

Maryland Governor Favoring New Potomac River Compact

Taxes Feels Bill May Pass Legislature

By Louis G. Pano
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 6 (AP). Gov. Tawes said Friday he considers the proposed new Maryland-Virginia Potomac River compact "a fairly good instrument" with a "better-than-even chance" of ratification by the legislature here.

The Maryland governor made the statement after conferring with state officials and legislative leaders about the proposal for regulation of fishing in the river.

"Advantageous to Maryland," he said, "is the fact that Maryland would gain by the compact," he said.

The governor's comments gave a big boost to prospects for ratification of a new agreement to replace the compact of 1785, despite outspoken opposition to the new proposal from some legislators representing tidewater counties.

"The democratic chief executive has a legislature composed almost entirely of his own party—118 Democrats to 7 Republicans in the House and 26 Democrats to 3 Republicans in the Senate."

He also has yet to make hundreds of job appointments during this first year of a term which was preceded by eight years of Republican occupancy of the governor's mansion.

Amendments Attempted

Tawes acknowledged that some attempts will be made to amend the compact proposals, on which legislative hearings are expected to be held next week.

He said he was "not trying to speak for the legislature" and it is "possible" that some amendments might be approved by it. Members of the Maryland commission which worked with a Virginia group in drafting the proposed compact "seemed to agree that the Virginia commission might go along" with reasonable changes.

But Tawes said he was "not too much disturbed about" the possibility that the Maryland legislature might amend the document so drastic that it would be unacceptable to Virginia.

"I think it is a fairly good instrument in its present form," he said, adding it is "a good approach to solution of Potomac River problems."

He cited these "gains" for Maryland if the compact becomes effective:

1. Virginia would share the cost of enforcing conservation regulations governing watermen on the Potomac.

2. Residents of Virginia, given equal fishing rights in the river by the compact of 1785, would retain those rights but would be "operating under Maryland law."

3. Virginia would share in the cost of oyster replenishment and other conservation measures.

Even as the governor discussed the results, some legislators were preparing amendments to curb the authority of the six-man commission which would rule watermen under the compact.

The amendments would attempt to guarantee the continuance of present Maryland prohibitions against oyster dredging and the leasing of barren oyster bottoms.

Maryland watermen themselves do not agree on the dredge ban. Eastern shoremen generally favor it, but many southern Marylanders are afraid the opening of even part of the river to dredging would mean ultimate widespread destruction of oyster beds.

But both of these groups generally oppose leasing, which is legal in Virginia. They contend this would eliminate the little, independent oysterman and result in the absorption of the industry by big-money interests.

Tawes said he hoped the Maryland Legislature would act on the new compact speedily enough for consideration of any amendments by the Virginia Legislature. Lawmakers of that state are scheduled to reconvene in special session next month to complete action on school legislation resulting from integration problems.

Three of the five Marylanders who helped draft the new compact were among those who met with Tawes at today's two-hour, 10-minute conference in the gubernatorial offices. They were Edward S. Delaplaine, former judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals; William J. McWilliam, former Anne Arundel County

Circuit judge, and M. William Adelson, law partner of former Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin who appointed the negotiating unit.

Legislators attending the conference included Senate President George W. Della (D-Baltimore), House Speaker Perry O. Wilkinson (D-Prince Georges) and the chairman of the Finance, Judiciary and Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries Committees of both houses.

Atty. Gen. C. Ferdinand Sybert, two of his assistants, and Budget Director James G. Rennie were among others at the meeting.

The 1957 Maryland Legislature declared the old compact void after years of dispute between enforcement officials from their state and Virginia over conservation laws.

The same Legislature also provided for the issuing of Potomac licenses to Virginia fishermen by Maryland officials under the same conditions and requirements set for Marylanders.

Virginia officials sued Maryland in the Supreme Court to have the United States to have the 1785 compact declared still in effect. They contended the compact itself provides that it cannot be abrogated by either state without consent of the other.

The new compact was drafted in an attempt to reach an out-of-court settlement, but it hit an early snag in Maryland. Legislators objected to a provision which would set up a six-man commission as a powerful agency regulating Potomac watermen.

