Year Book of the STATE OF COLORADO

1945-1947

Information regarding the State, its government, resources, opportunities and attractions, compiled from official and semi-official sources and published under the authority vested by the State Legislature in the State Planning Commission.

COLORADO STATE

THE COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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F. L. CARMICHAEL, Denver, Vice-Chairman

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V. L. BOARD, Denver
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DOUGLAS T. KUWANO, *Draftsman*
EDNA M. WEID
ELAINE HORNEY
ROSE N. RANDALL

THE BRADFORD-ROBINSON PTG. CO., DENVER

Foreword

Those familiar with previous editions of the Colorado Year Book will note immediately that a number of major changes have been made in this 21st edition of the book. Principal changes include the addition of the section on State Government and enlarged coverage of such important subjects as agriculture, development of Colorado's water resources, mineral resources, commerce and industry, transportation, health, education and taxation—subjects of vital importance to Colorado's future and to our citizens.

When it was learned that the State had not compiled nor published a permanent record of those Coloradans who gave their lives to the cause of world peace, in World War II, it was determined that the list should be made a part of this Year Book. Therefore, a section of this volume carries the names of 3,469 Coloradans who made the supreme sacrifice in the most tragic, most devastating, most world-shaking war of all time.

Whereas the last Year Book covered the years 1943 and 1944, this edition covers the three years, 1945, 1946 and 1947. There are several reasons for this: first, the staff of the Planning Commission went through a complete change of personnel in 1946 and 1947, and this prevented continuity of operation; second, the decision to include the section on State Government and to make major changes in other chapters of the book involved a vast amount of research and compilation of material. This made it impossible for the limited staff of the Commission to complete the work on a two-year basis and at the same time carry on the other projects with which the Planning Commission is charged.

Space does not permit listing the names of all individuals who have cooperated in supplying material for the Year Book. To one and all the staff of the Planning Commission is deeply grateful for the cooperation so generously extended.

Numerous changes in the membership of the Planning Commission have taken place since the publication of the previous Year Book. George F. Dodge of Denver, who was first appointed to the Commission in 1941, retired in July 1947. He served as Chairman of the Commission from February 5, 1945 until January 1947, and was succeeded as Chairman by Joseph A. Bullen of Pueblo, who in turn was succeeded by General Henry L. Larsen of Denver, in January 1948.

Foreword—Continued

Orla A. Garris of La Jara, who was appointed to the Commission in 1940 and who served as Vice-Chairman from 1945 to 1948, resigned in early 1948. Fred F. Davis of Denver retired in 1947 after serving nine years on the Commission.

Dr. ElRoy Nelson, Director of the Planning Commission from May 1942, until his resignation from the position in July 1945, and who was then appointed a member of the Commission, resigned in June 1947 to become Acting Director of the School of Business Research at the University of Utah.

The untimely death of Dr. Roy M. Green, the beloved President of Colorado State A & M at Fort Collins, on January 23, 1948, removed another valued member from the Commission. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of H. L. Dotson, Vice-President of Colorado State A & M College.

Members appointed to the Commission by Governor Lee Knous in 1947 were: General Henry L. Larsen, U. S. Marine Corps, Retired; V. L. Board of Denver, Investments; and Dr. F. L. Carmichael, Director, School of Business Research, University of Denver.

Tolbert L. Ingram, who served as statistician in the Planning Commission, and as editor of the Year Book for many years, retired in November 1945. Mrs. Helen M. Saxton, principal clerk of the Planning Commission from the time of its establishment in 1935 and prior to that time with the State Board of Immigration for 19 years, retired in July 1947, after 31 years of State service.

The membership of the Planning Commission and the members of the staff are listed on the frontispiece preceding this page.

It is the hope of the staff that this Year Book will meet with favorable acceptance and that the pattern of this edition may be followed and expanded in future years in a manner that will contribute to a greater appreciation of our State of Colorado and to its further development.

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CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor

Lieutenant-Governor

Secretary of State

State Auditor

State Treasurer

Attorney General

Superintendent of Public Instruction

★ ★ ★

THE SUPREME COURT

★ ★ ★

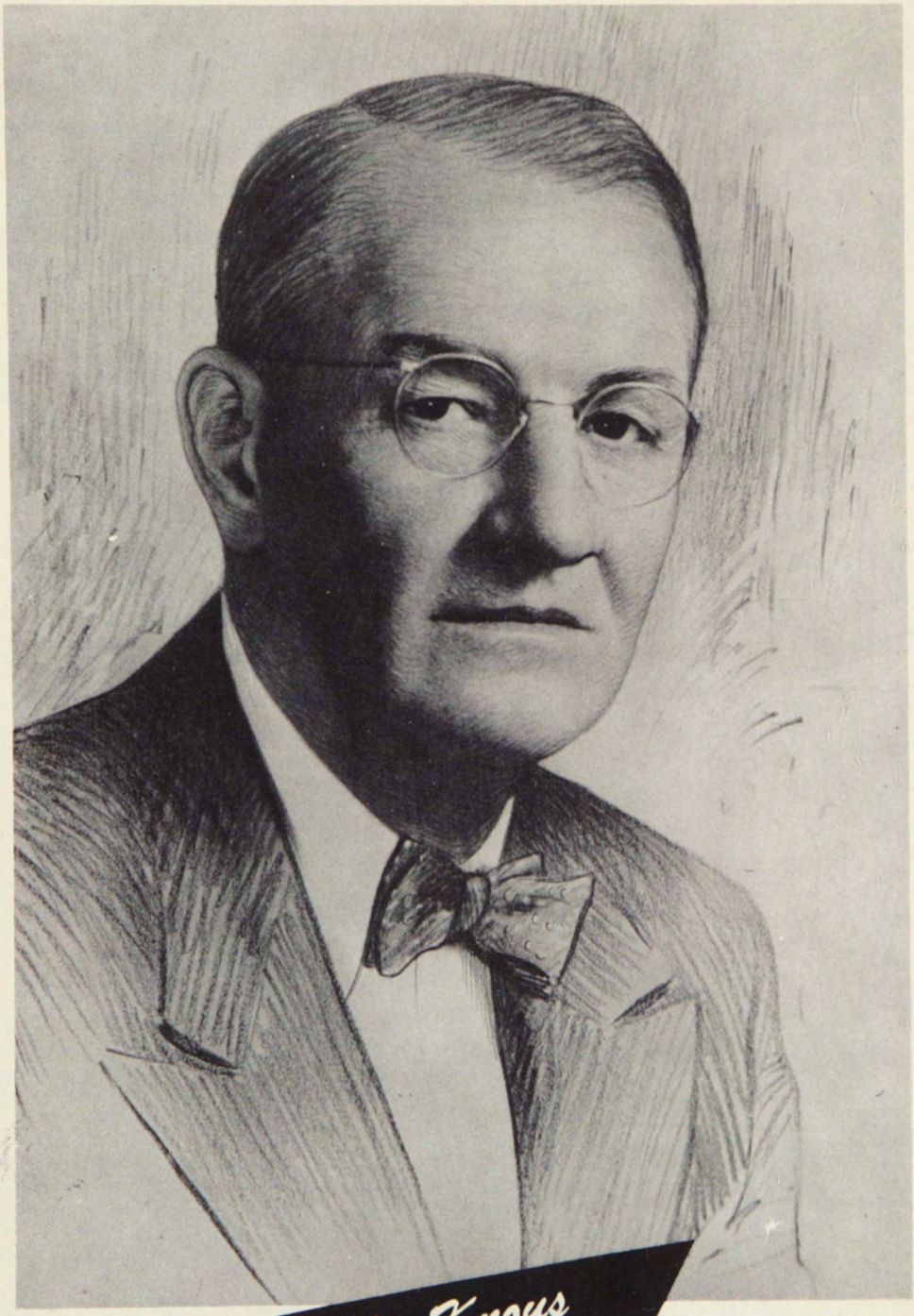
UNITED STATES SENATORS

★ ★ ★

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

★ ★ ★

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF COLORADO



Lee Knous

GOVERNOR

W. LEE KNOUS

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

Following his graduation from the University of Colorado Law School, in 1911, Lee Knous returned to his birthplace—the picturesque mining and mountain town, Ouray, in Southwestern Colorado—and began the practice of law.

From 1911 thru 1916 he served as city attorney of Ouray and as deputy district attorney for Ouray County. In 1917 he moved to Montrose and the law firm of Moynihan, Hughes and Knous was formed. He served as City Commissioner of Montrose from 1926 to 1930 and as Mayor, 1928-1930.

His legislative experience began in 1928 when the people of Montrose County elected him to the House of the General Assembly. In 1930 he went to the State Senate from the 17th District, composed of Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel and Dolores Counties. In the Senate he was Majority Floor Leader, 1932-1936, and was President Pro-Tem, 1934-1936.

In 1936 he was elected to a ten-year term as Judge of the State Supreme Court. During the War years he was called by the National War Labor Board to serve as a special representative in several labor disputes in eastern and southern states.

He was named by his associates as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1946 and served in that capacity until he took the oath of office as Governor of Colorado on January 14, 1947, following his election in November, 1946.

Constitutional Officers



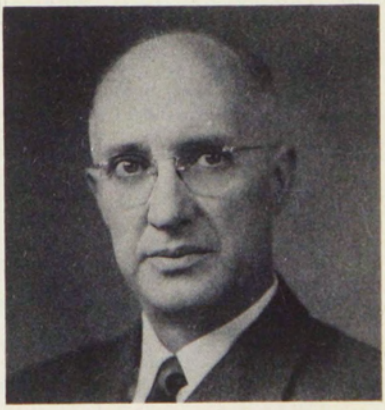
HOMER L. PEARSON



WALTER F. MORRISON



HOMER F. BEDFORD



H. RODNEY ANDERSON



H. LAWRENCE HINKLEY



MRS. NETTIE S. FREED

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Homer L. Pearson, Lieutenant-Governor, attended Colorado A. and M. College, following his graduation from Wheatridge High School. Since 1929 he has been engaged at Wheatridge in the growing of carnations for the wholesale trade, in truck gardening and ranching. He has taken a leading part in the development of Colorado's carnation industry which now supplies markets in the Western and Southern States. He has served as president and secretary-treasurer of the Colorado Florists Association and is now a director. He is serving his second term as a director of the Society of American Florists, has served on committees of the national society and as judge of its national flower shows. In July, 1947, he was elected a director of the American Carnation Society. First elected to the House of the General Assembly in 1936, from Jefferson County, he served continuously for the next ten years. Elected Speaker of the House in 1941, he was re-elected in 1943 and again in 1945, thereby earning the distinction of being the first Speaker to serve three terms. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor November 5, 1946.

Walter F. Morrison, Secretary of State, was born in Greeley and is a graduate of Colorado State College of Education. He served 18 months in World War I, as a sergeant. Following the close of the War he engaged in business in Greeley. Elected County Clerk of Weld County in 1932, he served four terms, until 1940, when he was elected Secretary of State. He was re-elected in 1942, but resigned from the office early in 1943 to enter World War II as a Captain in the U. S. Marine Corps, in which capacity he served for almost two years. In 1944 he was again elected Secretary of State and was re-elected in 1946. He is an active member of the American Legion and the V. F. W.

Homer F. Bedford, State Auditor, came from Missouri to Denver in 1900 and took up the printer's trade. In 1908 he established a newspaper in Platteville and published the paper for 15 years. Appointed postmaster of Platteville by President Woodrow Wilson in 1914, he continued in that position until 1921. Elected County Assessor of Weld County in 1922, he served five terms, until 1932 when he was elected State Treasurer. He served as State Treasurer in the years, 1933-1934, 1937-1938, 1941-1942 and 1945-1946. Alternately he has served as State Auditor during the years, 1935-1936, 1939-1940 and since January, 1947. In 1942 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

H. Rodney Anderson, State Treasurer, has operated a retail drug business in Montrose since 1912. In 1919 he helped organize the Montrose Building and Loan Association and has been President of the Association for many years. He served on the Montrose City Council from 1917 to 1921 and as President of Montrose School District No. 1, from 1919 to 1924. He was President of the Colorado State Pharmaceutical Association in 1936 and 1937 and was Chairman of the Montrose County Republican Central Committee, 1938-1940. Appointed State Purchasing Agent in 1943, he served until January 14, 1947, when he became State Treasurer, following his election in November, 1946.

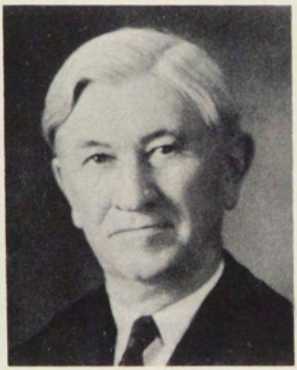
H. Lawrence Hinkley, Attorney General, was graduated from the University of Colorado Law School in 1921, following his service in World War I. He served with the Marines throughout the War and was wounded in the Second Battle of the Marne. He began his law practice in Sterling, was elected County Judge of Logan County in 1924, and served continuously until 1941 when he resigned to accept an appointment as Deputy Attorney General. He was elected Attorney General in 1944 and was re-elected in 1946. Appointed in 1936 to the Board of Trustees of Colorado State College of Education, Western State College and Adams State College, he served until 1944. Active in the American Legion, he has served on several national and state committees. As a member of a special committee of the Colorado Bar Association he helped revise the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure and is a past president of the County Judges Association of Colorado. He is President of the Western States Attorneys General Association and is a Director of the National Association.

Mrs. Nettie S. Freed, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a graduate of the University of Colorado. After teaching in the Pueblo school system for a number of years, she was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Pueblo County in 1930 and served in that capacity for the next 16 years, until she assumed the duties of her present office in January, 1947, following her election in November, 1946. Mrs. Freed is a past president of the Colorado Education Association and is Advisor to its Legislative Committee.

Supreme Court



HASLETT P. BURKE



BENJAMIN C. HILLIARD



WILLIAM S. JACKSON



WILBUR M. ALTER



MORTIMER STONE



FRANK L. HAYS



GEORGE A. LUXFORD

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF COLORADO

Chief Justice Haslett P. Burke was first elected to the Supreme Court in 1919 and is now completing his third term and his thirtieth year on the Supreme Court. Born in Harlan, Iowa, he was a farmer, school teacher, store clerk, law clerk and a soldier in the Spanish-American War, prior to the time he began the practice of law in Sterling, Colorado, in 1899. He served as clerk of the District Court for Logan County, 1901-1903. In 1906 he was elected District Judge of the Thirteenth District and served continuously until he was elected to the State Supreme Court. He has been prominent in the Masonic Order for many years and served as Grand Master of Colorado Masons, 1920-1921.

Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard was first elected to the Supreme Court in 1930 and was re-elected in 1940. He served as Chief Justice, 1939-1940. Born in Clarke County Iowa, he earned his law degree from the University of Iowa, then began the practice of law in Denver in 1891. He is a past member of the Denver Water Board and of the Denver School Board. In 1914 he was elected to Congress from the First District, the City and County of Denver, and served two terms until 1919.

Justice William S. Jackson was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1941 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Francis E. Bouck and in 1942 was elected for a ten-year term ending January, 1953. He was born in Colorado Springs, attended Colorado College, was graduated from Harvard University Law School and began the practice of law in Colorado Springs in 1915. He was a member of the Colorado Springs School Board, 1922-1926, and was on the Colorado Board of Law Examiners, 1924-1926. He has been a Trustee of Colorado College, the Colorado Springs Public Library Board and the Colorado Foundation for Research in Tuberculosis. He is a director of the First National Bank, Colorado Springs, and is a past president of the Colorado Bar Association.

Justice Wilbur M. Alter was appointed to the Supreme Court in November, 1944, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Frank B. Goudy. In 1946 he was elected to a ten-year term ending January, 1957. He had served previously on the Supreme Court, 1928-1933. Justice Alter served as City Attorney for Victor and Goldfield, 1910-1923; as County Attorney for Teller County, 1917-1923, and as Deputy District Attorney for Teller County, 1919-1923. In 1922 he was elected District Judge for the Fourth Judicial District and served until elected to the Supreme Court in 1928. A veteran of World War I he is active in the American Legion.

Justice Mortimer Stone was elected to the Supreme Court in 1944 for a ten-year term ending January, 1955. Born in Mansfield, Pennsylvania, he attended Columbia and Colgate Universities and is a graduate of Colgate University Law School. He practiced law in Delta, Colorado, from 1910 to 1922, then moved to Fort Collins. He served as County Attorney for Delta County and later for Larimer County. He has been active in many organizations, and is a past District Governor of Rotary International.

Justice Frank L. Hays was elected to the Supreme Court in 1946 for a ten-year term ending January, 1957. He was born in Audubon, Iowa, attended Drake and Creighton Universities and was graduated from the Creighton University Law School. He began the practice of law in Denver in 1920. Appointed Assistant City Attorney for the City and County of Denver in 1924, he served in that capacity for 12 years and was then made First Assistant City Attorney, in which position he served until he resigned in 1946.

Justice George A. Luxford was elected to the Supreme Court in 1946 to fill the unexpired term of Justice Goudy, deceased, which term ends in January, 1949. He was born in La Salle, Illinois, and was graduated from the University of Iowa Law School. He served as Assistant City Attorney for the City and County of Denver from 1912 to 1914. In 1920 he was elected District Judge of the First Judicial District and served continuously in that capacity until 1937.

United States Senators



EDWIN C. JOHNSON



EUGENE D. MILLIKIN

EDWIN C. JOHNSON

United States Senator

Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado's senior Senator, was born in Scandia, Kansas, was raised on a cattle ranch in western Nebraska and homesteaded west of Craig, in northwestern Colorado. Later he managed a farmers' cooperative elevator and produce business at Craig for 10 years.

Senator Johnson first entered politics in 1922 when he was elected to the House of the General Assembly to represent Grand, Moffat and Routt counties. He served four terms in the House, until 1930, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, to serve with Governor Wm. H. Adams during the latter's third term as governor.

In 1932 and again in 1934, the voters selected Ed Johnson as their Governor. During those turbulent depression years, five extra sessions of the Legislature were called to enact legislation to deal with the emergencies of the period.

Senator Johnson was elected to the United States Senate in 1936 and was re-elected in 1942. Upon entering the Senate in 1937, he was named a member of the Military Affairs Committee. The work of this Committee grew in importance as war approached and then finally engulfed the Nation. During the war years, Senator Johnson served as Vice-chairman of the Committee.

In the Eightieth Congress, which serves from January 1947 to January 1949, Senator Johnson is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, of which Committee, Colorado's other Senator, Eugene D. Millikin, is Chairman.

Senator Johnson is also a member of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Committee on Atomic Energy is composed of nine Senators and nine members of the House. As in the case of the Senate Finance Committee, Colorado is represented on the Committee by both of her Senators. In addition to Senators Johnson and Millikin, the other Senator-members of the Committee are: Hickenlooper of Iowa, Chairman; Vandenburg of Michigan; Knowland of California; Bricker of Ohio; McMahon of Connecticut; Russell of Georgia and Connally of Texas.

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN

United States Senator

Eugene D. Millikin was graduated from the University of Colorado Law School in 1913 and began the practice of law in Denver, following his graduation. In 1915, Gov. George A. Carlson selected him as his executive secretary and he served in that capacity until 1917.

When World War I began he enlisted as a private in the Colorado National Guard and served in the United States with the Thirty-fourth Division. Later, in France, he served with the Forty-second and Seventh Divisions and the Fourth Corps, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany with the Sixth Division. He was promoted to Major of Infantry and later to Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers and was graduated from the General Staff College at Langres, France. He received the Pershing citation for distinguished and meritorious service.

Following the close of his war services, Senator Millikin returned to Denver and became associated in law and business with the late United States Senator Karl C. Schuyler, from 1919 to the latter's death in 1933.

In December, 1941, he was appointed United States Senator by Governor Ralph L. Carr and was elected in November, 1942, to complete the term of the late Senator Alva B. Adams. In November, 1944, Senator Millikin was re-elected for the six-year term.

When the Eightieth Congress convened in January, 1947, Senator Millikin was named Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, the Committee which must study the multi-billion dollar Federal budget proposals as well as all other appropriation measures which come before the Senate. Other members of the Finance Committee are the following Senators: Taft of Ohio; Butler of Nebraska; Brewster of Maine; Bushfield of South Dakota; Hawkes of New Jersey; Martin of Pennsylvania; George of Georgia; Barkley of Kentucky; Connally of Texas; Byrd of Virginia; Johnson of Colorado, and Lucas of Illinois. (Colorado is the only state which is represented by both of her Senators on the Senate Finance Committee.)

Senator Millikin is also a member of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Members of Congress



JOHN A. CARROLL



J. EDGAR CHENOWETH



WILLIAM S. HILL



ROBERT F. ROCKWELL

COLORADO'S CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON

JOHN A. CARROLL, FIRST DISTRICT, DENVER COUNTY

John A. Carroll, First District, Denver. Enlisted in World War I at the age of 16 and served at Corregidor, Philippine Islands. Earned law degree by attending night school at Westminster Law School. Served as Assistant United States District Attorney, 1933-34. Elected District Attorney, City and County of Denver, 1937, and served to 1941. Regional attorney for O.P.A., (Rocky Mountain area), 1942-43. Served in World War II, 1943-1945, in the military government section, in North Africa, Corsica, Italy and France. Elected to 80th Congress, November, 1946. Member, House Committee on Public Lands. Congressman Carroll is one of three House members named in December, 1947, on a joint committee to investigate speculation on the commodity exchanges.

WILLIAM S. HILL, SECOND DISTRICT, NORTHERN COLORADO

William S. Hill, Second District. Home, Fort Collins. Born in Kelly, Kansas, he attended Kansas State Normal and Colorado State A. and M. College. Homesteaded in eastern Colorado; taught school in Larimer County, 1919. From 1919 to 1923 he was associated with Colorado A. and M. College as county agriculturist. Represented Larimer County two terms in the State Legislature, 1924-28. Manager, Standard Mercantile Co., Fort Collins, since 1927. In 1939 he served as private secretary to Governor Ralph L. Carr. First elected to Congress in 1940, he has served continuously since that time. In the 80th Congress, Congressman Hill is a member of the Committee on Agriculture and is also a member of the Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Problems of Small Business.

J. EDGAR CHENOWETH, FOURTH DISTRICT, SOUTHERN COLORADO

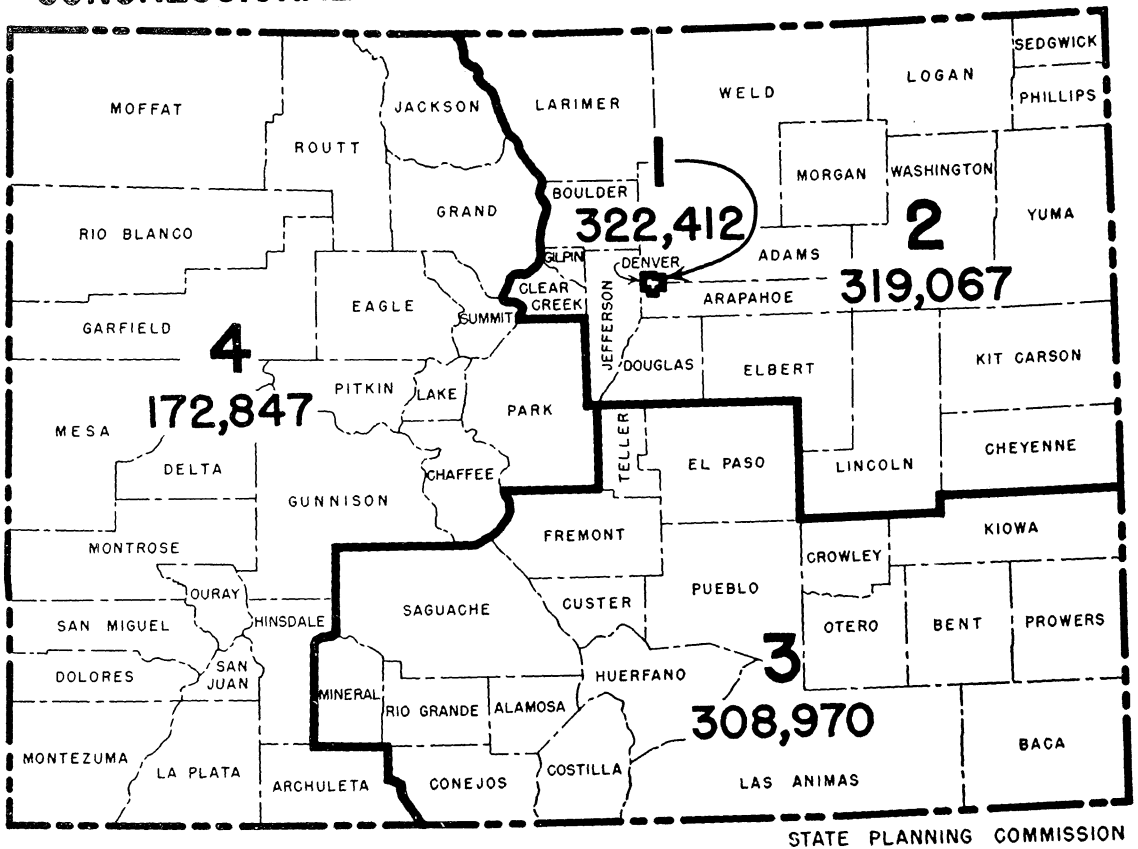
J. Edgar Chenoweth, Third District. Home, Trinidad. Attended University of Colorado 1915-16. Worked for several firms in Trinidad. Admitted to the Bar in 1925 and began practice of law in Trinidad. Served as assistant district attorney for Third Judicial District from 1929 to 1933. Appointed County Judge of Las Animas County in 1933; elected County Judge in 1934 and served until January, 1941. Served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee from 1937 until election campaign of 1940. First elected to Congress in 1940 and has served continuously since that time. In the 80th Congress, Congressman Chenoweth is a member of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and is also a member of the Committee on Rules.

ROBERT F. ROCKWELL, THIRD DISTRICT, WESTERN COLORADO

Robert F. Rockwell, District 4. Home, Paonia. Born in Cortland, New York, he attended eastern schools, was graduated from Princeton University, then came to Colorado in 1907 and has engaged in cattle raising and ranching since that time. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1916, from Delta County, served two terms and was then elected to the State Senate in 1920. He resigned from the Senate in 1922 following his election as Lieutenant-Governor, 1922-24. In 1930 he was the Republican candidate for Governor. Appointed in 1932 to an eight-year term on the State Board of Agriculture, he was reappointed in 1940 and served until his resignation in January, 1947. Elected again to the State Senate in 1938, he served until his election to Congress in 1940, where he has served continuously since. In the 80th Congress, Congressman Rockwell is a member of the Public Lands Committee.

NOTE. Colorado's congressional districts and the population of each, census of 1940, are shown in the map of Colorado which appears on the following page.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: POPULATION IN 1940



STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

The General Assembly of Colorado

The Colorado Legislature convenes in regular session in the State Capitol at Denver on the first Wednesday in January in each odd-numbered year. It is divided into two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives, collectively designated as the General Assembly of the State of Colorado. The Senators are elected for four years and the members of the House every two years.

The 36th General Assembly met Wednesday, January 1, 1947, and adjourned, sine die, on April 18 after being in session 108 days. The session made history by approving 335 measures, a new all-time record.

The Senate is presided over by the Liteutenant-Governor who receives a salary of $1,200 a year. Senators receive a salary of $1,000 for the biennium.

The House is presided over by a Speaker of its own selection. The Speaker and the Representatives receive the same salary as do members of the Senate. The members of both House and Senate receive traveling expenses for one round trip to and from the sessions, plus stationery and postage.

The personnel of the 36th General Assembly is contained in the following pages, together with a brief summary of the principal legislation adopted.

SENATE OFFICERS, THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ....Lieutenant-Governor Homer L. Pearson, Wheatridge
Secretary of the Senate.....William C. Blair, Denver
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.....Fred C. Ferguson, Longmont
Senate Reporter .....Gwendolyn M. Butts, Denver
Senate Reading Clerk.....John Henry Shaw, Denver
Docket Clerk .....Mrs. Gertrude Lamb, Denver
Sergeant-at-Arms .....Carl H. Staben, Denver
Chaplain .....Rev. David C. Bayless, Denver
Secretary to the President .....Lail Cramm, Denver
Chief Printing Clerk .....Oral C. Wheeler, Denver

HOUSE OFFICERS, THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker of House.....Wm. Albion Carlson, Greeley
Majority Floor Leader.....Leslie R. Steele, Boulder
Minority Floor Leader.....Pat Magil, Jr., Steamboat Springs
Chief Clerk .....Vincent C. Crawshaw, Denver
Assistant Chief Clerk.....Edna Burch Swanson, Denver
House Reporter .....L. C. Matties, Silverton
Reading Clerk .....Ellis Ruble, Hotchkiss
Bill Clerk .....Mildred C. Engstrom, Colorado Springs
Docket Clerk .....Ida Bryant, Glenwood Springs
Sergeant-at-Arms .....Frank C. McCartney, Denver
Chief Printing Clerk .....Lewis G. Burr, Greeley
Chaplain .....Rev. Emmanuel Payne, Denver

EDITOR'S NOTE. The complexities of our modern civilization have required the expansion of State Government into many fields not envisioned by the founding fathers who drafted Colorado's Constitution in 1876. (A casual review of the summary of important legislation adopted by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, which is contained in following pages of this Year Book, should serve to verify the statement above.)

However, despite the fact that the people of Colorado call upon our Legislators to act upon a multitude of measures when the General Assembly meets, the State continues to pay her Legislators the niggardly sum of $1,000 for a two-year period of service.

This is the same rate of pay that was adopted many, many years ago and today no man or woman can serve in the General Assembly without making a very great personal sacrifice, both in time and money. By contrast, it seems pertinent to point out that Congress, in the past two years, increased the pay of its members from $10,000 annually to $12,500 and also voted an additional $2,500 each year for expenses.

The work of the General Assembly is extremely important and affects the daily life of every Coloradan. The purpose of the following pages is to emphasize the function of state government performed by its legislative branch —the General Assembly.



HOMER L. PEARSON



WAYNE N. ASPINALL



WALTER L. BAIN



NEAL D. BISHOP



CHARLES E. BLAINE



CLAUDE W. BLAKE



EDGAR W. BRAY



J. PRICE BRISCOE



ARTHUR A. BROOKS, JR.



VERNON A. CHEEVER



ROY CHRYSLER



DON C. COLLINS

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Homer L. Pearson, Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate. (See Constitutional Officers.)

Wayne N. Aspinall, (D), Sixteenth District (Mesa County). Lawyer and fruit grower. Home, Palisade. Served in the House, 1930-1938. Speaker of the House, 1937. Elected to Senate 1938 and has served continuously since that time. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Railroads, Supplies and Expenditures.

Walter R. Bain, (R), Seventh District (Weld County). Life insurance. Home, Greeley. First elected to Senate 1938 and has served continuously since that time. Chairman, Committees on Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment, and Insurance. Member, Committees on Coal Mining, County Affairs, Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, State Affairs and Public Lands.

Neal D. Bishop, (D), First District (Denver County). Doctor of chiropractic. Home, 552 South High Street, Denver. Served in the House 1932-34. Elected to Senate 1944. Member, Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Fish, Forestry and Game, Insurance, Medical Affairs, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Military Affairs, Temperance.

