIFIED ADS to Amber Naef.

WATTS NEWS Editor

P.O. Box 3621, (B155)

Portland, OR 97208

Planning to retire soon? Having a celebration?

BPA retirees have a shared email group where we post news of interest. (Visit <https://groups.io/g/RetiredBPA-Associates> to join)
If you want to invite retired BPA'ers to your coffee, luncheon, roast, etc, send your invitation to us (email to yourbest@jun o.com) for posting.
It's best if the invitation comes from you, the upcoming retiree. We need to know it is authentic and is being extended with your permission.

ABOUT US

The Northwest Federal Employees Association (NWFEA or "Associates") is a nonprofit organization established under IRS paragraph 501(c)(4) to maintain the general welfare and provide specified benefits to all active, retired federal and contract employees whose agency is located in the greater Portland/Vancouver area, including all locations across the Pacific NW, Idaho and Montana. The Associates currently includes employees from the following agencies:

- DOE Bonneville Power Administration
- DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs
- DOI Bureau of Land Management
- DOI Regional Solicitor's Office
- DOI Fish and Wildlife Service
- DOI US Geological Survey
- DOC National Marine Fisheries Service

- USDA Portland
- Pacific NW Federal Credit Union
- Paragon Systems

You can join The Associates at any time by sending \$5.00 along with the membership form (attached) to Dan Hays, Membership Chair c/o The Associates, 905 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232.

The Associates awards at least \$6,500 per year in academic scholarships to members' children. Members are also entitled to apply for special grants (in case of a personal catastrophe) and Caring & Sharing presentations when death, illness, injury, or a child's birth/adoption occurs.

The Associates sponsors blood drives, food drives, hygiene program, foster children's holiday giving tree, veterans giving tree and a first responder safe room. The Associates also sponsors various sports teams, such as golf, bowling, and softball. We offer discount programs for group events, such as Blazer games, Timbers games, ballets, plays, concerts, and ice skating shows.

Special events are held each year. The annual lunch, picnic and children's holiday skate party. The picnic and skate party are both held at Oaks Parks. The Associates also organizes craft and book fairs and offers logo wear, gift cards, and safety kits for sale.

Our organization has been going strong for 80 years and we continue to be a very important part of the federal family.

Associates Start 1943 Program

● By Howard Strawn
President, Bonneville Project Associates

The year just past has indeed been another very successful year for the Associates. The officers and members of the Associates can look back with a feeling of keen satisfaction upon their many accomplishments, not only the direct benefits given to all employees, but to the part we have played in joining the Nation, and particularly the Northwest, in developing a sound community spirit to aid in our all-out fight toward freedom and the successful prosecution of the war.

Let's just review the high lights of your Associates' activities in 1942:

1. Published weekly and monthly "Watts News."
2. Sent Christmas cards to employees in the armed services.
3. Organized to contact congressmen and representatives concerning pending legislation affecting our jobs.
4. Sponsored dances, picnics, annual meeting, and sold tickets for each performance of the Portland Civic Theatre.
5. Realized approximately \$2,000 profit from the sale of candy, cigarettes, cokes and milk.
6. Conducted bowling, basketball, handball, softball, ping pong, tennis, and golf leagues for which individual, divisional and building trophies were awarded.
7. Handled 330 welfare and loan cases totaling approximately \$14,472. This figure covers Powers of Attorney taken on salary and per diem checks and also loans made to employees for various reasons, as well as direct welfare work.
8. Conducted Red Cross Blood Bank Drive with approximately 200 donors contributing. We believe there were many more contributors of whom we have no record.
9. Sponsored Red Cross Ditty Bag Drive for the Administration, setting a goal of 500 Ditty bags and ending with a total of 667 sold for which we presented a check for \$500 to the Red Cross.
10. Handled Bonneville's part in a nationwide scrap drive and were responsible for collecting 1/2 million pounds of scrap. From the sale of this scrap we have been advised we should realize somewhere between \$500 and \$750. This money is to be turned over to the George A. White Service Men's Center in Portland and to the U. S. O. in Vancouver, Washington.
11. Due to the Associates' having a balance of approximately \$3,000 at the close of our 1942 year, we purchased ten \$100 War Bonds, thereby investing \$1,000 toward the successful prosecution of the war.

The information given above, covers only the high lights of our activities for 1942, but from it may be seen that any one item would fully justify the continuation of our organization.

We have a big program planned for 1943 and, with the present emergency, the help of each and every employee of the Administration is needed to carry on our work which more than ever before is of such vital importance. A membership drive will be undertaken soon and the 1943 Associates' officers feel confident that we can count on each of you to join our organization.

Let's all work together in 1943 to continue the preservation of our Associates, Administration, and Nation.

Watts news

Volume 1...Number 2

March 1943

Bonneville Line Crews Do Big "First Aid" Job In Restoring Service in Puget Sound Area

● By Vernon Taylor
Chief Construction Engineer

The Seattle and Tacoma areas experienced a severe snow and sleet storm January 16-19. As a result of the storm, all six 115 kv Cushman-Tacoma lines and the Seattle-Tacoma 115 kv tie line were down, as well as Seattle City Light's 230 kv Skagit Line and several hundred circuit miles of lower voltage transmission and distribution lines.

On Wednesday, January 20, S. E. Schultz, chief engineer, requested Claude Miller, chief of the operations section, to contact Eugene Hoffman, Superintendent of City Light, and offer him the services of B.P.A. crews during the emergency. Mr. Hoffman gladly accepted the offer and requested the services of Dan Campbell (a former City Light transmission line builder), and a crew of 20 linemen and linemen helpers.

The B.P.A. system was functioning properly, in spite of the storm, and furnishing most of the power for the Northwest. However, it was prudent to anticipate a possible occurrence of a sleet storm similar to the Seattle storm, and Mr. Miller was desirous of having his operation maintenance line crews available for any eventuality; consequently, he requested the Construction section to furnish Mr. Hoffman the required help.

The construction section was very glad to be of service and George Smith, Chief of the transmission construction unit, instructed William Shirran, supervisor of the Grand-Coulee-Spokane lines 3 and 4, to send the requested number of linemen and linemen helpers to Seattle. Glenn Bell, Manager of the B.P.A. Spokane District Office, and Bob Smith, of the Spokane procurement office, made the necessary arrangements with the Milwaukee Railroad to transport the men to Seattle. Since the regular facilities were overloaded, it was necessary for the railroad to provide a special coach.

Mr. Campbell and the linemen arrived in Seattle Thursday, January 21, and started to work immediately upon their arrival.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hoffman requested additional help and various pieces of construction equipment. A total of 74 men was furnished. The crew consisted of linemen, linemen helpers, truck drivers, three line foremen, and one clerk; the construction equipment included a Skagit two-drum stringing hoist (weighing about 10 tons), line trucks, manhaul trucks, station wagons, and a semi-truck and trailer.

The crews and equipment were used for a period of two weeks, and Mr. Hoffman is very appreciative of the B.P.A. crew's assistance in repairing the damaged lines in the Seattle area. On February 5, he wrote Dr. Raver expressing his appreciation of our assistance and cooperation.

Here is his letter:

Dear Doctor Raver:

Now that we have returned the men and equipment loaned to us for the purpose of restoring lines damaged by the recent storm, I want to express my appreciation for your cooperation and the splendid cooperation of members of your organization. The men you sent here, worked long hours under adverse weather conditions, and were of great assistance to us in restoring service to our customers.



If at any time we can be of service, please feel free to call upon us.

Yours very truly,
E. R. Hoffman

Superintendent of Lighting.

The following Bonneville Power Administration employees were loaned to Seattle City Light: Campbell, D. L., Supervising Insp.; Peters, Emil J., Foreman (Line Const.); Neuschwanger, W. G., Sr. Engr. Aide; Horton, R. O., Clerk; Britton, Sidney A.; Busenbark, Stanley; Brazier, Fabron; Edge, Oscar G.; Fullen, Jay; Fleuter, Hugo; Johnson, Herbert A.; Rowe, William; Wheeler, Robert L.; Yalo, Raymond J.; Belveal, Marvin F.; Black, James A.; Brown, Earl K.; Denn, Bernard L.; Donnelly, LeRoy E.; Garner, Virgil L.; Gravel, Willard E.; Holst, Charles Jr.; Meinecke, Edmund J.;

Mentl, Harlan K.; Mileger, William W.; Moore, Harry E.; Mosher, Fred W.; Palmer, Harley V.; Pemberton, Harold A.; Peterson, LeRoy W.; Phillips, Clifford L.; Rohrbach, Clifford L.; Salley, Marion J.; Schwynoch, Paul F.; Stubbs, George B.; Gravel, Harold C.; Hemphill, Ernest; Lee, Ruben O.; Maddock, Lawrence; Tittel, G. K.; Walling, Floyd; Russell, H. Wm.; Darby, Liston A.; Hudson, W. W.; Klaudt, A. J.; Newman, Glenn L.; Stewart, James D.; Thompson, E. V.; Bigham, Berry B.; Ouderkirk, Marion J.; Walsh, Connor J.; Ward, Flavol H.; Daykin, W. J.; Province, Everett C.; Taylor, Earl; Babbitt, Harry E.; Dietrich, Raymond A.; Eaton, Louis E.; Finch, F. W.; Flood, Luke W.; Harmeling, Edward B.; Kent, Vasco A.; Leonard, Harold R.; Marquiss, Kenneth J.; Moes, Lester H.; Pennington, Fred S.; Stevenson, John; Whitney, John W.; Eggen, Marvin G.; Deffenbaugh, E. L.; Keefer, Richard W.; Leppanen, Mathias; Lundstrum, Clarence; Scribner, Charles H.; Thornton, Hugh J.; and Wadsworth, Albert M.

