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Conservation Of Water Vital To Growth In Klamath Basin

By C. D. LAWRENCE
and
R. L. ROBERTS

Conservation of water, like conservation of other renewable resources, means development and utilization; because to not fully develop and utilize available water before it returns to the atmosphere or the ocean is to waste it.

Water is necessary for all life. For many uses it is convenient. In much of its functioning it is commonplace. But commonplace things often are least appreciated and understood.

In years of a plentiful supply of water men tend to be little concerned about the supply of the future. However, these men of greater wisdom will be concerned for experience has shown that assurance of ample water for the future requires great effort to achieve good plans and necessary works.

We who live in the Upper Klamath River Basin have enjoyed a relative abundance of water. During the drouth period of the early 1930s our area needs for water were much less than they are today. In more recent times when our needs have been greatest, nature has provided more than the normal supply. This has been particularly true during the last seven years, including 1957-58. During six of these years precipitation has been well above normal, 152 per cent, and runoff has been correspondingly great.

Even though common occurrence of water in abundance during recent years might lead us to believe we need not be concerned for the future, significant steps have been taken toward conservation of our Basin's supply. Let's review briefly some of such steps which have been taken during the last 15 years:

1. Basin Survey — At the request of local organizations, a comprehensive study of the Klamath River Basin was begun in 1946 by the Bureau of Reclamation. After making an inventory of the water supplies, agricultural lands, wildlife, power, and other resources, a report was prepared in 1954. In this long-range review of the Basin potentialities a comprehensive plan for the conservation and use of these resources was presented. Local, state and federal agencies collaborated in this work. The task of perfecting a Basin-wide plan of development is not yet complete for it is up to the people living in the Basin to determine how and when most of the development is to be done.

2. Plans for Extension of Klamath Project — Detailed planning of several possible additions to the existing project are in progress by the Bureau of Reclamation. There is yet considerable expansion potential in this Federal Reclamation Project.

Within the next few years, probable 10,000 acres of additional pump lands scattered around the present project area in Oregon will be furnished a firm irrigation supply by enlarging some of the present canals, constructing some drains and adding a few new pumping plants at a cost of about one million dollars. This potential development is known as the Klamath Project Extensions.

In Butte Valley and the adjoining Oklahoma Area, there are 59,000 acres which would benefit from construction of irrigation and drainage facilities. Studies by the Bureau have shown that this 17 million dollar project would be worthwhile for the land owners should they decide to develop the full potential of those lands.

Other project additions now under study would include the building of a new storage reservoir at the boundary damsite on Lost River where it crosses the Oregon-California state line. This would permit the development of an improved wildlife habitat and recreational area of some 20,000 acres at Clear Lake, and would provide increased flood protection and improved irrigation for 17,000 acres in the Tule Lake area, and in Langell Valley a full irrigation supply for 3,000 acres and a supplemental supply for 18,000 acres.

3. Klamath River Basin Compact — As the administration of water rights is primarily a function of the states and since the Basin's land and water involved both states, it was important that Oregon and California should reach formal agreement as to how the water of the Klamath River Basin would be reserved and apportioned for development of the Basin's resources. A commission of local citizens was established by the legislatures of each state and with the assistance of an appointed representative of the United States,

(Continued on page 7-A)

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, U.S. Vice-President Nixon is holed up in the American embassy in Caracas, capital of Venezuela. The embassy is surrounded by a heavily armed police guard.

Our vice-president and his wife were driven to the sanctuary of our embassy by howling mobs that spat upon them and attacked their car with stones and clubs, shattering the car's windows. It seems likely that the Nixons would have been physically injured if the mobs had not been beaten back by Venezuelan police using tear gas.

In Washington, Senator Mansfield of Montana says: "These attacks on the Nixons (which have persisted all the way from Lima in Peru) constitute the most shameful series of incidents our county HAS EVER BEEN SUBJECTED TO."

