

1955-56 SCHOOL TERM

TO START SEPTEMBER 12

REGULAR PROGRAM

TO BEGIN AT 9 A. M.

School will begin this year for the 1955-56 term on September 12 at nine o'clock.

It will not be necessary to register before the first day of the school term.

Those children who are to start to Kindergarten must be four years and nine months of age by September 1 to enroll in our school.

This age limit is a State law of California and the parent or guardian of the pupil must present a certificate of birth at the time of enrollment.

First Grade pupils must be five years and nine months of age by September 1 to enroll in the first grade.

This is also a State of California regulation for pupils in the public schools.

SCHOOL BUSES

Our school busses will begin the term with the routes of travel they were making at the close of school in June.

Necessary adjustments in the bus schedules will be made as the need arises.

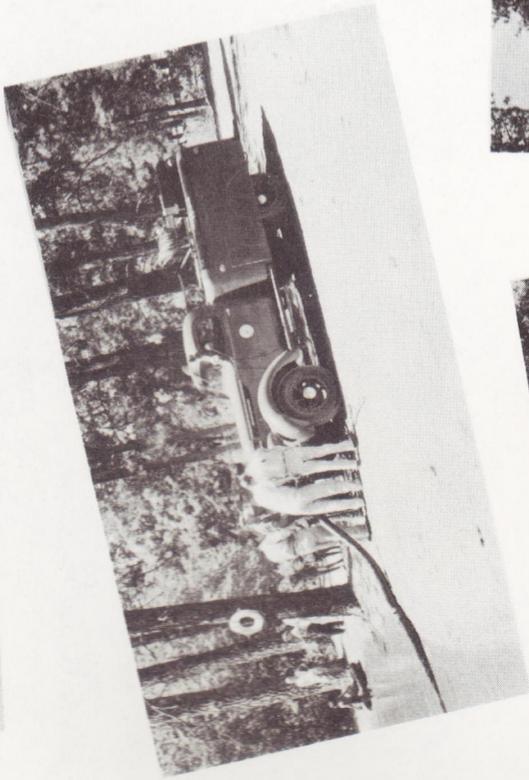
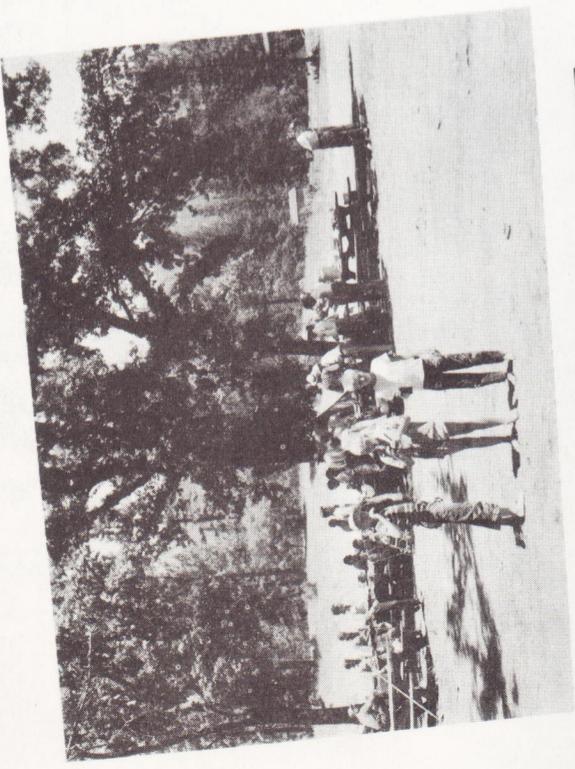
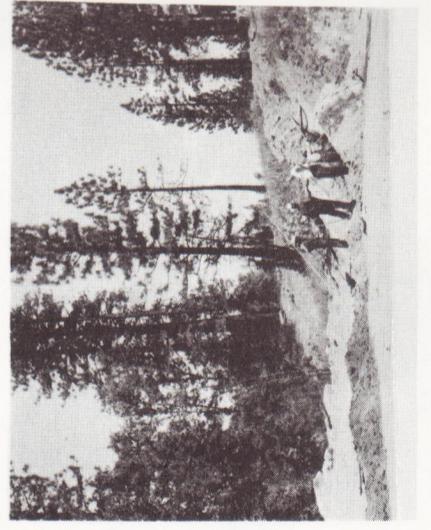
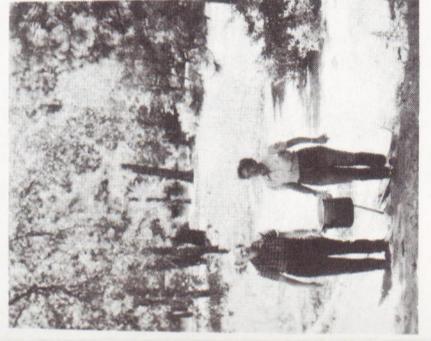
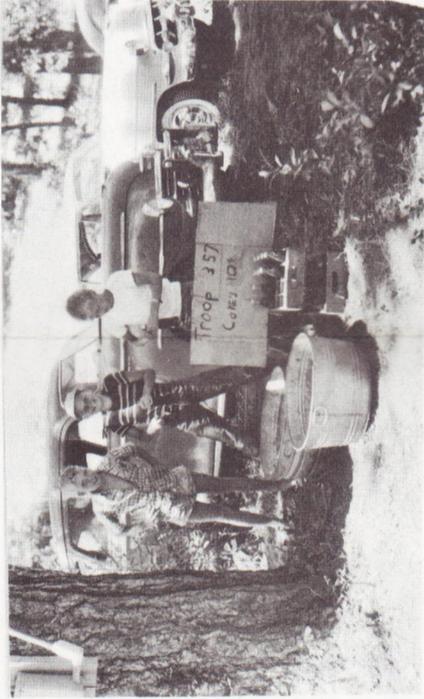
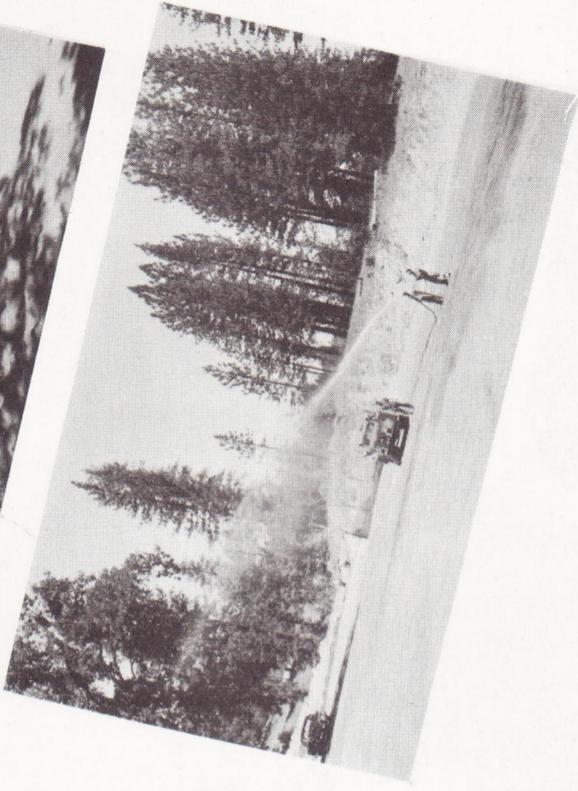
The Optimist's Creed