Ross Beaver on 48-Hour Week; Seeks No Overtime Pay

● By Virginia Zahn

Never let it be said that J. D. Rossers don't know the meaning of "busy as a beaver." We feel more ably qualified than ever to prove the veracity of this expression, and if you are a "doubting Thomas," we cordially extend an invitation to you to plan a visit to our B. P. A. nursery at the earliest possible date.

Although most of us are fully aware of the acute housing conditions in this area, there are always those who just weren't informed. So it evidently was with J. D. Ross' latest inhabitants of the nursery who have made themselves quite at home.

Managing to slip in unseen was a family of beavers, who now occupy a small bungalow under water. Mama and Papa Beaver

picked a likely looking spot near a bridge, and with their amazing construction ability have managed, with close cooperation of paws and long hard teeth, to compose their domicile. Disdaining nourishment common to humans, the beavers have gnawed down part of a tree near their abode and have stripped it of a good quantity of bark upon which they have been royally feasting.

Being of a more romantic nature, these beavers are most likely to be seen on moonlight nights busily at work gathering their necessary vitamins, or relaxing by swimming around in the water with their characteristic grace.

(Note: Editors of Watts News will pay \$1.00 for a photograph of Ross beaver at work. Photograph must be submitted with proof of its authenticity.—Eds.)

Ross Cafeteria Operation Proves Big Success

Everyone Pitches in With Result Debt Paid off in 3 Weeks

● By Carroll Pawson

Membership in the Bonneville Employees Non-Profit Corporation, as well as patronage of the cafeteria during its first weeks of operation, has exceeded all expectations. In fact, President Verne Harper advises that capacity of all cooking kettles has been reached, and thought is being given to welding bands around the top to increase their capacities. A total of 243 employees have joined the corporation, and a total of 150 meals at an average cost of 43c are being served each day. In the first three weeks of operation, it is reported that 2531 meals were served.

The food is reported to be delicious; and, in spite of rationing and shortage of certain condiments and other items, the menus are well-balanced and complete. There is generally a choice of at least two meat entrees, plus salad, soup, coffee, bread and butter, several vegetables, and pastries. In further attest of the quality of the food, it is surprising how many of the Portland employees having business at Ross Station manage to arrive around lunch time to sample the food and transact their business.

The only real complaint from patrons thus far has been that the servings are too large; however, it is noticeable that all plates come back cleaned up slick as a whistle. A number of Portlanders have remarked that the 40c plate lunch served by the cafeteria could not be obtained from any private restaurant for less than 60c or 65c.

Joe and Mrs. Stevens deserve the real credit for the appetizing and efficient manner in which the meals are prepared. Mrs. Stevens is really an expert on wielding the condiment shakers. Joe is an experienced restaurant operator, having operated a restaurant in Butte, Montana, and in Vancouver, Washington. He came to Bonneville approximately two years ago with an expressed idea of operating the cafeteria on his own hook, and, when this failed, got a job in the Construction Tool Room.

Joe's ambition to get back into the kitchen and operate all the shiny stainless steel equipment is now being realized. Joe and Mrs. Stevens are assisted by three part-time employees recruited from among nearby residents. Three switchboard operators handle cashing and meal ticket punching during the three scheduled eating periods from 11:30 to 12:45.

The spirit of enthusiastic cooperation runs through the entire group at Ross Station. No matter what the need is, here is always someone willing to pitch in and do more than his part. The fact is that each patron cooperates by carrying out his own dishes after his meal, thus contributing to the lowering of the overhead costs. It was in realization of this spirit, as well as the extreme need of J. D. Ross employees for eating facilities, that the Administration granted a license to the Non-Profit corporation to operate the complete plant for a nominal monthly fee to provide for the cost of utilities and equipment.

It was on Wednesday afternoon, December 16, through the cooperation of Walter Kanzler, Vern Taylor, Claude Miller, Carl Bjorquist, and Verne Harper, that approximately 75 employees representing all groups stationed at Ross Sub gathered to consider means of opening the cafeteria. Carl Izett, chief of the Rural Projects unit of the System Planning and Marketing Division, and Vincent Mitchell, attorney



Many Bonneville employees from Portland attended the grand opening of the new cafeteria at the J. D. Ross substation.

Looking over the many appetizing dishes prepared by operator Joe Stevens (foreground) and his assistants are:

(From left to right)—Harry Stengel, chief, office service division; Miller Evans, engineering; Walter Kanzler, assistant chief engineer; Rose Forsgren, secretary to Administrator Raver; Vern Taylor, chief, construction section; and Louise Espey, Bonneville home economist.



Bonneville employees instrumental in starting the J. D. Ross cafeteria, sample the results of their efforts.

From left to right they are: Vern Harper, president of the cafeteria board of directors; R. L. Striker, board member; George Alfredson, 1st vice-president; and Art Wetch, 2nd vice-president and manager. Kay Colby (not in the picture), is secretary.

from the legal division, were invited to be present for consideration of a cooperative plan for operating the cafeteria. Izett, a veteran in advising and guiding cooperatives throughout the Northwest, presented the story and possibilities of cooperative enterprise so thoroughly, that it was overwhelmingly approved. In fact, there were but two dissenting votes. Mitchell provided the legal articles, and the Bonneville Associates agreed to finance the initial project by a loan to the new cooperative. Temporary officers elected were:

Verne Harper, Arthur Wetch, George Alfredson, Kay Colby and Richard Striker.

It is these five, who, with Joe and Mrs. Stevens, have shouldered the bulk of the load in getting the business going. Vince Mitchell assisted Verne Harper in the legal problems of getting the proper papers filed with the Washington State Corporation Commission. Verne Harper, President, has served as the official bumper, checker on books, provider of stationery supplies, taker of inventories, and receiver of complaints from the cook on shortages of equipment and commodities.

Art Wetch from the construction section

is Vice President and General Manager. Art is the one who puts in the long hours, filling out rationing forms, handling money, hiring help and performing a hundred and one other tasks. Bill Johnston, a member of the Accounting division in charge of the Coding Group at Ross Station, contributes to the success of the venture by acting as the accountant in charge of the Co-op's books. George Alfredson, Chief of the J. D. Ross Stores, orders equipment and follows through on necessary alterations of equipment and facilities. Kay Colby, secretary to Jess Sittion of the Construction section, as Secretary for the enterprise, signs the checks and takes care of the correspondence. Richard Striker, in direct charge of Ross shops under Jess Sittion, is the member of the board of trustees who sees to it that necessary shop work such as the revamping of roasting pans to fit the cafeteria oven and rebuilding the stove is pushed through to completion. He also assists Art Wetch around the cafeteria. Louise Espey, home economist of the System Planning and Marketing division, also assisted by supplying a variety of balanced and nutritious menus and re-

Let's Talk It Over

● C. E. Lamson
Personnel Director

All of us, at one time or another, have felt the need for discussing our problems with someone who was willing to listen. Many times it didn't matter much whether or not a solution was reached immediately, but it did help to "get it off our chests" by sharing it with a sympathetic listener. At other times our problems have been such that we have requested help of those who might best be able to assist us in some concrete way.

Fundamentally, people are sympathetic and are willing and anxious to assist those who have perplexing problems or who are in trouble. What of the man or woman whose hat is blown off by the wind? Or the driver who gets stuck in a snowdrift? The hat is usually recovered by someone other than the owner, even though the recovery necessitated a three or four block chase. The driver who is stuck in the snow invariably finds a number of his fellow men ready to help him out of the drift—yes, there is always someone who is willing to help when the going gets tough.

All of our problems, however, are not as obvious as lost hats and snowdrifts. If we keep such problems under cover and don't give anyone a chance to help us out, we are building up a dangerous "head of steam" that may affect our normal outlook on life and keep us from doing our best in our work.

Your supervisor is interested in you even though it may not have been evident. He's a pretty swell fellow to become acquainted with and you'll find him or her, as the case may be, interested in helping you out of a tough spot. Why not talk it over? Whether it's a social, economic, job, or any other kind of problem, get it off your chest by a frank discussion. If you feel that your problem is one that cannot be discussed with your supervisor, there's still another source where your problems can be considered.

The Administration has recently established within the Personnel division a service whereby employees may discuss their problems freely and in confidence with someone with a sympathetic ear and where every effort will be made to find a satisfactory solution for such problems.

If you have a problem which you feel does not lend itself to discussion with your supervisor, let's talk it over. Just call Herb Osborne, Extension 470.

cipes.