—

American marines and paratroopers are ready at American bases within two hours flight of Caracas, under orders from President Eisenhower to MOVE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE to protect the Nixons if American protection becomes necessary.

—

What led up to all this?
What is it all about?
WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

—

I think no one is in any doubt as to the answer to these questions.

COMMUNISM IS RESPONSIBLE.

Americans may not be too popular in South America. In our preoccupation with the Old World, we have been neglecting our neighbors of the New World. They doubtless feel slighted. Perhaps they are not to be blamed for that.

But—

No one in the United States, I'm sure, believes that all this violence would have come to pass if it hadn't been incited by communist agents.

—

That brings up the the Monroe Doctrine.

It suggests this question:

What prompted the Monroe Doctrine?

—

The Monroe Doctrine grew out of conditions in Europe in the early 1800's. The three leading absolute monarchies of Europe then were Russia, Austria and Prussia. They had pledged themselves to PUT AN END to the system of representative government "in whatever country it may exist in Europe."

The United States feared that these three powers (sometimes inaccurately called the "Holy Alliance") might also TRY TO SUPPRESS REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT in the New World.

Hence the Monroe Doctrine — which pledged us to GO TO WAR if any such attempt were made by the European despotisms.

—

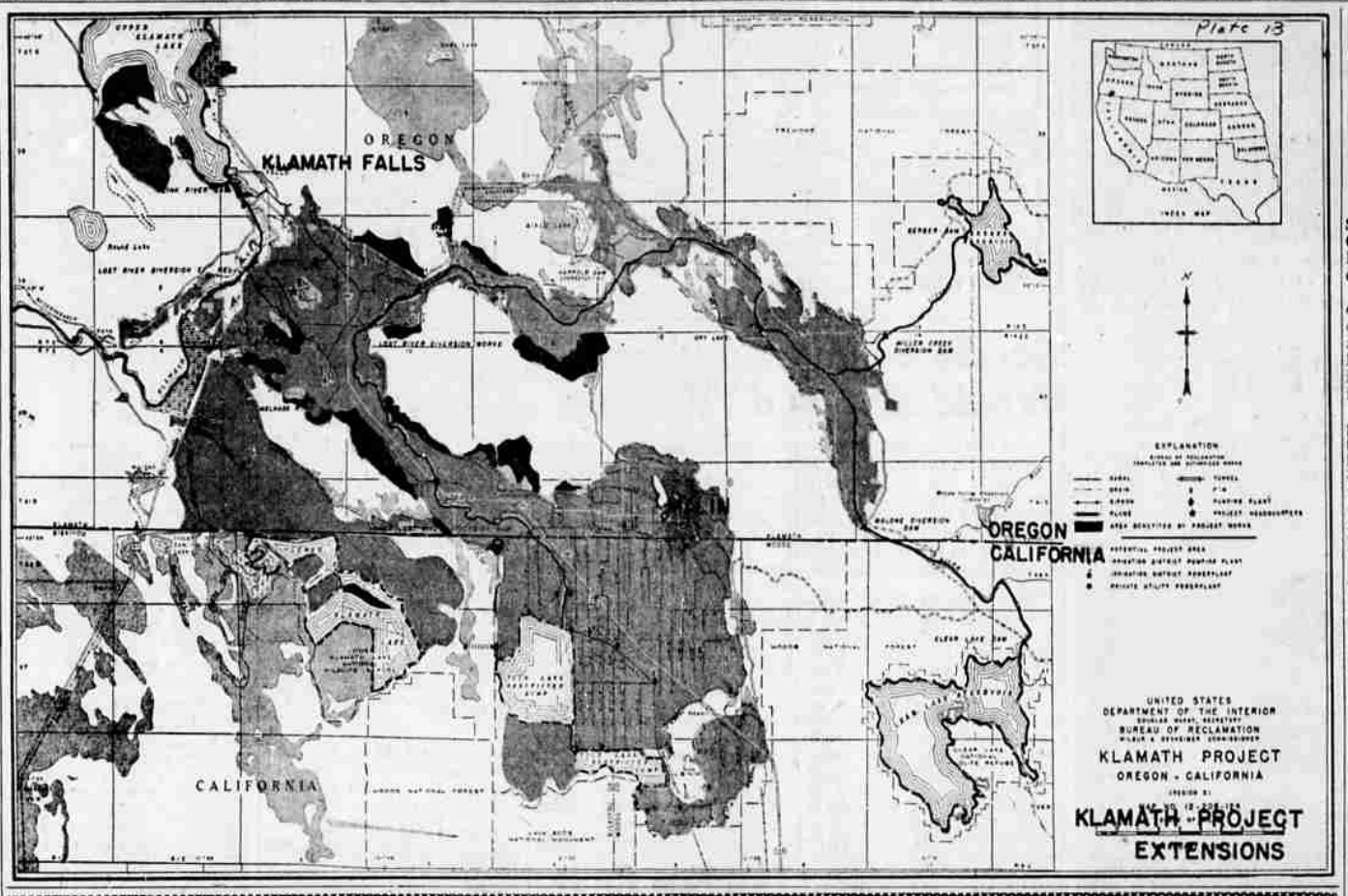
So much for the past.
Let's look now at the present.

