

*Send to
Col Fletcher
Yellow
Lake*

How the Trinity Partnership Plan

**would benefit you and
nearly everyone in
Northern and Central
California**

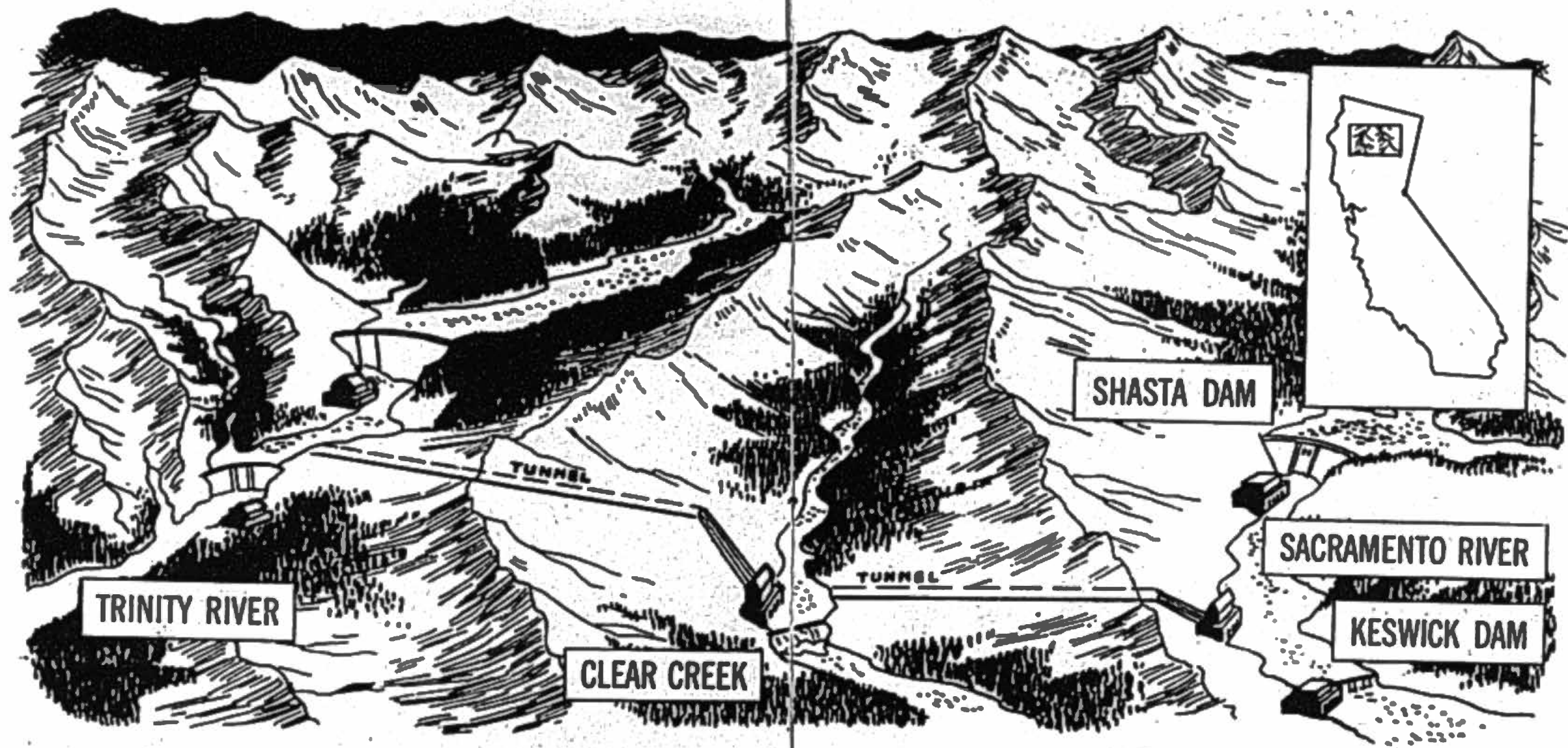


PG&E proposes a way to save the Government \$50 million and add \$171 million to tax and other revenues from the Trinity river Project. Since you have a stake in this, both as a taxpayer and a Californian, we'd like to tell you about it.



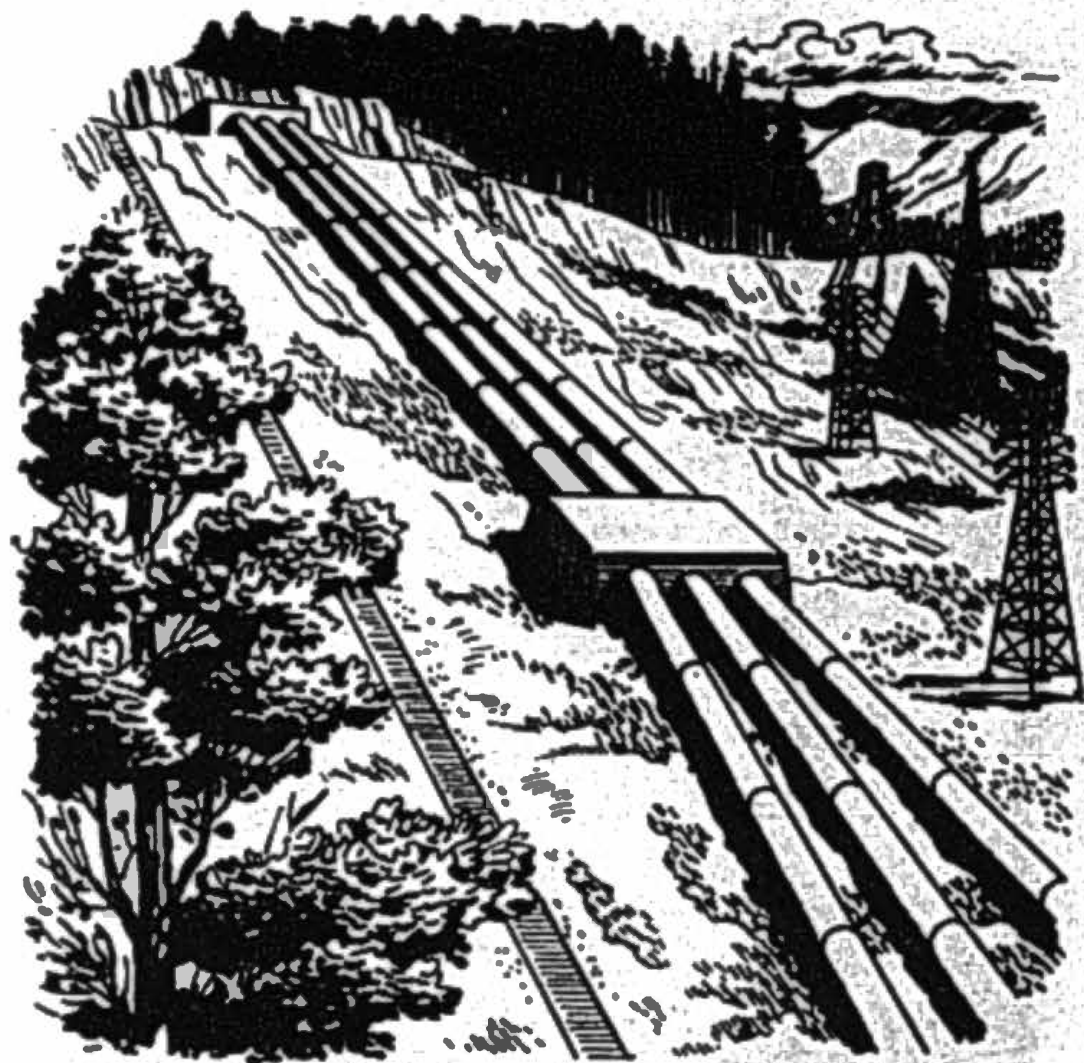
In Northern California, not far from the Oregon line, in rugged Trinity Mountain country, flows the Trinity River. Much of the river's abun-

dant water runs waste to the sea. California's thirsty croplands need every drop of precious water that can be made available economically.



For many years Californians have dreamed and talked and studied ways of bringing this unused water down into the great Central Valley. But the Trinity Mountains are a barrier. The Federal Bureau of Reclamation now has advanced a plan to accomplish the development of that water

resource at an estimated cost of \$219 million. The Bureau would pierce this mountain-barrier with tunnels to carry Trinity water down into the Valley, and the water would be taken to areas where it is needed for irrigation and other uses. And there would be other benefits, too.



As the water drops out of the mountains, it can be made to turn generators, producing electricity for Californians. The Bureau's plan includes such a power development. We have worked out plans which would develop half again as much power capacity as the Bureau has proposed to build.



Power from this larger development, integrated with the Company's regional system, would have the greatest value. We have offered to build these power features and pay full value for the use of falling water. This working partnership with the Government offers several big advantages.



Our proposal would save the federal taxpayers \$50 million in capital outlay for the power facilities. We would invest private funds in these facilities, creating new taxable property. Furthermore, our payments to the Government would provide added revenues for the Trinity Project.



We'd pay \$3½ million a year for the use of the water. Over the Project repayment period, net Government revenues would be \$36 million more than if the Bureau built the power facilities. These millions could be used for other water projects or to reduce the cost of Project water for the farmer.



We'd pay \$135,000,000 in additional taxes during the Project repayment period — \$70 million to Uncle Sam and \$65 million to the state and local governments. We'd pay more than \$1.3 million in taxes each year to Trinity, Shasta and Sacramento Valley counties and to the State of California.



More power and water also would result from our proposal—130,000 more kilowatts of generating capacity, and about 5 per cent more water for the farmers. In addition, we'd agree to supply low-cost power on an exchange basis for existing and future pumping plants of the Central Valley Project.

We hope the Government will accept this partnership plan. It would make more power available to more Californians — and would give substantial additional revenues to the Trinity water project, with the benefits going to water users and taxpayers. It is possible for us to make this offer because Trinity power, integrated into our regional system, has a greater value than if operated independently.

P·G·and·E·
Pacific Gas and Electric Company

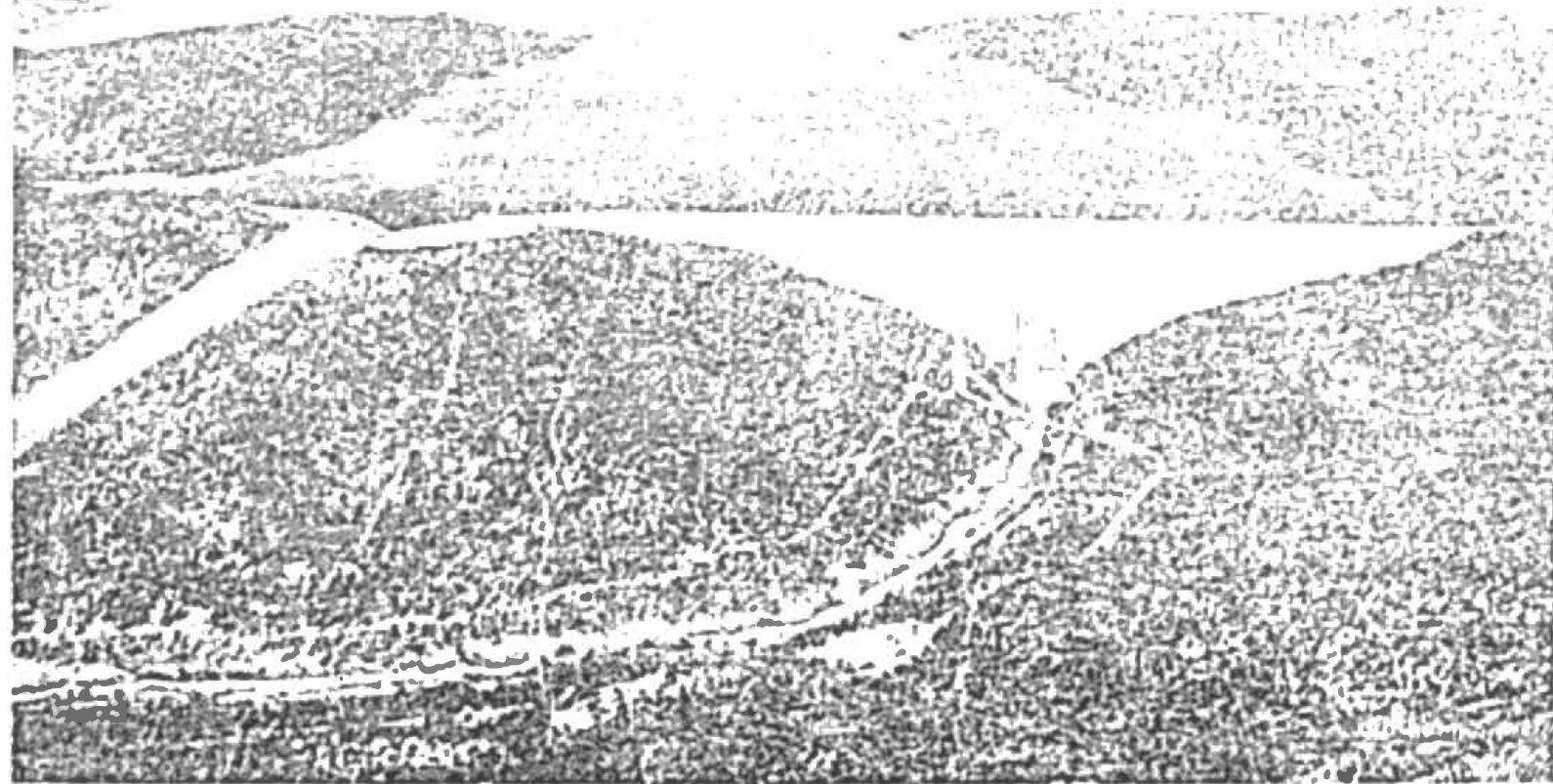
To
Col. Ed Fletcher

Compliments of Oroville
Chamber of Commerce

It is our desire to participate
in a program of water for
all the people of California.

Assume 1965 - see newspaper clipping at pge.com

Tom Ohlsen
Pres. Oroville
Chamber



"SUPPORT YOUR CHAMBER -- BUILD THE OROVILLE DAM"

OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From the papers of Ed Fletcher, the following letters were removed to the alphabetized correspondence files:

"FEATHER RIVER"

BEERMANN, PAUL:

Fletcher to Beermann, May 31, 1955
Fletcher to Beermann, June 10, 1955
Fletcher to Beermann, July 12, 1955

CAMPBELL, O. W.:

Fletcher to Campbell, May 31, 1955
Fletcher to Campbell, June 10, 1955
Fletcher to Campbell, July 12, 1955

Fletcher to DAIL, CHARLES C., July 13, 1955

FLETCHER, FERDINAND T., June 13, 1955

Fletcher to HAYDEN, CARL, September 29, 1955

HEILBRON, FRED A.:

Fletcher to Heilbron, May 31, 1955
Fletcher to Heilbron, June 8, 1955

HOLMGREN, RICHARD S.:

Fletcher to Holmgren, May 19, 1955
Fletcher to Holmgren, June 8, 1955

JENNINGS, WILLIAM H.:

Fletcher to Jennings, May 31, 1955
Fletcher to Jennings, June 7, 1955

KLAUS, ARNOLD, May 4, 1955

LONG, LOWELL K.:

Long to Fletcher, May 28, 1955
Fletcher to Long, June 13, 1955
Fletcher to Long, June 13, 1955

PHILLIPS, RALP:

Fletcher to Phillips, June 8, 1955
Fletcher to Phillips, July 13, 1955

SCUDDER, HERBERT B., July 11, 1955

Fletcher to TAYLOR, HOWARD, April 22, 1955

SHELTON, M. J.:

Report on Klamath River Field Trip, November 3, 1954

Fletcher to Shelton, May 11, 1955
Fletcher to Shelton, May 19, 1955
Shelton to Fletcher, May 26, 1955
Fletcher to Shelton, May 31, 1955
Fletcher to Shelton, June 8, 1955
Fletcher to Shelton, July 12, 1955

PERRY, CLAY L.:

Fletcher to Perry, April 11, 1955
Fletcher to Perry, April 27, 1955
Perry to Fletcher, May 6, 1955
Fletcher to Perry, May 10, 1955
Fletcher to Perry, May 13, 1955
Fletcher to Perry, May 17, 1955
Fletcher to Perry, May 31, 1955

Perry to Fletcher, September 2, 1955
Perry to Fletcher, September 21, 1955
Fletcher to Perry, October 7, 1955

EDMONSTON, A. D.:

Edmonston to Beermann, Paul, June 12, 1954
Edmonston to Fletcher, March 2, 1954
Fletcher to Edmonston, April 4, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, April 5, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, April 19, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, April 27, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, May 3, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, May 3, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, May 5, 1955
Edmonston to Fletcher, May 5, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, May 12, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, May 17, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, May 19, 1955
Edmonston to Fletcher, May 25, 1955
Edmonston's Statement before the Hi-Hatters Group of San Diego, May 27, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, May 31, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, May 31, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, June 13, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, July 1, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, July 8, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, July 15, 1955
Fletcher to Edmonston, September 29, 1955

BOOKMAN, MAX:

Bookman's PRESENT PLANNING ON THE FEATHER RIVER PROJECT, December 15, 1953
Bookman to Fletcher, March 2, 1954
Bookman to Fletcher, May 19, 1954
Bookman to Fletcher, August 13, 1954
Fletcher to Bookman, March 24, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, April 5, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, April 7, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, April 19, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, April 27, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, May 3, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, May 5, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, May 12, 1955
Bookman to Fletcher, May 17, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, May 17, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, May 31, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, May 31, 1955
Bookman to Fletcher, June 7, 1955
Bookman to Fletcher, June 20, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, July 8, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, July 15, 1955
Fletcher to Bookman, September 29, 1955

Feather River Water for San Diego County

OK
By the end of this year, construction is expected to be completed on the second barrel of the San Diego Aqueduct. With the completion of that project, San Diego County's imported Colorado River water supplies will just about equal the total amount of water which nature has provided this county by rainfall and runoff from the mountain areas. Thus, one-half of the water supply available to San Diego County will be water transported from the distant Colorado River, and San Diego's situation will be as so aptly described by the late John Gunther, who said:

OK
"The most valuable ingredient of the California way of life, sunshine, is free. Yet, all of southern California would shrivel up and disappear--almost overnight--if it were not for imported water."

OK
The completion of the second barrel of the aqueduct will by no means, however, be the answer to San Diego's water problems. As of January of this year, the estimated population of San Diego County is about 730,000 people, as compared to a population of about 557,000 people at the time of the 1950 census--an increase of 173,000 people in four years! This increase in population during the last four years requires a new supply of 30,000 acre-feet. It may be hard for some people to visualize what this rapid rate of increase in population means to San Diego County water-wise. New supplies of water in the amount of six and one-half million gallons per day must be made available each year if this trend is to continue, and there is no reason to believe why it will not continue. It will be recalled that San Diego's reservoirs were practically empty in 1947 when the first barrel of the aqueduct was completed. Yet the water requirements for the increase in population during the last four years would require about half of the capacity of the first barrel.

OK
It is recognized by those responsible for planning to meet San Diego County's water needs that prompt action must be taken now to import additional supplies. At the present rate of increase of population, there should be one and one-half million people in San Diego County by ~~1960~~¹⁹⁷⁰, and this will require a new supply of 140,000 acre-feet over and above present local supplies, including Sutherland Dam and both barrels of the aqueduct. *in my opinion*

OK
San Diego County's best prospect for securing such large amounts of additional imported supplies lies in the proposed Feather River Project. This project, which has been authorized as a State undertaking, will provide supplemental supplies from the northern part of the State to deficient areas of the southland. The proposed project will import a quantity of water equal to about one and one-half times the total present supply from the Colorado River. It will make available to San Diego County an additional amount of water about one and one-half times the total amount of water available now from local water supplies and both barrels of the Colorado River Aqueduct. This water can be made available at a price, not too cheaply priced, yet it is the cheapest source of water for the amount needed in San Diego County. It is important that the people of San Diego County make every effort to join with others in the southland in need of additional water so that construction of the Feather River Project could be started at the earliest date.

POINTS OF ED FLETCHER'S TALK BEFORE EUREKA ROTARY CLUB MONDAY, APRIL 25

All of Southern California, the west portion of San Joaquin Valley and the six counties facing the ocean from San Jose to Ventura must have more water or cease to grow. The wells are drying up, the population is increasing 10% a year, and there is every indication that there is no future supply from the Colorado River on account of the proposed development in the upper reaches of the Colorado River. The U.S. Senate have already passed the legislation and every indication is that the president will make this legislation into law.

Former President Franklin D. Roosevelt is responsible for a million and a half acre feet of Colorado River water going to Mexico in exchange for a million and a half acre feet of water from the Rio Grande River given to Texas by Mexico. We will be the largest state of the union in population within 10 years. Our only hope is to bring water from northern California into Southern California, but in order to play the game fair the counties of origin should be first considered and fully protected in their rights and a harmonious arrangement made for the south to get only the surplus water that would be wasted into the ocean. We cannot too quickly get this settlement made and appropriate the necessary monies to get definite information as to the amount of water available and its cost so that we may through revenue bonds or state bonds, or even let it be financed by the U.S. Government providing, of course, that after California has paid the cost the water will belong to the State of California. At all times the water should be under the management of the State of California cooperating with any Federal agency. What more do you ask?

Humboldt and Del Norte Counties have a great future. You have one of the wonders of the world -- your redwood trees -- which means tourist travel. In addition to your timber you have wonderful agricultural possibilities as

well as manufacturing with cheap power which will make it possible for you to properly develop your mineral resources. Only the state or the Federal Government can make the huge investment necessary for the proper development of your resources.

San Diego County has 350,000 acres of semi-frostless land that must have water. Southern California is in the same fix. Without water from northern California we cease to grow and must have water on some equitable basis from northern California.

The California Water Plan exists. The Feather River project is a part of it and from every indication should be developed first, but eventually there is no question but what even the Columbia River and the Klamath River water can and will be brought into the dry areas of California. The U.S. Reclamation Service investigations heretofore made show its feasibility, so I ask the people of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties to look at the question from a broad standpoint of what is for the best interests of the state, and as long as the people of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties are fully protected in their water rights and have the first right to the power developed plus absolutely needed flood control which you want but cannot pay for, let's work together for the best interests of the state.

Col. Ed Fletcher Urges Cooperation For Klamath River Water Project

Special To The San Diego Union
EUREKA, April 25 — San Diego and Southern California need the surplus waters of Northern California, and Northern California needs the power and flood control which water development would bring, Col. Ed Fletcher of San Diego said here today. He spoke at a meeting of the Eureka Rotary Club to urge cooperation between the north and the south for the benefit of both sections.

Col. Fletcher said development of the Klamath River would supply Southern California with 11,700,000 acre feet of water in addition to supplying local needs. He quoted the state engineer, A. D. Edmonston, on these figures. He said the engineer estimates that there would be 1,800,000

Kilowatts of installed horsepower available.

"From expressions of officials I believe Humboldt and Del Norte counties will join us in working for development on the Klamath," Fletcher said.

Fletcher told Eureka Rotarians that water from the Feather and Klamath rivers is essential to the growth of Southern California and the west part of the San Joaquin Valley.

He said further supplies cannot be obtained from the Colorado River, because of upper basin developments now being planned, and because Franklin D. Roosevelt, while President, traded Mexico 1,500,000 acre feet of water annually from the Colorado, in return for Mexico supplying Texas

1,500,000 acre feet from the Rio Grande.

"Our only hope is to bring water from Northern California into Southern California," Fletcher told the Rotarians. "In order to play the game fairly, the counties of origin (in the north) should be first considered and their rights fully protected. A harmonious arrangement should be made to get only for the south the surplus water that would be wasted into the ocean."

Patrol Boat Sold

The patrol boat Grunion, owned by the state department of fish and game, was sold at auction yesterday to Peter B. Hill of Balboa, a spokesman for the department said. Hill's high bid for the 25-foot boat was \$2,513.

ORGANIZATIONAL BY LAWS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PLAN (FIRST UNIT: FEATHER RIVER PROJECT)

ARTICLE I - NAME AND OBJECT

SECTION 1. The name of this organization shall be SAN DIEGO COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PLAN.

SECTION 2. This organization shall be an area operating unit of the Feather River Project Association established as a non-profit association of citizens of the State of California.

SECTION 3. The purpose of this organization shall be to develop an adequate economic water supply for the city and county of San Diego in the furtherance of the California State water plan and in particular, the initial unit of that plan known and designated as the "Feather River Project."

SECTION 4. To identify the primary purpose of this organization there shall appear in parenthesis below its name, "First Unit: Feather River Project."

ARTICLE II - MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any reputable San Diego County resident, association, corporation, partnership or estate shall be eligible for membership.

SECTION 2. Membership may be extended to any person or group by the board of directors.

SECTION 3. All organizing members of this committee shall be members. The organizing members of the association shall and are declared to be the water distribution agencies of San Diego County, including municipalities, mutual water companies, irrigation districts, public utility (water) districts, the representatives of chambers of commerce water committees in San Diego County, a representative of San Diego County, a representative of the San Diego County Water Authority, representatives of the media of publicity in San Diego County including newspapers, radio, and TV.

SECTION 4. The board of directors may, at any time, provide and establish regulations for the admission or revocation of memberships.

ARTICLE III - DUES AND FUNDS

SECTION 1. The board of directors shall fix the membership fees and dues of the members of the association and may establish the voting rights thereof.

SECTION 2. No assessment shall ever be levied against the members.

SECTION 3. The members of this association shall not be liable for debts, liabilities, or obligations of the association.

SECTION 4. The board of directors may accept subscriptions or donations from persons, firms, corporations, co-partnerships, or any agency or entity, public or private, for the purpose of the

ARTICLE III - Dues & Funds (cont)

association as in its discretion it deems advisable.

SECTION 5. Any such funds, subscriptions, or donations may, at the discretion of the board of directors, be allocated, paid or pledged to the Feather River Project Association.

ARTICLE IV - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. The government of the San Diego County Committee for the California State Water Plan shall be vested in a board of directors consisting of fifty (50) members.

SECTION 2. The following agencies, and each of them, shall be entitled to name a director to serve as a member of the board.

California Water & Telephone Company
Carlsbad Mutual Water Company
Carlsbad Public Utility District
Crest Public Utility District
Del Mar Utilities
Escondido Mutual Water Company
Fallbrook Public Utility District
Harbison Canyon Mutual Water Company
Lakeside Irrigation District
La Mesa, Lemon Grove and Spring Valley
Irrigation District
Palomar Mutual Water Company
Poway Municipal Water District
Rainbow Municipal Water District
Ramona Irrigation District
Riverview Farms Mutual Water Company
San Dieguito Irrigation District
San Luis Rey Heights Mutual Water Company
San Luis Rey Water Conservation District
Santa Margarita Mutual Water Company
Santa Fe Irrigation District
San Ysidro Irrigation District
South Bay Irrigation District
City of San Diego
City of Oceanside
Tijuana Valley Irrigation District
Vista Irrigation District

SECTION 3. Each of these public agencies serving water directly to consumers for domestic, irrigation, or industrial use having within its boundaries an assessed value exceeding fifty million dollars, (\$50,000,000) shall be entitled to an additional director for each such fifty million dollars of assessed value or fraction thereof.

SECTION 4. Each incorporated city of San Diego County which does not have a municipally owned water distribution system, the County of San Diego, and the San Diego County Water Authority shall be entitled to have one director. Other directors may be selected from the membership to include representatives of media, and Chamber of Commerce water committee members.

ARTICLE IV - BOARD OF DIRECTORS (cont)

SECTION 5. The members of the board of directors so elected shall serve until their successors are elected or selected.

SECTION 6. Places on the board of directors other than those designated above shall be filled at a meeting of the board by the members thereof. Those selected in this manner shall hold office until their successors are elected or selected.

SECTION 7. The board of directors shall have the duty to adopt a permanent set of by laws for this committee by a two-thirds vote.

ARTICLE V - POWER AND DUTY OF DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. The board shall have the power and it shall be its duty to:

1. Establish a regular meeting date.
2. Call special meetings of the members at its discretion, providing that at least seven (7) days notice in writing be given of such special meetings.
3. Issue a call for an annual meeting and set the date for such a meeting.
4. Appoint and remove (except directors), officers, agents, committees, employees; fix their duties, terms of employment, and compensation.
5. Manage the business of the association and make for it, rules and regulations and to amend its by laws.
6. Incur indebtedness for the conduct of the business, the terms and amounts of which shall be entered on the minutes of the board; provided, indebtedness of any kind or in any amount shall not ever be incurred in excess of available resources to pay the same.
7. The president and secretary or the vice president and secretary, or any two such officers shall sign all written promises to pay debts.
8. Delegate to Operating Executive Committee power to act for the board between its meetings.
9. Have custody and control of funds of the association.
10. Adopt an annual budget.
11. Keep a complete record of its acts and proceedings of its meetings.

ARTICLE VI - OPERATING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
POWERS AND DUTIES

SECTION 1. There shall be an Operating Executive Committee of seven (7) members, consisting of the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and three members of the board of directors appointed as provided for in SECTION I, of ARTICLE VIII. The powers and duties of the Operating Executive Committee shall be those specifically assigned to it by action of the directors.

ARTICLE VI - OPERATING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (cont)

SECTION 2. The Operating Executive Committee may be increased in size by action of the directors from the membership of the directors.

SECTION 3. The Operating Executive Committee shall select a member of the San Diego County Committee for the California State Water Plan to serve on the Board of Directors of the Feather River Project Association and in the event he is not a member of the Operating Executive Committee and board of directors of the San Diego County Committee for the California State Water Plan, he shall be ex officio.

ARTICLE VII - OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, to be selected and hold office at the pleasure of the board.

The board may employ an executive secretary, such assistants and agents and employees as it may from time to time determine; fix their compensation and assign their duties.

ARTICLE VIII- POWER & DUTY OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the board and the Operating Executive Committee and shall perform duties incident to his office. He shall, subject to the approval of the board of directors, appoint all committees and he shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

SECTION 2. The vice president shall act in the absence of the president. In the absence of both president and vice president a member of the board of directors shall be chosen to act temporarily.

SECTION 3. The secretary shall conduct the office correspondence, preserve all books, documents, and communications, maintain an accurate record of the proceedings of the committee, the directors, and meetings of the Operating Executive Committee.

SECTION 4. The treasurer shall receive and deposit the funds of the committee and keep a record of them. No disbursement shall be made unless it is authorized and ordered by the board of directors or the Operating Executive Committee. At frequent intervals the treasurer shall make a report to the board of directors of the financial condition of the committee and make reports to the board as determined by them.

ARTICLE IX - COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The board of directors shall authorize and define the powers and duties of all committees.

SECTION 2. The president shall appoint all committees subject to confirmation by the board of directors.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. These by laws may be amended by: (A) a two-thirds vote of those present at any regular or special meeting of the committee membership, provided, notice of the proposed change shall have been given to all members not less than seven (7) days prior to such meeting, or (B) by a two-thirds vote of the board of directors providing the proposed amendments are submitted in writing at a meeting of the board of directors, and before action is taken thereon a copy of the proposed amendment shall be delivered to each director either personally or by mail. No action shall be taken by the board of directors on any proposed amendment at the meeting at which said proposed amendment is first submitted.

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AK:rmo
4/28/55

OFFSHORE WEATHER

From Cape Blanco to Point Conception: Southeast storm waves 10 to 15 ft. Pacific Standard Time From Monterey to Cape Blanco: southerly winds 20-45 mph and small craft warnings same time from Monterey to Pt. Conception for southerly winds 20-35 mph today and tonight. Rain in the north portion, shifting southward over the south portion late tonight, and continuing at times Tuesday.

Humboldt

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, 1

Vol. 83—No. 98 Phone 2-1711

Col. Ed Fletcher Tells Rotary Club Of California's Water Needs



Col. Ed Fletcher

Water needs of all California, including those of the north coast region, were discussed today before the Eureka Rotary Club by Colonel Ed Fletcher, widely known San Diego public figure and former California state senator.

Col. Fletcher spoke specifically on the relationships between Humboldt and Del Norte counties and the southern California area relative to the water supply represented by the Klamath and Trinity rivers and the relative needs of both the local area and the southern sector.