What about the financial aspects of this enterprise? Well, to start with, the Employees Non-Profit Corporation borrowed \$200.00 from the Associates which was to have been paid back within 12 months. The writer was advised that the entire amount was paid back to the Associates, February 3, this date being but three weeks after the money was borrowed. The capital received from the flood of new memberships made this possible. As soon as an adequate operating reserve is established, the Co-op. plans to reduce further the cost of meals.

Aside from the substantial contribution to the health and morale of employees stationed at Ross Sub, this enterprise already is a tribute to the cooperative effort and spirit of every division and every employee who has had any opportunity to pitch in and get the organization and cafeteria established and in operation. The articles of incorporation provides sufficient latitude for the Bonneville Employees Non-Profit Corporation to undertake many other enterprises on a cooperative and non-profit basis in service to its members.

Ickes Describes Public Power's Contribution To the War

By Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Last month, Secretary Ickes told the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association what the public power program has meant to the farmer, to the consumer, to small business; what it means to our present security and our future well being. He answered in unmistakable language private utility spokesmen who have opposed Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams from their inception. Secretary Ickes' significant address is worth reading and reading again. You may secure a complete copy by calling the Technical Library, Extension 425. The following are extracts:)

The Department of the Interior has power plants which are today producing at the rate of 10 billion kilowatt hours a year. These operations brought in to the Government, revenues of \$21,000,000 last year.

They also make possible the saving of millions of dollars to the consumers. They represent new opportunities for small, decentralized business enterprises based on low-cost electric power. Finally, they have proved to be one of the great buttresses of our war production program. We have done the job efficiently, competently and successfully.

This might be a good time for me to explain my much misunderstood or, it might be better to say, greatly misrepresented, position on the question of power—public and private. I believe, as I always have, in the American system of free enterprise. I want for every man and every corporation a "fair field and no favor." I hate special privilege with a particular hatred. I believe in the equality that was preached by Thomas Jefferson—that is, equality of opportunity under the law. I believe in the square deal of Theodore Roosevelt. I fought for that square deal.

When monopolistic practices are in effect, however, and when the objective of the corporate managers is to give us an economy of scarcity instead of an economy of plenty so that the fewer goods or services supplied will bring larger prices, which will mean less work and higher profits, then the public not only has the right to step in, it would be derelict in its duty if it failed to do so.

As in the granger days, you cooperatives and other groups of public power-minded people have undertaken to see to it that you are supplied with cheap power. And this means federal hydroelectric projects, as in the Tennessee Valley and as at Boulder and Shasta and Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

I have said on occasion, in discussing this subject that, other things being equal, any community is justified in pursuing a program of public ownership of power if only to keep the corrupting hands of the private utilities out of its political affairs. While a low cost is important, especially to people in the lower income brackets, the purity of our politics is of even greater concern.

These private utilities claim to have provided the electric power necessary for the war, they take all of the credit for bringing down the cost of electricity to the consumer. The great reductions were made because public power projects proved beyond cavil that electricity could be produced and sold at prices substantially under the gouging rates of the private companies.

CALENDAR OF ADMINISTRATIVE RELEASES

January 1, to February 20, 1943

Administrative Orders			
Nos.	Date	Subject	
47	January 20, 1943	Apprenticeship Program	
52	February 17, 1943	Overtime Pay, pursuant to Executive Order No. 9289, December .26, 1942	
Office Instructions			
Nos.	Date	Subject	
22, Suppl. 14	January 21, 1943	Change of Claimant's Certificate of Expense Accounts	
61, Suppl. 1	February 19, 1943	Priority for Teletype Messages.	
Memoranda			
To	From	Date	Subject
All Employees	Administrator	1/1/43	Accident Prevention Program
Division and Section Heads	Personnel Division	1/1/43	Assignment of Mr. Ray Allen of the Safety Section, Personnel Division to supervise civilian defense activities.
Staff	Executive Assistant	1/5/43	Curtailment of Telegram Messages and Unnecessary Words Therein
Staff	Administrator	1/7/43	Appointment of C. Girard Davidson as General Counsel
Employees	Personnel Division	1/8/43	Personnel Bulletin No. 47 advertising vacancy in Seattle for Assistant Clerk-Stenographer
Division and Section Chiefs	Office Service Division	1/16/43	New Location of Office Service Division and Building Management Section.
Employees	Personnel Division	2/4/43	Personnel Bulletin No. 48. Vacancies in Operation Section of Engineering Division for position of Ass't. Substation Operator.
Division & Section Heads & Chief Clerks	Accounting Division	2/9/43	Employees' Identification Numbers on Time Reports
Division Heads	Personnel Division	2/15/43	Personnel Division Procedure Memo No. 9. (Appointment of Attorneys and Law Trainee).
Division and Section Heads	Executive Assistant	2/17/43	Secretary of Interior's instructions for assisting Director of ODT by adopting policies to relieve public transportation.
General Memo	Administrator	2/19/43	Appointing Mr. Henry Alderman Director of Information
All Employees	Executive Assistant	2/19/43	Washington's Birthday not observed.

The producers, wholesalers and distributors of public power have met the challenge of the war. We have overloaded our generators and strained our systems to meet the tremendous demands of the war programs. And as we march to victory we look forward to the power age that we are molding, when the latent resources of our Nation will be unlocked by low cost power and the many regions of this country will be developed to their fullest for the benefit of their people. There are those who would use our present common danger selfishly to turn back from their ultimate goal the programs and the policies that the people have developed. It would be convenient if the people could be made to believe that help to the farmer and to labor could be forgotten, that social security legislation could be put on the shelf, and our power programs scuttled.

Raver Consults Business Men On Northwest Industrial Needs

Great Interest Shown In Light Metals And Post War Plans

Business leaders in the State of Washington exchanged views with Dr. Raver on problems of post-war employment and new industries in the Pacific Northwest in a series of informal discussions held January 19-22. Dr. Raver met various groups in Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, accompanied by Ivan Bloch and Samuel Moment of the Market Development section. A key point in all of the meetings was the present outstanding role in Northwest industry played by Bonneville-Coulee power, and the problems and prospects related to further industrial use of that power in meeting the shock of post-war unemployment threatening the region.

In Tacoma, where Dr. Raver met with the Post-War Planning Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, greatest concern was expressed over the prospects of 30,000 unemployed persons if the local shipyards shut down and no other jobs were developed.

In Seattle, Dr. Raver talked with directors and their associates of the Seattle First National Bank, and the greatest concern centered on the aluminum industry and the need to develop local plants producing alumina from clay to supply the Northwest plants which now depend on mid-Western and Southern alumina.

In Spokane, Dr. Raver met with a group of realtors, one group of wholesale merchants and distributors of electrical equipment, the industries committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and with executives of the Old National Bank and the Spokane and Eastern Branch of the Seattle First National Bank. Here, the chief topic was the prospect of a new Spokane aluminum ingot plant and rolling mill.

All groups agreed that even though we still had to win a war, it was not too early to begin thinking about the problems of keeping employment up after the war.

Dr. Raver repeatedly stressed the fact that since about half of the employment now in the region depends on shipyards and aircraft production, the area could develop the number one unemployment headache of the country after the war unless cooperative efforts were undertaken to find new employment prospects. He stressed the fact that low-cost Bonneville-Coulee power had created a number of new industries and could stimulate additional ones provided Northwest business men take the initiative to develop, finance and manage companies in a number of fields. Most prominently mentioned were alumina-from-clay plants, aluminum casting, forging and fabricating plants, transportation equipment using light metals, chemicals based on calcium carbide and plastics.

Inventor Dies

Nikola Tesla, one of the world's greatest electrical inventors, credited with having devised the first practical application of alternating current, with the development of the induction motor and dynamos, transformers, condensers and specialized coils, died on January 7 at his suite at the Hotel New Yorker, New York. He was 86 years of age.

Those who cry against the efforts of the people to protect their interests through their government and say, "Leave it all to us," are the same ones who dragged us into the black pit of isolationism after the last war and perpetrated the collapsible prosperity of the 20's.

We are not fighting this war in order to set the stage for another depression here at home or for another inevitable war throughout the world. We must see to it that our great public power projects that are saving lives now by shortening the war, will, when peace comes, play an equally important role in our reconstruction. These enterprises that we have launched belong to the people and they must do the job that the people want done. We are not fighting to spread the four freedoms abroad and to preserve want and despair for Americans alone.

BUY WAR BONDS

Watts news

MONTHLY ★

Produced jointly by the Bonneville Project Associates, Inc., and the Bonneville Power Administration, for the purpose of promoting the efficiency and knowledge of all Bonneville employees.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Howard Strawn Jim McCanna
Lloyd Hoff

Philosophers, Note

Watts News Monthly is open minded about editorials.

Because we realize most people like to philosophize, we want to throw this page open to anyone who has a MESSAGE.

Accordingly, if any Bonneville employee feels moved to English composition on Humanity, the Universe, Love, or any other subjects dear to the hearts of all of us, he may have space on this page — within the following limitations:

The laws of libel must be observed.

