

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Section 26, Pages 751 - 780

Glenn Dale Stockwell Sr. (1901-1964) was a life-long resident of the Blue River Valley. He lived in the vicinity of Randolph and Leonardville, near the area flooded by Tuttle Creek Dam. In 1951, Glenn Stockwell became president of the Blue Valley Study Association and began coordinating opposition to the Dam. After heavy rains caused major floods in Kansas in 1951, advocates of Tuttle Creek pushed for its immediate funding and construction while opponents also intensified their efforts. The earliest item is a 1944 letter from the Corps of Engineers outlining the history and current status of the Tuttle Creek project. Other early items relate to the activities of the Blue Valley Study Association under the leadership of J. A. Hawkinson. The bulk of this correspondence, however, dates from the time Stockwell became president of the group in July 1951. Quite varied, it includes letters from conservationists, industry supporters, Kansas politicians, U.S. Congressional leaders, and the Eisenhower administration, among others; letters of advice from Stockwell; and carbon copies of letters sent by his co-workers.

Date: 1944-1957

Callnumber: Glenn D. Stockwell Coll. #81

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Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

HOWARD S. MILLER
1ST DISTRICT, KANSAS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
21 January 1953

Mr. Glenn Stockwell,
Randolph, Kansas

Dear Glenn,

In going through some of the tremendous volume of material we have gathered on your pep peeve Tuttle Creek, I ran across this volume that had some testimony by you and some of your friends and I thought you might be interested in seeing it. Perhaps you have already received a copy.

I had a nice talk with Dr. Salter of the Soil Conservation and Contacts are being made with Mr. Dodge of the Budget Bureau. A bill is in the process downstairs to withhold action and funds until a further study can be made on uplands treatment. We have found another help from a program coming up on land use, which will go into the less of tillable land to other used.

This letter has been in my typewriter now for four days and I think I had better be getting it out. We are putting out our first news release which I will enclose in this letter.

Mr. Miller is trying now for an interview with Mr. Dodge of the budget bureau and I think that will be forthcoming in the next couple of days. Committees are just now organizing and it will be hard to tell when important legislation will be taken up by them.

Mr. Jones and his Sub Committee certainly hasn't done our cause any good, and in my opinion has presented the biggest stumbling block to date. His committee report was quite long and in many different parts. There is another part that I believe that you will be interested in and as soon as I can gather in another copy I will send it to you.

We received a fine long telegram from Oklahoma yesterday favoring SCS. I certainly wish we could receive the power and enthusiasm from the Dept. itself as we do from the people that believe in their program.

We are trying everything that anyone suggests might help our cause. We are alternately encouraged and discouraged, but we really feel that we will be able to get the Dam postponed until further study.

Let us hear from you often.

Sincerely,

That was a nice piece you had in Country Gentleman. I'm enclosing something else if interest

Howie
Conrad Holman

Topeka, Jan. 22-1953

Mr. Glen Stockwell,
Blue Valley Study Ass.
Randolph, Kan.

Dear Sir: I understand that you are interested in the so vital flood control and would like to call your attention to a matter that I think does not get the attention it deserves. We need Soil Conservation, holding the water where it falls, but we also need a run-off for the surplus water. And Nature has provided for that in the river beds. We let the river beds fill up instead of clearing, widening and deepening them to provide a run-off for excessive rains. Clearing the river beds, making a good sized channel, would not cost nearly as much as building big power dams, which we do not need. Soil Conservation, clear, wide open river beds and then if necessary, big day dams should help our flood situation. The way the Kan. river looked and still looks here at Topeka, cries out for something to be done to clean it out. The rivers in Europe, Germany, etc. are dredged regularly, kept clear and navigable and you do not hear of yearly floods and overflows. Why the Congress overlook this phase of flood control is beyond my understanding. They think in terms of big power dams which we do not need and do not want.

My brother, B. F. Abmeyer, had a farm north of Grandville and years ago built a big pond and later several smaller ones, providing water for the stock and even fishing for pleasure. He also terraced his fields many years ago. He was also greatly interested in the State Lakes, Tonguevie was the first one in this neighborhood. Now we have our beautiful Lake Shawnee and Lake Cabaniss near Colbridge. Much can be done within reason to prevent floods and at the same time create pleasure.

Yours very truly
(Min) Elton Abmeyer
309 Hudson Topeka, Kan.

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

C
O
P
Y

January 22, 1953

Honorable Edward F. Arn
Governor of the State of Kansas
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Governor Arn:

Maurice Fager has discussed with me the soil conditions in the Kansas River Valley as found by the soil surveys which were conducted cooperatively by the Kansas State College and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, U.S.D.A. These surveys covered the flood plain north of the river approximately from St. George to a few miles east of Lawrence. The surveys were in progress at the time of the flood and have been completed since the flood. It was necessary to go back and resurvey some of the area covered prior to the flood.

The field party in charge of the surveys was under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Atkinson, associate professor in the Department of Agronomy, who is jointly employed by Kansas State College and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. While the surveys have been completed, we have not had an opportunity to complete the analysis of the maps. However, in order to get some exact information on which to base a statement to you, Mr. Atkinson and his party studied carefully the field sheets for a few sample areas. The total area involved in the sample areas represented 6,913 acres. We feel that the results will give a fairly good picture for the valley as a whole. The results of the study with the sample area are shown in the following table.

