

Page Puts Name On Shasta Dam

John C. Page, United States Commissioner of Reclamation, standing on the site selected near Kennett, California, for the giant storage dam that is to become the key unit of the Central Valley Project, last Saturday officially named the proposed structure "Shasta Dam," after the majestic snow-capped peak that guards the northern extremity of California's Great Central Valley.

Mr. Page said large-scale construction on the \$170,000,000 water conservation project, already in the camp-building stage, has been hastened by action of the recent congress in clearing legal obstacles to its authorization and appropriating an additional \$12,500,000 for this year's work.

The Commissioner, out from Washington, D. C., on an inspection of Bureau of Reclamation work, characterized the Central Valley Project as "remedial, not promotional," and said it therefore "is a perfect example of the type of irrigation enterprise in which the federal government should interest itself."

"By providing better distribution of water in the semi-arid interior valleys of California, the project will preserve or restore these rich areas already highly developed — areas representing a producing agricultural investment of two billion dollars now facing decline or collapse because of an inadequate water supply," Mr. Page said.

Shasta Dam, during the years of preliminary study and exploration, has been known as Kennett Dam, unofficially named after a railroad way-station in the Sacramento Canyon just above the dam site 13 miles from Redding, seat of Shasta county. Mr. Page pointed to the geographical and historical significance of the name Shasta and said present engineering designs for the structure will make it one of the world's largest concrete dams.

"It will rise over 450 feet above the bed of the river, to back up water more than 25 miles and create a reservoir with a storage capacity in excess of three million acre-feet. The dam will be more than 2,500 feet long on the crest. From the white slopes of Mt. Shasta itself will come some of the waters to be controlled and regulated at the dam for the benefits of irrigation, flood protection, navigation, industrial and domestic use, salt water repulsion and power generation in the valleys below," he said.

Mt. Shasta, double-peaked extinct volcano towering 14,161 feet above sea level, is one of the Nation's highest and one of the world's most beautiful mountains. Its snowy crest was a familiar sight to settlers far down the state long before white men ever trod the green grass in the thick forests at its base. Today, from the dome of the state capitol in Sacramento, one plainly can see Shasta's white top lifted proudly above the blue range that closes in the valley to the north.

"To the "gold-seeking emigrants of the '50's, heading west across the deserts of Nevada, it was an infallible guide to lead them toward the Mother Lode of California. To mariners on the Pacific ocean its glistening crown still is

a convenient landmark easily sighted from far at sea.

"The Russians, who came to northern California in the first part of the 19th century, called it Tchastal — the white or pure mountain. One of the earliest government maps of the West, based upon surveys made by General John C. Fremont. In 1948, designates the peak as Tshastl. Time and anglo pronunciation finally have made it Shasta — and selection of this name for the great dam soon to be built is appropriate recognition of the pioneers who founded the agricultural empire it is to serve."

Mr. Page was accompanied to Kennett by Walter R. Young, construction engineer of the Central Valley Project, other officials of the Bureau of Reclamation and the state of California, and by civic leaders of Shasta county.

Mr. Young said the northern division of the project will continue to be known as the Kennett Division, and the government camp being built near the dam site as the Kennett camp.

Other divisions of the project are the Delta Division and the Friant Division. Construction is about to start under the Delta Division on the Contra Costa fresh water canal. At Friant, near Fresno, work is approximately 50 per cent completed on erection of a government camp to serve during construction of the Friant Dam and the Madera and Friant-Kern Canals.

UNIQUE

The feature of Kentucky's primary campaign was the promise of one candidate that if elected he'd keep his promise.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EMPLOYMENT HINGES ON CAPITAL

It is all right to recognize that the machinery of the nation's financial center may need overhauling, and reasonably supervised to try to protect the public from the occasional crook, who by the way is not confined to financial centers. But, as B. C. Forbes, editor of Forbes Magazine, points out, it is a "very different thing to foster in the public's mind the notion that the functions performed by the New York Stock Exchange, by investment firms, by security brokers and by financial institutions serving Wall Street, are worse than useless, deserving nothing but condemnation, not to say annihilation.

"Ponder this one fact," says Mr. Forbes. "Wall Street is the nation's medium for raising capital to make employment possible.

"In the steel industry approximately \$11,500 is required to finance and maintain the average job for an employe.

"President Ralph H. Tapscott of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, discussing the subject, stated, 'Someone has put up about \$30,000 to set up the average employe of the Consolidated Edison system in a job and to give him the tools to work with.'

More than \$22,200 per job is required for each of the 1,175,000 railroad workers, and new industries must raise millions of capital which could come only from some central source such as our national trading center in Wall Street.

"The money spenders have so monopolized the public's ear," says Mr. Forbes, "that there is danger lest the essentiality of the role

played by the creators of wealth and those who harness capital to industry, be unappreciated, misunderstood, unjustly maligned. Somebody has to provide Washington with the endless billions it spends."

It really isn't necessary to have a doorbell any more. Most of the callers nowadays sit out in the car and honk the horn.