Chas. E. Blaine, (R), Eleventh District (Delta, Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties). Lawyer. Home, Delta. First elected in 1942 and has served since. Chairman, Committee on Corporations and Calendar Committee. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Constitutional Amendments, County Affairs, Education and Educational Institutions, Fish, Forestry and Game, Insurance, Judiciary.

Claude W. Blake, (R), First District (Denver County). Lawyer. Home, 2271 Elm Street, Denver. Served in the House 1942-1944. Elected to Senate, 1944. Chairman, Committee on Medical Affairs. Member, Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Insurance, Judiciary, Labor and Industrial Relations, Metal Mining, Railroads.

Edgar W. Bray, (R), Seventeenth District (Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel and Dolores Counties). Stockman. Home, Redvale. Chairman, Committee on Metal Mining. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Aviation, Fish, Forestry and Game, Interstate Cooperation, Metal Mining, State Affairs and Public Lands, Stock.

J. Price Briscoe, (D), Sixth District (Chaffee, Park, Teller, Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties). Mining and manufacturing. Home, Idaho Springs. Served in the Senate, 1938-1942; returned to Senate, 1946. Member, Committees on Aviation, Finance, Medical Affairs, Metal Mining, Printing, Reapportionment, State Affairs and Public Lands, State Institutions and Public Buildings.

Arthur A. Brooks, Jr., (R), First District (Denver County). Lawyer. 725 First National Bank Bldg., Denver. First elected to House in 1942. Elected to Senate, 1944. Chairman, Committees on Privileges and Elections, and Rules. Member, Committees on Judiciary, Medical Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Printing, Reapportionment.

Vernon A. Cheever, (R), Third District (El Paso County). Research engineer—mining and manufacturing. Home, Colorado Springs. Served in the House, 1938-1944. Elected to Senate, 1944. Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs. Member, Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Interstate Cooperation, Judiciary, Coal Mining, Metal Mining.

Roy Chrysler, (R), First District (Denver County). Real estate. Home, 1225 South Williams Street, Denver. Served in the House, 1938-1942. Elected to Senate, 1942, and re-elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Supplies and Expenditures. Member, Committees on County Affairs, Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Reapportionment, State Affairs and Public Lands.

Don C. Collins, (R), Eighteenth District (Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, and Kiowa Counties). Rancher, farmer and banker. Home, Kit Carson. First elected, 1944. Chairman, Committee on County Affairs. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Aviation, Banking, Finance, Labor and Industrial Relations, Stock, Temperance.



PERCY L. CONKLIN



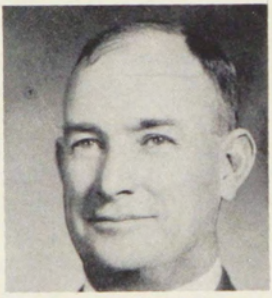
CHRISTOPHER CUSACK



C. A. FRITTS



HAROLD W. GARDNER



FRANK L. GILL



JOHN J. HARPEL



AVERILL C. JOHNSON



WALTER W. JOHNSON



THEO. G. LASHLEY



ARTHUR H. LAWS



STUART H. LOVELACE



HARRY D. MacDONALD

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Percy L. Conklin, (R), Twelfth District (Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips Counties). Lumberman, farm operator and stockman. Home, Sterling. Served in the House 1936-1938. Elected to Senate, 1942, and re-elected 1946. Chairman, Committee on Banking. Member, Committees on County Affairs, Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment, Fish, Forestry and Game, Municipal Affairs, Rules, Stock.

Christopher Cusack, (R), First District (Denver County). Advertising executive. Home, Denver Athletic Club. First elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Temperance. Member, Committees on Aviation, Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment, Military Affairs, Railroads, Stock, Supplies and Expenditures.

C. A. Fritts, (R), First District (Denver County). Chiropodist. Home, 2111 South Lafayette Street, Denver. Served in the House, 1942-1946. Elected to Senate, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Reapportionment. Member, Committees on Medical Affairs, Military Affairs, Printing, Privileges and Elections, State Institutions and Public Buildings, Supplies and Expenditures.

Harold Ward Gardner, (R), Eighth District (Jefferson and Douglas Counties). Civil engineer and lawyer. Home, Golden. First elected 1940 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committees on Interstate Cooperation, Constitutional Amendments. Member, Committees on Education and Educational Institutions, Judiciary, Labor and Industrial Relations, Municipal Affairs, State Institutions and Public Buildings, Temperance.

Frank L. Gill, (R), Twentieth District (Washington and Yuma Counties). Rancher. Home, Hillrose. Served in the House 1938-40. Elected to the Senate, 1942, and re-elected 1946. Chairman, Committee on Motor Vehicles and Transportation. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Corporations, Finance, Municipal Affairs, Reapportionment, Stock.

John J. Harpel, (R), First District (Denver County). Manufacturer, 2563 15th Street, Denver. Served in the House, 1938-42. Elected to the Senate, 1942, and re-elected 1946. Chairman, Committee on Municipal Affairs. Member, Committees on Finance, Interstate Cooperation, Judiciary, Labor and Industrial Relations, Privileges and Elections, State Affairs and Public Lands.

Averill C. Johnson, (R), Twenty-fifth District (Bent, Prowers and Baca Counties). Lawyer, farm-owner. Home, Las Animas. First elected to Senate in 1938 and has served continuously since that time. Chairman, Committee on Judiciary. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Finance, Fish, Forestry and Game, Insurance, Railroads, Temperance.

Walter W. Johnson, (D), Second District (Pueblo County). Lawyer, general insurance. Home, Pueblo. First elected to Senate in 1940 and has served continuously since that time. Member, Committees on Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, Insurance, Privileges and Elections, Reapportionment, State Institutions and Public Buildings, Temperance.

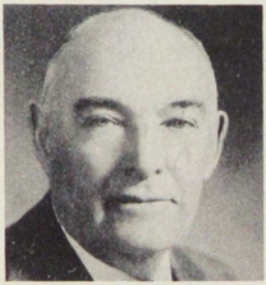
Theo. G. Lashley, (R), Fifth District (Boulder County). Farmer. Home, Longmont. Served in the Senate, 1928-1932. Elected again in 1940 and re-elected 1944. Chairman, Committee on Finance. Member, Committees on Banking, Constitutional Amendments, Labor and Industrial Relations, Metal Mining, Reapportionment.

Arthur H. Laws, (R), First District (Denver County). Lawyer. University Bldg., Denver. First elected, 1942, and re-elected 1946. Chairman, Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations. Member, Committees on Banking, Finance, Fish, Forestry and Game, Insurance, Judiciary, Rules.

Stuart H. Lovelace, (R), Twenty-second District (Arapahoe and Elbert Counties). Newspaper publisher. Home, 3203 South Washington Street, Englewood. Served in the House, 1938-1944. Elected to Senate, 1944. Chairman, Committee on Printing. Member, Committees on County Affairs, Education and Educational Institutions, Municipal Affairs, Privileges and Elections, Railroads, Reapportionment.

Harry D. MacDonald, (R), Third District (El Paso County). Automobile dealer. Home, Colorado Springs. First elected to Senate in 1940 and re-elected 1944. Chairman, Committee on State Institutions and Public Buildings. Member, Committees on Aviation, Banking, Finance, Fish, Forestry and Game, Insurance, Metal Mining, Motor Vehicles and Transportation.


CHARLES P. MURPHY


FRED NORCROSS


WILLARD B. PRESTON


CURTIS P. RITCHIE


EDWIN A. ROGERS


JAMES B. RYAN


JOHN W. SHAWCROFT


EMORY E. SMILEY


SAM T. TAYLOR


ROBERT A. THEOBALD


BEN VELTRI


EDWARD A. WHITAKER

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Charles P. Murphy, (R), Thirteenth District (Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson and Grand Counties). Stockman and rancher. Home, Spicer. Served in the House, 1928-1932. Elected to the Senate, 1936, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman, Committee on Stock. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Aviation, Finance, Labor and Industrial Relations, Coal Mining, State Affairs and Public Lands, Temperance.

Fred Norcross, (R), Seventh District (Weld County). Manufacturing. Home, Greeley. Served in the House, 1938-1942. Elected to the Senate, 1942, and re-elected 1946. Chairman, Committee on Railroads. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Corporations, Coal Mining, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Reapportionment, State Affairs and Public Lands.

Willard B. Preston, (R), Twenty-fourth District (Adams and Morgan Counties). Farmer. Home, Fort Morgan. Served in the House, 1932-1936. Elected to Senate, 1936, and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on State Affairs and Public Lands. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Aviation, Banking, State Institutions and Public Buildings, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Railroads.

Curtis P. Ritchie, (D), Second District (Pueblo County). Manager, broadcasting station. Home, Pueblo. Served in the Senate, 1932-1940. Elected again in 1942 and re-elected 1946. Member, Committees on Banking, Finance, Fish, Forestry and Game, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Municipal Affairs, Railroads, State Affairs and Public Lands.

Edwin A. Rogers, (R), Ninth District (Fremont and Custer Counties). Rancher, stockman and mechanical engineer. Home, Westcliffe. Elected, 1944. Chairman, Committee on Aviation. Member, Committees on Fish, Forestry and Game, Insurance, Medical Affairs, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, State Institutions and Public Buildings, Stock.

James B. Ryan, (R), Twenty-third District (Otero and Crowley Counties). Farmer and seed grower. Home, Rocky Ford. Served in the Senate, 1928-1932. Elected again in 1940 and re-elected 1944. Chairman, Committee on Education and Educational Institutions. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Banking, Constitutional Amendments, Finance, Fish, Forestry and Game, Judiciary.

John W. Shawcroft, (R), Fifteenth District (Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande and Conejos Counties). Stockman and banker. Home, La Jara. Served in the House, 1924-1926. Served in the Senate, 1928-1932. Elected again in 1938 and has served continuously since that time. Chairman, Committee on Fish, Forestry and Game. Member, Committes on Agriculture and Irrigation, Banking, Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, Stock.

Emory E. Smiley, (R), Nineteenth District (San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata and Archuleta Counties). Retired. Home, Durango. First elected, 1944. Chairman, Committee on Coal Mining. Member, Committees on Education and Educational Institutions, Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment, Medical Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Printing, Reapportionment, Rules.

Sam T. Taylor, (D), Fourteenth District (Huerfano, Costilla and Alamosa Counties). Lawyer. Home, Walsenburg. First elected to Senate in 1934 and has served continuously since that time. Member, Committees on Coal Mining, Constitutional Amendments, County Affairs, Judiciary, Military Affairs, Railroads, Rules.

Robert A. Theobald, (D), Twenty-first District (Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake and Pitkin Counties). Lawyer. Home, Breckenridge. First elected, 1946. Member, Committees on Aviation, Corporations, Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment, Judiciary, Labor and Industrial Relations, Metal Mining, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Reapportionment.

Ben Veltri, (D), Fourth District (Las Animas County). Creamery business. Home, Trinidad. First elected to Senate in 1940 and re-elected 1944. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Interstate Cooperation, Labor and Industrial Relations, Coal Mining, Municipal Affairs, Stock, Supplies and Expenditures.

Edward A. Whitaker, (R), Tenth District (Larimer County). Farmer and feeder. Home, Fort Collins. First elected to the Senate in 1938 and has served continuously since that time. Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation. Member, Committees on Corporations, Finance, Judiciary, Military Affairs, Privileges and Elections.


WM. ALBION CARLSON


RICHARD ABE


O. C. ABERNETHY


*A. B. (Bill) BAILEY

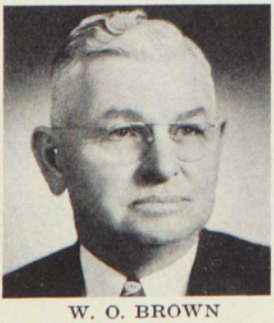

GEORGE J. BAKER


WHITMAN BEST

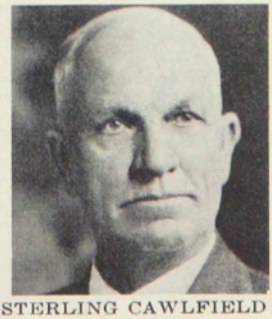

BEN BEZOFF


MILTON J. BLAKE


HENRY BLEDSOE


W. O. BROWN


PALMER L. BURCH


*STERLING CAWLFIELD

*Deceased

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Wm. Albion Carlson, (R), Weld County. Lawyer-farm operator. Home, Greeley. First elected to House in 1938 and has served continuously since that time. **Speaker of the House,** 1947. Member, Rules Committee.

Richard Abe, (D), Huerfano County. Used car dealer. Home, Walsenburg. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Jurisprudence, Fees and Salaries, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Printing.

O. C. Abernethy, (D), Denver County. Bond clerk. Home, 2440 Franklin Street, Denver. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Elections and Appointments, Federal Relations, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Municipal Affairs.

A. B. (Bill) Bailey, (R), Archuleta and Conejos Counties. Farmer-stockman. Home, Sanford. Served in the House, 1938-1944; re-elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Fish and Game; Member, Committees on Industrial Relations, Railroads, State Affairs, and Reapportionment.

George J. Baker, (D), Denver County. Clerk. Home, 1445 Monaco Parkway, Denver. First elected to House in 1934 and has served since that time, excepting 1942-1944. Member, Committees on Banking, Corporations, House Expenses, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Temperance.

Whitman Best, (R), Denver County. Insurance. Home, 544 Circle Drive, Denver. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Insurance; Member, Committees on Banking, Denver City Affairs, Fish and Game, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Temperance.

Ben Bezoff, (D), Denver County. Advertising executive. Home, 910 Madison Street, Denver. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Denver City Affairs, Fees and Salaries, Municipal Affairs, State Institutions.

Milton J. Blake, (R), Denver County. Lawyer. 522 Colorado Building, Denver. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Interstate Cooperation; Member, Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Criminal Jurisprudence, Denver City Affairs, Federal Relations, Indian and Military Affairs, Judiciary.

Henry Bledsoe, (R), Crowley and Otero Counties. Stockman-rancher. Home, Cheraw. First elected to House, 1944; re-elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Agriculture; Member, Committees on Criminal Jurisprudence, Education, House Expenses, Irrigation and Water Resources, Livestock.

W. O. Brown, (R), Baca County. Retired stockman. Home, Springfield. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Public Lands; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Counties and County Lines, Industrial Relations, Irrigation and Water Resources, Livestock, Printing.

Palmer L. Burch, (R), Denver County. Real estate management. 235 Majestic Building, Denver. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Public Buildings; Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Aviation, Denver City Affairs, Education, Railroads, State Institutions.

Sterling Cawfield, (D), Pueblo County. Served in the House, 1924-1926 1932-1934; and 1936 continuously until his death during the session of the General Assembly, 1947.


HARRY F. CHRYSLER


MARK R. CLAY


W. W. COWEN


CLEM CROWLEY


PETER CULIG, JR.


DONALD P. DUNKLEE


*BEN F. ENGLANDER


FRANK FEHLING


ROBERT S. GAST, JR.


OTIS J. GIBSON


CLIFFORD J. GOBBLE


GEORGE W. GREEN

*Deceased

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Harry F. Chrysler, (R), Denver County. Secretary, Grocers' Association. Home, 101 West Irvington Place, Denver. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Enrollment; Member, Committees on City Affairs, Judiciary, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Permanent Patronage, Temperance.

Mark R. Clay, (R), Delta County. Insurance and investments. Home, Hotchkiss. First elected to House, 1944; re-elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Education; Member, Committees on Counties and County Lines, Criminal Jurisprudence, Irrigation and Water Resources, Labor, Railroads, State Institutions.

W. W. Cowen, (R), El Paso County. Retired Railway Express general agent. Home, Colorado Springs. First elected to House in 1940 and has served continuously since that time. Chairman, Committee on Corporations; Member, Committees on Criminal Jurisprudence, Fish and Game, Forest Reserves, Insurance, Permanent Patronage, Revision and Engrossment.

Clem Crowley, (D), Denver County. Lawyer, 813 Majestic Building, Denver. Served in the House, 1934-1942 and 1944 since. Member, Committees on Industrial Relations, Judiciary, Roads and Bridges, Rules, State Affairs and Reapportionment.

Peter Culig, Jr., (D), Pueblo County. Clerk. Home, Pueblo. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since that time. Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Corporations, Labor, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Public Buildings.

Donald P. Dunklee, (D), Denver County. Lawyer, plastic executive. Home, 924 Washington Street, Denver. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Counties and County Lines, Denver City Affairs, Indian and Military Affairs, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Ben F. Englander, (R), Denver County. Elected to House, 1946. Died during session of the General Assembly, 1947.

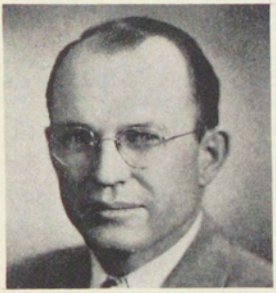
Frank Fehling, (R), Chaffee and Lake Counties. Stockman-rancher. Home, Nathrop. Served in the House, 1938-1942 and 1944 since. Chairman, Committee on Livestock; Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Constitutional Amendments, Finance, Ways and Means, Interstate Cooperation, Mines and Mining, State Affairs and Reapportionment, State Institutions.

Robert S. Gast, Jr., (R), Pueblo County. Lawyer. Home, Pueblo. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence; Member, Committees on Banking, Corporations, Elections and Appointments, Judiciary, Labor, Public Lands.

Otis J. Gibson, (R), Denver County. Lawyer. Majestic Building, Denver. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Railroads; Member, Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Denver City Affairs, Insurance, Judiciary, Municipal Affairs, Permanent Patronage.

Clifford J. Gobble, (D), Adams County. Lawyer. Home, Brighton. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Aviation, Criminal Jurisprudence, Insurance, Railroads.

George W. Green, (R), Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Pitkin and Summit Counties. Clerk. Home, Idaho Springs. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Printing; Member, Committees on Fees and Salaries, Fish and Game, Indian and Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, Public Buildings, State Institutions.



DAVID A. HAMIL



VICTOR HANSON



LAWRENCE M. HENRY



E. I. (Ted) HERRING



A. O. HILL



JOHN HORSMAN



JOHN JOHNSON



V. H. JOHNSON



FRANK V. KENNEDY



JOHN F. KING



GALEN L. KLECKNER



PAT MAGILL, JR.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

David A. Hamil, (R), Logan County. Rancher and cattleman. Home, Atwood. First elected to House in 1938 and has served continuously since that time. Chairman, Committee on Appropriations and Expenditures; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Banking, Finance, Ways and Means, Irrigation and Water Resources, Public Buildings, State Affairs and Reapportionment.

Victor Hanson, (R), Jackson and Larimer Counties. Rancher-cattleman. Home, Walden. First elected to House in 1936 and has served continuously since that time. Member, Committees on Elections and Appointments, Enrollment, Finance, Ways and Means, Livestock, Permanent Patronage, Public Lands, Rules.

Lawrence M. Henry, (D), Denver County. Lawyer, Deputy Clerk, Denver County Court. Home, 2015 East 23rd, Denver. Served in the House, 1940-1942; re-elected, 1946. Member, Committees on Banking, Constitutional Amendments, Insurance, Judiciary.

E. I. (Ted) Herring, (R), Jackson and Larimer Counties. Merchant. Home, LaPorte. First elected to House in 1938 and has served continuously since that time. Member, Fish and Game, House Expenses, Irrigation and Water Resources, Labor, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Roads and Bridges, Rules.

A. O. Hill, (R), Arapahoe and Elbert Counties. U. S. Army, retired. Home, Aurora. First elected to House, 1944; re-elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Municipal Affairs; Member, Committees on Elections and Appointments, House Expenses, Indian and Military Affairs, Permanent Patronage, Railroads, State Institutions.

John Horsman, (D), Las Animas County. Retired miner. Home, Starkville. First elected to House in 1936 and has served continuously since that time. Member, Committees on Education, Enrollment, Forest Reserves, State Institutions, Temperance.

John Johnson, (D), Las Animas County. Miner. Home, Cokedale. First elected to House, 1944; re-elected, 1946. Member, Committees on Federal Relations, Forest Reserves, Labor, Mines and Mining.

V. H. Johnson, (R), Cheyenne and Lincoln Counties. Lawyer. Home, Cheyenne Wells. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Counties and County Lines; Member, Committees on Industrial Relations, Judiciary, Municipal Affairs, Public Lands, Railroads, Roads and Bridges.

Frank V. Kennedy, (R), Garfield and Rio Blanco Counties. Auto dealer. Home, Meeker. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Elections and Appointments; Member, Committees on Insurance, Livestock, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Mines and Mining, Municipal Affairs, Roads and Bridges.

John F. King, (R), Montrose and Ouray Counties. Farmer and stockman. Home, Montrose. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Federal Relations; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Fees and Salaries, Forest Reserves, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Irrigation and Water Resources, Revision and Engrossment.

Galen L. Kleckner, (R), La Plata and San Juan Counties. Fleet Reserve. Home, Durango. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on House Expenses; Member, Committees on Education, Forest Reserves, Labor, Mines and Mining, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Pat Magill, Jr., (D), Grand, Moffat, and Routt Counties. Merchant and rancher. Home, Steamboat Springs. First elected to House in 1940, and has served continuously since. Minority Floor Leader, 1945, 1947. Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Banking, Education, Fish and Game, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.



EARL W. MANN



ROY McCONNELL



JACK M. McMILLION



GORDON MILES



N. J. MILLER



CARROL A. NELSON



JAMES S. OGILVIE



ROY E. OWENS



RAY PECK



FRANK M. PETERSON



GEORGE G. PRIEST



JAMES B. RADETSKY

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Earl W. Mann, (R), Denver County. U. S. Army, retired. Home, 2149 High Street, Denver. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Denver City Affairs; Member, Committees on Corporations, Counties and County Lines, Indian and Military Affairs, Interstate Cooperation, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Roads and Bridges.

Roy McConnell, (R), Mineral and Rio Grande Counties. Stockman, farmer. Home, Monte Vista. First elected to House in 1940 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Rules; Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Aviation, Elections and Appointments, Industrial Relations, Medical Affairs and Public Health, State Affairs and Reapportionment.

Jack M. McMillion, (D), Washington County. Salesman. Home, Akron. First elected to House, 1944; re-elected, 1946. Member, Committees on Agriculture, Constitutional Amendments, Indian and Military Affairs, Interstate Cooperation, State Affairs and Reapportionment.

Gordon Miles, (R), Denver County. Mortician. Home, 1324 Gilpin Street, Denver. First elected to House 1944; re-elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Permanent Patronage; Member, Committees on Denver City Affairs, Elections and Appointments, House Expenses, Insurance, Labor, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

N. J. Miller, (R), Weld County. Veterinarian. Home, Eaton. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since that time. Chairman, Committee on Finance Ways and Means, and Temperance; Member, Committees on Fish and Game, Industrial Relations, Livestock, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Municipal Affairs, State Institutions.

Carroll A. Nelson, (R), El Paso County. Truck transportation. Home, Colorado Springs. First elected to House, 1944; re-elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Roads and Bridges; Member, Committees on Federal Relations, Fees and Salaries, House Expenses, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Mines and Mining, Temperance.

James S. Ogilvie, (R), Weld County. Farmer. Home, Kersey. First elected to House in 1938 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Medical Affairs and Public Health; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Aviation, Insurance, Irrigation and Water Resources, Mines and Mining, Interstate Cooperation.

Roy E. Owens, (R), Phillips and Sedgwick Counties. Farmer. Home, Holyoke. First elected to House in 1938 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Industrial Relations; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Counties and County Lines, Corporations, Education, Finance, Ways and Means, State Affairs and Reapportionment.

Ray Peck, (D), Mesa County. Retired national forest supervisor. Home, Grand Junction. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Fish and Game, Irrigation and Water Resources, Public Lands.

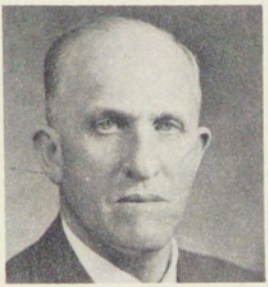
Frank M. Peterson, (R), Alamosa and Costilla Counties. Farmer and stockman. Home, San Acacia. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Irrigation and Water Resources; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Federal Relations, Fees and Salaries, Mines and Mining, Municipal Affairs, Revision and Engrossment.

George G. Priest, (R), Jefferson County. Lawyer. Home, Lakewood. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Constitutional Amendments; Member, Committees on Criminal Jurisprudence, Federal Relations, Judiciary, Railroads, State Institutions, Temperance.

James B. Radetsky, (D), Denver County. Lawyer. Home, 1740 Grove Street, Denver. First elected to House, 1944; re-elected, 1946. Member, Committees on Criminal Jurisprudence, Denver City Affairs, Judiciary, Public Buildings, State Institutions.



FRANK H. REEDS



HARRY ROGERS



O. B. SCHOOLEY



LEO M. SIMPSON



MRS. MONTANA F. SMITH



A. H. SPARKS



LESLIE R. STEELE



CORA R. STRAIN



*JAMES E. STUBBS, JR.



ROBERT W. TAYLOR



J. FRED THOMAS



CHARLES C. TOWNSEND

*Deceased

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Frank H. Reeds, (D), Mesa County. Newspaperman. Home, Grand Junction. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Aviation, Corporations, House Expenses, Railroads.

Harry Rogers, (R), Dolores, San Miguel and Montezuma Counties. Merchant and stockman. Home, Dolores. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Forest Reserves; Member, Committees on Counties and County Lines, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Mines and Mining, Public Lands, Roads and Bridges, State Institutions.

O. B. Schooley, (R), Morgan County. Retired. Home, Brush. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on State Affairs and Reapportionment; Member, Committees on Banking, Finance Ways and Means, Irrigation and Water Resources, Permanent Patronage, Public Buildings, Railroads.

Leo M. Simpson, (R), Yuma County. Druggist. Home, Yuma. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests; Member, Committees on Aviation, Constitutional Amendments, Enrollments, Indian and Military Affairs, Permanent Patronage, Public Buildings.

Mrs. Montana F. Smith, (D), Gunnison, Saguache and Hinsdale Counties. Student. Home, Lake City. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Counties and County Lines, Elections and Appointments, Mines and Mining, Revision and Engrossment.

A. H. Sparks, (R), Custer and Fremont Counties. Wholesale commission. Home, Canon City. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions; Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Federal Relations, Fees and Salaries, Fish and Game, Forest Reserves, State Institutions.

Leslie R. Steele, (R), Boulder County. Oil producer. Home, Boulder. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since. House Majority Floor Leader, 1947. Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Finance Ways and Means, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Mines and Mining, Permanent Patronage, Rules, State Affairs and Reapportionment.

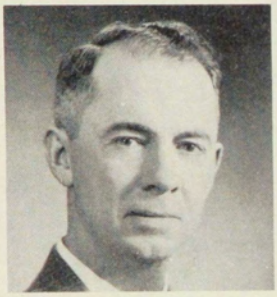
Cora R. Strain, (R), Prowers County. Merchant and manufacturer. Home, Lamar. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since. Member, Committees on Banking, Corporations, Finance Ways and Means, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Printing, Railroads, Rules.

James E. Stubbs, Jr., (R), Arapahoe and Elbert Counties. First elected to House, 1946. Died in auto accident during the session of the General Assembly, 1947.

Robert W. Taylor, (R), Pueblo County. Insurance. Home, Pueblo. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on State Institutions; Member, Committees on Aviation, Elections and Appointments, Forest Reserves, Indian and Military Affairs, Insurance, Public Buildings.

J. Fred Thomas, (R), Douglas, Park and Teller Counties. Director, Committee on Veterans Education and Training, Denver. Home, West Creek. First elected to House in 1938 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Mines and Mining; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations and Expenditures, Corporations, Federal Relations, Forest Reserves, Temperance.

Charles C. Townsend, (R), Weld County. Lawyer. Home, Greeley. First elected to House in 1938 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Indian and Military Affairs; Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Corporations, Criminal Jurisprudence, Judiciary, Municipal Affairs, Printing.



OAKLEY WADE



ARLIE M. WARD



CARL K. WEISSENFLUH



LYMAN P. WELD



BILL YERSIN

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Oakley Wade, (R),. Bent and Kiowa Counties. Farmer. Home, Las Animas. First elected to House, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Aviation; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Constitutional Amendments, Education, Irrigation and Water Resources, Public Buildings, Public Lands.

Arlie M. Ward, (R), Crowley and Otero Counties. Banker. Home, Ordway. First elected to House in 1940 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Banking; Member, Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Aviation, Corporations, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Printing, Temperance.

Carl K. Weissenfluh, (R), El Paso County, Farmer, rancher. Home, Yoder. First elected to House, 1944; re-elected, 1946. Chairman, Committee on Labor; Member, Committees on Agriculture, Enrollment, Fees and Salaries, Livestock, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Printing.

Lyman P. Weld, (R), Boulder County. Lawyer. Home, Longmont. First elected to House in 1942 and has served continuously since. Chairman, Committee on Judiciary; Member, Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Counties and County Lines, Criminal Jurisprudence, Education, Fees and Salaries, Industrial Relations, Roads and Bridges.

Bill Yersin,. (D), Kit Carson County. Merchant. Home, Burlington. First elected to House, 1946. Member, Committees on Agriculture, Industrial Relations, Livestock, Printing.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATION ENACTED

by the

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the

STATE OF COLORADO

(1947 Regular Session)

and

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR

* * * * *

Compiled by the

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE OFFICE

MISS CLAIR SIPPEL, Secretary

251 State Capitol

DENVER

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NOTES: This summary does not include acts not of general interest or of a less important nature; nor does it include appropriations made for the administration of the state government and its various agencies.

The term "present statutes" as used in this summary, refers to statutes in force and effect before being amended or repealed by the acts herein digested.

Chapter citations are to the Session Laws of Colorado, 1947.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

ENACTED BY THE THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

* * * *

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND POULTRY

Ch. 139 (S.B. 69): Apiaries—Amends present statutes by providing for appointment of apiary inspector on petition of a majority of bee-keepers of county, and by changing provisions with respect to certificate for inter-county movement of bee products, shipments from out of state, and use of poisonous sprays; provides for issuance of permit for and regulation of bees imported into state; and repeals provisions for issuance of annual certificate of registration..

Ch. 311 (S.B. 164): Livestock Brands—Amends present statutes by omitting provisions for investigation by State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners in case of conflicting brand claims, and omitting provisions prohibiting the bringing of livestock into the state bearing a brand which is the same as a brand already recorded.

Ch. 312 (H.B. 640): Livestock Fence Law—Amends present statutes to make it unlawful for an owner to knowingly permit any livestock to wander or graze on roads, lanes or public highways or on the streets or thoroughfares of unincorporated towns; provides that where the owner of any such livestock is known, the sheriff or other peace officer shall upon complaint take custody and assess costs against the owner for care and may, under certain conditions, dispose of the same to collect such costs. Where the owner is unknown such livestock shall be taken up and disposed of by the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners as are other estrays.

Ch. 313 (H.B. 377): Livestock Inspection—Amends present statutes to provide that all shipments of livestock on arrival at the market shall be inspected by a duly authorized inspector, whether such livestock have been previously inspected at the point of origin or not, before they go on the scales for weighing or delivery to the buyer, unless such livestock shall be released by an inspector; also omits the provision from the present livestock sales ring act providing that that act shall not apply to public stockyards where the livestock is under federal supervision.

Ch. 244 (H.B. 187): Poultry—Sale of—Amends present statutes to provide that in addition to prohibiting persons from receiving, selling or offering for sale any diseased poultry, persons are also prohibited from serving as food any diseased, emaciated or adulterated poultry, or poultry which may otherwise be unfit for human consumption.

