

Administration Affirms Harmonious Developing Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration said Tuesday its policy is to develop the nation's natural resources through cooperation of the states and local communities, private citizens and the federal government all working together.

The policy, laid down at a news conference called by Undersecretary of the Interior Ralph Tudor, was described as one which will not be a "monopoly by any one of the parties."

The job to be done is so tremendous that it will require the very active efforts of all of the parties if the nation is to be kept abreast of its needs," Tudor said.

From Denver where he is vacationing, President Eisenhower said about the same thing in different words. A statement released there took note of the Interior Department announcement and said:

"This policy is in accord with the principle that the states and local communities, private citizens and the federal government should cooperate in an effort actively to encourage the development of the natural resources of the country."

"I fully approve of this policy, and the various cabinet officers and agency heads who are directly concerned have expressed, after careful review of the problem, their full agreement."

"It is my hope and belief that, translated into action, this policy will serve the best interests of all the people of the United States."

The Interior Department, which is the main administrator of federal power policy, went into the issues of construction of dams and power transmission facilities, preference in providing power to public agencies and cooperatives, power rates and resale rates. Tudor said the statement was prepared under the direction of Secretary of the Interior McKay, now vacationing in the West.

"The Department of the Interior will actively plan and recommend construction of generating facilities in hydro projects under its jurisdiction when such facilities are economically justified and feasible," the department said.

"The department will particularly emphasize those multi-purpose projects with hydroelectric developments which, because of size or complexity, are beyond the means of local, public or private enterprise."

"It is recognized that the primary responsibility for supplying power needs of an area rests with the people locally. The responsibility of the Department of the Interior is to give leadership and assistance in the conservation and wise utilization of natural resources of the area."

"The department does not assume that it has the exclusive right or responsibility for the construction of dams or the generation, transmission and sale of electric energy in any area, basin or region."

"In general it will not oppose the construction of facilities which local interests, either public or private, are willing and able to provide in accordance with licenses and other controls of the Federal Power Commission or other appropriate regulatory bodies and which are consonant with the best development of the natural resources of the area."

"That amounted to a formal statement of the grounds on which the Interior Department withdrew opposition early this year to Idaho Power's application to build three dams on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon."

For Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman had intervened with the Power Commission against the applications. He favored construction of a federal dam in Hells Canyon, near one of the sites sought by Idaho Power.

The statement said the department will construct and operate transmission lines "that are economically feasible and necessary for proper connection and operation of federally owned generating plants."

Transmission facilities will also be built and operated to carry power to load centers within economic transmission distances unless other public or private agencies have or will provide the necessary facilities upon reasonable terms," the statement continued.

In that field, the light has been over demands that power sales be made at the bus bar in the generating plants. Public power forces have contended that would give too much advantage to the private power concern allowed to connect there.

The Interior Department took obvious note of that dispute, saying:

"These terms shall generally be such that the federally produced power will be made available to customers at costs not higher than would result from the construction of transmission facilities by the federal government."

The statement said the department will give preference and priority to public bodies and cooperatives in disposing of power generated at federal plants, adding:

"It will be the policy of the department to dispose of power, remaining after provision for existing preference customers, to privately owned public utilities serving domestic and rural customers in the area."

"The department will not ordinarily undertake to dispose of power directly to consumers except to carry out existing contracts or renewals or expansions thereof, nor will it use or permit the use of the preference privilege as a means to provide power for large industrial consumers at the expense of domestic and rural customers served by either publicly or privately owned public utilities."

The statement said the department will sell power at the "lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles."

"Rate schedules will be prepared on a basis which will provide for the cost of producing and transmitting the energy and will return the capital investment in generation and transmission facilities together with interest in not more than 50 years."

"If reclamation costs are assigned to power, rates for power shall be such as to recover these additional costs within a reasonable time."

The statement said regarding the resale of power that in all contracts with customers other than public agencies or cooperatives, provision will be made to prohibit resale unless the purchaser is a public utility serving principally domestic and rural customers.

Ordinarily in contracts with public agencies or cooperatives for the sale of electric energy, the statement added, no resale rate controls will be imposed by the Interior Department. The statement said: "It will be presumed that such bodies are responsible directly to customers they serve and are fully protecting the interests of these customers."

Tudor and Asst. Secretary Fred G. Aandahl, in charge of water and power activities, said in reply to questions that they could not generalize as to how the new policy differs from previous policies.

Aandahl cited as "one material difference" the declaration that "it is recognized that the primary responsibility of supplying power needs of an area rests with the people locally."

Asked if the new policy would provide the nation with more and cheaper power, Tudor replied:

"This policy is aimed at getting more power. The federal government is not big enough to do it all. We will encourage other bodies to do it too."

"As to cheaper power, we can't continue to do it and don't think anybody else can. The cost of construction has gone up and we have to recognize that."

Tudor said that so far as is known the policy against direct sale of power to consumers, such as big industrial users, will not close the door to any large industry planning to use federal power.

He said he did not think the new policy would slow down industrial development in the Pacific Northwest.

Tudor said policy in the past "put industrial consumers higher on the totem pole rather than the domestic and rural consumers; we propose to put the domestic and rural consumers higher."

Aandahl and Tudor said the declaration that power remaining after provision for existing preference customers will be disposed of to privately owned public utilities does not close the door to serving new preference customers "if power is available."

However, they said that except in the Bonneville area where the law requires it, there will be no reservation of power for future needs of public preference customers.