Religion and politics are taboo.

It must be said within a limit of 300 words.

The writer must provide the editors with his name. Pen names will be accepted for publication purposes, but we must know who the real author is.

The editors themselves do not plan consistently to publish editorials. We repeat — Watts News Monthly is for all employees.

Staff Publications

CAPACITORS: J. R. Curtin of the System Engineering section has article entitled "Capacitor Bank, 20,000 kva., on Longview Substation" in January 9 issue of Electrical World. Article discusses steady rectifier load and why it obviates necessity for synchronous condenser or for more than 2-bank subdivision of record capacitor installation. Article is illustrated with progress photographs furnished by Bonneville administration. One of these photographs is used as a cover for the magazine.

WAR PROGRAM: The Department of the Interior has recently issued a booklet entitled "The First Year In The War Program" which outlines the accomplishments of the Department of the Interior between December 7, 1941 and December 7, 1942. Section on power, beginning on page 17, contributed in large part by the Bonneville Information division. Copies of the booklet have been ordered for all employees and are being distributed. If you have not received your copy, call the Information division.

POST-WAR ADJUSTMENT: Mimeographed outline by Market Development section entitled "Problems In Post-War Adjustment." Concise summary of the Northwest region's possibilities for maintenance of its industrial expansion. Suggests in broad outline what can be done, and deals with the place of the Bonneville administration in a post-war program.

Note of Thanks

My dear Dr. Raver:

On behalf of the American Red Cross, I want to thank all of those who contributed so very generously to the \$500.00 sent in by the Bonneville Employees for our Ditty Bag campaign.

We could not have carried this immense project through to a successful conclusion were it not for the generosity of loyal friends like yourselves.

Very sincerely yours,
Mrs. George Peters
Chmn., Volunteer Prod. Serv.

Play It Safe!

● By Paul J. Raver
Bonneville Power Administrator

Two years ago the Columbia river, to the average easterner, symbolized salmon and timber. Today it stands for ships and planes—the two weapons critically needed on every fighting front. This amazing transformation has been accomplished largely by the magic of hydroelectric energy, the power of the Columbia river.

But we must match this waterpower with manpower if we are to keep our million horsepower regiment in fighting trim. Daily our younger men are being called to the colors. They are leaving substation and powerhouse and office for the firing line.

To keep faith with them and their seven million brothers in arms, every remaining member of the Bonneville staff must devote his untiring energy to the task of transforming waterpower into firing power. That means not a man must be lost, even for a day, by avoidable accidents. Colonel H. H. Galliett of the Ninth Service Command, has pointed out to me that a reduction of 40 per cent in accidents could have saved, in the past year, the lives of 18,000 workers and a million and a half injuries.

Because of the importance of "keeping the kilowatts humming," I am asking every member of the staff to consider soberly the following message of Major General Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.: "Those of you who have contributed to setting up the present excellent safety program through the country have earned the thanks of the nation. You have made a real contribution toward winning the war."

"The relationship between accident prevention on the construction of a bomber plant in Texas or on a mess hall at Fort Sheridan is direct and clear. Accidents delay the progress of construction—and anything that delays the progress of construction today interferes with the war effort. If a man engaged in laying the runway for a new airfield breaks his arm, there has been a small but nonetheless effective monkey wrench tossed into the machinery of the war effort. If there were to be very many of these minor incidents, the mass effect could be serious indeed."

"There is a further side to the picture, too. That broken arm, or this smashed finger, or that lost life does more than upset a single job. It removes, for shorter or longer time, at least one active name from the manpower rolls of the nation. All of you read the daily press and so all of you know that manpower in America is no less a critical item today than is steel or rubber or oil. When we reduce the speeds on America's highways to 35 miles per hour in order to conserve rubber, we are working to the same end as when we abide by the rules of accident prevention in order to protect our available supply of manpower."

"Yes, for a foreman today to expose his workers to needless risk of injury is just as unpardonable as it would be for a platoon leader in the field needlessly to expose his men to the fire of an enemy machine gun. For a worker today to fail to take common sense measures to protect himself and his colleagues from injury may be as damaging to the war effort as for a soldier in the field to fail to take elementary precautions against an enemy dive bomber attack. Total all out war has made soldiers of us all."

"Those, briefly, are the compelling reasons for the emphasis on safety in construction work today. But the fact that the new element of war now dominates the picture does not mean that the old peacetime incentives for accident prevention are not still operating. The human side of the picture is still there. The pain and grief, to both the worker and his family, which always follow an accident, are still very real things. The prevention of personal tragedy is still, and in democratic America always will be a worthy goal."

AFTER FIVE YEARS

● By U. J. Gendron
Assistant Administrator

Five years, they say, is but infancy for an elephant, adolescence for a donkey, and a lifetime for a rattlesnake.

We at Bonneville have been called all those things in the half decade since I stuffed a handful of shirts in a traveling bag and swapped an over-priced apartment in Washington for a tree-shaded home in Eastmoreland. As the oldest member of the Bonneville staff, I understand that I am supposed to reminisce like a Civil War veteran and cluck like a mother hen, which I shall try to do.

It seems but a short time ago that we opened up with a couple of small offices in the Failing building. No one was on hand to greet me when I arrived, but Rose Forsgren soon took over as our sole protective force to ward off the avalanche of job seekers. A 1938 Chevrolet, which bore the proud license plate No. 1, was our lone piece of transportation equipment, for which we scrapped with amazing vitality. That license plate has its own history, but that is another story.

Historians would record that the Bonneville administration started on November 1, 1937, when President Roosevelt appointed as Administrator, J. D. Ross, lovable and prophetic superintendent of Seattle's municipal power system.

We had \$100,000 to spend that first year, a brand new congressional act to figure out, and a bunch of advisers telling us what to do with Bonneville dam.

Everything, however, was not sugar and honey. There was much opposition to the basic law Congress had passed—a law that made Bonneville a public power agency, a yardstick by which citizens could measure the fair price for electricity. If a town was dissatisfied with the local utility company, it might set up its own citizen-owned power business. And thousands of citizens actively sought to organize their communities to secure Bonneville power for themselves at cost.

Focal point of attack was our "postage stamp" rate policy. All the power should be sold at 1/10th of a cent a kilowatt-hour right near the dam, said some. "Bonneville is a white elephant," others declared. "It is as useless as the pyramids." "The power will never be used." Etc., etc.

Everyone who would listen was assured by those opposed to the program that the privately-owned power lines were "ample to take care of Bonneville power." The only line then reaching the dam, however, was a little 57 kv line that would carry a few thousand kilowatts at most. Congressional committees listened to these cries with their tongues in their cheeks.

Our first annual report was a small document, but it packed a wallop. I remember how Ivan Bloch, Steve Kahn, Charley Carey and the others argued over it. Finally, Perry Alvey edited it in Washington, spending some of his own money to do so.

But it was prophetic in its analysis of the pressing economic problems of the Northwest. Equally significant was the declaration, pooh poohed by many, that Bonneville one day would be the Northwest's greatest contribution to the defense and security of the nation.

In the years which followed, a great deal was learned about the Federal development of the Columbia river and what it could mean to the people of the Northwest. People learned, for instance, that the average Forest Grove family was paying its public system \$3.50 for electricity that today costs \$4.75 in Portland, a saving of \$15.00 a year. They learned that Monmouth housewives got full electric cooking without paying a cent more than they had formerly—twice as much for the same money from



LAWYER TO WEATHERMAN—Three months in the Army have turned Attorney Floyd Hamilton of the Bonneville administration into a sergeant and weather forecaster. Assistant Administrator U. J. Gendron (left) offers a parting cigarette to one of Bonneville's 800 soldiers, who are serving in every part of the world. Hamilton returns to the Army's forecasting service in Victorville, California.

their municipal plant.

Publicly-owned power systems have proved their worth. More than 11 million dollars were saved the people of Oregon and Washington during those first five years. The 44 PUDs that were organized in the Northwest, repaid the people a thousand times over.

When "J. D." died in March, 1939, he was succeeded by Charley Carey for about three months, then by Frank Banks for another three months and finally by Dr. Raver, our present administrator, in September, 1939.

Bonneville has progressed continuously since its inception. Tremendous gains have been made in Dr. Raver's administration. Many public power distribution agencies have come into their own and they are breaking records every year in establishing lower and lower rates, paying off their bonds, and at the same time increasing wages to their employees.

But that is not the only objective. Industries have located here, some under the impetus of war conditions, but many to remain after the war and help to stabilize the economic future of the Northwest.

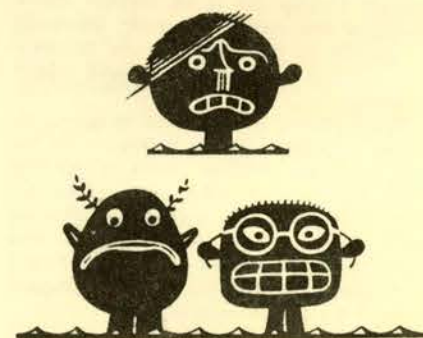
This is your project, the people's project. And it must be preserved for the benefit of the men who now are on the battlefronts—and for their children.