Ch. 243 (S.B. 72): Poultry—Pullorum Disease—Repeals Chapter 189, Session Laws of Colorado, 1945, providing for the control of pullorum disease.

Ch. 164 (H.B. 885): Predatory Animals—Authorizes boards of county commissioners to purchase materials and equipment and employ suitable persons to control coyotes or other injurious predatory animals and to expend up to $20,000 therefor, to levy such taxes as are necessary for such control work, and to put in operation any plan for such work as in their discretion is deemed advisable, but such plan shall be in accordance with the approved procedure of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior; said boards may solicit the cooperation of or enter into agreements with such Wildlife Service or with the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners for the conduct of such work.

Ch. 173 (S.B. 483): Sheepherders—Makes it a misdemeanor for a sheepherder to abandon any sheep upon the open range without giving five days notice to the owner of such sheep, or if such owner is not the employer of such sheepherder, to his employer.

ATHLETICS

Ch. 141 (S.B. 168): Boxing and Wrestling—Creates State Athletic Commission, superseding the State Boxing Commission, with jurisdiction over all professional and amateur boxing and wrestling matches in the state; provides

for the issuance of licenses by the commission to conduct such matches, and that no such match shall be held without a license except where all contestants are amateurs and no admission is charged; provides for and requires the licensing of referees and other officials as well as professional boxers and wrestlers and attending physicians. Sets forth building safety requirements, prohibits sham and collusive matches; and imposes a state gross receipts tax of 5%. Act does not apply to universities, schools or churches.

Ch. 171 (S.B. 227): Bribery of Athletes—Makes it a crime to bribe athletes and officials, and a crime for athletes and officials to accept bribes.

AVIATION AND AIRPORTS

Ch. 132 (H.B. 557): Colorado Aeronautics Commission—Gives the Colorado Aeronautics Commission the following additional powers and duties: complete authority over state-aid airports or state air navigation facilities; right of condemnation of property to be used for such purposes; right to enter into contracts and agreements with any persons giving them the privilege of using such airports or facilities; right to accept all federal aid made available for airport purposes and to disburse the same in accordance with federal law and regulations; power to approve or disapprove all airport sites and to license all state-aid airports; power to promulgate rules and regulations covering administration of aviation laws, but prohibits any such rules and regulations from requiring the licensing or examination of airmen or aircraft other than as may be required by the appropriate agency of the U. S. government. The act provides detailed methods and procedure for the holding of hearings by the commission and for the judicial review of its decisions.

Ch. 319 (S.B. 86): Municipal Airports—Amends present statutes by deleting five-mile limitation for municipal airports, and by adding provisions that no city or town shall grant an exclusive concession for servicing aircraft.

BANKING AND FINANCE

Ch. 120 (H.B. 1021): Accounts Receivable—Provides for the assignment of accounts receivable by filing a notice of assignment with the Secretary of State; provides that the filing office shall provide a system of issuing certificates setting forth certain information in regard to such assignments; fee for filing of assignment and for certificate is $2.00 each; provides that said notices of assignment shall be valid for one year from date of filing or from date of renewal unless sooner cancelled; and provides for protected assignments and the rights of the assignee thereunder, the rights between debtor and protected assignee and the obligations of a protected assignee.

Ch. 136 (H.B. 1015): Real Estate Loans—Amends present statutes to provide that any bank in making real estate loans may make or purchase all or any part of any obligation. (Present statutes provide that the entire amount of the obligation must be sold to the bank.)

Ch. 325 (H.B. 308): Uniform Common Trust Fund Act—Provides that any bank or trust company qualified to act as fiduciary may establish common trust funds for the purpose of furnishing investments to itself as fiduciary, or to itself and others as co-fiduciaries, and may under certain conditions invest funds which it lawfully holds for investment in interests in such common trust funds. Any bank or trust company operating such common trust funds need not render a court accounting with regard to such funds unless ordered by court, and shall have exclusive management and control of each common trust fund administered by it.

CHILDREN

Ch. 145 (S.B. 165): Board of Standards of Child Care—Amends present statutes by placing children's camps under jurisdiction of the Board of Standards of Child Care, and omitting provisions that no member of the Board may serve for more than two consecutive terms.

Ch. 144 (S.B. 476): Children's Code—Creates a Children's Code Commission to make a study of child welfare and the laws affecting children; provides that the commission shall complete its work and submit its findings and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly by November 15, 1948; and appropriates $7,000.00 for expenses of commission.

CORPORATIONS

Ch. 161 (S.B. 523): Contributions By—Authorizes corporations to contribute to community funds and to charitable, philanthropic, benevolent, religious, scientific and educational instrumentalities.

Ch. 162 (S.B. 249): Shareholders—Dividends—Amends present statutes by changing from 40 to 50 days the maximum period between the record date of shareholders and the payment of dividends, etc.

COUNTY AFFAIRS

(Not Classified Elsewhere)

Ch. 163 (S.B. 217): Building Codes—Amends present statutes by providing for the initiation of proceedings to adopt an area building code by the Board of County Commissioners, by providing that a code shall not be adopted which is objected to by 51% or more of the landowners in the area, and by providing for the creation of a board of review, and amends the present statutes in other respects.

Ch. 143 (H.B. 146): Cemetery Districts—Amends present statutes to provide that the Board of County Commissioners may levy, in the establishment and maintenance of a cemetery district, not to exceed one and one-half mills on all taxable property within district. (Present statutes limit levy to one-half mill.)

Ch. 261 (H.B. 451): County Departments of Public Welfare—Provides that the county director and all personnel of each county department of public welfare shall be appointed and serve in accordance with the merit system established and maintained by the state department of public welfare; and creates a Merit System Council with power to establish general policies of administration of merit examinations, fair hearing for personnel appeals, etc.

COURTS

Ch. 190 (H.B. 241): Docket Fees—Fees of Poor Persons—Amends present statutes to provide for various changes in docket fees in civil actions and special proceedings; and costs of persons unable to prosecute or defend any civil action or special proceeding because unable to pay costs.

DRUGS AND POISONS

Ch. 213 (S.B. 282): Insecticides, etc.—Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1947. Prohibits the sale of any economic poison which has not been registered as required by the act, which is not labeled and colored as required by the act, or which is adulterated or misbranded. Places the examination of economic poisons and devices under the direction of the State Entomologist.

Ch. 179 (S.B. 181): Narcotic Drugs—Amends present statutes by including isonipecaine in the definition of narcotic drugs, by omitting certain exemptions from the present statutes, and by increasing penalties for offenses subsequent to the first.

ELECTIONS

Ch. 180 (H.B. 230): Absentee Voting—Amends present statutes to provide for varied changes in the absentee voting laws with regard to application for absentee voter's ballot, manner of voting, casting of vote and counting of such ballots. This act supersedes the Emergency Absentee Voting Act passed in 1944 for the special benefit of absent voters in the armed forces.

Ch. 184 (S.B. 467): Miscellaneous Amendments—Amends and clarifies present statutes as to the filling of vacancies caused by the death or withdrawal of or failure to file designation by any candidate designated for nomination; provides miscellaneous amendments as to the custody of keys of ballot boxes, the preservation of ballots and the length of time said ballots shall be preserved, and omits the requirement that the Secretary of State shall have printed in pamphlet form certain election laws for the guidance of judges of election.

Ch. 181 (S.B. 464): Registration, etc.—Amends present statutes to provide that electors must reside in precinct or ward 15 days (present statutes is 10 days) to be eligible to vote, and extends to 15 days provisions concerning elector moving from precinct; abolishes registration committees and precinct registration and eliminates from present statutes all provisions thereto; provides for varied changes as to method of registration of voters, registration lists for new precincts formed, preservation of records, and omits provisions that county chairman or his representative may protest registration of any name on list.

Ch. 183 (H.B. 248): Secret Ballot—Amends present statutes to provide for putting into effect the amendment to the constitution of the state providing for a secret ballot, adopted by the electorate at the 1946 general election. The act outlines in detail the form of such ballot and the manner of voting the same.

Ch. 185 (H.B. 878): Voting Machines—Provides for the use of voting machines at any election held in the state provided said machines meet certain requirements as outlined in the act; provides for the adoption of the use of such machines by the governing body of a political subdivision and for their purchase, lease and the payment thereof; provides that election precincts may be changed in any political subdivision in which such machines have been adopted and are to be used; and provides for judges of elections, their duties, powers and compensation when such machines are used; provides for the form of ballots, cards of instructions to voters and the counting of votes.

FIREMEN

Ch. 316 (S.B. 114): Pensions—Amends present statutes by providing that a fireman under 50 years of age may leave service after 25 years and retain pension benefit rights by adding to the fund in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 an assessment of 3% on all salaries payable to members of the fire department and a tax of one-half mill on the property in any such city if the fund falls below $125,000; by providing for compulsory physical examination of a disabled fireman; by increasing benefits for widows and children to $50 and $10, respectively; and by increasing the age of children entitled to benefits from 14 to 16 years.

Ch. 317 (H.B. 295): Pensions—In City and County of Denver—Amends and re-enacts present statutes concerning firemen's pensions in cities and counties of over 100,000 population; increases the tax from 2½c to 5c which shall be set aside each year on each $100 valuation of taxable property, and eliminates the provision for special assessments of members of the fire department for one-half, and the requirements that the city shall raise one-half, of any deficit that may exist in the fund; eliminates provision that deductions of members salaries shall be raised if pension fund falls below $150,000; provides for varied changes concerning disability retirement; increases benefits for widows and children up to 18 years; increases benefits of members now receiving pension or annuity and provides for funeral expenses of members unable to pay therefor; act also contains miscellaneous amendments concerning eligibility of persons for retirement or pension, and provides that war service shall be computed as service for retirement.

GAME AND FISH

Ch. 200 (S.B. 62): Game Birds—Field Trials—Authorizes field meets for demonstrating skill of dogs in retrieving game birds and pigeons, and the training of dogs on game birds in the wild.

Ch. 196 (H.B. 975): Hunting and Fishing Licenses—Amends present statutes to provide for new list of types of hunting and fishing licenses and new schedule of fees therefor; provides for the issuance of fishing licenses free of charge to resident convalescent members of the armed forces or members who are patients in U. S. hospitals; provides that any member of the armed forces stationed within the state shall for the purposes of the game and fish laws be deemed a resident of the state. Licenses and fees therefor are as follows:

Resident elk license—$10.00; Non-resident—$50.00.

Resident deer license—$7.50; Non-resident—$40.00.

Resident mountain sheep license—$25.00.
Resident antelope license—$10.00.
Non-resident fishing license—$10.00.
Non-resident 3-day fishing license—$3.00.
Non-resident bird and small game hunting license—$10.00.
Resident combined fishing and small game hunting license—$3.00.
Resident trapper's license—$3.00; Non-resident—$25.00.
Resident turkey license—$5.00.
Resident mountain goat license—$25.00.
Resident alien fishing license—$3.00.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

Ch. 204 (S.B. 83): County and District Health Departments—Provides for the establishment and maintenance of county and district health departments and the creation of county and district boards of health; outlines the jurisdiction of such departments and the organization, personnel, powers and duties of such departments and boards; provides for the dissolution and the enlargement of, or the withdrawal of counties, from districts already established; provides for legal actions brought under the act, judicial review of decisions and penalties for violations.

Ch. 205 (S.B. 444): County Hospitals—Amends present statutes to provide that a county having a population in excess of 1,000 (present statutes is 10,000) may establish a hospital; also provides that board of county commissioners may donate, lend or otherwise transfer funds of such county to any public or private hospital for the care of residents of such county.

Ch. 206 (H.B. 895): Hospital Construction Program—Designates the Colorado State Department of Public Health as the sole agency for carrying out the purposes of the federal "Hospital Survey and Construction Act," with power to formulate and submit a state plan for an adequate hospital construction program for the state and to accept funds allotted the state under said federal act and to administer and supervise the expenditure of such grants; authorizes the governor to appoint a State Advisory Hospital Council to consult with the department in carrying out the federal act and to consider the plan before the department can take final action on it.

Ch. 208 (S.B. 82): State Health Department Reorganization—Provides for the creation of the State Department of Public Health to supercede the present State Board and Division of Public Health; creates under the new department a State Board of Health and the Division of Administration; outlines the organization, personnel, powers and duties thereof, and greatly enlarges and extends the powers of the department concerning such matters as sanitation, sewage, etc.; provides for the adjudication of proceedings brought under the act and penalties for the violation thereof.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Ch. 117 (H.B. 526): Colorado Highway Safety Council—Provides for the establishment of the Colorado Highway Safety Council to consist of an official committee (ex-officio), and advisory committee of 20 citizens, and the staff of the council. The duties of the council are to promote safety on the highways of the state. All final actions and decisions in the administration of the act are to be made by the official committee. The Motor Vehicle Division and the Colorado State Patrol are directed to assign to the Council any employees of the said two departments to perform any duties required by the council. The council is given no appropriation.

Ch. 273 (H.B. 350): Colorado State Patrol—Provides for the creation of the Colorado State Patrol and abolishes the present patrol; creates the Colorado State Patrol Board consisting of three ex-officio members, to coordinate the efforts of the various state departments regulating and controlling vehicles and motor vehicles upon the highways of the state and to secure the proper enforcement of the motor vehicle laws, with certain authority

over the operation of the patrol. The act provides for the specific personnel of the patrol, increasing the number over the patrol abolished, and sets forth the qualifications, rights, and duties of such personnel in detail.

Ch. 272 (HB. 218): **Emergency Highway Warrants**—Provides that the board of county commissioners may, for the purpose of constructing, repairing or improving highways in any county in which there is or may be developed a producing oil or gas field, set up a County Anticipation Warrant Retirement Fund, to which shall be credited federal royalties, together with such additional revenue from the county road fund as the board may deem desirable. Whenever any such highway projects have been approved, the board may authorize the issuance of anticipation warrants in such amount as may be necessary to raise sufficient funds to defray the costs of such projects, not in excess, however, of 10% of the assessed valuation of all property of said county as of the date of issuance.

Ch. 270 (H.B. 296): **State Radio System**—Provides for the establishment and operation of a state radio and broadcasting and teletype system under the supervision of the Colorado State Patrol, and authorizes the chief of the patrol to provide for the construction of such system and to install all necessary equipment and apparatus in connection therewith; provides that the facilities of such system shall be made available to various state departments, agencies and institutions, to sheriffs' offices and municipal police departments; and appropriates $150,000 for the biennium for construction and operation, from moneys derived from the excise tax on motor fuel.

Ch. 275 (S.B. 56): **Toll Roads**—Authorizes the construction and operation of toll roads by the State Highway Department.

IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Ch. 238 (H.B. 709): **Fire, Police, Metropolitan, Water and Sanitation**—Provides for the organization of fire protection, police protection, metropolitan, water, and sanitation districts. The act sets forth in detail the procedure for the formation of such districts by petition of taxpaying electors in proposed district, hearing on such petitions, the holding of elections to be held on the proposition of organization, election and organization of board of directors after district is formed, power and duties of such boards which are all inclusive as to "health, safety, prosperity, security and general welfare of the inhabitants of such district," and as to the providing of funds and the levying of taxes for the administration of a district, and the fixing of rates and charges for services rendered by a district.

Ch. 333 (H.B. 727): **Water and Sanitation**—Amends present statutes concerning water and sanitation districts and changes in boundaries thereof by the exclusion of any territory from an organized district or the inclusion of new territory.

Ch. 334 (H.B. 707): **Water, Sanitation and Fire**—Provides for the dissolution of any water, sanitation, water-sanitation or fire protection district, or for the elimination of areas therefrom.

INSURANCE

Ch. 214 (S.B. 517): **Agents and Brokers**—Amends present statutes by adding thereto the provisions that any insurance agent or broker now or hereafter duly licensed, who is an officer, partner or full-time employee of a company regularly engaged in the insurance business may elect to solicit and write insurance under his license as a part of the regular insurance business if he files with the Insurance Commissioner a statement to such effect; and in such event, commissions received on account of insurance so written shall inure to the benefit of the company.

Ch. 216 (S.B. 347): **Examination of Companies**—Amends present statutes by omitting provision that the governor must consent to examination of an insurance company and by providing that a person making an examination outside of the state shall not be paid by the state.

Ch. 220 (S.B. 345): **Investments of Domestic Companies**—Authorizes domestic insurance companies to invest funds in certain real estate up to specified limits.

Ch. 221 (S.B. 125): Mutual Benefit Associations—Amends present statutes by changing the limit for converted and ordinary life insurance from $300 to $500, by changing the provisions with respect to the disposition of excess funds in the Guaranty Reserve Contingency Fund, by omitting provisions with respect to non-forfeiture of insurance and by changing the due date of the annual report from February 15 to March 1.

Ch. 219 (S.B. 147): Reciprocal Contracts—Amends present statutes with respect to reciprocal or interinsurance contracts by providing for a bond or deposit as security for performance of such contracts and the licensing of interinsurance exchange agents, and repeals present statutes pertaining to former procedure.

Ch. 215 (S.B. 67): Regulation of Casualty, etc. Insurance—Provides, with respect to casualty insurance and all other forms of motor vehicle insurance, for standards and regulations in making rates, for the filing of rates with the Commissioner of Insurance, for the licensing, examinination and regulation of rating organizations, that an insurer, not a member, may subscribe to the services of a rating organization, for the regulation and examination of advisory organizations, and for the regulation and examination with respect to joint reinsurance and joint underwriting.

Ch. 217 (S.B. 68): Regulation of Fire, Marine, etc. Insurance—With respect to fire, marine and inland marine insurance and allied lines, provides for regulation similar to that outlined for casualty insurance immediately above.

Ch. 223 (S.B. 70): Regulation of Sickness and Accident Insurance—With respect to sickness and accident insurance, provides for regulation similar to that outlined for casualty insurance above.

Ch. 222 (S.B. 100): Types Issued—Amends present statutes by authorizing the issuance of personal property floater risk insurance, by authorizing insurance companies with sufficient surplus to issue two types of insurance, and by excluding life insurance companies from the provisions concerning limitation of risk.

LABOR

Ch. 323 (H.B. 805): Unemployment Compensation Benefits—Amends present statutes to provide for an increase in the weekly benefits for total unemployment by raising the maximum benefit from $15.00 to $17.50 and the minimum from $5.00 to $6.00, and correspondingly increases the lump sum amount allowed for service credits from $390.00 to $468.00; provides that an eligible person shall be entitled during any benefit year to the total amount of benefits equal to 20 times (present statutes provides for 16 times) his weekly benefit amount or, as in present statutes, one-third of his wage credits, whichever is the lesser; also provides for varied amendments to present statutes concerning those provisions pertaining to persons acquiring a business and assuming the obligations of such business as to unemployment compensation, and for a redetermination of weekly benefits granted any claimant who had a determination before the effective date of the new act.

Ch. 230 (H.B. 549): Women—Employment of—Amends present statutes to permit females to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day in certain establishments and in seasonal agricultural work under the following conditions: only in case of emergency; provided payment of time and one-half of the employee's regular hourly rate is paid for all time worked in excess of eight hours; and provided the employer shall have secured a relaxation permit from the Industrial Commission of Colorado.

Ch. 233 (S.B. 135): Workmen's Compensation—Amends present statutes by placing volunteer firemen under workmen's compensation and by changing the provisions with respect to computation of benefits.

Ch. 232 (H.B. 586): Workmen's Compensation Benefits—Amends Workmen's Compensation Act by including members of a volunteer fire department in any city, town, or regularly organized fire protection district in the state within the definition of employee under the act, and provides that the rate of compensation of persons serving upon a posse or as a volunteer fireman shall be the maximum allowed under the act; raises the weekly benefit or death benefit to be paid under the act from $14.00 to $17.50 and the minimum

from $5.00 to $7.00, and correspondingly increases lump sum payments; also omits provision concerning the Industrial Commission's right to order payment of compensation in lump sum in cases where the claimant has no dependents.

LANDS

Ch. 326 (H.B. 325): Purchase of by Federal Government—Amends present statutes to provide that before the federal government shall acquire any privately owned land in the state, with the exception of land for certain government buildings, the United States shall give written notice of intention to acquire such land to the board of county commissioners of the county wherein such land is situated, and to the Colorado Tax Commission, at least 30 days prior to the date of the acquisition.

LIBRARIES

Ch. 234 (S.B. 105): State and Local Libraries—Re-creates the State Library as a Division of the State Department of Education; provides that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as ex-officio state librarian, shall direct the state library and provides for his powers and duties; provides for the appointment and qualifications of a deputy state librarian; provides for the establishment and maintenance of a public library by any one or more governmental units in the state, and the method of establishment of county library or regional library districts; provides for boards of trustees for such districts, the organization, powers and duties of such boards, funds for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries.

LIQUORS

Ch. 225 (H.B. 516): Hours of Sale—Amends present statutes to make it lawful to sell intoxicating liquors by the drink for consumption on the premises throughout the state until 2 A. M. on Sunday morning, Christmas and on each week day morning except Monday, on which day sale is restricted from 12:01 A. M. until 7 A. M.

Ch. 224 (S.B. 463): Licenses to Sell—Provides that in addition to other regulations, it shall be unlawful for the authorities of any county or municipality to issue or transfer location of any license to sell malt, vinous or spirituous liquors or fermented malt beverages in less than twenty days after application for such license and until not less than ten days notice of the time and place of the hearing on such application has been made.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Ch. 236 (H.B. 164): State Homes for Mental Defectives—Amends present statutes to provide that if a person admitted to the state home, or his parents, cannot pay full maintenance of such person, the superintendent shall cause an investigation to be made of the financial circumstances of said person or his parents by the County Department of Public Welfare of the county wherein the person so admitted resides, and such person or his parents shall be required to pay such part of the maintenance as the report of the department indicates.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ch. 174 (H.B. 919): Cigarettes—Prohibits unfair competition and discrimination in the sale of cigarettes by making unlawful such sale in the retail or wholesale trade below cost, and provides that the sale price at retail or wholesale shall include the cost of doing business. The act provides a basis for computing the cost of doing business; provides for certain exemptions of sales, and provides that all contracts in violation of the act are void.

Ch. 150 (S.B. 503): Cleaning and Dyeing Trade—Amends present statutes by adding thereto the provisions that before the Industrial Commission shall approve the findings or schedule of the State Administrative Board of the cleaning and dyeing trade, as to minimum prices which shall be charged for

services regularly performed by cleaning and dyeing establishments, the commission shall hold public hearings, at which all interested persons shall have the right to appear.

Ch. 257 (H.B. 74): Defamation by Radio—Provides that owner, licensee or operator of a visual or sound radio broadcasting station or network shall not be liable for damages for any defamatory statement published or uttered in a visual or sound radio broadcast under certain conditions; also covers political broadcasts.

Ch. 256 (H.B. 439): Racing—Pari Mutuel Wagering—This measure is to be referred to the people under the provisions of the referendum, to be voted on at the 1948 general election. The measure creates the Colorado Racing Commission giving it power and authority to regulate, supervise and license the holding of race meets in the state having pari mutuel wagering. The license fee for conducting a race meet is fixed at 5% of the gross receipts of the pari mutuel wagering at any such meet. One-fifth of such revenue is allotted for administration of the act, and four-fifths is to be credited to the general fund.

Ch. 258 (H.B. 362): Refrigerated Locker Act—Creates the Refrigerated Locker Board in the Division of Agriculture, to serve without compensation and under the supervision of the Director of Markets, with power to formulate rules, regulations and standards of construction, operation and sanitation covering refrigerated locker plants for the cold storage of frozen foods in individual lockers; provides for the licensing of such plants and the fee therefor, for the inspection thereof, and suspension of licenses.

Ch. 235 (H.B. 868): Service and Storage Establishments—Provides for the sale of personal property to pay costs of services rendered on such property left at service and storage establishments and which is not called for within 120 days, provided that the owner of such personal property is notified of such sale either by registered mail or by proper advertising; provides that any overplus remaining from such sale after deducting all charges for services rendered and other charges allowed by the act, shall be returned to the owner of the personal property sold, or if the address of such owner is not known, shall be held for demand for 12 months, and shall then become the property of the person who has performed the service; and provides for the posting of a notice by every service or storage establishment taking advantage of the act.

Ch. 331 (H.B. 376): Warehouses and Warehousemen—Amends present statutes to provide that it shall be valid for any receipt, contract or storage or shipping order to contain a provision limiting the amount of liability in case of loss or damage to any goods transported or stored thereunder beyond which the warehouseman shall not be liable, but that such partial liability may be increased within a limited time upon the written request of the bailor.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Ch. 56 (H.B. 238): Colorado-New Mexico Boundary—Appropriates $8,000.00 for continuation of the re-surveying and re-marking of the boundary line between Colorado and New Mexico.

Ch. 91 (H.B. 244): Historical Museums, Monuments and Parks—Appropriates $67,000.00 for local historical museums, monuments, and parks, at or near such localities in the state as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the State Historical Society.

Ch. 111 (H.B. 343): Re-assessment of Property—Appropriates $100,000.00 to the Colorado Tax Commission to defray costs of making a re-appraisal of the assessed valuation of the taxable property subject to the ad valorem tax within all or some of the counties in the state.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Ch. 124 (S.B. 76): Financial Responsibility—Requires the operator or owner of every motor vehicle involved in an accident in which any person is killed or injured or property of any person is damaged more than $50, to report to the Director of Revenue. License is suspended upon failure so to do.

Also provides for suspension of license of each operator and registration of each motor vehicle involved unless operator or owner is insured or deposits with the Director the amount specified by him.

Ch. 125 (S.B. 411): **Gross Weight**—Amends present statutes by changing formula for determining allowable maximum gross weight of any truck or combination of truck and trailers, and increases gross weights allowed on highways.

Ch. 121 (H.B. 331): **Motor Vehicle Dealers and Salesmen**—Amends present statutes by enlarging definition of motor vehicle, and defines "principal place of business"; greatly enlarges the powers of the Director of Revenue as administrator of the act; increases from $2,500 to $10,000 in fees collected under the act which may be used for administration; provides that licensees under the act must maintain a principal place of business as defined and covers circumstances where licensee changes or adds to status of his business; and makes detailed provisions for hearings before refusal of administrator to grant a license.

Ch. 126 (H.B. 838): **Operators' and Chauffeurs' Licenses**—Amends present statutes to provide that every operator's license hereafter issued shall expire on the birth anniversary of the operator occurring within the third year after the year in which such license is issued; provides that each such license shall be renewable within 90 days prior to its expiration upon application in person, payment of the required fee, the passing of an eye test and the passing of such further examination as the applicant's apparent physical limitations or driver's record indicates to be desirable; further provides that every chauffeur's license shall expire on December 31st each year and be renewable within 30 days prior to its expiration under the same conditions as for an operator's license outlined above.

Ch. 123 (S.B. 150): **Safety Glass**—Amends present statutes by providing that after January 1, 1948, safety glass must be used in all doors and windows as well as windshields of new motor vehicles and to replace broken glass.

Ch. 131 (H.B. 353): **Trailers—Registration and Taxation of**—Amends present statutes to include within the definition of the term "motor vehicle" the terms "trailers, semi-trailers and trailer coaches" for the purposes of registration of titles and the uniform motor vehicle act; provides that persons intending to operate any trailer coach on the highways must register the same and pay a registration fee therefor; provides definite rates of taxation for varying carrying capacities of trailers and semi-trailers; provides that in the absence of any assigned title or documentary evidence of ownership of a trailer, semi-trailer or trailer coach, the department of motor vehicles is authorized to issue a title on the same if satisfied that the applicant is the proper owner; also provides that the department may assign new identifying numbers to any motor vehicle when there is no identifying number thereon or such number has been destroyed.

Ch. 127 (H.B. 332): **Trailers—Taxation of**—Amends present statutes to provide that motor vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers in the process of manufacture or held in storage or which constitute the stock of manufacturers, or distributors thereof or dealers therein, shall not be exempt from the ad valorem tax if the specific ownership tax has not been paid thereon, but if said specific ownership tax has been paid thereon, then the ad valorem tax shall not be assessed, levied or collected on or against said motor vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

(Not Classified Elsewhere)

Ch. 314 (H.B. 479): **Annexation of Territory**—Amends present statutes providing for miscellaneous and clarifying amendments to law relating to annexation of unincorporated territory by a municipality, mainly as to territory which shall be eligible for annexation; requirements of and eligibility of signers of initiated petition to annex and papers and documents to be filed therewith; method of calling election; expenses of annexation proceedings and appeals of aggrieved persons.

Ch. 315 (S.B. 40): **Annexation of Town or City**—Amends present statutes by providing for a special election on question of annexation of one city or town by another.

Ch. 255 (H.B. 414): Delinquent Taxes for Special Improvements—Amends present statutes to provide that for the purpose of restoring delinquent property to the tax rolls and to realize the greatest possible amount from such property, any municipality as purchaser of any property sold for delinquent taxes assessed for local improvements, may sell such property for the best price obtainable at local auction after complying with certain conditions. Any municipality which is the holder of a certificate of purchase may bring a civil action for foreclosure. Any money realized from the sale of any such property shall be credited to the appropriate special assessment fund, and if a municipality shall sell or convey at a fair market price certificates of purchase or property which it has acquired, such sales are validated and confirmed as against all parties having or claiming any interest in such property.

Ch. 320 (S.B. 322): Recall of Officers—Provides for initiation of proceedings by petition, a hearing, and an election, at which election votes shall be cast for a successor to the person sought to be recalled.

OIL AND GAS

Ch. 248 (H.B. 840): Oil and Gas Development—Authorizes the State Board of Land Commissioners to join on behalf of the state in a cooperative or unit plan of development or operation for any oil or gas pool, field or area with the U. S. government or with others, and to change any and all terms of the leases heretofore or hereafter issued as may be mutually agreed upon by the lessor and lessee. Further provides that any such plan, in the discretion of the board, may contain a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, if lands of the U. S. are included, or any person, committee or state or federal officer or agency to modify the rate of prospecting and development and the quantity and rate of production under such plan.

Ch. 239 (S.B. 303): Oil Wells—Gives the Commissioner of Mines the authority to inspect oil wells with respect to safety and health conditions and to order remedy of defective conditions.

PUBLIC RECREATION

Ch. 252 (H.B. 510): Recreation Districts—Permits a county to establish recreation districts whenever it has acquired property for such purpose and after the holding of a public hearing on such establishment. If such county has a county planning commission, it shall be the duty of such commission upon request of the board of county commissioners to formulate tentative plans for the formation of such district, which plans may be accepted, amended or rejected by the board. After any such district is authorized and established, the board may levy a tax not to exceed one mill for the district; establishes a board of five residents to administer and supervise the recreational facilities.

Ch. 251 (H.B. 228): Recreation Facilities and Playgrounds—Amends and re-enacts present statutes to provide that in the establishment and operation of public recreation facilities and playgrounds by a city, town or village, such facilities may be established without the corporate limits thereof, as well as within; further provides that any city, town, village, county or school district may make charges and require the payment of fees for admission to and use of such facilities; and provides that any municipal corporation or board having charge of a recreation system may take private property therefor and exercise the right of eminent domain in connection therewith.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Ch. 254 (S.B. 166): Refunds—Provides that when a public utility's overcharge has been ordered refunded and a person entitled to a refund cannot be found, such refund is to be paid to the municipality or county of such person's residence.

Ch. 253 (S.B. 225): Securities—Provides, with respect to every gas and electric public utility, that the issuance, assumption and guarantee of securities is subject to the supervision and control of the Public Utilities Commission.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND ASSISTANCE

Ch. 140 (S.B. 81): Blind—Aid—Amends present statutes with respect to assistance by removing limit of $40 per month, and bases amount of assistance on budgetary needs.