Soil Conditions	Acres	% of area involved
I. Soil conditions improved		
1. Slightly improved. Deposition less than 4 inches	3318	47.9
2. Considerably improved. Beneficial deposition more than 4 inches.	1704	24.6
II. Approximately no change in soil condition.		
1. Deposition similar to old soil and more than 4 inches.	938	13.6
III. Soil conditions impaired.		
1. Slightly impaired. Deposition slightly more sandy than old soil and more than 4 inches.	469	6.7
2. Considerably impaired. Deposition is sand and more than 4 inches.	484	7.

In those areas where the sediment deposition was less than four inches

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Governor Arn
January 22, 1953
Page 2

thick, we did not attempt to map the sediment. However, all land that was under water received some sediment except on those areas where scouring occurred. The thin deposit of sediment was considered beneficial. Thus, we could combine the first two groups, which would make 5,025 acres where the soil condition was definitely improved. This would represent 72.5 percent of the total area. If we add to this the 938 acres with approximately no change, the total acreage becomes 5,963, or 86.1 percent of the total area to which no damage was done. Of the total area 6.7 percent, or 469 acres, was damaged slightly due to the deposit being more sandy than the original surface. The soil area that was seriously damaged represented only 7 percent or 484 acres due to loose sand deposits.

Scour areas are not included in this summary. All but the large holes had been filled by the time the survey was made. There did not happen to be any of the large scour holes in the sample areas studied for this report.

Not only does Atkinson have the survey information on which to base an estimate as to the soil damage caused by the flood, but he was also able to observe the effect on the crop growth in 1952 since much of the survey was done last year. Also, we have the chemical analyses of many soil samples representing both sediment and the former surface. In a general way, the three sources of information on soil damage tend to agree.

The more detailed studies tend to support the observation which was made earlier, i.e., that not more than 10 to 20 percent of the soil in the Kansas River Valley was actually damaged by the flood. The remaining 80 to 90 percent was either not damaged or was benefited by the flooding. This observation, of course, was contrary to many popular opinions expressed immediately following the flood.

If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. Myers
Associate Director

HEM:bp
cc: Mr. Maurice E. Fager
Mr. C. H. Atkinson

RATNER, MCCLELLAN, MATTOX & RATNER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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WICHITA, KANSAS

TELEPHONE 2-6423

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January 22, 1953

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell
Randolph, Kansas

Re: Tuttle Creek Dam

Dear Glenn:

Thank you for the information in your letter of the 21st instant.

I want to remind you of the advice we have previously given you to the effect that the more money and work you permit the engineers to invest in this project, the more difficult it will be to stop it in Congress. In our opinion you should cause the matter to be held up by Court action until Congress has an opportunity to act upon it.

If you do not do this, the best argument the engineers will have against you in Congress is that so much of the government's money, including time of governmental officials and engineers, has been invested that it would be too late to stop it.

Assuring you of our pleasure to be of assistance whenever possible and with best personal regards, we are,

Sincerely,

RATNER, MCCLELLAN, MATTOX & RATNER

By

Payne H. Ratner

PHR:dod



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23 January 1953

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr.
Randolph, Kansas

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

Enclosed is a statement of your 1953 membership dues.

An Annual Report covering last year's activities is now being prepared and a copy will soon reach you.

1952 was a crucial and busy year with all the customary growing pains and problems which plague new organizations. However, we have evidence of tangible progress, particularly with respect to the work of the Council for and in cooperation with new local watershed groups.

Plans for 1953 include better coverage of events here in the Capital, committee activity regarding matters important to the membership and conservation generally, and the development of a handbook to assist member organizations. The details of the 1953 program will be sent you in the near future.

Your support during 1952 has meant much and we sincerely hope we merit your continued membership. Your ideas and suggestions for improving the program are always welcome.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edwin R. Cotton

Edwin R. Cotton
Treasurer

ERC:mb
enclosure

AMERICAN WATERSHED COUNCIL, INC.

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STERLING 2540

8 January 1953

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr.
Randolph, Kansas

DUES for the year beginning 1 January 1953

\$5.00

For an associate membership (individual) in the
AMERICAN WATERSHED COUNCIL, INC.

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

LLOYD W. WOODBURN
714 FILLMORE
TOPEKA, KANSAS

January 23, 1953

Mr. Glen Stockwell and Mr. Dwight Peyton:

A group of highway and water resources division engineers were at my office today in connection with state ^{engineer} civil engineer examinations we are preparing. I learned that a Kansas engineering society (the exact name I don't know) is meeting at the Lamer Hotel in Salina all day the 30th. There is a stag affair the previous night. About 200 Kansas engineers are expected.

I asked two engineers whom I know if flood control is to be a topic at the meeting. One didn't know, the other said it was not on the program. Both said, however, that flood control might of course come up in connection with speeches or discussions on other topics and that the public-engineers or others--is welcome.

I thought you might like to consider having your groups represented. I'm sure you would be able to pass out literature or maybe have an information desk or booth. I think you could participate in discussions and questions. Maybe you could get someone on the program. *Certainly you would have the opportunity to talk to some influential Kansas engineers.*

You undoubtedly have channels to the society through your engineering associates. If not, A. G. Aldridge of Wilson & Co., Salina, is in charge of arrangements. If he couldn't help you, he could refer you to the proper person.