Naturally, the war has temporarily slowed the people's battle for publicly-owned power. We have a bigger and more important fight on our hands—a fight for our right to live as free men, to determine our own destiny.

We can be proud that we here at Bonneville and Grand Coulee today are shouldering the main power job here in the Northwest, vindicating our unswerving course of the past five years. Those lines we built, those generators we installed, are reaping dividends that cannot be measured in dollars alone.

The power of the Columbia is making the vital aluminum for clouds of planes that are spreading their protecting wings over our boys from Africa to Australia.

And as a father of one of those boys, for that I give humble thanks.



Stenos A Dying Species?

● By D. A. Norton

We usually think of stenography as modern, but, the Greeks had a word for it. Scholars have transcribed Greek and Roman shorthand texts preserved in the British and Vatican museums. Relays of two and three phonetiks or stenographers are said to have been used by Plato, Cicero and Caesar (still used by Doris Keeler, legal light of Bonneville). The rate of human speech has increased, and with it the development of shorthand as an art and a science. Perfection, however, lies ahead of us.

Modern stenography dates back a mere hundred years. About 1846, two English brothers, Isaac and Ben Pitman, developed a system of shorthand and wrote a book about it. Isaac became a skilled shorthand writer and teacher, and was knighted by the Crown. Ben devoted his talents largely to its mechanics and improvement of technique. Their book sold for a few pence, had wide distribution, and shorthand soon became the vogue for literate English youths. Its many editions brought them fame and fortune. The beautiful shorthand notes of Woodrow Wilson and Jimmie Brynes are in Pitman shorthand, and nine out of ten court reporters use it today in Portland. The peak of its development, however, has probably been reached, except in special fields, due to its inherent limitations of shading, and positions of consonants to indicate vowels which have given rise to such ludicrous (and tragic) jokes at the expense of tyro stenographers.

About 50 years later, John Gregg, who is still living, invented the Gregg system now taught to 99 per cent of all students because it is easier to learn, write and read than Pitman.

And now comes the possibility of its displacement by the machine, which has invaded so many fields. The recently developed Stenotype is with us, and may be the means of putting present stenographic practice into limbo along with hand-written business correspondence and other relics. It has speed and ease of writing phrases and sentences by simultaneous striking of type keys. Notes are legible to any one with little study, but the machine is not easy to carry, nor entirely noiseless, nor mechanically perfect.

The radio tube may make shorthand an interesting relic of the past. Stenographers will be known as sound engineers. Speech is picked up by microphones, electrically amplified to provide power for recording. The actual image of sound waves is molded on plastic discs, paper-thin, flexible, chipless, clean, mailable, permanent records at a cost of about five cents per hour. The record can be indexed and any part can be immediately played back through ear phones or loud speaker on the turn of a knob. The voice may roar or whisper—volume is automatically or manually controlled. Repetition by the typist at will, in the desired speed and volume, is convenient and no request is necessary. The "Voice" may lounge at ease, parade, wave or otherwise use his arms, talk fast or slow, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, without overtime, or apology, unless it be to his wife at home.

True, the executive must be educated to overcome "Mike fright" (It can be hidden if that proves hopeless), and to learn that such recording is efficient, dependable and cheap. The Axis must be whipped to dissolve priorities and make sound recorders available. And shorthand writers must be educated to become "Sound Engineers."

Then perhaps may come typewriters actuated by sound waves, who knows—or mental telepathy.

Garden Gossip

● by an Amateur

This year, I have the "country estate"—a 50 x 100 on 42nd again. Then I have "the town lot" a 50 x 100 at Lloyd's Park-view (next to the Jantzen Mill's plots) so as I tell you step by step how I go about working these gardens, remember it's like hash or gravy; there's no recipe and everybody does it differently.

If you have a lot in the 42nd tract, you take with you a shovel, a hoe, a large hooked fork and a rake, some stakes, a ball of heavy twine and the seeds—and a bottle of water if that's the best you can do.

The first thing you do is to make a path all round by shoveling a trench or by using the roller out there. This keeps everybody but the pheasants out.

Then following the advice of our rural expert, the next thing to do is to work the small section where you want the early vegetables. Don't try to do the whole thing the first day you're out there (but old age or a second front will slow you down anyway).

Proceed this way:

Take the fork and loosen the ground well, and take out any grass roots which will later rise to plague you. Smooth and level it with a rake. If lots of lumps gather in one spot as you rake, take the back side of the shovel and pound the Dickens out of them. Then rake them in.

Next step:

Take one stake and tie one end of the twine to it and place it where you plan your first row, allowing plenty of space for your co-workers to gather in the path and discuss your work without stepping on it. I'd suggest you plant the rows cross-wise (50 ft.) because it's very difficult to keep a 100 ft. row straight even with a piece of string to guide you. After the string is staked at one end, stretch it across to the opposite side in a straight line and fasten it taut to another stake. This is the line which will guide you as you draw your rake handle along it to make a very

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BY MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

BPA Sets Pattern Despite Lack Of Legal Implements

● By Dan Hallowell

Much of the proposed legislation to establish a Columbia Power Authority has contained provisions for collective bargaining. It is becoming more and more apparent that the employees of the Bonneville Power administration, or its successor, the Columbia Power Authority, will eventually have the right to bargain collectively with the authority regarding the wages and conditions of their employment.

At this time no person can know just what sort of legislation will become law, but the general trend of proposals appears to permit collective bargaining for those laborers and craftsmen who are regarded as being outside the provisions of the Classification Act, and to limit somewhat the collective bargaining of those groups of employees who are subject to the Classification Act.

Collective bargaining for employees in private industry has been recognized by law since the passage of the Wagner Act and the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board in 1935. Collective bargaining is the process by which employees join together and, collectively, come to an agreement with the employer regarding the wages and conditions of their employment. It is considered to be best for employees to join together in their bargaining because the lone individual never has equal bargaining rights with the employer when the workman is in a position of necessity to work in order to support his family.

Fundamentally and ideally, collective bargaining is the process under which employees actively participate in the fixing of terms and conditions of their employment. Such participation of employees through representatives of their own choosing is visualized as the way to secure their consent to the conditions under which they work. Agreements are generally reduced to writing, with the obligation on the part of each to see to it that terms and conditions are lived up to as agreed. This collective bargaining is deemed to be the ideal way to encourage labor-management cooperation.

The administration and its employees have made such progress in collective bargaining by mutual understandings regarding the terms and conditions of employment for laborers, mechanics, and workmen considered to be outside the provisions of the Classification Act. These understandings have been long in the building and have led to excellent teamwork between the administration and Labor.

It is evident to Labor that the social aims and purposes of the Bonneville Power administration and Labor are in many respects identical. Labor generally has been striving for years to bring about better wages and conditions which will result in a higher standard of living, better health, and more education.

For the long pull, the development of the electric energy of the Columbia River will do the same thing. The Administrator has made clear that the development of the Northwest's great resources through public power will not fail to maintain and to strengthen the effort of workmen to sustain and to improve the standards of living and the conditions of their employment.

shallow indentation for the seed planting. For beans, peas and seeds of larger size, use the hoe to make a shallow trench and drop the seed about an inch apart. It's best not to "bury" the seed as a dog does a bone; they only take that much longer coming through the ground. Carrots, beets, Swiss chard, etc. have to be thinned if planted too thickly and this is a good time to avoid that. Don't waste seed.

Plant the seed and cover lightly, using the rake and smoothing over the foot prints as you go. Mark the row with dated stakes with the name attached.

Things I have planted this week (February 23):—

Early Carrots, Early Beets, Spinach, Mustard, Early Red Valentine Bush Beans, Early Green Pod Bush Beans, Blue Bantam Peas, Radishes, Leaf Lettuce, Dill, Swiss Chard, Onion Sets (the seeds make winter onions), Parsnips, Early Rose Potatoes or Earliest-of-All-Potatoes.

Notes: Leaf lettuce can be planted in small beds. A small amount should be planted every two weeks.

Early peas, bush beans and radishes should be repeated at intervals of two or three weeks.

Potatoes: I imagine it is understood that potatoes are not planted in the same way as carrot seed, although last year one BPA man planted potato chips—but not much came of it.

My method is to loosen the ground, stake the row with string, make small shallow holes about the size of a large cup (with the hoe) and place the seed potato pieces containing at least two eyes right side up and cover with soil. These small "hills" should be about a foot apart in the row. By the time they need cultivating there will be another bulletin coming your way.

Confidential note: (It doesn't make any difference what your first planting of corn is—the pheasants, you know—but the second planting should be yellow Bantam. A recipe for roasted pheasant will follow in the next issue.)

Music to Our Ears

To the Editor:

Much may be said for the auspicious launching of the monthly Watts News. In itself there is embodied a training program which the Chief of Recruitment may vociferously welcome.

Here is an organ at last that can disseminate such vital and important information which can have but one result: cementing the crevices in our farflung grid, so as to have a closer-knit organization, making each employee cognizant of the important part he or she plays in the development of the Columbia region.