Ch. 172 (H.B. 532): Blind—Use of White Canes—Prohibits the use of white canes, or white canes tipped with red, by any person who is not wholly or partially blind. Requires any pedestrian or the driver of any vehicle who approaches or comes in contact with a person wholly or partially blind carrying such white cane to come to a full stop and take such precautions before proceeding as may be necessary to avoid accident or injury to the blind person.

Ch. 241 (S.B. 90): Old Age Pensions—Amends present statutes by eliminating the $45.00 per month maximum limit, by adding provisions with respect to residential deductions, and by suspending the appropriation out of the general fund.

Ch. 242 (H.B. 214): Old Age Pensions—Provides that to conform with requirements of the federal Social Security Act, the Department of Public Welfare shall compute the amount of net income from whatever source that any person eligible for an old age pension may receive, and deduct the same from the amount of the pension; the department shall consider in such computation the ownership of real estate occupied as a residence as income, taking into consideration certain items such as water rent, insurance, actual repairs, etc., but no charge or cost of property betterment shall be deductible.

Ch. 259 (S.B. 8): Tuberculosis—Aid—Amends present statutes by increasing maximum daily assistance for indigent residents afflicted with tuberculosis from $4.00 to $6.00.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

Ch. 58 (H.B. 569): Appropriation of State Funds Therefor—Appropriates to the "Reserve for General County School Funds" for the purpose of providing funds for the distribution under the provisions of the income tax law—$4,300,000.00 for the biennium; also appropriates to the "State School Equalization Fund" for the purpose of providing funds for the distribution under the provisions of the Minimum Educational Program Act—$12,000,000.00 for the biennium.

Ch. 282 (S.B. 518): High School Tuition—Amends present statutes to provide that any school district not providing its own high school which refuses to pay the tuition of any high school pupil for attendance in another district shall not be eligible to receive any school funds; provides that parents shall give written notice before June 1st of each year to their respective school boards of the number of pupils anticipating attending such high schools and make application for the payment of tuition; also provides that such tuition shall not exceed the cost of education per pupil in average daily membership in the district which the child attends plus 10% computed as provided in the act.

Ch. 227 (H.B. 176): Junior Colleges—Amends present statutes to provide that in the formation of a junior college district, a majority of votes cast in each county comprising the proposed district must be in favor of the district or the district shall not be formed; provides that after a district has been formed, consisting of two or more counties, any county may withdraw therefrom in the manner provided, but the withdrawing of any county from a district shall not, however, impair the validity and existence of the district regardless of the assessed valuation or school population of the remaining counties in the district.

Ch. 228 (S.B. 338): Junior Colleges—Amends present statutes by providing for the issuance of bonds by junior college districts.

Ch. 284 (H.B. 44): School Lunch Program—Authorizing State Superintendent of Public Instruction as state educational agency to administer a school lunch program in conjunction with the federal government and to do all things required to receive federal benefits under the "National School Lunch Act."

Ch. 279 (H.B. 391): State Aid—Provides that all funds remaining in the State School Equalization Fund at the end of any fiscal year, after payments of sums under the Minimum Educational Program Act, shall be distributed to

all school districts qualifying, upon the basis of aggregate days attendance of pupils in each district at a rate of not to exceed 15c per day per pupil. Districts receiving funds under the act must levy minimum special levies as provided in the act, and any funds received shall be used only for operating expenses and at least three-fourths thereof shall be used for teachers' salaries.

Ch. 283 (S.B. 96): Teachers—Retired—For retired teachers employed not more than ten days per month, provides that a school district need not deduct from compensation paid such teachers the amount of pension or retirement benefit payments being made to such teachers.

Ch. 285 (H.B. 342): Teachers Retirement—Amount—Amends present statutes by raising the maximum retirement benefit that may be paid to any school teacher in a school district of the first class and in a county or union high school district, from $50.00 to $65.00.

Ch. 286 (H.B. 340): Teachers Retirement—Levy—Amends present statutes by raising the maximum mill levy from two to three mills to secure funds for payment of school teachers' retirement benefits in school districts of the first class and in county and union high school districts.

Ch. 278 (H.B. 531): Union High Schools—Provides that whenever the boundaries of a union high school district shall have become coincidental with the boundaries of a first, second or third class school district, said union high school district shall be dissolved in the manner provided for in the act; the assets and liabilities of the dissolved high school district shall become the assets and liabilities of the school district, and the high school shall thereafter be operated as the high school of such school district; the high school committee shall cease to exist and the school board shall assume all functions vested in said committee.

Ch. 330 (H.B. 589): Vocational Education—Accepts in full for the state the terms of Public Law No. 586 of the 79th U. S. Congress providing for further development of vocational education in the several states and territories; authorizes the State Board for Vocational Education to prepare plans for such further development, and if approved, to carry out such plans by entering into agreements with local governmental agencies or state educational institutions for teacher training services, and accepts the fundamental principle of state matching of federal funds, within limits of appropriations therefor, or of local matching of federal funds, or both.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

In a series of 23 acts, the 36th General Assembly provided for a 10-year building program for various state institutions and agencies. All 23 acts provide that the head of the institution or agency affected have prepared plans for a building or buildings to be constructed, and upon approval of such plans by the Governor, to begin the construction thereof, but such construction shall be in conformity with the plans for public works prepared by the State Planning Commission. To finance the program, the Acts authorize a small mill levy for the years 1947 and 1948, and a larger levy for the eight succeeding years, and appropriates all revenues derived therefrom to be used for such building program. The Acts also provide for the issuance of anticipation warrants against the anticipated income, upon certification by the State Planning Commission as to the need for issuance of the warrants.

State institutions and agencies benefited are:

Educational: Adams State Teachers College, Alamosa; Colorado School for Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs; Colorado School of Mines, Golden; Colorado State College of Education at Greeley; Fort Lewis School, Hesperus; State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Fort Collins; University of Colorado, Boulder, and Colorado General Hospital and Psychopathic Hospital, Denver; and Western State College, Gunnison.

Eleemosynary Institutions: Colorado State Hospital, Pueblo; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monta Vista; State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives, Grand Junction; State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives, Ridge, and State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, Denver.

Miscellaneous Institutions: Colorado Industrial Workshop for the Blind, Denver; Colorado State Fair Commission, Pueblo; State Military Fund, (National Guard) Denver and other Colorado cities, and State Capitol Buildings.

Penal and Reformatory Institutions: Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City; Colorado State Reformatory, near Buena Vista; State Industrial School (Boys), near Golden; State Industrial School for Girls, near Morrison.

Special Appropriations for Buildings and Improvements

Ch. 187 (H.B. 695): Colorado State Fair Commission—Directs the State Treasurer to transfer, on July 1, 1947, any and all funds over $25,000.00 in the State Fair Tax Fund to the Colorado State Fair Ten Year Building Fund, and appropriates all such money so transferred to the commission to be expended under the exclusive jurisdiction of the commission, with the approval of the Governor, upon general improvements and repairs on the Colorado State Fair Grounds.

Ch. 27 (H.B. 417): Colorado State Reformatory—Appropriates $25,000.00 for the purchase and installation of boilers.

Ch. 63 (H.B. 33): Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Appropriates $75,000.00 for the replacement of heating plant.

Ch. 302 (H.B. 231): State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children—Appropriates $85,000.00 for a building program at said institution, to be administered by the State Planning Commission.

Ch. 99 (H.B. 1033): State Industrial School for Girls—Appropriates $25,000.00 for construction of sewage disposal unit, a farm cottage, and necessary repairs to existing buildings at said institution.

Ch. 100 (H.B. 886): State Industrial School for Girls—Appropriated $12,500.00 for purchase of land for said institution.

STATE GOVERNMENT AND FINANCES

(Not Including Appropriations)

Ch. 189 (H.B. 123): Classified Service Salary Act—Provides for an increase in salaries to be paid state employees in the classified civil service. Act adopts classification plan as established by Civil Service Commission and fixes minimum and maximum salaries for each of the twenty-four grades established, and suspends all statutory salaries of employees in the classified civil service during the effective period of act, which expires on June 30, 1949.

Ch. 299 (H.B. 131): Committee on Reorganization—Creates a committee of three members of Senate and four members of House of Representatives of General Assembly, the principal functions of which shall be to study organization structure, administrative policies and financial organization of all state departments, agencies and institutions and the fund structure of the state; to prepare a plan of general organization showing state agencies to be continued and those to be consolidated or abolished, and to submit such plan to the General Assembly at its next regular or any special session. Committee is given power to draft executive orders and submit the same to the Governor for his approval or disapproval. Committee is allowed all necessary expenses in connection with its work and $4,500.00 is appropriated therefor. The act expires on March 31, 1949.

Ch. 118 (H.B. 326): Division of Accounts and Control—Amends present statutes by abolishing the Division of Budgets and the State Budget and Efficiency Commissioner and creates in lieu thereof the Division of Accounts and Control; also transfers all powers and duties of the Division of Accounts and Control now under the Department of the Treasury to the new division. The act outlines the powers and duties of the Division, and gives it absolute control over all financial and budgetary matters of each state agency, and among other powers it has the following authority: approve the scope and content of every report or publication issued by any state agency; appraise the quantity and quality of services rendered by each agency and the need for such services; recommend transfers between appropriations under provisions of law; fix the hours of work of all state employees and establish a system of attendance control over all state employees.

Ch. 149 (S.B. 104): Employees Retirement—Provides that from and after July 1, 1949, each state employee then a member of the Public Employees' Retirement Association and each new employee shall pay into the retirement fund 5% of his regular salary, and from and after said date the state shall match said 5% (present payments by employees and matching payments by state are 3%); includes other provisions concerning retirement.

Ch. 295 (H.B. 113): State Finances—Provides for the merging with the general fund, and becoming a part thereof, of certain surplus funds subject to be paid to, but which were not paid to, the "Reserve for General County School Funds" by acts of the General Assembly enacted at the 1939 and 1941 regular sessions, said surplus funds amounting to the total sum of $4,960,190.27.

Ch. 192 (H.B. 124): Statutory Salaries of Employees—Suspends all statutory enactments which impose limitations on the amount of salaries to be paid state employees from July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1949, and provides that any salary to be paid during said period which has been fixed pursuant to law and which not exceed appropriation made therefor, is authorized to be paid irrespective of whether or not such salary exceeds a statute limiting the amount thereof.

TAXATION

Ch. 210 (H.B. 112): Income Tax Increase—Provides for an increase in income taxes mainly as follows: on individuals of from 1% to 4% on each tax bracket, with first bracket lowered from incomes under $2,000 to incomes under $1,000; on corporations, rate is increased from 4% to 5%. Act lowers exemption of single taxpayer from $1000 to $750 and of married taxpayers from $2,500 to $1,500; raises exemption for each dependent from $400 to $750. Act provides for optional short form computed for adjusted gross incomes under $5000. Act becomes effective on May 1, 1947 and applies to all incomes earned from and after that date; act expires on December 31, 1948, when rates will revert to "Basic Act" in force and effect before this act. Five per cent of revenue derived by act can be used for administration; all remainder to go to general fund; also all balances remaining on effective date of this act in "Reserve for General County School Fund" is transferred to general fund of state on said effective date.

Ch. 266 (H.B. 950): Mill Levy for State Purposes—Provides for an additional levy of two mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state for the years 1947 and 1948, the revenue therefrom to be credited to the general fund and used for state purposes.

Ch. 128 (H.B. 645): Motor Fuel Tax—2c Additional—Imposes a 2c additional excise tax on motor fuel for a period of approximately 6 years; act expires on June 30, 1953. The act further provides for the allocation of revenue derived therefrom.

VETERANS

Ch. 148 (S.B. 325): Civil Service Rights—Amends present statutes to provide that provisional state employees inducted into the military forces shall retain civil service rights, privileges and status as held at the time of such induction, (present statutes reserve such rights only to certified employees); also provides that persons so inducted shall be entitled to reemployment in the position held by him at time of induction and for one year thereafter; and that war service shall be counted as state service for the purposes of seniority and promotion.

Ch. 329 (H.B. 82): Committee on Education and Training—Establishes the Colorado Committee on Veterans' Education and Training, to be appointed by the Governor, and designates said committee as the agency of the state to act on all applications of educational institutions and training-on-the-job establishments desiring to offer or offering educational training for veterans under provisions of federal law; provides that the Governor shall appoint one member as director and provides for the employment of other personnel to administer act; and provides for the periodic supervision and investigation of such institutions and establishments.

Ch. 328 (H.B. 400): Department of Veterans Affairs—Creates the Colorado Department of Veterans Affairs to provide assistance and services to veterans, their dependents and survivors; creates the Colorado Board of

Veterans Affairs, to serve without compensation but with expenses paid, which board is vested with the authority and responsibility of administering the act and supervising generally the operation of the department; The chief administrative officer of the department is the director of veterans affairs, and he and other personnel are to be appointed under civil service. The duties of the department are outlined in the act, which, among other things, include assistance to County Veterans Service Offices. The department is given an appropriation of $200,000.00 for the biennium, and from such funds it may contribute, not to exceed $50.00 per month, to counties for assisting in the operation of county offices. The act also amends present statutes by providing for the establishment in each county of a County Veterans Service Office, headed by a county veterans service officer. The board of county commissioners of any county may in its discretion appoint any county official or employee as such veterans service officer or his assistant or other personnel, if qualified to serve, and pay such persons additional compensation for such additional duties. County offices are directed to cooperate with the state department in all manner possible.

Ch. 321 (S.B. 327): **Housing Authorities**—Authorizes cities and towns to create, by ordinance, veterans' housing authorities and give preferences to veterans of World War II as to all housing constructed, purchased or leased by or under the direction of such veterans' housing authorities.

Ch. 288 (H.B. 320): **Soldiers' and Sailors' Home**—Amends present statutes by raising state residential requirements for veterans admitted to the Home from one to seven years; also provides that a wife of a veteran admitted to the Home shall have been married to said veteran for seven years and shall be fifty years of age or more, and provides that if an invalid veteran requires the constant attention of his wife, said wife may remain in the Home during her natural life if she was in the Home at the time of the death of said veteran.

NOTE. Appropriations made by the Thirty-Sixth General Assembly are shown in the chapter on State Government Finances in a later section of this Year Book.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

The Legislative Reorganization Committee of 1947, composed of three State Senators and four members of the House, was created by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly in 1947 to study the functions and organizational structure of State departments, institutions, boards, bureaus and commissions, to prepare findings on the basis of such studies, to prepare executive orders for the Governor to issue or reject and to prepare drafts of legislation embodying new laws or changes in present laws proposed as a result of such findings and studies. The Committee is to make its report to the next General Assembly in January, 1949.

Members of the Committee are Senators John W. Shawcroft, La Jara; Arthur H. Laws, Denver, and Walter W. Johnson, Pueblo, and Representatives David A. Hamil, Atwood; Leslie R. Steele, Boulder; Pat Magill, Jr., Steamboat Springs, and Roy McConnel, Monte Vista. Rep. Hamil is Chairman of the Committee. The Secretary is Fred R. Bennion of Denver, Director of the Colorado Public Expenditure Council.

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES IN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE BY AREA AND POPULATION, 1940 CENSUS

District	Number of Senators	Counties	Total Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population 1940
1st	8	Denver	59	322,412
2nd	2	Pueblo	2,414	68,870
3rd	2	El Paso	2,159	54,025
4th	1	Las Animas	4,798	32,369
5th	1	Boulder	758	37,438
6th	1	Chaffee, Park, Teller, Gilpin and Clear Creek	4,317	23,253
7th	2	Weld	4,033	63,747
8th	1	Jefferson and Douglas	1,635	34,221
9th	1	Fremont and Custer	2,300	22,012
10th	1	Larimer	2,640	35,539
11th	1	Delta, Gunnison and Hinsdale	5,466	23,011
12th	1	Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips	3,083	28,612
13th	1	Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson and Grand	13,853	23,993
14th	1	Huerfano, Costilla and Alamosa	3,523	34,105
15th	1	Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande and Conejos	6,259	31,200
16th	1	Mesa	3,334	33,791
17th	1	Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel and Dolores	5,093	23,129
18th	1	Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln and Kiowa	8,330	19,151
19th	1	San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata and Archuleta	5,544	31,202
20th	1	Washington and Yuma	4,913	20,438
21st	1	Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake and Pitkin	6,661	26,394
22nd	1	Arapahoe and Elbert	2,691	37,610
23rd	1	Otero and Crowley	2,088	28,969
24th	1	Adams and Morgan	2,552	39,695
25th	1	Bent, Prowers and Baca	5,744	28,164
Total..	35		104,247	1,123,296

Counties in Representative District	No. of Representatives	Total Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population 1940
Denver	15	59	322,412
Pueblo	4	2,414	68,870
Weld	4	4,033	63,747
El Paso	3	2,159	54,025
Las Animas	2	4,798	32,369
Boulder	2	758	37,438
Larimer, Jackson	2	4,268	37,337
Arapahoe, Elbert	2	2,691	37,610
Crowley, Otero	2	2,088	28,969
Mesa	2	3,334	33,791
Delta	1	1,161	16,470
Huerfano	1	1,580	16,088
Jefferson	1	791	30,725
Logan	1	1,849	18,370
Morgan	1	1,300	17,214
Adams	1	1,252	22,481
Washington	1	2,530	8,336
Yuma	1	2,383	12,102
Kit Carson	1	2,171	7,512
Prowers	1	1,636	12,304
Baca	1	2,565	6,207
Routt, Moffat, Grand	1	8,961	19,198
Montrose, Ouray	1	2,780	17,507
San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma	1	4,410	16,085
La Plata, San Juan	1	2,083	16,933
Hinsdale, Gunnison, Saguache	1	7,451	12,714
Rio Grande, Mineral	1	1,839	13,379
Conejos, Archuleta	1	2,638	15,454
Alamosa, Costilla	1	1,943	18,017
Fremont, Custer	1	2,300	22,012
Park, Teller, Douglas	1	3,577	13,231
Lake, Chaffee	1	1,424	14,992
Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin	1	3,821	14,360
Rio Blanco, Garfield	1	6,264	13,503
Sedgwick, Phillips	1	1,234	10,242
Cheyenne, Lincoln	1	4,365	8,846
Kiowa, Bent	1	3,337	12,446
Total	65	104,247	1,123,296

STATE GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL, CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS, ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

PREFACE

The following section contains an analysis of the structure, purpose and functions of the State departments, administrative agencies and institutions in Colorado, together with the manner of financing the operations of each.

The study represents the joint efforts of the Bureau of State and Community Service of the University of Colorado Extension Division and the staff of the State Planning Commission to compile as accurately and concisely as possible the pertinent facts concerning each agency and institution, and the legal provisions under which each operates.

Painstaking efforts were taken to compile the information accurately.

The State Planning Commission is indebted to the President and Regents of the University of Colorado who authorized the Bureau of State and Community Service to undertake and conduct the preliminary survey. Much of the detailed work was done by Mr. E. R. Fuchs and Mrs. Betty Murphy, under the direction of Mr. Leo C. Riethmayer of the Bureau. Appreciation is also expressed to the many State officials who cooperated in supplying and verifying data.

Citations in the following analysis of Colorado's administrative agencies and institutions are to the **Constitution of the State of Colorado** and to the 1935 Colorado Statutes Annotated (C.S.A.); also, the **Annual Cumulative Supplements,** published since 1935, and the **1947 Session Laws of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly.**

NOTE. The Index to State Government which follows on the next three pages is inserted as a guide to the grouping of various State agencies and commissions as provided by law. The reader is also referred to the State Government Chart which appears on the reverse side of the Gazeteer of cities and towns in Colorado and which will be found in the pocket inside the back cover. The Chart was used as a guide to the Index on pages 50, 51 and 52.

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STATE GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL, CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS, ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution, Article IV. Numerous laws, passed by the various Legislatures through the years, have added a multitude of duties and functions too numerous for citation here.

Governor: Lee Knous.

Offices: 138 State Capitol Building.

Composition And Qualifications: The Governor is chosen by popular election for a term of two years. He must be at least 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and must have resided in the State two years next preceding his election.

How Financed: The General Assembly appropriated $72,212 from the General Revenue Fund for operating the Governor's offices for the 1947-1949 biennium.

Organization: The Governor appoints his personal staff which includes the following: Private Secretary, Roscoe W. Pile; Assistant Private Secretary, Nedah Marks; Executive Secretary, E. R. Fuchs. The total number of employees in the Governor's office is seven.

Functions: As the Chief Executive Officer of the State, the Governor is vested with a multitude of specific powers which may be classified not only as executive powers but also as legislative and miscellaneous discretionary powers. Vested with the supreme executive power of the State, he is charged with the responsibility for the faithful execution of the laws. As the State's chief administrative officer he exercises general supervision over all of the executive department, which includes a large number of the State's agencies.

The Governor's legislative powers include his message to the General Assembly at the beginning of each legislative session, and at any other time he deems necessary, in which he reports the condition of the State and makes recommendations for legislative progress. He is also charged with the transmission of a budget message to the General Assembly together with a draft of the proposed budget. All bills passed by the General Assembly must be approved by the Governor to become effective, except those referred directly to the people under the referendum law. He may veto any bill and may veto any item or items in any appropriation bill. He may call a special session of the Legislature to act on specific legislation listed in the call.

The officers of the executive departments and of all State institutions, shall, at least 20 days preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, make complete reports of their agencies to the Governor, who shall transmit same to the General Assembly.

Not only is the Governor the ex-officio head of numerous boards and commissions of the State, but he has the power to fill vacancies on a major share of State boards and commissions when the terms of members expire. He approves the appointment of all employees of the State, subject to Civil Service regulations, excepting those appointments exempt under the Constitution from Civil Service rules.

The Governor is the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State (National Guard) and may call out the militia to execute the laws or suppress insurrection. He appoints the Adjutant General. If a vacancy occurs in the United States Senate, the Governor may fill such vacancy until the next general election. He also fills any vacancy that occurs on a board of county commissioners.

The miscellaneous discretionary powers of the Governor include the granting of reprieves, commutations, pardons, and paroles for all offenses (except cases of impeachment), subject to pardoning laws. He is responsible for securing the extradition of criminals from other states to Colorado, and, under certain conditions, may transfer inmates from one penal or correctional insitution to another. Space does not permit listing all of the Governor's powers and duties and the many activities required of him in his capacity as the State's chief executive.

THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution, Art. IV.

Lieutenant-Governor: Homer L. Pearson.

Composition, Classification and Qualifications: The Lieutenant-Governor is chosen by popular election for a term of two years. He must be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and must have resided within the limits of the State two years next preceding his election.

Functions: The Lieutenant-Governor acts as Governor in case of the absence of the Governor from the State or in case of his disability, death, impeachment or conviction. The Lieutenant-Governor also serves as president of the Senate during sessions of the General Assembly, and as an ex-officio member of the Governor's Council.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

STATE SUPREME COURT

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by the State Constitution, Art. VI (See also 1935 C.S.A., Ch. 46, Sections 15-48).

Judges	Address	Term Expires
Haslett P. Burke, Chief Justice	Denver	1-11-49
George A. Luxford	Denver	1-11-49
Benjamin C. Hilliard	Denver	1-9-51
William S. Jackson	Colorado Springs	1-13-53
Mortimer Stone	Fort Collins	1-11-55
Wilbur M. Alter	Colorado Springs	1-8-57
Frank L. Hays	Denver	1-8-57

Offices: Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Supreme Court is a component of the Judicial Department of State government. Other components are the District Courts, County Courts and minor courts established by law. The Supreme Court is composed of seven Justices elected by the people for ten-year staggered terms. The Judges select the Chief Justice every two years.

Qualifications: Judges of the Supreme Court must be learned in the law; must be at least 30 years of age; must be citizens of the United States and must have resided in the State at least two years next preceding their election.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $177,040.

Organization: The Judges select the Chief Justice. The Court is authorized by law to appoint one clerk, two deputy clerks, two bailiffs, one librarian of the Supreme Court Library, a reporter and other employees. The staff includes: Clerk of the Court, O. E. Rickerson; Supreme Court Librarian, George A. Trout; Reporter, N. C. Garbutt. The total number of employees is 14.

General Purpose: Exercise the powers granted by the Constitution and the laws of the State to the Supreme Court as the highest judicial authority of the State.

Functions: 1, Review the judgments and proceedings of lower courts in cases appealed to the Court; 2, exercise a general superintending control over all lower courts, under such regulations and limitations as pre-

scribed by law; 3, issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction, and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine same; 4, give its opinion upon important questions when required by the Governor, the Senate or the House of Representatives of the General Assembly; 5, exercise supervision over the Supreme Court Law Library; 6, the Court shall hold three terms each year, one beginning the second Monday in September, another beginning the second Monday in January, and the third beginning the second Monday in April.

Law Committee and Bar Committee (Supreme Court Rule No. 201)

The Supreme Court appoints the Law Committee, composed of nine members of the bar, each of at least five years standing and each of whom holds office for a term of five years or until the appointment of his successor. It is the function of the Law Committee to pass upon the educational qualifications, general and legal, of all applicants for admission to the bar.

The Supreme Court appoints the Bar Committee, composed of five members of the bar, each of at least five years standing and each of whom holds office for a term of five years or until the appointment of his successor. This Committee is a character committee and passes upon ethical and moral qualifications of all applicants to the bar.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created by the Colorado Constitution, Art. IV. (See also 1935 C.S.A., Ch. 3).

Secretary of State: Walter F. Morrison.

Offices: 132 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Office of the Secretary of State is a component of the Department of State and is headed by the Secretary of State who is elected at each general election for a term of two years.

Qualifications: The Secretary of State must be a citizen of the United States; must be at least 25 years of age; and must have resided within Colorado for two years next preceding his election.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for 1947-1949 biennium is $142,668.60.

Organization: The Secretary of State appoints a deputy of his own choosing. The Secretary of State is bonded for $10,000. All appointments except the Deputy Secretary of State are subject to civil service regulations. The staff includes the following: Deputy, Orville E. Frakes; Chief Administrator, W. E. Alexander; Administrative Assistants, Merrill Slater and V. J. Bloom; Principal Auditor, Charles E. Holloway. Total number of employees, 22, excluding those in the Liquor Licensing Division.

General Purpose: Supervise the maintenance and custody of official records of the State; supervise the administration of election laws; exercise general supervision over licensing boards; perform miscellaneous related duties.

Functions: A. Custody of Records: 1, Have custody of the Great Seal of the State of Colorado with the authority to affix the Seal in accordance with the law; 2, receive and file oaths of office of officers of the Executive Department, judges of the Supreme Court and the district courts, and district attorneys; 3, receive and file notices of assignment of accounts receivable and bonds required of State officers; 4, have custody of all acts of the administration and the General Assembly of the State, the State Constitution, all bonds, books, records, maps, registers, and papers of a public character filed with the office; 5, countersign and keep a register of all commissions issued by the Governor; 6, attest deeds and patents to State lands; 7, publish Senate and House journals, certify to their accuracy and distribute them as authorized; 8, supervise editing and distribution of **Session Laws**; 9, receive from the Governor bills vetoed by him with his objections within 30 days after the adjournment of the General Assembly; 10, receive certified copies of proceed-

ings of municipal corporations whereby one is annexed by another; keep a list of names of corporations and changes thereof; 11, register trade marks, labels or other symbols for all persons, firms, and corporations; 12, receive reports of elections to change county lines and publish by proclamation any changes so made; 13, register foreign and domestic corporations; receive and file certificates of incorporation, annual reports, and notices of dissolution; receive and file other information concerning corporations and issue certified copies upon request; act as agent for the Department of Revenue in the collection of corporation license tax; 14, upon vacancy in the office of the State Treasurer, make and file an inventory of that office.

B. Elections: (Duties applicable to measures to be voted upon by the people of the entire State, State offices, or offices representing districts larger than a single county.) 1, Receive nominations for election from political parties or from individual candidates; receive acceptances or rejections of nominations from candidates and withdrawals; receive objections to nominations and rule on the validity of such objections; 2, receive proposed constitutional amendments, initiative or referendum petitions and recall petitions; 3, certify necessary information to county clerks prior to elections, e.g. the number of offices to be voted upon, list of candidates, proposed constitutional amendments, copies of election laws and election forms; 4, after elections, receive from the county clerks an abstract of votes cast. Transmit to the Speaker of the House abstracts of votes cast for offices of the Executive Department. Serve as a member of the State Board of Canvassers and after votes have been canvassed, record and publish results, notifying successful candidates and lay before the General Assembly a list of its elected members; 5, give notice of meeting to electors for president and vice-president of the United States, and upon their convening, provide them with forms and other supplies necessary for the fulfilling of their duties; 6, maintain all records of elections open to the public and keep such records for two years after each election; 7, with respect to contested elections involving the members of the General Assembly, receive all official papers and transmit them to the presiding officer of the body in which the contest is to be tried; 8, receive statements of expenses filed by candidates for election.

C. Licensing: 1, Issue licenses to detectives after applications have been approved by the Governor and after fees have been paid to the State Treasurer; renew or revoke licenses; maintain registers of such licenses; 2, issue licenses to ore buyers; receive protests and hold public hearings on such protests before issuing licenses; suspend or revoke licenses; 3, license real estate brokers and salesmen upon the advice of the Real Estate Brokers Board; hear complaints and, for cause, suspend or revoke licenses; 4, issue licenses to collection agencies upon the advice of the Collection Agencies Board and, for cause, suspend or revoke such licenses; 5, exercise general supervision and control throughout the Division of Registrations on the examining boards legally placed in the Division of Registrations.

D. Miscellaneous: 1, Administer the laws governing outdoor advertising; 2, publish a statement of changes made in the classification of any municipal corporation following a new census or enumeration and after determination of such change has been made by the Governor, State Auditor, and Secretary of State, or any two of them; 3, appoint and commission notaries public.

The Secretary of State is a member of the State Board of Equalization, the State Board of Education, the Colorado State Patrol Board and is head of the Liquor Licensing Division.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by Colorado Constitution, Art. IV.

Auditor of State: Homer F. Bedford.

Office: 120 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The office of the Auditor of State is a component of the Department of Auditing. The Auditor is elected at the general election for a term of two years.

Qualifications: The State Auditor must be at least 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State of Colorado for two years preceding his election.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $117,454.10.

Organization: The Auditor heads the department and selects his own deputy auditor. Assistant auditors and other employees serve under civil service regulations. The State Auditor is bonded for $30,000. The Auditor's staff includes the following: Deputy Auditor, Jacob G. Willson; Principal Auditor, Harry L. Eilmann. The total number of employees is 15.

General Purpose: Post-audit the accounts and financial transactions of all spending agencies of the State; determine whether the spending agencies are providing such measure of financial control as are necessary to insure that income and expenditures conform to the authorizations made and the requirements of the law, that the public money is spent in strict accordance with the appropriations made by the General Assembly and that the General Assembly is provided with information in relation to such matters.

Functions: 1, Audit the accounts of all departments, agencies and institutions and the general accounts of the State government; 2, investigate the means provided for controlling accounting for and insuring the safe custody of all money and other property of the State government, and verifying the existence and condition of such property charged to or held in the custody of any agency of the State government; 3, audit the statements of financial condition and operations of the government of the State. 4, examine the estimates of resources available for appropriation and the estimates of receipts prepared for inclusion in each biennial budget report, and certify in writing the results of such audit and examination with such comments as it may deem necessary for the information and guidance of the General Assembly; 5, report immediately to the Governor, State Treasurer, and Director of Revenue any unauthorized, illegal, or otherwise irregular or unsafe handling or expenditure of State funds; 6, set up a uniform system of accounting to be adhered to by every State institution; 7, keep a seal of the office.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by Colorado Constitution, Art. IV.