One reason, he said, is that present intercontinental missiles are relatively primitive. He told the committee it seems best to rely on a lesser number of these and on other components of the varied U.S. arsenal for the immediate future, while pushing development of a better weapon.

At the same time, Doolittle, now board chairman of Space Technology Laboratories, was saying the United States could catch the Soviet Union in missile development in a year.

Doolittle told a Government Operations subcommittee a long range, sustained missile program would be needed to accomplish this.

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U.S. Seeks Weapons Of Future

ICBM Primitive
McElroy Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress was told Friday the United States is not trying to outproduce the Soviet Union in present-day intercontinental missiles, but is catching up in the race for better weapons of the future.

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy and retired Air Force Gen. James H. Doolittle gave different portions of this picture at two separate House hearings.

McElroy agreed with questioning members of the House Armed Services Committee that this country will not, in the next two years, try to turn out as many intercontinental missiles as it could, or as the Soviets are believed capable of producing.

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French Carrier Arriving Today

NORFOLK—The French aircraft carrier Dixmude, a frequent visitor to Norfolk, arrives here today to take aboard 14 large Vertol helicopters.

In addition to the choppers, destined for the French Navy, the Dixmude will load ammunition and aviation equipment. The carrier comes to Norfolk from Bayonne, N. J., where she has loaded similar aviation gear.

The helicopters, built by the Vertol Aircraft Corp. of Morton, Pa., were ferried to Norfolk late last month.

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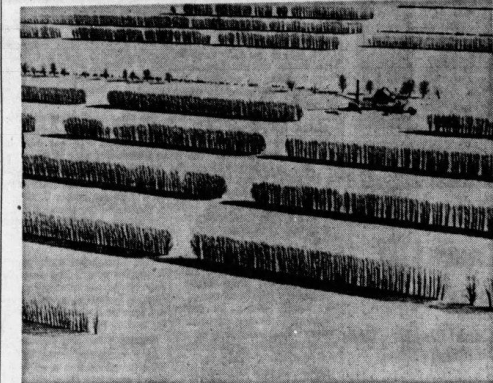
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Row after row of trees forming an eye-catching pattern as they cast shadows on snow at a celery farm 10 miles northeast of Kalamazoo, Mich.

The trees were planted as windbreaks to protect the celery plants. Buildings at upper right house a mint still. (AP)

At Winston-Salem Plant

North Carolina Manufacturing Air Force Missile Apparatus

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., (AP). The Western Electric Co. announced Friday that its North Carolina works are manufacturing electronic apparatus for the guidance of the Air Force's Titan intercontinental ballistic missile.

Basic research development and design is being performed by Bell Telephone Laboratories. Titan guidance models have been manufactured and accepted by the Air Force at Bell Telephone Laboratories at Whippany, N.J., and at the Burlington and Winston-Salem plants of Western Electric, the company said.

Accepted at Burlington
The first complete ground guidance radar system for the Titan manufactured in North Carolina was accepted at Burlington by the Air Force on Nov. 5, 1958, the company said. "This occasion had special significance as it began the transition in the research and development phase of the guidance equipment toward production prototype state," the company reported.

"The special nature of the intercontinental ballistic missile makes it imperative that emphasis be placed on high reliability objectives. Special control processes have been established throughout the manufacturing cycles to attain the reliability levels required by the program," the company stated.

Western Electric shops at Winston-Salem are making Titan guidance units for the missile. Along with the Greensboro unit, the Winston-Salem shops are supplying components required for the Titan ground guidance radar equipment built at Burlington.

Test equipment for these electronic systems was designed by the North Carolina works and the Bell Telephone Laboratories at Burlington.

These units, assembled and tested in the Burlington shops, are known as the "test pac" the company said.

The company stressed that "specialized products associated with this project are so diverse that Western Electric shares responsibility with many other contractors to the Air Force. The Martin Company serves as the manufacturer of the projectile."

Employees of the North Carolina works of Western Electric have been engaged in the manufacture of electronic apparatus for the armed forces for more than 10 years. Major contributions in the area of missile guidance equipment began with the Nike Ajax project and have continued with the production of Terrier equipment and Nike Hercules family.

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