

The Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SERVICES:
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Colorado River

By KEN MCLEOD
Now the Secretary McKay has announced that the Department of the Interior will drop its efforts to force the issue of Echo Park Dam in Dinosaur National Monument what will be the reaction of the conservation organizations toward the Upper Colorado River Project in general? I do not know what action will be taken by groups other than the Isaak Walton League of America, however, I suspect that most of them will move largely in the direction to be taken by the league.
The Isaak Walton League has been typical of the conservation organizations concerned with the Echo Park dam threat to the national park system. Early this year the league was represented at the Senate and House hearings, voicing its opposition to Echo Park dam. This appearance, however, was somewhat different from former objections for the Isaak Walton League advanced a proposal which may become a sound and reasonable start on major water development in the Upper Colorado River Basin. The proposal has since been considered by a wide variety of groups and apparently is gaining considerable support. Moreover it parallels a proposal made early in the year by Colorado Governor Edwin C. Johnson, then U.S. Senator.
This proposal is simple, it calls for a bill which would authorize the construction of Glen Canyon Dam alone, Glen Canyon, the largest of the many dams called for in the Bureau of Reclamation's over-all program of development of the Colorado, is located at the lower end of the upper basin, just below the Utah-Arizona line, Glen Canyon would have a storage capacity of 26,000,000 acre feet, the equivalent of a lake nine miles square and 500 feet deep! It would form a lake extending 186 miles up the Colorado and 71 miles up the San Juan. At the toe of the 500 foot dam would be installed power generators with a capacity of 800,000 KW generating up to 4.4 billion kilowatts annually.
This vast storage but 14 per cent less than Lake Meade, is of paramount importance to both upper and lower Colorado River basins, but the reason for its importance is little understood by most people and warrants explanation.
The Colorado River Compact of 1922 is the basic "law of the river" which governs total consumptive water uses throughout the Colorado drainage. The Compact apportions water use between the lower basin states, California, Arizona and Nevada, and the upper basin states, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The compact was approved by Congress. Has the force and effect of federal law and is binding upon all states concerned.
The compact apportioned a share of the Colorado to the Republic of Mexico. The compact later by treaty set Mexico's share at 1,500,000 acre feet annually. It likewise set the figure of 7,500,000 acre feet per year as being the flow to be apportioned to the lower and upper basins. Likewise it made a potential additional one million feet available to California. This adds up to 11,500,000 acre feet per year. At the time the compact was signed, it was assumed that the Colorado River had an average annual flow greater than 17,500,000 acre feet. Unhappily, hydrologic studies have determined that the average flow per year at Lee Ferry, Arizona (the point on the river separating the upper and lower river basins) from 1914 to 1951 was only 15,338,000 acre feet and only 16,400,000 at the Mexican border. Thus there is a basic average water shortage of over one million acre feet. This shortage is further complicated by the fact that the Colorado River is extremely erratic in its flow. In one year it has run as little as five million acre feet, in another 23 million. It is elementary logic that for sound economic development of any sort, necessarily depends on an assured water supply, this erratic flow must be equated between wet and dry years, wet and dry cycles. A factory, industry, irrigation or municipality can not operate if adequate water is unavailable in one year out of five or two years out of six.
Obviously the answer to this problem is a plan whereby water is stored in years of heavy runoff. Simply stated, that is the basic and unquestioned purpose of the Colorado River Storage Project, in any and all of its myriad versions.
With such erratic flow, it will be seen, for example, that in a year of total runoff of about 21 million acre feet, should the upper basin use its full apportioned share of 7.5 million acre feet, there would not be one drop left to flow down stream to take care of the apportioned shares belonging rightfully to the lower basin and Mexico. During the 1930's in only two years was river flow sufficient to furnish full shares to the upper and lower basins and Mexico. It will be seen then, that holdover storage must be sufficient to carry over a period of several dry years. This was anticipated by the compact, which provides that delivery of the lower basin share must in no ten year period be less than 75,000,000 acre feet. This provision does something else, and of critical importance to the upper basin, it places priority on the delivery of water to the lower basin. Simply stated, Mexico gets first "whack" at the water, up to 1,500,000 acre feet; the lower basin next for its 4,500,000 acre feet, and what's left, if any, the upper basin can use!