One of the engineers I talked to, Walter Thomas, Secondary Roads Dept., State Highway Commission (home address 1267 Clay, home telephone 20725) is very much opposed to the Army Engineers. He told me he asked Lincoln once how much bigger are the spillways they build than the maximum flow of the river. He said Lincoln turned away as though he hadn't heard him. He said to ask some of you to ask the Engineers that question sometime--also ask them what about the repairs they are making on Kanopolis.

Mr. Thomas is on our side and might be of help to you if you would enlist him in some of your activities.

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

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The other engineer I talked to was W. E. Steps of the Water Resources Division of the State Board of Agriculture (home address, 3901 California, home telephone 35336). If I understood him correctly, he has obtained some misinformation.

One of Lincoln's men stopped by the Water Resources Division and told Steps or someone else that the Engineers had acquired 24 parcels of land, that acquisition of land was handled by people entirely outside the control of the Engineers, that they were offering such good prices that you people were quite willing to sell, and that they didn't need to condemn. Steps believed all this and didn't share my low opinion of the Engineers.

I don't know whether Steps' information and viewpoint is representative of the entire Water Resources Division but if it is, perhaps someone should stop in to see them, particularly in view of the fact that some employees of Veatch visited them sometime ago in connection with the Governor's survey and Steps understood they were coming back. It certainly wouldn't help us for a state agency to pass out wrong or partially wrong information to the survey commission.

I'd rather not be quoted to Steps on the things I say he said since I'm just familiar enough with the facts about this fight to know that I might misunderstand some details. I know enough, however, to be sure that Steps doesn't know or doesn't believe your side.

I wonder how many other professional engineers believe Lincoln's statements about their ease in acquiring property, etc. It might be helpful if you could get your side of the story to the 200 engineers at the Salina meeting.

Yours truly,
Lloyd W. Woodburn



HOWARD S. MILLER
1ST DISTRICT, KANSAS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 24, 1953

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell
Randolph, Kansas

Dear Glenn:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 21st, together with copy of the petition you are having signed over the First District.

I think this is a wise course. It cannot do other than have a very great or pronounced effect. It seems to me Glenn that it might be good policy to postpone the presentation of this petition to President Eisenhower until after the President's Missouri River Basin Commission and Governor Arn's survey board reports are in. Remember, this is only my opinion.

Give my personal regards to Mrs. Stockwell and the Dreiths. I expect you know how I regard Gretchen.