State Treasurer: H. Rodney Anderson.

Office: 140 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The office of the State Treasurer is an independent department of the State government. The State Treasurer is elected at each general election for a term of two years.

Qualifications: The State Treasurer must be at least 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Colorado for two years next preceding his election.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $164,440.

Organization: The Department of the Treasury staff is as follows: Deputy Treasurer, Arthur D. Baker; Chief Cashier, Paul Brennan; Divisional Supervisor, Irvin H. Nicholls; Sectional Supervisor, T. T. Houghton. Total number of employees, 20.

General Purpose: Custodian of all moneys and securities of the State unless otherwise expressly provided by law, but shall have no tax collection or enforcement functions.

Functions: 1, Receive and keep all moneys of the State not expressly required by law to be received and kept by some other person; issue receipts for same; 2, disburse the public moneys upon warrants drawn upon the Treasury and duly countersigned; 3, keep and file true and comprehensive accounts of all moneys received and disbursed and keep an accurate account and registry of all warrants drawn against the Treasury of the State, including the distribution thereof against the various funds; 4, accept gifts, legacies, and devises of property to the State in the name and on behalf of the State, subject to the direction of donor or devisor; 5, render his accounts to the Auditor for settlement quarterly, or more often if required by the Governor; 6, report to the Governor, at least 20 days preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury and its operations for

the two preceding fiscal years. Give information in writing to either house of the General Assembly whenever required, upon any subject connected with the Treasury or touching any duty of this office; 7, keep a separate account of each fund in the Treasury; report quarterly to the Governor in writing and under oath, the amount of all moneys in the Treasury to the credit of every such fund, and the place where the same are kept or deposited and the number and amount of every warrant received, and the number and amount of every warrant paid therefrom during the quarter; 8, in charge of the sale of funding bonds; 9, contract for quarters, furnishings and supplies used by Legislature and other departments of the government subject to the approval of the Governor; 10, report to Auditor of State monthly, on first day of each month, an itemized account of all moneys received by him during the preceding month, and an itemized account of his disbursements; 11, keep an account of moneys received from the County Treasurers in a cash book; 12, custodian of funds for the deportation of indigent aliens, funds received or collected by Civil Service Commission, and the State Compensation Insurance Fund; 13, procure standard weights and measures.

The State Treasurer is Ex-officio Treasurer of the Board of Control of the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children; Treasurer of the State Industrial School for Girls; Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; member of State Banking Board; member of the Board of State Canvassers; member, State Board of Equalization.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution, Sec. 1, Art. IV.

Attorney General: H. Lawrence Hinkley.

Office: 104 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The office of Attorney General is a component of the Department of Law and is headed by the Attorney General who is elected at each general election for a term of two years.

Qualifications: Attorney General must be at least 25 years of age, a licensed attorney of the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado in good standing, a resident of Colorado for at least two years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $154,781.10. In addition, the appropriation from the administrative funds of the Department of Public Welfare for legal services is $8,000.

Organization: The Attorney General appoints a deputy and assistants. His staff includes the following attorneys: Duke W. Dunbar, Deputy Attorney General; Frank A. Wachab, First Ass't Attorney General; Assistant Attorneys General: Charles F. Cory, John M. Evans, Jack L. Graham, Joseph W. Hawley, Wallace S. Porth, George K. Thomas, James D. Geissinger, Berton D. Gobble, James S. Henderson, Barbara Lee, John F. Wilson and Henry E. Zarlengo. Total number of employees is 19.

General Purpose: Serve as legal counsel and adviser of the State and its agencies in legal actions and prosecutions and to give official opinions to certain officials.

Functions: 1, Legal counsel for and legal adviser of each and every department of the State; 2, attend in person at the seat of government during the session of the General Assembly and the Supreme Court; 3, prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal, in which the State is a party or is interested, when requested to do so by the Governor or the General Assembly. When required to prosecute in a criminal case, the Attorney General becomes to all intents and purposes the district attorney; 4, prosecute and defend for the State all causes in the Supreme Court in which the State is a party or interested; 5, prepare drafts for contracts, forms and other writings when required for use of the State; 6, report to the Governor or the General Assembly, when requested, upon any business pertaining to the Attorney General's office; 7, render opinions in writing upon all questions of law submitted by the General Assembly, or either house thereof, and the

executive heads of State departments; 8, keep records of all official opinions rendered and of all actions prosecuted or defended by the office; 9, pay to the State Treasury all moneys received by the Attorney General's office.

The Attorney General serves as a member of a number of State boards and commissions, including the State Board of Equalization, the State Board of Education, State Water Conservation Board, State Commission on Interstate Cooperation, of which he is chairman, Governor's Council and the Highway Safety Council. He is responsible for and the head of the Inheritance Tax Department, Legislative Reference Office and State Securities Commission.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution, Art. IV.

Superintendent: Mrs. Nettie S. Freed.

Office: 127 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected at each general election for a two-year term. The office of the Superintendent is a component of the Department of Education.

Qualifications: The Superintendent must be a citizen of the United States, at least thirty years of age and a resident of Colorado for two years, next preceding her election.

Finances: The Department receives an appropriation from the General Fund of the State. The Thirty-sixth General Assembly appropriated $112,450.80 for the 1947-1949 biennium.

Organization: The Superintendent appoints a deputy superintendent of public instruction. Supervisors, auditors, and additional clerical help are selected according to civil service regulations. Staff members are as follows: Deputy Superintendent, Helen E. Hageman; Supervisor of Secondary Education, Marguerite R. Juchem; Supervisor of Elementary Education, Mary L. Everett; Supervisor of Statistics and Research, Charles E. Hathaway; Supervisor of Certification, Bernice F. Hathaway; Supervisor of Special Education, Carey J. Downing; Supervisor of School Lunch Program, Frances Kalcevic. Total number of employees is 21.

General Purpose: Exercise general administrative supervision over the public schools of Colorado and enforce the school laws of the State.

Functions: 1, Exercise general supervision over the public schools of the State; 2, exercise general supervision over the county superintendents; 3, make decisions concerning the interpretation of school laws; 4, prepare questions for the examination of teachers; 5, prepare, print, and distribute blanks, forms, books, courses, pamphlets, etc., necessary for the administration of the school laws; 6, visit county schools annually; 7, report to the Governor annually on the condition of public school and state school funds; 8, apportion the state school funds among the several counties; 9, issue state teachers' certificates; 10, collect fees for issuance of teachers' certificates and remit fees to the State Treasurer; 11, ex-officio trustee of State Teachers' College; 12, ex-officio member of State Board of Child and Animal Protection; 13, ex-officio member of the State Educational Loan Board.

Note: The Thirty-sixth General Assembly in 1947 proposed a constitutional amendment which, if adopted in the general election of 1948, will replace the present State Board of Education with an elected board of one member from each congressional district, elected by the voters of the district, or if there are an even number of congressional districts, one additional member who shall be elected from the State at large. They will serve without pay. The Board will appoint a Commissioner of Education to replace the present Superintendent of Public Instruction. (Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6.)

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND CONTROL

Legal Basis: Created in 1947 by Ch. 118, Session Laws of Colorado, 1947. Consolidation of the Division of Accounts and Control of the State Treasurer's Department and the Office of Budget and Efficiency Commissioner.

State Controller: James A. Noonan.

Offices: 146 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Division of Accounts and Control is a component of the Executive Department. The State Controller is appointed by the Governor subject to civil service regulations.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $216,950.00.

Organization: The staff of the Division of Accounts and Control includes the following:

Director of Budget Section, LeRoy A. West
Senior Auditor, Harry L. Tyler
Director of Accounting Section, Herman I. Arenson
Assistant State Accountant, Ernest G. Spurlin
Sectional Supervisor, George D. Romero
Total number of employes, 29.

General Purpose: Serve as the over-all financial, budgetary and administrative planning and accounting agency of the state government.

Functions: 1, Keep in continuous touch with the operations, plan, and needs of the various departments and agencies of the State and with the sources and amounts of revenue and other receipts of the State; 2, appraise the quantity and quality of services rendered by each department and agency, and the needs for such services and for any new services; 3, develop plans for improvements and economies in organization and operation of the departments, and install such plans as are approved by the heads of the departments, or as are directed to be installed by the Governor or the General Assembly; 4, develop, in cooperation with the several departments, comprehensive, long range plans for capital improvements and the means for financing them; 5, devise and prescribe the forms of operation reports to be required; 6, approve in advance the scope, contents and proposed expenditures of periodical reports to be printed out of public funds; 7, prepare the biennial budget report for the Governor's approval and submission to the General Assembly; 8, coordinate all the procedures for financial administration and financial control so as to integrate them into an adequate and unified system, including the devising, prescribing, and installing of accounting forms, records, and procedures for all state agencies; 9, conduct all central accounting and fiscal reporting for the State; 10, maintain a current audit of all cash, settle all claims against the State and issue warrants for payment thereof, examine and approve all contracts, pre-audit and approve all bills, accounts, and other evidence of claims to determine regularity and correctness; 11, control all appropriations made by the General Assembly; 12, report to the Governor all facts showing illegality in expenditure of public moneys or misappropriation of public properties. 13, investigate duplication of work by state agencies and study organization and administration of State agencies and formulate plans for more effective management; 14, keep up to date a detailed list of all sources from which moneys accrue to the State, classified according to the departments, institutions, and other agencies responsible for the collection of the moneys; 15, supply financial and other information to the Governor and the General Assembly. 16, prescribe the form of warrants on the State Treasurer for the payment of approved claims in accordance with the provisions of the law; 17, prescribe and cause to be installed a unified and integrated system of accounts for the State; 18, promulgate fiscal rules to carry out the functions assigned and the procedures prescribed by law; rules shall include provisions fixing the hours of work and establishing a system of attendance control.

DIVISION OF PURCHASING

Legal Basis: Created in 1933 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 3).

State Purchasing Agent: Lacy L. Wilkinson.

Offices: Room 12, Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Division of Purchasing is a component of the Executive Department, and is composed of the Purchasing Agent and staff. The Purchasing Agent is appointed by the Governor and his term of office is co-terminous with the tenure of office of the appointing Governor.

Qualifications: The Purchasing Agent is qualified by education and experience to administer the Division of Purchasing.

Finances: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund is $73,912.90 for the 1947-1949 biennium.

Organization: The State Purchasing Agent heads the agency. His staff is composed of the following:

First Assistant Purchasing Agent, Peter J. Ryan; Assistant Purchasing Agent, A. L. Jeffers; Assistant Purchasing Agent (Printing), F. L. Behymer; Mailing Department, Saul Cashman (Room 29); Multigraph Department, Clara C. Layton (Room 324); total number of employes, 12.

General Purpose: Serves as the central agency for the purchase of all supplies, materials, and equipment required by the State government, or by any department, institution or agency thereof, and carry out the statutory provisions under which such purchases may be made; lease all grounds, buildings, office, or other space required by the State departments, institutions, and agencies.

Functions: 1, Purchase or contract the purchasing of, for the combined requirements of all spending agencies, all supplies, materials and equipment, printing, advertising, insurance, electric lights, telephone and telegraph service, etc.; 2, lease all grounds, buildings, office, or other space required by the State departments, institutions or agencies, excepting the State University; list all real estate belonging to or under lease to the State government, showing agency controlling, location, legal description, cost, and when acquired; 3, fix standards of quality and develop standard specifications in consultation with the heads of budget units; 4, control all supply stocks and property and equipment in use, and enforce the keeping of inventory accounts as prescribed; 5, maintain direction and control of the keeping of perpetual inventories of plant and equipment of agencies; 6, transfer between State departments and institutions supplies and equipment which are surplus or unused; 7, sell surplus personal property of the State; 8, establish and conduct a central mailing room and central multigraphing room; 9, make rules and regulations for the use of State motor vehicles by State officers and employes; 10, maintain records as to sources of supply of all classes of purchases, unit costs under contracts, trends of prices and costs, and other pertinent matters; 11, authorize, with the approval of the Governor, an officer of the State or any department, institution, or agency to purchase supplies and materials in conformity with the policies of the Purchasing Division; 12, may revise, approve or disapprove requisitions of all departments, institutions or agencies; check with Division of Accounts and Control to determine whether there are adequate funds to cover cost of proposed purchases; 13, determine that supplies, materials, or equipment conform in all respects with the specifications of the accepted bid.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Legal Basis and Date Created: Board of Managers was created by statute in 1889, and was succeeded by Board of Capitol Managers of five members in 1897. Board was abolished by Administrative Code of 1933 and office of Superintendent of Public Buildings was established as head of the Capitol Building Group. Administrative Code of 1941 established the Division of Public Buildings with the Superintendent as the head. (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 3 A, Art. 2).

Superintendent of Public Buildings: James Merrick.

Office: Room 30, Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Division of Public Buildings is a component of the Executive Department, and consists of the Superintendent and his staff. The Superintendent is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $641,050.00.

Organization: The Superintendent heads the Division. Assistant Superintendent is E. B. Heartz. The total number of employes is 101.

General Purpose: Has full control of the Capitol Building, Colorado State Museum Building, State Office Building, State Capitol Annex Building, and Power Plant Building, and any other property the State may acquire adjacent thereto, together with the furniture, fixtures, furnishings and equipment contained or placed in and about these buildings.

Functions: 1, Manage, control and maintain the Capitol Building group, and the grounds belonging thereto, and any other property the State may acquire adjacent to such grounds or used in connection therewith; 2, shall have full control of property above mentioned, together with all furniture, fixtures, furnishings, and equipment contained or to be placed in and about the buildings; 3, keep record of the proceedings of the Division of Public Buildings, contracts, etc.; 4, keep a set of books showing the financial condition of the Division; 5, subject to legislative and administrative approval, select and procure, by purchase or condemnation, for the State of Colorado, lands adjacent to capitol grounds for the purpose of extending and improving capitol grounds, and provide a location for such buildings as may be found necessary to provide additional room for departments of the state government.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by Colorado Constitution, Art. XVII.

Commander-in-Chief: The Governor, Lee Knous.

Adjutant General: Col. Irving O. Schaefer; Executive Officer: Lieut.-Col. Dan R. Barnsley; Adjutant: Capt. Chas. Hagerty.

Office: 300 Logan St., Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado National Guard is a component of the Executive Department. The Adjutant General is appointed by the Governor and serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

Qualifications: The Adjutant General shall have served as field or line officer in the United States Army or National Guard and attained the rank of Major; shall have served not less than five years with a commission in the National Guard and shall have attained the rank of Captain at least one year prior to his appointment as Adjutant General; gives bond.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly for the 1947-1949 biennium is $200,000, practically all of which amount is provided from a state tax levy on property of seven-hundredths of a mill. The Federal Government furnishes equipment and material for National Guardsmen and also provides their pay for drilling.

Organization: The Governor is Commander-in-Chief except when the National Guard is called into Federal service. The Adjutant General is Chief of Staff. Other general, field, and staff officers are appointed by the Governor. Departments and staff corps are prescribed by the War Department. The organization, equipment, and discipline of the militia shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

General Purpose: Repulsion or repression of tumults, mobs, riots, invasions, or insurrections within the State when called upon by the proper officer; aid the regular army of the United States when properly so directed by the President.

Functions of the Governor, the Commander in Chief of the National Guard: 1, By and with advice of Adjutant General make and publish such orders as may be necessary to conform the National Guard in organization, armament, and discipline to that prescribed for the regular army, subject to such exceptions as may be authorized by laws of the United States; 2, approve, revise or amend regulations prepared by the Adjutant General; 3, order an encampment of the National Guard as provided in War Department orders or National Guard regulations; 4, appoint the United States property and disbursing officer, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Functions of the Adjutant General: 1, Superintend the preparation of all returns and reports required by the United States from the State; 2, prescribe such regulations not inconsistent with law as will increase the discipline

and efficiency of the National Guard; 3, distribute all orders from the Governor and shall attend him whenever ordered in the performance of duty; 4, furnish to commanders of regiments, squadrons, batteries, etc., blank forms of rolls, bonds, and the different returns required to be made by them; 5, keep the papers, volumes, and records of the National Guard in an office provided by the State; 6, attend to the safe-keeping and repairing of the ordnance, arms, accoutrements, equipment, and all other military property belonging to the State or issued to it by the United States; 7, advise Governor as to the orders necessary to make the National Guard conform to the organization, armament, and discipline as that prescribed for the regular army of the United States; 8, receive petitions for proposed organization of new units of the National Guard and, if properly approved by him and by the inspecting officer appointed by the War Department, make such regulations as he deems necessary for the election of the company officers; 9, furnish enlistment contracts for the signing of new recruits into the various organizations; 10, issue discharges to properly discharged officers; 11, by and with the advice and approval of the Governor, is authorized to acquire property by any legal means necessary for the use of the National Guard and may dispose of same when its use is no longer necessary.

(Additional information on the National Guard is contained elsewhere in this Year Book.)

COLORADO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1921 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 143) to consist of the Governor, the State Highway Engineer, the Highway Advisory Board of seven members, and such assistants, clerks, and other employees as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act. In 1936, at second extraordinary session of the General Assembly, the Department was made a body corporate, with power to issue anticipation warrants with the proceeds from sale of which the work of the Department might be expedited. The Trustees for the corporation were designated as the Governor, the State Highway Engineer and the seven members of the Highway Advisory Board.

Trustees of the State Highway Department: Governor, Lee Knous; State Highway Engineer, Mark U. Watrous; and

Highway Advisory Board	District	Residence	Date Term Expires
Walter B. Cooper, Chairman	6	Fort Collins	5-7-50
Ira K. Young, Vice-Chairman	4	Pueblo	5-7-49
Wilbur F. Denious	1	Denver	5-7-48
Edwin M. Oliver	2	Paonia	5-7-49
C. L. Ullstrom	3	Alamosa	5-7-48
Dewey Carnahan	5	Kiowa	5-7-50
Clyde E. Barkley	7	Fort Morgan	5-7-49

Roy F. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Department, is Secretary to the Board.

Offices: Main Office, Fifth floor State Office Building; Branch offices in Denver and Division Offices in a number of cities of the State.

Composition and Classification: The State Highway Department is a component of the Executive Department, composed of the Governor, the State Highway Engineer, and a seven-member Advisory Board. Members of the Advisory Board are appointed by the Governor and serve for three-year staggered terms. They receive travel and other necessary expenses while on official business. The State Highway Engineer is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service rules and tenure.

Qualifications: One member of the Advisory Board is appointed from each of the seven districts into which the State is divided, by law. Each member must be an actual resident of the district he represents. Removal of residence from district shall constitute a resignation as a member of the Board. The State Highway Engineer must be at least 35 years of age and have at least five years' practical experience in the construction and maintenance of public highways. He must be a graduate in engineering and a licensed engineer of at least ten years' actual experience in executive engineering.

How Financed: The State Highway Department is currently financed from State and Federal funds as follows: From State funds the Department receives 70 per cent of the net receipts from a 4-cent tax on each gallon of motor fuel and 50 per cent of an additional 2-cent tax placed on motor fuel in 1947; also, 50 per cent of the receipts from the sale of motor vehicle licenses and approximately 50 per cent of the receipts from compensation taxes charged against trucks and busses operating under public carrier permits. From Federal funds the Department receives Colorado's share of moneys appropriated by Congress for allocation to the 48 States for highway construction. The annual highway budget is made up by the State Highway Engineer and the Highway Advisory Board and must be approved by the Governor to become effective. The budget for the calendar year 1947 totaled $15,917,697.15, of which amount $6,685,527 were Federal funds allocated to Colorado, and the balance, $9,232,170.15, was the Department's share of gas tax collections, motor vehicle license fees and carrier taxes and miscellaneous receipts.

Organization: The State Highway Engineer is the chief executive officer of the department; he is bonded for $25,000. The staff of the Highway Department includes the following:

James D. Bell, Assistant Highway Engineer; Oliver T. Reedy, Senior Assistant Engineer (Administration); Douglas N. Stewart, Superintendent of Maintenance Division; Paul S. Bailey, Bridge Engineer; John S. Marshall, Design Engineer; William J. Walsh, Construction Engineer; Dan W. Ormsbee, Urban and Plans Engineer; L. G. Trueheart, Right of Way Engineer; Fred H. Young, Office Engineer; Wallis M. Reef, Director of Publications and Reports; M. W. Webb, Acting Personnel Director; William C. Loss, Auditor; Floyd A. Crowfoot, Purchasing Agent; H. E. Carson, Manager, Highway Planning Division, Insurance Building, Denver; A. H. Bunte, Materials Engineer, 1370 Krameria St., Denver; A. R. Pepper, Supervisor, Traffic Signs and Center Striping, 1370 Krameria St., Denver.

Division Offices: Denver: E. E. Montgomery, Division Engineer, 1224 Broadway; Chas. Kempf, Assistant Superintendent, Maintenance, 8090 E. Colfax; Design and Drafting Offices, 1917 Broadway. **Alamosa:** Clarence H. Greene, Division Engineer; R. A. McCoy, Assistant Superintendent, Maintenance; Highway Building. **Colorado Springs:** Ernest Montgomery, Division Engineer, 17 E. Cimarron St. **Craig:** Glen K. Cummings, Assistant Superintendent Maintenance, Highway Building. **Durango:** J. E. Casey, Division Engineer; J. R. Shea, Assistant Superintendent, Maintenance; Highway Building. **Grand Junction:** J. R. Cheney, Division Engineer; Darrel G. Vail, Assistant Superintendent, Maintenance; Highway Building. **Glenwood Springs:** H. L. Jenness, Division Engineer, First National Bank Building. **Greeley:** E. W. Oviatt, Division Engineer; W. A. Whitney, Division Engineer; Assistant Superintendent, Maintenance; Highway Building. **Pueblo:** George N. Miles, Division Engineer; Chas. E. Shumate, Assistant Superintendent, Maintenance; Highway Building. **Steamboat Springs:** Glen Soper, Division Engineer.

Total number of employees in the entire State on November 1, 1947, 1,620.

General Purpose: The designation, construction, improvement and maintenance of an adequate system of State Highways for the benefit of the traveling public.

Functions of the Highway Advisory Board: 1, Hold regular semi-annual sessions, and special sessions as determined by the Governor; 2, advise with the Highway Engineer regarding preparation of the annual budget of the department and submit to Governor the Board's recommendation for the annual budget; 3, require semi-annual reports and such special reports from the State Highway Engineer as the Board may deem necessary; 4, attend highway meetings outside of the State; 5, prescribe standard guide boards and road signs; 6, designate, with approval of the Governor, appropriate State Highways as Freeways; 7, approve State Highway Engineer's changes in the State Highway System.

Functions of the State Highway Engineer: 1, Act as chief executive officer of the Department and have complete control of all work done on State Highways; 2, make appointments of all persons to positions in the Department, and issue rules and regulations for their guidance, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Civil Service Commission; 3, cooperate with other highway agencies, including Federal and intra-state, and make agreements for

highway improvement operations; 4, receive and expend federal funds for highway construction; 5, furnish plans and specifications for all state road bridge construction; also plans for county highways and bridges when requested; 6, make agreements on behalf of the State with any county, city, town, or city and county for the construction or maintenance of any part of the State Highways at the joint expense of the State and the county, city, town, etc.; 7, approve all payments for construction work and other obligations in connection with the activities of the Department; 8, take and hold real property in the name of the Department; issue revenue anticipation bonds and warrants for highway construction; 9, make reports as required by law and attend conferences and conventions as directed by the Governor; 10, exercise any other powers as may be necessary to carry on the work of the department.

The State Highway Engineer is, by law, a member of the Colorado State Patrol Board, The Highway Safety Council and The State Planning Commission.

(Additional information on this subject is contained in Part IV of this Year Book.)

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Legal Basis: Created in 1935 by Statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 157); successor to State Board of Immigration, created in 1909 (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 84).

Members of Commission	Residence	Date Term Expires
Gen. Henry L. Larsen, Chairman	Denver	6-18-50
Dr. F. L. Carmichael, Vice-Chairman	Denver	6-18-50
Earl A. Barker	Durango	6-18-49
J. A. Bullen	Pueblo	6-18-49
Harry L. Dotson	Fort Collins	6-18-48
Dr. Elmore Petersen	Boulder	6-18-48
M. I. Signer	Golden	6-18-48
W. M. Wood	Grand Junction	6-18-48
V. L. Board	Denver	6-18-50
M. C. Hinderlider	Denver	Ex-Officio
Mark U. Watrous	Denver	Ex-Officio

Director: W. M. Williams

Office: 130 State Office Building

Composition and Classification: The State Planning Commission is a component of the Division of Conservation of the Executive Department, composed of 10 members appointed by the Governor for three-year, staggered terms, and two ex-officio members. Members serve without pay but receive travel and other expenses.

Qualifications: Of the appointed members there must be one each from the faculties of the University of Colorado, Colorado State College of Agriculture and Colorado School of Mines; the seven named at large from throughout the state must be interested in the welfare of Colorado and must represent geographical divisions and interests.

How Financed: Financed from the General Revenue Fund of the State. The 36th General Assembly appropriated $72,750 for the State Planning Commission and the State Soil Conservation Board, under a joint appropriation, for the 1947-1949 biennium. (The Planning Commission has furnished the office work and map drafting for the State Soil Conservation Board since the creation of that Board in 1937. The 1947 appropriation marked the first time that the State has appropriated funds for the Soil Conservation program.)

Organization: Members of the Commission elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Technical, clerical and other assistants are employed subject to the approval of the Governor and according to Civil Service regulations. Commission may contract with consultants or planners for such services as may be required. Total number of employees, seven.

General Purpose: Promotion of conservation and orderly development of the natural resources of Colorado; the intelligent and economical coordination of its public works; cooperation with the national program for such conservation and development to the end that wasteful and extravagant practices be eliminated; further the interests of Colorado by publicizing resources.

Functions: 1, Prepare and perfect from time to time a master plan for the development of the State, such plan to be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, efficient and economical development of the State. Commission shall promote public interest in the state plan and state planning, and to that end publish and distribute copies of the plan or of any report, and employ such other means of publicity and education as may be determined upon; 2, cooperate with the Federal Government and other states and their agencies to bring about coordination between the development of the State of Colorado and other sections of the United States; 3, advise and cooperate with municipal, county, regional and other local planning groups for the purpose of promoting coordination between State and local development; 4, prepare and submit to the Governor or General Assembly drafts of legislation for the carrying out of the master plan; 5, once the master plan has been adopted, no public highway, park, state public buildings, or property shall be constructed or acquired without first submitting the project to the State Planning Commission for advice thereon; 6, issuance of anticipation warrants for construction of buildings at any state institution must first be approved by Planning Commission; 7, the Commission shall prepare or have prepared plans and specifications for buildings and improvements at the Homes for Mental Defectives at Ridge and Grand Junction, the Boys' Industrial School at Golden and the Home for Dependent and Neglected Children in Denver, under the terms of special appropriations made by the Legislature for the rehabilitation of these institutions; 8, Governor may direct any other state agencies to carry on special surveys for the Commission. All public officials shall, upon request, furnish to the Commission such available information as it may require for its work; 9, may enter upon any land and make examinations and surveys, and place and maintain necessary monuments, markers and instruments thereon; 10, collect reliable information and statistics regarding agriculture, stock growing and feeding, horticulture, mining, manufacturing, climate and health in Colorado. County assessors shall collect each year for the State Planning Commission, statistics in relation to farm population, farm operations, principal farm products and agricultural and livestock resources of their respective counties. Individuals shall furnish such information; 11, the Commission shall issue biennially the "COLORADO YEAR BOOK" for the purpose of preserving a permanent record of the resources of the state and its development, and such publication shall contain detailed information, by counties, on agriculture, stock raising, dairying, poultry raising, mining, manufacturing and other industries in Colorado, and such other information as shall be suitable for a publication of this character. (Ch. 173, S. L. 1937); 12, duties transferred to the Planning Commission in 1935 from the old State Board of Immigration include the collection of information and statistics regarding Colorado, preparation of pamphlets and literature to attract tourists and investors, investigation of resources and possibilities of Colorado and stimulate advertising and exploitation of same, prepare and install exhibits in other states to promote Colorado, etc., etc. (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 84); 13, two members of the Planning Commission shall by statute, serve as members of the State Soil Conservation Board which is composed of four members; 14, director of Planning Commission is, by law, a member of the State Water Conservation Board, and of the Colorado Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by Colorado Constitution, Art. IX.

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Harold F. Collins, President	Denver	January, 1953
John J. Sylvester, Register	Center	January, 1951
William B. Milliken, Engineer	Denver	January, 1949

Composition and Classification: The State Board of Land Commissioners is a component of the Division of Conservation of the Executive Department,

composed of a three-member board and staff employees. Board members are appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate, for six-year staggered terms. The Commissioners serve full-time and receive $3,600 annually.

Qualifications: One member of the Board must be a civil engineer with five years of actual experience in his profession.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly for the 1947-49 biennium is $143,200 from the General Revenue Fund and $24,480 from the Cash Funds of the agency; also, $23,188.90 for the Mineral Lands Department, from Cash Funds; and $14,978.90 from the General Revenue Fund for the State Forestry Division.

Organization: The State Board acts as ex-officio Board of Forestry and controls the Mineral Department: State Board appoints State Forester, Superintendent of Mineral Department, and other necessary employees subject to civil service regulations. The Register of the Board acts as secretary. Staff members are as follows: Chief Clerk, C. M. Ryan; Deputy Register, Mabel R. Merkle; Divisional Supervisor, Alice M. Gaffey; Clerk to the Board, Irene Behymer; Associate Engineer, Geo. F. Williams; State Forester, Everett J. Lee; Mineral Superintendent, James Doyle. The total number of employees is 27, including the three Commissioners.

General Purpose: Handle all leases, sales, rentals, etc., of State-owned grant lands; handle the administration of State forest lands; have custody of the permanent school fund and permanent school income fund.

Functions of the Board: 1, Provide for the location, protection, selection, management, sale, or other disposition of all lands granted, or to be granted to the State; 2, receive requests from any person, company of persons, associations, or incorporated company desiring to construct ditches, canals, or other irrigation works to reclaim State grant land; 3, make rules and regulations necessary to allow the acquisition of water rights for application to and for reclamation of specific tracts of State grant land; 4, regulate settlement of State grant land opened for the State by the Department of the Interior; 5, may reclassify and reappraise State-owned grant lands; 6, may lease State-owned grant lands and receive royalties for any minerals found on leased premises if leased for mining purposes; 7, charge and adjust rentals on State-owned grant lands, cancel rentals for cause; 8, may sell school lands when it is believed in the best interests of the school fund; 9, hear and determine claims on State-owned grant lands; 10, make loans on cultivated farm lands in accordance with conditions specified by law; 11, may grant right-of-way across or upon any portion of State-owned grant land, upon such terms as the Board shall determine, for any ditch, reservoir, railroad, public highway, telegraph, telephone, or pipe line; and to State educational institutions for buildings and improvements for educational purposes; 12, direct and control the work of the Superintendent of the Mineral Department; 13, enter into agreements with federal agencies for the betterment and improvement of State-owned grant lands; 14, may take whatever steps it deems essential to irrigate and improve State-owned grant lands; 15, may sell or otherwise dispose of timber on State-owned grant lands by advertising for bids; cooperate with Federal Forest Service for protection of State timber lands; 16, direct and supervise the work of the State Forester.

