

# 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:  
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS  
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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## More Water

By BILL JENKINS

Since the emphasis has been placed on water these last few years we've all become acutely conscious of the problems. What with whole cities verging on ruin unless they can up their supplies of the life giving stuff, and with many agricultural areas lying barren and unproductive because of a lack of water it has become the most important item on earth. Except maybe the various components of the H-bomb, I suppose destruction is always more important than production.

Anyway, with all the water that the Klamath Basin has had this year (we are two and a half inches over normal for the stream year figures now) I can't help thinking what a wonderful thing it would be if we already had a series of dams, small ones, in the foothills and up along the gullies in the mountains to hold the runoff that comes with every thaw and that will cascade out of the hills with a roar come next spring. It's always so easy to think about how things should be done. But the big ones won't hold the water that will be running off our hills down here. And every private operator that has tried the system of small dams and holding reservoirs has had success far beyond the average.

I hope that in the near future we can see such a chain of earth dams in our country up here to store the water of good winters for the lean ones that are bound to follow.

Which reminds us that if you are anxious for the onslaught of Spring you have a little over three months to wait. The vernal equinox is slated for March 20, when the sun enters Aries. It falls on a Tuesday and Abe Weatherwise in the Old Farmer's Almanac predicts tornadoes.

The Christmas spirit is beginning to show in the town these days. Windows in the stores all decked out with gay colors and gift suggestions, the shoppers with laden arms as they carry home gifts so go under the tree and the hurried look on so many men's faces as they face the annual problem of what to get for the family.

Every time we go past the ice rink out at Moore Park we wonder when the time will come for solid ice and the skaters wait? To date this year we've seen only one group skating. On the Upper Lake in one of the little coves where the ice was solid enough to hold up the youngsters.

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## Retail Memo

By DEB ADDISON

Most consumers believe that the nation's economic outlook will remain favorable during the next 12 months, according to a survey by the Univ. of Michigan's Survey Research Center.

Results of the study—a tabulation of 2000 families throughout the country—indicate that 71 percent of all people expect good times to continue at least through next October.

The figure rises to 82 percent among consumers with incomes of \$5000 and over. Only 8 percent queried feel that bad times will develop within the next 12 months.

Business must sell 10 percent more to consumers in 1956 over this year to keep the nation's economy strong and advancing, says Arno H. Johnson, vice president and director of research, J. Walter Thompson Co., N.Y.

He adds, in "Advertising Age," "Actually, we should have now a business level 3 percent higher than the present peak just to keep in line with the growth in consumer purchases that will be necessary to use our productive capacity and to avoid serious unemployment."

Prime market for business expansion will be the estimated 25,800,000 families with disposable incomes over \$4000.

"An added source of purchasing power," Johnson said, "is the fact that consumer short-term credit is low in relation to discretionary spending power."

Women buy more than 70 percent of all men's furnishings and assist in more than 50 percent of all suit and topcoat purchases, according to a survey by Thompson Co., N.Y. public relations and promotions consultants.

Women want their men to look smart; they can be reached more easily than men—they read more sections of newspapers and more publications.

The "clothing and shoes" category is getting \$7.60 of every \$100 of consumers' disposable income. This compares with \$10.40 in 1948 and \$11.40 in the peak year of 1946. It was \$10 in pre-war 1939.

Somebody is "reaching" the women besides the clothing and shoe people.

Cost of living memo: The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 30 basic commodities was 273.40 on Dec. 1, against 274.89 a week before.

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, fell three cents last week to \$5.98. That was 12.6 percent below the corresponding level of last year.

## Air Defenses

By MAX WAUGHOPPE

Although the citizens of the United States should never become complacent about the status of our air defenses, the establishment of the all-weather jet interceptor base at Klamath Falls emphasizes a fact of great importance to all of us—the beauty of our continental air defenses over what it was for several years after World War II.

As late as 1948, when the honeymoon period with the Communists all over the world had been over for several years, the U.S. Air Force had only two wings of light-type aircraft west of the Mississippi River with which to defend the Western U.S. These two wings—one at Moses Lake, Washington and the other at Hamilton Air Force Base, California—were not equipped with what was then considered the latest type all-weather jet aircraft.

In a move to coordinate the air defenses of the U.S. under one central command, the Continental Air Defense Command was activated by act of Congress on September 1, 1949.

This joint command, now led by USAF General Earl C. Partridge, comprises elements of the USAF, Navy, Marine Corps and Army for the defense of the U.S. against air attack. Its headquarters is at Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The Air Defense Command is the USAF part of this defense team. The ADC is divided into three commands, Western Air Defense Force, Central Air Defense Force, and Eastern Air Defense Force, commanded by Major General Roy H. Lynn, is at Hamilton AFB, California.

The Western Air Defense Force consists of the 28th Air Division, Hamilton AFB; 25th AD, McChord AFB, Tacoma, Washington; 9th AD, Geiger AFB, Spokane, Washington; 27th AD, San Bernardino, California; and the 8th AD, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, California. All the air divisions except the 8th are equipped with all-weather jet interceptor type aircraft. The 8th is designated as an Aerial Early Warning Division and is equipped with "Flying Radar Stations"—the four-engine RC-121 Super Constellation.

The increased strength of Western Air Defense since its inception in 1949 as a part of the old Continental Air Command (not to be confused with the Continental Air Defense Command) illustrates the growth of our air defenses.

Although when the Western ADF was formed it was made responsible for the air defense of the entire western portion of the U.S., it was given no weapons of its own. The only weapons it did control operationally were the limited, obsolete aircraft and radar of the Fourth Air Force.

