

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Section 6, Pages 151 - 180

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

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 305572

Item Identifier: 305572

www.kansasmemory.org/item/305572

KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

10-11-51

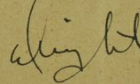
Dear Glenn

Flood control has run me out of stationery. Glad to have your letter. We're moving fast as possible to set up state organization. You'll hear about it soon. Chisholm is paying me a visit tomorrow morning and I'll try to put the finish on your job of conversion. Don't have any verification on the Tuesday show in Topeka. May not happen.

Enclosed editorial will interest you. Sent copy of it and Star clipping to Ralph Will, USDA, suggesting he use it as excuse for Brannen to issue statement. Enjoyed the trip to Washington all the way and the Blue Boys are good companions I find. Came out a few dollars upon you on round trip ticket and will use it to cover tips, etc. and call it even. Move hard on your association set-up in the Blue. Feel I can promise you full action on state association.

Yours,

Dwight Payton





Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

ARTHUR HAWTHORNE CARHART
2591 EUDORA STREET
DENVER, COLORADO
10/12/51

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell,
Leonardville, Kan.

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

As I read your letter of the 10th regarding the Tuttle Creek dam fight, I mentally stood up and cheered. I'm keenly appreciative of your taking the time to write so informatively as you did.

For the record, I'm a full-time freelance writer. Some four years ago such writings as I had done on conservation subjects led to my being associated with Bill Voigt of the Izaak Walton League in battling attempts of a small segment of western stockmen taking over millions of acres within the national forests and other public lands for the exclusive use of grazing. In many places overgrazing of vital high-country watersheds is going on even under federal permits and above all there is need for protection of these water catching and delivering basins. The majority of our livestock operators are fully aware of the whole situation, and were not in sympathy with the scheme a few leaders proposed for securing title to these lands. That scheme failed, completely. It was through that association that I got more deeply into the conservation writing.

An article in Atlantic Monthly lead to my writing WATER-OR YOUR LIFE, published by Lippincott. And that brought me into a battling mood over a lot of the proposals and schemes of the Army Engineers and Reclamation. They're screw-ball, unsound, fantastic in many instances. I have no tie-up with any organization of any kind. What I have done in trying to pound out realization on the part of the public of the plans of these agencies has been first my own, individual revolt at the wrong-end-to approach to water resources, the vast spending which could do more in applications in watershed management, and of course, having something to write about that I felt should be written up, and as a part of securing a living. I probably could get more checks from editors in another field, but I'm interested in this one.

You probably know that just such a scheme as you face now is being rammed at communities in the South Platte Valley near Fort Morgan, Colorado. A "flood control" dam that will drown some of the richest bottom land in that section. People around Aspen, Colorado, are fighting Reclamation's plan to tunnel the Continental Divide and take water from their streams to run power plants and supply some more water over in the Arkansas irrigated sections. Residents below the Granby Dam which is part of the big Thompson project are bitter, and they feel helpless, as that project takes their water away and puts it through the 13 mile tunnel to the South Platte drainage east of the Divide. Conservation organizations across the nation are fighting Reclamation's proposal to place dams in the Dinosaur National Monument, destroy that

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

scenic reservation when there are alternative sites outside of the park unit which will store more water, produce more power with a saving of \$60 million. And I could go on to name a dozen at least other places where those who see clearly the absurdities in these big dam jobs, are doing their best to stand up to the steam-roller methods of the bureaucrats in forcing through their big-and-costly dam jobs.

So you are not alone fighting one such project. I don't see why there isn't a "Horse-Sense-About-Dams League" formed, so all these could combine their forces, and if they did, they could throw weight and sanity into the picture which might reasonably offset the power of the big-dam lobbies.

You write of the Little Sioux soil conservation project in Iowa. I was born and reared in that section; fished the Little Sioux as a kid. It ran reasonably clear then. But it had to go the whole route before the rehabilitation started. I haven't seen that project but would like to do so.

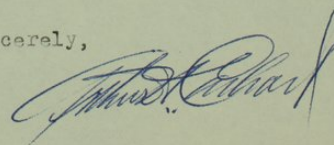
Now with regard to your own battle: With the material already received, I have sent a query to one of the national magazines with the biggest circulation, suggesting that I write the story of your fight against the Tuttle Creek dam, and the sane alternative you are putting forward in watershed management as the basic approach. I haven't had time to hear back as yet. If they don't rise to the proposition, I'll try another leading magazine. I would try Nation's Business, but their "consultant" in the conservation field is David D. Guy, manager of the natural resources department in fact, and I am of the opinion that other articles I have proposed to the editors have been blocked by his attitude. Since Guy put out a "Natural Resources Notes" bulletin in July this year, with a key paragraph stating that if the Tuttle Creek reservoir had been built, its 2,600,000 acre feet of storage would have retarded flow sufficient to reduce the flood at Kansas City 20%, there is no need of trying to get an assignment out of Nation's Business. Have you seen that bulletin Guy put out? He was all-out for the Army idea.

At any rate, if I get some good magazine to tell me to go ahead and write the story of your battle, (and it is a dandy), I'll probably be writing again to check up points and get additional information. Nothing would bolster what you've done like a good article in national circulation. I hope I can do it.

Meanwhile I'm going to show your letter to Joe Penfold, who is the western representative of the Izaak Walton League. He's sitting in with the people on the project near Fort Morgan, the Aspen group, and others. There might be some way to at least coordinate the efforts of these groups to some extent and add weight to all.