Functions of the Superintendent of Mineral Department: 1, Inspect all mines and other works operated under leases from the State for the production of precious metals, coal, iron, oil, or other mineral products, as often as necessary for the purpose of estimating and checking royalties; 2, keep maps and check on mining methods on State-owned grant lands.

Functions of the State Forester: 1, Apply practice of forestry on forest land owned by the State; protect such land from erosion, fire, insects, diseases; collect and disseminate information concerning forests and forestry; 2, aid in the conservation, development and proper utilization of the State's forest resources, both publicly and privately owned; 3, act in advisory capacity to the Land Board with respect to management of State forestry land.

GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Legal Basis: Created in 1927 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 118).

Members of Commission	Residence	Date Term Expires
Warwick M. Downing, Chairman	Denver	7-12-53
H. C. Bretschneider	Denver	7-12-49
Max P. Zall	Denver	7-12-51

State Oil Inspector: John E. Cronin, Ex-officio member.

Secretary: John E. Cronin.

Composition and Classification: The Commission is a component of the Division of Conservation of the Executive Department and consists of a four-member board, three of whom are appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms. They serve without pay but receive travel expenses. The State Oil Inspector is designated by statute as an ex-officio member of the Commission.

Qualifications: Board members must be over 30 years of age, with five years' experience in the business of producing oil or gas.

How Financed: No appropriation. Travel expenses of meetings are paid from funds provided the State Oil Inspector's Office.

Organization: The members of the Board select a chairman and secretary.

General Purpose: To prevent, by means of rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission, the unavoidable waste or wasteful use of gas produced in the State and to direct the initiation of proceedings against violators.

Functions: 1, Adopt such rules and regulations as may be proper for the conservation of the gas resources of the State, and the prevention of gas waste; 2, investigate and hold hearings concerning violations of such rules and regulations; 3, direct and control the activities of the State Oil Inspector in initiating proceedings against violators of the gas conservation law; 4, commission, acting in the name of the State, may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction to enforce its findings; 5, powers do not extend to regulations on State lands under the jurisdiction of the State Land Board.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

STATE GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

Legal Basis: Created in 1937 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 73).

Members of the Commission

Governor Lee Knous, Ex-officio member			
District 1	Carl A. Norgren, President	Denver	5-7-49
District 5	Harry Morgan, Vice-President	Dolores	5-7-49
District 2	E. T. Hall, Secretary	Sterling	5-7-51
District 6	R. H. Hubbard	Steamboat Springs	5-7-51
District 4	T. V. (Ted) Eckles	Alamosa	5-7-53
District 3	Roy Eckles	Lamar	5-7-53

Director: Cleland N. Feast

Offices: 1530 Sherman St., Denver

Composition and Classification: The State Game and Fish Department is a component of the Division of Conservation of the Executive Department. It is governed by a Commission of six appointed members and the Director. The law prescribes certain functions for the Commission and certain functions for the Director. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms and serve without pay but receive actual expenses. Director is appointed by the Commission, subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: One member of the Commission must be appointed from each of the six districts and each must be a bona fide resident and citizen of the district at the time of appointment and during his term. Each member must be well informed on wild life conservation and restoration; no member may succeed himself; no more than three shall be of the same political party; at least one member should be a land owner actively engaged in raising livestock

in his appointed district. The Director must have a knowledge of and experience in the protection, conservation and restoration of wild life resources, and may not hold other public office but must devote all his time to his duties. He must give a bond of $5,000.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from cash funds of the Department for the 1947-1949 biennium was $4,438,808.48. These funds are provided from the sale of fish and game and other licenses, sale of pelts, and permits, fines, etc. The Department also receives Federal funds under the Pittman-Robertson Act, amounting to approximately $30,000 annually.

Organization: Members of the Commission elect from their membership a president, vice president, and a secretary who serve for one year or until a successor is chosen. The staff of the Department includes the following:

Executive Director: Cleland N. Feast; Assistant Director: John D. Hart; Personnel Manager: John Morris; Controller: Leonard Hudnall; State Superintendent of Fish Culture: Harold Haldeman; Game and Fish Manager: Gilbert N. Hunter; Federal Aid Coordinator: E. K. Brown; Chief Game Warden: William F. Hunn; Chief Fisheries Biologist: Ray Hess; Superintendent of Fur Resources: A. D. Coleman; Educational Manager: Jack Culbreath; Assistant Educational Manager: Earl McCain; Chief Clerk: Grace E. Threewit; Auditor: Mary Cavanaugh. Total number of employees: 232.

General Purpose: Provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, propagation, increase, control and conservation of game, fish, birds, and fur-bearing animals in the State, and for their use and development for public recreation and food supply and to determine the circumstances, rules, and regulations for best bringing about these desired results.

Functions of the Commission: 1, Prescribe regulations for hunting and fishing, such as fixing seasons, and establishing bag limits on all of the species of fish and game except predatory animals; 2, establish state regulations for migratory birds; 3, acquire lands and/or water for wildlife management; 4, establish land use values commensurate with wildlife values; 5, authorize scientific research and other studies as necessary for proper management and control of all wildlife of the State; 6, establish and enforce rules and regulations for taking of fur-bearing animals and the sale of fur; 7, prescribe game refuges to promote protection of game; 8, cooperate with agencies of the Federal Government in use of public lands for fishing and hunting.

Functions of the Director: 1, Generally supervise and control all administrative activities, and functions of the Department; 2, enforce provisions of the laws relating to wild animals, birds and fish to promote the conservation of the wildlife resources of the State; 3, exercise all power and functions of the Commission in the interim between meetings exclusive of establishing rules and regulations.

(Additional information on this subject is contained elsewhere in this Year Book.)

WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1937 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 173 B).

Ex-Officio Members

Lee Knous, Chairman, Governor
H. Lawrence Hinkley, Attorney General
M. C. Hinderlider, State Engineer
W. M. Williams, Director of State Planning Commission
Clifford H. Stone, Director of Water Conservation Board

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
George J. Bailey, Vice-Chairman	Walden	5-12-49
Chris Wallrich	Alamosa	5-12-48
Miss Vena Pointer	Pueblo	5-12-48
Dan B. Hunter	Dove Creek	5-12-48
E. L. Dutcher	Gunnison	5-12-49
J. M. Dille	Greeley	5-12-49
Silmon Smith	Grand Junction	5-12-50
L. Ward Bannister	Denver	5-12-50
George A. Pughe	Craig	5-12-50

Director: Clifford H. Stone

Composition and Classification: The Board is a component of the Division of Conservation of the Executive Department and consists of fourteen members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms. The Governor, the Attorney General, the State Engineer, the Director of the State Planning Commission and the Director of the Water Conservation Board are designated by statute as ex-officio members and serve during their terms of office. The Director of the Water Conservation Board is appointed by the Board.

Qualifications: Of the nine members appointed by the Governor, one represents the San Juan and San Miguel watersheds, one the Gunnison and Uncompahgre watersheds, one the main stem of the Colorado River, one the Yampa River and tributaries, one the Upper Rio Grande, one the Arkansas River watershed, one the South Platte watershed, one the North Platte watershed, and one the City and County of Denver in the South Platte basin. The Director must be well versed in water development and conservation matters and qualified by experience, knowledge and personality to represent the Board on occasion as it might require.

How Financed: Funds for the Board are provided from appropriations from the General Revenue Fund of the State. The appropriation for the 1947-1949 biennium is $175,000 for regular operations and $25,000 additional for surveys of underground water resources.

Organization: The Governor serves as chairman; the Board elects from the appointed members a vice-chairman and a secretary to serve at the pleasure of the Board. The staff includes the following:

Clifford H. Stone, Director

Jean S. Breitenstein, Consulting Attorney

Ray E. Peterson, Executive Assistant

R. J. Tipton, Consulting Engineer

Total number of employees is 13.

General Purpose: To promote the conservation, development and utilization of the water resources of the State and act as the official agency of the State in interstate and international water compacts.

Functions: 1, Establish and maintain over-all policies and procedures respecting the State's extensive water resources; 2, devise and formulate methods, means and plans for bringing about the greater utilization of the waters of the State and the prevention of flood damages therefrom; 3, gather data and information on water resources and make investigations and surveys; 4, co-operate with the United States and the agencies thereof, and with other States for the purpose of bringing about greater utilization of the waters of the State and the prevention of flood damages; 5, co-operate with the United States or any agencies thereof, (such as the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers) in the making of preliminary surveys and sharing the expense thereof, respecting the engineering and economic feasibility of any proposed water conservation or flood control project within the State; 6, formulate and prepare drafts of legislation, State and Federal, designed to assist in securing greater beneficial use of the waters of the State and protection from flood damages; 7, investigate the plans, purposes and activities of other States, and of the Federal Government, which might affect the interstate waters of Colorado; 8, handle and adjust interstate water problems; 9, adjust and supervise intrastate relations in the use of waters exported from one river basin for utilization in another basin; 10, funrish engineering and legal advice in interstate water litigation and compact negotiations; 11, provide data and information for the use of the public in the development of the State's water resources; 12, confer with and appear before the officers, representatives, boards, bureaus, committees, commissions, or other agencies of other States, or of the Federal Government, for the purpose of protecting and asserting the authority, interests and rights of the State of Colorado and her citizens over, in and to the waters of the interstate streams in this State; 13, foster and encourage the organization of irrigation districts, water users' associations, conservancy districts; drainage districts, mutual reservoir and mutual irrigation companies, grazing districts and any other agencies formed for the conservation, development and utilization of the waters of Colorado.

DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BUREAU OF MINES

Legal Basis and Date Created: Authorized by the Colorado Constitution in 1876 (Art. XVI, Sec. 1); Created in 1895 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 110).

Commissioner	Residence	Date Term Expires
Fred Jones	758 S. Vine Street, Denver	6-1-47

Offices: Room 220, Museum Building.

Inspectors	Residence
George Becker	Denver
Fred E. Theobald	Canon City
R. J. Murray	Salida
Dan C. McNaughton	Silverton

Composition and Classification: The Bureau of Mines is a component of the Division of Natural Resources of the Executive Department, composed of the Commissioner and four inspectors, as provided in the constitution. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, with the confirmation of the Senate, for a term of four years. Inspectors are under civil service rules.

Qualifications: The Commissioner must have seven years' experience in mining in Colorado; practical knowledge of mining, metallurgy, mineralogy, and geology. Inspectors must be citizens of the United States; legal voters of Colorado; have five years' continuous residence in his district; and seven years of practical mining experience in Colorado.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $69,192.80.

Organization: The Commissioner heads the Bureau and each inspector operates from a branch office in his district. Total number of employees, 9.

General Purpose: Examine all ore mills, sampling works, quarries, etc. except coal mines, as to working, timbering, danger signals, mechanical equipment, and working conditions.

Functions: 1, Inspect all ore mills, smelters, plants, etc., in the State except coal mines, as to working, timbering, efficiency, ventilation, mechanical equipment, sanitary condition, storing of explosives and inflammables; 2, collect and preserve for study and reference, geological and mineralogical substances; also rocks and fossils of other states; collect surveys and reports from the State and U. S. Government on the mining industry; report the methods of successful ore excavation, etc.; promote knowledge of all interested in mining and manufacturing of mineral products; 3, investigate reports of dangerous conditions; accidents, fatal or non-fatal; close any property upon failure to remedy dangerous conditions; 4, furnish information, plats, etc. to Colorado School of Mines; 5, regulate and limit the amount of nitro-powder stored and kept wherever there is no municipal law governing same; 6, call inquests and examine witnesses upon occurrence of fatal accidents.

STATE METAL MINING FUND BOARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1921 by statute (1935 C. S. A. Ch. 110).

Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
S. B. Collins, Chairman	Hooper	3-31-51
Charles A. Chase, Vice Chairman	Silverton	3-31-51
Ollie E. Bannister	Grand Junction	3-31-53
Alfred H. Bebee	Colorado Springs	3-31-53
John L. Robinson	Grand Junction	3-31-53
Harry A. Brown	Aspen	3-31-49
George H. Teal	Boulder	3-31-49
John Harvey	Leadville	3-31-49
H. S. Worcester	Telluride	3-31-51

Secretary: Robert S. Palmer

Office: 204 State Office Building

Composition and Classification: The State Metal Mining Fund Board is a component of the Division of Natural Resources of the Executive Department, composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms and who serve without pay except for travel expenses.

Qualifications: Board members must be engaged in metalliferous mining.

How Financed: The General Assembly appropriates funds which are raised by an annual tax levy of one-tenth of one per cent upon the assessed valuation of all producing and non-producing metalliferous mining property. The tax is levied by the County Assessors, collected by the county treasurers and forwarded to the State Treasurer. The appropriation for the 1947-1949 biennium is $80,803.50.

Organization: Members of the Board select a chairman and a secretary. Total number of employees, three.

General Purpose: Administer the Metal Mining Fund of the State to foster the continued development of the State's mineral industries.

Functions: 1, Make investigations regarding prospecting, buying, transporting, selling, treating, and reducing metalliferous ores and other technical, scientific, and economic conditions relating to continued development of the mining industry in Colorado; 2, undertake independently, research projects in geology, topography, and other related fields in order to assist the industry in developing its resources; 3, cooperate with state and federal agencies in the conduct of investigations, surveys, and mining research.

STATE MINERAL RESOURCES BOARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1937 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 138).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Lee Knous, Governor-Ex-officio	Chairman	
W. E. Scott, Jr., Chairman	Central City	6-30-51
Charles N. Bell, Vice-Chairman	Ouray	6-30-51
Oscar H. Johnson	Denver	6-30-51
John W. Valentine	Boulder	6-30-51
J. M. Kleff	Leadville	6-30-49
Dr. M. F. Coolbaugh	Golden	6-30-49
W. H. Schenler	Pueblo	6-30-49
Arthur M. Lorenzon	Silverton	6-30-49
C. O. Withrow	Denver	6-30-49

Secretary: Robert S. Palmer

Office: 204 State Office Building

Composition and Classification: The State Mineral Resources Board is a component of the Division of Natural Resources of the Executive Department, composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for four-year staggered terms. Members of the board receive $10 a day for actual performance of duties including time of travel between their homes and place of performance, plus traveling and maintenance expenses. The Governor is designated by the statute as the ex-officio chairman of the board.

Qualifications: Not more than five members of the Board shall be of the same political party; all members must take constitutional oath.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium amounted to $20,000.

Organization: The Governor serves as ex-officio chairman of the Board and the Secretary of the Metal Mining Fund is the Secretary of the Board.

General Purpose: Act as the State's cooperating agency in establishing and operating a system of public works for the development and utilization of the mineral resources of the state.

Functions: 1, Enter into contracts, agreements and leases with agencies of the United States government whenever necessary to develop the State's mineral resources; 2, acquire necessary property by purchase or otherwise, and by condemnation under law, take title in name of the Board; 3, construct

public works for the development of the mineral resources of the state to be paid out of revenue bonds; 4, issue and sell mining development revenue bonds to pay for specific projects and create sinking fund from the net operating revenue; 5, fix price, rate, and charges at which resources are made available to the public; enter into contracts and leases; sell and dispose of said projects; 6, accept appropriations and contributions.

COLORADO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Legal Basis: Created in 1929 by statute (1935 C. S. A. Ch. 75).

Geological Survey Board:

Governor, Chairman.....Lee Knous
Commissioner of Mines, Vice-Chairman.....Fred Jones
President of School of Mines, Secretary....Dr. Ben H. Parker
President of University of Colorado....Dr. Robert L. Stearns
President of Colorado A. & M.....Dr. I. E. Newsom
President of Colorado Mining Association.....Ben T. Poxson

Composition and Classification: The office of the Colorado Geological Survey is a component of the Division of Natural Resources of the Executive Department, composed of six members specified by statute, and who serve without pay during tenure in their regular positions.

How Financed: The Thirty-Sixth General Assembly appropriated $25,000 from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium.

Organization: The Governor, the Presidents of the University of Colorado, School of Mines and Colorado A. & M., the Commissioner of Mines, and the President of Colorado Mining Association are ex-officio members of the Board.

General Purpose: Study the geological formations of the State, investigate the kind, amount, and availability of the various mineral substances, and promote the marketing of mineral products.

Functions: 1, Administer the survey fund; 2, study the geological formations of the State and investigate kind, amount, and availability of minerals with reference to their economic contents, values, and uses, and promote the marketing of mineral products; 3, cooperate with the State Bureau of Mines, U. S. Bureau of Mines, and the U. S. Geological Survey to complete topographical and geological surveys of the State; prepare, publish and distribute reports and bulletins embodying the results of the surveys; 4, authorized to divide the expense of the field surveys, maps, and reports between the State and the Federal Government.

STATE BOARD OF STOCK INSPECTION COMMISSIONERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1903 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 160).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Howard K. Linger, President	Hooper	6-30-51
Arthur Allen, Secretary-Treasurer	Pueblo	6-30-48
Dr. R. M. Gow, Sanitary Commissioner	Denver	6-30-49
Ernest Rosener	Ft. Morgan	6-30-52
J. H. Dickens	Walden	6-30-50

Secretary-Treasurer: Arthur Allen.

Brand Commissioner: Ed Paul.

Office: 201 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Stockyards, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners is a component of the Executive Department and consists of a five-member board. The Board members are appointed by the Governor for five-year staggered terms. The Brand Commissioner is appointed by the Board, subject to civil service regulations. Board members receive actual and necessary travel expenses only, except Livestock Sanitary Commissioner who receives not to exceed $2,550 per year, plus $750 for travel expenses.

Qualifications: Four members of the Board must be engaged in the running and raising of cattle and/or sheep. The fifth member of the Board is

designated as the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner and must be a graduate licensed veterinarian of the State. The Board must represent as nearly as possible all sections of the State wherein livestock is a major activity.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $398,953.40.

Organization: Members of the Board select a president and a secretary-treasurer from their membership. Total number of employes, including full-time brand inspectors is 57, and several part-time employes.

General Purpose: Administer and enforce the livestock inspection, sanitary and animal disease inspection, brand inspection, rodent pest and predatory animal control, and other laws of the State relating to livestock.

Functions: 1, Register livestock brands, turkey brands, and fur bearing animal brands; publish brand books; record transfers of brands; turn fees collected into the brand inspection fund; 2, cooperate and enter into written agreements with the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey in order to further the control and eradication of rodent pests and predatory animals; approve vouchers for expenses of carrying out the rodent control program; keep a record of all poison purchased and sold for such purpose; 3, receive report of livestock killed by railroad trains and act as liaison agent between railroad and owner in making payment of the animal; 4, make and enforce rules and regulations concerning the manner of inspection of brands and livestock and affecting quarantine and sanitary condition; 5, notify U. S. Department of Agriculture in case of an outbreak of contagious or infectious disease, and cooperate in preventing the spread of any disease; 6, upon proper application, appoint a county sheep inspector who prevents and suppresses any infectious or contagious diseases among sheep under such regulations as are prescribed, and notifies the the Brand Commissioner of migratory movement of sheep; 7, administer oaths for the purpose of eliciting information to be used in the furtherance of quarantine and sanitary regulations; 8, determine the fee to be collected by the Brand Inspectors before granting permission to ship livestock from any point within the State, and receive such fees; 9, make rules and regulations regarding the disposition of estrays which includes all stock for which shippers cannot show authority for possession, all range stock neglected or abandoned by owner, or picked up by private citizens; 10, license the standing of jacks or stallions for public service and receive and dispose of fees; 11, provide for inspection of livestock and premises, and license the establishment and operation of livestock sales rings; adopt, publish and enforce rules and regulations necessary to the administration of the livestock sales rings laws; 12, the Sanitary Livestock Commissioner is responsible for the supervision of the sanitary livestock inspection law, investigating cases of contagious diseases or infectious diseases among domestic animals, instituting quarantine when necessary, and supervising inspectors employed by the Board to take charge of quarantined animals; 13, make and enforce rules and regulations to carry out the Tuberculosis Eradication Law; cooperate with federal, county and city authorities in tuberculosis eradication work; test herds of cattle and maintain "Tuberculosis Eradication Areas"; receive health certificates and tuberculin test charts of all animals imported into the State; 14, receive copy of owner's affidavit as to freedom of hogs from cholera; 15, license and bond all butchers and slaughterers in the state.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

Legal Basis: Created in 1933 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 3).

Director: Vacant. W. C. Sweinhart retired November, 1947.

Composition and Classification Office of the Director of Agriculture is a component of the Division of Agriculture of the Executive Department. The Director is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations and tenure.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium amounted to $8,051.55; the appropriation from Cash Funds provided from inspection fees was $10,674.30; total funds $18,725.85.

Organization: The office of the Director of Agriculture is governed by the Director and the Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Christian.

General Purpose: Legally responsible for the administrative supervision of departments, agencies and officers: Colorado Director of Markets, State Hail Insurance Department, Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, State Dairy Commissioner, the Colorado State Fair Commission; and enforce and administer the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement and Order.

Functions: 1, Administer and enforce the provisions of the agricultural marketing act; 2, upon motion or upon his own initiative, give notice of and opportunity for public hearing upon the issuance of a proposed marketing order; 3, enter into marketing agreements with those engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity, regulating the sale, preparation, and handling of same; 4, appoint a board of control for the issuance of each marketing order; 5, upon request of 50 percent or more of producers or handlers of the product affected or upon his own motion, terminate, or suspend a marketing order; 6, prepare budget to provide funds to carry out the market order; 7, administer and enforce the agricultural marketing law and refer violations to the Attorney General or District Attorney or may hold hearings himself and enforce his decision through the courts; 8, require records of those affected by the marketing orders; 9, issue orders to conform with those issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States; 10, ex-officio member of the State Advisory Board for agricultural conservation and adjustment; 11, responsible, under the law for the following administrative departments, agencies and officers: Colorado Director of Markets, State Hail Insurance Department, Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, State Dairy Commissioner, and Colorado State Fair Commission.

DIRECTOR OF MARKETS

Legal Basis: Created in 1923 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 106).

Director of Markets: Fred W. Ley, Denver.

Office: Room 20, Museum Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The office of the Director of Markets is a component of the Division of Agriculture of the Executive Department. The Director is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service rules and regulations.

Qualifications: The Director of Markets may not be engaged in any other business during his term of office.

How Financed: The appropriation for the 1947-1949 biennium made by the General Assembly includes $24,430 from the General Revenue Fund and $708,377.70 from cash funds provided from the collection of inspection fees by the Director of Markets division. The office is self-sustaining in that the inspection fees collected by the Division amount to more than the appropriation by the Legislature.

Organization: The Director's staff is composed of the following:

Walter V. Ballou, Assistant Director

J. A. Miller, Supervisor Feed and Fertilizer Control Division

Charles O. Moser, Supervisor Poultry and Egg Division

John S. Tohill, Supervisor Produce Dealers Division

Gilbert A. Bidleman, Supervisor State-Federal Fruit Inspection Division

The Produce Dealers Division now administers the Refrigerated Locker Law of 1947 in addition to its other duties. The Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Division maintains five field offices, directed by District Supervisors as follows: Virsch Robb, Monte Vista; Howard Warren, Rocky Ford; Herbert Jensen, Greeley; George Lynch, Grand Junctiion, and Gordon Mitchell, Denver.

The Feed and Fertilizer Division maintains a laboratory for the purpose of analyzing samples of commercial feed and fertilizer to see that manufacturers are maintaining guarantees. Richard Harding is the chemist in charge. Total number of employees: The office staff of the Director of Markets numbers 30. Normally, the total number of permanent employees, including inspectors, ranges from 75 to 80. During the fall shipping season the total staff, including temporary employees, sometimes reaches 150.

General Purpose: Promote, in the interest of the producer, the distributor, and the consumer, economical and efficient distribution of any and all agricultural products of the State; administer and enforce the laws relating to fruit and vegetable inspection and grading, commercial feeding stuffs, registration inspecation and analysis, licensing of commission merchants, dealers, brokers and agents handling agricultural products, poultry and egg inspection and grading warehouses for the storage of grain.

Functions: 1, Act as advisor for producers and distributors when requested, assisting them in economical and efficient distribution of any agricultural produce; 2, cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in gathering and disseminating impartial market and trade information concerning demand, supply, prevailing prices, and commercial movements of agricultural products, including the movement of such products to and from common and cold storage; 3, enter into agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture for establishment of joint federal and state inspection service; 4, promote, assist and encourage the organization and operation of cooperatives and other associations and organizations for improving the relations and services among producers, distributors and consumers of any agricultural products; 5, act as mediator or arbitrator, upon joint invitation by both parties, in any controversy or issue that may arise between producers and distributors of any agricultural products concerning the grade or classifications of such products; 6, certify for the protection of owners, buyers, creditors, or other interested parties, warehouse receipts for any such products by verifying quantities, qualities, grades, and classifications thereof, and charge reasonable fees for this service; 7, issue labels bearing the seal of the Director of Markets on the request of a producer, packer, canner, or distributor of any agricultural product for which State labels have not otherwise been authorized by law; 8, improve, broaden, and extend in every practicable way the distribution and sale of Colorado agricultural products throughout the markets of the world; 9, promote, in the interest of the producer, the distributor, and the consumer, economical and efficient distribution of any and all agricultural products of this state; and to that end the Director of Markets shall cooperate, in so far as practicable, with the Department of Commerce of the United States and any other department of the federal government which may be helpful in the premises; 10, obtain and furnish information relating to the proper selection of shipping routes, adoption of advisable shipping methods, avoidance of delays incident to the transportation of agricultural products, or helpful in the solution of other transportation problems connected with the distribution of agricultural products; 11, require any co-operative association doing business in this state to file with the Director of Markets, a certified copy of its by-laws and of any exclusive contract of sale or agency between the association and its members or patrons; prescribe uniform systems of accounting for co-operative associations; require reports of such associations showing the nature and volume of business, resources, liabilities, profits, losses, etc.; investigate the management of any co-operative association provided that such investigation shall have been requested by 20 per cent of the members of the association; 12, designate inspectors of agricultural products for the purpose of determining and certifying the grades, qualities and classifications of agricultural products; 13, investigate the aggregate amount of products in common or cold storage, and publicly announce the results of such investigation; 14, upon proper application accompanied by proper fee, issue licenses to commission merchants, dealers, brokers, and agents thereof, of farm produce; receive complaints from producers against any commission merchant, broker, dealer, agent or any person attempting or assuming to act as such; make investigations relative to such complaint, or upon his own initiative; 15, administer oaths, issue subpoenas to compel attendance of witnesses before him together with books, papers, etc.; compel disclosure by witnesses of all facts known to them of matters under investigation; 16, make and enforce rules and regulations, and standards for the purpose of insuring a pure, healthful, clean and dependable supply of produce for the State; 17, make and enforce rules and regulations relative to proper marking of containers, issue certificates of inspection, tagging of vehicles of transportation, etc.; 18, upon proper appeal, investigate appeals from the classification of fruits and vegetables to determine the true grades and issue a written finding thereon, and collect fee for such inspection. 19, license shippers of fruit and/or vegetables and revoke same for cause. 20, collect fee for inspection and classification of fruits and vegetables; 21, en-

force the poultry egg law and make necessary rules and regulations to carry out its provisions, and employ necessary inspectors; 22. make and enforce rules and regulations necessary to carry out the poultry dealer's law.

REFRIGERATED LOCKER BOARD

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1947 by statute (Ch. 258, 36th General Assembly).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Fred W. Ley, Director of Markets	Denver	
H. L. Titus	Sterling	5-1-49
Charles Montandon	Brighton	5-1-49

Supervisor: Fred W. Ley, Director of Markets.

Office: 20 Museum Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Agriculture of the Executive Department, is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the Governor for two-year terms. The Director of Markets is designated by statute as an ex-officio member of the Board and serves during his term of office. Members receive no compensation.

Qualifications: The two members of the Board, appointed by the Governor, must be members of frozen food locker industry.

How Financed: Fees collected are credited to a special "Refrigerator Locker Fund" and shall be expended for administrating provisions of the Act.

Organization: The Board appoints necessary inspectors and other subordinates.

General Purpose: Generally responsible for the supervision and regulation of the frozen food locker industry in the State.

Functions: 1. Formulate and enforce rules and regulations for construction, operation, and sanitation of locker plants as may be necessary; 2. issue licenses, suspend licenses for cause, and collect license fees; 3. make a pre-license inspection of plants applying for license and conduct regular inspection at six-month intervals.

STATE HAIL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Legal Basis: Created in 1929 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 87).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
T. L. Trezise, President	Denver	2-1-51
Levi Clark, Vice President	Palisade	2-1-50
James B. Sweat, Secretary	Lamar	2-1-49

Commissioner: Lon A. Poinsett.

Office: 333-34 Majestic Bldg., Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Department is a component of the Division of Agriculture. It is composed of a three-member board, appointed by the State Board of Agriculture for three-year staggered terms, and a commissioner, appointed by the State Board of Agriculture, subject to civil service regulations and tenure. Members of the Board receive $7 per diem and actual expenses while on official business.

Qualifications: None specified in the law.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Department for 1947-1949 biennium is $35,636.30.

Organization: Members of the Board select a president, a vice president, and a secretary. Total number of employes, 3.

General Purpose: Insure crops against hail, and manage department so as to be self-supporting.

Functions of the Board: 1. Establish districts, rates, and cancellation rates; 2. prorate the loss payments on the ratio of losses to the available

funds; 3, president approves all vouchers for salaries and expenses of Department; 4, advise and approve Commissioner's investment of funds and disposal of same.

Functions of the Commissioner: 1, Manage business of the Department; 2, prepare, print, and distribute blanks to county assessors of the State; 3, receive loss notices and direct adjustors to visit place of loss; estimate and adjust loss; receive and approve report from adjustor; 4, certify to Auditor of the State, on or before October first of each year, the total amount of indemnity tax to be assessed for that year, and may not draw vouchers in excess of 90% of total; 5, on or before October 1, issue voucher, payable to the insured, in amount equal to each loss adjusted and approved to Auditor of the State; 6, approve all vouchers for salaries and expenses and certify current expense to the Auditor; 7, authorize State Treasurer to invest that portion of Hail Insurance fund not needed for immediate use; authorize sale and disposition of same; 8, publish statement of Department for preceding year in four newspapers in general circulation on or about December first of each year.

BUREAU OF PLANT AND INSECT CONTROL

Legal Basis: Created in 1897 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 3.)

State Entomologist: F. Herbert Gates.

Office: 20 Museum Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Bureau is a component of the Division of Agriculture of the Executive Department. The State Entomologist is appointed by the Director of Agriculture subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The State Entomologist shall not be related in any way to the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station of Colorado A & M College.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $57,404.10 and the appropriation from the Cash Funds of the Department is $2,340.

Organization: The staff of the State Entomologist includes the following: Lorin Anderson and L. E. Taylor, Chief Deputy Entomologists; W. Wade Hampton and Albert Merlino, Assistant Deputy Entomologists, and Martin M. Poyner, Deputy Entomologist.

Total number of employees is nine full-paid and temporary employees, both State and county paid, as needed.

General Purpose: Dessiminate information concerning diseases of bees and seeds and concerning pests and plant diseases; make necessary inspections and take action to prevent spread of contagion of diseases or pests related to bees, seeds, plants, etc.; make investigations into the habits of pests and diseases in order to discover better means of protection therefrom.