The urgent water problem facing the southland, and particularly San Diego and vicinity, Fletcher said, is that involved in the disappearance of the supply now furnished by the Colorado river, upon which most of the south has been dependent for many years. On that score, he pointed out that Congress only last week appropriated one and one-half billion dollars to build dams on the upper Colorado river to supply Colorado and other southwestern state, which constitutes a threat to the storage above Hoover Dam. Also, he told his listeners that a number of years ago the federal government, during the Roosevelt administration, gave to Mexico one and one half million acre feet of water a year in return for a similar amount to be furnished to Texas.

Meanwhile, Fletcher said, the population of southern California has been mounting by about ten per cent per year, thus heightening the demand for a constantly diminishing water supply. The problem, he declared, is where to obtain the additional water necessary to supply the population and to meet future needs. Water, he said, is "the blood of the soil."

Referring to the Klamath river and its tributaries, Fletcher pointed out that at present some 29 million acre feet of water per year is flowing down these streams. Thus, he said, assuming that after all local needs of the present and future were met, more than half of this supply would still be pouring out to sea and wasted for all interests concerned. In that connection he cited a statement by former President Truman to the effect that a 700 foot high dam could be thrown across the Klamath creating a lake 112 miles long and capable of producing 1,800,000 kilowatts of electrical energy per year.

The south, Fletcher said, has no intention of taking away either the water or power needed by the north coast region; all that southern California wants is the excess water supply that now is running to sea and being lost to useful purposes.

Fletcher emphasized the fact that the north coast region needs the cooperation and sup-

port of the southland fully as much as the south needs the north in meeting the overall demands of the state and, as well, of regional interests. It is a program, he said, that works both ways to the benefit of all concerned.

Development of the northern water supply, Fletcher said, would be on a progressive basis, with the Feather river project being the first, then the San Luis watershed and eventually the Klamath sources. In that connection, he said that he would insist upon state control of the entire program. In any event, he declared, it is the purpose of the southern interests to protect both the water rights and the power needs of the northern sector.

Colonel Fletcher is widely known throughout California both through his long service in the state militia, and his work in the field of public service generally. Last year he was named as the outstanding man of San Diego city and county, where he has made his home for a great many years. He is known as the founder of the San Diego water system which embraces five huge dams and other facilities.

He also served on the State Park board for several years and was instrumental in the creation of redwood park areas for Humboldt and Del Norte counties. He regards the redwoods as the "eighth wonder of the world." He is a close friend of former senator Irwin T. Quinn, of Eureka, and also of the late Ralph W. Bull. While in Eureka he and Mrs. Fletcher are guests at the home of Mrs. Bull.

Colonel Fletcher takes his military title from service in the Spanish-American War, from which he emerged as a major, and from subsequent long service in the California National Guard in which he rose to the rank he holds.

Fletcher has been coming to Humboldt county since 1911 and over a period of many years has been keenly interested in the Klamath and Trinity water and power potential. He owns considerable properties on the upper Klamath and represents interests which control other large areas.

DEPUTY IN PURS

China Rejects US Terms For Formosa Talk

Bandung, Indonesia - (AP) - Communist China today rejected the American terms for a conference on the Formosan crisis and there were strong suggestions Peiping might use 11 imprisoned American fliers as a bargaining point.

Peiping radio announced the rejection and said the U. S. State Department's answer to Premier Chou En-lai's bid to sit down and discuss Formosa "put forward a series of unreasonable prerequisites for such negotiations."

It listed these as the participations of Chiang Kai-shek, the call for an immediate cease-fire in the Formosa Strait, the immediate release of "all American spies" and the acceptance of a U. S. Security Council invitation to discuss the New Zealand proposal on the Formosan issue.

Prisoners At Issue

But at the same time, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan said he thought Red China might release the 11 imprisoned American fliers if Peiping were convinced of U. S. sincerity to negotiate the Formosa crisis.

Ali hinted strongly he had made progress in convincing Chou to release the prisoners in the course of a long talk he had with the Red Premier.

Observers said Chou's reported willingness to discuss the release of the Americans was a strong indication the Communists hoped to use their imprisonment to win concessions on other points.

The flood of development on the Formosan crisis made it more and more evident that the talks between the United States and Communist China might not come off.

Lack of Agreement

Nationalist officials on Taipei, said flatly they would not sit down with the Chinese Communists on any terms. The United States said it would not talk unless the Nationalists were present. And Peiping rejected all American proposals.

Eisenhower Announces Construction Of Atomic Powered Merchant Ship

President Eisenhower announced today the construction of a merchant ship powered by an atomic reactor. The ship will be an atomic exhibit, carrying to all people practical knowledge of the usefulness of this new science.

The United States has one atomic-powered vessel in operation, the submarine Nautilus, and has another similar under-seas craft on order. The Nautilus, as the merchantman would be, is powered by an atomic reactor.

Six Arrested For Drunken Driving

Lodged at the Humboldt county jail over the weekend, six persons were charged with drunken driving, one with violation of the unemployment insurance code and one with being AWOL.

Charged with driving while intoxicated were Arnold John Thomasson, 30, of 1035 Bay street, Eureka; Ruby Lynn Garner, 38, of Los Angeles; Roy B. Nicely, 36, of 512 First street, Eureka; Arlen LeRoy Peters, 26, of Arcata; William Ralph Eller, 23, of Arcata, and Carl Morton, 46, of Korbek.

Phillip H. Brown, 49, of Loretta, was booked for violation of the unemployment insurance code.

GERMAN ELECTION
Hannover, (Germany)—The coalition led by the anti-reatment Socialists lost its ruling majority in inconclusive elections yesterday for the Lower Saxony state Legislature. final official returns showed today.

Raft Lehi II Sailing Delayed

Oakland — Winds and rough seas kept the raft Lehi II tied up at Jack London Square today, postponing once more the long awaited trip to Hawaii.

Skipper De Vere Baker said craft warnings were flying along the coast and that he will not start until the weather clears.



HAVE A SILVER DOLLAR—GET A SILVER DOLLAR! That's the story in a nutshell as far as these two young ladies are concerned. Beginning Tuesday afternoon, and continuing all day Wednesday, they will be seen on the downtown streets, and around the business area in Henderson Center. You'll know them by the tall hat with the dollar sign on. If you will take pains to be carrying a silver dollar when they approach you, they will match it for you! What's it all about? Simply to herald the approach of an event during which the value of a dollar will be big, bigger, biggest! Watch for it.

His majesty must decide before the end of April whether to dismiss Diem. If he does not it means civil war which at the same time will sweep away the dynasty."

Eisenhower Announcement Spurs NY Market

New York — President Eisenhower's announcement of plans for an atomic powered merchant ship to demonstrate peaceful use of atomic energy spurred demand for shipbuilding shares on the stock market today.

Von Valkenburg was pursuing is known and that some charge will probably be filed. However, Arenas was quoted as saying he doubted that the youthful driver was even aware that he was being chased.

An inquest is scheduled at the Riverwood Mortuary in Garberville at 8 o'clock Tuesday night by Coroner W. Lloyd Wallace.

The body of the victim was taken to the Riverwood Mortuary and the funeral is to be held at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Von Valkenburg was a veteran of World War II and had been a deputy at Alderpoint for the past two years. He is survived by a son, Floyd Von Valkenburg III.

Supervisors Pass Resolution On Trinity Project

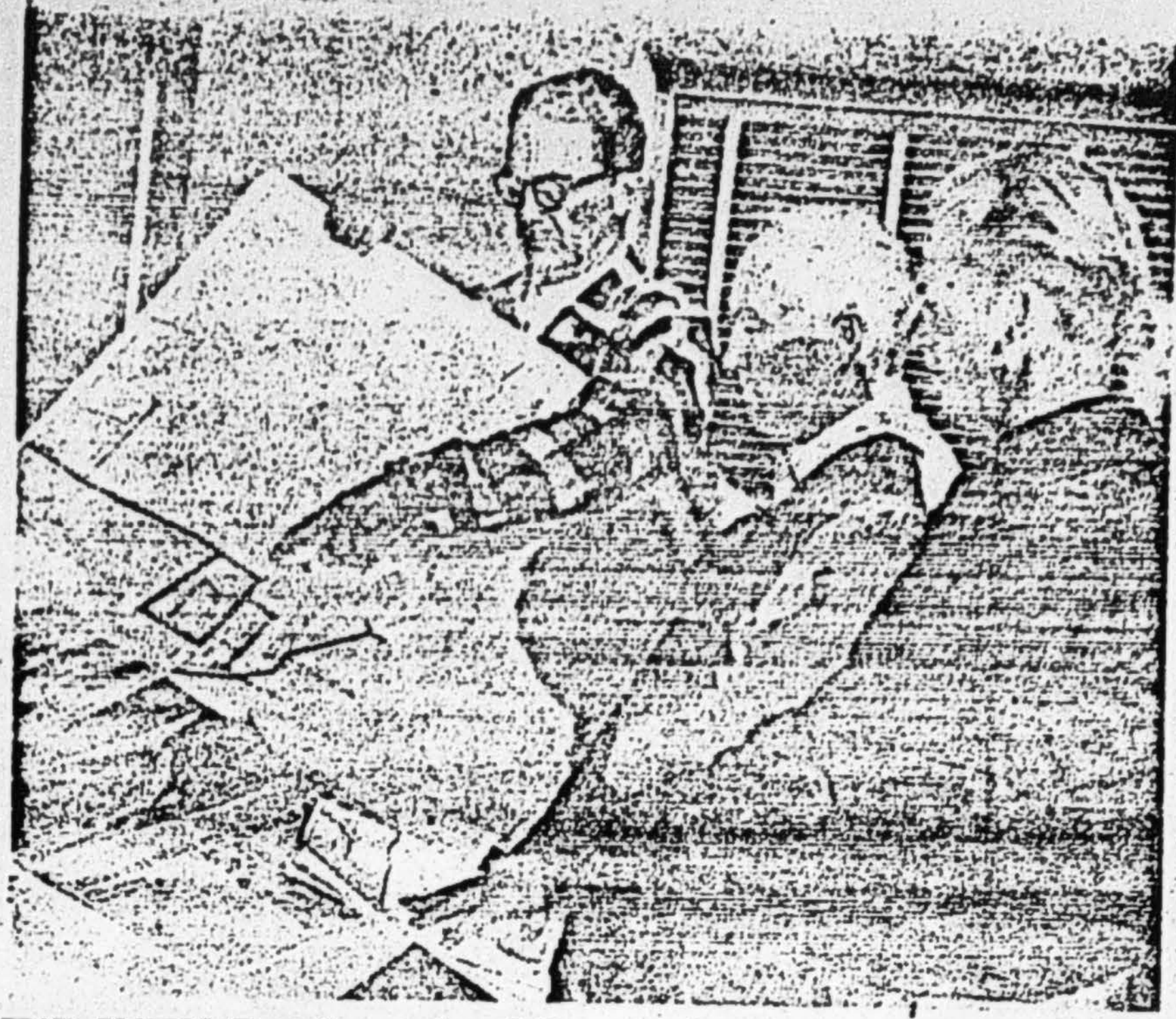
Humboldt's board of supervisors concerned itself with water problems this morning, passing a resolution asking water and power be reserved for the county if the Trinity River diversion project is approved and studying a bill now before the state legislature on the rights of counties or origin.

The resolution on the Trinity is the same one passed last week by the Eureka city council and supported by the chamber of commerce. It asks 100,000 acre feet of water be reserved for Humboldt county use, 25 per cent of the power developed and that a flow of 200 feet-second of water be maintained over the dam.

The board took under study a proposal that would allegedly leave counties or origin only 10 per cent of the total water resources developed, allocating the rest to other areas in the state that are short of water.

A letter from the Trinity county board requested the Humboldt body to oppose the bill, but the number was not given. The board was checking for possible action this afternoon.

In other legislative matters, the board voted to oppose Senate Bill 1842 at the request of County Clerk Fred J. Moore, Jr. Moore said the bill would take away some of the authority of local government, placing it in the hands of state officials.



TRAIL BLAZERS—These three southern California men set out from the Mexican border last Monday morning and followed the entire course of the Feather River Project to the Oroville Dam site. From left to right are Willis F. Sherman, Altadena; Clay L. Perry, Los Angeles and Lowell K. Long, Pasadena. They

represent the citizens of the Mojave Basin, in the lower part of the state, who are attempting to form a water district that would eventually receive a share of the Feather River water. The three men camped out each night along the route of the canals that are to be built to carry the water southward.

3 Mojave Basin Residents Travel Route Of FRP To Get Information On Project

By BILL TALBITZER
Down in the Antelope Valley—that's in the Mojave Basin where the jackrabbits have to carry canteens—a lot of people have a big problem, a water problem.

In a way, their problem parallels one that confronted the residents of the eastern seaboard states slightly over 100 years ago. Of course, the problem in 1848 revolved around land, a shortage of land.

Little Rainfall
Now, take water, as far as the people of the Mojave Basin are concerned. They have no water—at least, not enough to water their fields sufficiently or to turn into the wastelands that surround them and which would surely bloom if only they could irrigate. There is not a lot of rainfall there, in fact, an umbrella merchant would have to take on a line of dust goggles as a sideline if he were to remain in business.

Those people have looked longingly for years toward northern California where the mountain streams bubble down the mountainsides and pour into great rivers. Unfortunately for the residents of the Mojave Basin, those rivers turn to the west and waste themselves into the sea long before they reach the arid lands that thirst for moisture.

For years there has been talk in the Mojave Basin that some day a great dam will be built on the Feather River. And from that dam will run canals that will twist and turn and climb mountains and cut through rocks and pour a sparkling, life-giving flood on either side all the way to the Mexican border. The talk has been continuous but the results have been insignificant. Like the rhyme of the Ancient Mariner,

there's "water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." Mojave Basin Residents Organize

So now the people of the Mojave Basin have decided to do something about it. They've begun to organize and to study this California Water Plan that they've heard so much about. They still look to the north, to the Feather River with all of its riches, but now the look they cast this way is the same look that the pioneer of 100 years ago cast to the west. With one difference.

While it was necessary in 1848 to go to the land, in 1955 it has suddenly become clear that the water can be brought to the land. Instead of dumping its wealth into the sea, the great Feather River can be harnessed and its waters can be turned from their course toward waste and led to the land that withers and thirsts.

The ordinary man can follow a little of the talk of engineers who speak of second feet of flow and aqueducts and centrifugal force. Those technical phrases mean little to a man who spends his days in the fields and the truck gardens. The thick, bound volume that contains the state engineer's report on feasibility and encompasses thousands and thousands of words, is a thing for trained men to study. The farmer, the rancher, the gardener boil the entire problem down to one succinct paragraph.

"You say the water of the Feather River can be brought to the Mojave Basin and to other dry areas of the state. You say that it is economically feasible. You tell us that we can look forward to receiving as much water as we need. Yet, if you can't put it into language we can understand, how can you expect us to approve your plans at the polls? In the midst of all of the argu- (Continued on Page Four)

Mojave Basin Men Travel FRP Route

(Continued from Page One)
ments of the legislators, where do we find the answer to the problem that we face? When and how much water are we going to get and how are we going to get it?"

Without waiting for a quick, concise answer to those questions, the people of the Mojave Basin this week set out to see for themselves just exactly what this California Water Plan entails. Just as the pioneers of 100 years ago did, the people sent out a scouting party to travel the entire length of the proposed Feather River Project to talk to the farmers, ranchers and ordinary citizens all along its route.

The party consists of Lowell K. Long, of Pasadena and Clay L. Perry, of Los Angeles, independent planning engineers, and Willis F. Sherman, of Altadena, a real estate broker and developer.

It wasn't a joy ride. It was a trip of exploration. A journey that would be rough and rugged but one that could answer a lot of questions.

Follow Course Of Project
Equipped with a map from the State Engineer's office, they started at the Mexican border, east of San Diego early Monday, before the sun rose. For the next three days they followed, as closely as possible the course of the entire project. Driving a 1952 Ford, they travelled through country that never had felt the tread of an automobile tire. No soft hotel beds at night for these three. They camped on the very ground that would someday be ripped open to provide a canal for the waters that would flow to the north.

All along the way they talked to people. Not just water experts, but people who would one day use the water that might come flowing through their lands. Everywhere they found the same situation. Everybody had heard of the Feather River Project and the Oroville Dam, but the men who would actually use the water that it would provide knew very little about the project itself. Only what they'd read in the newspapers or had heard the legislators tell them.

Last night the three trail-blazers arrived in Oroville and today they were to go to the site where the dam will be built. Tonight, they'll camp on that site and then tomorrow they'll head back to the Mojave Basin. With them they'll carry a bottle of water—that they'll take from the very spot where the first load of concrete will be poured when the dam is built.

They'll have a story to tell. A story that the ordinary man can understand. A verbal picture of the Feather River Project that will go a long way toward providing water for the thirsty lands of the Mojave Basin.

*Article
in 3-31-55*

Group Forms To Promote Water Plans

Statewide Support For Feather River Project Proposed

By JACK COOPER
The San Diego Union's
Sacramento Bureau

Cooper Press Service

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.,

March 5—A statewide organization to support development of the Feather River Project was formed here today at a meeting attended by 150 delegates.

The new organization, as yet unnamed, also will be concerned with studying water problems on a statewide basis, assisting the Legislature in implementing a sound water policy and helping water user groups.

The Feather River Project would provide for transportation of water through a 750 mile system of canals, pumps and tunnels as far south as San Diego.

PAST PROJECTS CITED

Agreement on the various problems connected with the proposed one and a half billion dollar project must be reached before any move is made to vote the necessary recommendations. Raymond A. Leonard of Oroville, temporary chairman, told the delegates.

Once the internal problems of the project are solved, the association can act to furnish information to the Legislature and other agencies which will have to carry out the program, he said.

Leonard said that every successful water project in California's history has been pushed to a successful and satisfactory solution by some organization such as the one proposed by the Oroville Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored today's meeting.

As examples he named the Colorado River Association, the Metropolitan Aqueduct Association, the Boulder Dam Association and the Central Valley Association.

S.D. REPRESENTED

Besides a large delegation from Oroville, those attending the meeting included state senators and assemblymen, water and irrigation district officials, and representatives of agricultural associations.

San Diego was represented by Councilman George Kerrigan, who was elected a director, Col. Ed Fletcher, Assemblyman Schrade (R-El Cajon) and R. S. Holmgren, general manager of the County Water Authority.

Col. Fletcher said the organization was "the beginnings of one of the greatest moves toward water sufficiency ever made in California."

QUESTIONS RAISED

The meeting named 11 directors and accepted the recommendation of Kerrigan's temporary finance committee to seek \$25,000 from cities, counties, agricultural associations and individuals interested in water.

In naming some of the problems which will face the organization, Leonard included the questions of counties of origin, the San Luis Rey reservoir project and its place in the scheme, integration of federal and state projects, and tidelands problems.

Some of the problems presented themselves at the outset, although today's meeting was intended to be entirely organizational.

Gordon Gariand, former legislator and official of several water and irrigation districts and representative of several

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Statewide Group Formed To Aid Feather River Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

more, wanted to know what the proposed organization might commit its members to.

"In the San Joaquin we need water now," Gariand said. "If it should turn out that federal development of the San Luis reservoir will get it for us faster, will we be committed to something else by membership in this organization?"

"I can't answer that question now," Leonard said, "because that is just the sort of question this proposed organization will be set up to investigate and find answers to."

"We can't limit it to just federal or just state or any single way to get the water the whole state is agreed it needs. We'll have to consider all the possible ways and how they affect and are affected by the Feather River project."

PURPOSES PROPOSED

Howard Miller of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce told the meeting that as he saw it the new organization would have these two main purposes:

1—To resolve route water rights financing and integration questions.

2—To back the financing of the finished product.

He said that he believes Southern California looks favorably on the Feather River project.

"We've got to get that water to San Diego," Kerrigan said. "We will have to have it 20 years from now, the time the state engineer says he can get it there after construction starts."

"And unless we have some organization like this to iron out the problems involved and explain the solutions to the people, they won't finance it at any price."

BENEFITS POINTED OUT

A. D. Edmonston, state engineer, in outlining the plan as laid out by his department, said the Feather River project is of statewide significance and has great value for all sections of the state.

He said it would furnish flood control in the north where that is needed, supply power in certain areas where that can be used, and furnish water for irrigation in areas where that is a vital necessity.

He also explained that the water prices estimated in his report were the prices at the conduit and not the price to the kitchen faucet. He said

that he had heard of some misunderstanding on that point.

The prices quoted in the report were \$7 to \$10 an acre foot in the San Joaquin Valley; \$17.50 to \$22.50 in the Bay area and Santa Clara County; \$35 at San Bernardino if the route ends in a power drop there, and \$45 in San Diego, if the highline route carries water there.

SECOND MEETING SET

The directors elected unanimously included: Kerrigan, Leonard, Samuel B. Morris, manager of water and power for the city of Los Angeles; Rex Goodcell, Department of Water attorney for Los Angeles; James H. Turner, manager of San Francisco public utilities; Cmdr. John B. Cooke, former legislator of Ventura; Allen Bottorf of the Kern County Farm Bureau Water Depart-

ment; Grover Shannon of Marysville, of the State Reclamation Board, and Gene Sullivan of Hayward.

Robert Alderman of San Francisco and Harrison R. Baker of Pasadena, are being considered for the jobs of secretary and treasurer, and William Moore, a Kern County rancher, was chosen as an alternate director.

The directors agreed to meet March 18 in Sacramento to elect permanent officers and discuss rules and by-laws to be prepared for them by that time.

Feather River Policy Related By Metropolitan

The Metropolitan Water District in Los Angeles today announced a new policy statement on the Feather River Project. San Diego water leaders called it a step forward but said it didn't go far enough.

The 1½-billion-dollar project takes its name from a stream on which a dam would be built near Oroville in Northern California, 700 miles north of San Diego.

It would bring a supply of Northern California water to Southern California to supplement Colorado River water imported by Metropolitan Water District through the Los Angeles Aqueduct and distributed by Metropolitan to this area through the San Diego Aqueduct.

Metropolitan's directors declared for the first time today that some sound state water plan should be developed sharing Northern California's abundant water resources with thirsty, growing Southern California.

Local water leaders would have liked Metropolitan to go farther.

Metropolitan expressed reservations about going

Inued Next Page, Col. 4)

Feather River Policy Related By Metropolitan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ahead with the Feather River Project as planned by retiring State Engineer A. D. Edmonston as part of a proposed State Water Plan. These reservations were:

1—A constitutional amendment should be passed by the state's voters and adjudicated by the State Supreme Court, determining the right of Southern California to share in water originating in Northern California, before any works are built. Otherwise, the "counties of origin" might be able to put legal obstacles in the way of the project.

2—A coastal route for delivery of the water to Southern California should be thoroughly studied. Metropolitan has questioned the high-level inland route proposed by Edmonston which would require pumping of the water in a 3,400-foot lift over the Tehachapi Mountains. The lift of Colorado River water in the Los Angeles Aqueduct is 1,500 feet. Metropolitan said Northern California water should be delivered at about the same elevation.

Both of these reservations have been consistently urged by Metropolitan and are not new policy.

Local water leaders would have liked Metropolitan to go farther.

Hopes Related

"I tried to get them to go farther," said Fred A. Heilbron, San Diego plumbing and heating company owner. He is chairman of the San Diego County Water Authority and one of the authority's three men on the Metropolitan board. He was a member of the Metropolitan committee which drew the Feather River Project policy statement.

"I had hoped they would go somewhat farther," said Paul Beermann, San Diego city water director and county water authority board member.

Both men said they felt the legislative and legal procedures Metropolitan proposes for settling the "county of origin" issue are too cumbersome and slow. They said if such procedures had been followed, Colorado River water would never have been obtained for Southern California use. Beneficial use, as a practical matter, establishes legal rights, they said.

'Need Water Worst'

They declared a start on certain sections of the Feather River project system could be made immediately, in advance of settlement of the water rights issue and the question of the coastal route along another section.

"We are going to have to push the project because we need the water the worst," said M. J. Shelton, general manager, La Mesa, Spring Valley and Lemon Grove Irrigation District, speaking as secretary of the county water authority.

Heilbron said Metropolitan is now using only 30 per cent of its allocation of Colorado River water but the San Diego authority is using 100 per cent of its share.

In getting Northern California water, he said, "that's why we're going to have to be the tail that wags the dog."

S.D. Again Plagued By Water Shortage

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a record drought and facing a curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the first in a series analysing the problem and exploring one possible solution — the proposed Feather River Project.

By FLOYD McCracken

Never, since white men drove the first tent stake in what now is San Diego territory, has this community had a secure water supply to meet future needs.

At times it has seemed that the problem was solved, but factors unforeseen by planners always upset development programs. This is one of those times.

Mountain slopes which normally might be expected to yield a safe supply of 45,000 acre-feet of water in a winter run-off period have yielded almost none in the rainy season now closing.

The city has seven reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 450,000 acre-feet. There is almost no water in these basins which came from local sources, though the city does have a year's supply in storage, chiefly imported water held in San Vicente reservoir.

Disaster was warded off, but for a time only, when the city joined the Metropolitan Water District and in 1947 began importing Colorado River water. Under the formula for division of available Colorado River water San Diego is entitled to 40,000 acre-feet a year, but a need for more than this amount soon became apparent.

The second barrel was com-

pleted in 1954. That virtually doubles the ability of the community to import water, but it does not double entitlement.

The the present the inflow exceeds entitlement because the main Metropolitan Aqueduct (Continued Next Page, Col. 4)



END OF THE LINE—Barrett Reservoir, now rated as hardly more than a pool, will be the southern terminus of an aqueduct mapped to bring water

740 miles from a basin planned to be created on Feather River. Most of San Diego's reservoirs are almost empty as a result of drought.

Feather River Project Slated For Senate Vote

SACRAMENTO (INS) — A water controversy in the Legislature — the Feather River Project versus the Trinity-San Luis Project—is scheduled for a showdown vote today in the state Senate.

The decision will come on a resolution by Sen. Paul L. Byrne (R-Chico) to appropriate \$250,000 for a thorough independent review of state engineer A. D. Edmonston's report recommending state construction of the Feather River Project.

Controversy Starts

The controversy was touched off last week when advocates of federal construction of the Trinity-San Luis Project sought adoption of an amendment to exclude the proposed San Luis Reservoir from the scope of the study called for in the Byrne resolution.

The bone of contention is the San Luis Reservoir—proposed for construction in western Merced County—which is considered an essential unit of both the Feather and Trinity Projects.

Finances Viewed

The FRP group insists that the \$1,500,000 Feather River Project would not be financially feasible as a state undertaking without the San Luis Reservoir as a storage unit for water to be delivered to the west side of the San Joaquin Valley and over the Tehachas to Southern California.

S.D. Again Plagued By Water Shortage

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

capacity exceeds current demand in other Metropolitan agencies.

The city of San Marino, for instance, takes none of its entitlement, though it might exercise its right at any time. While San Marino's wells and the Los Angeles Owens River aqueduct produce satisfactorily, there is a surplus, part of which has been allocated to San Diego.

Those responsible for providing an adequate water supply for the city and county look eagerly toward possible sources of a supplemental supply. There aren't many such sources.

Sea Water Viewed

Sea water conversion ultimately may meet needs, but engineers are unwilling to bet on that.

Treated sewer water has been suggested, but the addition of modern industrial wastes, including detergents, makes this a doubtful expedient. Such wastes cannot be separated from water any cheaper than sea water can be desalted, and that still is regarded by the water engineers as too costly to meet the needs of a great city.

This leaves importation as the method most favored.

The Colorado River, welcome source at the present, may prove a frail crutch to lean upon.

Arizona is trying to get legal title to one million acre feet of water annually, and that can be had only by dipping into California's share. At least another million acre-feet would be taken by proposed developments on the upper Colorado.

Flow Not Decreased

Neither of these threats has decreased the flow of Colorado River water to Southern California. But eventually they may do so. Moreover, if California loses in its fight to prevent loss of water in the upper Colorado region, the quality of such water as is available for import promises to be adversely affected.

But even if San Diego's access to Colorado River water were not molested, the supply soon would not meet demands. In fact, it may not do so this summer.

The Metropolitan Aqueduct capacity now is 600 second-feet or 420,000 acre-feet a year. It is installing more pumps to bring in a total of 1,000 second-feet, or 724,000 acre-feet, but the added capacity will not be available until early next year.

Should agencies not now taking their entire entitlement request their share, San Diego will be compelled to curtail its importation.

Next year a measure of relief is in sight. Then this community's entitlement will rise to 72,400 acre-feet of Colorado River water, which will still be short of the needs. By that time, it is hoped, there will be relief from winter storms.

Colorado River water is imported and distributed by the San Diego County Water Authority, to which the City of San Diego transferred its rights to Colorado water. When that was done in 1946 San Diego was entitled, on an assessed valuation basis, to 84 per cent of the imports.

Now valuations in other water authority agencies have risen so that San Diego is entitled to 72 per cent of the imported water.

Tomorrow we'll take a look at the Feather River, returning later to San Diego for another look at the problem here.

The Humboldt Times

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14 PAGES

Highest Dam in World Proposed for Klamath

813-Foot Structure Near Mouth of River Would Be Used To Divert Stream

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A study indicating the possibility of diverting part of the waters of the Klamath River from Northern California as far south as 1,000 miles to the San Diego area was disclosed today.

The study was sent by Secretary of the Interior Chapman to seven Western states for review.

The project was estimated to cost about 3¼ billion dollars.

Reclamation Bureau officials told a reporter the study was sent the governors of Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Washington.

It was emphasized that the report does not propose a plan for immediate development. But it looks ahead a generation or so to possible means of meeting the West's water requirements for irrigation, industrial and commercial uses when more accessible sources have been put to use fully.

It cited, as an example, that large quantities of water from the Klamath River could at some future time be diverted 1,000 miles to the south, to serve areas as far as San Diego.

The Reclamation Bureau said in a statement:

"The report, based on a general survey to ascertain if sound interbasin developments could be possible, definitely indicates the engineering and economic possibility of such a development. The whole question is still subject to further engineering and economic study. Even to plan such a development in detail sufficient for congressional consideration would require many years."

The study was undertaken under a house committee resolution sponsored by the late Rep. Richard J. Welch, San Francisco Republican. Reclamation officials told a reporter \$228,000 was made available for study.

Chapman and the Reclamation Bureau gave no cost figures but S. P. McCasland, who was project engineer for the investigations, wrote recently that the cash in advance capital costs for the Klamath diversion would be about 3¼ billion dollars.

Reclamation officials, pointing out that McCasland is no longer with the bureau, said that he added that construction, maintenance operation and replacement costs and interests at two and one-half per cent on unpaid balances of the capital costs could be repaid in 100 years at 89 million dollars a year.

The Reclamation Bureau said the Klamath diversion as presented in the study would include only water that could never be put to beneficial consumptive use in the Klamath River basin.

The study shows that California's potential growth will in the near future outstrip more accessible water supplies.

The Klamath diversion, described as one of several alternatives that may be worthy of further study, would use the Sacramento River as a means of transporting the waters over much of the distance.

A dam 813 feet high—which would be the highest in the world—would be required near the Klamath's mouth and a series of tunnels would be used to connect with the Sacramento below Shasta Dam.

Giant pumps would be used to lift waters from the river near the juncture with the San Joaquin and long canals would transport it southward. More tunnels would be used to take it through the mountains ringing the southern end of the Central Valley.

The bureau said evidence disclosed that water heretofore thought unobtainable could be supplied for at least two million acres of new California irrigation, in easy stages perhaps over one next half century.

This would include at least 1½ million acres that could be irrigated in the San Joaquin Valley, over and above the acreage that could be served by the fullest development of Central Valley water, including a potential Trinity River diversion.

It added that its investigators verified that there were enormous surpluses of water in the Klamath and other northern rivers that could never be consumed even with population, irrigation and industrial growth on a saturation basis.

State Studies 3 Billion Klamath River Plan

METROPOLIS
 Part Two
San Francisco Chronicle
 CCCCIA Sunday, Jan. 4, 1953 PAGE 17

By JACKSON DOYLE

Sacramento Correspondent, The Chronicle
 SACRAMENTO, Jan. 3—Possibility of channeling vast amounts of water from the Klamath river down California as far south as San Diego—or perhaps even into Mexico—is discussed in a Federal study received by State officials today.