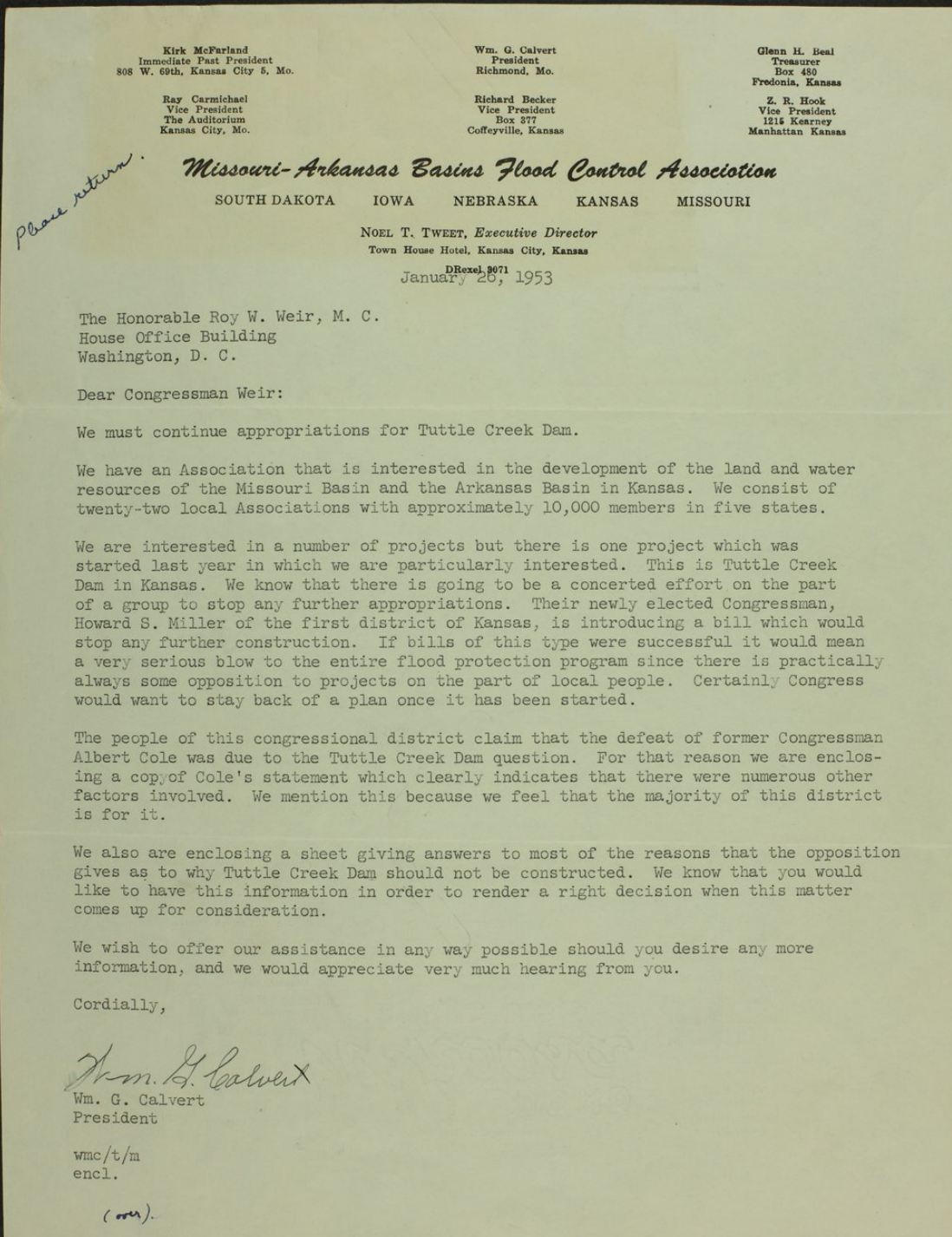
She is a jewel.
Sincerely yours,

H. S. Miller
Howard S. Miller M.C.

HSM:CD



Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence





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Fredonia, Kansas

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

ANSWERS TO STATEMENTS MADE BY OPPONENTS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF TUTTLE CREEK DAM

1. "The Blue Valley and Kansas residents were not well represented in Congress when the dam bill was passed."

Public hearings were held before the House of Representatives Civil Functions Appropriations Subcommittee on February 26, 1952, and before the corresponding Senate Committee on May 26, 1952. Opponents and proponents presented their case before these committees. Since the two committees did not agree, the amount of the appropriation was decided on by a Joint Conference Committee composed of members of the Senate and House Civil Functions Subcommittees. No provision is made for public hearings before Joint Conference Committees and the meetings are all executive sessions. When the Joint Conference Committee reaches an agreement it is usually accepted by both the House and the Senate. No Congressman or Senator from Missouri or Kansas, nor their Governors, opposed the appropriation. In a democracy the Senators and Congressmen represent the majority desires and thinking of the area."

2. "Both financial and emotional loss to property owners will be heavy if the dam is built."

No property owner in the Blue Valley will suffer a financial loss as this would be contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Recent legislation passed provides that both tenants and property owners be reimbursed for moving expenses in addition to a fair market value for the acquired property, and if the amount offered is unsatisfactory it can be appealed to the courts.

Approximately 60%-80% of the purchased land (70,000 acres) will be leased back to the owner and will be farmed 100% during a large number of the years. The loss of the flood of 1951 is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. The flooded people weren't paid for their homes and business which washed away, leaving some with no more than the clothes they wore, and others with even debts besides.

Emotionally, who can estimate the misery, heartache, and wretchedness of seeing your home completely destroyed by a mad river? That happened to 2,583 homes that were destroyed and a total of 24,893 that were flooded - 20,980 farms were affected - muck and slime several feet deep in a tattered shell which once was home with its furnishings strewn from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Red Cross figures show that 47,996 families were affected and they actually rendered assistance to 24,205 families, and 19 lives were lost.

3. "The 1951 flood was not caused by the Blue River, but by the Kaw".

Positively no one claims the Blue River alone caused the great flood. Definitely it contributed to it - and heavily! Though it is not easy to explain it in figures, this is basically what happened: It is an engineering problem as to what reduction in flood stage would have been produced at Kansas City had Tuttle Creek Dam been in operation. Rather than try to give engineering calculations we will give only the conclusions which are that the flood crest would have been reduced approximately two feet and probably would have prevented the flooding of the Fairfax District with its estimated loss of \$90,000,000.

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Statistics prove that the Blue River was a material contributor to the 1951 flood as it has been to every major Kansas River flood on record. It is, therefore, a key project in any flood control plan for the Kansas River from Manhattan to Kansas City, and the Missouri River below Kansas City.

4. "Watershed control is the sensible way to achieve the goals professed by the proponents of the dam."

Soil conservation is extremely vital to our nations future since soil and water are the two most valuable resources that this nation possesses. However, no number of soil conservation practices can prevent floods during major storms. This is a fact that is admitted by all reliable authorities including the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture sponsors of soil conservation programs. During minor storms they can supplement but they can never be a substitute for dams and levees. Secretary Brannan said in April, "Our surveys and experience to date have indicated that the principal flood prevention objective of the watershed program is, and should be, reduction of rural agricultural damages in tributary valleys above the major protection and control works, and provides no control of floods in main stem valleys or in downstream cities."

There is not one single example of a watershed of any degree of size where Soil Conservation Service measures have prevented major floods.

(Released by the Missouri-Arkansas Basins Flood Control Association,
Town House, Kansas City, Kansas - January 13, 1953)



THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1952.

UNSHAKEN IN A DEFEAT

TUTTLE CREEK DAM MUST BE BUILT, REPRESENTATIVE SAYS.

Albert M. Cole, Who Lost Seat in Congress to an Opponent of Project, Tells of Study of Floods.

Representative Albert M. Cole of Kansas said yesterday that he still believes the Tuttle Creek dam must be built to assure flood protection to the Kaw valley.