—

Communism is a despotism.
It is an Old World despotism.
ITS OBJECTIVE IS TO DESTROY REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD and substitute for it the despotism of communism.

—

SO—
You see—
We face the same situation that was faced by our forefathers.
Let's hope we have the courage to meet it as boldly and as decisively as they did.



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U.S. Troops Stand Ready To Protect Vice President

WASHINGTON (AP) — An emergency airlift of Army and Marine troops into the Caribbean area was completed Wednesday.

The troops were ordered into the area by President Eisenhower for possible use if Venezuela should ask for assistance in protecting Vice President Nixon's party on his goodwill tour.

The Pentagon said 36 Air Force planes carrying Army paratroopers and their equipment had reached Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico by mid-morning. The Army said the first contingent headed out of Ft. Campbell, Ky., two hours and 50 minutes after orders were received Tuesday.

The Marine Corps said two Marine companies had been landed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by 6 a.m. They traveled in 13 transport planes from Camp Lejeune, N.C. The companies were identified as units of the 6th Regiment of the 2nd Marine Division.

An additional company of Marines was flown by helicopter from Camp Lejeune, N.C., to the Cuba-bound aircraft carrier Tarawa.

The Air Force said the airlift of 101st Airborne Division Army troops and equipment was accomplished with 27 C1 turboprop transports and nine propeller-driven cargo planes.

Ike Explains Troop Use

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said Wednesday he deplores the use of federal troops to carry out federal court orders in civil rights cases.

But the President told his news conference the fundamental rights of all Americans would be endangered by any successful defiance of a court order.

Eisenhower made these comments in response to questions concerning his attitude toward recent school integration developments in Virginia and a statement by Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida in a magazine article that Collins supports continued segregation in that state.

Eisenhower was asked if he intends to follow "the Little Rock pattern" if he encounters further defiance of court orders in school and other integration matters. The reporter was referring to his action in sending troops into Little Rock, Ark., to enforce a federal court order for integration in Central High School there.

Eisenhower asked the reporter what was meant by the Little Rock pattern. When the reply was the use of troops to enforce a court order, the President said that's the point.

UAW Returns To Negotiate

DETROIT (AP)—The United Auto Workers Union returns to the bargaining table with the automotive big three today after getting a resounding unanimous "no" to a UAW proposal that contract differences be arbitrated.

It was the second setback in a month for Walter Reuther's UAW. The big three on April 28 rejected his proposal to extend the current contracts for three months.

The three-year contract with General Motors expires May 29. Similar contracts with Chrysler and Ford run out June 1.