In August, 1950 the Western ADF was given full jurisdiction over several air bases and all units having an air defense mission that had previously been assigned to the Fourth Air Force. On January 1, 1951 the Western ADF was assigned to the Air Defense Command, the Fourth Air Force also headquartered at Hamilton AFB, is now primarily an area command having jurisdiction over reserve activities, etc.

In addition to the improvement of the chain of command, Western ADF also received increasing numbers of improved aircraft, both jet fighters and radar warning types, from 1951 to the present day.

The RC-121 Super-Constellation extended the radar coverage and added protection of the seaward approaches to the coastal cities far beyond the range of ground battle stations. The conversion from day interceptors to night-all-weather type jets such as the F-86D, F-94C and the F-89D has beefed up the striking force of the command.

So long as the threat of an atomic air attack on our nation threatens, the dangerous, unwarranted risk of air defense will be carried out by the pilots and ground crews of the Western ADF.

I'm sure if any of the old pilots or air-crew members of World War II or Korea thought about taking off in a storm such as hit the Klamath Basin Monday to indicate an aggressor plane they would realize the tough job facing the crews of the Western Air Defense Force.

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The Bureau of Reclamation has estimated that it will be necessary to store 23 million acre feet of water in the Upper Colorado Basin, just to meet the requirements of the lower basin states. This figure has nothing to do with storage for irrigation or other water uses in the upper basin. Storage for water uses in the upper basin will be in addition to the figure and must be provided in connection with actual water use projects as they are planned and constructed.

The upper basin of the Colorado is a rich area with many undeveloped resources, take agriculture for example—There are 45 million acres of arable land within the upper basin that must be eventually brought into production by irrigation methods, some one and a half million acres are now being irrigated. Forests likewise are a great resource for the upper basin of the Colorado. There are 45 million acres of arable land within the upper basin that must be eventually brought into production by irrigation methods, some one and a half million acres are now being irrigated. Forests likewise are a great resource for the upper basin of the Colorado.

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These resources, the industries and populations needed to develop them will require abundant and assured water supplies. Water in the upper basin will be more essentially required for such development than for irrigation which currently is being presented as being the chief factor of primary consideration.

The fight waged over Dinosaur National Monument has brought all this material into public gaze and has pointed out the absolute need of comprehensive planning for all resources rather than just for irrigation and power. Just now this problem can be resolved for the people locally and for the United States in general is pointed out in a program proposed by the Isaak Walton League of America which has emphasized these objectives:

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The fight waged over Dinosaur National Monument has brought all this material into public gaze and has pointed out the absolute need of comprehensive planning for all resources rather than just for irrigation and power. Just now this problem can be resolved for the people locally and for the United States in general is pointed out in a program proposed by the Isaak Walton League of America which has emphasized these objectives:

1. Guarantee protection of national parks and monuments;
2. Provide sufficient holdover storage to guarantee that both upper and lower basins and Mexico shall have the opportunity to develop their full apportioned share of Colorado River water;
3. Generation of hydro-electric power where economic;
4. Distribute power profits for use on sound water development in the upper basin on a fair and equitable basis.

"These objectives," states the Isaak Walton League, "can be accomplished with a new Upper Colorado River Bill." Such a bill would authorize Glen Canyon Dam, only and distribute power earnings upon a formula consistent with the apportionment of water among the upper basin states as stipulated in the Upper Basin Compact.

ious of getting in the same position that the upper basin of the Colorado River now finds itself faced with—obligated to deliver 75 million acre feet of water in a 10 year period. If Mother Nature fails to provide 75 million acre feet in the 10 year period will be the Upper Colorado Basin that must do without, for those in the lower basin can easily impose their legal demand which would leave the upper basin destitute.

The Bureau of Reclamation has estimated that it will be necessary to store 23 million acre feet of water in the Upper Colorado Basin, just to meet the requirements of the lower basin states. This figure has nothing to do with storage for irrigation or other water uses in the upper basin. Storage for water uses in the upper basin will be in addition to the figure and must be provided in connection with actual water use projects as they are planned and constructed.

The upper basin of the Colorado is a rich area with many undeveloped resources, take agriculture for example—There are 45 million acres of arable land within the upper basin that must be eventually brought into production by irrigation methods, some one and a half million acres are now being irrigated. Forests likewise are a great resource for the upper basin of the Colorado.

The mineral wealth of the upper basin of the Colorado is tremendous. Here is to be found the chief source of fissionable materials of the nation. One third the coal deposits of the nation. Four hundred million barrels of oil in reserves, estimated to be able to produce 500 billion gallons of oil if developed. Gold, silver, lead, copper, molybdenum, manganese, potash, bituminous sandstone. The Bureau of Mines states: "This array of mineral fuels and carbonaceous materials is not approached by any region in any other part of the world."

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thus start a fresh forest. It holds Clark Gable's ears in place, and is a big factor in keeping Marilyn Monroe in her present pleasant shape. It pulls down the rain and snow to water the world. It turns mountain rivulets into rivers that sweep the mighty sea.

The big virtue of gravity is that you can count on it.

The repeal of gravity promises certain advantages to commercial aviation and space explorers.

But if science does come up with a new antigravity force or substance I hope they keep it under laboratory control and don't sell it like cotton candy at a circus.

If they do, I predict chaos. The skies above our streets will be full of lunatic jaywalkers dropping chewed-up apple cores on the heads of our old-fashioned innocent pedestrians. Dangerously Peeping Toms will be leering in the 12th story windows of apartment buildings. Frantic mothers will be building up into the air, "Junior, you come down off that cloud right now, and fly to the grocery store for me. I'm sorry I ever bought you those antigravity shoes."

Frankly speaking, do you feel the human race is ready to do away with gravity? The thing we need to do most in our troubled era is to keep both feet solidly on the ground. In this gravity is a big help.

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