"Frankly, I believe a poll of the people in my district now would go against the project," he said, "but if they knew all the facts they would be for it."

Cole, a Holton Republican, lost November 4 to Howard S. Miller, 73-year-old Brown County farmer, whose campaign was sparked by a caravan of Blue Valley women fighting the 87-million-dollar dam being built north of Manhattan.

Speaks at Luncheon.

Cole spoke at a luncheon of Kansas City river leaders at the Kansas City Club.

"I was terribly disappointed at being beaten, but I'm not bitter and I have no regrets over my stand," he said.

He described how the Blue Valley interests approached him when he first went to Congress, urging him to oppose the dam, and he was inclined to do so because the structure, as then planned, would have inundated permanently a large amount of farm acreage. Tuttle Creek now is being built as

a dry dam, storing water only in floodtime.

"After the 1951 flood and its terrible losses, however, I became convinced that I would be morally wrong in opposing the dam," he related.

Study Soil Theory.

The lawmaker told how he and his Washington staff made an intensive study of flood control, culminated by interviews with leaders of the United States Soil Conservation service, who stated their often-repeated position that land measures alone, without the dams, cannot do the job.

Cole said several factors contributed to his defeat, including what he termed "fantastic misrepresentations" by the dam opponents.

Shortly before the election Blue Valley spokesmen went door to door in Topeka, asking simply, "Help us to save our homes," without any comment on flood protection, compensation paid for reservoir land or other factors in the picture, Cole pointed out.

Vote on Oleo.

"Some time back I voted against the oleomargarine tax," Cole said, "and that was cited to prove that I was 'against the farmer.'"

"A lot of my good and loyal friends honestly believe that soil conservation would do the flood protection job; others fear the loss of trade territory in the Blue valley if the dam is completed."

The C. I. O. lent strong support to the farm groups opposing him, he continued.

"They moved in when they saw a chance to beat a Republican," he said.



THE
Citizen

PUBLISHING CO.
DWIGHT PAYTON - EDITOR & PUBLISHER



OVERBROOK CITIZEN
SCRANTON GAZETTE

OVERBROOK, KANSAS

January 31, 1953

Dear Glenn,

Am trying to dig to the bottom of my desk and found this letter which carries return request.

Your Tuttle folder is a dandy and should carry a lot of weight.

I think we ought to use the Myers statement more. Tried a story in my paper and let my printer mess it up on correction inserts. I can't see but that this is the breaking point of the whole deal. The engineers admit their proposed program would not have prevented disaster--so, what good would it do that would in any way justify the cost.

I wonder if we might not whip up a comprehensive folder on the Kansas viewpoint to use on our state legislators--or maybe that won't be necessary.

Yours,

Dwight
Dwight

10-17



KIT CLARDY
6TH DIST., MICHIGAN

TOM SUMNER
SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 5, 1953

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr.
President, Blue Valley Study Ass'n
Randolph, Kansas

Dear Sir:

Yours is one of a considerable number of letters I have received as a result of my recent action in the Tuttle Creek Dam matter. They all express approval. I wonder if the returns from other precincts will turn up at least one vote against my stand.

The encouraging thing to me is the fact that this apparently unanimous reaction would seem to mirror a state of mind that promises much for the future. If people generally will support the Congress on a move in this direction, I think we will finally get back on top.

Incidentally, I have become acquainted with Mr. Miller. I am beginning to believe that while he may call himself a Democrat, he is going to vote more like a Republican than some of the Republicans now in Congress.

Of course, the pork barrel has long been considered the best means of buying reelection. Maybe I will find out that that is still true. But, regardless of that, I shall continue to oppose these things with all the vigor I possess.

Very truly yours,

Kit Clardy

KC:lw

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

HOWARD S. MILLER
1st DISTRICT, KANSAS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
February 5, 1953

Glenn D. Stockwell Sr.,
Randolph, Kansas.

Dear Glenn:

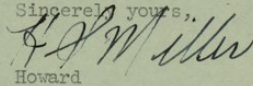
So glad to hear from you again Glenn
and pleased that you enjoyed the first news release
from my office. I hope that I can continue to
make them interesting.

I think that the real fight on Tuttle
Creek Dam is about to begin. I notice also that
the opposition is lining up strength.

I am attaching a copy of a news release
I gave out today at a news conference.

With kindest regards to yourself and
all of your family, I am

Sincerely yours,



Howard

HSM:CD

P.S. The Congressional Directorys are not printed
as yet but we will be happy to furnish you with one
as soon as they are available.

HSM



Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Manhattan Kans.

Feb 11-53

Dear Mr Pfeetze.

Please find inclosed list of names I got from people in Wamego, Bellview, St Marys and Westmorland. Who signed opposing Tuttle Creek Dam.

Think I did right well in less then two days time it took no sales talk. My approach was are you for or against Tuttle Creek Dam. about 90 percent would say we certainly are not for it. about 5 percent did not sign on account of business reasons.

You may have to get there in air mail to get there in time.