More power to you. I hope I can lend a hand by finding a national magazine that will tell me to write the story. And again thanks for your letter.

Sincerely,





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 12 1951

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell, President
Blue Valley Study Association
Randolph, Kansas

My dear Mr. Stockwell:

The President has referred to this office for reply your telegram dated August 29, 1951, relative to recent activities of the Corps of Engineers in the vicinity of the site of the proposed Tuttle Creek Dam. You request immediate cessation of activity by this agency in this highly controversial area until Congress can decide the issue by consideration of H. R. 4386, a bill making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year 1952.

This office has been advised by the Office of the Chief of Engineers that activities by personnel of the Corps of Engineers at and in the vicinity of the Tuttle Creek Dam site have been limited to preliminary surveys and investigations only in areas where rights of entry have been acquired. No funds are available with which to initiate construction of the project. Such funds can be provided only as the result of congressional action including the project in an annual appropriation act. Congressional action on the fiscal year 1952 appropriation has not yet been completed.

You may be assured that the President and the Executive Offices appreciate the interest of your organization in the equitable solution of the Kansas River flood problem. Your courtesy in advising the President of your views is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Clark

Office of the Director



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
LAWRENCE
October 13, 1951

Dept of Geography

Mr. Glenn Stockwell
Randolph,
Kansas

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

Enclosed is the paper I promised to send you and which I wrote for a campus publication here called Upstream. I think this little magazine will go to press sometime within the next ^{two} ~~to~~ weeks and at that time you can get a copy of the publication for about 25¢ each should you be interested in the article. As a matter of fact, I suppose that separates or reprints of this article could be run for about 5¢ per copy if their should be a demand for them. Understand, please, that I am not trying to sell you anything and I contributed this article without charge or cost to one of our student publications.

You can see by the paper I wrote that I am not very enthusiastic about the Pick-Sloan plan or any other extravagant dam building program. It seems to me that we have a good opportunity here to solve our flood hazard problem in a sensible way and in a way that will take care of the problem permanently. It was a pleasure to meet you the other night and my best wishes are with you.

Sincerely yours,

Walter M. Kollmorgen

Walter M. Kollmorgen
Chairman

WMK/ss

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Randolph, Kansas
Oct. 13, 1951

Senator Herbert Lehman
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

I urge the elimination of Tuttle Creek Dam appropriation Bill Form 4386. It would be a lot of money spent for no good purpose. The Tuttle Creek Dam would not solve any flood control problems in Kansas. It would only cause more floods as has been proved by the Kanapolis Dam in Kansas. With soil conservation, detention and retention dams we could and would solve this problem for far less cost and it would give flood protection to many people.

We know our senators are not backing us. They DO NOT represent the people of Kansas. True we elected them, but with the understanding they would be helping as promised. Senator Carlson stood in the City Square of Randolph, Kans., and said, "if elected I'll see to Tuttle Creek Dam is never built." While Governor of Kansas, Carlson wrote many that he would work against Tuttle Creek Dam as long as the people in the Blue Valley were against it. The people in the Blue Valley are against it and always will be! These things will long be remembered in Kansas.

The material and monetary destruction that would take place if this proposed Tuttle Creek Dam were built is tremendous. The annual recurring losses in the Blue Valley would be \$6,645,270. Let me remind you this is according to 1947 prices.

I enclose a copy of the statistics, facts and figures of what will be lost. I remind you that this is a minimum in number and prices of 1947.

I thank you most kindly for your aid and cooperation.

Yours truly,
Quinton L. Esping

QLE/re
Enclosure



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

Oct. 15, 1951

DIRECTORS

Vance Washington, Manhattan
Ray Bergsten, Randolph
Byron Guise, Marysville
N. Harwood, Manhattan
J. A. Hawkinson, Bigelow
W. F. Turner, Waterville
V. E. Hawkinson, Randolph
R. B. Schwartz, Blue Rapids

Mr. Ed Lohmeyer
Hanover, Kansas

Dear Sir:

A lot has been said and written about soil conservation and watershed programs, but very little has been accomplished toward the final goal of having a complete watershed conservation program on our major rivers. The recent flood has focused public attention on the need for the conservation of our land, with a program that will also develop into a means of controlling the run-off water.

We have organized a non-profit association with the intent of encouraging the development and conservation of land and water resources. Literally, as well as symbolically, watershed development should begin and remain a grass-roots proposition. All conservation is husbandry--the husbandry of natural resources. And husbandry, like good house-keeping, like cleanliness, like respect for property, law and values in general, is a matter of informed personal attention.

Conservation can be taught--it cannot be enforced. To be taught successfully, its methods and aims should be based on facts, not on fancy or emotion. Only factual results can be demonstrated. The reason why conservation is for the citizen and not for governments, rests in this one controlling circumstance--the need is everywhere and ever-present.

In recent years we have turned more and more to government agencies to organize and control our lives. Must we wait until the government sets the pattern for the control of natural resources? Water runs downhill, and by this fact makes the watershed a natural unit for conservation.

We are asking a group of people, who we believe are vitally interested in soil conservation and watershed engineering, to serve as the Directors of the newly organized Blue Rivers Watershed Association of Kansas. Some of this group have been personally contacted. Others were selected from names suggested by your County Soil Conservation Service. We have placed your name on this list of tentative directors with the hopes that you will serve and help in the work of organizing the Association.