Functions: 1, Inspect for pests and diseases all seeds or products used for seed purposes, shipments of plants, etc., imported into the State, apply state or federal quarantines, and such other control and eradication measures as are necessary to prevent introduction or migration of diseases; 2, enter into agreements with any agency of the Federal Government and delegate authority to representatives thereof to assist in plant disease and insect control; 3, conduct division of apiary education and investigation and inspection of bee diseases; examine apiaries for contagious diseases, advise treatment, and in the event of failure of treatment may cause diseased broods to be destroyed; permit moving or transfer of diseased broods and appliances; issue certificates of registration to bee-keepers; 4, examine and license county agricultural inspectors and pest inspectors to assist with inspections and enforcing of pest and disease regulations in pest inspection districts.

STATE HORTICULTURIST

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 80).

State Horticulturist: A. M. Binkley, Head of Horticulture Department, Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins.

Composition and Classification: The office of State Horticulturist is a component of the Division of Agriculture. The State Horticulturist is appointed

by the State Board of Agriculture and he serves at the will of that Board. Travel expenses are not to exceed $750 per year.

Qualifications: The State Horticulturist shall be a professor or instructor of horticulture at the State Agricultural College.

How Financed: Expenses provided in the appropriation for the Division of Plant and Insect Control.

General Purpose: Promote theory and practice of horticulture.

Functions: 1, Collect and distribute information concerning all matters pertaining to horticulture, including fruit and fruit tree pests and diseases; 2, encourage holding of horticultural expositions; 3, offer and award premiums in cash to the counties and citizens of the state making the best horticultural displays at the State Fair, and make and enforce rules and regulations governing the award of such premiums; 4, make annual report to State Board of Agriculture.

STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER

Legal Basis: Created in 1885 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 491.

State Dairy Commissioner: Harry B. Staver.

Office: 20 Museum Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The office of the State Dairy Commissioner is a component of the Division of Agriculture. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service rules and regulations.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assemby from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $64,137.10, and the appropriation from Cash Funds of the Department is $120.

Organization: The Commissioner appoints all necessary inspectors and clerical assistance as provided by law, subject to civil service rules and regulations. The staff includes the following deputies: Ralph C. Durr, A. T. Hereim, William Mortensen, Harold Young and William Polzen, chemist. The total number of employes is 7.

General Purpose: Enforce regulations and laws concerning the dairy industry, issue licenses and certificates upon proper examination and inspection of manufacturers and dealers in dairy products; foster the dairy industry of the State in every possible way.

Functions: 1, Enforce the laws and regulations concerning the production, manufacture and sale of dairy products, and the government of licensed plants, testers, etc.; 2, has the right of entry necessary to carry out his inspection functions, including power of seizure, and upon demand of person from whom goods are seized, must take samples of the goods for analysis and send one set of samples to person from whom goods were taken; 3, grants licenses to milk and cream samplers and testers, milk and cream receiving stations, skimming stations, concentrating stations, milk plants, condensaries, cheese factories, ice cream factories, etc.; 4, issue requirements for labelling cheese containing less than 50 per cent butterfat in comparison with total solids; 5, license oleomargarine manufacturers, wholesale dealers, issue excise tax stamps, and revoke licenses for cause; 6, prosecute or cause prosecution of any person violating provisions of the dairy and dairy products laws.

COLORADO STATE FAIR COMMISSION

Legal Basis: Created in 1917 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 65).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Ray H. Talbot, President	Pueblo	7-16-53
George Hoffmann, Vice-Pres. & Treas.	Sterling	7-16-49
Carl M. Gilbert, Vice-Pres. & Sec.	Montrose	7-16-51

Manager: Frank H. Means, Pueblo.

Composition and Classification: The Commission is a component of the Division of Agriculture of the Executive Department, and consists of a three-member board appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms, and who serve without pay.

Qualifications: No two board members shall be appointed from, or reside in the same congressional district. One member shall be a resident of Pueblo County.

How Financed: Since 1927 a levy of three-hundredths of one mill has been assessed annually on all property for the maintenance of the State Fair and to pay premiums, etc. The receipts from this mill levy, amounting to about $40,000 annually, and the cash receipts from the sale of tickets, concessions, etc. at the State Fair are deposited by the State Treasurer in a special fund. It is from this special fund that the General Assembly appropriates money each biennium for the State Fair. The appropriation for the 1947-1949 biennium is $184,297. In 1947 the General Assembly approved House Bill 695 (Ch. 187 S. L. 1947) which provides that funds over and above $25,000 in the State Fair Tax Fund as of July 1, 1947 shall be transferred to the "Colorado State Fair Ten-Year Building Fund" and such funds are appropriated for improvements and repairs at the State Fair Grounds. Another mill levy amounting to .03 of a mill was in effect from 1937 thru 1946, to provide funds for buildings and improvements. This levy raised approximately $35,000 annually, during the past 10 years. A new levy was approved by the 36th General Assembly, which will raise about $1,500 annually in 1948 and 1949 and about $15,000 for building purposes at the State Fair grounds annually from 1950 thru 1956.

Organization: The Commission appoints a Manager and other necessary employees, subject to civil service regulations. Three full-time employees; part-time employees, as needed.

General Purpose: Control and manage the State Fair, which is established at Pueblo "for the display of live stock and of industrial, horticultural and agricultural products of the State."

Functions: 1, Control and manage the State Fair at Pueblo; 2, make biennial report to the General Assembly and to the Governor; 3, make and enforce rules and regulations and conditions of horse race meetings in the State; 4, grant licenses for holding of race meetings.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC WELFARE

THE STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION

Legal Basis: Created in 1901 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 151).

Ex-officio Members: Governor, Lee Knous; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nettie L. Freed; Attorney General, H. Lawrence Hinkley.

Board of Directors: C. C. Schrepferman, President; Claude W. Blake, 1st Vice-President; Charles B. Roth, 2nd Vice-President; Dr. Mary E. Bates, Secretary; Adolph Kunsmiller, Treasurer; J. Frank Dawson; Olof H. Jacobson; Henry J. Johnson; Florence H. Kramer; Clifford Morgan; Homer L. Pearson; Walter S. Reed; Daniel K. Wolfe, Jr.; W. F. DeQuasie.

Offices: 335 13th St., Denver.

Composition and Classification: The State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executive Department, composed of a fifteen-member board of directors who serve without pay and a managing director. Board members are elected by the Colorado Humane Society, which is declared to be, by statute, the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

Qualifications: Board members are required to have a known interest in the protection of children and animals.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $20,000.

Organization: The Board elects its own officers. The following are State Humane Officers: Captain Norman H. Miller, John A. Powell, Carl Grebb and LeRoy E. Harris.

General Purpose: The general purpose of the Bureau is to consider and deal with problems relating to child and animal protection and to secure the enforcement of laws for prevention of wrongs to children and animals.

Functions: 1, Promote growth of education and sentiment favorable to child and animal protection; 2, assist in organizing district and county societies and appointment of local volunteer humane officers; 3, aid local societies in enforcement of laws relating to child and animal protection; 4, file petitions with county courts relating to facts of dependent and neglected child cases for proper action by courts; 5, receive fines paid by persons found guilty of violating animal protection laws.

STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

2305 South Washington St., Denver

Legal Basis: Created in 1895 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 33).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Ben T. Poxson, President	695 Locust St., Denver	4-7-51
Mrs. Shelby P. Thomas, Vice-Pres.	743 Race St., Denver	4-5-49
Mrs. Permelia Curtis Porter, Sec.	869 Vine St., Denver	5-2-47
Mrs. Anna McN. Whitaker	646 Franklin St., Denver	5-2-47
Mrs. George H. Garrey	1555 Sherman St., Denver	4-5-49

Superintendent: John C. Stoddard.

Composition and Classification: The State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executive Department, and consists of a superintendent and a five-member board of control. Members of the board are appointed by the Governor and serve without pay for six-year terms; the Superintendent is appointed by the Board, subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: Not more than two members of the Board may belong to the same political party, and at least two members shall be women.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund is $368,000 for the 1947-1949 biennium. An additional $85,000 was appropriated for buildings and improvements. The Home owns 58 acres of land, some of which is planted each year to vegetables and farm crops. A dairy herd provides milk for the institution. Some hogs and sheep are produced.

Organization: Members of the staff include the following: Administrative Assistant, Charles Jurgelonis; Chief Coordinator and Placement Director, Emma T. Cassidy; Boys' Supervisor, Thomas Lowry; Girls' Supervisor, Mary Marshall; Infants' Supervisor, Julia Olson. Total number of employees is 55.

General Purpose: Provide a temporary home for dependent and neglected children, manage the Home and supervise its affairs. The total number of children in the Home, as of December 1, 1947, was 282. In addition, 804 children who are wards of the Home are assigned to foster homes, to relatives or have been adopted.

Functions of the Board: 1, Establish a system of government, management and supervision for the Home; 2, prescribe duties and salaries, subject to civil service regulations, of employees appointed by the superintendent; 3, rent such quarters as are necessary; 4, receive into the Home all children properly certified by counties, exercise its discretion as to length of child's sojourn in Home, including its return to parents, adoption, etc.; 5, act as legal guardian for all children in the Home; 6, appoint visiting agent for Home, prescribe his duties and fix his salary; 7, keep and preserve a record of all children in Home, keep record, if possible, of all homeless and neglected children in the State; gather information and statistics regarding care and protection of homeless and dependent children; 8, audit all accounts and transactions of Home.

Functions of Superintendent: 1, Responsible to Board for conduct and management of School; 2, appoints matron, cottage managers, and other employees, subject to civil service regulations; 3, exercises means at his disposal to place children in homes; 4, investigates cases of child abuse and takes necessary legal steps for protection of children; 5, places children in the following five categories: trial adoption; trial parent; trial relative; free homes; vocational placements; 6, reports monthly to the Governor and the Board of Control; 7, issues vouchers for supplies and to pay indebtedness.

STATE HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
Ridge, Northwest of Denver and Two Miles from Arvada

Legal Basis: Created in 1909 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 105); opened for patients in 1912.

Superintendent: Dr. H. A. LaMoure.

Composition, Classification and Qualifications: The Home is a component of the Division of Public Welfare. The Superintendent holds office subject to civil service regulations. He must be a skilled physician and must have not less than two years' experience in a similar institution and must be competent to direct medical, hygienic, educational and industrial activities of the School.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $350,000. The Home is located on 310 acres of State school land, some of which is under irrigation. Farm operations include the growing of crops, operating a dairy herd and the raising of hogs and some chickens.

Organization: The Superintendent appoints necessary assistants and employees, subject to civil service regulations. Members of the staff include: J. H. Wilson and Mrs. Edith S. Raftery, Administrative Assistants; P. K. Perry, Supervisor of Commissary; Dr. Meyer Shmugar, Assistant Physician (part-time). The total number of employees is 65.

General Purpose: Provide mental, moral, and physical education and training of feeble-minded children and treatment of persons so mentally defective as to be incompetent to care for themselves. The total number of patients is 345.

Functions of the Superintendent: 1, Manage and supervise the School; 2, provide training and educational courses where feasible; 3, parole inmates for periods not exceeding three months; 4, receive gifts and bequests for the School and manage the School's endowment fund.

STATE HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES
Grand Junction, Colorado

Legal Basis: Created in 1919 as an auxiliary to the School at Ridge (C.S.A. 1935, Ch. 105).

Superintendent: Dr. B. L. Jefferson.

Composition, Etc.: Provisions for the Home are the same as at Ridge.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly for the 1947-1949 biennium is $500,000 from the General Revenue Fund of the State. The Home owns 267 acres which were given to the State by the Federal Government. Some of the land is farmed and produces crops and vegetables. A dairy herd is maintained; also hogs and chickens are raised for the Home.

Organization: The Superintendent appoints assistants and other necessary employees, subject to civil service regulations. Members of the staff include: Helen D. Cover, Assistant Superintendent; Dr. Jay D. Edtep, Dentist (part-time); S. Richard Cannon, Boys' Supervisor; Dessie M. Cannon, Girls' Supervisor; Vern B. Lee, Steward. The total number of employees is 56.

General Purpose: As an auxiliary to the Home at Ridge, Colorado, the institution at Grand Junction also provides the same type of care for feeble-minded children and mentally defective persons. Number of patients, 485.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Golden, Colorado

Legal Basis and Date Created: Authorized in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution; created in 1881 by statute (1935 C. S. A. Ch. 131).

Superintendent: Gunnar F. Soelberg.

Composition and Classification: The State Industrial School for Boys is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executive Department. The Superintendent is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations

How Financed: The School is financed from an appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund. Appropriation for the 1947-1949 biennium is $450,000. The School also operates farm property which produces dairy products, pork, poultry and vegetables for the institution, but not enough for its needs.

Organization: The Superintendent is bonded for $10,000. Staff members are as follows: Administrative Assistant, Mrs. Mary Mohler; Business Office Supervisor, Mr. Lloyd Mohler; Supervisor of Maintenance, Mr. W. W. Wildman; Boys' Supervisor, Mr. M. H. Underhill; Farm Supervisor, Mr. Tom More; Acting School Principal, Mr. J. S. Richards; Parole Supervisor, Mr. G. H. Matthews; Foods Manager, Miss Julia Prescott. The total number of employes is 54.

General Purpose: Provide for the proper physical, moral and intellectual training and rehabilitation of youths committed to the School. Number of boys in the School as of October 1, 1947, was 148.

Functions: 1, Make necessary rules and regulations for the order and management of the School, including discipline, education, vocational training and care of the inmates; 2, receive all persons legally committed to the School to the extent of facilities available; 3, place boys in care of reputable families; return to county authorities boys who are deemed incorrigible, or prejudicial to proper management of the School; 4, extend equal privilege to clergy of all faiths for moral and religious instruction of inmates; 5, maintain and operate a farm for the institution; 6, keep an accurate account of all money received by the School and all moneys expended, and prepare and certify voucher claims against the School.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Mt. Morrison, Colorado

Legal Basis: Created in 1887 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 131).

Board of Control	Residence	Date Term Expires
Mrs. Leila C. Eaton, President	Colburn Hotel, Denver	4-10-50
Mrs. Grayce L. Leyden	1728 Jasmine, Denver	5-9-52
Mrs. Alma K. Schneider	Mt. Morrison	5-21-48
Mrs. Margaret P. Taussig	351 Lafayette, Denver	5-9-49
Mrs. Gussie H. Weston	Castle Rock	5-6-51

Superintendent: Miss Anna L. Cooley.

Composition and Classification: The State Industrial School for Girls is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executice Department, composed of a superintendent and a five-member board. Board members are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms and serve without pay. The law requires that at least three members of the Board shall be women.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $175,000 for administrative expense and $25,000 for the purchase of land and the construction of buildings.

Organization: The Board elects annually a president and secretary. The State Treasurer is ex-officio treasurer of the School. The Board appoints a Superintendent who serves under civil service regulations. Members of the staff include the following: Miss Betty Portner, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Clara Anderson, Principal, High School; M. E. Hutton, Farm and Building Supervisor. The total number of employees is 31.

General Purpose: Correctional institution for minor girls found to be incorrigible by court or judge of proper jurisdiction. The Board of Control is the general supervisor of the School and controls its affairs. The total number of inmates at the School is 127.

Functions of the Board: 1, Establish rules and regulations for the government, operation, and management of the School; 2, receive all minor girls committed to the School so far as facilities permit, and exercise general supervision of all inmates of the School; 3, inquire into treatment of inmates and management of School; make inspections, subpoena witnesses, records,

and documents; administer oaths when of a matter pertinent to inquiry; 4, devise system of good behavior and privilege credits for inmates; exercise its discretion in releasing and paroling inmates and returning inmates to School on violation of parole; 5, place inmates in private homes on conditions stipulated by Board; 6, examine and consider abstracts of inmates' records and file with the Governor.

Functions of the Superintendent: 1, Administer the affairs of the School according to the regulations established by the Board; 2, keep daily journal of proceedings at School and make same available for inspection of Board; 3, keep an account of all moneys received and expended; 4, maintain a register of inmates; 5, receive certification of committment.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME

(Homelake, near Monte Vista)

Legal Basis: Created in 1895 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 150).

Board of Commissioners	Residence	Date Term Expires
Allen Fennell	Monte Vista	5-6-47
Otto Halkowiez	Denver	4-5-49
Litt P. Dryden	Colorado Springs	4-5-49
Juanita R. Hartner	Pine	6-23-49
Lyle D. Spencer (D.A.V.)	Denver	7-1-48
Clyde A. Jackson (S.W.V.)	Denver	7-1-48
John S. Marshall (V.F.W.)	La Junta	7-1-48
Gene Luethi (American Legion)	Brush	10-1-48

Commandant: John F. Greene.

Composition, Classification, and Compensation: The Soldiers and Sailors Home is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executive Department, and is governed by eight "Board Commissioners" appointed by the Governor. Four are long-term members and serve for four years; four are short-term members and serve for one year. Board Commissioners serve without pay except for actual expenses incurred in the transaction of business.

Qualifications: Board Commissioners must be citizens of Colorado, and must be honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines or wartime nurses. Short-term members shall also be department commanders of Spanish War Veterans, V. F. W., D. A. V., and American Legion (or a member from those organizations).

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $170,000 for operations and $75,000 for the heating plant. The Federal Government also provides approximately $20 per month for each veteran living at the Home. The Home owns 560 acres of irrigated land which produces fine crop yields to augment the funds provided the institution. The Home also has a dairy herd, some beef cattle and hogs.

Organization: The Commission selects biennially a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, each of whom must be a long-term commissioner. Each commissioner is bonded for $5,000. The Commission appoints a commander and other necessary help, subject to civil service regulations. Members of the staff are as follows: John F. Greene, Commander; Ray O'Dell, Adjutant; Dr. J. C. Chambers, Resident Physician; Fred E. Baker, Maintenance Engineer; R. C. Nash, Superintendent of Farm.

Total number of employees is 46.

General Purpose: Care and treatment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their wives and widows, under certain conditions, as prescribed by law, from Civil War down to the present, including the Indian wars. Total number at the home averages about 150 persons.

Functions: 1, Hold regular quarterly meetings and others as deemed necessary; 2, treasurer receives all gifts and donations to the Home and forwards same to State Treasurer; 3, prescribe system of government for the Home; 4, purchase supplies and equipment in accordance with provisions pre-

scribed by law; 5, keep full set of books and full records of commission proceedings; 6, receive money for and make expenditures from "Members Benefit Fund" of the Home in accordance with prescribed rules.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Legal Basis: Created in 1936 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 141).

State Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Roy A. Davis, Chairman	Colorado Springs	5-29-50
Earl M. Kouns, Executive Sec.	Pueblo	
Dr. Walter F. Peer	Brighton	5-29-48
John A. Brown	La Junta	5-29-48
John W. Davis	Delta	5-29-49
Mrs. John T. McDonough	Denver	5-29-49
Walter R. McKinstry	Julesburg	5-29-47

Executive Secretary of Board and Director of Department: Earl M. Kouns.

Offices: Third Floor, Capitol Annex Building.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The Department of Public Welfare is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executive Department, composed of a seven-member board, one of whom is the Director of the Department. Board members are appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms and serve without pay; the Director is subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: At least two members of the Board must have known devotion to principles of the Colorado pension plan; none may be a pension recipient.

How Financed: The activities and services of the State Department of Public Welfare are financed from Federal and State funds. The activities of the County Departments of Public Welfare are financed from Federal, State and County funds. Welfare administrative expenses of the State and County Departments in 1946 amounted to $1,214,724.94; the amount of $310,648.40 was derived from county funds and $904,076.54 from Federal and State funds.

Organization: The Department of Public Welfare is divided into the Division of Public Assistance and the Division of Child Welfare and such other divisions as the Board may find necessary. Members of the staff include the following:

General Office, Mrs. Marguerite Morris, Director; Public Assistance, Mary N. Stephenson, Director; Field Services, Mildred C. Tallman, Supervisor; Child Welfare, Marie C. Smith, Director; Services for the Blind, Mrs. Kathryn C. Barkhausen, Supervisor; Tuberculosis Assistance, Dr. Ed N. Chapman, Director; Commodity Distribution, A. F. Sloneker, Director; Personnel, John A. Dunn, Director; Accounts, Audits and Finance, William S. Ward, Director; Research and Statistics, Mrs. Efay N. Grigg, Director; Policies and Procedures, Blanche E. Caldwell, Consultant; Library, Melbourne Davidson, Librarian.

The State Department of Public Welfare provides supervisory and advisory services for the County Departments of Public Welfare, which distribute Public Welfare funds. Qualifications of county personnel are determined by the Merit System Council, a separate entity. Appointments of county personnel are made from the eligible lists established by the Merit System Council. Compliance by the County Departments with the regulations of the State Department and the Federal Social Security Administration is accomplished through the cooperation of the County Departments with the professional staff of auditors, consultants, and field supervisors of the State and Federal agencies.

Personnel: On October 1, 1947 there were 69 employees on the staff of the State Department of Public Welfare and 564 employees of the County Departments of Public Welfare.

General Purpose: Charged with administration and supervision of all welfare activities in the state such as old age pension, child welfare, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the indigent; act as agent of federal government in welfare activities and in administration of state and federal funds pertaining thereto.

Functions of the Board of Public Welfare: 1, Establish all policies, rules and regulations for the government of the Department and the administration of its welfare programs; makes final administrative decision on appeals from assistance clients; 2, establish and maintain the merit system for county departments of public welfare; 3, accept on behalf of the state any grants, donations, gifts, etc., materials, supplies, real or personal property, from any source, given for welfare purposes, and make rules and regulations for administration of same.

Functions of the Director: 1, Discharge all executive and administrative duties and responsibilities of the Department. With approval of the Board, appoint necessary subordinate personnel, subject to civil service regulations; 2, prepare and submit to the Board for approval an annual budget of funds necessary; 3, allocate and reallocate functions among divisions.

Functions of the State Department: 1, Administer and supervise all forms of public assistance activities in the State; 2, administer and supervise child welfare activities and cooperate with Children's Bureau and Social Security Administration of the federal government in extending and strengthening child welfare activities; 3, establish and maintain merit system for employees of county departments; 4, act as agent of federal government in welfare matters and in administration of funds granted for welfare purposes; 5, cooperate with and assist other departments of state government, county and city governments, and agencies of the federal government in welfare matters and in the administration of funds granted for welfare purposes; 6, designate county departments to act as agent of state department in welfare purposes; 7, supervise administration and make rules and regulations governing the old age pension, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, tuberculosis assistance and other welfare programs; 8, prescribe forms, reports, etc., to be used by counties; cooperate with federal government to quality for federal aid, hear appeals and review decisions of county welfare departments.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF COLORADO

Legal Basis: Created in 1915 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 97).

Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
William I. Reilly, Chairman	Denver	3-1-51
Weldon W. Tarbell	Alamosa	3-1-49
H. E. Dill	Telluride	3-1-53

Secretary and Executive Director: Feay B. Smith.

Office: 772 Capitol Annex Building.

Composition and Classification: The Industrial Commission of Colorado is a component of the Division of Industrial Relations of the Executive Department, composed of three commission members and staff employees. Commission members are appointed by the Governor, with confirmation by the Senate, for six-year terms. They serve full-time and reecive $5,000 a year plus actual expenses. Staff employees serve under civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The Commission must consist of not more than two members of the same political party; not more than one of whom, by reason of previous employment or affiliations represents employees and not more than one of whom, by reason of previous vocation or affiliations, represents employers; all must give bond.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $267,350. The appropriations from Cash Funds were: $300 for Private Theatrical Employment Division, and $39,811 for the Safety and Accident Prevention Division.

Organization: Members of the Commission select a secretary and appoint necessary employees. The Industrial Commission staff is as follows:

Secretary and Executive Director, Feay B. Smith; Referee Director, David F. How; Referees, John H. Shippey and Herbert M. Munroe; Boiler Inspection, Mathilda L. Devlin; Factory Inspection, W. D. Bennetts; Minimum Wage, E.

Gertrude Lee; State Compensation Insurance Fund, Herbert C. Wortman, Manager; Wage Claim, J. W. Leach; Safety and Accident Prevention, A. B. Spencer. Total number of employees, 44.

General Purpose: Supervise the enforcement of laws and regulations dealing with relations between employer and employee and enforce laws protecting the life, health, and safety of employees in employments and places of employment; provide uniform protection and safeguards for employees and places of employment; administer provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, Labor Peace Act of 1943, etc.

Functions: 1, Administer the various state laws adopted concerning rights of employers and rights of employees, also child labor laws, minimum wage laws, etc.; 2, inquire into and supervise employee-employer relations, child labor laws, employment of females, employment offices, mines—coal and metal, fire escapes and means of egress from places of employment, and all other laws protecting the life, health, and safety of employees; 3, through its department of factory inspection, Commission is empowered to employ inspectors to inspect any and every kind of establishment wherein people are employed or machinery used and all buildings where people gather, in order to insure safe and sanitary conditions for employes and the public; 4, investigate and prescribe safety devices, safe guards and other means of protection for safety of employees and to provide safe places of employment; 5, fix reasonable standards and enforce reasonable orders to carry out prescribed safeguards; 6, fix reasonable standards for the maintenance and repair of places of employment as shall render them safe; 7, prescribe, and enforce rules and regulations governing the installation of electric wiring and electric apparatus appliances and maintain minimum standards which shall not be less than those prescribed in the national electrical code, and which shall be uniform in cities and unincorporated towns throughout the State; 8, prescribe and enforce regulations as to fire exits, stairways and fire escapes; 9, adopt reasonable rules relative to mode and manner of investigation and hearings, post the rules at the Denver office and have them available for mailing upon request; 10, license and supervise private employment agencies; work to bring together employees seeking work and employers seeking employees; investigate extent and causes of unemployment and the remedies therefor, and devise the most efficient means to avoid unemployment and involuntary idleness; 11, cooperate with any county, city, or town to operate local free employment offices; 12, collect and publish statistical and other information relating to the work of the Commission; make reports public as deemed necessary, make a full report to the Governor on or before December 20 of each year; 13, administer and enforce all provisions of law relating to workman's compensation cases and occupational disease cases; 14, prescribe forms for compensation insurance carriers; print and furnish, free and upon application, other blanks, forms, etc., necessary to employees or employers; provide proper record books for administration and keep them in the office of the Commission; furnish on application, orders, rules, regulations in pamphlet form to be distributed to the public; 15, appoint temporary boards of arbitration and pay certain expenses; 16, administer the state compensation insurance fund; fix and determine the rates to be charged by the fund for compensation insurance; manage and conduct all business and affairs in relation thereto; authorize the State Treasurer to invest surplus funds.

(Additional information is contained in Part X of this Year Book.)

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Legal Basis: Created in 1936 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 167A).

Advisory Council	Residence	Date Term Expires
Representing Employers:		
George A. Flannigan	Denver	7-31-49
Charles H. Groves	Denver	7-31-49
C. W. Doherty	Denver	7-31-51
Ralph Hubbard	Denver	7-31-51
Representing Employees:		
W. H. Mirise	Denver	7-31-49
W. Morris Cafky	Denver	7-31-49
Robert E. Sands	Denver	7-31-51

Representing Public:

Mrs. Lucile Horton Latting	Colorado Springs	7-31-49
C. O. Winton	Brighton	7-31-49
John M. Hadden	Denver	7-31-51
A. B. Hirschfeld	Denver	7-31-51

Executive Director: Bernard E. Teets.

Offices: 568 Capitol Annex Building. Division of Employment Service, 1376 Broadway, Denver, and branches in 23 other principal cities of Colorado.

Composition and Classification: The Department of Employment Security is a component of the Division of Industrial Relations composed of an Executive Director and an eleven-member Advisory Council. The Executive Director, the staff and employees are subject to civil service regulations. Council members are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms and serve without pay.

Qualifications: Council members are selected by reason of their backgrounds, affiliations, etc. Four members represent employers, four represent employees, and three represent the general public.

How Financed: The Federal Social Security Act provides for the collection of three-tenths of one per cent of the taxable wage paid by employers covered by the Act. The receipts from this tax (the three-tenths of one per cent) are deposited in a fund from which the administrative cost of operating the Division of Unemployment Compensation is provided. Administration cost of the State Employment Service has been paid entirely from Federal funds since 1942.

Organization: The Department of Employment Security, through the Executive Director and administrative staff, coordinates the functions of the Division of Unemployment Compensation and the Division of Employment Service. The administrative staff and division heads include: Administrative Assistant, James E. Noonan; Chief Accountant, Charles E. Russell; Director, Colorado State Employment Service, Albert W. Bevan. Total number of employees is 415.

General Purpose: Administers unemployment compensation and employment service functions of the State under the Colorado Employment Security Act through: 1, Collection of unemployment compensation contributions; 2, payment of unemployment compensation benefits to covered workers; 3, facilitating the placement of jobseekers; gathering and disseminating to the public facts about the labor market.

Functions: Division of Unemployment Compensation: 1, Collect unemployment compensation contributions from covered employers with eight or more employees on at least one day of the week for twenty weeks in the year; 2, pay unemployment compensation benefits to eligible unemployed workers; 3, cooperate with the U. S. Social Security Board, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Veterans' Administration, and other Federal agencies in matters concerning the nation-wide aspects of the employment security program; 4, administer funds allocated to the Department by the Federal Security Administration, Veterans' Administration, and the Department of Labor.

Functions: Division of Employment Service: 1, Establish and maintain free public employment offices, wherever necessary and feasible, to provide adequate employment services to employers and job-seekers; 2, provide special placement and counselling service to veterans; 3, provide occupational counselling for all applicants, including youths; 4, gather and disseminate labor market information, including supply and demand of workers in occupations and areas; 5, provide technical services in personnel management to employers, including occupational analysis, selective placement techniques, and analysis of personnel problems; 6, cooperate with the community and other agencies in matters promoting full employment and dealing with the problems of unemployment.

NOTE: Additional information on this subject is to be found in Part X, of this Year Book.

DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER

Legal Basis: Created in 1881 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 90).

State Engineer: M. C. Hinderlider.

Office: 20 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Office of State Engineer (Division of Water Resources) is a component of the Executive Department and is headed by the State Engineer who is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The State Engineer must be a citizen of the State and is required to subscribe to an oath of office and furnish bond in the amount of $10,000.

How Financed: All monies in the form of filing fees received by the office are required to be turned over monthly to the State Treasurer. The office depends entirely on appropriations by the Legislature. The appropriation for the 1947-1949 biennium is $240,500.

Organization: The State Engineer has authority to appoint a principal deputy and additional deputy engineers, and also all deputy water commissioners, subject to civil service rules and regulations. The office staff includes the following: Deputy State Engineer, C. C. Hezmalhalch; Chief Hydrographer, L. T. Burgess; Hydrographers: Division 1, H. L. Sittser and William Mattern; Division 2, F. C. Snyder and H. H. Knowlton; Division 3, Glen E. Brees. Office Engineer, W. T. Blight.

The field staff consists of seven Division Engineers, 56 Water Commissioners, 57 Deputy Water Commissioners, and 4 Special Deputies.

General Purpose: General supervisory control over the public waters of the State.

Functions: 1. Supervision of the administration of all State Court decrees and all decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States and all Interstate River Compacts relating to public waters of the State; 2. determination of daily flow of public streams and diversions of water therefrom; 3. control over Irrigation Division Engineers and Water Commissioners; 4. supervision over the design, construction, and maintenance of all reservoir dams having a maximum height in excess of ten feet; 5. may employ consulting engineers and/or geologists; 6. the State Engineer is a member of the following State boards and commissions: Irrigation District Commission, Board of Conservation, State Planning Commission, State Water Conservation Board, and State Board of Engineer Examiners, of which he is also Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF IRRIGATION DIVISION ENGINEER

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created by statute in 1911 (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 90—successor to Superintendents of Irrigation provided for by L. '87).