Yours very truly,

A. J. Schepp.



If You Don't Save the Soil You Won't Need to Save the Cities and Industries

BLUE VALLEY STUDY ASSOCIATION

Devoted to the Conservation of Soil, Water and Human Resources of the Blue River Valley
and the Furtherance of a Co-ordinated Comprehensive Flood Control Program

President: Glenn D. Stockwell Sr.
Randolph
Vice President: R. G. Thompson, Irving
Treasurer: Walter Bell, Randolph
Secretary F. W. Pfuetze, Randolph

Randolph, Kansas
Feb. 11, 1953

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R. B. Schwartz, Blue Rapids

Dear Sir:

Clifford Hope, Congressman from the Fifth Kansas District and chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, in a recent press release said, "As a matter of fact the Tuttle Creek dam has become a symbol now and I do not believe that the matter can be considered a local issue. A most important issue, it seems to me, is whether or not it is a wise national policy to construct dams and reservoirs which will flood thousands of acres of good agricultural land and destroy thriving communities when the estimated flood damage downstream is pretty dubious at least. In my opinion, Tuttle Creek dam is a dead duck but whether it is or is not the issues which are involved are very important and very much alive and certainly should be given the widest public consideration."

Tuttle Creek dam is an Army Engineer project on the Blue River of Kansas which was authorized for construction 15 years ago. It would destroy 55,000 acres of the best land in Kansas and the resultant loss of \$6,000,000 annual agricultural production would have disastrous effects upon our Kansas economy. The proponents of this project, with the aid of metropolitan and transportation lobbies, forced an initial appropriation through the last day of Congress after practically all of the members had gone home or were in Chicago for the Republican convention.

The people of the First Congressional District of Kansas are so opposed to this project that they abandoned their traditional rock-ribbed Republican status and elected Howard S. Miller, a Democrat, as Congressman. The only campaign issue was Tuttle Creek. The Republican candidate had supported the project.

This is the first outright defeat of the Army Engineers big dam program and the repercussions could be far reaching. It is imperative that the total defeat of this project be carried through as an example of public rejection of present federal water policies. Mr. Miller has introduced H.R. 2730 to stop work on Tuttle Creek. We believe that this democratic action of a valiant people should be supported. Write letters to Hon. George A. Dondero, chairman, House Public Works Committee, and to Sen. Edward Martin, Senate Public Works Committee, Washington, D. C., asking for favorable action on H.R. 2730 to stop work on Tuttle Creek dam.

Also write Hon. John Tabor, chairman, House Appropriation Committee, and Sen. Styles Bridges, chairman, Senate Appropriation Committee asking that further funds be denied for Tuttle Creek. Write to your own Senators and Congressman and let them know your stand on this question.

The people of the First Congressional District of Kansas are fighting the old American way through the ballot box and need your support against entrenched bureaucracy and Congressional inertia. It is your duty as citizen to inform Congress of your viewpoint.

Yours truly,

Glenn D. Stockwell, Pres.
Blue Valley Study Association.



608 Fremont
Manhattan, Kansas
February 13, 1953

Dear Mr. Stockwell,

I don't know if anyone has told you of the pictures that are being taken in the valley. Mr. Ahlstedt, I believe it was, noticed a man taking a picture of the old burned out garage in Randolph. He became curious and followed the man around. The other two pictures that were taken were DeLong's house and the one next to it.

We have some good reasons to believe this is part of an overall plan of the engineers to picture the valley as unproductive. I have been checking to see if anyone else has seen the man. Someone, Carl Holt, it was, thought a plane was taking pictures, week before last.

I want you to tell Miller about these pictures, so he can get the information to people in Congress who might see them. Perhaps we might take the same pictures, and show the scenes next to these places, also. It's the dirtiest trick I've heard of, yet.

I guess I might as well tell you we have this thing pretty straight, but we can't reveal anything more, because some friends have jeopardized themselves in telling us. So don't tell anyone. Play up the Randolph incident, and see if anyone else has seen the man. We were so happy someone saw him, because we felt then we could speak out, from observation. But again, I emphasize, it is to appear that the ideas was gotten from observation. You can use your judgment about how much to tell Miller, for the same reasons.

Sincerely,

Lund Johnson



The CITIZEN
PUBLISHING CO.

OVERBROOK CITIZEN
SCRANTON GAZETTE

DWIGHT PAYTON--Editor and Publisher

OVERBROOK, KANSAS

February 16, 1953

Mr. Waters Davis
Soil Conservation Districts of America
League City, Texas

Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce myself--Dwight Payton, president of Kansas Watersheds Association, on your weekly mailing list and good friend of many of the Kansas supervisors. In fact, I talked to three county meetings last week--Ford, Kiowa and Clark.

The Watershed folks and the supervisors are allies just about all the way and it is as such I am writing you. In spite of early assurances from Cong. Clifford Hope of Kansas that every skid was greased for the Hope-Aiken Watershed Bill, recent developments in the Senate have caused us alarm.

Most of the watershed leaders are convinced that there may never be another chance as good as now to get the door open through the Department of Agriculture for watershed development. The Administration and Budget Bureau are both back of the bill. It is safe on the House side, but the Senate set-up seems to have slipped and we are worried. One who has been in the Kansas fight never forgets the mighty power of the Corps and General Sturgis left no doubt in his testimony of the Corp's stand.

So, we believe it is up to the conservation people to move in on our senators from every state and bring the bill through. You staged a grand fight on the re-organization matter and I wonder if your organization wouldn't rally its membership on this matter. Time is short and you will have to move fast.