Promise yourself:

- To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.
- To talk health, happiness, and prosperity to every person you meet.
- To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.
- To look at the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.
- To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best.
- To be just as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.
- To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to greater achievement in the future.
- To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile.
- To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others.
- To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

—Author Unknown

Community Day 1955
Recreation Center



RECLAMATION PAYS

Reclamation has already proved to be a fruitful source of new wealth from the development of the West's great natural resources. And as further water resources development goes forward, this flow of new wealth will steadily increase, with better, more secure living as a result. Reclamation opens new opportunities for our people to build new farms, new homes, new industries, and new business establishments in our best and oldest American tradition.

When the first settlers entered the West, they found it a vast land of rolling prairies, sandy deserts, grassy plains, and towering, rugged mountains.

But it had one outstanding characteristic—dryness. In most of the 17 Western States, rainfall is scant or irregular. Settlers learned that to grow crops and maintain homes, water had to be diverted from the streams. The irregular stream flow—high when snow melted, then dwindling down to almost nothing—had to be stored behind dams if people were to have a stable, secure water supply.

Thus, the rivers became the dominant natural resource. Without measures to conserve and put the water to use, the lands, forests, mines, and other resources afforded scant opportunity for development.

By the turn of the century, the people of the West had gone about as far as they could in the development of water resources by private means. Yet vast untapped land, water, mineral, forest and other resources awaited use by a growing Nation.

To meet this need, the Reclamation Act was passed in 1902 by the Congress and signed by President Theodore Roosevelt. This historic legislation extended the aid of the Government in further development and conservation of Western water resources.

FACTS

Reclamation now provides . . .

- 96 dams with 82,780,000 acre-feet of storage capacity.
- 35 powerplants with over 3,000,000 kilowatts capacity.
- 16,000 miles of canals.
- 3,000 miles of transmission lines.
- 5,000,000 acres with full or supplementary irrigation.
- 9,000,000 people with water and power.

Reclamation projects produce . . .

- \$500,000,000 worth of crops per year.
- \$33,000,000 in power revenues per year.
- \$2,000,000,000 in Federal taxes (1916-1949).
- \$1,500,000,000 spent all over America each year.

And in addition . . .

- Many economic and social benefits for which no dollar value can be assigned:
- Recreation on man-made lakes and full-flowing rivers.
- Improved habitat for fish and wildlife.
- Water transportation in restored river channels.
- Protection from floods.
- Healthful, reliable, adequate municipal water supplies.
- Reduction of stream pollution.
- Alleviation of economic dislocations caused by droughts.
- Stabler rural communities.
- More prosperous towns and cities.

There are still . . .

- 16,000,000 acres of irrigable land not yet irrigated.
- 11,500,000 acres needing supplementary irrigation.
- 50,000,000 kilowatts of unused Western generating capacity.

RECORDS

World's four highest dams . . .

- Hoover Dam (Arizona-Nevada), 726 feet.
- Shasta Dam (California), 602 feet.
- Hungry Horse Dam (Montana), 564 feet (when completed).
- Grand Coulee Dam (Washington), 550 feet.

World's four largest concrete dams . . .

- Grand Coulee Dam, 10,585,000 cubic yards.
- Shasta Dam, 6,541,000 cubic yards.
- Hoover Dam, 3,250,000 cubic yards.
- Hungry Horse Dam, 2,900,000 cubic yards.

World's longest irrigation tunnel . . .

- Alva B. Adams (Colorado), 13 miles.

World's longest man-made water system . . .

- Central Valley Project (California), 500 miles (when completed).

World's largest irrigation project . . .

- Missouri River Basin, 6,000,000 acres.