No Lover

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Charles Boyer doesn't mind what you call him—just so you don't call him "the last of the continental lovers."
"I never liked that reputation," he said, then added with a wry smile:
"And now I can't live up to it. Age has taken care of that."
"Actually, I really have done only a few highly romantic roles, but the lover tag stuck to me for some reason. I've been plagued by it, not flattered by it. It is silly to be labeled a 'continental lover,' and I never accepted the label."
In private life the veteran actor, surprisingly youthful looking after more than a quarter century on stage and screen, lives an inter-continental romance. He is married to Pat Patterson, a British actress.
Like many another Hollywood star, Boyer has responded to the golden call of television. He now produces 10 dramas a year for "Four Star Playhouse," a CBS network program.
The new medium has been demanding. He made some 50 films in 25 years in Hollywood, but turned out 33 shows in his first four years in television.
"Finding the material is the big headache," he said. "They are making some 6,000 TV films a year, and it is getting more and more difficult to find good stories."
"The public is wise to all the old plots. They can guess the ending before it happens. The public likes to be surprised, but it is very hard to surprise anymore. The public has become more sophisticated."
"The thing I like best about TV work is the freedom. We are more on our own. While it is troublesome to find something new and good, at least we don't have to do what we don't like."
Boyer, who returned recently from shooting some exterior scenes in Paris, hopes to bring to Broadway next fall a new French play called "Ornifle," a title which he said "doesn't mean anything. It's just a name."
The actor retains a kind of ageless charm which seems largely to spring from a perfect sense of courtesy to others. He has what, for lack of a better word, we used to describe back in Missouri as "politeness." It is with him a visible quality and shows in his every movement. He is a man whose perfect manners are a pleasure to watch. He is always poised and pleasant.
I asked him if he had any secret of youth to pass on to the rest of us tired and aged lovers. He laughed, pointed at a tray containing two big red apples, and said:
"No, I just eat one of those every day."
Boyer, who became a naturalized citizen during the last war, has never lost a feeling of gratitude toward his adopted land. Most movie stars like to grouse "off the record" about how the income tax laws are murdering them. Boyer doesn't.
An acquaintance tells this story about Boyer. He made a picture for which he received \$205,000, but the income taxes came to \$134,000. A co-star told Boyer it was a shame and an outrage that Uncle Sam would let him keep only \$71,000 of his \$205,000.
"I can remember when I was a little boy in my native France we often had only one rabbit a week to eat," Boyer replied. "And \$71,000 will buy me a lot of rabbits."

New Drugs

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
Growth known as polyps from the mucous surfaces of the breathing passageways, particularly the nose and throat are extremely troublesome to many people. Recently, one correspondent asked about polyps in the nose and another about polyps in the vocal cords, and the latter says that they have been removed but have grown back.
These growths are not cancers but often block the breathing passageways to some extent or interfere with the voice or other functions. Treatment in the past was almost always to remove them by surgery.
Although this could usually be done with considerable ease, polyps often grew back.
Operating may still be necessary in some cases, but in others it has been found that cortisone or ACTH are drugs which may shrink such polyps to a point where they are no longer troublesome. Furthermore, many polyps appear to be closely related to allergy and the identification of the substance or substances to which the person is sensitive and appropriate management of the allergy may also be so useful that surgery may never be needed.
Q—I certainly agree with what you have said regarding the early separation of a mongoloid child from the parents, but I have a special problem. My mother, now approaching her 80th year, insists on keeping my mongoloid brother, now 41 years old, at home with her. I am faced with a serious problem should my mother become ill or pass away. I could not bring my mongoloid brother into my home and wonder what could be done under these circumstances bearing in mind that I could not afford to place him in a private institution?—S.
A—It does indeed seem wise to face this problem before it actually occurs. I should suggest that you consult someone in the social service field, either directly, or clear enough until Young testified before a Senate subcommittee last week.
A security risk was generally understood to be a person whose continued employment in the government would be a risk to the nation's security.
Young is chairman of the Civil Service Commission, which collects and makes public statistics on the number of people bounced from the government under President Eisenhower's security program.
In that capacity, he said, all people might have been expected to know the meaning of the term security risk. But he testified he didn't know the definition of the term, and didn't use it.
If the impression got around in the 1952 campaign that the government under the Democrats was not sufficient to have brought other symptoms as well. To some extent the tongue mirrors the condition of the digestive tract and it is therefore possible that some digestive disturbance is involved. Vitamin deficiencies are also a possibility, as are some other less frequent disorders. All in all this is a most difficult symptom to diagnose and treat.