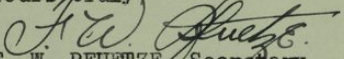
Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

We are calling a meeting of the Directors at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, October 25 at Blue Rapids. The meeting will be held in the Community House, Blue Rapids, Ks. The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers and draw up a set of by-laws. Subjects that should be discussed are policies, goals and means of attaining them, membership campaign, and of course soil conservation.

In a conference with Hugh Bennett and A. E. Norton of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, we learned that the Department of Agriculture has been asked to break down the Young Plan to the Blue River Basin, for submission to the next Congress. We feel that it is the temper of Congress at the present time to get a practical demonstration of watershed treatment on one complete watershed. We should get ready to offer the local cooperation that will be necessary for the success of the program.

May we look forward to seeing you at Blue Rapids?

Yours truly,


F. W. PFUETZE, Secretary
Blue Valley Study Association

1 Inc.



Nebraska State Journal

PUBLISHERS
FRED S. SEACREST,
JOE W. SEACREST.

MORNING EVENING SUNDAY

Lincoln, 1, Nebraska

Awarded Pulitzer Prize
"for the most disinterested and meritorious public
service by an American newspaper during 1948"

October 15, 1951

Glen Stockwell
Blue Valley Study Ass'n.
Leonardville, Kansas

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

The enclosed letter has been sent to all members of Nebraska watershed groups. It is a project that will need the support of each and all of the watershed groups if we are to get the job done.

We have felt that it would be easier to have each member contribute a small amount. Will you please send me a mailing list of all your members so I can get these letters out to them.

We feel this is one of our most important projects.

Sincerely yours,

Leo E. Geier, for

Raymond A. McConnell, jr.



Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

1150

OCT-18-51 204948 A -- Chk -- 11.50

G. D. STOCKWELL
LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS
Oct. 15, 1951.

Superintendent of Documents:
Washington, D.C.

Please send me the following publications

Report of the Presidents Water Resources Policy Commission

✓ Vol. 1. Water policy for American people, general report	---	\$3.25
Cat. No. Pr 33.12:W 29/v.1.		
✓ Vol. 2. Ten River in America's future	---	6.00
Cat. No. Pr 33.12:W 29/v.2.		
✓ Vol. 3. Water resources Law	---	2.25
Cat. No. Pr 33.12:W 29/v.3.		
Total		11.50

I would also like to receive price list on:

1. The Hoover Commission, or Commission on reorganization
2. of the Executive Dept. and its Task Forces.
3. Dept. Of Agriculture Publications
4. Dept. Of Interior Publications
5. Power Commission Publications
6. Kansas River Basin Water Pollution Investigation

Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service
June 1948.

A - Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency
Washington 25 D.C.

Yours truly,

G. D. Stockwell

88

52

REF. 50

3

Enclosed	11.50
To be mailed	
later	
Subscriptions	
Refund	
Coupon Refund	
Postage	

8154
11
38
41
44
46
68
42
15
18
58
53
51
enclosed



Missouri



LIVESTOCK

801 Elm St.



Columbia, Missouri

Journal

P. V. EWING, Jr.

Oct. 16, 1951

Mr. G. D. Stockwell
Leonardville, Kansas

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

We are in receipt of your letter of Oct. 9 and are pleased to learn that the article on flood control can be of help to you. When writing this article, Mr. Singleton stated that he might get criticism for it is such a controversial issue, but so far we have had only letters of approval with Mr. Singleton's ideas.

We will be glad to have you use all or any part of the article provided the author and name of the magazine from which it is taken is given due credit. Also, we would like to have copies of any material you put out using the article.

At any time we can be of service to you, please write us.

Very truly yours,

P. V. Ewing, Jr.

pve/hse



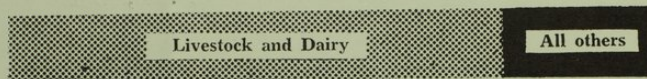
Read the MISSOURI LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

There are 237,697 farms in Missouri.



Of these, 107,015 are Livestock and Dairy farms.

Total Farm Income in Missouri is \$893,200,000 annually.



Total income annually on the Livestock and Dairy farms in Missouri is \$679,700,000.

While the Livestock and Dairy farms comprise only 45 percent of the total number of farms in Missouri, they receive 76 per-cent of the total farm income in the state.

Missouri Livestock and Dairy farms have an annual average income of \$6500.

The average farm income for all farms in Missouri, including Livestock and Dairy farms, is \$3757.

A large number of Livestock and Dairy farms in Missouri have much higher incomes than the average.

Livestock and Dairy farmers of Missouri have the cash income to purchase

AUTOMOBILES	BETTER SIRES
MILKING MACHINES	FEEDS
TRUCKS	BIOLOGICALS
FENCING	LIVESTOCK REMEDIES
FARM MACHINERY	BUILDING MATERIALS
OTHER MODERN, LABOR-SAVING, MONEY-MAKING EQUIPMENT	

Livestock and Dairy farmers in Missouri are progressive, careful, business men. They HAVE TO BE SHOWN before they buy.

If they are shown that better feed, more modern equipment, better fencing, improved buildings will increase their annual income, they will be the best customers you have.