The \$3,250,000,000 project—suggested by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation not for construction now but simply for further study—would be the most ambitious water conservation development ever built by man.

Construction, if it ever becomes a reality, may be a generation or so away.

But, said the bureau, rapid development of present water supplies may make the Klamath an economic necessity.

According to bureau figures, the project would be economically feasible—it would more than pay for itself in water and power sales.

The proposed project would divert some of the surplus waters of the Northwest down the channel of the Sacramento river to the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta region near San Francisco Bay, thence on south through hundreds of miles of canals and tunnels.

Along the way, thirsty lands and local water systems would be supplied through branch aqueducts,

including among them one serving the Napa, Sonoma and Petaluma valleys north of San Francisco Bay and another the Santa Clara and Livermore valleys to the south.

In many ways, the Klamath project parallels the State's proposed \$1,770,000,000 Feather river project, which would carry surplus waters of Northern California as far south as the Mexican border and over approximately the same route.

For this reason, State officials—who have been asked to study and comment officially on the Klamath scheme—are expected to be critical of the new plan.

Already the State people are saying that their plan would accomplish the same ends as the Klamath proposal.

Principal feature of the Klamath project would be the highest dam in the world, called the Ah Pah, located 13 miles from the mouth of the Klamath, eight miles southeast of the town of Klamath in Del Norte county.

This massive concrete structure would be 813 feet high (Hoover Dam, presently the world's highest, is 726 feet high). The Ah Pah would create a reservoir with a capacity of more than 9,000,000-acre feet of water, from which tremendous amounts would be tunneled almost 60 miles and dumped into the Sacramento river

at the proposed Pine Flat reservoir below Shasta Dam.

Major power supplies would be generated at Ah Pah and Pine Flat dams.

From Pine Flat the southbound water would continue to flow by gravity along the Sacramento river channel some 200 miles into the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta.

The north and south bay aqueducts would branch off with the help of pumping plants near Antioch and Rio Vista, and the main aqueduct would begin its 600-mile stretch through conduit and tunnel to the south, with branch canals stemming off to supply the west side of the San Joaquin valley and a large inland area north of Bakersfield.

A tunnel would originate 23 miles south of Bakersfield and extend southward 40 miles through the Tehachapi mountains, emerging near Fillmore in Ventura county.

A branch canal and tunnel

would extend westward and northward from there to bring water to the coastal areas of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. The main aqueduct would continue down from Fillmore through Los Angeles county to a connection with the San Diego Aqueduct near San Jacinto.

The Klamath plan, according to the Bureau of Reclamation report, is contemplated as the "initial stage" of a larger development—a general over-all diversion of water from wet spots to dry spots throughout 11 Western States.

The report says the engineers who made it, headed by S. P. McCasland of New York, were careful to determine the total amounts of Klamath river water that could ever conceivably be used.

This surplus, it is stated, can supply water for at least 2,000,000 acres of California land not now irrigated, including 1,500,000 acres in the San Joaquin valley.

This vast Klamath supply could

indirectly help Nevada.

It could also provide the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California with enough water so that the district could cease drawing water from Owens valley and the Colorado river, thus ending long-standing and bitter controversy over water rights in the Southern California-Arizona sector.

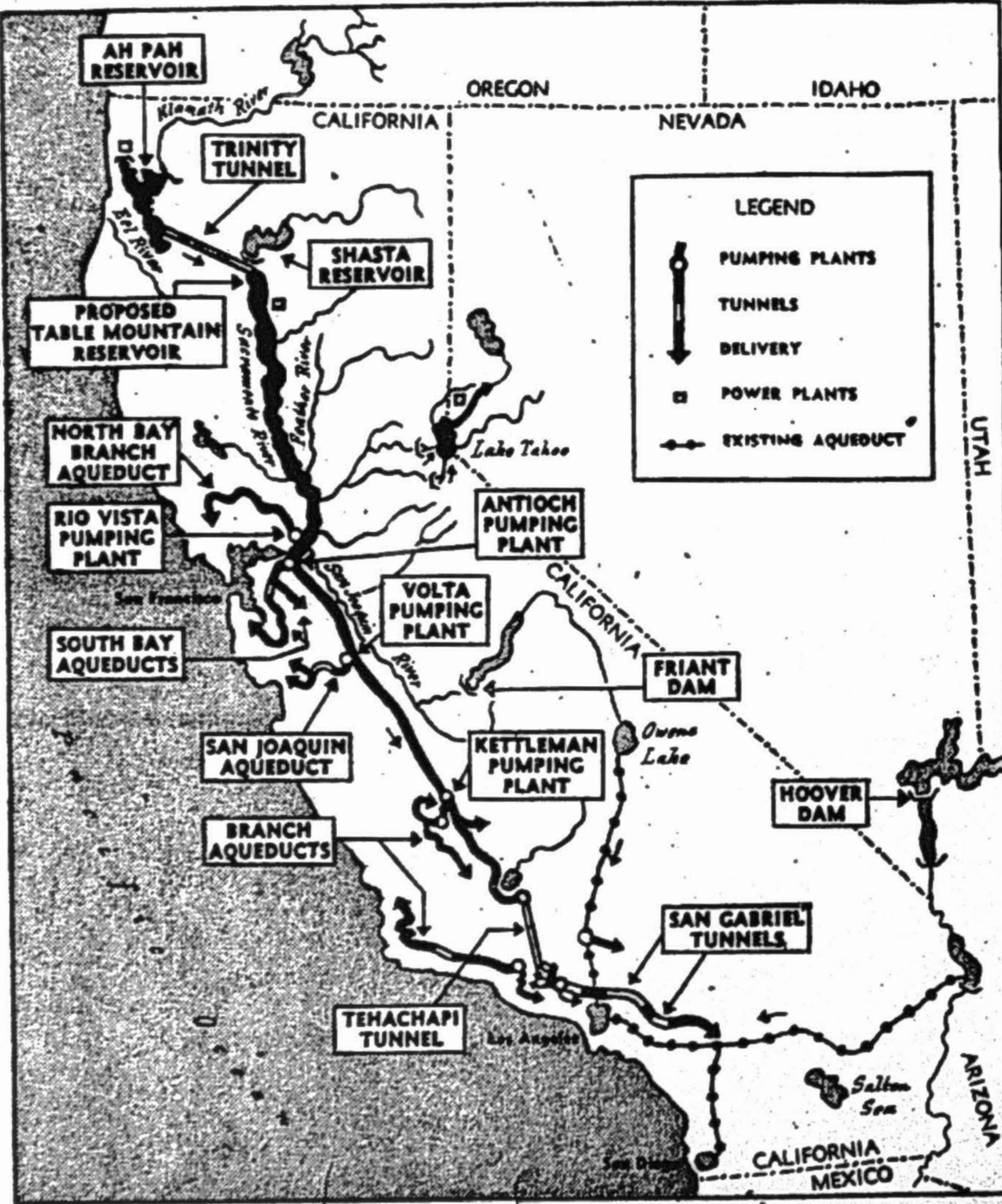
The Klamath plan promises to be controversial.

Residents of Southern Oregon and the northern tier of California counties have long maintained that no water should be diverted from the Klamath until there is a comprehensive study of water problems in the area.

The State Division of Water Resources is presently engaged in such a study.

State Senator Randolph Collier (Rep-Yreka) has already expressed opposition to the project.

Since the bureau report, completed in 1950 after two years of study, but not released until last month, states emphatically that even under the most unforeseen "rush order" construction of the Klamath diversion could not be started for ten years and it would take 20 years to build, it looks as though Senator Collier and his fellow North Stateers will have plenty of time to talk about the project before it becomes anything like a reality.



A chain of dams, tunnels and aqueducts the length of California

IN SAN FRANCISCO, ON UNION SQUARE; GEARY, STOCKTON, O'FARRELL • DOUGLAS 2-4500 • SHOP MONDAY 11 TO 9

Giant Water Plan Feasible, Engineers Say

Feather River Studied By Experts From San Diego

By DON HARRIS

What is this thing called the Feather River Project? Millions of words have been spoken and hundreds of charts have been drawn. Still, in the minds of many, it remains a dream.

Is it a dream? State engineers say it's feasible. The Legislature has voted funds for surveys. And cost studies are under way.

But someday, will water really flow into parched San Diego County from the streaming rivers to the north?

That's what a group of water experts in San Diego wanted to know. They toured the project recently.

Paul Beermann, city water director; Richard Holmgren, manager, San Diego County Water Authority; Ralph Phillips, chairman, San Diego Chamber of Commerce water committee; M. J. Shelton, water authority director, and

Councilman George Kerrigan traveled about 1,500 miles in four days to get the answers.

Here's what they found: Key to the whole project is the Feather River in Northern California and a proposed triple-purpose dam five miles north of Oroville in Butte County.

Work Started

Preliminary work — core drilling and tunneling — is already under way on the dam that will stretch 6,850 feet across the Feather River gorge and rise 710 feet into the air. The dam will back up 3½ million acre-feet of water and guard 300,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Delta from annual floods.

And it will yield 2½ billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually. Some of this will help push water through the conduits stretching out to the south.

580-Mile Canal

Now for the conduit. It's a 580-mile canal laced with tunnels that will tap the surplus water in the Sacramento River near Tracy and dump San Diego's share into Barrett Reservoir.

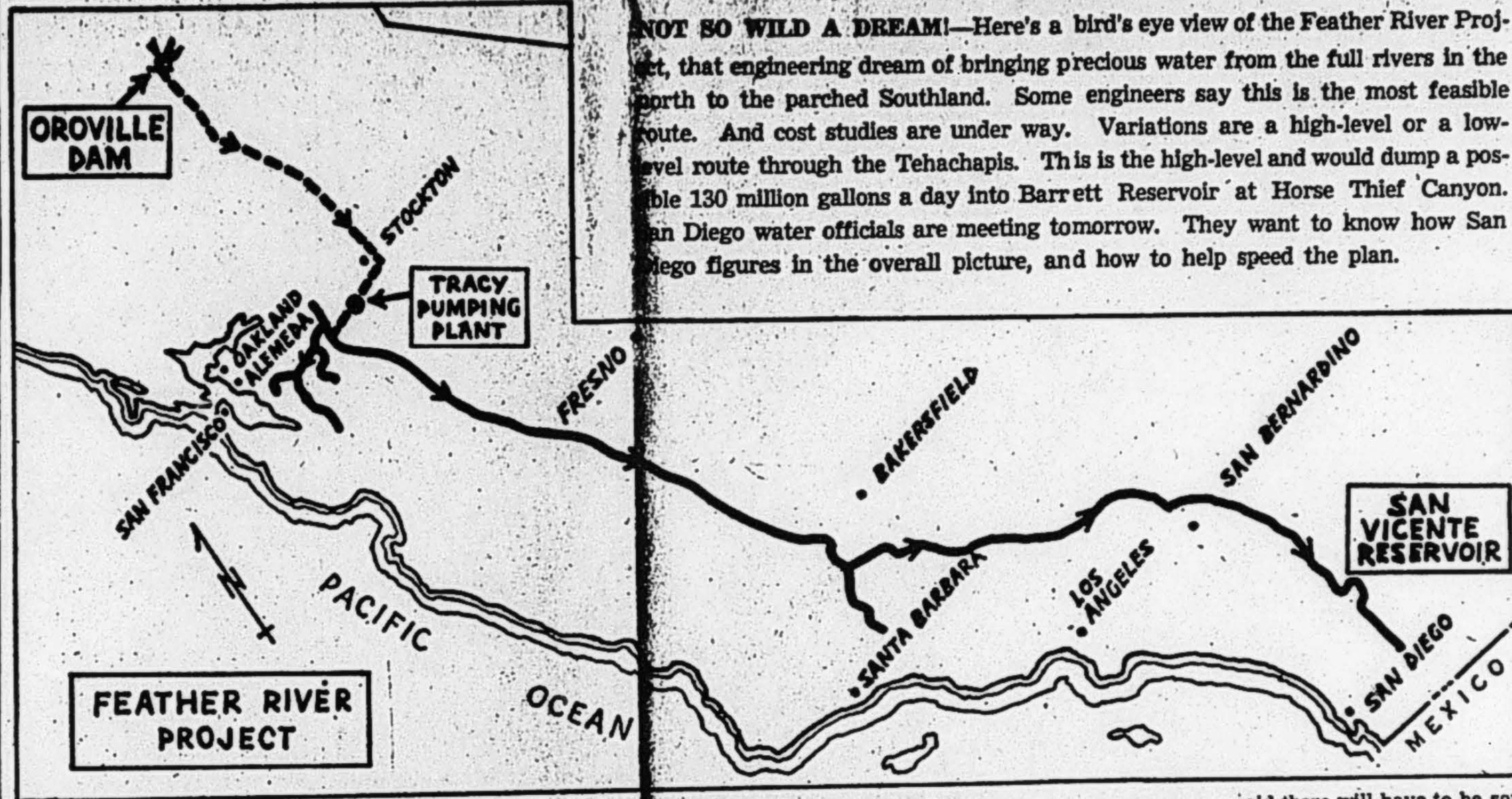
It will draw off 2,845,000 acre-feet of potential flood water annually. One million acre-feet will go to the San Joaquin Valley, and 1,845,000 to Southern California.

Of that, San Diego's share should be about 146,000 acre-feet annually, or 130 million gallons a day.

The conduit will hug the eastern foothills of the Coast Range mountains down through the San Joaquin Valley for about 295 miles.

Then a pumping station near Grapevine would speed the water through a series of tunnels cutting through the Tehachapi Mountains for about 10 miles.

Another series of tunnels —



NOT SO WILD A DREAM!—Here's a bird's eye view of the Feather River Project, that engineering dream of bringing precious water from the full rivers in the north to the parched Southland. Some engineers say this is the most feasible route. And cost studies are under way. Variations are a high-level or a low-level route through the Tehachapis. This is the high-level and would dump a possible 130 million gallons a day into Barrett Reservoir at Horse Thief Canyon. San Diego water officials are meeting tomorrow. They want to know how San Diego figures in the overall picture, and how to help speed the plan.

about 37 miles — would carry the water through the San Bernardino Mountains. Then more tunnels bored through the San Jacinto Mountains would bring it to the San Diego County line.

A four-mile bore through Aquanda Mountain near Warner's Hot Springs would spill the water into another series of tunnels about 24 miles long.

They would begin at Mesa Grande and wind through the mountains to Horse Thief Canyon at Barrett Reservoir — the end of the line.

That's the overall picture of a proposed route now under study. Engineers are drawing up cost estimates.

But there are other studies already completed and other possible routes to be surveyed.

An earlier study proposed a conduit nearer the coast that would wind down through Los Angeles and into San Diego County.

But the route the San Diegans traveled is the one labeled the most feasible by some engineers.

Even this one has other

variations involved. A diversionary canal would feed off to the San Francisco Bay area, and another to Ventura.

It is called the high-level route. And here's some variations:

One proposal is to bring the conduit to the Metropolitan Water District's aqueduct near Beaumont. The district would distribute the water.

The other is to bring the conduit on down to Barrett Reservoir and let the various agencies in the county ration

it out. "Yes, the plan looks feasible," said Councilman Kerrigan, "but there are many problems involved."

Who gets the water and how much? Will all of it be gobbled up before it reaches San Diego County? And where's the money to finance this billion-dollar project coming from?

These are the questions Kerrigan asks. The studies should be completed sometime next year.

What then? Recently Governor Knight

said there will have to be some type of bond issue. And, he indicated, investment bankers are not convinced that straight Revenue bonds would do the trick.

Step by Step

The project would be completed step by step, the governor said, with the major revenue-producing units finished first. That would ease the problem somewhat, he indicated, but wouldn't solve it.

He said he would explore the possibility of immediate action on the key parts of the system through direct appropriation of state funds.

The governor and others, including Councilman Kerrigan, feel that general obligation bonds may hold the answer. That would require authorization from California voters.

But, as Kerrigan pointed out, if the voters could look ahead to the future, to that day when the Colorado River can no longer supply San Diego's needs — they might vote yes.

Mad Scramble

Governor Knight has warned that someday — even by 1975 — we may find Californians, 20 million by then, engaged in a mad, hysterical scramble for every drop of water available.

And backing him up, the State Water Resources Board has labeled the Feather River Project vital to the future development of the state.

With this in mind, the San Diego group that toured the project will meet with City Manager Campbell tomorrow.

"We're 100 per cent for the project," said both Beermann and Campbell, "but we want to know just where San Diego stands."

Feather River Outlined Here Project Plans

Feather River water will support 15 million more persons in California, 3½ million of them in San Diego County, the state's chief hydraulic engineer said here last night.

Max Bookman, principal engineer of the Division of Water Resources and a member of the State Water Resources Board, reported on the progress of the Feather River project to the San Diego County Development Federation in Harborside School near Chula Vista.

Principal facts pointed out by Bookman were:

Plan for Dam Ready

Plans are complete to begin constructing a dam on the river above Oroville that would back up 3½ million acre-feet of water, or enough to supply the river's service area and pour 1,700,000 acre-feet annually into Southern California.

Plans for the whole system will be presented to the next session of the Legislature, requiring only that financing methods be determined.

The system could be financed by revenue bonds.

The water would be distributed through existing agencies such as the Metropolitan Water District and would be supplemental to Colorado River water.

Cost Is Estimated

The water would cost approximately \$50 an acre-foot compared with the \$45 quoted by Paul Beermann, San Diego water director, for first barrel supplies from Colorado.

The total cost of the project would approximate 1951 estimates of \$1,200,000,000.

Bookman told Beermann and a countywide representation in the audience that San Diego has little more water available than it now needs. He estimated the county will need seven times its present resources in 30 to 40 years.

Fletcher Credited

Beermann told the group that any further development possible in the county's water system would be a "drop in the bucket."

Col. Ed Fletcher, who generally is credited with the first action on the Feather River project, said, "we need this project and, with this water, we won't be stopped. San Diego will have 3½ million people at the turn of the century."

Bookman credited Fletcher with the creation of the Water Resources Board which he called "important in bringing area and statewide cooperative efforts on water problems."

Feather River Data Asked By Authority

Group Wants Filings To Enable Them To Develop More Water For S.D. Need

By HENRY LOVE

The California Water Project Authority has asked for transfer to it of water filings that will enable it to undertake development of Feather River, making possible a 150-percent increase in San Diego County's water supply.



A. D. Edmonston, state engineer, said here yesterday. Edmonston met with the San Diego County Water Authority and Metropolitan Water District leaders.

Edmonston said the Water Project Authority made its request Tuesday to the State Finance Department, which has made filings on the Feather River and in the Delta region where water would be diverted into an aqueduct that would terminate in San Diego County.

The project could supply San Diego County with 360,000 acre feet of water, said Edmonston, or 1½ times as much as is available now through local development and the two barrels of the San Diego Aqueduct.

The state engineer, also chief of the state Division of Water Resources, said San Diego County's ultimate requirement is estimated at 1,000,000 acre-feet of water annually, safe yield. Currently it has a yield of 125,000 acre-feet from local sources, and 112,000 more from the two barrels of the San Diego Aqueduct. Thus its ultimate requirement would be 875,000 acre-feet more than is now available. Of this, Feather River might be able to supply 360,000 acre-feet to the county, leaving more than 400,000 acre-feet still to be obtained from some other source.

MORE FOR COUNTY

Edmonston said Feather River project, originally estimated to cost a billion and a quarter dollars, has been planned to bring 1,800,000 acre-feet of water annually into southern California, with 1,440,000 acre-

feet going to areas outside this county.

Edmonston said engineers are working on surveys for two alternates to the original proposal to run an aqueduct through the Tehachapi mountains at an elevation of 3,357 feet.

One of these, he said, is a tunnel 27-feet in diameter through the Tehachapi's at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It would be 27½ miles long.

A new proposal, he said, is to swing around the Tehachapis with a coastal routing, requiring a number of short tunnels, with a maximum elevation of 1,880 feet.

Four New Directors Seated By Water Group

Four new directors, three of them representing recently admitted agencies, were seated at last night's meeting of the San Diego County Water Authority.

They are C. A. Crytser, representing Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District; W. W. Rogers, Carlsbad MWD, and Hans H. Doe, Bueno Colorado MWD.

The fourth was Donald Burnham, representing the city of San Diego, who succeeds Clinton D. McKinnon, resigned.

Another new San Diego director, Baylor Brooks, was out of the city. He will be sworn in at the August meeting.

Fred A. Hellbron was re-elected chairman, an office he has held continuously since formation of the authority in 1944. Also re-elected were D. M. Bakewell, vice chairman, and M. J. Shelton, secretary.

State Urged To Act On Feather River Plan

JACK COOPER
The San Diego Union's
Sacramento Bureau

Copy Press Service
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 16 — Plans for a 1½-billion-dollar Feather River project, which would bring 1,800,000 acre-feet of water annually to Southern California, were presented to-

day to the Water Projects Authority here.

The report, prepared at the request of the Legislature under the direction of State Engineer A. D. Edmonston, was the result of more than two years of engineering and cost analysis. The report cost over two million dollars.

For the first step in the program, it was recommended that 16 million dollars be appropriated by the Legislature for acquisition of rights-of-way, surveys and explorations, construction plans and specifications and negotiation of water rights and other agreements.

It recommends a route 740 miles long, beginning near Oroville and ending in Barrett reservoir in San Diego County.

The dam at Oroville would be 730 feet high, or 25 feet higher than Hoover Dam. The waters it would impound would also furnish a million acre-feet to western San Joaquin valley, 800,000 to Kern County, and 240,000 to the Santa Clara valley.

PUMPED SOUTH

Water would flow through natural river channels for the first 150 miles into the delta of the Sacramento.

From there it would be pumped southward another 300 miles through canals built to carry a 30-foot deep flow.

It would be pumped up until it reached Wheeler Ridge, where it would be lifted to an elevation of 1,500 feet.

At Pastoria Creek, five miles east of Grapevine, pumps would raise it to 3,357 feet, where it would pass through the Tehachapi mountains in a ten-mile 20-foot tunnel to an afterbay at Quail Lake.

TUNNEL SERIES

From Quail Lake conduit would take it along the south side of Antelope Valley by Fairmont and Palmdale reservoirs and easterly across the Mojave Desert into Devil Canyon near San Bernardino.

The conduit would continue through a series of tunnels to a siphon across San Geronimo Pass between Beaumont and then south along the mountains east of San Jacinto Valley, above Lake Henshaw to a spillway into Horsethief Canyon, Pine Valley Creek, and Barrett Reservoir.



Edmonston said the project should go through as scheduled in the engineering plan, Southern California would begin to receive water in 1976, when 450,000 acre-feet would cross the Tehachapis.

The amount would gradually increase until the ultimate flow of nearly two million acre-feet a year would be reached in 2026.

At that time the system would furnish the following amounts of water in acre-feet to the San Diego area:

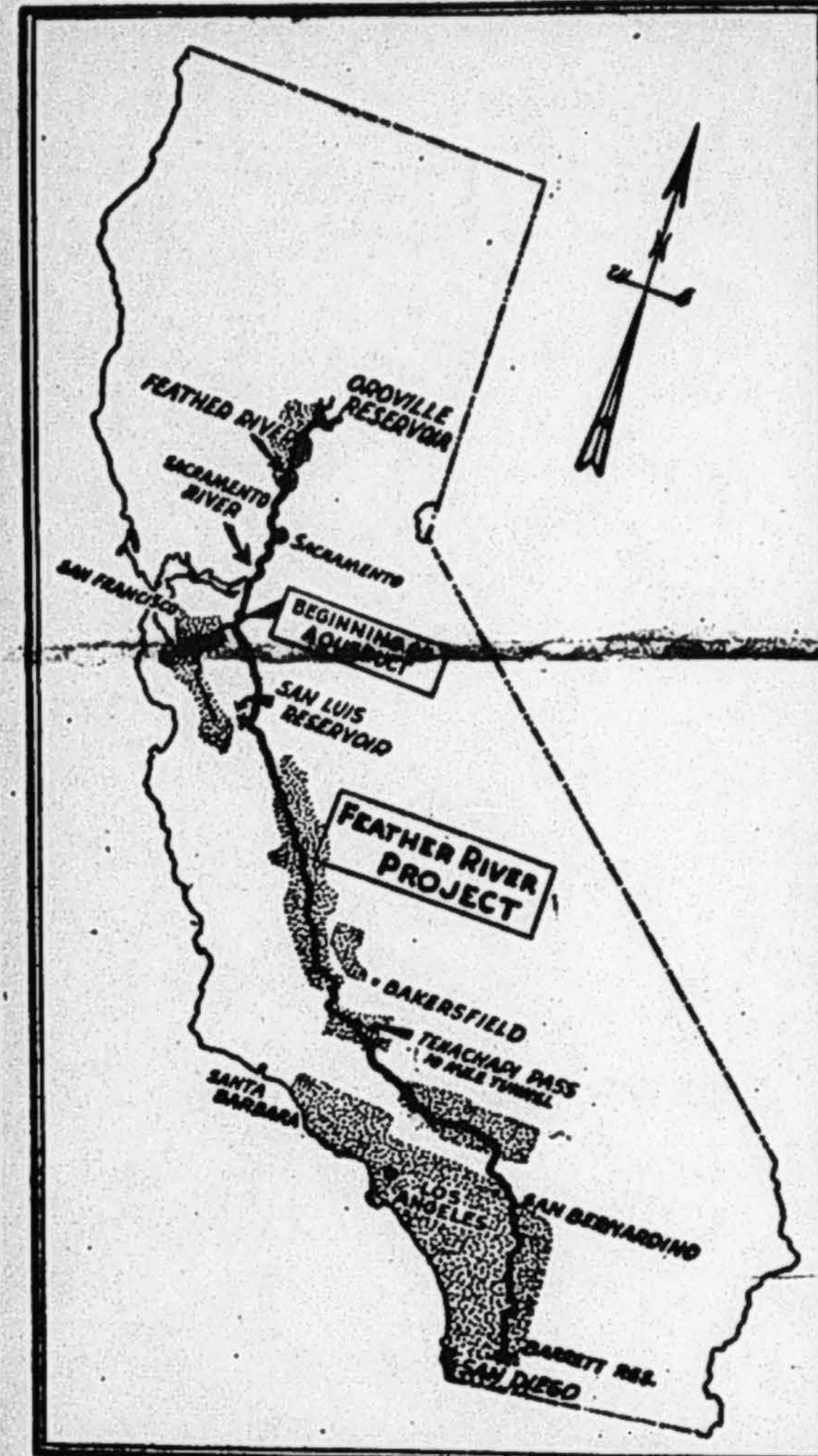
Lake Henshaw, 80,000 Borrego Valley, 10,000, Pamo Reservoir, 41,000, Sutherland Reservoir, 30,000, and El Capitan, Loveland, and Barrett, 20,000 each.

WOULD SHARE WATER

The Metropolitan Water District and California Water Authority would share 345,000 acre-feet via Potrero Reservoir. This would serve Fallbrook, Ocean-side, Camp Pendleton, Riverside, Orange and San Bernardino Counties.

The San Diego Metropolitan area would get 69,400 acre-feet through Pamo and would also draw on Sutherland, El Capitan, Loveland and Barrett.

Edmonston said the system could eventually make possible water exchanges with Mexico so that the valley of the Tia-



Map shows the route waters of the Feather River would take through San Joaquin Valley and southward to serve San Diego and other Southern California areas. Water from dam at Oroville would flow 150 miles down the Sacramento River to canals taking it to the present Mendota Canal in San Joaquin Valley. Then it would flow into the proposed San Luis reservoir. From there it would be pumped over mountains. Dark areas show regions to benefit.

(Continued on Page A-3, Col. 7)

Feather River's Path Traced South

Long Route To S.D. Set In Plans

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a record drought and facing a curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the third in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

By **FLOYD McCracken**

The Feather River project, regarded as the first unit of the California Water Plan, will stretch like a string of beads for 740 miles from Oroville in Butte County to San Diego's Barrett Reservoir.

It will serve to control floods in the Oroville area, where property damage ran 32 million dollars a few years ago, and to supply water along the canals and tunnels.

Much power will be developed and sold. More power than is produced will have to be purchased.

Starting from the Oroville reservoir, water will follow a channel into two afterbays, or small reservoirs, planned to regulate flow of the river. It probably will follow the river channel 50 miles to join the Sacramento River, down which it will flow to the vicinity of Tracy.

160 Foot First Lift

Here it will have its first encounter with pumps. These pumps will have to lift 11,000 second-feet, or 3½ million acre-feet, a year into a canal 160 feet above the valley floor. At this point the water will be 150 miles on its way.

The canal immediately divides, a relatively small branch taking off for Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Benito counties. The larger branch, big enough to float a fair-sized ship, leads up San Joaquin Valley with no more pumping for 70 miles.

Again it will be hoisted, this time into San Luis Reservoir, a lift of 200 feet. This will be power consuming. San Luis is planned to hold 2,100,000 acre-feet of water, or enough to meet demands of users for more than half a year, if no water is added.

Withdrawals Heavy

After leaving San Luis Reservoir, the canal will pass through a farming region needing water badly, and withdrawals will be heavy. In the first 100 miles, the flow will drop to 7,000 second-feet, or only a little more than half the amount which left the Sacramento delta.

Six miles east of Taft, Pumping Plant III will lift the remaining 5,000 second-feet of water 200 feet. Pumping Plants IV and V lift it to 1,450 feet, which will carry it around Wheeler Ridge in the vicinity of Grapevine.

The big lift will come at Pastoria Creek, five miles east of Highway 99. Here the water will be boosted to 3,357 feet to enter a series of tunnels 10½ miles long.

Drops Rest of Way

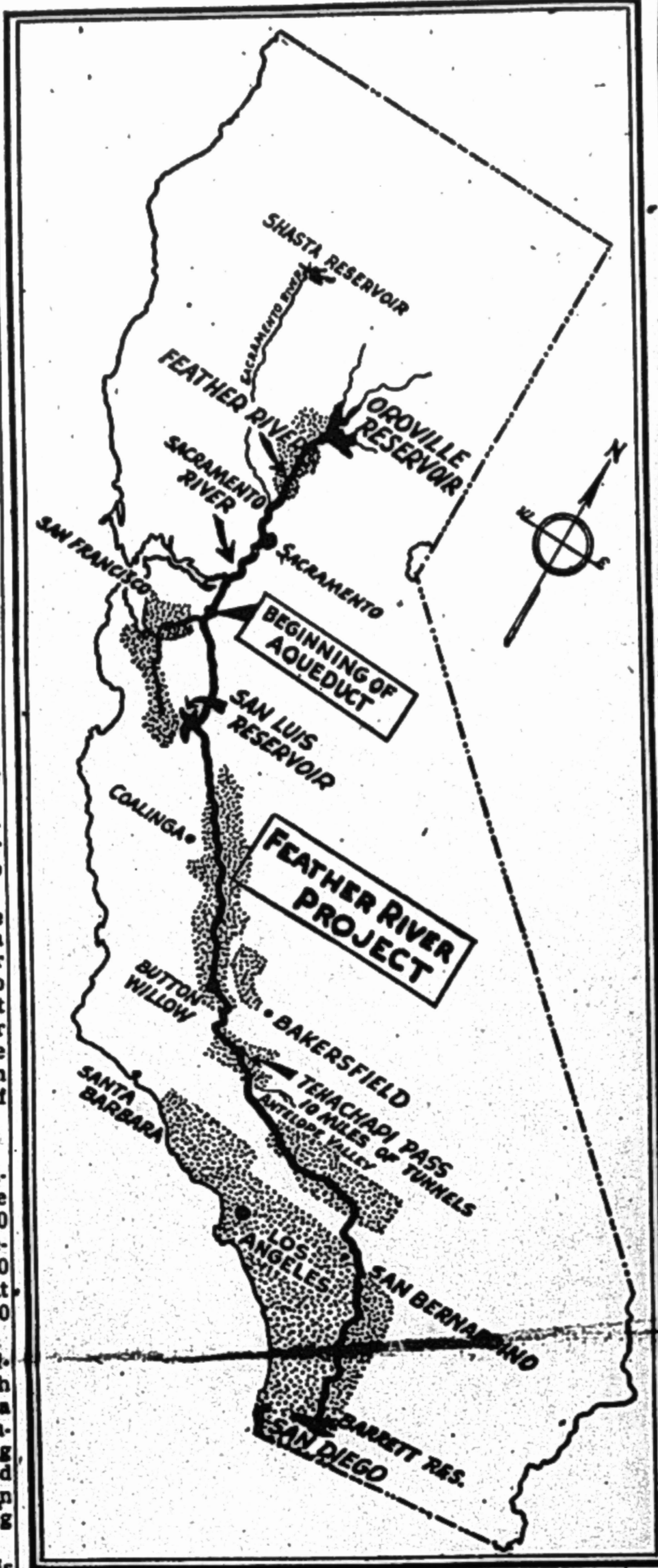
The water now can flow all the way to Barrett Reservoir, 300 miles away, without additional pumping. There even will be the possibility of power development at seven points in San Diego County as water leaves the canal to enter reservoirs now in existence or contemplated.