There was no immediate comment from UAW President Reuther on the rejection of the arbitration proposal he put forth Saturday.

GM took less than five hours to turn thumbs down on Reuther's suggestion which it termed "another publicity maneuver."

Ford and Chrysler took a similar stand yesterday. Ford said "it just does not make sense" to submit the complicated contract questions to outside arbiters. Chrysler, in its statement, rapped the idea as "part of a long campaign to obtain exorbitant and inflationary concessions" from auto companies.

The UAW and GM and Chrysler met in day-long bargaining sessions yesterday. Ford and the UAW met for only half a day.

The UAW, whose members now average $2.40 hourly, has put no estimate on the increases it seeks from the auto firms in wages, pensions, cost of living allowances and other benefits. GM has estimated the UAW package would cost 73 cents hourly, while Ford estimated 70 cents.

State Phone Revenue Seen

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower proposed Wednesday that the federal government turn over 150 million dollars in telephone taxes to state governments so they can assume programs now operated by Washington.

The proposal was a follow-through on Eisenhower's offer to give more power and authority to state governments in certain fields.

The White House made public a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) in which the President said:

"On numerous occasions I have warned against the dangers of over-centralizing power and authority in the national government. Similarly I have made clear my deep conviction that to avoid these dangers state and local governments must be strengthened."

Eisenhower said recommendations designed to "improve the balance in our system of divided governmental responsibilities" will be sent to Congress.

Enumerating, Eisenhower said the federal government will:

Discontinue its grants for vocational education, a program now costing 50 million dollars a year.

Court Disbars Portland Lawyer

SALEM (AP) — George C. Reinmiller, Portland lawyer, was ordered permanently disbarred by the Oregon Supreme Court Wednesday.

The court said Reinmiller was accused of 10 instances of misconduct including attempted fraud on a trial court in connection with a divorce case, excessive delays in handling clients' affairs, and misrepresenting to clients the status of their cases.

He also was accused of wrongful appropriation of $2,500 in trust funds, applying this amount to claimed attorney fees and expenses in connection with a suit on behalf of a faction of the members of the Salem chapter of the Disabled American Veterans and its auxiliary.

Weather

FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Fair Wednesday night, but variable high cloudiness Thursday. Low Wednesday night 36-44; high Thursday 68-74.

High yesterday	57
Low last night	39
Precip. last 24 hours	0
Since Oct. 1	14.78
Same period last year	13.32
Normal for period	10.91

Cattlemen Seek Sales Taxation

ONTARIO, Ore. (AP) — The Oregon Cattlemen's Assn., holding its annual meeting here, called Tuesday for the next Legislature to pass a sales tax.

The money from this should be used to reduce income and property taxes, the resolution said.

Other resolutions urged stricter enforcement of hunting regulations.

Delegates called for the state to revoke the hunting license of anyone convicted of deliberately destroying or injuring livestock.

They also called for a law to ban carrying a loaded gun in an automobile. They want hunting licenses to be lifted from three years to life for careless use of firearms and from one to two years for trespassing.

Bomb Explodes Harmlessly In Front Of U.S. Embassy

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — The U. S. Embassy sent a ship Wednesday to pick up Americans in Tripoli after getting reports the situation is serious in that North Lebanese port.

Anti-government violence meanwhile moved into its fifth day in Lebanon. A bomb exploded harmlessly in front of the U.S. Embassy here.

U.S. Ambassador Robert McClintock told reporters there are 53 Americans in Tripoli. Most are members of the Presbyterian Mission. He said they are not being ordered out but have been advised to leave.

McClintock emphasized the situation is serious in Tripoli, where a U.S. Information Agency office was sacked Saturday at the outset of demonstrations.

Lebanese authorities evacuated Americans from the Bekaa Valley in Eastern Lebanon as bombing and shooting and strikes swept the country. Lebanese armored cars escorted eight Americans and two Cypriot girls into Beirut from the remote area.