To achieve real success, individual contributions to this paper should be accelerated, as the distribution increases. This makes each employee of the Bonneville administration an "ambassador" of public relations.

The added knowledge of our program and activities gained through this medium will ultimately have its effect on the public and the entire northwest. The result would be better relations, better understanding, and greater respect for the entire administration.

I would be only too happy to classify the "ambassadors." Best wishes for your success.

David Blakeman.

Suggestion Box

1. Other war industries are spending thousands of dollars telling what they are doing for the war effort. I understand Bonneville and Grand Coulee's contribution to victory is even more outstanding. Why not show this graphically each month? I think it would build morale among the staff if they knew the size of the job we are doing.

... J. W.

2. There's an exciting story behind the various public-owned systems we serve. Couldn't Watts News Monthly devote a column or so each month to a city or PUD, such as Tacoma, Pacific County PUD, etc.? After all, Bonneville is supposed to give preference to the non-profit agencies. Perhaps a little recognition might go along with it.

... D. M.

3. Our Technical Library has a lot of good material. Perhaps it could help improve individual efficiency by providing reading lists in specific fields; also a bibliography of pertinent articles on various subjects.

... G. S.

4. The eating situation around the Administration building is getting worse and worse. I wish Vince Mitchell would figure out a cafeteria deal for us. Engineers aren't the only ones who eat.

... L. H.

★ BUY WAR BONDS

Gals Take Down Their Hair

Taxi Drivers "Tell All" with Appropriate Side Comment

By Arliss Loseth, Mickie Nelson,
Holley Ault and Evelyn Yeck

Four of Bonneville's bevy of beautiful and talented taxi drivers have contributed compositions this month on what it feels like to haul around the brass hats. Lack of space forbids us running all four articles complete; so we put it up here—with in the form of a symposium which gives the gentle reader a hint of what the girls are thinking.

MICKIE: Trying to turn right in downtown traffic and ease through a stream of pedestrians is enough to make a girl lose her faith in human nature. More stopping in front of the car and ogling at your license plate—more dirty looks and sarcastic remarks—then I'm deaf as a stone. Don't hear a thing. Human nature is funny, and on a job like this you certainly get a chance to study it.

EVELYN: The way some folks act you'd think that they are inviting you to hit them. I wonder if they ever remember how they act when they are behind the wheel and are up against pedestrians themselves?

ARLISS: Too bad there isn't a classified position entitled "Senior Home Life Consultant." The dope we pick up from our passengers! The boys love to talk about the wife and kiddies and their fuel problems and the lovely hangovers they have after last night's party. And after a week on taxi service, a girl is fully equipped to go into complete detail on all phases of the weather.

HOLLEY: If the Richfield reporter wants to really know "what's going on in the word" all he has to do is to take the run between the Ad. building and the Failing building for a couple of days. Bet I've hauled people from every state in the union. I have even had a man from South America complete with pith hat, light clothes and full beard. If you want to know anything about the coffee and banana situation in Brazil, just call me up sometime.

MICKIE: Maybe you don't think danger begins at 12 miles an hour; but one of the recent icy days I was travelling down the Broadway bridge ramp when I hit a slick place and the car acted like it wanted to roll in the snow. What with a bus and a safety island coming at me full tilt, I thought the three of us were going to hold a conference. But fortunately, at the last minute the old crate decided to go straight.

HOLLEY: If the government would let me, I'll bet I could put old 425 on a paying basis. It's surprising how often Bonneville clients offer to pay fare. If the boss would just say the word, I could cut down the war debt some.

MICKIE: Believe it or not, I fully agree with people when they cuss women drivers. For a hand signal they'll barely open their window and put out about four fingers and flutter them. So, you don't know what move they're going to make—straight up for all I know. Though, as a matter of fact, men aren't much better. The way they keep their windows closed you'd think they were afraid of galloping consumption.

EVELYN: Taxi driving for Bonneville is full of surprises anyhow. A while back, when I was advised that I was not to work next day, and was told to turn up at the Administration building, I began to wonder whether I was being promoted or demoted. Come to find out, it was at pleasant surprise because I got in on one of the orientation tours. Got to see Bonneville movies and the big substation.

Federal Power Developments Help Business Man

By Arthur Goldschmidt
Acting Director, Division of Power

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Our Columbia River development is only a fractional part of the Department of the Interior's huge power program, which includes Boulder, Shasta and dozens of other multiple-purpose dams. But Bonneville and Grand Coulee are right at the top in the affection of Arthur Goldschmidt, Acting Director of the Division of Power. His nickname, "Tex," probably explains. As a Southerner and Westerner, Tex understands the major problem of the Northwest: The need for changing from a Colonial empire status to a balanced regional economy. He sees hydroelectric power as a double barreled shotgun—a potential military weapon and an effective social instrument. But he tells it best in his own words—extracts from his speech delivered early in February before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco.)

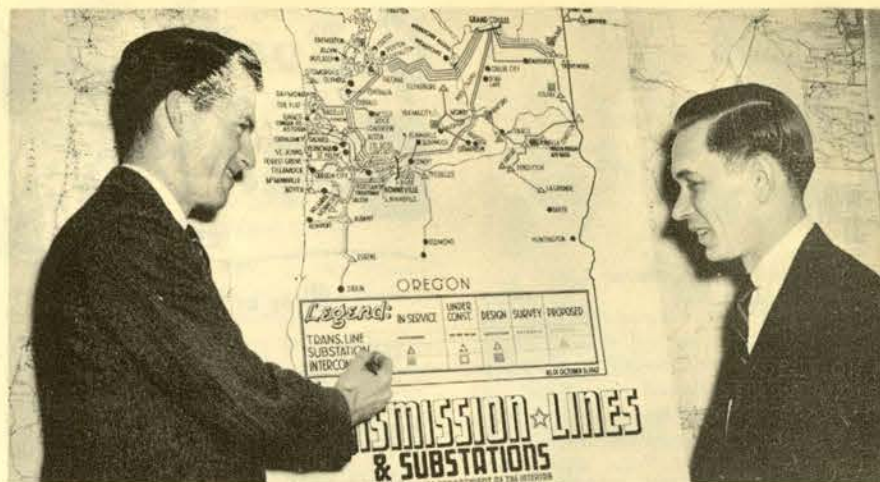
Do you remember how you felt as a boy when you noted that the parts to that crystal radio you wanted to buy from Philadelphia or Hartford were priced higher west of the Mississippi and higher still west of the Rockies?

You have seen railroads and ships leave loaded with raw or semi-processed materials that come back to you afterwards as finished products. The wealth producing manufacturing processes with their higher labor rates are carried elsewhere—you and your labor get the lower wages in the extractive processes.

We know that there are vast potentialities in our regions that are undeveloped. We know that their development should be carried forward. We know the truth behind the Populist witticism, that the dollar bill should bear no legend other than "If found, return to New York City."

I abhor the waste that is inherent in what Secretary Ickes has so aptly described as the "joy ride" of aluminum which is sent three times across the breadth of this land before it finds its place in the airplanes that are being made here on the coast.

There are many keys that must be used in unlocking our treasure house of potentialities. It is power, however—low cost power—abundantly developed and abundantly distributed, that is the vital key.



C. Girard Davidson, General Counsel, points out Bonneville's growth in the first year of war to Arthur Goldschmidt, Acting Director, Power Division, Department of the Interior.

Bonneville and Grand Coulee are now turning out more than 625,000 kilowatts of power every minute of the day with peaks as high as 759,000 kilowatts. Work is progressing on additional generators that will bring the total installation up to 1,200,000 kilowatts by the end of this year. Our generator installations then will be more than four years ahead of schedule and the end is not yet in sight.

The industrial changes this abundant low-cost power has helped create are nothing short of miraculous. Hundreds of millions of new plant investment have gone into the region in the last three years. Factory payroll indices in the State of Washington have jumped from 100 in 1939 to 497 in 1942; and in Oregon from 107 to 586. In the same period, the national index has ranged from 103 to but 220. War contracts totalling 3.3 billions of dollars have gone into the region.

Deeper than dollars there is reflected in this saga of the Northwest a basic change in our entire industrial pattern. It is the beginning of the electrochemical and electrometallurgical age—light metals and chemicals and plastics—all dependent upon power, low cost, abundant electric power.

Behind this great Northwest development, there are certain policies and principles in the handling of the Government's power that were laid down by Congress—a public power charter that has worked so successfully in the Northwest.

1. The first principle is the prevention of the monopolization of low-cost power by limited groups. This means making power available over the widest possible area: Bonneville has built more than 1800 miles of heavy transmission facilities and has 48 substations. No one area and no one company gets all the power. It encourages small business. It makes possible mining, irrigation and farming operations that could not be opened up without abundant, low-cost power.

2. The second principle is the low cost, mass production principle. Power should not be priced on a "what the traffic will bear" theory.

First, the wholesale price of power must be kept down to the lowest cost compatible with sound operations.

Next, in order to be sure of an expanding market, a large wholesaler of power must have assurance that the power will get to the ultimate consumer at the lowest possible cost. If this is not done, of course, most of his efforts toward lowering costs on the wholesaling end may be lost.