By the time the water reaches San Diego County, a dozen miles north of Warner Springs, the flow will have dropped to 500 second-feet, or 350,000 acre-feet. That is proposed as San Diego County's share. The remainder of the flow will have been distributed to widely scattered points in Southern California.

Canals Cross Desert

Canals have been mapped across the desert to the Barstow area. One has been drawn around the mountains from Victorville almost to Palm Springs.

Another drops down San Felipe Canyon in San Diego County to a proposed reservoir and



LONG, LONG DITCH—California water engineers have proposed an unprecedented plan to provide thirsty areas with water. They would construct an aqueduct 740 miles long, crossing a divide 3,357 feet high. The line would begin at Oroville and end here. Shaded areas could be served from canals.

eventually ends at Borrego Springs. But these are merely possibilities. They do not necessarily represent intent to construct, if money becomes available.

Seriously proposed, however, are lines into Los Angeles. One is planned to serve a portion of Ventura County.

Five plans were designed by the engineers. The one here described is favored above the others by the engineers. They say it will be cheapest in the end, though the initial cost may appear highest.

This plan would cost \$1,585,139,000, estimates show. It would deliver water into San Diego County.

Plan No. 5 would cost \$1,374,072,000, but its southern terminus would be Saugus Canyon, about 12 miles northeast of San Fernando. One of the plans, called the Long Tunnel Plan, contemplated construction of a 26.7-mile tunnel under the Tehachapi Mountains.

Monday we'll see what farmers and others along the 740-mile route say of the projects.

County's Ultimate Water Use Set At Over Million Feet

State Engineer Urges Immediate Start On Feather River Project To Meet Need

By HENRY LOVE

San Diego County's ultimate water requirement will be 1,200,000 acre feet, or 200,000 more than previously estimated, A. D. Edmonston, state engineer, said here yesterday as he urged an immediate start on the Feather River project.

"We cannot afford to accept a philosophy that would provide too little water too late," he told a meeting of the Hill Hatters in the San Diego Club.

Edmonston said estimates show San Diego County by 1980 would reach the limit of its presently available water supply, about 250,000 acre feet. By 1980 the requirement would be 500,000 acre feet, and would go to 800,000 acre feet in the year 2000, on the basis of San Diego County Water Authority estimates.

RIGHTS EXPLAINED

To meet these expanding requirements San Diego presumably would get only its share of what Edmonston said would be 400,000 acre feet of uncommitted supply available to the entire Metropolitan District area. San Diego's preferential right to Metropolitan District water is estimated at 10 percent of the available amount.

Edmonston said the Feather River project should be started at once "so you can have it down here when you need it. He said problems of watershed protection, water title and even the resting into Southern California can be worked out while the project is under way in the north. The engineer said there would be little difficulty in working out a plan that would protect counties where the water originates. The amount of water available in the Sacramento-San Joaquin system is 10,200,000 acre feet greater than the future needs of the counties of origin, he said.

ROUTE OUTLINED

Edmonston said his high level route proposal for delivery of water into Southern California, would be more economical than a coast route 150 miles longer, or a low-level tunnel plan that would be "difficult, costly and hazardous." His high level route into San Diego, via Henshaw Reservoir, Sutherland Reservoir, the upper San Diego River and Barrett Reservoir would put water where it could be stored in existing reservoirs and distributed by gravity, Edmonston said.

High Pumping Costs of the routes would be offset to some extent by power recovery and use of off-peak power supplies, he said.

In making public the new 1,200,000 acre feet ultimate total water requirement for the county, Edmonston said this means San Diego must plan to bring in an additional 983,000 acre feet.

RESOURCES NOTED

He said presently available water resources could supply 141,000 acre feet from the Colorado River and 128,000 from county water developments.

Edmonston said water from

NAVY GETS CHECK

CWA Pays 1st 2nd Barrel Installment

The San Diego County Water Authority made its first payment on the second barrel of its aqueduct yesterday in a transaction the CWA said would reduce annual installments and save the taxpayers \$493,536.

A check for \$1,156,407.56 was handed to Capt. K. A. Godwin, public works officer of the 11th Naval District, in CWA offices by Fred A. Hellbron, CWA chairman. The Navy built both first and second barrels of the aqueduct and receives the repayments from CWA. The check was \$950,968.57 larger than the Navy's bill for the second barrel's first repayment installment. The excess will be used to reduce the debt.

It will lower annual payments by \$24,000, and result in a total saving of \$493,536 in interest over the life of the repayment contract, Hellbron said.

The payment made yesterday was accumulated during several years to reduce the fiscal shock expected when second barrel payments would come due. The accumulation was possible because a revocable agreement with the Navy had, for a time, halved payments due on the interest-free first barrel. By law the CWA was at the same time required to levy a tax for the full amount of the payment, Charles L. Royer, CWA controller, said.

the Sacramento-San Joaquin system that includes the Feather River would be of better quality than that from the Colorado River.

He said plans of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California call for use of Colorado River water by San Diego, Riverside and San Bernardino counties, with Los Angeles and Orange getting the supplies from the Sacramento-San Joaquin basin. Metropolitan engineers have been critical of some of the state engineer's planning on the Feather River project, particularly in connection with the aqueduct route, and the level at which water would be brought into Southern California.

Col. Ed Fletcher was program chairman yesterday and took delivery of a barrel of Feather River water which was trucked here.

Town Keys Hope To Feather River

Plan Vital For Farms Of Coalinga

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a record drought and facing a curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the seventh in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

By FLOYD McCracken

Coalinga is an oil town. Coalinga is a farming center. Coalinga is a residential area filled with people proud of their schools, their churches, and their fine hospital. You can take your choice.

But any choice you make, Coalinga is a town with water troubles of a peculiar and abiding brand.

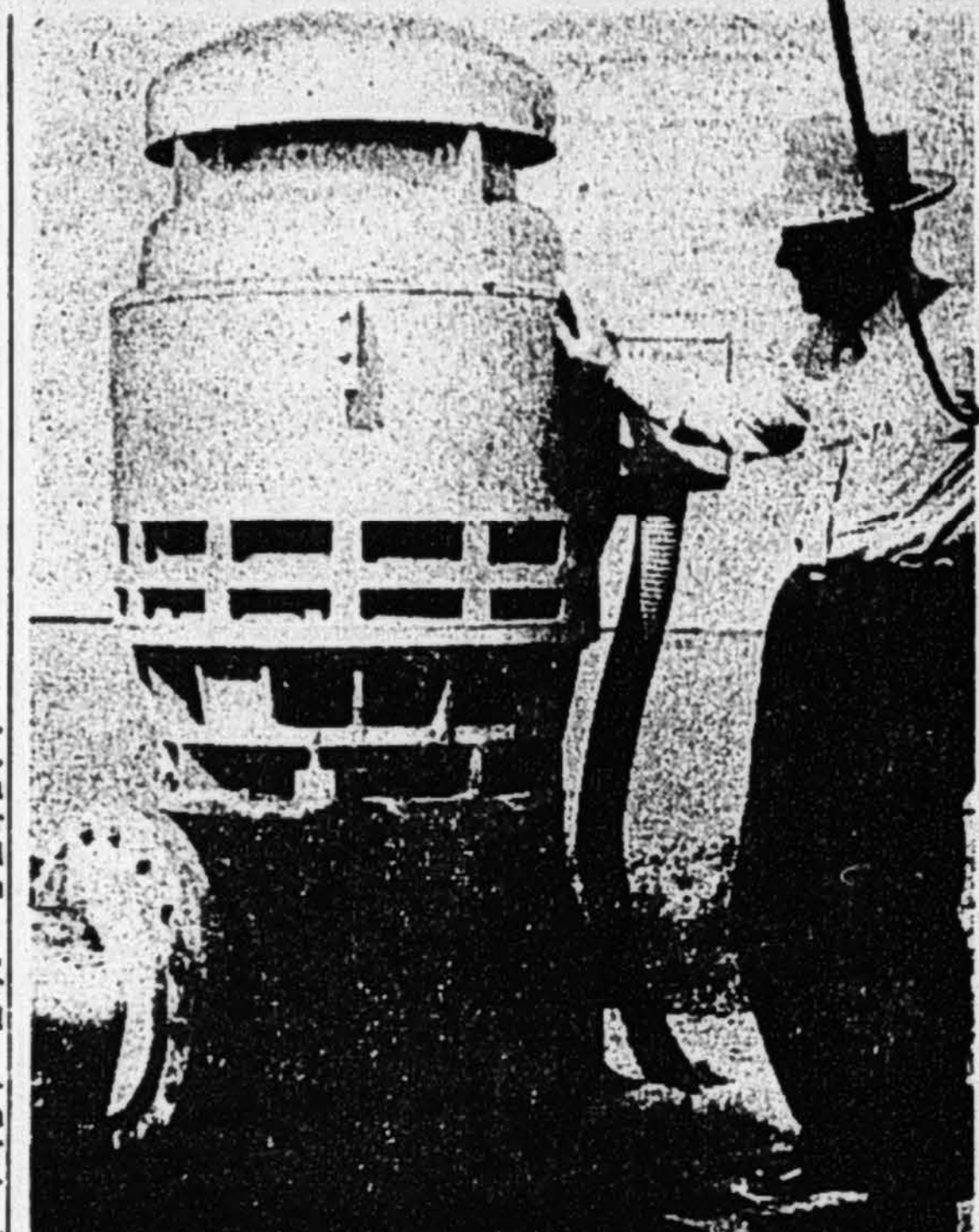
Each house in this community of 6,000 in southwestern Fresno County has two water systems, each providing a different kind of water.

Two Systems provided From one faucet the resident draws a maximum of 25 cubic feet of water a month, or 187 gallons. It is good water to drink, and for this amount he pays \$1.25 a month. The water is hauled in freight cars 25 miles.

From other faucets on his premises the consumer can run as much water as he wants each month for a flat rate of \$3.50 month in winter, or \$4 in summer. This is water so hard that R. O. Phelps, superintendent of public works, says no softening system will work.

But difficult though the situation is, it would be tolerable if it would remain as it is. It won't, Phelps is certain. The city operates seven wells and pumps its hard water from depths of 190 to 230 feet. Each year pumps must lift from 4 to 5 feet farther down.

Center for Farming Coalinga is the chief shopping center of Pleasant Valley, an area of 20,000 acres of farming land. Farmers must be careful of the crops they plant. Some plants will not do well when irrigated with the hard water. But grain, alfalfa, and melons will tolerate the local



HEAVY EQUIPMENT—It costs farmers north of Coalinga up to \$25,000 to install pumps for their irrigation. This is a 400-horsepower installation, a real power eater. Reporter poses with motor to show size.

water, provided it can be had. Farmers also are pumping from around 200 feet at present, and they expect to go deeper next year.

The city is a dozen miles from the route of the proposed Feather River aqueduct. Floyd Howe, Coalinga Chamber of Commerce secretary, says the aqueduct cannot be built too quick. Coalinga has made overtures to take its share of the aqueduct flow as soon as it is available.

Passing northward from the city, the motorist penetrates the a m a z i n g l y productive Coalinga Nose oil field, said to be the richest in the state. The field is situated on a ridge from which Highway 33 drops into what should be one of the San Joaquin Valley's most productive areas.

Here the farmer who gets water short of 2,600 feet deep is lucky. It costs nearly \$40,000 to drill such a well and \$25,000 more for pumping

EVENING TRIBUNE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
Thursday, May 5, 1955

Body Organizes S.D. Committee For Water Drive

Nearly 100 San Diego County water developers yesterday took initial steps for importation of water from Northern California.

Meeting under leadership of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, the group approved organizational plans for what was called the San Diego County Committee for California State Water Plan.

A committee of four was named to receive nominations for a board of directors to consist tentatively of 50 members, each to represent a water development group or agency.

Phillips at Head Ralph Phillips, Chamber of Commerce Water Committee chairman, was named temporary chairman of the committee.

Decision to form the committee, whose first task will be to promote development of Feather River, came after Paul Beermann, city water director, had reviewed the state engineer's Feather River plan. In the main, it is a good plan, Beermann said, though it is subject to revisions where the need arises.

Fred Hellbron, chairman of the San Diego County Water Authority, urged that "we shouldn't hesitate to go along with the Feather River project." He said the Los Angeles Department of Light and Water and the Metropolitan Water District have resolved differences of opinion and have agreed upon a program they can follow for development of Feather River.

North Aid Described The support of San Diego County Supervisors was pledged by Frank Gibson, board chairman.

Col. Ed Fletcher, who recently spoke on water in Eureka, assured the group that Northern California will support a state water program.

The group will meet next at 3:30 p.m., May 18, in the Chamber of Commerce assembly room where bylaws, prepared by Williams Jennings, of La Mesa, will be ready for acceptance. The committee named to receive membership applications includes Jennings, Hans Doe, of Vista, Arthur H. Marston, of San Diego, and Al Poulter, of Chula Vista.

Water Interests Clash in Valley

Canal Aids Farmers of San Joaquin

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a record drought and facing curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the eighth in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

By FLOYD McCracken

Appearance of rice fields beside Highway 33, along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, is the first evidence noted by a northbound motorist that he has reached an area of water abundance.

It takes much water to produce rice, and land under the Delta-Mendota Canal is favored land. There is no sense of urgency here over water. Indeed, there is a thinly concealed antagonism here to plans for Feather River development.

This antagonism has been ascribed to the fact that growers receiving Delta-Mendota water are served for a maximum of \$6 an acre-foot. Feather River water would cost the same area \$8. Promoters of Feather River openly charge that the difference in price reflects a subsidy to the farmers from the Bureau of Reclamation, which built and operates the Delta-Mendota system.

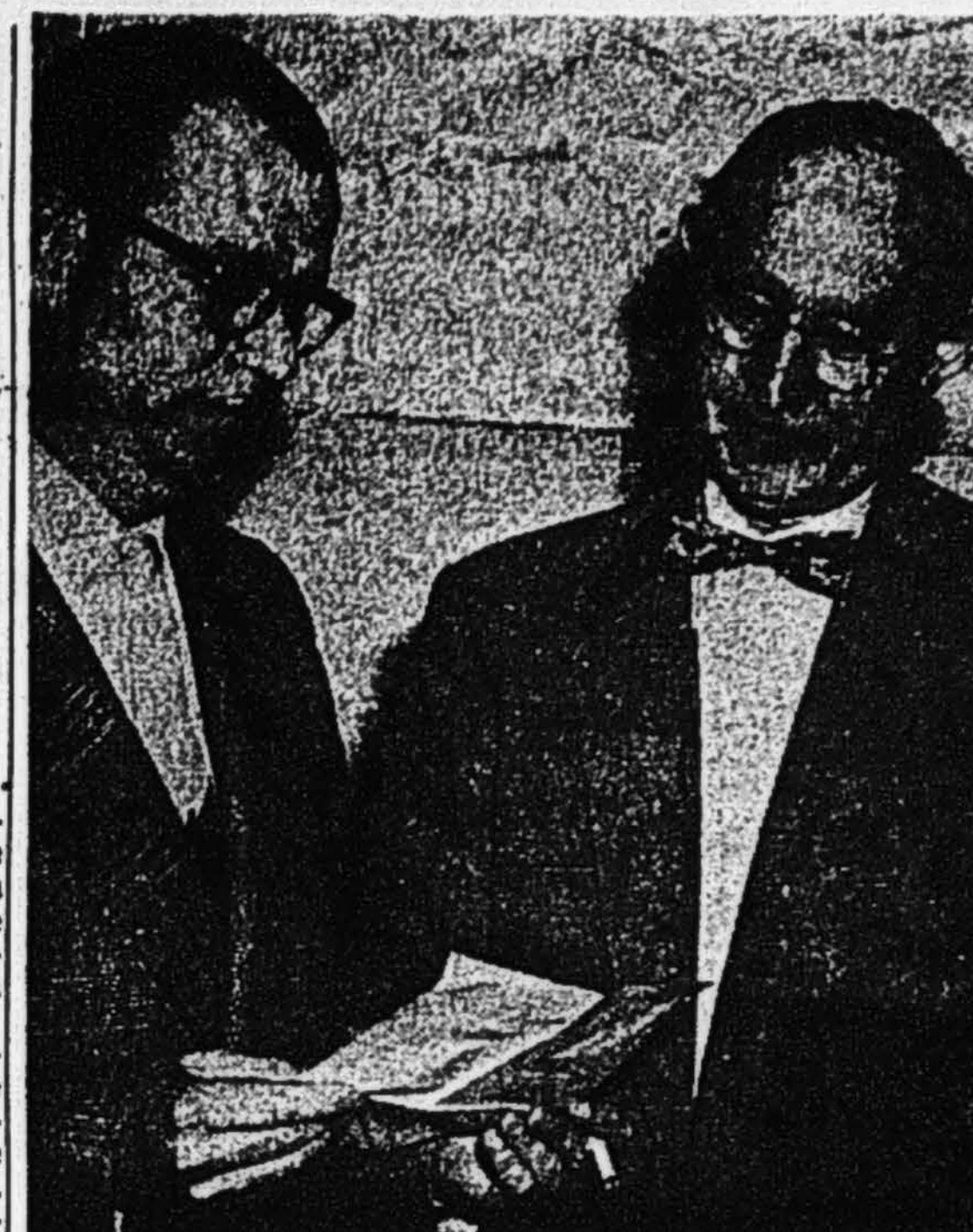
Tap Sacramento River This system, incidentally, pumps its water from the Sacramento River at a point near where the Feather River project pumps are to be located.

There is another reason for antagonism. This relates to the fact that an individual taking Delta-Mendota water may receive water for no more than 160 acres. A man and his wife can obtain water for double this acreage.

Many farmers in the water-hungry San Joaquin Valley acquired 1,000 acres or more years ago. They do not relish the idea of being forced by an agency of their government to dispose of their property in order to obtain water.

Covers New Acreage Advocates of Feather River say this project will serve thousands of acres of land which cannot be served by Delta-Mendota, and that, unless their canal is built, these acres are destined to return to the desert.

The land they refer to lies along the canal route all the way to San Diego. It will take



TURMOIL AND CONFLICT—Besetting California's plans to develop water is plenty of trouble, admit Raymond A. Leonard, left, Feather River Project Association president, and George Kerrigan, San Diego councilman. They express hopes for a solution.

most, if not all, of this land to make Feather River feasible, say the engineers.

The mechanics of the two projects also have attracted

Delta-Mendota has only relatively small storage facilities along the canal. A break in the dykes would leave farms without water. A sudden demand for water might take more than the canal could carry, and especially if more land were brought under the ditch.

Therefore, the Bureau of Reclamation has indicated intent to build a reservoir in San Luis Valley to hold one million acre-feet of water. This would provide security for growers using canal water.

Reservoir Site AT Stake But the San Luis Valley is necessary for Feather River. State Engineer A. D. Edmonston has planned a storage basin there to hold 2,100,000 acre-feet. Feather River advocates say that the Bureau of Reclamation plan would take the only reservoir site available for them.

Upstate one hears the word "integration" mentioned as a possible solution to this impasse. Some hope the Bureau of Reclamation can be induced to build San Luis to the larger specifications and permit state operation of the property.

Under this plan, storage space available for Feather River water would be reduced to 1,100,000 acre-feet, but tight operation schedules might make this feasible.

So much has been said and so little is known of San Luis that a little description might aid to understanding.

The valley is a portion of the old San Luis Ranch, situated

EVENING TRIBUNE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
Friday, May 6, 1955

Senate Okays Research Funds For Conversion

WASHINGTON (Copley Press Leased Wire)—The Senate by voice vote today passed a \$327,987,068 Interior Department appropriations bill for fiscal 1956, including \$400,000 to continue the government's saline water conversion research program.

The House previously had passed an Interior spending measure carrying the same amount to finance a continuing search for a low-cost method of converting sea water to fresh water.

Set for Conference

However, the House and Senate versions of the bill must go to a conference for adjustment of other differences. The Senate measure is \$30,061,542 higher than the \$297,925,546 House version and \$13,464,032 above the amount asked by the administration to run the Interior Department in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Part of the \$400,000 to continue the saline water program will be used to finance installation of a pilot plant in the San Diego seashore area to test a vapor compression method of sea water conversion developed by Dr. Kenneth Hickman of the Badger Mfg. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

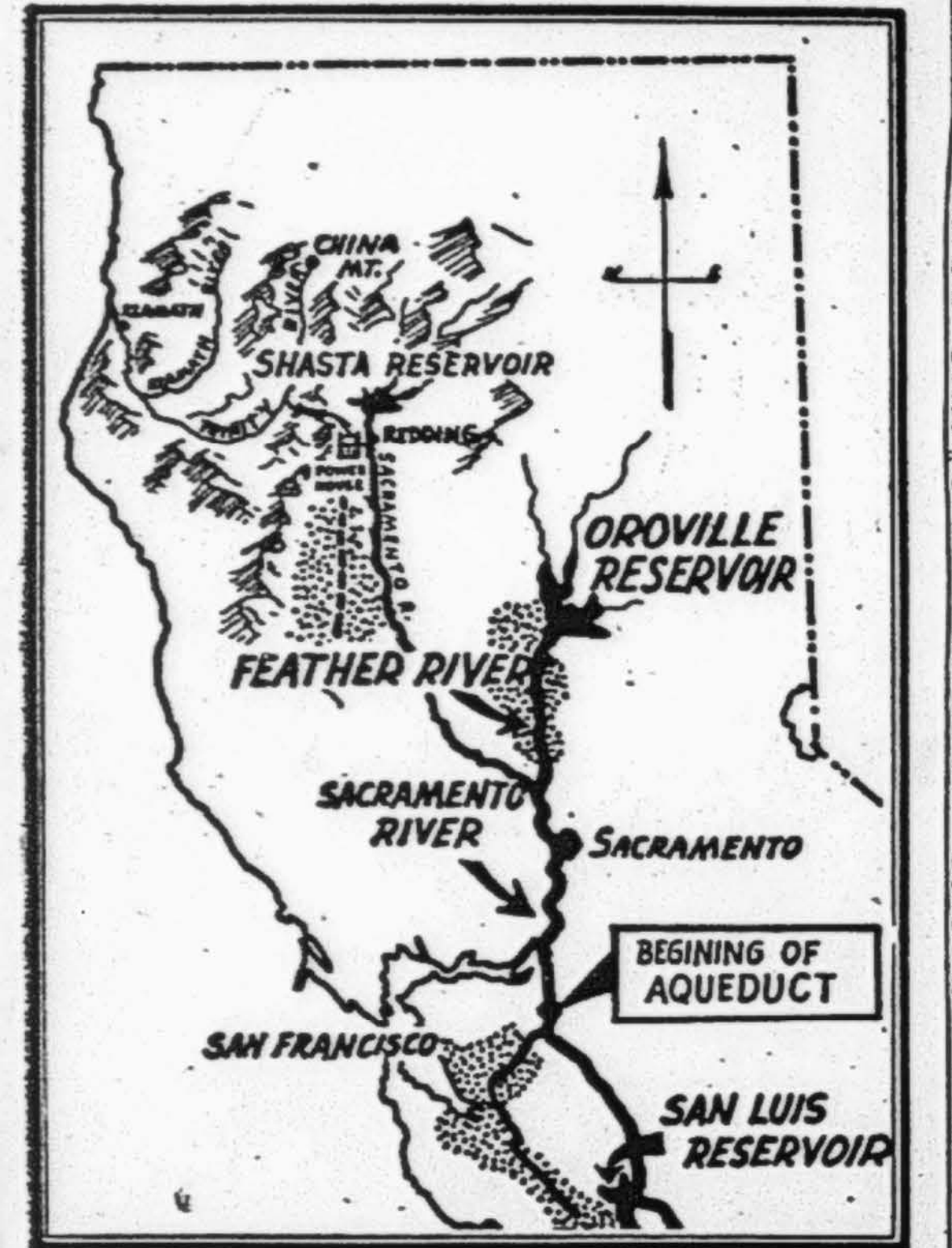
Under Consideration

The House now must act on a bill by Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) extending the life of the saline water conversion program five years beyond its present mid-1957 expiration date and boosting from two million dollars to six million dollars the Interior Department's spending authority.

A similar measure still is under consideration by the Senate Interior Committee.

Trinity River Casts Shadow on Water Plan

By FLOYD McCracken an amazingly long shadow over San Diego's prospects of obtaining needed water soon, far away, the Trinity has cast



RIVER TO BE TAMED—Engineers plan a series of tunnels and four dams to harness Trinity River in Northern California for power production and water conservation.

should it be decided to import Valley, where good land awaits from Northern California.

Trinity is no part of Feather River, though the two often are mentioned in the same breath. It is apparent that Nature never intended them to be even remotely related.

The Feather River rises high in the mountains around Mt. Lassen in the Sierra Nevada and its waters finally reach the sea through San Francisco Bay.

The Trinity springs from China Mountain in the Scott Mountains, part of the Coast Range, 50 miles north of Redding and nearly 900 miles north of San Diego.

It has dug a canyon 50 miles south to Douglas City, where it changes course to the northwest for another 50 miles to join the Klamath. Trinity water reaches the ocean at Requa, 20 miles south of Crescent City, and, united with the Klamath, it produces destructive floods in the narrow valleys.

Engineers long have dreamed big things for the Trinity. They propose erection of four dams and a series of tunnels to carry its water into Sacramento Valley near Redding.

The drop into Sacramento Valley is planned to produce 233,000 kilowatts of electrical energy, for which the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. has offered to pay 3½ million dollars.

Engineers expect the Trinity to produce 700,000 acre-feet of water, much of which would be used for irrigation along the west side of Sacramento

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by record drought and facing curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the ninth in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

Moreover, the bills in Congress specify that the Trinity and San Luis features shall be "integrated parts of the Central Valley project." And Central Valley supplying water benefits advocates of Feather assert.

Feather River supporters counter claims for Trinity greatness with claims for their own river. Developed as

planned, they say, Feather will produce 440,000 kilowatts of power, or almost double the Trinity potential.

This power will have a market value of 14 million dollars a year, or four times the value of Trinity power. The watershed is expected to produce 3½ million acre-feet of water for export southward. This is five times Trinity's potential.

All this indicates conflict. One group wants federal government development of a river which another group contends would impede or prevent development of a much greater asset. Of this, Rep. Engle has written:

"I introduced a bill on the Trinity separately when the San Luis got into conflict with the Feather River Project. The

(California) Legislature is trying to iron that out now. If they get squared away, I will, of course, try to tie San Luis onto the Trinity."

Out of this conflict has come the suggestion for "integration." This, advocates of the Feather River Project murmur, is a euphemism which covers a multitude of threats to water development.

As explained in public meetings, it means that state and federal programs will be brought into mesh, which friends of the Feather Project regard dubiously. Some say that "integration" is a suggestion meant to delay or defeat the Feather River Project.

They point out that engineering on the Trinity has not been completed.

Tribune 5/12/55
Feather Best S.D. Hope?

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a dry year and facing a curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the last in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

By FLOYD McCracken Feather River, 740 miles to the north, has caught the imagination of scores of San Diegans.

The river has water in abundance for export. San Diego needs water or will need it by the time it can be brought here.

Engineers say it is possible to pipe and pump Feather River water to the county, and they say it can be done at a bearable cost.

Demand for water has increased here while local supply has decreased. A few population figures will show what has happened here.

First Barrel Authorized
 In 1940 the U.S. Census found 204,000 persons living in San Diego. The city's reservoirs were well filled. Waterwise, its officials estimated, they were safe for about five years, even if no rain fell.

Little rain did fall, and a water shortage was so near in 1944 that President Roosevelt authorized the Navy to build the first barrel of the Aqueduct. By 1947 Colorado River water was being delivered here. Now we were secure for years, water officials declared.

But we weren't secure. More people were moving to San Diego and winters brought less water than was expected. It became necessary to build the second barrel.

Growth Phenomenal
 The San Diego County Water Authority now is taking all the water its two barrels will transport, a total of 185-195 second-feet, or nearly 130,000,000 gallons a day. This is about 142,000 acre-feet.

Again the population increase gets the blame, or the credit, for a major part of the increased need for water. In 1952 a special federal census



AND IT'S RATIONED—Oklahoma City, which has water rationing as the result of the long drought, has plenty of the stuff, at least in one spot. A flash flood put four feet of water over one intersection of the city.—(AP) Wirephoto

found 434,924 inhabitants in the City of San Diego. Who will say the city is not at the half million point today? Or who can predict with certainty what it will be by 1960?

The growth in the remainder of the county has been equally phenomenal. It is easy to foresee the day when a million persons will live within San Diego County, if water is available.

While assessed valuations remain generally in the same relationship as now among the agencies taking Metropolitan Water District water, the San Diego County Water Authority's entitlement cannot exceed

160 second-feet from the Metropolitan. It may get more than that, as it now does, simply because other agencies are not exercising their rights.

There are months when San Diego agencies might buy Metropolitan water for storage, properly phenomenal. This is not so now. Water Authority engineers are planning a new aqueduct to make winter-time importing possible. The enterprise will cost from 34 to 60 million dollars, depending upon completeness and size of the installation. A land-use survey has found 350,000 acres of land in San

Diego County which might be irrigated profitably. Now only 50,000 to 60,000 acres receive water.

Can San Diego County stand to pay \$45 an acre-foot for water? It now is paying more than that. Paul Beermann, city water engineer, says that when all costs involved are considered, the cost of Metropolitan water to San Diego now is about \$45 an acre-foot. And then he adds:

"Maybe the cost isn't the thing we should be thinking about anyway. Maybe we should be asking ourselves, can we get more water, and how soon?"

Hi Hatters Sip Water From Feather River

San Diego received its first Feather River water today — 50 gallons shipped by express.

The water was served to Hi Hatters Club members who met in the San Diego Club to hear an address by State Engineer A. D. Edmonston.

The water reached San Diego as a cooperative effort. Express charges were borne by the Mojave Basin Advisory Committee. It was in a barrel donated by the United States government. The barrel bore the California State seal.

Work of preparing the water for shipment was done by Oroville water-minded people. The barrel was consigned to Col. Ed Fletcher, pioneer San Diego County water developer.

Speaking before the Hi Hatters, Edmonston reviewed the "county of origin" problem, which, he said, must be solved in a manner to protect "permanent rights."

He also discussed routes which have been surveyed for the Feather River aqueduct. His preference is for a route crossing the Tehachapi Mountains and passing through Antelope Valley.

Chula Vista Sets Budget Hearing

CHULA VISTA (Special) — The City Council will hold a public hearing of its proposed 1955-56 budget June 14 at 7:30 p.m.

The proposed budget of \$1,515,000 exceeds the 1954-55 budget by \$200,712, Gordon Grant, city finance officer, said.

However, the tax rate of \$1.68 for each \$100 assessed valuation will remain the same, he said.

Additional revenue would be obtained through an increase in the sales and use tax from ½ per cent to 1 per cent effective July 1 and from an increase in property valuations estimated at two million dollars.