THE MISSOURI LIVESTOCK JOURNAL reaches the top farmers in the Livestock and Dairy industry in Missouri. It reaches the business men in this industry who have the money to buy your products.

IT IS THE LOGICAL VEHICLE TO CARRY YOUR ADVERTISING MESSAGE TO SHOW THESE FARMERS THAT YOUR PRODUCT WILL AID THEM IN BOOSTING THEIR INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK & DAIRY PRODUCTION.



We are working for you now—keeping Missouri Livestock first—Your advertising message will yield MORE RETURNS carried in the

MISSOURI LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

Better Breeding Stock is always in demand—

More than 90 percent of Missouri bred breeding stock is sold to your Missouri breeder neighbors. Concentrate your advertising where it brings most results. No waste circulation.

It is the official organ

of several state breed organizations. It gives you the best possible contact with other Missouri breeders.

Send us the facts—

Are you consigning to a sale? Do you have surplus breeding stock for sale? Is your own sale coming up soon? The more than 5,000 readers of the Missouri Livestock Journal would like to know the answers. Your advertising message will let them know what you are doing.

Our fieldmen will help—

Experienced fieldmen are at your service. They'll be glad to stop in and see you. Just drop us a line.

Keep your herd or flock before the breeders all the time.

Let Missouri Livestock Journal Sell your products or Services.

The United States Department of Agriculture reveals that Missouri is now in the top bracket so far as total Livestock and Dairy production is concerned.

MISSOURI LIVESTOCK JOURNAL is dedicated to keeping the Missouri livestockmen FIRST IN Livestock and Dairy production—both in dollar quantity and quality of its animals and products.

It is written and edited by Missourians for Missourians. It is produced and printed in Missouri.

This publication brings you the latest information about the Livestock and Dairy industry in Missouri. It has on its editorial staff the best experts in Livestock and Dairying that Missouri has.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND READ THE MISSOURI LIVESTOCK JOURNAL. YOU WILL LIKE IT AND IT WILL HELP YOU.

USE THE INFORMATION IN IT TO AID YOU IN BUILDING A BIGGER AND BETTER LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISE.

USE ITS COLUMNS TO CARRY YOUR MESSAGE TO OTHER LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY FARM OPERATORS IN MISSOURI TO THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF ALL.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year—three years, \$2.00



Advertising Rates Are Low

Mechanical Requirements:

Page length, 10 inches.

Width, 3 columns, 6¾ inches.

Minimum depth of advertising space sold:

- 1 column—1 inch
- 2 columns—2 inches
- 3 columns—3 inches

Space measured rule to rule.

Cuts preferred to mats for best results.

Advertisers may be asked to furnish proof of integrity and responsibility before advertisements are accepted.

Guaranteed minimum circulation, 5000.

Livestock Advertising Rates

1 column inch (1/30th page)	\$ 4.00
3 inches (1/10th page)	\$ 12.00 12.00
5 inches (1/6th page)	\$ 20.00
7½ inches (1/4th page)	\$ 30.00
10 inches (1/3 page)	\$ 40.00
15 inches (1/2 page)	\$ 60.00
20 inches (2/3 page)	\$ 75.00
30 inches (Full page)	\$100.00

Extra color \$25.00 additional

Breeders' Directory—Listing of name under breed in Breeders' Directory costs \$10.00 per year, payable in advance. Additional breeds \$5.00 each. Display advertising used six months or more entitles advertiser to free listing while advertising runs.

Commercial Advertising Rates

Per agate line	\$.30
Per column inch (14 lines)	4.20
Per fourth page (105 lines)	31.50
Per third page (140 lines)	40.00
Per half page (210 lines)	60.00
Per two-thirds page (280 lines)	75.00
Per page (420 lines)	100.00

Extra color \$25.00 additional

Minimum size of advertisements, 14 lines.

Column width, 13 ems (2 1/6 inches).

Bleed pages, 10% extra.

Classified Advertising rate: 5c per word, \$1.00 minimum. 12 insertions for cost of 10. Cash with copy.