This letter is written on basis of present information we are able to obtain here in Kansas. It may take a full-dress show of both administration and grassroots power to win the point. Check it through your connections and if you find we are right, then jump your weight on the scales.

Sincerely yours,

Dwight Payton

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Hutchinson, Kansas
February 19th., 1953

Dear Glenn & Grace:

After 26 years in the electrical business the old gentlemen has sold entire to his pardner. Am as free as the birds. Have moved my junk to 13th st whic is halfway between down town and the Fair grounds. Rainy days I can have a place to work.

I cannot being to live off the interests of my investments. It was a purchase all and be tied down with the worries or to be free to do some of the ideas I have in my mind. These overweighed all the moneys I would make in the next five years.

Should find time to make you a visit this spring since you never get down. The first crop of alfalfa might be a good time to come for a two weeks visit. Eh?

Article in this weeks paper stated private state inspection suggested that all dams be stopped for present.

We had a rip snorter of a dust storm yesterday afternoon and on into the night. Today is colder and a mist falling. Wheat here would make a 25 bu crop in lots of the fields if spring was perfect. Prospects none too good and as you go west I am told is much worse. Wheat that is not up cannot be counted on.

I have a room large enough for desk and my cutting material so cold days can be kept busy. Expect to be in the field the entire summer in quest of meteorites, buried treasure and lapidary material. Do not plan to leave Hutchinson but maybe build along the highway this fall. They just started at rebuilding the apartment house last week. Am staying at a hotel.

And furthermore I have enrolled in the local class of the Dale-Carnegie Public Speaking. All in 15 easy lessons. You know might not be many years before Clifford Hope or some of the other boys might want to retire.

Let me hear from you folks sometime. My new address is Post Office Box #885, Will have a phone this week. Can get me at Reno Hotel at night.

Love to all

HC

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

The CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO.

OVERBROOK CITIZEN
SCRANTON GAZETTE

DWIGHT PAYTON--Editor and Publisher

OVERBROOK, KANSAS

February 20, 1953

Mr. Don Huls, Managing Editor
Ottawa Herald
Ottawa, Kansas

Dear Friend Don,

I believe Lamar Phillips is a bit confused in his Thursday story in which he quotes Glen Stockwell and myself. I don't know where he got his quote and would appreciate it if you would run a correction.

The only statement I have made is that I feel inclined to go along with the principles of the Arn Survey Report and believe that the State Watersheds Association will do the same.

In saying that, I mean that I give preliminary acceptance to the three major points of the report:

1. That expenditure of a thousand million dollars for reservoirs is not justified when the program cannot give protection against the disaster floods,
2. That there are no records to prove that the watershed program, as planned by USDA, would cope with disaster floods on the Kaw, and has
3. That the watershed program will have a value even greater than flood control in that it will afford protection in the tributaries from the 10 and 25 year floods, reduce siltation in the main streams and conserve our topsoil.

It should be noted that the three engineers were only giving a preliminary report on the broad principles of flood control as indicated by their study. It cannot be judged fairly as a complete report.

It seems obvious that we all need to revise our thinking a bit in light of recently produced facts. According to newspaper report, Dr. Harold Myers of Kansas State College recently stated that he had been informed by a high-ranking member of the Corps of Engineers that their program would not protect the cities from a 1951 flood. Now the Arn Board makes the same statement. Flood protection has been the major demand and where is it coming from, and how?

The program for the Kansas River Basin, as it looks now, would be the flow-way system (not a new idea) which gives absolute protection for the cities, and the water shed program to protect the rural and upland areas. That, plus such additional measures as are needed to provide our cities with municipal supply of water, and other use factors as can be provided on an economically justifiable basis.



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DWIGHT PAYTON--Editor and Publisher

OVERBROOK, KANSAS

To the best of my knowledge the Arn report does not affect the conservancy district legislation at all, unless it would be to emphasize the need for such. I can speak for Kansas Watersheds on this matter that our stand is in no way altered. A phone call to Bud Kilker, secretary-manager of Kansas Chamber of Commerce, reveals that they are as convinced of the need for the watershed law as ever.

It will be tragic for Kansas if mis-information prejudices and prevents enactment of the conservancy law. It is not basically involved in the old argument of big versus little dams, but rather constitutes enabling legislation to permit Kansas people to cope with the factors of use and control of water in the tributary basins throughout the state. It is one attempt by a great many Kansas people to do something besides talk about our water problems. It will hurt no one by robbing them of flood protection, but rather holds promise of affording protection to great numbers.

I feel that the Herald would want to promote, rather than hurt, such a cause.

It is my opinion that the Arn Board has made a big contribution, that its recommendations need a little time for complete digesting. To believe otherwise is to admit a closed mind.

Sincerely yours,

Dwight Payton

Jim, Use this if you
think it is needed
 Dwight



K. GAYLORD
PRESIDENT, PUBLISHER

THE OKLAHOMA PUBLISHING COMPANY
THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN-OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Feb. 23, 1953.

James Reed,
Topeka, Capital,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Jim:

Some time after sending you that story, I thought it might be well if both Topeka papers were to have a copy of a letter written by Courtlandt Eaton of Colorado, on the crux of the subject brought out in the Arn report--namely the value of agricultural flood control on the watershed.