WELCOME HOME FOR BREADWINNER—Clark Zep, 20, comes home to Colonie, N. Y., and is welcomed by his eight brothers. A former Pfc. in the Marines, Zep was given an honorable discharge so he could support his orphaned brood. Looking on as the former Leatherneck holds his Marine shirt are, left to right, Richard, Clark, Joseph, Douglas, Donald, Robert, Raymond, Harold and Clinton.

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Canadian Fire Slows Sweep

FORESTVILLE, Que. (AP)—Villagers in this St. Lawrence River valley area breathed easier today as a forest fire slowed its sweep across the mountainous bushland, 200 miles east of Quebec.

Despite the lull, the blaze continued to rage out of control for the 12th day. "It will take an act of God to stop this fire," one official declared.

Flames already have consumed more than 165 square miles of Quebec forests and forced the evacuation of 167 women and children from their path. At least a million dollars' damage has been estimated.

Speleologists Hauled To Earth

PIERRE ST. MARTIN, France (AP)—Wire cables today hauled to safety the remaining two of three cave explorers who went deeper into the earth than man ever has before—2,395 feet.

The speleologists (cave explorers) hauled out today were Robert Levi and Norbert Casteret. Their colleague, Dr. Andre Mairey, was pulled up last night from the St. Martin Cave here in the Pyrenees Mountains of southwestern France.

The cave reputedly is the earth's greatest land fissure. One man was killed in a similar exploit last year when the cable snapped as he was being brought to the surface.

The three were members of an expedition seeking to determine possibility of an underground hydroelectric plant.

—KNOW YOUR GUARD—

Battery D 732nd Anti-Aircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion Oregon National Guard

Meet Sgt. Jerry M. Nelson, motor sergeant of Battery D. Jerry enlisted in the National Guard July 14, 1940.

Since his enlistment he has attended five training camps.

Nelson married the former Geraldine Lewis Aug. 5 1951. The Nelsons have a five month old daughter, Denise. They live at 1334 Sargent Street. Jerry was born May 31, 1931, in Spokane, Wash. At present he is employed as truck driver for Mason Ehrman & Co.

Nelson is a 1949 graduate of Klamath Union high school. His hobbies include hunting and fishing. He is also a member of the Elks Lodge.

With the increasing size of Battery D, there are more chances than ever of promotion and better training. Already "Dog" battery is known throughout the state as being the second largest unit in the state and for its all around good morale and ability. Join a unit you will be proud to be associated with. Further information may be obtained by phoning 6560.



JERRY NELSON

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US Has Lesser Responsibility In Power Field

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration has charted a narrower responsibility for the federal government in the power field, aimed at giving an increased share to public and private local interests.

But Acting Secretary of the Interior Ralph A. Tudor said the power policy announced yesterday is aimed at getting more power production in the nation through more natural resource development.

The Interior Department's policy, which President Eisenhower simultaneously announced in a news conference, it largely represents the putting together into one document of views previously expressed by top department officials.

The new policy says:

"It is recognized that the primary responsibility for supplying power needs of an area rests with the people locally."

"The responsibility of the Department of the Interior is to give leadership and assistance in the conservation and wise utilization of natural resources."

"The department does not assume that it has the exclusive right or responsibility for the construction of dams for the generation, transmission and sale of electric energy in any area, basin or region."

"In general, it will not oppose the construction of facilities which local interests, either public or private, are willing and able to provide in accordance with licenses and other controls of the federal power commission or other appropriate regulatory bodies."

A high department official, in an interview, described the new policy as "not a chart of empire building. It is a shifting of responsibility to the state and local communities to take a greater share of the burden."

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CAMERA CHATTER

"Panning in Home Movies" By DAL SWOGER

By "PANNING" I don't mean "critiquing" your home movies, although it may appear so, to the amateur movie maker.

"Panning" is an expression used in the movie world to describe the technique of moving the camera around in a continuous motion while taking pictures. It is used when a whole scene cannot be included in a single shot.

For instance, it would be impossible to photograph all of the Grand Canyon in a single frame, so you would move the camera slowly from one side around to the other as though it were on a pivot. It is much the same effect as turning your head from one side to the other . . . viewing all your surroundings as you turn.

Another advantage of panning is that it enables you to picture all the people in a crowded room or without getting so far away to get them all in.

Panning must be done properly if you want to obtain professional results. The most general complaint about movies that have been panned is: "My movies are partly dark and partly light—why?"

If the movies were taken in a fairly large room, chances are the light portions contain picture subjects closest to the camera and the dark portions are of subjects further from the camera. This is a perfect example of the effect distance has on exposure.

In a panning shot, when subjects are at varying distances from the camera, try panning in sections. That is, take one part of the shot, stop and change your lens setting, then take the next portion of the pan. This way you can correct your exposure according to the varying distances as the pan progresses.

The same rule applies out-of-doors for pan shots that include subjects in both bright sunlight and darker shadow areas. When you pan from the sunlight areas to the shadows, stop the camera and change the exposure to allow more light through the lens for the darker portion of the pan.

This simple procedure of correction exposure during pan shots will give your movies a surprisingly professional touch. Try it and you'll say, "It's not as difficult as I imagined to take really fine home movies. After all, movies are the easiest type of home photography, and they have the additional charm of motion!"

Won't you drop in and discuss your photo problems with me, personally? Perhaps I can help you solve some of your own photo problems and help you select some movie accessories that will make picture-taking more fun than ever. You'll find me at Standard Optical, 715 Main, Klamath Falls.

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