Order Blank

Missouri Livestock Journal

801 Elm St., Columbia, Missouri

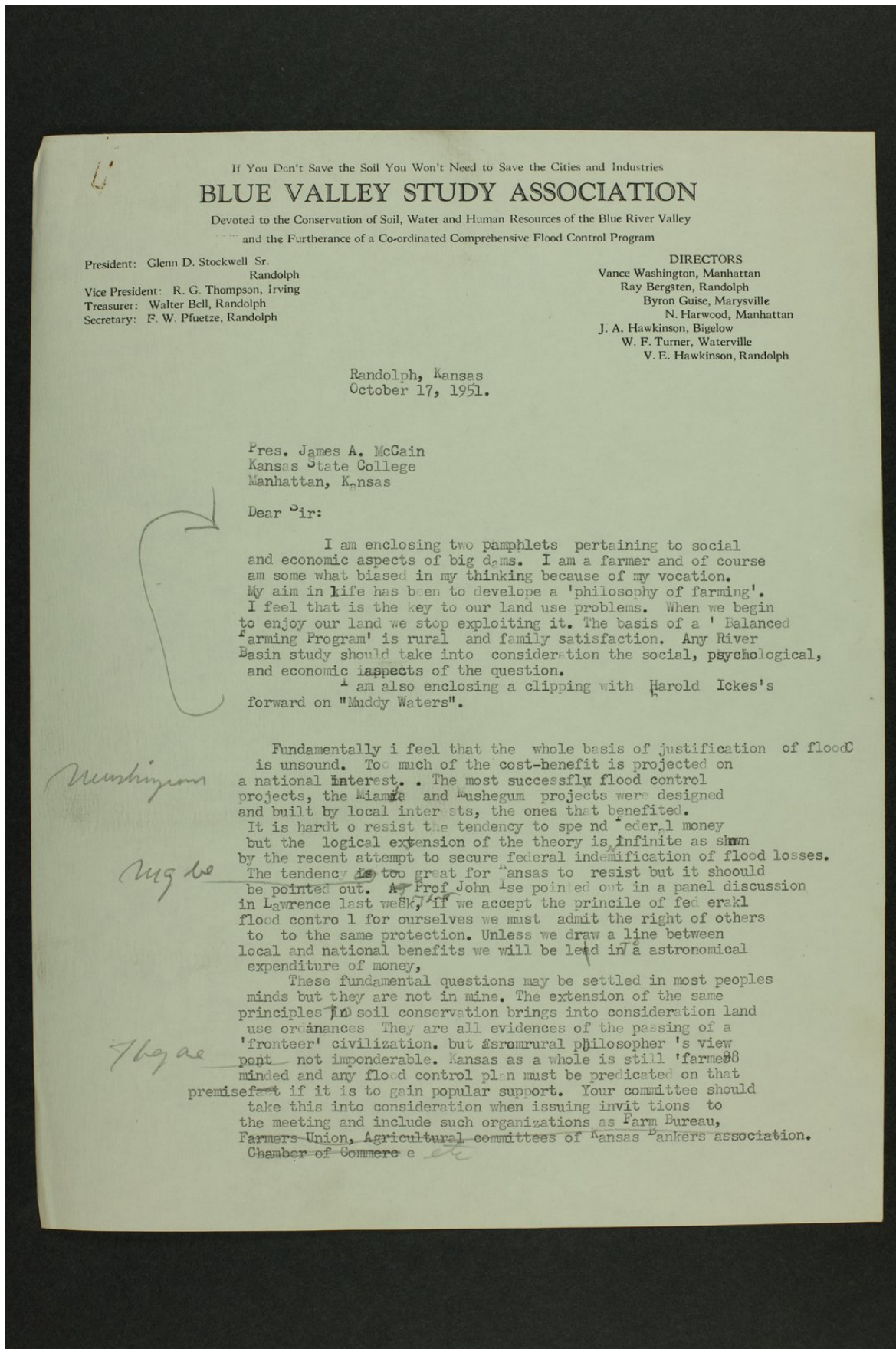
Gentlemen: Please insert advertising to occupy _____ inches in each issue

of the MISSOURI LIVESTOCK JOURNAL commencing with the _____

_____ issue, and to continue for _____ months, for

which I am to pay \$ _____

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence





KANSAS FARM BUREAU
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

422 HOUSTON, MANHATTAN
TELEPHONE 3516

KANSAS FARM BUREAU NEWS

October 17, 1951

Mr. Glen G. Stockwell, Sr.
Leonardville, Kansas

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

Enclosed herewith you will find a carbon copy of the article I have prepared on watershed associations for the next issue of the Kansas Farm Bureau News. I would very much appreciate having you check the story for accuracy and suggesting any changes which you deem advisable. I would especially appreciate having you check on the accuracy of the spelling of names with which you are familiar.

In regard to your letter of the 15th, I believe that your suggestion on using the term watershed engineering is most appropriate and I shall edit it into the copy before sending it to the printer. In regard to the K-State program on flood control, I have heard that several prominent speakers will be present and I feel certain that if President McCain's policies of administration are carried over into the two day meeting, there will be no "hedging". One thing that would favor a much "hotter" session here than at Lawrence is the fact the meeting will be on "home ground" for practically all of the opponents to the Pick-Sloan Plan, whereas, the proponents are apt to find a fairly hostile audience once they get away from the protection of the Kansas City and Topeka businessmen.

I will appreciate having the enclosed carbon copy returned at your very earliest convenience and I shall make it a point to bring your literature back to you within the next few days.

Very truly yours,

Bob Chisholm
Press, Radio and Public
Relations Representative

BC:lk
Encl.

JOE S. BROWN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WASHINGTON, KANSAS

SUITE 816
1406 G STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Washington, KANSAS

October 18, 1951

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell, Sr.

Randolph, Kansas

Dear Glenn:

Congratulations. It appears from the reports in the papers that we have obtained everything we asked for as a result of our trip to Washington D. C. This should quell those dissident voices who scoffed at our trip.

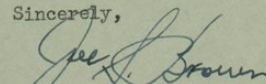
The reports in the papers are the more particularly gratifying because they also carry the suggestion of affirmative program in the appointment of a commission for a comprehensive survey embodying all factors raised by the last July flood pattern. This commission, if carried through, is to our advantage, reserving the question as to the composition of the commission. If the commission is loaded top heavy with men predisposed to one of the flood control programs, we will have an extremely hard time overcoming their predisposition. However that may be, it is a bridge that we cannot cross until that bridge is constructed.

I would appreciate your telling me, when your time permits, of the results of your conversation with Mr. Oberhelman. The more I reflect upon it, the more I believe that the appointment of a study commission to report to Congress their findings, the more I am convinced that this lends weight to my suggestion that some of the Foundations be contacted. Roger Babson is an individual that I think should be interested in a program and project of this nature.