The estimated 1955 assessed valuation is 32 million dollars, Grant said.

a-8 EVENING TRIBUNE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA Friday, May 27, 1955 Y



THIRST QUENCHER—State Engineer A. D. Edmonston, left, and Col. Ed Fletcher pose with first Feather River water to reach San Diego. It came by express in an effort to publicize plans to build Feather River aqueduct.—Evening Tribune Staff Photo

Feather River Work Urged

Early Start Vital, Says Engineer

By FLOYD McCRACKEN

Southern California should be more concerned over the "when" of Feather River water delivery than over the "how," State Engineer A. D. Edmonston told Hi Hatters Club members and guests yesterday.

"If construction were started today on initial features, there would be adequate time to make the decision as to which route is most desirable in delivering water to Southern California," Edmonston said.

"More important is whether the water will be here when the demand arises."

Introduced by Fletcher

He was introduced by Col. Ed Fletcher, pioneer San Diego County water developer. A feature of the program was delivery to Fletcher of a 50-gallon barrel of Feather River water, expressed here by the Mojave Basin Advisory Committee and delivered by C. L. Perry, committee head. Four other committee representatives attended.

Edmonston said rights to Feather River water must be decided in order to make sure areas of water deficiency may finance the project, for which he has recommended a \$1,590,000,000 expenditure. He believes the matter can be met by legislation and a constitutional amendment will not be required.

Continued Study Urged

He said that, contrary to public statement, he never has said he favors the proposed high-level route.

"However, I do not mind saying now that, from all the alternate routes studied thus far, the high-level route appears to be the most economical and the most desirable from an engineering standpoint, due to its flexibility in delivery of water to all areas of need," he said. He urged continued investigation of possible routes until the best has been determined.

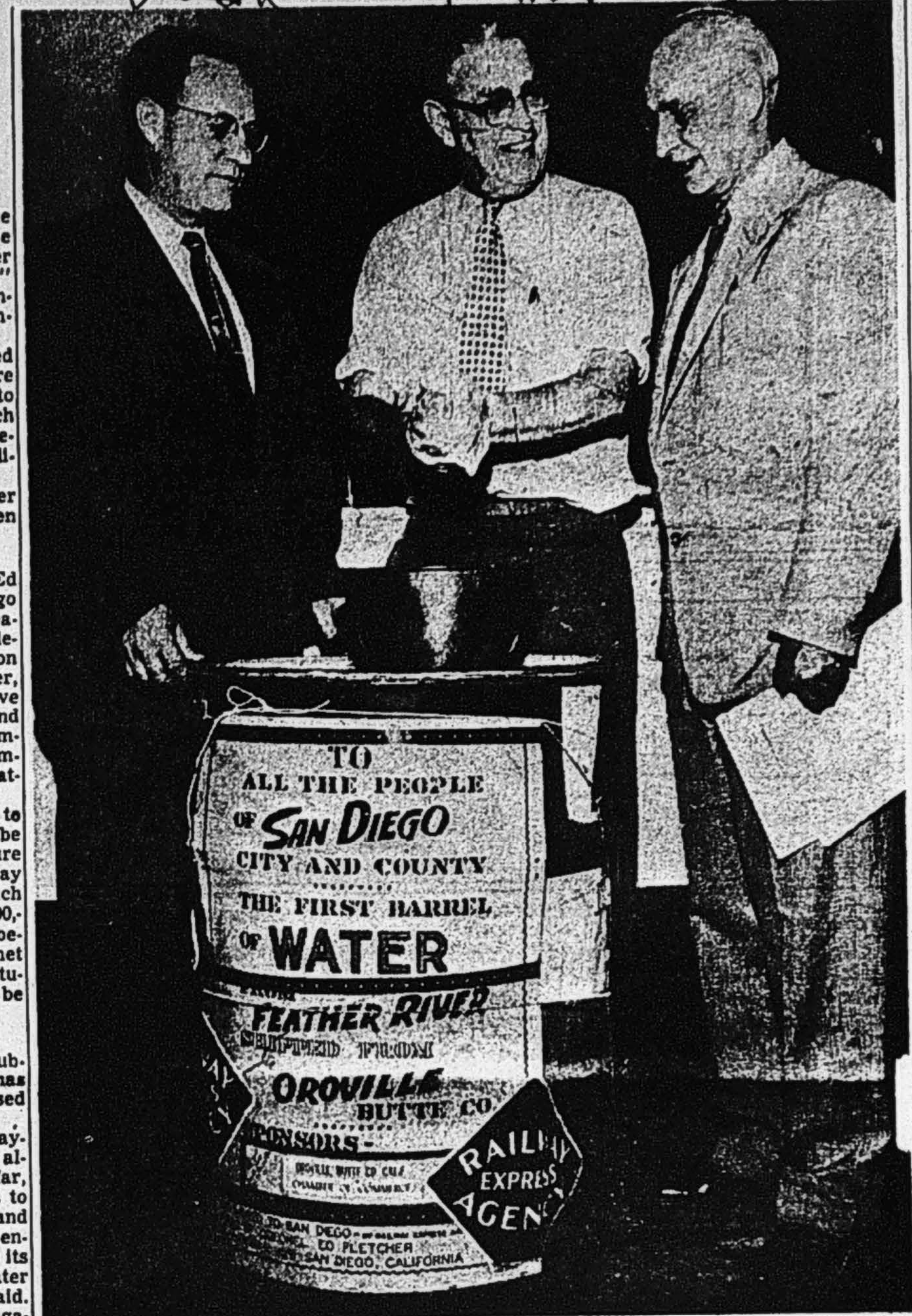
Edmonston complained at two points of lack of cooperation from Metropolitan Water District officials who, he said, ignored his appeals for information. The so-called coast route, favored by some Metropolitan spokesmen, would be 150 miles longer than the high-level route, Edmonston said.

Authorities Quoted

San Diego County has an ultimate potential requirement of 1,200,000 acre-feet of water, the speaker said. He quoted Metropolitan Water District authorities as saying it has sufficient water for 20 to 25 years. He said other observers have held a shorter supply of water remains before a new source must be found.

Edmonston has recommended the Legislature appropriate sixteen million for purchase of a dam and a reservoir site.

"In the rapidly expanding economy we have in California, where water supply is a basic and vital necessity, we cannot afford to accept a philosophy that would provide too little water too late," he concluded.



EASY DOES IT—No trouble about working up a lather with Feather River water, Ralph Phillips, chairman, San Diego County Committee for State Water Plan, demonstrates. Max Bookman,

principal state hydraulic engineer, left, and Richard Holmgren, general manager of the San Diego County Water Authority, look on. Test took place yesterday at Hi Hatter's Club meeting.

Union 5/2/54
SAN DIEGO ANALYSIS

Population Growth Spurs Water Need

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the following article, a proponent of efforts that have brought more water to the San Diego area, is a "\$1-a-year reporter" for The San Diego Union.

By COL. ED FLETCHER

In 1888, at the age of 14 I arrived from Massachusetts in San Diego. At that time the population here of 8,000 or 10,000 got salty water from wells in Mission Valley, supplemented by water from the San Diego Flume Co. San Diego's population has increased 75 per cent to 100 per cent every 10 years since, resulting in local development being able to supply hardly 50 per cent of the water needed.

A few months ago a report from Washington stated that the fastest growing section of the United States is the suburb area of San Diego, all of which have more than doubled in population in the last few years.

MUCH LAND

We have in San Diego County 350,000 acres of practically frostless, undeveloped land below the 2,000-foot elevation on our western slope that need water. We must keep in mind the different irrigation district in the county that are demanding double their present water supply. Where is it all coming from? Colorado River water, made available through the San Diego Water Authority, cannot satisfy our future demands.

President Roosevelt saw to it that Mexico got 1,500,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water a year for Imperial Valley lands in Mexico, in exchange for a like amount of water from the Rio Grande to benefit Texas. We have built Boulder Dam, whose water the Metropolitan Water District diverts from the Colorado for southern California, excepting water for nearly a million acres in Imperial Valley through the All-American Canal.

Now we have all read of federal proposals to develop the upper Colorado River to benefit Colorado, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. From every indication, endless litigation is ahead of us as to the ownership of Colorado River water.

RIGHTS QUESTIONED

San Diego's rights to the Colorado River water are questionable. We will be lucky to keep the present supply permanently.

We cannot count on low cost fresh water from salt water. So where is our future water supply coming from? Our only hope is to look for a supply from the north first, from the Feather River, then from the Trinity and eventually the Klamath.

By the end of this year, construction is expected to be completed on the second barrel of the San Diego aqueduct. With the completion of that project, San Diego County's imported Colorado River water supplies will just about equal the amount provided the County by rainfall and runoff.

The completion of the second barrel of the aqueduct will by no means be the answer to San Diego's water problems. As of January of this year, the estimated population of San Diego County is about 730,000, as compared to a population of about 557,000 people in 1950.

ACTION REQUIRED

This increase in population requires an additional 30,000 acre-feet of water annually.

It is recognized, to meet San Diego County's water needs, that prompt action must be taken now to import additional supplies.

At the present rate of increase of population, there should be 1½ million people in San Diego County by 1970, in my opinion. They will require a new supply of 140,000 acre-feet over and above present local supplies, including Sutherland Dam and both barrels of the aqueduct.

San Diego County's best prospect for securing such large amounts of additional imported

supplies lies in the proposed Feather River project. This project, which has been authorized by the State, would provide water equal to about one and one-half times the total present supply from the Colorado River.

It would make available to San Diego County an additional amount of water about 1½ times the total amount of water available now from local water supplies and both barrels of the Colorado River aqueduct.

WATER PLEDGED

It is important that San Diego Countians join with others in the southland needing additional water to push construction of the Feather River project.

We must tie up the 300,000 acre-feet of water from the Feather River pledged to San Diego County by our State Engineer. It is our only possible additional supply.

The Feather River water cannot reach San Diego for eight or 10 years. For this reason the balance of our local water development must be started and completed at the earliest possible date.

San Diego must proceed immediately to tie up our share of the Feather River water.

Feather River Policy Related By Metropolitan

The Metropolitan Water District in Los Angeles today announced a new policy statement on the Feather River Project. San Diego water leaders called it a step forward but said it didn't go far enough.

The 1½-billion-dollar project takes its name from a stream on which a dam would be built near Oroville in Northern California, 700 miles north of San Diego.

It would bring a supply of Northern California water to Southern California to supplement Colorado River water imported by Metropolitan Water District through the Los Angeles Aqueduct and distributed by Metropolitan to this area through the San Diego Aqueduct.

Metropolitan's directors declared for the first time today that some sound state water plan should be developed sharing Northern California's abundant water resources with thirsty, growing Southern California.

Eighty-eight per cent of the state's water resources are in the north.

Metropolitan expressed reservations about going inued Next Page, Col. 4)

Policy Related By Metropolitan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ahead with the Feather River Project as planned by retiring State Engineer A. D. Edmonston as part of a proposed State Water Plan. These reservations were:

1—A constitutional amendment should be passed by the state's voters and adjudicated by the State Supreme Court, determining the right of Southern California to share in water originating in Northern California, before any works are built. Otherwise, the "county of origin" might be able to put legal obstacles in the way of the project.

2—A coastal route for delivery of the water to Southern California should be thoroughly studied. Metropolitan has questioned the high-level inland route proposed by Edmonston which would require pumping of the water in a 3,400-foot lift over the Tehachapi Mountains. The water in the Los Angeles Aqueduct is 1,500 feet. Metropolitan said Northern California water should be delivered at about the same elevation.

Both of these reservations have been consistently urged by Metropolitan and are not new policy.

Local water leaders would have liked Metropolitan to go farther.

Hopes Related
"I tried to get them to go farther," said Fred A. Helbron, San Diego plumbing and heating company owner. He is chairman of the San Diego County Water Authority and one of the authority's three men on the Metropolitan board. He was a member of the Metropolitan committee which drew the Feather River Project policy statement.

"I had hoped they would go somewhat farther," said Paul Beermann, San Diego city water director and county water authority board member.

Both men said they felt the legislative and legal procedures Metropolitan proposes for settling the "county of origin" issue are too cumbersome and slow. They said if such procedures had been followed, Colorado River water would never have been obtained for Southern California use. Beneficial use, as a practical matter, establishes legal rights, they said.

'Need Water Worst'
They declared a start on certain sections of the Feather River project system could be made immediately, in advance of settlement of the water rights issue and the question of the coastal route along another section.

"We are going to have to push the project because we need the water the worst," said M. J. Shelton, general manager, La Mesa, Spring Valley and Lemon Grove Irrigation District, speaking as secretary of the county water authority.

Helbron said Metropolitan is now using only 30 per cent of its allocation of Colorado River water but the San Diego authority is using 100 per cent of its share.

In getting Northern California water, he said, "that's why we're going to have to be the tall that wags the dog."

Where Next? S.B. Union 2/21/55

PLANS for the Feather River development describe the water from this project as reaching San Diego in 1975—if the giant dam and aqueduct are approved.

There are various dates for the possible completion of experiments with the conversion of salt water to fresh water. It is doubtful if anyone actually has an accurate idea when experiments in this line will reach success—if they do.

Both projects seem far off. But time has a habit of creeping up on water projects. No conflict in interests should be allowed to discourage either approach.

When the first barrel of the San Diego aqueduct was completed shortly after World War II, it was thought by many that it would supply all the water necessary for 20 years. A few even scoffed at the necessity of the project at all.

Still, a few years later San Diego was on volunteer water rationing. And the second barrel had to be rushed to completion in 1954.

Currently we again have an abundant supply of water for the current population. But the time to begin planning for more water in 1965 or 1975 is now. Our population will continue to grow and our industry will increase. The need for more water is as certain as taxes.

Under these conditions, any project to obtain more water cannot be passed by without considerable thought. Salt water conversion experimental work should be continued at a pace in keeping with encouraging results gained thus far. And meanwhile more sure sources of water also cannot be overlooked.

Water Legislation Vital to State Future

Lawmakers Faced With Decision That May Decide Coming Growth

(EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fourth in a series of articles discussing the major issues and important bills before the State Legislature.)

Written from Press Wire

SACRAMENTO—California's Legislature is faced with decisions on water problems that may determine the future of the state.

"Water and water alone is the limiting factor in the continued growth of California," Gov. Goodwin J. Knight has said. "Without this water our economic system could collapse."

The major problems revolve around the proposal that the state start construction of the Feather River project to deliver a trillion gallons of water to thirsty lands almost as far south as the Mexican Border.

Need for Project

"There is immediate need for the project," Knight told legislators in his inaugural address. Sen. Paul Byrne (R-Chico) and Assemblyman Don Hobbie (R-Oroville) moved speedily to carry out his recommendation, introducing legislation to start construction of the project.

Introduction of the legislation brought to a head three major problems which must be solved by the Legislature when it returns Feb. 28:

1—The most significant is one that poses the threat of halting any water development in California, whether by the Feather or any other means. This is the controversy between the small, sparsely settled mountain counties where the state's water originates, who want to keep a big share of it for their possible future use, and the larger counties who need and want it now.

Opinion Cited

The dispute has focused attention on an opinion by Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown. It states counties where water originates maintain first claim on it even after it has been

exported and put to beneficial use elsewhere. State engineer A. D. Edmonston says if the opinion is upheld and the law not changed "no major water export project can be safely undertaken."

2—The most controversial problem concerns whether the state or federal government shall build the San Luis Reservoir to provide irrigation to the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. Feather supporters say inclusion of the San Luis project is necessary to the economic feasibility of the state project. Those who prefer federal development of the Trinity project want the San Luis linked to that too, among other reasons, provide the Trinity with an irrigation service area rather than leaving it exclusively a power project.

Bay Project Boosted

3—Whether a San Francisco Bay barrier would provide as its proponents claim a quicker and cheaper way to provide the water California needs.

In addition there were these other important questions:

Should the state or federal government or both control reclamation in California? Exactly how much will the Feather River project, estimated at 1 1/2 billion dollars, really cost?

Can the state afford to finance it at this time? If so, how? By revenue bonds, general obligation bonds, district contributions or special taxes?

Will the cost of the water it produces be such a farmer can afford it?

NEXT: Fish and game proposals.

Group Backs Water Plan

The San Diego County Water Authority yesterday announced its support of proposals by Assemblyman Lindsay (R-Loomis) for state water development.

Lindsay, in a speech here Thursday to authority directors, suggested using Long Beach's surplus tidelands oil revenue to cut in half the cost of Feather River water delivered here and to aid in the construction of the proposed second aqueduct.

Fred A. Melbron, authority chairman; Richard S. Holmgren, general manager and chief engineer, and William H. Jennings, counsel, were directed to help Lindsay in his program at a water conference to be conducted by the State Assembly in Sacramento next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Hegland Relates Stand Against River Project

Because of a recent state attorney general's ruling, Southland legislators are cool toward supporting any plan to pipe Northern California water to their areas, Assemblyman Sheridan Hegland (D-La Mesa) told the Men's Democratic Club here.

The ruling grants paramount water rights to counties where the water originates and assures them right to recall water allocated to other counties when the need arises.

Assurance Wanted

Southland legislators want legal assurance that rights to their areas to piped water as firmly protected before the back such expensive projects as Feather River development he said.

"From a practical point of view, it doesn't seem reasonable to have Southern California taxpayers spend millions for what conceivably could be of the slightest advantage to them," Hegland explained at a luncheon yesterday at U.I. Grant Hotel.

Scholarships Favored

The freshman legislator outlined his bill providing state scholarships to private universities and colleges in California.

There are 6,900 empty desks in California private colleges and universities in the state which, if filled, could help relieve congestion in state colleges, said Hegland.

If the state built facilities for 6,900 students, a 30-million-dollar plant would be needed, Hegland estimated.

Harbor Approval Seen

Hegland noted a trend toward transfer of powers to cities and counties to the state.

As a member of the Assembly Interim Committee on Harbors, Hegland predicted a new work of small harbors, from Alaska to the tip of South America. He expressed confidence a small-boat harbor in the Del Mar area and one in South Bay would be approved.

IN CALIFORNIA

California moved toward bringing water from Feather River more than halfway down the state to add to scant supplies of the dry Southland.

It was only a start, though, as the Assembly voted at Sacramento to set aside 3 1/2 million dollars to buy dam sites at Oroville and San Luis, and the Senate reversed a previous negative vote on the appropriation.

The San Luis site is of special importance, because it also figures in a federal plan involving the Trinity and Sacramento Rivers. If a dam should be built at San Luis for the federal project, and made no provision for handling Feather River water, the state plan might suffer a mortal setback. Engineers say a San Luis reservoir is an essential link in the system to bring the water south, and there's no place an alternate could go.

Economic Survey Okayed for Feather River Project

SACRAMENTO—The state's strongest advocates of state acquisition, said it is now a dead issue. His statement came in the face of a new report by Edmonston outlining steps to buy the big water-power system from the federal government.

He said in a report yesterday that its purchase from the federal government would be in the best interests of the people of the state. He recommended that negotiations be continued and that legislation be introduced in Congress to authorize state acquisition so the exact terms can be determined.

Edmonston, in outlining a feasible purchase plan to the government, suggested that the cash down payment, as well as future installment payments, would be placed in a special fund in the U. S. Treasury. The money would be available, subject to congressional appropriation, for:

1. Completion of the Sacramento Canal unit and the Trinity River Diversion Project and any presently authorized but uncompleted water distribution systems.

2. The price to be paid—between \$211 and \$282 million dollars, Ed-

monston estimates—would be the project's construction cost, less nonreimbursable costs, accumulated net revenues and other credits.

3. All responsibilities of the right problems and litigation over them would be assumed by the state.

(Editorial in Oroville Mercury, March 3, 1955.)

Water From FRP Must Be FIRM

OUR CHAMBER of Commerce has received a telegram expressing the views of southern California leaders concerning water from the Feather and the Delta. In brief, they want assurance that the water they pay for in financing the Feather River project shall be "firm."

As it will be high-priced water, it most certainly should be "firm." By firm is meant water that never can be taken away, that always will be available.

WE ARE USED to the word "firm" in connection with electric power. Firm power is power that can be counted on day after day, without fail. In figuring firm power, the engineers base their figures on the poorest water year for many years past. All other power is considered unfirm, and is sold at roughly half the price of the firm power.

Industry and the people of cities depend upon water just as definitely as they depend upon power. So does a farmer. A farmer using unfirm water must plant only annual crops. He knows that in some years he may get only a small portion or none at all. A community depending upon firm water can construct buildings, erect homes, and plant orchards. They are willing to vote bonds for firm water and pay high prices for it if necessary, but if the water is not firm they don't want it at any but the cheapest rates.

HERE in the Oroville-Wyandotte district when firm water

The state would buy all federally authorized project units, together with all works, facilities, equipment and related properties and assets, including local water distribution systems under construction by the United States.

Other points in Edmonston's purchase plan:

1. The state would buy all federally authorized project units, together with all works, facilities, equipment and related properties and assets, including local water distribution systems under construction by the United States.

2. The price to be paid—between \$211 and \$282 million dollars, Ed-

monston estimates—would be the project's construction cost, less nonreimbursable costs, accumulated net revenues and other credits.

3. All responsibilities of the right problems and litigation over them would be assumed by the state.

balance the budget and firm up the dollar.

If tax reductions are to come they can come later and in a form that will aid, not injure, the national economy. Grants like the one contemplated might stimulate inflation so that the final result would be a loss rather than a gain to the individual taxpayer. Certainly, it would be a bad precedent. We couldn't keep on giving ourselves handouts like that, and borrowing the money to do so.

The south must be assured of firm water or we can forget the Feather River project. The governor should not depend upon this session of the Legislature to settle the water rights dispute. No attempt should be made to debate it during the rush of the general session. The Legislature should be called back for that purpose, with very little else on its mind. This great project, so vital to the future of California, is entitled to the right-of-way of a special session.

Illiteracy Unnecessary (San Francisco News)

CONGRATULATIONS to Chief Justice Griffin Smith of the Arkansas Supreme Court for a blow at the primitive idea that jurors must have read or heard nothing about a case if they are to decide it fairly.

In a case before him, the defense had claimed some members of the jury were prejudiced because they had read newspaper reports or heard comments about the case.

"It is no longer practicable in an intelligent society to select jurors from a psychological vacuum," said Justice Smith, "or from a stratum where information common to the community as a whole is lacking."

Practically everyone reads newspapers nowadays or has other sources of information. And the few who do not are likely to be the least desirable jurors—not the best. The more information a man possesses, the better his ability to evaluate whatever may come before him.

"Tax And Tax . . ."

FOR TWENTY YEARS the policy of the Democratic party was "tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect," in the words of their illustrious leader. Then, with the Republicans in power, they reverse this and, in the House, vote a \$20 tax cut to everyone. It was their first tax-cut effort in many years and appears to have been an outright offer to buy our votes.

The move was disowned by two leading Democrats in the Senate finance committee, and this will cause others of that party to meditate on the propriety of a \$20 gift to everyone from the federal treasury at a time when by drastic economies all down the line the administration is seeking to

Feather River Project Urged by Expert

LA MESA (Special) — A state engineer warned here yesterday that Californians must face up to their mounting water problems now, or experience the peril of acute shortages in the future.

The engineer, Max Bookman, declared the speeding of the proposed billion-and-a-half dollar Feather River Project, would help solve the shortages for years to come.

"The water problem presents a challenge that must be taken care of immediately," said Bookman. "Public opinion must be crystallized and brought before this session of the State Legislature."

Sounds Warning
Bookman, chief hydraulic engineer in the Los Angeles office of the Division of Water Resources, sounded his warning before the La Mesa Rotary Club.

His call for immediate action was backed up by Col. Ed Fletcher, pioneer real estate developer and civic leader, who declared:

"This subject is so vital we can't wait any longer. Even before the Feather River water can be delivered we'll be crying for water."

"It must go through," said Fletcher as he announced he planned to attend a meeting in Bakersfield on Saturday called for formation of a statewide Feather River Project Association to boost it through the Legislature.

Oroville Sponsor
The meeting, he said, is sponsored by the Oroville Chamber of Commerce. It is from the city closest to the key project—the huge dam proposed on the Feather River.

Fletcher, who served in the State Senate 12 years and helped create initial state water agencies, added:

"There's 350,000 acres of land in San Diego County available for cultivation below the 2,000-foot contour level, and it's worthless without water."

Under State Engineer A. D. Edmonston's proposal, the first water would be delivered to Southern California in 20 years after start of the project.

The project is up for con-

sideration by the legislature during the current session. Bookman said state studies show a safe yield of 100,000 acre feet annually from San Diego County reservoirs and runoff, coupled with 100,000 acre feet from the Colorado River.

*Tribune
Mar. 7*

Water Resources Gathering Differs on Urgency Note

By FLOYD McCRACKEN
Evening Tribune Staff Writer

BAKERSFIELD — Three regional views upon the proposed Feather River water development program were apparent among the 150 men who met here Saturday to form an association to develop water resources.

1—Oroville representatives expressed a sense of urgency for both flood control and water conservation.

2—A feeling of urgency also was voiced by spokesmen for the west side of San Joaquin Valley, where wells are falling.

3—Southern Californians, including San Diegans, expressed interest but without a feeling of urgency.

The group organized, elected officers and accepted a recommendation for an annual budget.

Raymond A. Leonard, Oro-

ville attorney, was named president and Samuel B. Morris, chief engineer and general manager of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, was chosen vice president. San Diego City Councilman George Kerrigan, who was budget committee chairman and who urged a \$25,000 budget, was selected as one of the 11 directors.

In addition to Kerrigan, San Diegans attending were Col. Ed Fletcher and R. S. Holmgren, general manager and chief engineer for County Water Authority. In an interview, Kerrigan presented what appears to be the San Diego view.

This county, he said, has adequate water sources for its needs until 1972 or perhaps until 1978. In order to maintain supplies until 1972, it will be necessary to develop all available sources and to call for the

full amount of the community from the Colorado River. A. D. Edmonston, state engineer, told the group that it would take 20 years from the start of construction of a Feather River project to deliver water to San Diego County.

Directors are chosen
"There is no time to lose," he declared.

"We need water now," said Gordon Garland, spokesman for the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. He asked whether the Feather River development, which calls for use of the San Luis reservoir site 45 miles west and south of Merced, would preclude development of the Trinity River project. Edmonston said that a means of integrating the projects probably could be worked out.

San Luis, situated in Pacheco Pass, offers the best storage area in that region. It would provide storage for up to two million acre-feet of water.

Project Plans Outlined

Plans provide that the dam to start the Feather River project would be located about five miles from Oroville. It would impound floods to be released in a gradual flow for development of power and for agricultural and domestic use along a 750-mile canal system to reach San Diego. A portion of the water would be used to irrigate around 300,000 acres near Oroville, Edmonston explained. The great dam proposed would protect property valued at around 300 million dollars, Edmonston said.

Naming of the organization was left to the board of directors.

Directors for the group include Leonard, Morris, Kerrigan, Rex Goodcell, of Los Angeles, James H. Turner, of San Francisco, Cmdr. John Cook, of Ventura, A. Botoroff, of William Moore as alternate, of Kern County, Grover Shannon, of Marysville, Gene Sullivan, of Hayward, and William Beadle and Judge Richard Keller, of Antelope Valley.

State Water Resources Group Formed

By FLOYD McCRACKEN
Evening Tribune Staff Writer

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San Luis, situated in Pacheco Pass, offers the best storage area in that region. It would provide storage for up to two million acre-feet of water. Edmonston assured Garland that water could reach the distressed region in three to four years after start of construction.

Project Plans Outlined

Plans provide that the dam to start the Feather River project would be located about five miles from Oroville. It would impound floods to be released in a gradual flow for development of power and for agricultural and domestic use along a 750-mile canal system to reach San Diego. A portion of the water would be used to irrigate around 300,000 acres near Oroville, Edmonston explained. The great dam proposed would protect property valued at around 300 million dollars, Edmonston said.

The Trinity River project, although not on the agenda, got into the discussion.

Would be State Project

Trinity River is a turbulent stream that courses south and then loops north to join the Klamath River which empties

into the Pacific Ocean 20 miles south of Crescent City. The Trinity would not produce a great volume of water, but its power drop possibilities long have interested engineers. After being used for power development, the water would join the Sacramento River, just as does the Feather River.

The Trinity development has been proposed as a federal government project. The Feather would be a state project. Dan Beebe, Oroville publisher, said his community is not opposed to Trinity, unless it should appear that its development would block the Feather River program.

Willingness to consider Trinity and all other sources of water was voiced by Leonard. He said the problem of integration of federal and state activities should be undertaken. He urged that the group devote itself to gathering information for the Legislature, to assisting in working out financing, and to informing the public.

Naming of the organization, was left to the board of directors.

Directors for the group include Leonard, Morris, Kerrigan, Rex Goodcell, of Los Angeles, James H. Turner, of San Francisco, Cmdr. John Cook, of Ventura, A. Botoroff, with William Moore as alternate, of Kern County, Grover Shannon, of Marysville, Gene Sullivan, of Hayward, and William Beadle and Judge Richard Keller, of Antelope Valley.

TV-RADIO SPORTS

ESTABLISHED 1868—EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Proposed Aqueduct Called Suitable For Two River Projects

Water Authority Officials Are Told Route Would Serve Both Feather And Colorado

By HENRY LOVE

San Diego County Water Authority officials yesterday were told the proposed route of the second San Diego aqueduct would be suitable for delivery of Feather River water as well as for a supply from the Colorado River.

John Longwell of Oakland and Carl Rankin of Pasadena, consulting engineers on the second aqueduct plans, gave this opinion in an informal conference yesterday. They talked with Fred A. Heilbron, chairman of the CWA; Richard S. Holmgren, general manager and chief engineer of CWA, and Allen Jones, Holmgren's assistant.

The City Council Thursday asked the CWA if its proposed second aqueduct also could be used as a unit of the Feather River project through connection with a high level water line from the north. The second aqueduct would start at San Jacinto reservoir, also the source of the present San Diego Aqueduct's supply.

The city also asked that a study be made of the relative quality of supplies from the Colorado and Feather rivers.

The conclusions of Longwell and Rankin were:

1. The proposed second aqueduct to San Diego would deliver water where the CWA has found there is present or future use for it.

ROUTES CROSS

2. The second aqueduct is on a routing which would be useful either in connection with a proposed new high-level route for Feather River supplies or an alternative low-level Feather River routing proposed by the Metropolitan Water District to avoid a big pump lift. The proposed high line from the Feather River crosses the route of the proposed Second San Diego Aqueduct.

3. The proposed second

aqueduct primarily is aimed toward the only presently available source of additional water — the Colorado River.

4. The principal difference in quality between Feather River and Colorado River water is in the degree of hardness. This can be eliminated, if necessary, by softening processes, now used on some Colorado River water but not on San Diego's supply.

TWO SOURCES

5. The quantity of Feather River water that actually would come into San Diego would represent only about one-sixth of the supply forecast from the Feather River project.

This project, under the state engineer's plans, would deliver about three million acre feet annually to San Joaquin Valley and Southern California. Of this amount only 500,000 acre feet would come from Feather River itself.

The other 2 1/2 million acre feet, with which Feather River water would be mingled, is to come from the delta areas of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. So San Diego's share would be one-sixth Feather River and five-sixths delta drainage.

supremacy in the field of aviation. It puts a bright star on the map of this area.

*Tribune
mch 11 55*

Water Plans Gain Attention

CALIFORNIA'S LONG-RANGE water plans took a step forward when 150 of the state's water-minded leaders met in Bakersfield to organize.

The temper of the meeting stressed urgency. One area needs water now, not tomorrow or next year. Another needs water and flood control. It feels uneasiness over its situation because five years ago it had a 32-million-dollar flood loss. Southern California has an estimated 17 to 23 years' supply of water in sight, and it would take 20 years to bring water here from Northern California if we started tomorrow.

Plans have been prepared for the Feather River development and other plans have been in the talking stage for Trinity River.

But neither of those projects offers any part of California immediate water for its irrigation ditches and faucets.

And if the Feather River is developed, the cost is estimated at 1 1/2 billion dollars.

Only the engineer can grasp the magnitude of the Feather River proposal. It includes a mammoth dam and reservoir 750 miles north of San Diego. Power projects and pumping equipment bigger than ever have been designed will be needed. Water may be lifted all the way from the Stockton area until it has climbed the Tehachapi Mountains at an elevation of 3,357 feet. It will take a deal of power to boost water over that hump, but that water then will develop power as it descends to the plain occupied by San Diego County coastal lands.