Six Americans were connected with the American University agricultural school and two were connected with a model farm of the U.S. Operation Mission (Point 4).

A university staff member, Don Steele of Nephi, Utah, said there had been no attacks on the university property but "word got around that all kinds of things were happening in the vicinity."

Steele was accompanied by his wife Nancy, his two-year-old son Paul and his aunt, Ellen, from Salt Lake City.

The government of President Camille Chamoun was reported standing defiantly against the shooting, burning mobs.

The disturbances that have racked this tiny eastern Mediterranean republic subsided again into sporadic shooting during the curfew last night. With the lifting of the curfew shooting increased and mobs returned to the streets.

The death toll in rioting in Beirut since Monday reached an estimated 20 persons. It was expected to go higher. At least 32 other persons have been reported killed since the trouble began Saturday in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli.

Rioters led by supporters of President Nasser of the United Arab Republic seek to overthrow Chamoun and his gove...

Flying Loggers Believed Unique Among Air Groups

By PATI O'CONNOR

Believed unique among air-conscious organizations is the Flying Loggers Club, a group of 11 logging company employes in Klamath Falls who bought a plane and took to the skies for a new kind of relaxation.

The Flying Loggers, who get their encouragment from their boss, Ned Putnam, himself an air addict, formed their flying club last September, filed articles of incorporation, purchased a plane and were airborne.

The PT-19, once a military trainer, now wings its way to points up and down the Pacific Northwest, as loggers incorporated take their turns attending organized flyins, visiting friends or just plain sightseeing.

Heading the group as president is Del Woster, who started flying in 1932, gave it up for a time, then renewed his efforts under the influence of Putnam and earned his pilot's license late in 1954. It was he and Putnam who first bought the plane that now carries the sign of the Flying Loggers.

Sharing Woster and Putnam's enthusiasm for flying was Noble (Tiny) Merryfield, vice president of the organization, an ardent aviation fan who flew at this opportunity to fly and is now working for his pilot's license. The group already has three licensed pilots—Putnam, Woster and Robert Clark. The members range in age from 24 to 53—proof that you're never too old to fly—if you can pass the physical!

In the eight months the club has been in existence, members have participated in fly-ins to the Nut Tree near San Francisco and to Bend, and individuals have covered many more air miles "on their own."

Monthly dues and charges for air hours pay the cost of gasoline, oil, hangar rent and minor repairs. Instruction fees are up to the individual. Members sign for the plane in advance, and it's a case of first come, first serve. Winter weather brought few requests from novices, but the reservation book is expected to fill fast as summer —and the club progress.

Already the group is considering purchase of another plane — this time a four-placer to replace the crowded two-passenger craft they now own.

Merryfield probably best expresses the devotion of these airmen of the forests. He had to lose 35 pounds to pass the physical—and the nine weeks diet failed to daunt his spirit. "I'd do it again if I had to," he says. "Flying is good, clean fun; it's interesting and it's challenging. . . . But if I had it to do over, I'd start while I was pretty young!"

THERE ARE LOGS AND THERE ARE LOGS—but one kind is as familiar as another to these men. They're all logging company employes, and they're all members of the Flying Loggers, an unusual group of aviation addicts in Klamath Falls. Atop the wing are Jim Campbell, left, and Jess Williams. From left in front are Ned Putnam, company boss; Del Woster, Flying Loggers president; Noble (Tiny) Merryfield, vice president; Arlie Collier, Norman Hardin, Richard Salvage, and Robert Clark. Not pictured are Elmo Howard and Richard Lash, secretary. —Photo by Floyd's Studio

Causes Of Riots Studied By U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States sought evidence today of Communist inspiration for the violent rioting against Vice President Nixon in Caracas, Venezuela.

But officials recognized other causes, political and economic, as contributing to the explosion of anti-U.S. hatred which has marred Nixon's good will tour and left the inter-American good neighbor policy badly battered.