If you recall, I believe that there is a transposition of addresses of Ed Lohmeyer and Fritz Mueller. Their proper addresses are:

Ed Lohmeyer - Greenleaf, Kansas;
Fritz H. Mueller - Hanover, Kansas.

Sincerely,



Joe S. Brown

JSB/jp

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

G. D. STOCKWELL

LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS

October 18, 1951.

Kansas Farm Bureau
Box 392
Manhattan, Kansas

Att. Bob Chisholm

Dear Sir:

I have read your article with interest. The Blue Rivers Watershed Association has secured its charter and the board of directors have been appointed. We will have a meeting next week to elect officers and plan our work. I expect the Watershed Association to be primarily interested in furthering soil conservation secondarily in flood control.

Flood control in Kansas will necessarily be a coordinated plan. Our group will be interested in seeing that proper value is placed on soil conservation, watershed engineering and down stream engineering. No one phase will solve the problem and if we want flood control in Kansas we must have a meeting of minds and resolve our differences. We in the Blue Valley have received the label of "Anti-dam". We feel that this is a mis-nomer. We have endeavored to focus public opinion on the need for an integrated program that will be of State wide benefit water shed wide benefit not merely lower valley benefit. We have been 'anti-dam' not because of the bigness of the dam but because of the methods and statements used to secure the big dams. Statements that magnify the benefits and disregard the costs and damages. I feel your article should develop this viewpoint. The reason feeling is running so high against the Tuttle Creek dam is mainly because of Gen. Pick's statements. Corps Of Engineers statements erroneous statements concerning the effects Tuttle Creek dam would have had on the recent flood. If one side is going to promote their projects by emotions then the only defense is an emotional appeal.

We are in hopes that the proposed panel discussion to be held at K.S.C. will produce facts not emotional appeals.

Dick Rogers has been working on our incorporation papers and would be glad to show them to you.

*They have been
bored in regard to Clark & we are ready
to do business.*

*Book: - The Army Engineers & the Nation's Rivers,
muddy waterway articles, mages (Hornum, etc., etc.)
The Damned Missouri Valley
Richard W. Baumhoff, (Alfred A. Knapp)*



Kansas State College

Manhattan, Kansas

President's Office

October 20, 1951

Mr. Glenn D. Stockwell
Randolph
Kansas

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

Thank you so much for your letter of October 18 and its enclosures. I shall read the two pamphlets with keen interest. I am returning the clipping containing Harold Ickes forward to the book, Muddy Waters: The Army Engineers and the Nation's Rivers. I am immediately ordering a copy of this book.

I enjoyed my visit with you very much.

Sincerely yours,

James A. McCain
President

Enclosure
g

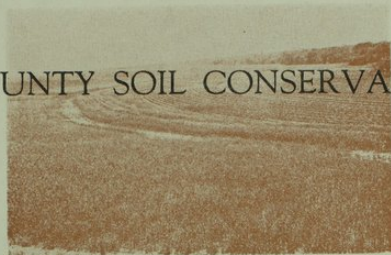


MARSHALL COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

OFFICE: MARYSVILLE, KANSAS

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

Chairman, FRED A. PRELL,
Bremen
Vice-Chairman, H. L. FELDHAUSEN,
Frankfort
Secretary, C. C. GASTON,
Axtell
Treasurer, GEORGE L. BLASER,
Waterville



"With the right to own goes the duty to conserve."

Marysville, Kansas
October 22, 1951

Member, O. W. JONES,
Frankfort

ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS:

GEORGE UNGERER, Marysville
FRED HEISERMAN, Oketo
JOE RUNDUS, JR., Blue Rapids

Mr. W. E. Turner
Waterville, Kansas

Dear Mr. Turner:

We are sending you the following information about the district as you requested when you called the office Friday.

1. There are 561,682 acres of farm land in Marshall County.
2. To date, the district has received 1626 applications, covering 347,175 acres.
3. To date, 1286 conservation plans have been written. These conservation plans cover 296,122 acres.
4. There are approximately 2750 farms in Marshall County.

Very truly yours,

Lucille Saathoff
Lucille Saathoff, Clerk

2750 / 1626.00
16208
60



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
LAWRENCE

October 23, 1957

Dear Mr. Stockwell:

Several days ago I sent you a paper entitled "Flood-plain Sometimes Flood." I am getting many inquiries about flood problems these days & so I could make good use of available copies of this paper. Perhaps you will be good enough to return the copy I sent after you have read it. This would save us much time running extra copies.

I hope this material proved of interest to you.

Thank you
Walter H. Hollnagel



Reading, Kansas, Oct. 23, 1951

AGRICULTURE FLOOD CONTROL HEARINGS SET

The Agriculture Committee flood control hearings are now scheduled to be held at Colby on October 30 and at Topeka on October 31.

Bring your facts and figures and fit them into the argument that a good flood control plan must be worked out on a watershed basis with the people participating in the planning.

Remember that while good arguments are important, congressmen will count the weight of support by the numbers of those who attend the hearing. GET OUT A CROWD!

KANSAS WATERSHEDS ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

Dwight Payton, chairman of the committee for the organization of the Kansas Watersheds Association, has selected a small working committee to undertake the foundation work. The following are included: Raymond Wegner, Mrs. J.C. McKinley, William Avery, Glen Stockwell, J.T. Heinen, Harry Coffman, and Edith Monfort.