Very sketchily, that is the plan, and at this moment none can say with finality that it is one San Diego should or should not support.

Tribune March 10, 1955

Objections Voiced To Water Scheme

Southern California water development leaders profess to see bugs in the proposal to bring Feather River water to this area. The water itself, they admit, is good. It's the proposal that bothers them.

"We fully appreciate the termination of the counties of origin to safeguard for their future use the water which they may ultimately require," Diemer said. "By the same token, we maintain the people of Southern California must have a definite assurance of a permanent and equitable water supply before they can be expected to assume tax obligations that ultimately would amount to a billion or more."

He said the southern area's share of that sum would be eight million or more. Hellbron said he is not opposed to Feather River development for areas now in need of water, but he emphasized that he was not speaking for the board of directors of the water authority, which is a member of the Metropolitan Water District.

Diemer asked further study of the proposed coastal route for the aqueduct, and he urged that Metropolitan Water District facilities be used for distribution of Feather River water.

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JACK COOPER SAYS: State Water Plans Attract Enthusiasm

March 10 1955

The writer heads The San Diego Union Sacramento Bureau. AN INTANGIBLE like the spirit in which a project is undertaken or a meeting held is hard to nail down in a news story, although it may be perfectly apparent to a reporter on the scene.

In fact, the Feather River plan may have caught California's imagination precisely because it proposes to be different from the run of Reclamation Bureau projects, which have a habit of costing many times more than the original estimates and of sometimes failing to pay off out of water and power.

AND THE SPIRIT of the delegates once there seemed to be to accept the basic premise of a 750 mile water system from Oroville to San Diego as a starting place. This does not mean, however that there will be any blind acceptance of all of the state engineer's recommendations. Judging by the temper of the delegates.

CALIFORNIA'S southern water systems stemming from the Colorado are almost unique in that payment for them by the water and power users was contracted for before they were built and the contracts have been honored to the penny.

It was evident from some of the queries put by delegates from the San Joaquin and other thirsty areas that a lot of hard questions are going to have to be answered. This is as it should be with any project estimated to cost one and a half billion dollars.

Construction of the Feather River project and purchase of the Central Valley project, if that proves feasible, would provide the state with a comprehensive water system within its own borders.

There is a tendency to think that the latter means getting something for nothing, but those who think that way fail to realize that the thing can work in reverse. For instance, the Upper Colorado River development as now proposed would not give California a drop of water, in fact some say it would reduce the state's water and power from the river by 25 per cent.

SO BEFORE WE STICK the rest of the United States with our bills, we should consider that it can happen to us, too, and that as the second biggest state in budget, area, and population, we are more vulnerable than 46 other states.

If the association which develops from the organization meeting in Bakersfield continues in the spirit shown at the meeting, California is apt to get a Feather River system, make an approach to water sufficiency, and demonstrate that public works can be something besides boondoggles and waste.

JACK COOPER SAYS:

State, Federal Forces Argue On Water

March 5 1955

The writer, who heads The San Diego Union's Sacramento bureau, presents the second in a series of columns on California water problems.

There is no longer any doubt but that political philosophy enters the debate over whether the San Luis Reservoir site shall be developed by the state as part of the Feather River project or by the federal government as part of a Trinity-San Luis project.

state water law and eventually to turn it over to the state, proponents claim. State water men look on this as merely a lure to draw California into a commitment to a plan which Congress would never actually approve in this regard because it would mean rewriting or making exceptions to federal reclamation law.

Raymond Leonard of the infant but potentially powerful Feather River Project Association said: "There is, at the present time, only one basic conflict between the proponents and the opponents of the Feather River project, and that conflict is resolved into a matter of political thinking."

They feel that state development of the one and a half billion dollar Oroville-San Diego Feather River project would curtail the bureau's future business in California and help congressional opponents of costly bureau projects by pointing out that where it is economically feasible to transport water, the states themselves can transport it.

But once a state commitment is made and Congress authorizes a San Luis project, integrated or not, the reservoir will wait on federal appropriations and the Feather River project will wait on completion of the reservoir.

"EITHER YOU FAVOR the development of the water resources of this state and the control of that development by the people of the State of California or you favor the development of California's water resources and the control thereof by the federal government."

THEY BELIEVE that the San Luis reservoir site became important to the bureau and its associate political philosophers only after it became obvious that its inclusion in the Feather River plan was vital to the financing of the state-authorized project.

THOSE WHO FAVOR state development fear this would be a long wait, indeed. Much longer than the four years State Engineer Edmonston says it would take him to get Feather River water to the San Joaquin. Consequently, if true, this would add to the 20 years it would take Feather River water to get to Southern California.

Gordon Garland, former speaker of the Assembly and a backer of federal Trinity-San Luis development, said that the two major schools of thought on the subject were made up of those who feel California should develop its own water regardless of speed and cost, and those who feel that the federal government should help because of its responsibility for flood control and navigation.

Integration is possible from an engineering standpoint, both sides agree. Trinity-San Luis bills now pending in Congress would be amended to allow the project's development under

And this is what makes the disposition of an as yet undeveloped reservoir site in Merced County so important to San Diegans who are going to need that water as soon as they can get it. The idea that a federal bureau might set out deliberately to stall a major state project in the interests of its own self-perpetuation is quite logical to many, and quite unbelievable to as many more.

2 Friday, Mar. 11, 1955

The Bakersfield Californian

New Feather River Resolution Opposed

Continued from Page 1 said that if the purpose of the Lowrey resolution was to delay further FRP legislation at this session, he would fight it.

make a study of the FRP and all other pending water projects. A separate resolution for an independent study was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Paul Byrne (R-Chico). But the essential difference between the Lowrey and the Byrne resolutions is that the senator's proposal specifies that the consultants must report back to the Legislature by May 1, giving lawmakers time at this session to take further action on the FRP.

Would Fight Resolution "I would support such a resolution, only if accompanied by an appropriation for actual construction of the Oroville Dam and powerhouse," Lindsay said.

The project is the most ambitious undertaking ever conceived in California. It would dwarf the Central Valley Project, it envisions a huge dam on the Feather River near Oroville, plus a network of canals and pipelines carrying water as far south as the Mexican border.

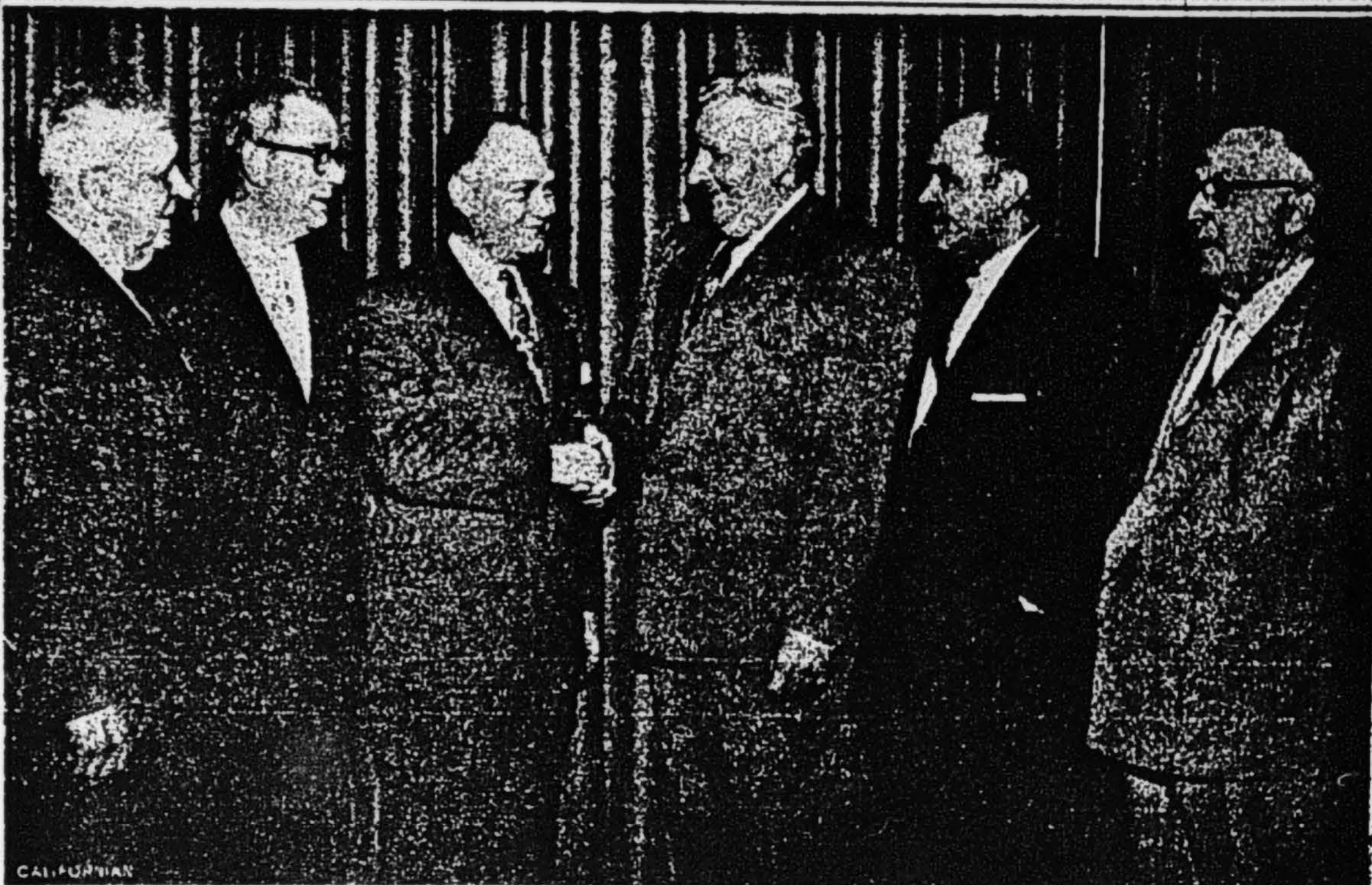
Lowrey said he wanted an independent staff of consultants to

Other developments: Elections: A Senate committee milled a bill which would provide that if anyone spent more than \$100 on behalf of a candidate for public office he would have to notify the candidate.

No Money Appropriated While the project was authorized by the Legislature in 1951, no construction money has yet been appropriated, although both Byrne and Assemblyman Don Hobbie (R-Oroville) have a series of bills in committee to start actual construction.

The author of the measure, Sen. Richard Richards (D-Los Angeles), said the bill would plug a loophole in the election law. But one senator on the committee said the measure "violates the fundamental American principle that a man can spend his money any way he wants."

Road Hogs: An Assembly committee passed to the floor a bill designed to prevent one slow vehicle from passing another slow vehicle on the highway, thus blocking faster traffic. The measure provides any vehicle engaged in passing must be going 20 miles an hour faster.



—Californian Photo

ATTEND WATER ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE—Present at the organization meeting of an association to work for solution of the state's water problems were (from left to right) State Engineer A. D. Edmonston; chairman and first president

of the organization Raymond A. Leonard; Lois Ohlson, president of the Oroville Chamber of Commerce; Kern Supervisor Vance Webb; State Sen. Paul Byrne, Chico; and State Sen. Louis G. Sutton, Maxwell.

'Grass Roots' Approach to State Water Problem Seen Necessary

Development of California's water resources can best be accomplished by grass roots organizations, Raymond E. Leonard, of Oroville, temporary president of the Feather River Project Association, said in San Diego July 22.

He addressed a Balboa Park luncheon meeting attended by directors of his own organization, directors of the recently formed San Diego County Committee for the California State Water Plan, recently formed by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and interested citizens. Prior to the luncheon, directors of both the State and County groups held separate meetings.

The FRPA was launched last March 5 at a meeting in Bakersfield. The San Diego County Committee was organized May 18. City Councilman George Kerrigan is a director of the State FRPA and is one of the City's representatives on the San Diego County Committee.

The Feather River Project is the initial unit of the California State Water Plan and its construction was authorized by the Legislature in 1951. It is estimated to cost 1½ billion dollars.

Objectives of the FRPA are "to engage in study and research and to collect and disseminate information among the people and public agencies of the State of California, their representatives in the State Legislature and in Congress, of the urgent need for flood control and the conservation and development of the water and power resources of the State . . . all in furtherance of the California Water Plan,

and, in particular . . . the Feather River Project."

"If California is to guide its own destiny it must retain the maximum possible amount of control over this vast water development," Leonard said in reference to the California State Water Plan. "The best way to accomplish this, in our opinion, is to apprise the people and our legislators, through an all-out program of education, of the importance to them of the immediate and urgent need for the development of California's water resources—to bring together all those water experts throughout the State so all of us may have the benefit of their advice and counsel, and experience and above all, not to become embroiled in political and sectional differences but to look to the future of the entire State, which is absolutely and entirely dependent upon the development of its water resources."

Tribune March 25/55

Assembly-Senate Session Planned On Over-All State Water Problem

Written From Press Wires
SACRAMENTO—The Assembly voted yesterday to hold debate on "all phases" of California water problems starting April 28. An invitation was prepared asking the Senate to take part in the sessions.

The meeting would bring together 79 assemblymen and 39 senators.

It will be the first such meeting in modern history of the Legislature, barring joint sessions to hear the governor's inaugural address.

The author of the proposal, Assemblyman Richard J. Dolwig (R-Atherton) estimated the hearing would last three days. Legislators hoped such a ses-

sion might produce answers to these questions:

1—Whether money should be appropriated at this session to start construction of the 1½-billion-dollar Feather River project.

2—Should the Legislature formally urge Congress to proceed with construction of the federal government's Trinity Project? If so, should the San Luis Project be a part of the Trinity plan or would that hurt development of the state's Feather River Project?

3—Can legislation be worked out that will guarantee Southern California and other areas of the state a share of water from mountain watershed coun-

ties and at the same time protect the so-called counties of origin as to their future water needs?

4—Would one of several proposals to build barriers across San Francisco Bay and create a fresh-water lake be financially feasible?

Knight Okays Water Tie

SACRAMENTO (UP)—Gov. Goodwin J. Knight has endorsed federal construction of the Trinity-San Luis project with the San Luis Reservoir to be operated by the state and tied into the Feather River Project.

Knight made his position known in a letter to U.S. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif) who has introduced legislation in Congress to authorize federal construction of the Trinity-San Luis Project.

Kuchel asked the governor for his reaction to proposed amendments to the senator's bill which Kuchel said would:

1—Make it possible for the state to take operation of the San Luis unit in connection with the state-backed Feather River Project when the latter is built.

2—Commit Trinity River power to aid financially in the FRP through integration of the San Luis unit.

3—Allow the state to come before Congress and urge immediate construction of the Trinity and San Luis projects.

The governor's reply said: "It is my desire to encourage, and support, such an approach to the solution of this problem as that which you have proposed.

"I have carefully weighed aspects of the present controversy between advocates of the two projects (Feather and Trinity)," Knight continued, "and agree with you that competition between these two projects

is detrimental to the best interests of California and, in my opinion, unnecessary."

The governor said he stands ready to testify before congressional committees in favor of legislation for joint construction of the San Luis Project and for Bureau of Reclamation construction of the Trinity River Project.

State Engineer A. D. Edmonston has said that if the federal government operated the reservoir, it would jeopardize the financial feasibility of the state's proposed 1½ billion dollar Feather River plan.

Meanwhile, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee began study today on a bill by Thomas A. Maloney (R-San Francisco) to increase workmen's compensation benefits to \$50 a week.

A group of Republican members on ways and means said it will seek to amend Maloney's bill downward to provide for a \$7.50 a week increase instead

of the \$15-\$20 now in the measure.

The bill is one of the key measures sponsored at this session by the AFL California State Federation of Labor. The governor recommended raising the maximum in workmen's compensation—but he proposed only a \$5 a week raise in benefits.

Board Urges Action On Feather River

A special five-man committee of San Diego County Water Authority directors last night proposed a policy statement calling on Metropolitan Water District to assume aggressive leadership in promoting the Feather River Project.

"We want them to get off the dime and get busy," Fred W. Simpson, San Diego, authority director and chairman of California's Colorado River Board, said.

The full 28-man board of authority directors suggested changes in the statement to strengthen and simplify it before it is submitted for adoption next month.

In contrast with Metropolitan's statement of Feather River Project policy, issued Aug. 25, the County Water Authority statement minimizes the problems confronting the project and emphasizes the need for it.

"I think we're entitled to push the project," W. H. Jennings, La Mesa attorney and the authority's general counsel, said. "And we're not entitled to be treated like a young child of a doting father by Metropolitan."

The draft statement was prepared by a committee headed by M. J. Shelton, La Mesa, and including Fred A. Hellbron, Arthur H. Maraton, Councilman George Kerrigan, and Simpson, all of San Diego.

Directors voted unanimously to amend the suggested

statement to change a declaration that "we are loyal to the Metropolitan Water District" to "we are members of the Metropolitan."

"We owe our loyalty to the people of San Diego County and not to either side in this controversy," said Paul Beer-mann, San Diego city water director and authority Board member.

The controversy has pitted Metropolitan against retiring State Engineer A. D. Edmonston, who has championed the Feather River Project. His plan calls for the direct delivery of Feather River water to San Diego and other Southern California points in Metropolitan's service area.

Metropolitan in its August statement endorsed the Feather River Project only on condition that the water be delivered through Metropolitan as distributor, and with reservations about certain legal and engineering problems being solved before any works are built.

August

BUSINESS

The San Diego County Chamber of Commerce
499 W. Broadway
San Diego 12, Calif.

One Year to Be Remembered In Protecting State's Future

EXPERTS WHO DEAL WITH Southern California's water problems have given this region an appointment with destiny. The date that they have set for this meeting is 1975—just 20 years away.

Up to that time we can grow and have water for our needs, if certain fairly dependable things happen as expected.

After that we cannot grow, and indeed may actually begin to shrivel, provided certain hopes for things do not happen.

HOPE LIES IN PLANS TO IMPORT water from Northern California. The first water to reach San Diego over the 740-mile line would come after an expected investment of 1 1/2 billion dollars.

And there can be genuine hope that the water will come, and that it will come within 20 years after start of construction. If construction is not started for five years, that means we wait until 1966 for the water we must have.

Much engineering has been done on the undertaking.

The only major obstacles to start of construction on a dam on Feather River are politics and lack of money. The two are closely interrelated.

As for Southern California's efforts to

protect its interests in sharing the water, one thing is certain.

The area must remain united and not, through any motive of selfishness, break into community groups seeking more than a fair share of the water.

This could happen, for instance, in the determination of routes for bringing the water into Southern California. And in that connection, San Diego must remain alert to guard its interests.

One major forward step was taken recently when the Metropolitan Water District board of directors took a positive stand favoring action.

If wants the State to acquire two necessary reservoir sites. It favors delay on construction, however, until engineering details have been checked, and until the "counties of origin" issue has been resolved.

THESE PROVISIONS CERTAINLY indicate caution—perhaps justifiably so. A 10-man subcommittee of eminent California water attorneys has been named to seek a solution for the problem of how much of the water belongs to the counties of its origin, and engineering work already done is being checked by a state-financed firm of noted engineers.

Certainly we are moving toward a date with destiny.

The only question is—are we moving as fast as we could, or should?

River Project Gains Support

The Feather River Project gained additional support this week when the California Farm Bureau Federation adopted a resolution favoring construction of the project.

The federation's resolution said support was contingent upon further financial studies to support the claim of State Engineer A. D. Edmonston that the plan is economically feasible.

Members of the Kern County Farm Bureau hailed the action of the state agricultural group as an important step toward solving the state water problem.

However, Allen Bottorff, chairman of the water problems committee of the county farm bureau, said additional fiscal studies were essential from the viewpoints of both the San Joaquin Valley and the state.

The farm bureau officer said his group would continue to make its own studies in addition to reviewing work of other agencies concerned with the water crisis.

Bottorff said the farm bureau has on file a copy of Edmonston's report which may be inspected in the bureau office at 2716 L St.



—San Diego Union Staff Photo

Clay L. Perry of Los Angeles, one of a delegation boosting the proposed Feather River project, pours from a bottle of Feather River water delivered to Col. Ed Fletcher of San Diego as a "first installment."

SAN DIEGO VISITORS

Water Resources Termed Adequate

By JOHN SPRINGER

There are 27 million acre feet of surplus water in California and the time is near when all sectors of the state will enjoy a sufficiency, a visitor said yesterday.

He is Clay L. Perry of Los Angeles. Perry is here with Willis F. Sherman of Altadena and Lowell K. Long of Pasadena for a visit with Col. Ed Fletcher.

"The most the state ever should need to import or export is six million feet into semi-dry areas," Perry said in an interview at Fletcher's office.

The men, representatives of Mojave Basin Residents Organization, presented Fletcher with a bottle of Feather River water.

SENT BY CHAMBER

"The Oroville Chamber of Commerce asked us to deliver this first installment" to Col. Fletcher," Perry said.

"Early in March, various Chambers of Commerce met on the water problem in Bakersfield. Col. Fletcher was present. He said San Diego would lend support to the Feather River project, but that San Diego wanted to be assured some of the water. Hence this bottle."

The men recently traveled the route of the canals to be built to carry water from the Feather River. They complimented Councilman Kerrigan on the work he is doing as a San Diego representative on the statewide committee.

or left should be warned, then fined," he said yesterday in an interview at Manor Hotel.

Fish said some pedestrians pay little or no attention to traffic signals, and that they are as guilty of breaking the law as a motorist who does the same thing.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1955

The San Diego Union

Feather River Job Menaced by Hassle

By ALAN CLINE
Associated Press Staff Writer

A hassle over further studies of the Feather River Project could mean a critical delay in start of construction, says Assemblyman Francis C. Lindsay (R-Loomis).

Resolutions calling for independent evaluations of the proposed 1 1/2 billion dollar water system have been introduced in both the Assembly and Senate.

Assemblyman Lloyd W. Lowrey (D-Rumsey) wants a joint committee to make an investigation and to report back by 1957. Sen. Paul L. Byrne (R-Chico), an enthusiastic FRP backer, is asking \$50,000 for a study to be completed by May 1.

"If the Legislature gets into a big wrangle on the question of further studies," Lindsay said yesterday, "it definitely could delay starting the project this year." He is chairman of the Assembly Committee on Conservation Planning and Public Works.

State Engineer A. D. Edmonston

Continued on Page 18

Row Perils River Plans

Continued from Page 17

Edmonston, following a two-year study, reported the project—designed to carry water from a dam behind Oroville to San Diego—was feasible. His proposal that the system be financed through general obligation bonds already has drawn criticism.

Start Buying

Edmonston has recommended appropriating 16 million dollars this year to start buying rights-of-way.

Lindsay said his conference committee would not begin hearings on the various FRP bills until late in April "and nobody can tell you what's going to happen."

He said he would not oppose further study of details involved in the project, but the construction of the dam and powerhouse should be started this year.

There will be plenty of time, he said, "to take the project to pieces and put it back" during the six to eight years needed to build these two key projects.

Col. Ed Fletcher Urges Cooperation For Klamath River Water Project

Special To The San Diego Union
EUREKA, April 25 — San

Diego and Southern California need the surplus waters of Northern California, and Northern California needs the power and flood control which water development would bring, Col. Ed Fletcher of San Diego said here today. He spoke at a meeting of the Eureka Rotary Club to urge cooperation between the north and the south for the benefit of both sections.

Col. Fletcher said development of the Klamath River would supply Southern California with 11,700,000 acre feet of water in addition to supplying local needs. He quoted the state engineer, A. D. Edmonston, on these figures. He said the engineer estimates that there would be 1,800,000

Kilowatts of installed horsepower available.

"From expressions of officials I believe Humboldt and Del Norte counties will join us in working for development on the Klamath," Fletcher said.

Fletcher told Eureka Rotarians that water from the Feather and Klamath rivers is essential to the growth of Southern California and the west part of the San Joaquin Valley.

He said further supplies cannot be obtained from the Colorado River, because of upper basin developments now being planned, and because Franklin D. Roosevelt, while President, traded Mexico 1,500,000 acre feet of water annually from the Colorado, in return for Mexico supplying Texas

1,500,000 acre feet from the Rio Grande.

"Our only hope is to bring water from Northern California into Southern California," Fletcher told the Rotarians. "In order to play the game fairly, the counties of origin (in the north) should be first considered and their rights fully protected. A harmonious arrangement should be made to get only for the south the surplus water that would be wasted into the ocean."

Patrol Boat Sold

The patrol boat Grunlon, owned by the state department of fish and game, was sold at auction yesterday to Peter B. Hill of Balboa, a spokesman for the department said. Hill's high bid for the 25-foot boat was \$2,513.

KLAMATH RIVER PLANS CLARIFIED

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Several California House members have expressed interest in a \$3,293,050,000 federal project to divert water from the Klamath River to Southern California.

A tentative survey has been completed by the Interior Department. The survey report has not been made public, but its contents were explained to California Democratic congressmen by department officials last week.

The plan resulted from a study requested by the House Public Lands Committee in 1947 to determine the feasibility of shifting surplus waters from other river basins to "Southern California and the Colorado River Basin."

The proposal calls for construction of a \$605,531,000 dam, 813 feet high, at the mouth of the Klamath River. Through a tunnel, 6,094,000 acre feet of water would be delivered annually into the Sacramento River below Shasta Dam.

First Down, Then Up

Then, with a series of dams, power plants and pumping stations, the water would be carried down stream and up the San Joaquin River Valley to a point near Bakersfield.

En route, water could be delivered for irrigation and domestic use in the San Francisco Bay area, to farmers, industries and cities in the central valleys and the central and south coastal areas of the state.

It is estimated that 3,941,000 acre feet annually would be made available in the San Joaquin Valley, after supplying 436,700 acre feet of irrigation water and 225,000 acre feet of municipal water in the San Francisco Bay area.

Through Tehachapls

From Bakersfield, two pump lifts would carry 380,000 acre feet of water to a tunnel through the Tehachapi mountains. By gravity, the water would be channeled from there to the South to make available, by direct service or exchange, water needed in Mojave desert, the lower Colorado River Basin and Southern California.

Shortly after the plan was disclosed, Rep. Engle (D-Calif), chairman of the reclamation subcommittee, attacked it as a "political" maneuver designed to embarrass California in her fight against the 788 million dollar Central Arizona reclamation project.

Merits Study

Rep. Havenner (D-Calif), however, told a reporter he believes the proposal merits further study as a part of a statewide plan to conserve all available water for inevitable future needs.

Havenner observed that he has been and will remain a supporter of Southern California's plan to use its "just share" of the Colorado River.

Rep. Shelley (D-Calif) noted that there is nothing in the Klamath project proposal that would force Southern California to surrender any of its rights in the Colorado. He said he will support the California effort to get the Colorado River water rights

controversy adjudicated in the Supreme Court.

But, he said, all the water in the Colorado River could not keep Southern California apace with its development 20 years hence, without provision for additional supplies.

Rep. Sheppard (D-Calif) said the Klamath project might be feasible, but not now. With heavy expenditures for defense, he said, "we have to tighten our belts" and wait for better days.

Interior Department officials informed the Californians that the Klamath project would take 20 to 25 years to build.

The survey report is under study within the department, they said, and there is no immediate plan to ask Congress for its approval.

Big Water Plan At Huge Saving To State Told

By FLOYD McCracken

Plans to bring San Diego County an abundance of Northern California water, including the Feather River project, at half the cost previously estimated for the Feather River program alone were revealed here yesterday by Assemblyman Francis C. Lindsay (R-Loomis).

The plan was explained before San Diego County Water Authority directors.

"There is an abundance of water for all in California. Our problem is to conserve and distribute that water," Lindsay said.

Lindsay and Assemblyman Bruce Allen (R-San Jose) are co-sponsoring three bills which, he said, could put his plan into effect:

1—He proposes to capture most of the \$161,000,000 oil revenue now impounded pending completion of litigation with Long Beach. He would turn this money into the state's general fund.

2—By a second law he would place this money, succeeding revenues from the Oil Beach oil field, and revenues from sale of water and power from state-owned projects into a huge water development fund.

3—He would settle the counties-of-origin controversy by a law recognizing the rights of all watersheds and of all areas seeking to import water.

Lindsay would use funds immediately available to relieve water-shortage distress, and to get a variety of widespread projects under way.

One of the projects he has in mind is construction of the

(Continued Next Page, Col. 8)

TRIBUNE!

4-22-55

Big Water Plan At Saving Told

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

second aqueduct into San Diego. Other projects would include an immediate start on the long-debated Feather River program.

California needs a sustained water development program upon which it should spend not less than \$75,000,000 a year, the assemblyman said.

If the oil money for any reason cannot be assigned to this program, the Legislature should find a way to appropriate the needed funds, he said.

"I do not believe it would be possible to vote bonds to carry through the state's water plan," Lindsay said.

Stressing the state's need for water, Lindsay said there now are 550,000 acres of land which soon may have to be abandoned. It lies along the west side of San Joaquin Valley from which production is worth more than a billion dollars a year, he said.

The Lindsay-Allen bill to divert Long Beach oil money into the state treasury recognizes that Long Beach, while believing it had a right to this money, made costly commitments in good faith.

The measure proposes that outstanding Long Beach harbor bonds and interest on the bonds shall be retired from oil revenue.

Antelope Valley Holds Feather River Hopes

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a record drought and facing a curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the fourth in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

By FLOYD McCracken

Antelope Valley, a land of promise and despair, is closer in interest to San Diego than the map would indicate.

Actually, the valley is 260 miles from San Diego, but it looks to this community for support in its plea for water.

The route for Feather River water most favored by the state engineers passes through Antelope Valley and terminates in Barrett reservoir, southeast of San Diego.

Antelope Valley properly is described as a million-acre state of mind. To one man, Edward E. Debs, pioneer Palmdale businessman, the valley reaches from Gorman on the west to Barstow on the east.

Bounded by Mountains

To Justice of the Peace William D. Keller it is bounded by the Tehachapi Mountains on the north, the San Gabriel Mountains on the south, and San Bernardino County on the east. It is big in area, old in history, young in ambitions.

For years this valley prided itself on alfalfa production, shipped by rail or truck to the Los Angeles milkshed, 80 miles away.

Quality of this hay was such that growers cutting five crops could make more money than those of other areas could make with six cuttings, Keller reports.

Water was plentiful, often produced abundantly from flowing wells. The flowing wells finally gave way to pumping wells. Deeper and deeper the pumps penetrated the earth.

Power Costs Rise

Now they are lifting from 250 to 300 feet. Plagued by rising power costs, the worried farmers found three avenues of relief.

They decreased the quality of their hay by applying less water. That cut costs.

They sought scientific advice and found they could grow field corn profitably. This crop requires but two acre-feet of water a year against the three necessary for a good hay crop. They then developed a great poultry meat industry to provide a local market for their corn.

Some located near the thriving communities of Palmdale, 8,000 population, and Lancaster, 13,000 (1950 census) sold portions of their land for subdivision. Keller believes Lancaster population has about doubled since 1950.

Many New Residents

One of the difficulties in Antelope Valley arises from the great influx of new residents. This trend was spurred by several forces.

Lancaster is situated 2,350 feet above sea level in a smog-free region. Many persons who have fled Los Angeles because of the air pollutants settled in Antelope Valley.

The federal government's policy of industrial decentralization has sent hundreds to the valley. An extensive airplane assembly operation is located there. Military plane components are trucked there from Los Angeles, Long

Beach, and San Diego. It takes labor to assemble those parts.

One of the biggest factors contributing to population increase is Edwards air base, about 25 miles northeast of Lancaster. The base is preparing for 35,000 population, and that will take water.

Population Rise Seen

Los Angeles County Supervisor Roger W. Jessup recently said in Lancaster that the valley should prepare for 250,000 population within the coming decade. Estimates now stand at 50,000 to 60,000.

There still are acres of undeveloped, or partly developed, land in the valley. Highway 138, running from Lancaster west to Gorman, splits a block of more than 200,000 acres which would be highly productive, if supplied with water.

Where is the water for this population and land to come from?

Supplemental Water

Two possible answers are easily dredged up in Antelope Valley. Each emphasizes "supplemental" water as the need. Advocates of water development do not expect the supplemental water to be as cheap as local water, but they believe that mixing the two will provide water at a tolerable cost.