Finally, the third principle to be observed is that of preference to public bodies and cooperatives. Properly administered, public agencies and cooperatives will assure the wholesaler of a medium of distribution that does not interpose unnecessary tolls upon the flow of power to the ultimate consumer.

Public power is not an end in itself.

It is part of a policy of promoting the widest and most diversified use of electric power at the lowest possible cost. If we follow out this policy to its ultimate conclusion, we will have opened up one of the greatest frontiers for business expansion and industrial development that this country has ever known.

We are creating opportunity for the small business man. Our network of transmission lines will be able to serve decentralized factories, small mining operations, hitherto uneconomic. We are building the highway upon which business and industry can travel—a highway that is unobstructed by barriers of tolls or discriminations.

A year ago "Business Review," a publication of the Bank of America, wrote: "Probably the greatest single asset of the Pacific Northwest is the mighty Columbia River. Its great hydroelectric projects will play so large a part in writing finis to international gangsterism."

"Grand Coulee and Bonneville combined will add to existing output an amount of hydroelectric power equal to one-seventh of the present total production of the entire nation."

"With this power the Pacific Northwest will be producing over 400,000,000 pounds of aluminum per year—more than was produced in the entire country in 1939."

Compare 'em

The following note was turned over to the editors by the boss. We think the figures offered show some highly interesting comparisons.

Dear Dr. Raver:

Since the kwh is utilized 24 hours per day, whereas the man-hour is used on an average of 8 hours per day, the following conversion of the statistics used in your radio address of last evening is submitted.

	Aluminum	Shipbuilding	Reduction
KW Capacity	10,000	180,000	
Hours per day	24	24	
Load factor	.83	.98	
KWH per day	200,000	4,233,600	
No. of employees	50,000	800	
Hours per day	8	8	
Man-hours per day	400,000	6,400	
KWHs per man-hour	0.5	662	
Man-hours per M-KWH	200	1.5	

Where 200 man-hours are used per M-KWH in shipbuilding, only 1½ man-hours are required in light metal industries. Over 80 per cent of the Columbia river's energy flows into the Pacific unused, a direct benefit to Japan!

Sincerely,
D. H. Kryder
Associate Engineer Accountant
Budget Section.



Mickie Nelson

Arliss Loseth

Holley Ault

Evelyn Yeck

Don't Overlook Irrigation

Bonneville Engineer Makes Strong Case For 'Basic Industry'

By George C. Arrowsmith
Associate Engineer,
Rural Projects Unit

Normal international commerce such as existed in pre-war time has reached its zenith on the Atlantic coast; but apart from wartime efforts, the big international political and economic developments are around the Pacific Ocean, hence are of vital interest to our Northwest.

Most of the undeveloped land fit for cultivation in the United States is in the Northwest. That which lies east of the Cascade mountains must be irrigated for any agricultural effort; that which lies west of this range needs irrigation for maximum production. Regarding the latter, it might appear to the uninitiated that irrigation is not needed; however, its growing season is short and comparatively little precipitation takes place during July and August. Twenty-five years of recorded experience has proved that irrigation actually doubles and trebles production.

The practice has grown so that today 13,511 hp is used in irrigating this supposedly wet region. In Oregon alone, it increased some 530 per cent during the last census period.

Wartime has added some 100,000 people to Portland's population alone, most of them being from the east. Wartime has also inducted many thousands of young men into our army and has sent them from all parts of the country for the first time. Many of them will want to remain or return when the war is over.

The war has shown that the West, especially the Northwest, cannot only manufacture many things but can actually lead in the manufacture of some of them.

Returning to irrigation, here are a few figures as to what the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation has done during its brief life: Created self-supporting projects that have provided homes for 900,000 people, with \$100,000,000 annual yield of crops; created 250 towns and communities. It must not be understood that all this is solely of benefit to the West, because these projects alone have created a market for

\$200,000,000 worth of industrial products which is spread all over the United States.

In addition to federal projects, private initiative in small units has doubled this effort.

Business men of coastal cities such as Seattle and Portland sometimes think irrigation is something remote, something that concerns only the other fellow. There is not a wholesale business in any of these coastal points that is not directly affected, as evidenced by some 28,000 annual tons of merchandise and products shipped by truck out of one point alone to communities immediately east of the Cascades, to say nothing of that shipped by rail. Large tonnage to points west of the Cascades and east of the coast ranges also is shipped. They—the business men—should be repeatedly reminded of this basic industry (irrigation) which seems to be continually overlooked.

Without irrigation there would be no Yakima, Wenatchee, Hood River, no Pacific Power & Light Company, any eastern Washington or Oregon as we know them, and California would be composed of a few, very few, small centers.

Apart from the huge Coulee Basin project for irrigation, the demand for irrigation power in Oregon alone will eventually reach 160,000 hp and for Washington, some 200,000 hp.

Again, during this war, the demand for power for irrigation will increase rapidly in order to increase our food supply, and after the war will come a still greater demand for this type of power to do all the aforesaid things and in addition help feed and rehabilitate the rest of the downtrodden of Europe, and maybe around the Pacific's western shores.

Electric power will be called upon now and later to meet the demand of irrigation, to say nothing of the diversified uses it creates. Irrigation surely is a basic industry, and Columbia river power rightly handled, with proper internal cooperation and a campaign of external education, can do this worthwhile job. Let us give it the right of way.

Incidentally, Coulee Dam, the largest concrete job in the world, from which you quasi-industrialists are getting your power, would not be in existence except for "irrigation."

California has some 650,000 kw capacity in irrigation. This is lower than the entire capacity of Bonneville. California has nothing on our Northwest for producing capacity especially considering that our own Yakima county stands 5th in that line in the 3,000 odd counties of the United States.

Let us give irrigation its rightful standing in the scheme of things around this institution.

Columbia Power Post Makes Enviably Record



1943 officers of Columbia Power Post No. 120, American Legion are:

Seated left to right: Ray Williams, finance officer; Dan Hallowell, 1st Vice Commander; Vern Taylor, Commander; Jess Sitton, 2nd Vice Commander; Oak Rogers, Adjutant. Standing left to right: George Ward, Sgt.-at-Arms; Emil Jahn, Chaplain; Harry Stengel, Jr. Past Commander; David Blakeman, Past Commander; Paul McCann, Judge Advocate; Charles Piper, Historian.

By Charles S. Piper
Historian,

Columbia Power Post No. 120

Almost all institutions and organizations furnished their quota of manpower to the armed forces of our good old U.S.A. during world war No. 1, the so-called "war to end all wars," but few of them can boast of a sufficient number to be able to organize an American Legion post within their own organization. Bonneville Power administration is one of the fortunates that can and does proudly boast of a Legion Post made up exclusively of employees of the administration.

The records do not indicate just whose brain-child it was but they do show that away back in '40 a circular was passed out to all employees reading as follows:

"Attention: All ex-service men.

Subject: Establishment of the Bonneville Administration Post.

The Administrator of the Bonneville Power administration has given his consent to the formation of an American Legion Post to be known as the Bonneville Administration Post.

Every Veteran interested in the formation of this Post, please indicate by signing the attached petition.

(signed) David Blakeman

Classification Officer."

Needless to say, the response to this query was most gratifying. At a meeting on August 28, 1940, a temporary organization was formed permitting election of temporary officers, who incidentally didn't let any grass grow under their feet because the Legion Department convention was to be held at Seaside, Oregon, on September 5, 6 and 7 and a charter just had to be obtained before any official action could be taken. The charter was granted and on October 4 the way was clear for election of permanent Post officers.

The list of notables present at the first installation of officers on October 25 looks like a page torn from "Who's Who." The large auditorium of Navy Post Hall was filled with Mayors, City Commissioners, Administrators, National Legion Officials, Department and Post Commanders and hundreds of others without titles and of course, everyone brought his wife or lady friend. All present at this memorable meeting saw the birth of Columbia Power Post No. 120 of the American Legion and the first elected officers appropriately installed.

A quota of 100 members for the new post was established by the department for its first year. It looked like a big job ahead but teamwork soon put it over as evidenced by the fact that the 1941 Department convention awarded Columbia Power Post the district trophy for having obtained 178 per cent of its quota.

Under the able leadership of its first Commander, David Blakeman, its second

Commander, Harry F. Stengel, and present Commander Vern Taylor, plus the teamwork and cooperation of 175 other members, Columbia Power Post, with modest pride holds a high place in Legion affairs, with an enviable reputation for accomplishments. It is proud of its sponsorship of a Boy Scout troop, proud of the friendship and esteem of the local U. S. Coast Guard to whom we recently made a gift of a piano for their recreation center; very proud of nine of our members who pulled their uniforms out of the moth balls and again served in the armed forces; tickled pink with our stack of fourteen \$100.00 war bonds, and buying more every month; happy in our efforts and participation in matters pertaining to hospitalization and rehabilitation of the Legionnaires and their dependents, our Beaver Boys' State program, Child Welfare, and by no means least, a program for greater understanding of the meaning of "Americanism."