The following advisors were set up at the recent meeting of The Kansas Soil Conservation and Flood Control Association: Dr. Harold E. Myers, R.V. Smrha, C.Y. Thomas, M.F. Cosgrove, and H.S. Hinrichs.

All members of the press who have expressed their interest in response to recent correspondence are invited to participate.

This group will meet at the Hotel Jayhawk at 12:00 noon on October 26th. The work of this committee will be referred to the entire committee for its consideration at a later date.

Edith Monfort, Sec.



ALBERT M. COLE
1ST DIST., KANSAS

RALPH A. PATTERSON
SECRETARY

COMMITTEE:
BANKING AND CURRENCY

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

October 26, 1951


Mr. Glen Stockwell
Randolph, Kansas

Dear Friend:

As you know, the House Subcommittee of Agriculture will hold hearings Wednesday, October 31, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in the House of Representatives chamber at the State Capitol.

I suggest that if you would like to make a statement at the hearing you write a letter addressed to the Subcommittee at 1200 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Sincerely yours,


Albert M. Cole, M.C.

AMC:h



Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

Oct. 28, 1951.

Mr. Leo E. Geier
The Lincoln Journal
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Mr. Geier:

I reply to your recent letter concerning the proposed watershed newsletter. I am enclosing my check for \$25.00 to help get the letter started. Our organization is still in the formative stage but we should be in a place to help with the project.

Since the July flood the interest in watershed development has grown by leaps and bound in Kansas. A large part of the effort of our Association has been necessarily been used in blocking the Tuttle Creek dam appropriation. We now hope that Congress will act on the recommendation of the conference report and establish a Missouri River Commission to study the situation.

We have formed the 'Blue Rivers Watershed Association of Kansas'. We have incorporated and have appointed the directors and elected officers. As soon as our membership blanks come from the printers we will be ready to go to work. I am enclosing a list of officers and directors. We expect to put on an intensive soil conservation drive this winter in an attempt to get 75% or more of the farmers signed up with SCS. Some of the counties are 60% signed now.

Yesterday we formed a Kansas Watersheds Association in Topeka. Dwight Payton, Overbrook; Edith Monfort, Reading; J.W. Farmer, Eureka; J.T. Heinen, Cawker City; William Avery, Wakefield; Glenn Stockwell, Randolph; Raymond Wegner, Ozarkie; Cliff Stratton, Topeka; and Sen W.H. White, Council Grove were chosen for the board of Directors.

I was in Washington a few weeks ago and met with Hugh Bennett and Mr. Norton of SCS. Mr. Norton told me that they had received a directive to break down the Department of Agriculture's Plan for the Missouri River Basin, H. Doc. 373 into a plan for the Big Blue. This would carry a blanket authorization for the entire watershed and save a lot of work in securing individual authorization for each watershed.

The flood last summer showed the fallacy of depending on big dams for flood control. People are slowly beginning to realize the loss represented by the millions of tons of silt deposited in the cities. We are in hopes of using this public interest in developing a Kansas Flood Control Plan that will utilize the recent developments in watershed engineering.

The Kansas University at Lawrence and the Kansas State College at Manhattan are planning on holding educational forums this fall to acquaint the public with the problem. We are planning on putting Kansas in the lead in the development of land and water utilization. I hope to see the day when you Nebraska



Geier-2

people will point to the ' Kansas Plan ', as we here now point to the Salt Fork- "ahoo plan as an example.

Frankly, we need a lot of relocation of our cities that are located on the Kansas River. Building on a flood plain is as much mis-use of land as is the farming of a 10-15% side hill. We hope that the forum discussions will bring out that there is no feasible way to protect certain areas during periods of high intensity rainfall such as we had last summer. Half of the Miami Conservancy District's benefit came thru channel improvement.

We are using the term ' Watershed Engineering ' to when speaking of the control of the water after it leaves the land and enters into ditches and gulleys. Too many people think only of the soil conservation part when we talk of watershed control and do not realize the skilled engineering that enters into the design of a retention dam system.

I would appreciate if you would put as many of the enclosed names on the mailing list for the watershed newsletter as you are able. As we get organized, I feel sure that our organization will support the letter.

Yours truly,

Glenn D. Stockwell.



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
LAWRENCE

October 30, 1951

105

Mr. Jim Reed
Executive Editor
Topeka Daily Capital
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Reed:

I have been out of town for a good many days so this reply to your inquiry of October 18 is somewhat delayed.

Your request for a paper on flood control programs arrived not long after the editor of a local student publication, known as Upstream, asked me to prepare a similar paper, but one of greater length. Although I was pressed for time I prepared a manuscript with somewhat over 4,000 words for Upstream, which magazine should be published sometime this week; although the publication could be somewhat delayed because the students are finding difficulties in finding a printer. At any rate, I am enclosing a copy of the paper I prepared rather hurriedly and apparently it contains the kind of material you want. Would it be possible for you to extract a somewhat shorter paper from this manuscript and acknowledge its source? If this doesn't meet your purposes, I can try to reduce the material myself to the length that you have requested. If the above suggestion doesn't meet your approval let me know how I can be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

Walter M. Kollmorgen
Chairman

WMK/ss

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

*Prepared for Upstream which
is to be published sometime this
week. W.M.K.*

FLOODPLAINS SOMETIMES FLOOD

by Walter M. Kollmorgen

We should not be surprised if sinners sometimes sin and floodplains sometimes flood. Sinning and flooding seem to be well-established habits. Although much money has been spent on both, so far the results are not reassuring.