In terms of damage to U.S. prestige, moreover, the impact of the attack on Nixon appeared to be increased by outbreaks elsewhere in the world dangerous to United States interests. Some officials said that in this respect yesterday was one of the worst days they could recall.

Although the rioting around Nixon's party drew major attention, the most dangerous situation for basic American interests appeared to be in France, which stands at the heart of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Washington authorities were deeply alarmed by the political turmoil in Paris following the formation of a rightist military regime in Algeria.

Gen. Jacques Massu headed an 11-man committee which set up the regime and proposed that rightist Gen. Charles de Gaulle be made premier of France.

The French Assembly broke up in disorder at the news but reconvened early today and voted Pierre Pflimlin into office as head of France's 25th postwar government.

Adamant French military opposition to any kind of compromise solution for the Algerian crisis brought worry here earlier this year over the possibility of an extreme rightist swing in the French government, or even a military coup. Fears of some such development were heightened by yesterday's Algiers-Paris drama.

Even before they were confronted with this situation, Secretary of State Dulles and his principal advisers were trying to figure out what the United States could do to bolster the pro-Western government in Lebanon where anti-government rioters burned the library of the U.S. Information Service.

They reportedly were considering an urgent request for an increase in military aid, partly to strengthen Lebanon's internal security forces.

Radio propaganda of the United Arab Republic from Cairo and Damascus has been demanding the Lebanese government's overthrow.

Authorities here said that Communist agitators unquestionably were active in fanning the flames of political excitement in Lebanon. The U.A.R., under Egypt President Gamal Abdel Nasser, is committed to neutralism but has often been accused of working hand in glove with the Reds on Middle East issues.

Air Strike Peace Seen

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Tentative agreements today promised peace in five big areas of the nation's aircraft industry.

Talks are continuing on two major contracts, and strikes are underway at two factories.

Strikebound are Convair's Pomona, Calif., plant, and Lockheed's Marietta, Ga., facility.

Continuing are talks between the International Assn. of Machinists and Lockheed missile plants in Van Nuys, Palo Alto and Sunnyvale, Calif., and between the IAM and Douglas on contracts for plants at Santa Monica and El Segundo, Calif.

Latest agreement was reached last night when IAM workers at Convair's Fort Worth, Tex., plant voted to accept a company offer. A strike would have started at midnight if they had rejected it.

Agreements were reached earlier between the IAM and the United Auto Workers with Lockheed, North American and Convair at San Diego, Calif., and Douglas at Long Beach, Calif., Tulsa, Okla. and Charlotte, N.C.

The strike against Convair at Pomona was called when IAM negotiators balked at seniority provisions in the company offer.

Other union negotiators agreed on the Douglas offer, which was about the same as that reached in other settlements.

Basis for the tentative agreements is a 2 to 11-cent wage hike which puts the 16-cent cost-of-living figure into the basic wage scale. The range for factory workers has been $1.79 to $2.91.

The strike at the Lockheed plant in Georgia developed over working conditions, union spokesmen there said.

Big Reception Set For Nixon

WASHINGTON (AP) — A great welcoming demonstration for the Nixons — symbolizing this country's unity against hostility or discourtesy abroad — was building up Wednesday in this capital, shocked and astounded by Latin-American violence toward the Vice President and his wife.

Partisanship was tossed aside. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas told his colleagues he would be at the airport Thursday when the Nixons return.

Indications were that President Eisenhower would be there too. And thousands upon thousands of other Americans.

Eisenhower didn't say yes and he didn't say no when asked at a news conference whether he was going to the airport. He said he was uncertain as to his schedule.

But the President said he would favor letting government employes out of work for 45 minutes or an hour in order to greet Nixon, if a plan could be arranged.

The idea of a demonstrative welcome for the Nixons was sparked by the Washington Evening Star. In a front page editorial, the newspaper proposed that the capital "pay tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Nixon for the admirable manner in which they have handled themselves under the most trying circumstances."