One possible source of relief

is the Los Angeles Aqueduct which transports Owens River water across Antelope Valley. If only Los Angeles could find a new source, some say.

And then they turn quickly to discussion of Feather River. Antelope Valley would welcome that development, even though that water would cost \$45 an acre-foot.

This cost is the result of a

lift from a pumping plant at Pastoria Creek on the north side of the Tehachapi Mountains. Water would be lifted from 1,450 feet elevation through 10½ miles of tunnels.

From there water can flow the remaining 260 miles to San Diego's Barrett reservoir.

"We need San Diego and San Diego needs us in this great program," Keller says.

Water Conversion Fund Hike Sought

WASHINGTON (Copley Press)

Leased Wire)—In the face of what is described as a rugged water situation facing Southern California, Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif) has asked the Senate Interior Committee to authorize a stepped-up program to develop a feasible method of converting ocean water for domestic use.

Kuchel testified in support of legislation that would extend for five years the research and experimental work authorized by Congress in 1952 and hike from 2 million dollars to 6 million dollars the amount that the government can spend on the program.

Water Tables Low

Kuchel said California water engineers have estimated that underground water tables in the state will be subjected to an overdraft of 5,500,000 acre feet in 1955, largely in Southern California.

Earlier the Agriculture and Interior departments reported that conversion of ocean water "at a price which municipal users and some industries might pay and the conversion of saline water to irrigation uses may be in sight."

The department said the initial cost goal were \$125 and \$40 an acre-foot (38 and 12 cents per 1,000 gallons) for municipal-industrial and agriculture water and while much work remains to be done "they are being approached and it is believed they can be reached and lowered if the research is continued."

Operate Plant

Research is being carried on by universities, laboratories and industries through contracts with the federal government.

Kuchel said that federal officials feel no single process will be a solution in all situations and various theories and techniques must be investigated and perfected.

Different methods propose use of atomic energy, wind-power and energy from the sun, as well as more customary means of distillation.

One pilot-plant refinery already is in operation in Arizona.

the Trinity River diversion and the Feather River project.

"But for many years, my state has turned its attention to the possibilities of converting water from the Pacific Ocean into fresh water.

"This bill will protect the investment the United States has made in this vital research work. It will also be an investment in the future of our country. In making it possible for saline water research to continue, Congress will be taking out an insurance policy at a small premium against the possibility of widespread economic losses, and even disaster, in the years ahead."

Cheap Method Sought

Experiments conducted on salt water conversion have indicated that a method soon will be found that will be cheap as well as feasible.

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Union May 15th 55

ACTION REQUIRED NOW

San Diego Should Consider Four Primary Sources Available To Meet Future Needs

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is going to need more water in the future, much more water than presently is available.

Foresight in the past has enabled this arid area to obtain sufficient water from distant sources to provide for phenomenal growth. But we again are at the place where we must begin constructing for the future. The anticipated demands of 20 years from now exceed present supplies. Development is a long-term proposition. It must be started now.

Colorado River water, which has been the life saver for the Southland, still is available in adequate quantities. But it is possible that Arizona or Upper Colorado projects of the future will deplete this supply. And even if it remains as at the present, it is limited.

San Diego has four primary opportunities to expand its water supply.

1. It can add to its present system of dams to gather additional water locally. Not all the watersheds yet are harnessed. These additions might prove highly worthwhile, but they cannot fill all the need.

2. Another aqueduct barrel could be constructed. Presently there is sufficient Colorado water to make use of additional facilities. And some day there might be a possibility of an aqueduct tapping the All-American Canal in the Imperial Valley.

3. The largest and most certain of ad-

ditional water is in Northern California. The Feather River project, now under consideration in the State Legislature, would tap surplus waters in the north and bring them into Southern California. This is a 25-year project, but a highly important one which must be planned now to protect this area.

4. A fourth possibility is from the conversion of sea water. The federal government plans to build its first pilot plant this fall to test a new process. The plant may be constructed here. The cost of sea water conversion still is high, however, making the source one which is not sure economically.

With these possibilities, it would be best to undertake two or more of the alternatives. It is dubious if the day ever will come when we have too much water.

The largest sure source of water can be found in Northern California. The Feather River project should be given first consideration. It is up to the present Legislature to clear the many hurdles which now stand in the way of the proposal—to make sure that work proceeds. Unnecessary delay could be severely damaging.

Water in the future is going to be more costly. It is going to be more difficult to obtain. But without additional water, Southern California's future is limited.

EVENING TRIBUNE
MAY 5, 1955

Feather River Hearing Ready

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Initial hearings on legislation appropriating 16 million dollars to finance an immediate start on the Feather River Project are set for May 16.

Sen. Paul Byrne (R-Chico), author of the bill, said yesterday the Senate Water Resources Committee will begin studying the measure on that date.

The bill would finance site acquisitions for a dam near Oroville, a reservoir in the San Luis area of the San Joaquin Valley, and rights-of-way for aqueducts for the mammoth, 1½-billion-dollar project.

Tuesday 5/17/55

\$4,767,980 Swells Pen

The Police and Fire Retirement System's board of directors held its last meeting yesterday and transferred \$4,767,980.

City Names 10 To Project Unit

The City Council yesterday approved the names of 10 persons to represent the city on the board of directors of the local Feather River Association.

The association is being formed to promote a proposed state water project which would bring water from the Feather River to Southern California and San Diego.

Other governmental bodies in the county also will name representatives to the local association. Similar groups are being organized throughout the state to promote the project.

The Council named: Paul Beermann, city water director; Baylor Brooks, geologist; Graydon Hoffman, banker; Councilman George Kerrigan, a member of the statewide Feather River Association; Ralph Phillips, San Diego Gas & Electric Co.; Aaron Reese, deputy city attorney; Don Hanson, San Diego Transit System; O'Neill Martin, attorney; Quentin Whelan, attorney; and Armon Henderson, secretary, District Council of Carpenters (AFL).

City Acts to Back Feather River Plan

The City Council yesterday asserted its interest in the proposed Feather River state water project by two actions. The Council:

1—Urged the county water authority to include a possible high-level aqueduct route from Feather River in its study now centered on a possible second aqueduct at a lower level from a Colorado River water delivery point.

2—Authorized appointment of 10 persons to represent the city on a committee to support the Feather River plan.

The county's study is nearing completion. It has not included any study of the high-level route, said Paul Beermann, city water director and a director of the water authority.

One Feather River water delivery route proposed by the state would be at an elevation of about 3,000 feet in San Diego County's back country considerably to the east of the second aqueduct route proposed in the county study, which starts at a 1,600-foot elevation at San Jacinto, where the water authority now takes delivery of Colorado River water, and runs south between U.S. 395 and the coast.

"I am not saying the high route is better but I think we should look at all aspects," said Beermann.

The county's first aqueduct was recently completed with construction of its second barrel running south about 70 miles from San Jacinto in Riverside County.

"The question is whether the Metropolitan Water District (which supplies Colorado River water to Southern California) will have sufficient water to supply another aqueduct," Beermann said.

Suggested for appointment to the Feather River committee were Beermann; Baylor Brooks, geologist and a director of the county water authority; John Butler, former mayor; Robert Conway; Graydon Hoffman; Councilman George Kerrigan; Arthur Marston; Ralph Phillips; Aaron Reese, deputy city attorney, and a representative of organized labor yet to be named.

Integration has one thing in its favor. There is general agreement that there is no engineering reason why it couldn't be accomplished.

The bills to authorize it are already introduced in Congress, so why not let's let the government go ahead?

PROFONENTS of state development and control of California's natural resources have mental reservations on several points.

Would the federal project become a reality as quickly as its backers claim?

Is the federal government interested in bringing water to developed farms, or in opening up new lands as a reclamation project?

Would or could Congress actually authorize the Trinity-San Luis to be built and operated under state rules until the integration could take place?

Ray Leonard, the president of the Feather River Project Association, says: "Although our association is basically in favor of the state developing its own water resources, certain allegations have been made to the effect that the federal government might be in a position to build the San Luis project more expeditiously than the State of California."

JACK COOPER SAYS: California Offered Three Alternatives

This is the last in a series of articles on the Feather River written by the head of The San Diego Union's Sacramento bureau.

THE PROBLEM confronting Californians is whether to undertake a state-built Feather River project, to ask the federal government to go ahead with a Trinity River-San Luis reservoir project, or to seek integration of the two.

The Feather River project as the first step in a water plan to recharge water tables and bring surface waters to all parts of California was approved in what Gov. Warren called the most significant act of the 1951 Legislature.

It would include a dam on the Feather River at Oroville, a reservoir at San Luis in Merced County, and a 740-mile pump, pipe and canal system extending to the San Joaquin Valley by 1959 and to Southern California by 1976.

THE FEDERAL Trinity River-San Luis reservoir project is aimed at bringing water to a portion of Fresno County by using the San Luis to store water diverted into the Central Valley by a power project on the Trinity River which normally flows away from the valley and into the ocean.

Integration is proposed by those who back the federal project, as a means of getting water to the San Jo-

quín in a hurry while waiting for the Feather River project to reach the geographical point where it too, could use the San Luis.

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Ray Leonard, the president of the Feather River Project Association, says: "Although our association is basically in favor of the state developing its own water resources, certain allegations have been made to the effect that the federal government might be in a position to build the San Luis project more expeditiously than the State of California."

"If this be true, we would in no way hinder the development of the San Luis reservoir by the federal government, providing, of course, that the rights of the State of California to develop its own water projects are protected."

Feather River financing is based on general obligation bonds, all authorized at once and issued when needed. The bonds would be of 40 years' maturity and from 1959 to 1997 part of the debt service, 13 million a year on the average, would come from the state's general fund. By 2026, the year of maximum water flow, the project would be paid off and self-supporting. From 1997 on, aid from the general fund would no longer be needed and water revenue surpluses would go back into the treasury.

THE FIGURES are based on a cost of water at the canal of \$9 an acre foot in the San Joaquin, and \$45 in Southern California.

Some protest that since the Metropolitan Water District delivers Colorado River water for \$10 to \$20, the \$45 figure makes the Feather River Project a pipe dream.

But Robert Diemer, Metropolitan's chief engineer, told the Assembly that "from start to finish, including all taxes, water has cost the people of the district an average of \$121 an acre foot."

State Water Future Tied to Feather River

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second of two articles dealing with California's water problem.

By LEIF ERICKSON

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—One well was abandoned last spring on the 16,000 acre Calflax ranch near Five Points in Fresno County. No crop could be seeded in the 320-acre field the well had irrigated.

"If the water table keeps falling," said Ed Anderson, assistant ranch manager, "there's a third of our land—over 5,000 acres—that won't last another three years."

40,000 Wells

In the San Joaquin Valley, farms and ranches like the Calflax use 40,000 wells to pump 6 billion gallons of water daily from the ground. This is a fifth of the national total of 30 billion gallons of ground water pumping.

The valley is the world's greatest area of ground water irrigation.

The current overdraft beyond natural replenishment amounts to a billion gallons a day. In a succession of dry years, the ground water table has been falling 25 feet and more a year.

Most Acute Areas

The southern and western sections of the San Joaquin Valley are the areas of most acute water shortage in California.

In the Salinas Valley of lettuce fame, for instance, the pumping overdraft is 5,000 acre feet a year.

The San Joaquin west side farmers want, as a solution for their shortage problem, quick federal construction of the \$230,000,000 San Luis project east of Salinas.

Canal Not Approved

A long canal skirting the coastal range's eastern foothills would bring new water from a reservoir of one million acre feet on San Luis Creek.

But the San Luis project is not yet authorized by Congress. And State Engineer A. D. Edmonston declares it an essential unit in the state's \$1,500,000,000 Feather River project.

Feather River Key

The first and key unit in the Feather River program would be a dam 710 feet high and a mile long at Oroville. It would replace Grand Coulee in the state of Washington as the nation's biggest dam, and would be the world's highest dam structure.

Luis reservoir to 2 million acre feet. With pumping lifts and a canal with 11,000 cubic feet a second capacity, about 2 million acre feet of new water would be supplied annually to the San Joaquin Valley's west side in Fresno, Kings and Kern counties.

The next stage calls for pumping plants at Pastoria Creek to lift the San Joaquin canal's water 3,350 up in the Tehachapi mountains and through a tunnel 10.5 miles long.

About 1,800,000 acre feet of new water would be delivered by canals and tunnels south from the Tehachapi mountains as far as the Mexican border.

No Construction Money

The gigantic Feather River undertaking was authorized by the 1951 California Legislature. Two million dollars have been spent on engineering and planning by the state engineer's office.

But no money has yet been appropriated for right of way or construction.

The State Water Resources Board has engineering studies well along for possible future development more vast than the Feather River project. Its complete California water plan will not be finished and published until late in 1956.

Next Plan

William J. Berry, principal hydraulic engineer, reports the next program, called the California Aqueduct, ultimately could transport more than 23 million acre feet of water from the Oregon line south to the Mexican border.

The California Aqueduct development is part of the California water plan being shaped for an ultimate use of 50,500,000 acre feet of water yearly in the state, 2 1/2 times the present consumption. Of this total, 41 million acre feet would be for irrigation, now consuming 20 million annually.

Little Satisfaction

But such long range looking ahead gives little satisfaction in the oil drilling towns of western Fresno and Kings counties, where drinking water occasionally is tanked in now at \$2,000 an acre foot—or 16.5 cents a gallon.

Many industrial firms, says Mayor Gordon G. Dunn, have passed up locating in Fresno because adequate water supply could not be assured in the seat of Fresno County, which claims itself the richest of all farming counties.

The city is in court with a suit against the U.S. Reclamation Bureau, demanding that the bureau build five check

dams to replenish its underground basins.

In Ventura, major taxpayers—mostly oil firms—paid Stanford Research Institute a substantial fee for advice on whether a \$30 million project of the Ventura River Municipal Water District was really needed.

The research institute judged the project necessary.

THE SAN DIEGO UNION THEATERS

8-18 FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

CWA Groups Ask Metropolitan Action On Feather River

County Authority Committees Vote Demands: Survey Desired to Fix Route

Action to bring Feather River water into the San Diego County Water Authority at the earliest possible time was asked yesterday by major committees of the CWA.

The committees are those on water problems, engineering and operations and on CWA policy. They constitute a majority of the CWA directorate.

These committees recommended that CWA directors ask the Metropolitan Water District to proceed at once with steps necessary to provide San Diego with additional water. The MWD is responsible under its water declaration of December, 1952, to bring in water from outside of its area, the CWA directors said.

STUDY SUGGESTED

"In line with that (December, 1952) statement of policy, we urge MWD to assume immediately aggressive leadership in promoting early approval of the Feather River project, the start upon its construction and the solution of engineering and legal problems involved," says a resolution passed by the committees yesterday.

To get this work under way, the committees recommended that MWD start at once a study of its service area and determine these factors:

1. The point or points at which project water should be

delivered into Southern California.

2. The most feasible route by which the water can be brought to such location from the west San Joaquin Valley canal (that would be built as part of the Feather River project.)

3. The works necessary in Southern California to distribute throughout the area, including San Diego County, the additional water to become available as the result of the completion of the project.

4. The provisions to be made to deliver water in the necessary quantities in San Diego County, pending availability of Feather River Project water.

REPORT REVIEWED

The committees acted after reviewing a report from a board of consulting engineers that stressed need for early action to bring in more water. The engineers estimated that an additional supply would be within 10 years, instead of the 20 years previously estimated.

The engineers also suggested annexations by CWA be halted pending plans for more water. The committees yesterday

Farm Hope Keyed To Feather River

Future Held Dependent On Project

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a record drought and facing a curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the fifth in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

By FLOYD McCRACKEN

California's growing preoccupation with problems relating to water are reflected in most communities along the 740-mile route of the proposed Feather River Project.

San Diego, at the southern end of the route, is believed to have water in sight for 20 years. In this belief it is leaning upon the Colorado River.

But much of Kern County has nothing to lean upon, unless it be hope. Kern is at the southern end of fertile San Joaquin Valley, a region capable of drinking up millions of acre-feet of water. It does that now and still is short of its needs.

Typical Case Cited

Take the problems of Thomas L. Jamieson, a farmer whose land lies just below Wheeler Ridge.

Jamieson, with his father and brother, acquired 1,000 acres of raw land there five years ago. It had been used chiefly for sheep pasture in spring. The rest of the year it lay brown and seared.

The Jamiesons drilled two wells, going down 1,200 feet. Good water rose in the wells to a level where pumping was feasible. Eight hundred acres were broken out. Crops were good and profits made the venture appear rosy.

Three years ago the water level began a 70-foot nose dive.

The Jamieson pumps now lift irrigation water 540 feet, and the land takes three acre-feet of water each year.

Water Bill \$43,200

On this basis it costs the Jamiesons \$34 a year, for each acre of land under cultivation. The farm's annual water bill is \$43,200.

The Jamiesons raise cotton, melons, and spinach. The farm supports 65 head of cattle at this time as a means of diversification. If cotton falls to produce as expected, cattle profits may keep the banker happy.

If conditions remain as they are, the Jamiesons could make the farm go. But they aren't fooling themselves.

"With our water level falling, we are absolutely desperate," Thomas Jamieson admits. "We believe we can last five years, but if water doesn't come by the end of that period we face disaster."

The Jamieson farm is in an



DESPERATE FARMER—Thomas L. Jamieson, Kern County farmer, fixes worn pump and wonders how long his deep wells will continue to produce water at a price he can afford.

area of deep soil. A cesspool dug down 50 feet does not pass through the alluvial deposit. Almost no rain falls in the area.

Feather River water is planned to pass across the valley at the lower edge of the Jamieson farm. The estimated ditch-side cost to the farmer there is \$9 an acre-foot, the state engineer's report shows. A reasonable estimate of production from this land is \$200 an acre. That amounts to \$160,000 a year, and this will be lost to the state's economy if the farm is abandoned.

The Jamiesons are not alone in this predicament. There are thousands of acres along Highway 166 between Mettler and Maricopa that share this plight, though some of the land is secure under a ditch coming from the west side of the valley.

Some Top Kern River

Here and there in the San Joaquin Valley appear ditches running full of clear Sierra Nevada water. These ditches attest the foresight of pioneer farmers who settled the region. They had to have water.

Wells such as are operated there today were unthought of. So they built ditches to use Kern River water, and they acquired water rights. At least one of these ditches traverses the valley to serve the Buttonwillow area. Farmers "under" these ditches are the envy of their less fortunate neighbors.

Feather River Aid Agency To Be Formed

An organization to work with the new California Feather River Project Association will be formed at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium.

Officers of county municipalities and water agencies have been invited to join the group in a study of Feather River water development.

The organization was proposed at a Chamber of Commerce directors meeting April 20 by William H. Jennings, counsel for the San Diego County Water Authority.

City Councillman George Kerrigan, a director of the statewide organization, said its purposes were to study and spread information in favor of the project.

Even the east side of the valley, right at the foot of the mountains which produce the water, is in trouble. There farmers are spending \$40,000 to drill a well to 3,000 feet, and another \$25,000 for pumping equipment.

There, But Costly

Water rises in the wells to around 400 to 500 feet, but it takes a lot of farming to pay for the wells and the power to lift the water. This area is not on the route of the proposed Feather River aqueduct, though there is no geographical reason why Feather River water could not be delivered there.

Is there much of the San Joaquin area that faces these conditions? Assemblyman Francis C. Lindsay said in San Diego recently that at least 550,000 acres now being farmed there face disaster if water is not made available.

Tomorrow we'll move on to Buttonwillow.

5 Routes Studied For Feather River

EVENING TRIBUNE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
8-10 Wed., May 11, 1955

STATE NEED TO DEVELOP WATER TOLD

Water conservation is vital to California's growth, because agriculture still is the main source of the state's wealth, State College geography students were told yesterday.

William Fairbank Jr., deputy state forester, gave a talk on the campus sponsored by the County Citizens Forestry Study Group.

State Department of Finance studies show the population will increase from last year's 12 1/2 million persons to 16 1/2 million by 1965, Fairbank said.

Plans for bringing the water here are being considered now, including the Feather River project, Fairbank said.

EDITOR'S NOTE—San Diego, hit by a dry year and facing a curtailment of Colorado River water apportionment, is being threatened by a serious water shortage. This is the eleventh in a series analyzing the problem and exploring one possible solution—the proposed Feather River Project.

By FLOYD McCRACKEN

After hearing the Feather River project described, the doubting Thomas is pretty sure to say:

"Yes, we surely need that water, but how can California finance a project costing 1 1/2 billion dollars?"

Answers have been prepared. They suggest no easy way, but they do provide for water. Five routings are discussed in the state engineer's report.

Other Plans Discussed

The one most favored by him and his associates has been followed in this series. It calls for the largest initial outlay, but the analyses show it to be cheapest in the end, its sponsors say.

Briefly the other plans are:

An aqueduct crossing the Coast Ranges to serve Santa Barbara and the coastal plain which includes Los Angeles.

An aqueduct crossing the Tehachapi Mountains through a 26.7 mile tunnel at the 1,870-foot level and ending at Castaic Creek.

The highline favored by the state engineers but ending at tiac Creek.

Little Advantage Seen

The highline route ending at San Bernardino.

On the basis of costs, there is little advantage to be claimed for any certain route.

The state engineer's favorite plan calls for 1 1/2 billion dollars to be raised by a general obligation bond. Voters would be asked to approve the entire issue at one election, but bonds would be sold only as demands for money arose.

Sale of water would start the fourth year after beginning of construction; sales of power would start the eighth year. By 1992, sponsors of the plan estimate that profits would be paying the cost of operation, and there would be a surplus of \$947,000. At that time the general obligation bonds would have been cleared away, the annual profit would be \$60,797,000.

Diversion Provided

That's the picture for the plan which, its sponsors say, would put water into San Diego reservoirs. Now what would be San Diego County's share of the cost?

The engineers have not carried the estimates that far in their report, but certain factors can be used as guides to fairly close conclusions. The plan calls for diversion of 3,830,000 acre-feet of water from the Sacramento River. Of this 1,800,000, or nearly half, would be apportioned to Southern California, meaning the counties south of the Tehachapi, including Ventura.

Revenues Offset

This water, it is proposed, would be sold for \$45 an acre-foot, ditchside, and the revenue would go toward meeting constructing and operating costs. There also would be revenues from power installa-

tions, though these revenues would be more than offset by costs of power for pumping.

Revenues for some years would not meet service costs on bonds, and the deficit would be met from the state treasury. Estimates show the levy on the general fund rising to \$22,899,000 by 1976, after which this burden would taper off, finally disappearing after 42 years.

California's present assessed valuation is \$18,228,000,000. The aggregate assessed valuation of the seven southern counties is \$9,609,000,000, or a little more than half the state's total. San Diego County contributes \$832,000,000 to this figure.

Since this county's total is 8.6 per cent of the Southern California total, it might be expected ultimately to contribute that proportion of the bonds.

Using these basic figures to arrive at a proportion for the bonds which might be called San Diego County's share gives us 17 1/2 million dollars. The main revenue for retirement

of the bonds, however, would be derived from sale of water.

San Diego County has an apportionment on the state engineer's chart of 360,000 acre-feet of water from the Feather River project. This roughly parallels the mathematical relationship of assessed valuations involved in these estimates. It is apparent that the doubling of assessed valuations throughout the state would halve the bond burden.

Assemblyman Francis C. Lindsay has another proposal for the financing which he says would be cheaper. He would have the state launch a sustained water-development program on which it would spend not less than 75 million dollars a year.

This, he believes, would provide water development at half the cost of the proposed bonds for the reason that no involved. Moreover, he estimates that water could be delivered in San Diego County for \$24 an acre-foot. He has promised to introduce a bill in the Legislature to set up the program.

Colorado Aqueduct Goal Set Ahead 15 Years

LOS ANGELES (Special) — The Metropolitan Water District board of directors yesterday set the timetable for completion of the Colorado River system 15 years ahead to meet the mounting threat of water shortages.

The directors agreed to seek state approval of plans for financing completion of the Colorado River aqueduct to full (1,650 cubic feet a second) capacity by 1960. The aqueduct serves all of Southern California.

If approved by the state, it would assure a water supply for San Diego's proposed second aqueduct.

Specifically, the state will be asked to amend the MWD act so the agency can issue obligations backed up by back-

taxes that total some 177 million dollars.

Fred A. Hellbron, chairman of the San Diego County Water Authority, voted for the proposal along with Richard S. Holmgren and J. W. Fisher, other San Diego directors of MWD.

Hellbron said the proposed amendment would permit issuance of obligations up to 50 per cent of the back tax total.

"Completion of the Colorado River aqueduct would permit San Diego to run its first aqueduct at capacity at all times and would eventually supply water for our proposed second aqueduct," said Hellbron.

Holmgren, general manager of the county authority, said the cost of completing the Colorado aqueduct would be about 85 million dollars, including feeder lines to MWD agencies.

Water Problem Session Urged

LOS ANGELES (AP)—State Sen. Edwin J. Regan (D-Weaver) has proposed that a special session of the Legislature be called in the fall to consider equitable distribution of the state's water resources.

Regan made his proposal in addressing a meeting of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee last night. He said state legislators will not be able to make clear decisions on all the state's water problems before the June 3 deadline of the current session of the Legislature.

He said the Legislature also should pass a resolution endorsing the Trinity River-San Luis federal reclamation project to develop water resources in the Central Valley Basin. He predicted that such a resolution would insure favorable federal action on an appropriation to the project.

Union

LOCAL NEWS

SEPTEMBER 16, 1955

Page 1-17

Water Directors Urge Start On Feather River

Statement Of Policy Is Issued

By HENRY LOVE

San Diego County Water authority directors last night gave preliminary approval to a new water policy statement calling for development of the Feather river project in the most economic and expeditious manner.

They asked that the proposed second San Diego aqueduct be made the southern end of the Feather river aqueduct and that construction on it be started as early as possible.

The directors acted on the recommendation of their policy committee, which consists of Fred A. Hellbron, CWA chairman; M. J. Shelton; Arthur H. Marston; Councilman Kerrigan and Fred W. Simpson.

POINTS OF POLICY

Immediate acquisition of the Feather river damsite.

Acquisition and construction of the San Luis damsite, and of a west side (San Joaquin valley) aqueduct large enough to carry water for San Joaquin and Southern California users.

Incorporation of the second San Diego aqueduct into the Feather river project so construction on it can be started in time to bring water when needed to San Diego. It has been estimated that water from this new line will be needed in five years. This water could be obtained from the Colorado river aqueduct for the following 15 years, when the Colorado water might have to be relinquished and Feather river supplies delivered through that line.

The directors did not express any preference for an aqueduct route into Southern California except that it should be the most economic and practicable.

The policy statement suggested that the Metropolitan district assume "aggressive leadership" in promoting early authorization of the Feather river project, with immediate construction from both ends and with full participation on legal and engineering work.

The directors said the project should not be held up totally because of differences on some phases of the work, but should proceed on such aspects as are not under controversy.

The policy statement, as enunciated by the special committee and discussed by directors last night, is to be drafted into official form and submitted for formal adoption.

NEEDS EXPRESSED

The CWA directors expressed belief in their policy declaration that Feather river water will be needed in 20 years, when substantial deliveries will be required. They expressed preference for delivery of Feather river water through facilities of the Metropolitan Water district, of which the CWA is a member.

The directors said "our need is so great that we cannot support any delay in getting the project under way at an early date."

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The directors said the project should not be held up totally because of differences on some phases of the work, but should proceed on such aspects as are not under controversy.

The policy statement, as enunciated by the special committee and discussed by directors last night, is to be drafted into official form and submitted for formal adoption.

Council Asks State Allot Feather River Funds

The City Council yesterday adopted a resolution urging the state director of public works to include \$7,353,000 for Feather River water project work in his 1956-58 biennial budget.

Under the state water plan, Feather River water would be brought to Southern California and San Diego County.

According to the resolution, A. D. Edmonston, state engineer, has recommended that \$7,353,000 be spent during the

fiscal year 1956-57 for right-of-way purchase, surveys and engineering on the water project. California's state budget covers a two-year period.

The Council also authorized Councilman George Kerrigan and Paul Beermann, city water director, to attend a hearing of the state water Projects Authority Oct. 4 at Sacramento, and a meeting of the Feather River Project Association Oct. 6, 7 and 8 at Bakersfield.

Sept 28/55
Tribune

Metropolitan Water District Lists Feather River Points

8/25/53

Here are portions of text of the statement on the Feather River Project by the board of the Metropolitan Water District:

"The board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California believes that the rapidly growing population and expanding economy of California require a sound economical state water plan.

"Such plan will call for the development of all of the state's available water resources. This water program should be accomplished by feasible and sound projects to be developed from time to time by the state and other appropriate agencies in conformity with such state water plan established and approved by the Legislature.

"The respective rights to the use of water in the areas in which such water originates and in areas to which water in excess of the requirements of areas of origin may be exported must be determined in order that the quantities so es-

tablished can be relied upon in financing water projects and in developing the state's economy. A state constitutional amendment must of necessity be adopted to provide for such determinations by an appropriate administrative body and for direct review by the state Supreme Court."

"The statement said the MWD under its existing governmental powers and with its present and projected distributing facilities is now providing and will continue to provide its service area with a supplemental water supply from the Colorado River."

"When additional water is required to meet the increasing needs for domestic, municipal and other beneficial purposes the MWD will be prepared to deliver such water," the statement added.

"Establishment of overlapping and paralleling water distribution facilities to serve water to Southern California areas would place a wasteful

and unnecessary burden on the people of the state, particularly upon the residents of Southern California."

Metropolitan said Feather River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta diversion offer a suitable means of providing additional water, but further studies should be made, including studies of a coast route for the delivery of water into Southern California.

"Water allocated to Southern California should be delivered to MWD at a suitable location, permitting coordination with the district's Colorado River supplies and distribution facilities," the statement continued.

"While Oroville and San Luis reservoir sites should be acquired immediately, no money should be provided for rights of way, development or construction of the Feather River project until determination by constitutional amendment of the respective rights to the use of the water, and until further studies have been made of the proposed plans and routes."

LEY NEWS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1953

Col. Fletcher Urges Support Of Feather River Project To Insure Local Water Supply

San Diego County's future could well hinge on getting water from Northern California by means of the Feather River project, stated Col. Ed Fletcher in a talk before the North Park Lions Club recently.

Col. Fletcher, pioneer real estate and water developer in San Diego County, said the people of the County should support and urge the Feather River project to relieve the water shortage facing all of Southern California.

Highlights of his speech follow: "I have seen San Diego grow from 10,000 population to over half a million."

"Our water situation is critical. State Engineer A. D. Edmunston, in an address given last year before the San Diego Rotary Club, stated:

The safe yield of presently developed local supplies will provide about 100,000 acre-feet per season, including Sutherland Reservoir now under construction. In addition to this, the San Diego Aque-

duct with both barrels constructed will bring into San Diego County from the Colorado River, after making an allowance for losses, slightly more than 100,000 acre-feet.

"This makes a total of 200,000 acre-feet available and the present water requirements within San Diego County are about 200,000 acre-feet annually so that these supplies would be adequate only for the present use, no surplus for future increases. In summing up, he said, 'You have 200,000 acre-feet of water in present supplies either developed or under construction, but you need 1,000,000 acre-feet of water from somewhere to meet your

ultimate needs in San Diego County.'

"With completion of the second barrel next year and Sutherland Dam completed, we have little available supply, excepting from Northern California and no more Colorado water.

"In 15 years from now, we will have a million and a half people in San Diego County under normal conditions and I predict from two to two and a half million within the 25 year period if water is available.

"We have 300,000 acres now undeveloped, semi-tropical land in San Diego County. Not 10% of our lands are being irrigated today. Just so the six Southern Counties facing the ocean from San Jose to Ventura have used up all their available supply and must have 100% more supply in the immediate future. All of Southern California needs more water.

"The building of the Feather River Project is vital and must be pushed through immediately. It will take care of these six Counties above mentioned, and it is planned to bring 325,000 acre-feet of this water to San Diego from the Feather River Project.

"Governor Earl Warren and the Legislature have shown their faith in the Project outlined by Mr. Edmunston with the result that funds have been appropriated, surveys are being made and in the near future, we will have something very definite to consider for Southern California and San Diego.