As a matter of fact, it is improper to pair these two expressions of nature and to imply that floods are in any sense unusual or anti-social. The civilizations--and populations--of China, Japan, Egypt, and much of India were made possible by stream deposits; it seems somewhat unkind, therefore, to picture a flooding river as a vicious beast that has escaped its cage. For that matter, what would happen to the agricultural reputation of Douglas County, or northeast Kansas, if we disdained to use our rich alluvial lands? The alluvial desposits along the Kaw River, 40 to 80 feet deep, were deposited by flood waters. Now that we have established farms, homes, and cities in this and other floodways, we seem to be surprised and outraged when flood waters cover a floodplain and bring additional deposits of alluvium. Widespread is the clamor that the flooding beasts be contained and put in their cages, and that the door be securely locked. At general public expense, of course. The propaganda barrage to which the people of Kansas are now being subjected has convinced many that flood control is a rather simple matter when public money is appropriated in "reasonable" amounts to carry out various plans. Unfortunately, a solution is not that simple.

A number of Sundays ago the great flood-control expert Drew

Glenn D. Stockwell correspondence

-2-

Pearson lectured Kansas congressmen and citizens on their stubbornness and political cussedness with regard to flood control. Why had not Congress approved flood control appropriations for all these years the TVA has provided us with an example of a perfect solution to the problem? Pearson, no doubt, has seen much of the TVA gospel literature which that government agency distributes with a generous hand. The TVA has in fact liberated the Tennessee Valley from flood hazards by the simple expedient of flooding the entire valley permanently behind a whole series of dams reaching from the mouth of the river to its headwaters in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Thousands of people were removed from the valley and their former home sites now lie permanently under water. This is a cure with a vengeance. It brings to mind the observation of an evicted farmer from that valley who compared the TVA cure with his neighbor's cure for hog cholera. He promptly shot all diseased hogs and burned them.

The TVA experiment cost this nation about one billion dollars and in spite of all reports which emanate from that agency, the experiment is not paying off. Particularly embarrassing is the large amount of money allocated to navigation, which falls far short of what planners and politicians had predicted. The great transportation economies which were predicted, and which you and I paid for, simply have not been realized. If the excessive millions allocated to river navigation development would be added to TVA power costs, if interest were paid on the federal money used, and federal taxes were paid, the TVA myth of cheap power would soon explode.

A different kind of flood protection could have been brought to the Tennessee Valley at much less expense to the nation. Lands

-3-

that flooded periodically could have been zoned against farmsteads, homes, and many types of permanent improvements. Higher ground in and adjacent to the valley is ample to hold all of these, and so no life would have been in jeopardy. At the same time, farmers could have farmed their land in perpetuity, commuting from the high ground to the low ground to carry on their field operations. After all, what right has a floodplain farmer to call on society to protect him from high water when he chooses to live next to a river, especially when that river has made his farm superior in productivity? As much as nearly 250 years ago the King of France recognized the fundamentals involved in situations of this kind in the settlements the French established along the Lower Mississippi River. He made it clear to these people "that the grantee would build levees at his own expense and that whatever property loss he suffered from floods was a servitude incident to his grant."

Cities and towns on floodplains of course clamor for flood protection. City homes in floodplain areas, however, are frequently slummy affairs and they might as well be razed and replaced by better houses on higher ground. Society would show more consideration for the poor people in these slums by housing them better on safe ground than by building multi-million dollar dams so that some real estate interests are protected.

Perhaps some industrial developments are justified in floodplain areas and it would be entirely possible to protect them with local but restricted levees. Levees in floodplains, however, should be restricted so that flood water can spread widely at shallow depths. Extensive levees merely serve to concentrate excess water in parts of floodplains

-4-

and in this way they may benefit some people at the expense of hurting others. If you doubt this, study the flood problem that has been intensified in the backwater areas above the mouths of the Arkansas River, the Red River, the Yazoo River, and others.

The above facts and observations dealing with the Tennessee Valley and other floodplains have pertinence for those of us who are faced with the Kaw floodplain problem. We can have more or less complete flood protection in this valley--for a time--if we develop a series of stair-step lakes up and down the valley and flood the whole floodplain after we have removed all the people and their improvements from the lowlands. This is the TVA method and the farmer's method who "cured" cholera the complete way. We can have partial protection if only a limited number of dams are built. Note, however, that the several dams now sponsored by the Army Engineers and advocates of the Pick-Sloan plan as urgent would not have given us protection this summer. No set of dams now in the blueprint stage would have done that. Consequently these urgent dams are only a beginning of a complex maze of water-control works now advocated by the dam builders.

The Kaw floodplain is not wide, as floodplains go. Nor is the Missouri floodplain. Why should many hundreds of the best farms we now have in the state be flooded behind dams so that other farmers can live within a stone's throw of either of these rivers? Many farmers in western Kansas farm land that lies 10, 20, and 30 miles distant from their homes and think nothing of it. Farmers now living in the lowlands along the Kaw and Missouri could be given help to relocate their farmsteads on higher terraces or adjacent uplands where they would always