But our biggest job lies ahead. Formerly membership was limited to men with honorable discharge who were in the armed service during the period of April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918, but a recent Congressional amendment to the Legion's Constitution and By-Laws now make eligible to membership all veterans with honorable discharges from the armed forces engaged in the present war and that includes WAVES, WAACS, SPARS, and WITS.

When the inevitable "Unconditional Surrender" of the Axis becomes a fact, millions of our boys and girls, bewildered and flustered as to their future, will return to their homes and into a new post-war world. The Legion is preparing to plunge into the happy task of welcoming them into its ranks, giving them the benefit of years of experience in Legion affairs, together with the honor and privilege of carrying on into the future its precepts and traditions.

Yes, we are a proud and happy outfit, and justifiably so because every American Legion act is emphasized in the following "Preamble to the Constitution:"

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Retiring Governors...



Bonneville Project Associate governors for 1942 hold their last meeting before turning the reins over to the 1943 board of governors. Reading from left to right the retiring members are: Andrew Burt, accounting; Elsie Seholm, land; Bernard Stevenson, system planning and marketing; Rowena Hoven, information; Byron Miller, system planning and marketing; Vincent Smith (standing), accounting; Ruth Hayes, procurement; James McCanna (standing), engineering; Esther Hendrickson, S.P.&M.; Howard Strawn (president), personnel; Merle Dustin, accounting; E. G. Boughner (standing), S.P.&M.; Jack Stevens, S.P.&M.; Virginia Scott, personnel; Bert Taylor, office service; Alice Henderson, engineering; Owen Hurd, Engineering; and Kathleen Klindt, legal.

HASH on the Home Front

Lively Louise Of Ute Unit Sees Horsemeat Stew In Offing

● By Louise Espey
BPA Home Economist

When you yell "WHAT'S COOKIN'" in the Utilization unit, it means literally that, and it doesn't follow that "Now we're cookin' with you-know-what!" We do all of our cookin' by wire and you know it.

If there is any doubt about what a home economist does in the B.P.A. this will give you a rough idea.

For over 35 years, all power companies, good and bad, have had home economists, good and bad. And so it follows that, since we are selling power to various types of distributors, we include this customary accepted service to each utility or outlet for this low-cost super-de-luxe power. Sometimes this means actually getting down on our stomach on somebody's kitchen floor and finding out "what-dun-it" clear out in the wilds of on REA line.

Again, there are What's Cookin' Schools sponsored by the utility, the leading newspaper, and all the electrical dealers. These are conducted, sometimes as three-day schools by yours truly, and help to promote good public relations between all concerned with the consumers included. In peacetime, it also sells appliances—or else—they get a new and better home economist.

In the canning season when we cram the jars full and poke everything we can find into a food locker (it may be your favorite horse this year) that means more classes and instructions in every district.

In public school home economics classes, where electric ranges are becoming all-the-rage—and fast—and the teacher burns the hash because of that terrific heat, the BPA home economist is asked to take over for a one-day stand at the school house. At these classes the public is usually invited to attend—by public we mean the girls' mothers who are anxious to see what the chillun know that they don't know.

Our plans are to spend the largest part of the coming season working in the various housing units. But we will hope and pray for signs of a searching party to find the postman, the milkman and the home economist in about six months.

After the war, Superman will be the Forgotten-man, compared to Espey's Super-plans for promoting the sale of low-cost electric power for everything from the use of ultra-violet light for preventing cannibalism in chinchillas to electrically wired long underwear for the Utilization Chief!

We cooperate with everybody from the National Nutrition experts to the cute little 4-H'ers. We'll even cooperate with you and YOU and YOU—if you'll go for it.



Louise Espey, Bonneville home economist, conducts a cooking school at Longview, Wn.

Northwest Electro Laboratory Will Aid New Enterprise

● By Ivan Bloch
Chief, Market Development Section

Appropriation by Congress of \$500,000 for use by the United States Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior in establishing an electro-development laboratory in the Pacific Northwest may prove to be as momentous as the authorization of the construction of Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams several years ago in that it is another tool placed at the disposal of the country and the region to meet war industry problems on a basis that will also serve for the future.

The laboratory will provide methods for production of essential materials that may well decide the ultimate course of the present conflict. Power and minerals are the very foundation of the industries that provide the mechanisms with which the war is being fought. Unless adequate supplies of each can be developed continuously and in advance of the actual need, our planes, tanks and ships will no longer flow from the nation's assembly lines, nor will the shells, the explosives.

No nation is entirely independent of others for its industrial raw material supplies. The poorest of nations, of course, have been forced, over a period of many years, to develop substitutes or stockpiles of certain essential materials so as to build adequate armed forces. Conversely, however, the rich nations such as the United States—have not been as conscious of their deficiencies. The enlightened individuals of these rich nations who have foreseen shortages in critical and strategic materials usually have been lone voices crying amidst the apparent opulence created by ample imports of normal times.

The electro-development laboratory to be established in the Pacific Northwest is precisely the sort of instrumentality which will show us what can be done. It will permit the translation of small scale laboratory processes—developed to yield, through the use of power, needed materials from low grade and complex mineral ores—to semi-commercial operations which can then be applied on a major industrial scale with the expenditure of minimum time to overcome the inevitable "bugs" and difficulties of new methods.

The West possesses substantial quantities of critically needed ores which, however, in normal times have not been utilized because similar lower cost ores could be

imported from distant lands. Many of these ores are low in grade and sufficiently different as to prevent their utilization in the standard process of established industry. With normal sources of supplies either cut off or made unreliable by enemy action, we must as a nation find ways to develop and use even the most humble grades and quantities of domestic ores.

The incentive to develop new ways to utilize these low grade ores has rarely existed in peacetimes. However, local research workers have always persisted in trying to find ways to employ local resources. Much laboratory work has been done, but the gap between laboratory and commercial operations is a large one.

The program of the electro-development laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Mines will be essentially devoted to bridging this gap. Instead of trying to demonstrate the workability of new processes on a pound basis in the small test tubes, retorts and other equipment of the ordinary laboratory, these new processes will be applied on a tonnage basis in a pilot plant consisting of electric furnaces and electrolytic cells of commercial size. From such carefully conducted large scale experimentation, actual experience will be obtained, including the development of such necessary data as exact quantities of raw materials, times of reaction, labor requirements, costs and design of commercial equipment.

Specifically, for example, this pilot plant might be utilized to test local iron ores so as to obtain adequate information on their electric smelting characteristics. New methods for treating these iron ores in the electric furnace might be developed if required.

Similarly, methods for the utilization of the low grade chromite ores by electrolysis might be investigated on a sizeable tonnage scale.

The problem of treating ores for the electro-production of non-ferrous metals, particularly light metals, might form a part of the laboratory's program. As a whole, its direction will be toward the production of important metals and non-metals from regional minerals, although it must be remembered that research programs have always had an inherent flexibility in approach which requires the setting of fairly broad objectives. That is, avenues of approach constantly shift; what may have been a secondary objective becomes a primary one.

Questions & Answers

Question: What is a kilowatt-hour?

Answer: It is the measurement of electric power consumption. It is equal to 1,000 watts used for one hour. For example, 10 ordinary 100-watt lamps burning for one hour would use a total of one kilowatt-hour of electric energy. Last year, the Bonneville-Coulee system produced more than four billion kilowatt-hours.

Question: How much income tax will I have to pay? I am married, have one child and earn \$2600 a year.

Answer: Your 1941 federal income tax, which is payable quarterly beginning March 15, will probably be about \$155.

Question: Do we charge the same price for electricity to private companies, like Portland General Electric Company, and publicly-owned systems like Canby and Forest Grove? How much do they retail this power for?

Answer: While the same wholesale rate schedules are available to all classes of customers, the larger utilities, primarily because of their size and consequent ability to use a greater proportion of the power they pay for, have been able to purchase electricity at a lower unit figure. PGE last month paid an average of 2.44 mills per kilowatt-hour, Canby 4.39 mills and Forest Grove 4.33 mills. The cost to the retail consumer for 200 kilowatt-hours per month, sufficient energy for lighting, small appliances, refrigeration and electric cooking, was:

	Cost per mo.	Cost per yr.
PGE	\$4.75	\$57.00
Canby mun. system...	3.00	36.00
Forest Grove	3.50	42.00

Question: How many public power systems are there in Oregon and Washington?

Answer: In the state of Washington there are 18 municipal plants and in Oregon 13 plants. In the state of Washington there have been 32 public utility districts voted by the people, of which 12 are now operating electric systems. In Oregon, 12 peoples' utility districts have been organized, none of which as yet has been able to acquire its electric system. However, negotiations are being completed for Clatskanie, Central Lincoln, Nehalem and Tillamook PUDs to purchase the properties of the private companies in those areas.

Question: How many Bonneville employees are serving with the Armed Forces?

Answer: 823 men. And now that we have WAACS, WAVES and SPARS, 9 women have already signed up. But with the men all going into the army, we expect a sudden exodus of feminine pulchritude—alas, alack and alulu.

Public Enemy...