"The quality of the water from the Feather River is much superior to that of the Colorado River on account of its minerals, and I am convinced the cost to develop will be less.

"San Diego must become alert in working with Southern California, and support and urge the Feather River Project to relieve Southern California's water shortage. Otherwise, the water will stop somewhere around Bakersfield and we will have lost our future heritage."

Water Authority Starts Action On S.D.'s Part in River Project

716-20-153

By HENRY LOVE

Action to start the San Diego ball rolling for the Feather River development was taken by the County Water Authority last night.

It got the somewhat jolting news that this area must decide on its part in the \$1,270,387,000 program and be ready for firm commitments, probably within 18 months.

The Feather River project calls for a reservoir on the Feather River north of Sacramento and canals to carry the water to Southern California.

It authorized a subgroup to make recommendations for a proposed county-wide Feather River Advisory Committee. Authority directors said they acted under their obligation to take the lead in bringing added water into the county and said the proposed new county-wide committee would include membership both in and out of the Authority area.

The Authority directors also adopted a resolution urging California congressmen to support pending legislation for carrying on sea water conversion studies.

News that Feather River has moved from a speculative future project to a matter of vital and pressing importance was brought by M. J. Shelton, of La Mesa, and Ralph J. Phillips, of San Diego.

They got the news of the urgency at a meeting with Max Bookman, assistant state engineer, at San Bernardino this week. Bookman is Southern California chief of Feather River engineering.

Shelton is San Diego County member of a 7-member Southern California Feather River Development Committee, an authority director and chief engineer and general manager of La Mesa, Lemon Grove & Spring Valley Irrigation District. Phillips is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Water Committee, and vice president of the chamber.

The urgent nature of Feather River so far as San Diego is concerned, was outlined this way by Shelton and Phillips:

Feather River Project engineering work can be completed substantially next year, with possibility that actual construction of the job can be started late next year or early in 1955, with earliest completion date set sometime in 1965.

By 1965 San Diego, which still is working on its second aqueduct barrel construction, may be nearing the end of its Colorado River supplies and ready for actual delivery of more water.

Unless San Diego County ties into a share of the Feather River for delivery in 1965 or sub-

sequently, there is a risk that the water may go elsewhere.

Irrigation Districts have been formed and are yet forming along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley capable of taking all of the 2,845,000 acre feet annually that can be developed by Feather River. Earlier estimates had allocated 1,773,000 acre-feet to San Diego and the rest of Southern California; 945,000 to the San Joaquin area and 127,000 to areas in Santa Clara and Alameda Counties.

Southern California's water use now is running around 2,000,000 acre-feet annually. The net safe yield of water under present development plans, exclusive of Feather River, is only 2,330,000 acre-feet annually, including the Colorado River.

Southern California thus is nearing the limit of its net safe yield, that is made up this way: 800,000 acre-feet from local sources, 330,000 acre-feet from Owens River and 1,200,000 acre-feet from the Colorado.

Shelton first took up the matter with the authority's engineering committee, consisting of Arthur H. Marston and J. W. Fisher, of San Diego; Carl Reed, of Escondido, and Frank Jacobsen, of Escondido. It was taken before the full directorate of the authority last night.

FACTS ABOUT FEATHER RIVER PROJECT

The Feather River Project is a multiple purpose project which will provide greatly needed flood protection in the Feather River area; conserve supplemental water for domestic, irrigation and industrial uses in areas of deficiency extending as far south as San Diego County; and produce 1-3/4 billion kilowatt hours of hydroelectric energy annually.

The project was authorized by Chapter 1441, Statutes of 1951. The new legislation, amending the State Central Valley Project Act of 1933, provides that the Water Project Authority of California is authorized to construct as a State project the units set forth in the publication of the State Water Resources Board entitled, "Report on Feasibility of Feather River Project and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Diversion Project, proposed as features of the California Water Plan", dated May, 1951.

Units of the project or portions of them may be constructed by the Authority and maintained and operated by it to such extent and for such periods as the Authority may determine, separate and apart from any or all other units of the Central Valley Project. The program is subject to such modifications as the Authority may find desirable.

Provision is made in the act for financing the project through the issuance and sale of revenue bonds and the receipt of contributions from other sources in aid to the project.

All provisions of the Central Valley Project (State) Act of 1933, as amended, apply to the Feather River Project.

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The Feather River

Drainage area above Oroville:	About 3,600 square miles.
Average annual runoff:	About 4,500,000 acre-feet.
Maximum annual runoff:	About 9,350,000 acre-feet.
Minimum annual runoff:	About 1,200,000 acre-feet.
Maximum flood flow:	230,000 cubic feet per second.

Oroville Dam

Type:	Concrete gravity.
Height of dam above streambed-----	710 feet.
Crest length-----	5,700 feet.
Capacity of spillway-----	292,000 sec. ft.
Capacity of flood control outlets-----	100,000 sec. ft.
Mass concrete-----	about 13,800,000 cubic yards

The Power Plant

Installed capacity-----	440,000 kilowatts
Maximum head-----	703 feet
Design head-----	558 feet
Average annual generation-----	About 1,750,000,000
(including afterbay power plant)	kilowatt hours.

The Reservoir

Capacity-----	3,500,000 acre-feet
Flooded area-----	15,450 acres

Afterbay Dam and Power Plant

Height of dam-----	70 feet
Mass Concrete-----	51,600 cubic yds.
Installed capacity-----	25,000 kilowatts

Santa Clara-Alameda Diversion

Point of diversion-----	Italian Slough
Length of main and branch conduits-----	65 miles
Pumping plants-----	2
Total pumping lift-----	722 feet
Main conduit capacity-----	185 sec. ft.

San Joaquin Valley-Southern California Diversion

Point of diversion-----	Old River
Length of canal-----	567 miles
Pumping plants-----	16
Total pumping lift-----	3,460 feet
Initial canal capacity-----	6,000 sec. ft.
Canal terminus-----	Horsethief Canyon (San Diego County)

WHAT THE PROJECT WILL DO

The Feather River Project constructed under the plan adopted by the Legislature would accomplish the following:

1. Provide a firm water supply for the 322,000 acres of irrigable land in the Feather River Service area. This supply of 970,000 acre-feet annually would be adequate to meet all future needs of the area.

2. Flood flows below the dam which have reached a recorded maximum of 230,000 second-feet would be reduced to between 50,000 and 100,000 second-feet giving flood protection to an area with a market value of \$340,000,000.

3. A minimum of 232,000 kilowatts of power generating capacity would be made available and an average of 1-3/4 billion kilowatt hours of electric power would be generated annually.

4. A sufficient amount of water could be made available in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to permit a constant diversion of 3,930 second-feet from that area, which is equal to 2,845,000 acre-feet annually, or

5. Supply 127,000 acre-feet of water annually through the Santa Clara-Alameda Diversion to areas in Santa Clara and Alameda counties.

6. Supply 945,000 acre-feet of water annually through the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California Diversion to areas in Fresno, Kings and Kern counties on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley.

7. Supply 1,773,000 acre-feet of water annually through the San Joaquin Valley-Southern California Diversion to areas in Southern California extending as far south as San Diego County.

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT

Oroville Dam and Reservoir	\$ 342,626,000
Oroville Power Plant	64,509,000
Oroville Afterbay and Power Plant	14,146,000
Oroville Transmission Line	17,124,000
Terminal Switchyard	2,610,000
Delta Cross Channel	3,798,000
Santa Clara-Alameda Diversion	31,065,000
San Joaquin-Southern California Diversion	794,509,000
	<hr/>
Total Cost	\$ 1,270,387,000

S U M M A R Y

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER CONFERENCE

Escondido, October 11

The Southern California Water Conference meeting in Escondido, October 11, 1951, called for an early authorization for the State Engineer's office to complete its feasibility study of the Feather River project.

As outlined by State Engineer A. D. Edmonston, the Feather River project would make available an additional 1 and 3/4 million acre-feet of water annually for agricultural and urban areas of Southern California.

Southern California counties which would benefit from the proposed project are Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego.

The conference authorized its chairman, W. E. (Ted) Silverwood, Redlands, chairman of the California State Association of Soil Conservation Districts, to take action to further the project.

Silverwood was directed to appoint steering committees in each of the seven counties. The steering committees are asked to contact the Boards of Supervisors of the seven counties.

Each steering committee is to recommend that each County Supervisor name not less than three members of his supervisorial district to a county advisory committee to study ways and means of financing and building the Feather River project. The County Boards of Supervisors and county staff engineers, including the flood control engineer, would be ex-officio members of the advisory committee. And finally, each county advisory committee would be asked to select its own representative committee to coordinate the total southern California plan.

State Engineer Edmonston's summary, "Facts About Feather River Project", is attached, as are the Conference resolutions authorizing the committee actions.

C. A. Griffith, chairman of the State Water Resources Board, introduced Edmonston at the conference. In his introduction, Griffith pointed out that Southern California, with approximately half of the state's population and 20 percent of the state's drainage area, has only 2 (two) percent of the state's runoff.

Griffith also explained that the State Water Resources Board has accepted the Feather River project feasibility report of the State Engineer last May for consideration as part of the California Water Plan. The Board has released the report to cooperating agencies and recommended to the Legislature that \$750,000 be appropriated to expedite more detailed studies of the project which the Board considers an important unit of The California Water Plan now being formulated.

The Legislature has not yet acted on the recommendation of the Water Resources Board.

Approximately 300 attended the conference sessions. Those attending included officials of large and small water districts, city officials, state legislators, fruit growers, dairymen, ranchers and officials of irrigation

districts, soil conservation districts, the State Division of Water Resources, Chambers of Commerce, County Boards of Supervisors, U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Soil Conservation Commission, water companies, state Extension Service and public utility districts.

The project calls for a 710-foot dam on the Feather River near Oroville, and the construction of 567-mile canal from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to San Diego County. It includes a diversion for the Alameda-Santa Clara area. As set forth, the project would provide water to areas in Fresno, Kings and Kern counties on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley from the Southern California Canal. The diversion would be at sea level so that water rights issue would not be involved. The regulated flow of the dam would be sufficient so that water level in the Delta would not be affected during the 6-month period of relatively low runoff.

Edmonston reiterated that California is not interested in Columbia River water, and he stressed that the Feather River project would not be a substitute source for California's share of the Colorado River flow.

In emphasizing that the total water supply in California is adequate for the state's needs when supplemented by "our rightful share of the Colorado River," Edmonston stressed that the Feather River project supply would be only supplemental.

Support for the Feather River project also was voiced at the conference by three men from the San Francisco Bay Area and the Central Valley. They were Walter Hunt of the Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District, Herbert G. Crowle, engineer of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District; and John N. Luther, secretary-manager of the Central Valley Flood Control Association.

Luther explained his association represents ranchers who farm 600,000 acres in the Central Valley. The Central Valley Flood Control Association advanced \$7,000 last February for the issuance of the interim Feather River report after an agreement was drawn up among the State Water Resources Board, the Association, and the Department of Public Works, acting through the agency of the State Engineer.

Other speakers at the conference, none of whom expressed opposition to the Feather River project, included:

- Escondido Mayor Al Kuehl.
- Franklin Thomas, Pasadena, chairman of the Colorado River Water Board.
- Burston Grant, chief engineer of the Los Angeles Bureau of Light and Power.
- M. J. Shelton, Chief Engineer of the La Mesa Irrigation District of San Diego County.
- Horace P. Hinkley, Engineer-Manager of the Bear Valley Water Company and Director of the Redlands-Highland Soil Conservation District.
- R. E. Barrett, Ventura County Supervisor.
- Dean Howell, San Diego County Supervisor.
- Richard Whitehead of the Santa Barbara County Planning Commission.
- Jack C. Adams, president of the San Diego County Association of Soil Conservation Districts.
- Judge William D. Keller of Lancaster.
- Harold V. Smith, chairman of the Mojave Desert Soil Conservation District.

All of the speakers describing county water problems reported the need for supplies to supplement county sources and their shares of the Colorado River water.

Thomas estimated that by 1980 the Metropolitan Water District would be operating at two-thirds capacity. He explained that Metropolitan's directors have voted to expand its distribution system and that many areas in the Southland already have put in their applications for annexation to the district. He also urged opposition to bills in Congress which would further the proposed Central Arizona project.

Grant reported that Los Angeles used more water last year than ever before. In August this year, Grant said, daily consumption reached a record high of 950 cubic feet per second. He said that fortitude, determination, courage and action are called for to assure that further water developments are made to meet the rapidly expanding needs of the growing Southland. He pointed out that in a recent period the population of Los Angeles had increased 30 percent while the consumption of water had risen 68 percent.

Shelton said that 300,000 acres of potential agricultural land in San Diego county cannot be served by any existing agencies and likely will not be developed unless Feather River project water is brought South. He predicted that even if the second barrel of the Colorado aqueduct is completed and soon put into use, the county may again face a water shortage in a decade. He pointed out that except for the decade of the thirties San Diego county's population has been doubling approximately every 10 years.

Hinkley said that San Bernardino has hundreds of thousands of acres which could use Feather River project water. He stressed that even if Metropolitan water were available, it would not answer the whole problem of San Bernardino users. Metropolitan comes in at 1,100 feet altitude, while the Feather River water would come in at 3,300 feet. Metropolitan water, he pointed out, is below the main citrus belt in his area which is between 1,500 and 2,500-foot elevation.

Barrett reported that when all available water is put to use in Ventura county, it will have to look for additional water supplies from outside sources. He said he felt the Feather River project would help answer Ventura county's problem. Whitehead reported a similar situation facing Santa Barbara county, and reported on some of the cloud seeding work being carried on in that area.

County Supervisor Howell introduced many men at the meeting who have distinguished themselves in dealing with Southern California's water supply problems. Among those he introduced were former Congressman, Phil D. Swing of San Diego, who pioneered in getting Colorado River supplies for southern California, and Julian Hinds, of Los Angeles, of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

April 11, 1955

Mr. Lou Ohlsen
Oroville Chamber of Commerce
Oroville, California

My dear Mr. Ohlsen:

Enclosed find clipping from the Union that is explanatory and I believe very good publicity. I have had many favorable comments.

We have set the time as May 27 for State Engineer Edmonston to come here to make a talk before the Hi-Hatters Club and some businessmen. I hope you will be represented as my guests. Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

April 5, 1955

Mr. Lou Ohlsen
Oroville Chamber of Commerce
Oroville, California

My dear Mr. Ohlsen:

I was surprised and pleased to have your water committee present me with the first water from Feather River. I have been insisting from the beginning that San Diego be officially assured that we will get Feather River water, fighting, of course, for San Diego County's share.

We have 350,000 or 400,000 acres of land without water, land that is below the 2000 foot elevation and as nearly frostless as any land on the coast in California. We must have water for the rapid growth of San Diego demands it. It would look as if our water supply is endangered by the million and a half acre feet which President Roosevelt gave to Mexico in exchange for the million and a half acre feet per annum which Mexico gave to Texas from the Rio Grande. Now Colorado, northern Arizona, Utah and New Mexico would take the water above Boulder Dam away from us, and we must look for a firm supply of water.

San Diego has been doubling in population every 10 years since 1900 and we have nearly 800,000 people to take care of today. We now have 140 million gallons of water a day coming from the Colorado River, but our rights are secondary and third so some of them claim, but possession is nine points of the law.

We have invited Mr. Edmonston, the State Engineer, to come this month and tell us what the real situation is, and we extend to you an invitation to our meeting in San Diego. Your committee says you are interested and mighty glad to hear it. Will keep you posted as to the date. I am more than thrilled to get the first Feather River water and during my lifetime. Let me know how many are coming and let us arrange in a few hours to show you some of our suburban lands that need water and what we have done with water. Let's work together for the common good.

Sincerely,

EF:rmc

Ed Fletcher

July 20, 1955

Mr. L. V. Simonson
Robinet Logging Company
Klamath, California

Friend Simonson:

Enclosed find copy of letter from my old hunting and fishing friend,
Congressman Hubert Scudder. I thought you might be interested in
reading his opinion, not for publication.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

July 20, 1955

Mr. Jack Fairhurst
Fairhurst Lumber Co.
Box 117
Eureka, California

Dear Jack:

Enclosed find copy of letter from my old hunting and fishing friend,
Congressman Hubert Scudder. I thought you might be interested in
reading his opinion, not for publication.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

July 20, 1955

Mr. Donald J. Falk
350 E Street
Eureka, California

Dear Don:

Enclosed find copy of letter from my old hunting and fishing friend,
Congressman Hubert Scudder. I thought you might be interested in
reading his opinion not for publication.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:RMC

Enc.

July 12, 1955

Mr. D. M. Bakwell
Santa Fe Irrigation District
Rancho Santa Fe, California

Friend Bakwell:

I don't see you often, but I thought you would be interested in a copy
of letter from Edmonston of July 6 as a matter of information.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:RMC

Enc.

July 12, 1955

Mr. George Kerrigan
City Councilman
Civic Center
San Diego, California

Friend Kerrigan:

I don't see you often, but I thought you would be interested in a copy of letter from Edmousten of July 6 as a matter of informatica.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.

July 6, 1955

Mr. Tom Harrington
San Dieguito Irrigation District
669 Second Street
Encinitas, California

Friend Harrington:

I don't see you often, but I thought you would be interested in a copy of letter from Edmousten of July 6 as a matter of information.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Fletcher

EF:rmc

Enc.



The Bakersfield Californian

A CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 440, BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

PUBLISHERS • PRINTERS • PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

March 18, 1955

Mr. Ed Fletcher
1020 - 9th Avenue
San Diego 1, California

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

As requested in your March 17 letter, we are happy to send you herewith newspaper clippings with reference to the Feather River Project.

Very truly yours,

THE BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN

George DeArmond
George DeArmond

G
D
A
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b
Encls.

ifornian

Basketball Champions
Await NCAA Playoffs;
See Sports, Page 29

7 CENTS PER COPY

PAGES 19 TO 36

Group Trains Guns on Water Problem

Committee Appointed to Take Action

For the first time in history a state-wide organization has been formed to study California water problems and recommend action which will benefit the San Joaquin Valley and other areas of the state.

The new organization was formed Saturday in Bakersfield when more than 160 representatives of cities, counties, water districts and other agencies concerned with California's most important problem met at the Bakersfield Inn.

The two main objectives of the group are: First, to study possible solutions to the water shortage; and, second, to recommend, after proper research, and to work for a state-wide project which will benefit all parts of California.

At the meeting, which was called by the Oroville Chamber of Commerce, a strong supporter of the Feather River Plan, delegates from Southern California asked that the association help the legislature resolve legal questions and engineering problems before supporting any particular plan.

Leonard Named

Named as temporary president of the association was Raymond A. Leonard, Oroville attorney and chairman of the water problems committee of the Oroville Chamber of Commerce.

Stolen Tire, Wheel in Car Kill Thief

A tire and wheel he had stolen a few minutes before were the instruments that caused the death of Refugio Garza, 22, 1054 E St., Wasco, the California Highway Patrol reported today.

Garza was crushed to death against the steering wheel of his 1948-model sedan at 3 a.m. Sunday when

the heavy tire and wheel "flew forward with terrific force" as the sedan hit a railway embankment at the dead end of Jackson Avenue near Central Valley Highway. The victim, listed as the 16th traffic death of 1955, was fleeing from the Clint Fannin Ranch with two tires and wheels he had stolen from Fannin's 1951-model Oldsmobile when he was killed.

Patrolman G. Phillips and L. Range said one of the heavy tires hit Garza in the back of his head, crushing his face against the steering wheel and causing instant death. The officers called the death "poetic justice" in their report to Capt. James Bryant, noting that the damage done to the fleeing sedan by its hurtling into the sloped railway embankment was insufficient to have killed the driver.

Garza was in the driveway of the Fannin Ranch and attempting to remove the rear wheels from the Oldsmobile when Sam Rudnick, 2325 18th St., Bakersfield, drove up with his girl friend, Jean Briggs, a Wasco elementary school teacher.

Miss Briggs ran to the Fannin

Miss Briggs ran to the Fannin

Bandit Terrorizes Family, Escapes With Store's Cash

A lone bandit terrorized a Lakeview Avenue merchant's family at knife point Saturday night and threatened to kill them before escaping with an undisclosed sum of money.

This morning, after a general description of the suspect had been broadcast throughout Kern County, police were still seeking to apprehend the bandit.

R. D. Grimes told city police how the bandit terrorized the merchant, his wife and 13-year-old daughter at Grimes' Market, 829 Lakeview Ave.

Whips Out Knife

Grimes was sweeping the floor at 9 p.m. while his wife and daughter were behind the counter when the bandit entered.

"Anyone want to start anything?" the bandit asked as he walked to a corner of the store.

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Kern County representatives on the 11-man board of governors are Allan Bottorff, Buttonwillow farmer and member of the county farm bureau, and William Moore, Kern County farmer.

Walter Kane, publisher of The Californian, was named publicity chairman, and he will be assisted by five other members of the association.

Serving with Kane on the public relations committee will be Don Kinsey, Los Angeles, an officer of the Metropolitan Water District; Arthur Westland, Berkeley, associated with radio station KRE; Fox Case, Los Angeles, a member of the Colorado River Association; Russell Pettitt, manager of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce; and Dan L. Beebe, publisher of the Oroville Mercury-Register.

In an opening address to the conference Leonard said legal questions of water rights would have to be solved before any construction can be undertaken.

Water Ruling

A recent ruling by Atty. Gen. Edmond (Pat) Brown that counties of origin had prior rights to water will have to be resolved before funds are spent on a state-

Continued on Page 20

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Whips Out Knife

Grimes was sweeping the floor at 9 p.m. while his wife and daughter were behind the counter when the bandit entered.

"Anyone want to start anything?" the bandit asked as he walked to a corner of the store.

Grimes, who thought the man was joking, asked him what the trouble was. The bandit then whipped out a paring knife and ordered Grimes to "get around this counter and open this — cash register."

After Grimes complied, the suspect snatched the money from the cash register, searched nearby drawers and then demanded more money.

Wants Gun

When the store owner said there was no more money, the bandit demanded the "store's gun." Grimes again demurred, saying the store had no gun.

The bandit ordered the three persons to lie on the floor and "don't raise your heads or I'll blow them off."

He then fled.

Grimes described the suspect as a Negro, about 30, 6 feet, 160 pounds, black hair and brown eyes, and wearing a brown hat, blue jeans and a fatigue coat.

Plans Space Travel

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—A retired Egyptian Army officer has opened a booking office for persons who yearn to travel by rocket ships to outer space.

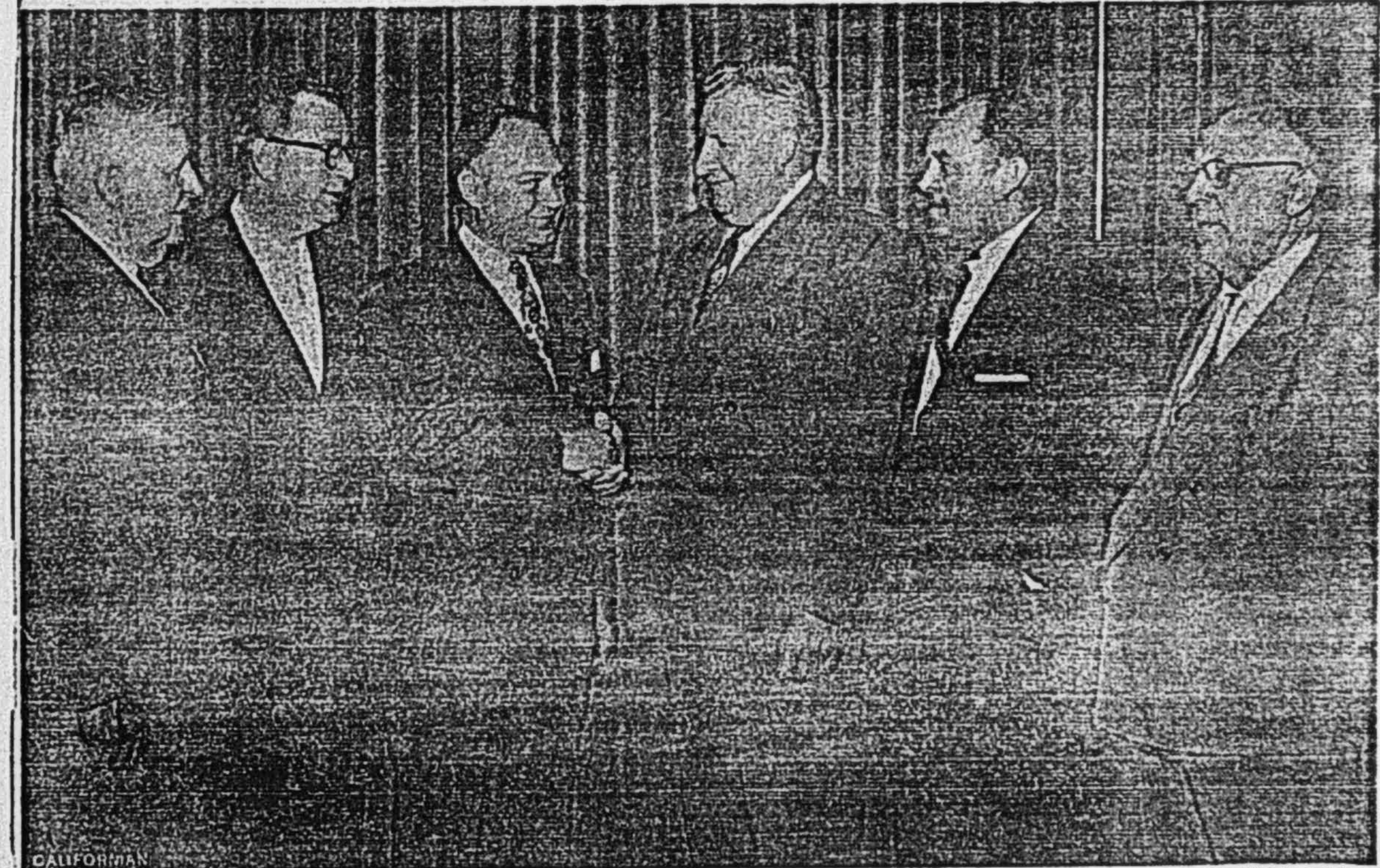
O. L. Frost at Home

O. L. Frost, manager of the California Cal-Cot Co. here, who has been ill and under treatment at Mercy Hospital is now at home where he will complete his convalescence, it was reported today.

The Bakersfield Californian

7 CENTS PER COPY

BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1955



ATTEND WATER ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE—Present at the organization meeting of an association to work for solution of the state's water problems were (from left to right) State Engineer A. D. Edmonston; chairman and first president

of the organization Raymond A. Leonard; Louis Ohlson, president of the Oroville Chamber of Commerce; Kern Supervisor Vance Webb; State Sen. Paul Byrne, Chico; and State Sen. Louis G. Sutton, Maxwell.

—Californian Photo

Resolution Favors Feather River Plan

Californian News Service

METTLER — A resolution endorsing the Feather River Project was passed at the recent meeting of the Mettler Farm Bureau.

Albert Icardo, president, said the resolution was passed because the members of the Mettler Bureau deemed the project a comprehensive and feasible one.

He said the economy of the state demands an immediate start in construction of the state water plan.

Two members of the 11-man board of directors of the Feather River Project are members of the Mettler Farm Bureau. These men are William Moore, superintendent of the Tejon Ranch, and Allen Bottorff of Buttonwillow.

A representative from the Bakersfield Junior Chamber of Commerce attended this meeting and asked that the group appoint a committee to select a young man who had contributed something outstanding to agriculture during the past year. Fred Kraft was selected as chairman of this committee.

At the meeting scheduled for March 25, Robert Hanley, state representative of the Farm Bureau, will be on hand to talk about the new legislation to appear before the state Senate and how it will effect the farmers.

Ben Hillibish is also scheduled to speak at this time. He will explain the benefits of the Farm Bureau health insurance plan.

A potluck dinner will proceed the business session. The ladies are invited to both the dinner and the meeting.

2 Friday, Mar. 11, 1955

The Bakersfield Californian

New Feather River Resolution Opposed

Continued from Page 1
said that if the purpose of the Lowrey resolution was to delay further FRP legislation at this session, he would fight it.

Would Fight Resolution

"I would support such a resolution, only if accompanied by an appropriation for actual construction of the Oroville Dam and powerhouse," Lindsay said.

"But if the purpose of such a resolution is to delay these non-controversial features of the project, I would oppose it with all of the vigor, reason and eloquence at my command."

Lowrey said he wanted an independent staff of consultants to

make a study of the FRP and all other pending water projects.

A separate resolution for an independent study was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Paul Byrne (R-Chico). But the essential difference between the Lowrey and the Byrne resolutions is that the senator's proposal specifies that the consultants must report back to the Legislature by May 1, giving lawmakers time at this session to take further action on the FRP.

The project is the most ambitious undertaking ever conceived in California. It would dwarf the Central Valley Project, it envisions a huge dam on the Feather River near Oroville, plus a network of canals and pipelines carrying water as far south as the Mexican border.

No Money Appropriated

While the project was authorized by the Legislature in 1951, no construction money has yet been appropriated, although both Byrne and Assemblyman Don Hobbie (R-Oroville) have a series of bills in committee to start actual construction.

Other developments:

Elections: A Senate committee milled a bill which would provide that if anyone spent more than \$100 on behalf of a candidate for public office he would have to notify the candidate.

The author of the measure, Sen. Richard Richards (D-Los Angeles), said the bill would plug a loophole in the election law. But one senator on the committee said the measure "violates the fundamental American principle that a man can spend his money any way he wants."

Road Hogs: An Assembly committee passed to the floor a bill designed to prevent one slow vehicle from passing another slow vehicle on the highway, thus blocking faster traffic. The measure provides any vehicle engaged in passing must be going 10 miles an hour faster.

Feather River Job Menaced by Hassle

By ALAN CLINE
Associated Press Staff Writer

A hassle over further studies of the Feather River Project could mean a critical delay in start of construction, says Assemblyman Francis C. Lindsay (R-Loomis).

Resolutions calling for independent evaluations of the proposed 1½ billion dollar water system have been introduced in both the Assembly and Senate.

Assemblyman Lloyd W. Lowrey (D-Rumsey) wants

a joint committee to make an investigation and to report back by 1957. Sen. Paul L. Byrne (R-Chico), an enthusiastic FRP backer, is asking \$50,000 for a study to be completed by May 1.

"If the Legislature gets into a big wrangle on the question of further studies," Lindsay said yesterday, "it definitely could delay starting the project this year." He is chairman of the Assembly Committee on Conservation Planning and Public Works.

State Engineer A. D. Edmon-

Continued on Page 18

Row Perils River Plans

Continued from Page 17

Edmonston, following a two-year study, reported the project—designed to carry water from a dam behind Oroville to San Diego—was feasible. His proposal that the system be financed through general obligation bonds already has drawn criticism.

Start Buying

Edmonston has recommended appropriating 16 million dollars this year to start buying rights-of-way.

Lindsay said his conference committee would not begin hearings on the various FRP bills until late in April "and nobody can tell you what's going to happen."

He said he would not oppose further study of details involved in the project, but the construction of the dam and powerhouse should be started this year.

There will be plenty of time, he said, "to take the project to pieces and put it back" during the six to eight years needed to build these two key projects.

River Project Gains Support

The Feather River Project gained additional support this week when the California Farm Bureau Federation adopted a resolution favoring construction of the project.

The federation's resolution said support was contingent upon further financial studies to support the claim of State Engineer A. D. Edmonston that the plan is economically feasible.

Members of the Kern County Farm Bureau hailed the action of the state agricultural group as an important step toward solving the state water problem.

However, Allen Bottorff, chairman of the water problems committee of the county farm bureau, said additional fiscal studies were essential from the viewpoints of both the San Joaquin Valley and the state.

The farm bureau officer said his group would continue to make its own studies in addition to reviewing work of other agencies concerned with the water crisis.

Bottorff said the farm bureau has on file a copy of Edmonston's report which may be inspected in the bureau offices at 2716 L St.

Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 71 Folder: 5

**Fletcher speeches, clippings,
miscellaneous correspondence, with photos, 1954**



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