In the meantime I got a nice letter from Dutch Schultz about the Arn report and one of the collateral angles.

So I am sending, today, copies of the Eaton letter, to both you and Dutch Schultz, for use as either of you may see fit.

Mr. Eaton gave me specific permission to quote from his letter, so I can pass on that permission to you.

I hope this is satisfactory to you-all.

I also enclose a part of Mr. Eaton's impressive biographical sketch from "Who's Who in Engineering." I wouldn't know how he compares with Veatch, Wolman and Howson, but obviously he has made a special study of watershed flood control while their study, if any, has been very sketchy, to judge from their report. Likewise, he has been designing and building dams and other hydraulic structures all the time. Whether they have done so is unknown to me, but in view of their location, I doubt it.

This letter, of course, isn't for publication, but merely background.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer T. Peterson



Courtlandt Eaton
Mem. Am. Soc. C. E.

1225 Seventeenth Street,
Golden, Colorado,
June 25, 1952.

Mr. Elmer T. Peterson,
Associate Editor,
THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN-OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Peterson:

The principles you express ("Big Dam Foolishness" Readers Digest, July, 1952) are sound from an engineering, economic and common sense standpoint. As a flood control and conservation engineer I have battled for multiple structures with some measure of success but not as much as I desire.

It is simple common sense to control any disastrous threats at their sources. Adequate flood and erosion control calls for multiple regulating storages on the tributaries. Among the advantages are:

- (1) Speed of construction. Obviously a number of small structures can be built concurrently in a fraction of the time needed for a single major structure.
- (2) Safety to lives and property. Failure of a small structure in the upper reaches of a catchment permits flattening of flood peaks before flows reach the congested areas.
- (3) Flexibility of operations. A flood results from the combination of early rains up to the point of soil saturation followed by rains of high intensity. A number of small reservoirs can be regulated to stagger releases and avoid the concurrent meeting of tributary flood peaks at their confluences with the main stream. It is difficult to mathematically evaluate the relative effectiveness of multiple storages compared with a single structure. My own opinion is that an acre foot of suitable apportioned multiple storages will have an effective control value of 4 acre feet in a single large reservoir located downstream.
- (4) Erosion Control. When by overgrazing, protracted droughts or fires the normal clothing of a watershed is impaired sheet erosion of top soil and debris flows occur in amounts several hundred times than under natural conditions. Reservoirs in upper reaches of tributaries will trap these materials near their sources. There are instances where such materials have been removed from the reservoirs and put to beneficial uses.
- (5) Groundwater Recharge. There are many instances where streams debouch upon valley areas creating large fertile delta areas underlain with large underground storage basins. Some irrigated areas depend either wholly or in major part upon such underground reservoirs

Note carefully! This does not mean multiple purpose structures, which is the big Army Engineer Type!

COPY



Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

-2-

for their irrigation needs. Nature in the process of forming those deltas dropped the coarser gravels in the upper catchment areas above the deltas. The natural replenishments of the underground reservoirs occurs in those areas. Many basins are being depleted at an alarming rate. If some of our best irrigated lands are to continue in production we can best recharge those basins by following the pattern that nature has set up. A program of small flood control reservoirs in the upper tributaries facilitates a recharge program. By retardation and regulation of flood flows the discharges can be lowered to the point permitting those flows to accommodate the percolation rates in the tributary streams. Frequently a flood control reservoir operated for the purposes of flood control and conservation will in a single season store and release $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times its nominal storage capacity.

I commend you for your support of sound methods of soil conservation. From a flood control, debris control and water conservation standpoint it is sound, economic and sensible.

Sincerely,

/s/Courtlandt Easton.

COPY



~~Continued from previous page~~

Eaton--Eugene Courtlandt, 1225 Seventeenth Street, Golden, Colo.

Partial

Biographical Sketch, "Who's Who in Engineering" --6th Edition.

Eng. with Consulting Eng. ~~with~~ Division of Chief Engr., U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver.

Res. Engr. Crane Falls power & Irrig. Co., Boise, Idaho.

Construction Supt. Water Supply, Pan-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco.

Irrigation Engineer, State of California.

Chief Engineer Los Angeles Flood Control District, Los Angeles, Calif.

Construction of Dams, "Development of Water Supplies and Irrigation Systems.

Various Papers on Engineering Subjects in American Society of Civil

Engineers.

Member American Society of Civil Engineers.

Club: Commonwealth of San Francisco.

1950 resigned from U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to enter private practice.

(End of sketch)

* * * *

The above is only a partial sketch. Have checked with several important sources and find his reputation excellent in every way.

He has built or designed many dams, mainly in the western part of the United States and some parts of Canada. In recent years has made a special study of watershed flood control--a subject unfamiliar to most civil engineers.



MILTON S. EISENHOWER
STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

March 5, 1953

Mrs. Lou O. Hocker
4525 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Hocker:

I am, as you say, quite familiar with the Blue Valley problem. So is my brother. I do not know whether it is possible to hold up affairs at this late date. I do know that all the facts and alternatives are known to my brother.

It is nice to hear from you again. I remember with much pleasure your coming to Manhattan and setting up a scholarship.

With good wishes,

Sincerely,