TESTED RECIPE

By Frances Lee Barton

MY Johnny came home one evening recently from dinner at a friend's house with, "Say, Mom, I had the slickest dessert tonight — it was swell! I knew you'd want it, so I asked Sam's mother to send you over the recipe." Johnny's genuine enthusiasm urged me



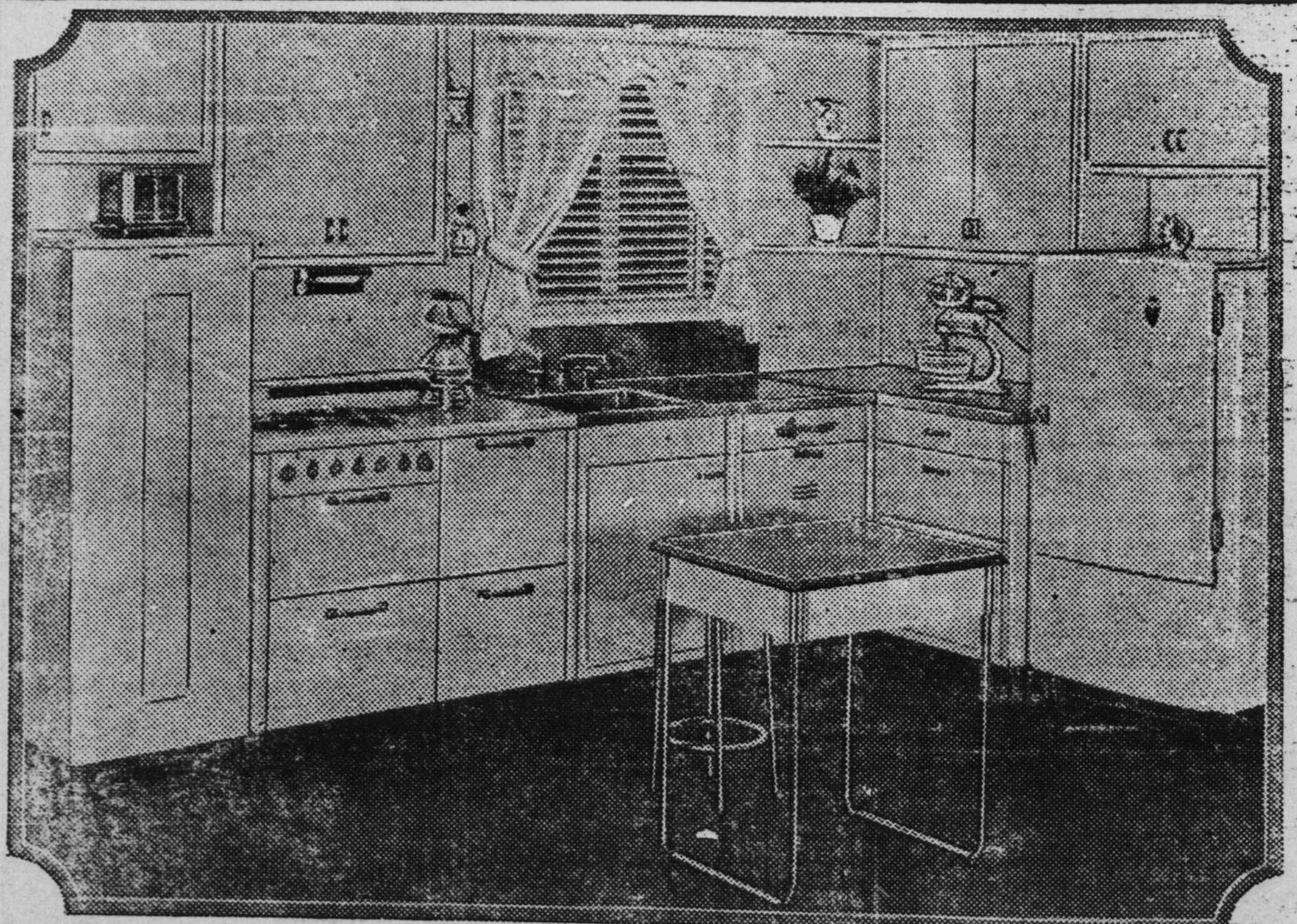
not to wait to hear from Sam's mother but to phone her immediately. This is what she gave me over the phone:

Fresh Peach Pie Glacé

8 fresh peaches, sliced, or 4 cups sliced peaches; ¼ cup sugar; 1 package orange-flavored gelatin; 1½ cups hot water; dash of salt; 1 baked 9-inch pie shell.

Combine peaches and sugar and let stand 10 minutes. Dissolve orange-flavored gelatin in hot water. Add salt and pour over peaches. Chill. When slightly thickened, turn into cold pie shell. Chill until firm. Garnish with whipped cream, if desired.

A WELL-PLANNED ALL-ELECTRIC KITCHEN



In the modern all-electric kitchen, the individual units are arranged to save needless steps, and time, of the homemaker. Here we see, from left to right, a modern electric water heater, a Hotpoint range, with its convenient storage and dish-warmer drawers and table-top work surface, sink with electric dishwasher and, at right, Hotpoint electric refrigerator. All of the units fit perfectly into a streamlined ensemble that is as attractive as it is efficient.