Embarrassing

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republicans, because of Philip Young and the Democrats, may find it a little embarrassing to go around in the 1954 campaign talking about the number of security risks they fired from the government.
The answer to the question "What is a security risk?" seemed clear enough until Young testified before a Senate subcommittee last week.
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Top Ten

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—Ten business stories above all others captured the public's fancy in 1955. They moved out of the financial section and onto the front page.
Here are just one man's opinion on the 10 top business and financial stories of the year:
1. The amazing business boom. Most people thought 1955 would be a good year. But few foresaw how good it would be. Production records fell in many lines—steel, electric power, auto, oil, rubber. Consumer spending, backed by record incomes, went to new heights. But so did consumer debt. More people had jobs than ever before and got better pay. Business optimism grew as the year went along. Expansion plans show business better off than in years.
2. The Ford stock sale. The last of the giant family-owned companies announced it would let the public buy voting stock—but will retain practical control within the family.
3. The stock market's wild year. The bull market was several bullfettered several times. Early in the year the senatorial study of what makes Wall Street tick sent prices tumbling. The worst break of all followed the heart attack of President Eisenhower. Lesser ups and downs were set off by mergers and rumors of mergers, stock splits and valuations looked for splits. As the year drew to a close stock price averages were around their record highs.
4. The stock splits that were made billions of dollars. Among those interesting the public were U.S. Steel, General Motors, Jersey Standard Oil, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward. While ignoring split rumors, American Telephone & Telegraph marketed a record \$50 million dollar issue of convertible debentures.
5. Lay-off pay. The auto makers, among others, granted a modified form of lay-off pay to supplement state unemployment benefits. Wage scales climbed during the year, factory take-home pay rose,

Top Ten

and the AFL and CIO got married.
6. Auto production and sales race. Cut-throat rivalry in Detroit filled the highways with splashing new colors. Americans bought new cars in record volume.
7. Credit curbs. To stave off inflation federal agencies tightened up on mortgage terms, let credit get scarcer and money dearer. But prices of materials and some consumer goods began rising in the second half of the year. The cost of living edged a trifle higher.
8. Bumper profits. Record earnings and dividends were recorded. General Motors was set to report profits in excess of one billion dollars—a "first" for any corporation.
9. Proxy fights. Embattled stockholders fought management of several companies. Public fancy was captured most by the battle between Sewell Avery and Louis E. Wolfson for control of Montgomery Ward. Avery put most men on the board of directors—then stepped down.
10. The jet age. Airlines raced to place orders for American jet-propelled aircraft, ending British hopes of dominating the field. A new airlines held back, contending that were disadvantages yet to be overcome. But those ordering jets—56 from Boeing, 51 from Douglas, for a total of 645 million dollars—promised that in a few years the flying time across the Atlantic and across the United States will be slashed dramatically. For business, it's been quite a year.

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Lakeview Cub Pack 13 Winner Of Liberty Award

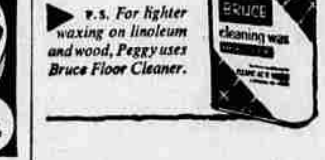
LAKEVIEW — For its increased membership in 1955, the PTA Cub Pack 13 was awarded the "Forward on Liberty Team" citation at the monthly pack meeting on December 1 at the Hay school. Charles Waldron, district Boy Scout chairman, presented the award.
James Harpole, Klamath Falls, Scout executive for the Modoc Area Council, spoke at the parents' session of the meeting. He explained the Cubbing program is a flexible one which the parent should adjust to his individual boy.
At the Bobcat ceremony Mike Hale, Aaron Osborne, Jimmy Mikesell and Mike Wiggins were inducted as new cubs, and Mrs. Ralph Richmond was introduced as a new den mother.
Skits were given by three dens with den mothers. Mrs. M. F. Remsen, Mrs. T. R. Conn and Mrs. Charles Drinkwater, directing. Exhibits of Christmas gifts and tree decorations were displayed by cubs from Mrs. O. D. Brown's den and from Mrs. Rex Stephen's.
Winning awards were: Owen Pember, Donald Abbott, Bruce MacKay, Richard Drinkwater, Jack Peters, Eric Stephens, Jerry Cook for wolf rank; Gregory Stephens, Marvin Wells, Raymond Harlan, barin ranks; Peter DeCaire, lion rank; Peter DeCaire, George Remsen, Webelos rank.
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NO GOOD WALNUT CREEK, Calif. (AP)—A Morgan, a dairy ranch owner, lived again "the good old days" during a 22-hour power failure—and didn't like it. His 56 cows had to be milked, and he hadn't milked a cow by hand in 15 years. It took Morgan, a hired man, a neighbor and Morgan's father-in-law four hours to get the job done.

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