Irrigation Division Engineers		Residence
Div. 1	J. E. Whitten	Denver
Div. 2	C. W. Beach	Pueblo
Div. 3	Roy B. Heilman	Alamosa
Div. 4	Fred Hotchkiss	Montrose
Div. 5	Lester Finley	Glenwood Springs
Div. 6	B. T. Chase	Steamboat Springs
Div. 7	J. R. Williams	Durango

Composition and Classification: The office of Irrigation Division Engineer is a component of the office of State Engineer, Division of Water Resources of the Executive Department. There are seven Irrigation Divisions in the State, each of which is administered by a Division Engineer, each of whom is appointed by the Governor, subject to Civil Service rules and regulations.

Qualifications: Each division engineer must have been a resident of Colorado for five years and must be a resident of his Irrigation Division for two

years prior to his appointment. If no qualified resident is available, one may be appointed from another Division. Each Division Engineer must subscribe to an oath of office and furnish bond in the amount of $5,000.

General Purpose: To administer the public water supplies of his Irrigation Division in accordance with court decrees.

Functions: 1, Direct supervision over Water Commissioners and their deputies; 2, perform additional duties required by the State Engineer pertaining to the use and distribution of the public waters within his Irrigation Division; 3, prepare and tabulate reports of Water Commissioners; 4, report to the State Engineer.

OFFICE OF WATER COMMISSIONER

Legal Basis: Created in 1879 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 90).

Commissioners: One commissioner for each Water District. There are 70 Water Districts in the State.

Composition and Classification: Water Commissioners are a part of the office of the State Engineer, Division of Water Resources of the Executive Department. The Governor appoints commissioners on recommendation of Boards of County Commissioners, subject to Civil Service rules and regulations.

Qualifications: Each Commissioner must be a resident of his Water District, and must subscribe to an oath of office and furnish bond in the amount of $1,000.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $370,000.

General Purpose: Distribution of the public waters in each Water District in accordance with court decrees, and performance of other duties as pertain to a guard over the public streams.

Functions: 1, Distribute public water supplies under supervision of Irrigation Division Engineer, in accordance with court decrees; 2, supervise installation of headgates, waste gates, and measuring devices in ditches and canals; 3, keep streams free from unnecessary dams and other obstructions; 4, have power of constable and may arrest for violations of orders; 5, prevent wasteful use of water; 6, make reports to Division Engineer and State Engineer of daily diversions, storage and uses of the public waters of the State, acreage irrigated, character and extent of irrigated crops, etc.

IRRIGATION DISTRICT COMMISSION

Legal Basis: Created in 1921 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 90).

Members: M. C. Hinderlider, State Engineer; H. Lawrence Hinkley, Attorney General; William L. Hazlett, Bank Commissioner.

Composition and Classification: The State Engineer, Attorney General, and the Bank Commissioner are designated by statute as ex-officio members and serve during their tenure of office without extra compensation.

Organization: Members of the Commission may employ and fix salaries for necessary investigators and employees.

General Purpose: Investigate and make report to Boards of County Commissioners of the feasibility of proposed Irrigation Districts to be organized under this Act, requiring issuance of bonds or the certification of bonds already issued, except in cases involving contracts with the United States.

Functions: 1, Furnish full and complete information to Boards of County Commissioners concerning the legality of organization, sufficiency of water supply, cost of works, extent and value of lands in the District and ability of land owners to pay their obligations under the Act of 1921, and all other Irrigation Districts organized under prior Acts, which elect to take advantage of provisions of the Act of 1921; 2, certify amount and serial numbers of bonds to be issued and register bonds in a book kept for that purpose; 3, no bonds may be issued or unsold bonds rescinded without consent of the commission.

DIVISION OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 137).

Commission Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Malcom Erickson, Chairman	Trinidad	January, 1951
Ralph C. Horton	Alamosa	January, 1949
John R. Barry	Denver	January, 1953

Office: 318 State Office Building.

Composition and Classification: The Public Utilities Commission is a component of the Division of Commerce of the Executive Department. The Commission is governed by three commissioners who are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate for six-year staggered terms. They serve full-time and receive $5,000 per annum.

Qualifications: No two commissioners may be residents of the same judicial district; they must devote full time to the duties of their offices, to the exclusion of other employment, must be qualified electors of the State and must not hold any official relation to any corporation or person subject in full or in part to regulations of the Commission nor own any stocks or bonds in such corporations.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $105,879.20 and the appropriation from Cash Funds is $305,900.

Organization: The Governor designates the chairman of the Commission. The Commissioners appoint a secretary and other necessary employees, subject to civil service regulations.

The staff includes the following: E. E. Pollock, Secretary; W. F. Clary, Court Reporter; J. W. Hawley, Attorney—Assistant Attorney General; Willard F. Bridgeman, Aeronautical Inspector; A. A. von Egidy, Supervisor, Insurance, Motor Transport Division; J. B. Griffin, Supervisor of Records, Motor Transport Division; Louis J. Carter, Supervisor of Complaints and Investigations, Motor Transport Division; W. Geo. Denny, Jr., Supervisor, Auditing and Statistics Department; T. S. Wood, Rate Expert. Total number of employes, 59.

Functions: 1, Receive and file rate schedules submitted by utilities, including transportation—rail, bus, truck and air, in intra-state commerce. (All motor vehicle carriers operated for hire are declared to be public utilities, and are subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by law and administered by the Commission); 2, receive from utilities, notices for changes in rates and charges in classification of service; 3, hold hearings concerning charges, classification of services, etc., and whenever necessary determine just, reasonable or sufficient rates, fares, tolls, rentals, charges, rules, regulations, practices, or contracts; regulate these charges; 4, adopt all necessary rates, charges, and regulations to govern and regulate all rates, charges and tariffs of all public utilities in the State (except in home rule cities, as a result of judicial interpretation) correct abuses; prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates and charges; 5, enforce the law as to prohibitions of free and reduced transportation, preferential advantages, and other similar restrictions; 6, determine just, reasonable, safe, proper, adequate or sufficient rules, regulations, practices, equipment, appliances, facilities, services, or methods of manufacture, distribution, transmission, storage, or supply which are to be observed, furnished, constructed, enforced, or employed; 7, may order that additions, extensions, repairs, improvements, or other changes be made or constructed; 8, make rules and regulations to require each utility to maintain and operate its plant and system as to promote and safeguard the health and safety of employees, passengers, customers, subscribers, and the public; 9, prescribe increased transportation facilities, joint use of equipment and facilities; 10, set standards for electricity, gas, and water service and for testing meters; 11, set time limit for delivery of freight, express, and telegraph messages; 12, ascertain the valuation of the property of every utility in the State, for rate purposes only; 13, establish a uniform system of accounts to be kept by all public utilities, or classify utilities and establish a system for each class; 14, issue certificates of public conveni-

ence and necessity authorizing construction of new utiilties; 15, enforce the provision that every license, permit, or franchise granted to any public utility other than a municipality shall be subject to the provision that the municipality in which all or part of its property is situated may purchase the property of such public utility actually used and useful for the convenience of the municipality at any time as provided by law; 16, conduct hearings; issue necessary process, subpoenas, etc.; and compel attendance of witnesses and production of records; 17, appear and represent the interests and welfare of the people of the State of Colorado in all matters and proceedings involving any public utility or public carrier before any officer, department, board, commission, or court of the United States, or any other state, or this State; 18, if after investigation, a public utility is found to have charged an excessive or discriminatory amount, the Commission may order due reparation to the complainant.

STATE BANK COMMISSIONER

Legal Basis: Created in 1907 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 18).

State Bank Commissioner:

Office: 125 State Office Building.

Composition and Classification: The office of the State Bank Commissioner is a component of the Division of Commerce of the Executive Department. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The State Bank Commissioner must have at least five years' practical experience as an active executive officer of a bank, or a like period in the banking department of this State or any other state or federal agency performing similar functions. Neither the Commissioner nor any deputy state bank commissioner shall be interested directly or indirectly, except as a depositor, in any state chartered bank or industrial bank in Colorado, nor any other institution over which the State Bank Commissioner exercises any control. Deputies must also have five years of banking experience.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $105,800.

General Purpose: Enforce all laws pertaining to the function of state chartered banks, industrial banks, credit unions, and small loan businesses; inspect and license such organizations and liquidate any insolvent state chartered bank, industrial bank, credit union, or small loan business.

Organization: The staff of the State Bank Commissioner includes the following: Chief Deputy Commissioner, Frank E. Goldy; and Deputy Commissioners C. F. Drexel, L. C. Rogers, Dewitt McNutt, and Edward Stoller. Total number of employes, 11.

Functions: 1, Issue licenses (or certificates of approval), suspend, revoke, and reinstate such licenses for state chartered banks, industrial banks, credit unions, and small loan businesses; 2, examine all books, records, papers, assets, and liabilities of every kind and character owned by or relating to every state chartered bank, industrial bank, credit union, and small loan business, and be informed of the financial condition and business methods thereof; 3, take possession of and liquidate affairs of any insolvent state chartered bank, industrial bank, credit union, or small loan business; 4, collect fees for licensing and examination; 5, keep record of by-laws, capital stock, names and residences of officers, directors, and stockholders; 6, may compel production of books, records, written instruments and documents, or witnesses to testify regarding the affairs of any state chartered bank, industrial bank, credit union or small loan business; 7, exercise supervision over corporations or associations formed for the purpose of engaging in and carrying on the business of the insurance of owners of real estate, mortgages, and others interested in real estate, against loss by reason of defective titles, liens and encumbrances, and the insurance of loans of every and all kinds; 8, may delegate to his deputies such of his powers and authority as he may see fit, and such deputies shall have and exercise only the powers so delegated.

(More information on Banks, etc. is contained in Part V, of this Year Book.)

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 87).

Commissioner: Luke J. Kavanaugh.

Office: 100 State Office Building.

Composition and Classification: The Insurance Department is a component of the Division of Commerce of the Executive Department. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor subject to civil service regulations and tenure.

Qualifications: The Commissioner must be well versed in insurance and an elector of the State of Colorado. He must not have any pecuniary interest in any insurance company or agency, directly or indirectly, other than as a policy holder. He must be bonded for $30,000 and must take the oath of office.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $122,324.40.

Organization: The Commissioner appoints a Deputy Commissioner and other necessary employees, subject to civil service regulations. The total number of employees is 15.

General Purpose: Execute the laws relating to insurance and supervise the business of insurance in this state.

Functions: 1. Keep all records required by law including a statement of the condition of the companies examined by him; 2. require companies to keep books, vouchers, etc., in such a condition that their solvency can be established easily; 3. examine agents and brokers, issue licenses, and refuse and revoke licenses if the requirements are not met; 4. report violations to the district attorney of the proper judicial district; 5. visit, with the consent of the Governor, foreign companies applying for or already admitted to this State; 6. upon examination, may have free access to all books and records and may summon witnesses and give oaths; 7. collect statutory fees for doing business, institute action to require payment of tax on premium collected; 8. May revoke license if a company licensed in Colorado transacts business elsewhere without complying with the foreign state law; 9. examine articles of incorporation and amendments thereto upon formation of a new company; allow applications for sale of additional stock or increase of capital when accompanied with a bond of 25 per cent of that value; 10. examine and license foreign agents; revoke licenses of foreign agents; 11. examine and hear with the Attorney General all applications for receiverships; evaluate and see that the full reserves of policies are maintained; 12. examine contracts of mutual companies; see that resident agents of fire and casualty companies countersign policies and that no reinsurance is done for companies not authorized to transact business in this state; 13. pass on contracts of reinsurance by joint stock life companies and mutual companies; 14. supervise mutual and assessment companies in the same manner and degree applied to any other insurance company; 15. approve, issue certificates, and collect fees from protective associations and from assessment accident associations; 16. collect all amounts due from foreign corporations under the retaliatory statutes; 17. enforce all regulations pertaining to interinsurance contracts; 18. examine and approve articles of incorporation, by-laws and amendments of mutual and fraternal companies, investigate and examine as to statutory compliance all rate making bureaus and see that there are no rebates, rate discrimination, or forbidden contracts and agreements, and if such exist, take steps to correct them; 19. examine, approve or disapprove contracts of merger and transfer of fraternal companies, admit and be agent for process for foreign fraternal companies, examine books at least once every three years, and if there is non-compliance, report to Attorney General; 20. issue licenses to mutual liability companies after examination of their incorporation; 21. upon receipt of affidavit of dissolution, take title to all property and dispose of it in the statutory manner; 22. act as agent for service of process for all insurance companies, domestic and foreign.

BUILDING AND LOAN DEPARTMENT

Legal Basis: Created in 1931 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 25).

State Commissioner of Building and Loan Associations: R. C. Matthews.

Office: 406 State Office Building.

Composition and Classification: The Building and Loan Department of the State is a component of the Division of Commerce of the Executive Department, headed by the State Commissioner who is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The Commissioner shall not be interested directly or indirectly, either as a shareholder, stockholder, officer, employee, or borrower in any building and loan association complying with provisions of the law; shall be an accountant, and have at least five years' practical experience in the building and loan business.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $28,681.80.

Organization: The State Commissioner of Building and Loan Associations is the chief officer of the Department and appoints a secretary, and such other employees as the Commissioner deems necessary, subject to civil service regulations. Total number of employees, 3.

Functions: 1, Approve the articles of incorporation, by-laws, and certificates of stock and shares of any building and loan association organized under the laws of Colorado; 2, receive documents of every domestic building and loan association proposing to incorporate in this state; examine and investigate into the advisability of issuing a certificate of approval; 3, issue, refuse, or revoke certificates of approval; 4, approve all changes in by-laws and articles of incorporation; 5, in connection with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, as provided by the National Housing Act, furnish said corporation with reports of examination, orders, and requirements issued in connection therewith, and other information coming to his attention bearing on the financial condition and administration, and may collaborate with said Corporation in any merger, reorganization, dissolution, liquidation, or examination and audit, of any insured association; 6, approve proposed mergers of two or more associations and the requests for reorganization, voluntary liquidation and dissolution of any association; 7, approve issuance of permanent stock by association which shall not be issued for other than cash or for a price less than par value; impose conditions requiring impoundment of proceeds from sale of such stock, limiting the expenses in connection with the sale and other conditions as he may deem reasonable and necessary or advisable; require assessment to restore impairment; amend, alter, or revoke any permit issued, or temporarily suspend the rights of such association under such permit; 8, supervise the transfer of reserves, sufficiency of surety bonds, approval of loans to officer, and other types of loans as specified by law, fix extent of brokerage business, and issue agents' licenses; 9, every foreign building and loan association doing business in Colorado shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as domestic associations; 10, institute and prosecute suits and actions to enjoin violations of the law; issue subpoenas and require attendance of any and all officers, directors, agents, salesmen, collectors and employees of any association and such other witnesses as he deems necessary; 11, once a year, visit the home office and examine affairs of every domestic and foreign association doing business in the State, and make an audit in addition to the examination when not audited in the manner provided by law.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Legal Basis: Created in 1918 by vote of the people as an amendment to the Colorado Constitution, Art. XII, Sec. 13; (see also 1935 C.S.A., Ch. 36).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
J. Leon Michaelsen, President	Denver	12-31-48
James H. Steele	Arvada	12-31-50
Wayne K. Patterson	Denver	12-31-52

Office: 314 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The State Civil Service Commission is a component of the Executive Department, and consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. The Commissioners serve full time and receive $3600 per annum, plus necessary travel expenses.

Qualifications: Commission members must be persons of known devotion to the merit system.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly, from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $140,500.

Organization: Administrative Division: J. Leon Michaelsen, Commissioner; John F. DeVivier, Administrative Assistant. Compensation and Classification Division: Wayne K. Patterson, Commissioner; Mrs. Agnes Milhoan, Supervisor; Merit and Efficiency Section, Lawrence Phelps, Supervisor. Testing, Certification and Personnel Division: James H. Steele, Commissioner; Rufus C. Browning, Supervisor. Total number of employees, 20.

General Purpose: Administer civil service laws and rules so as to assure that appointments to, employments in, and promotions to offices and places of trust and employment in the classified civil service of the State shall be made according to merit and fitness.

Functions: 1, Make and enforce rules to carry out the purpose of the constitutional provision and of civil service laws; revise or rescind such rules as deemed necessary; 2, conduct all competitive tests for appointment and promotion; 3, in cases of emergency or for employment of an essentially temporary character, authorize employment without competitive test; 4, determine all cases of removal or discipline, after ascertaining that they are based upon written charges, and conducting an inquiry, including an opportunity for the employee to be heard; 5, provide for the standardization of positions; determine standards of efficient service and establish grades of all positions in the classified service; 6, investigate all alleged breaches of the constitutional provision, civil service act, and rules of the commission, having power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, compel testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and records relevant to such inquiry; 7, keep records of all proceedings and examinations, preserving them as public records open to inspection; 8, collect fees from applicants for examination and pay them into the State Treasury daily.

STATE INSPECTOR OF OILS

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1899 (Ch. 121 S. L. of Colo., 1899; also 1935 C. S. A., Ch. 118 and as amended, Ch. 3A, Art. 2.)

Inspector: John E. Cronin.

Office: 300 Logan Street, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The office of the State Inspector of Oils is a component of the Division of Conservation of the Executive Department. Appointment of the Inspector is made by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The State Inspector of Oils must be qualified by civil service examination and not interested in the manufacture, purchase or sale of oil.

How Financed: The General Assembly appropriates from Cash Funds provided thru the collection of the motor fuel tax from distributors and inspection fees collected by the Oil Inspector's Division. Amount appropriated for operating the Division for the 1947-1949 biennium was $91,111.

Organization: The Division consists of seven employes including the State Inspector, Deputies Vernon Van Horn, Frank Clements and George Hoenshell and Clerk Roy Bishop.

General Purpose: Inspect and test all fuel products and devices for selling these products and to see that the laws regulating fuel products are enforced in order to promote the public health and safety, and to prevent the perpetration of fraud upon users and purchasers.

Functions: 1, Inspect and approve of fuel products in accordance with specifications set forth in the law; 2, receive notification of fuel product shipments from shippers outside the state and samples of the product forwarded, tests of which shall be in accordance with specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials; 3, inspect petroleum products loaded for shipment into the state at points outside the state; 4, keep a record of all inspections made, showing time and place of each, number of packages inspected, number of gallons contained therein, record of rejections, record of fuel products destroyed; 5, may enter upon the premises of any manufacturer, vendor, or

dealer in fuel products during regular business hours and inspect any such product intended for sale or use; 6, have access to books and records of carriers transporting shipments of fuel products; 7, any loading or unloading line having once been used for one product shall not be used for other fuel products until cleaned thoroughly and approved by the Inspector; 8, receive registration from firms or corporations desiring to sell "reclaimed motor oil" or "reclaimed lubricating oil"; 9, inspect all containers or storage tanks from which products of petroleum are retailed, to be used for illuminating or power purposes. When such containers or storage tanks are found to be placed in an unsafe position or to contain water or foreign matter, he shall make a written order to have the same properly cleaned or removed, and when the owner does not comply within ten days, the Inspector will confiscate and cause the destruction or removal of same; 10, ex-officio member of the State Gas Conservation Commission; comply with and enforce rules and regulations of Commission to prevent waste of gas; 11, furnish copies of rules and regulations from time to time to all oil and gas operators and operating companies known to him to be operating in the State of Colorado, and copies of such regulations shall be at all times available at the office of the Oil Inspector to be furnished on request; 12, receive affidavits of operators abandoning and plugging any well drilled for oil and gas; 13, make, promulgate, and enforce regulations setting forth minimum general standards covering the design, construction, location, installation, and operation of equipment for storing, handling, transporting by tank truck, tank trailer, and utilizing liquified petroleum gases, and specifying the odorization of said gases and the degree thereof and the odorizing agent to be used. Such regulations shall be such as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the health, welfare and safety of the public and persons using such materials, and shall be in substantial conformity with the generally accepted standards of safety; 14, measure and calibrate capacity of every tank truck or transport.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES AND BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 110). (Office of Inspector of Mines first created in 1883).

Board of Examiners	Residence	Date Term Expires
Thomas Allen, Chief Inspector	Denver	Ex-officio
Fred W. Whiteside	Denver	January, 1949
C. A. Jones	Rockvale	January, 1949
Desire L. Coet	Louisville	January, 1949
Ronald C. Oliver	Paonia	January, 1949

Chief Inspector (Executive Director): Thomas Allen.

Office: Room 52, Argonaut Hotel, Denver.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The office of the Chief Inspector of Coal Mines and Board of Examiners is a component of the Executive Department, composed of the Chief Inspector and a four-member board. The Chief Inspector is appointed from civil service lists. The Governor appoints one board member, a coal mining engineer, and requests the district judge from each of the districts in which coal mines are operated to appoint a member. Board members serve for four-year terms. Mining Engineer member receives $15 for each day of service and other board members receive $8 for each day. All receive traveling and other expenses. The Chief Inspector receives no extra compensation as a board member.

Qualifications: One member of the Board must be a mine official, one a mining engineer, and two must be experienced miners.

How Financed: The services of the office of the State Coal Mine Inspector are financed from fees paid by the coal mine operators and a tax levy of four-tenths of one cent per ton of coal produced at each mine. The fees and tax levy are collected by the State Department of Revenue and deposited with the State Treasurer in a cash fund reserved for the Office of the State Coal Mine Inspector. It is from this fund that the General Assembly makes the appropriation for operating this office. The appropriation from the Cash Funds of the Office for the 1947-1949 biennium is $92,630.

Organization: The Chief Inspector employs not more than six deputy inspectors. The Chief Inspector is bonded for $5,000. Members of the staff are as follows:

Thomas Allen, Chief Inspector, Denver.
Hugo H. Machin, Deputy, Boulder.
J. J. Roddy, Deputy, Grand Junction.
George H. Smith, Deputy, Canon City.
Finlay McCallum, Deputy, Steamboat Springs.
Myron D. Williams, Deputy, Trinidad.
Veda Burford, Sectional Supervisor and Safety Director, Denver.
Total number of employees, 8.

General Purpose: Chief Inspector: Regulate and enforce coal mining laws, safeguard coal mining operations by examinations and inspections, make reports to the Governor relative to all statistics on mining and mining operations. Board: Examine and give certificates of competency to coal mine officials, as provided by statute.

Functions of the Board of Examiners: 1, Meet every two years, or oftener if necessary, for the purpose of examining persons for the positions of first class mine foreman, assistant first class foreman, and fire boss, and issue certificates of competency; 2, file in Chief Inspector's office a list of the names of successful candidates; 3, review revocations of certificates of merit, when requested by the Chief Inspector.

Functions of the Chief and Deputy Inspectors: 1, Submit an annual report to the Governor covering the previous calendar year showing the number of persons employed in and about each mine, the number of mines, average number of days worked, extent to which the coal mine inspection law is obeyed, progress made in improvements sought, number of deaths resulting from injuries received in or about each mine, with cause of each; also present statistics showing the output of coal from each mine and county, developments made at each mine, information concerning production of coal and amount of coal shipped within and outside the state; make recommendations for the complete enforcement of the law; make an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures in the conduct of the Inspector's office; 2, may suspend any certificates of competency issued by the Board, if holder fails to carry out his duties or is found to be incompetent; 3, notify owner of mine if Inspector has reason to believe that any mine foreman is unfit for his position; 4, examine each and every coal mine in the State, at least twice a year in coal mines employing three men or less underground, and at least three times a year in mines employing more than three men underground; 5, where conditions are dangerous to the lives or health of the miners or employees, the Inspector shall immediately notify the person in charge of the mine, and, if necessary, may order from the mine all persons except those actually necessary and competent to remove or care for the dangerous conditions; 6, when the ventilation in any mine is inadequate, the Inspector may order the men from the mine until the hazard is corrected; 7, require and keep copies of maps of the mines prepared by licensed engineers; 8, investigate deaths due to accidents in coal mines; 9, have all necessary analyses made, and purchase such instruments, apparatus, safety lamps, books, stationery, and other supplies as may be necessary for the proper discharge of duties; 10, in case of failure on the part of a coal mine owner to pay the required annual license fee, the Inspector may institute action against him.

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

COLORADO AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1927 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 17). Reorganized in 1945 (Ch. 6, S. L., Extraordinary Session, 1945).

Colorado Aeronautics Commission	Residence	Date Term Expires
Allan R. Phipps, Chairman	Denver	2-1-50
Marvin R. Jackson	Grand Junction	2-1-48
Harry S. Petersen	Pueblo	2-1-49
Harry M. Anholt	Denver	2-1-51
W. Luman Shaffer	Greeley	2-1-52

Director of Aeronautics: W. J. Bain.

Office: 302 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Division of Aeronautics is a component of the Executive Department and is governed by a commission of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year staggered terms, and a director of aeronautics appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Aeronautics Commission, in accordance with civil service regulations. Members receive actual necessary expenses not exceeding $10 in any one day or $300 in any one year, and actual travel expenses not exceeding 7 cents per mile.

Qualifications: Members of the Commission must be citizens of the United States and bona fide residents of the State; there must be at least one member from each congressional district; at least two members are required to have valid federal airman certificates in the grade of private pilot or higher with at least 100 hours of solo flying, and at least three years' of practical experience in aeronautics. They must not be actively engaged in or employed in commercial or military aeronautics. The Director must have at least five years' experience in the operation and supervision of aircraft; a thorough knowledge of rules and requirements of the Civil Aeronautics administration, qualified by experience to select airport sites; recommend improvements and airport specifications; shall not be actively engaged or employed in any other business, vocation or employment, nor have any pecuniary interest in any civil aeronautics enterprise.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $75,000.

Organization: Members of the Commission select a chairman. Number of employes, 4.

General Purpose: Supervise the enforcement of the state aeronautics laws and assist in the development of aviation within the State.

Functions of the Commission: 1, Supervise the Director of Aeronautics in the administration of aeronautics laws; 2, enforce the state aeronautics laws and instruct and supervise the officers of counties or cities in their duties under the law; 3, create an advisory committee representative of all phases of aviation; 4, invite cooperation and assistance of federal agencies and state clubs and organizations; 5, report activities and expenditures to each regular session of the General Assembly.

Functions of the Director: 1, Responsible to the Commission for the preparation of reports and the collection and dissemination of data and other public information relating to aeronautics; 2, execute all contracts lawfully entered into by the Commission; 3, under supervision of the Commission, make surveys of airports; designate, design, and establish, expand or modify state airway systems to the best interests of the state and federal airways systems; 4, under the supervision of the Commission, contract for engineering or other technical services and offer such services without charge to any political subdivision desiring them; 5, cooperate with agencies of the federal government in any matters pertaining to aeronautics; 6, accept and allocate federal funds available; 7, license state-aid airports and revoke same for cause; 8, draft and recommend necessary legislation to advance interests of aeronautics.

HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1947 by H. B. 526 (Ch. 117, S. L. 1947), 36th General Assembly.

Official Committee:

Director of Revenue, William F. Perkins
Chief of Colorado State Patrol, Gilbert R. Carrel.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nettie S. Freed
Attorney General, H. Lawrence Hinkley
Secretary of State, Walter F. Morrison
Chairman, Public Utilities Commission, Malcolm Erickson
State Highway Engineer, Mark U. Watrous

Advisory Committee:	Residence	Date Term Expires
A. Neil Rose	Denver	1-30-49
Mrs. E. L. Perrine	Denver	1-30-49
Mr. P. J. Moshiskey	Montrose	1-30-49
Howard Ninemires	Greeley	1-30-49
Allen Miller	Denver	1-30-51
Mrs. C. R. Meyn	Denver	1-30-51
Mrs. Helen Moore	Denver	1-30-51
Edwin A. Bemis	Denver	1-30-51
E. Robert Baker	Denver	1-30-53
Jos. J. Marsh	Denver	1-30-53
A. H. Zeilinger	Pueblo	1-30-53
John C. Young	Colorado Springs	1-30-53

Executive Secretary: Eugene M. Church.

Office: Room 4, Capitol Annex Building.

Composition and Classification: The Highway Safety Council is a component of the Division of Highways of the Executive Department. It is composed of the Director of Revenue, the Chief of Colorado State Patrol, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, and the State Highway Engineer, all of whom are ex-officio members of the Official Committee and serve without pay. There is also an Advisory Committee of 12 non-paid members and a staff made up of employees of the Motor Vehicle Division and the Colorado State Patrol. Members of the Advisory Committee are appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms. Other staff members are assigned from the Motor Vehicle Division and the Colorado State Patrol.

Qualifications: Advisory Committee members are persons who have a known interest in highway safety and are representative of all groups interested in the promotion of highway safety.

Organization: Each committee selects its own officers.

General Purpose: Have coordinated charge of all highway safety and enforcement programs by exploring all devices and methods which are or may be employed or recommended for the furtherance of highway safety.

Functions: 1, Study all aspects of street and highway safety, control, engineering, education, and enforcement of highway and motor vehicle laws; 2, act as central coordinating agency, advise and assist all other state and local agencies in planning and executing safety programs and campaigns; 3, conduct conferences on safety and enforcement; 4, keep the public informed of all studies and recommendations; 5, use any public or private facilities offered, receive and expend sums contributed by public or private agencies; 6, appoint special publicity committee to direct release of material developed by council; 7, final action and decisions on recommendations of the Advisory Committee are made by Official Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER—SEE PAGES 57-58

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION AND REVENUE

STATE TAX COMMISSION

Legal Basis: Created in 1911 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 142).

Commission Members	Residence
John R. Seaman, Chairman	Denver
James A. Savage	Denver
A. A. Hall	Denver

Office: 230 State Office Building.

Composition and Classification: The Tax Commission is a component of the Department of Taxation and Revenue, composed of a three-member com-

mission. Commission members are appointed by the Governor and the State Treasurer, subject to civil service regulations and tenure.

Qualifications: Commission members must have a knowledge of and training in the subject of taxation and taxing laws, skill in matters pertaining to taxation; shall not hold any other office under the laws of this state or any city or county nor under the United States Government; shall not hold any position of trust or profit or engage in any business inconsistent with duties as commissioner; or serve in political party organizations or campaigns.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $102,800. In addition the 36th General Assembly made a special appropriation of $100,000 to finance a reappraisal survey of property assessment valuations in Colorado.

Organization: The Commission elects a chairman, appoints a secretary and other necessary personnel. Members of the staff are as follows: Appraisers: H. B. Hammond, N. E. Buchholz, James F. Mauldin and Merrill H. McCarty. Principal Clerk: A. A. Michael. Total number of employees, 12.

Reappraisal Project (2 years): Director, L. D. Daily; Assistant Director, W. B. Middlemist; Appraisers: Leonard I. Dawson, Harry Kettler and G. R. Miller, all of Denver; Max P. Arnold, Alamosa, and Robert W. Griffith, Lamar. Total number of employes is 8.

General Purpose: Ascertain that all taxable property within the State of Colorado is assessed uniformly, to the end that the burden of taxation may be fairly and equitably distributed.

Functions: 1, Has general supervision over the administration and enforcement of all laws for the assessment, levying and collection of general property taxes; 2, has full and complete supervision over the sixty-three county assessors of the state to determine that all assessments may be made relatively just and uniform and at their true and full cash value; 3, the Commission is required to prepare and transmit all forms of returns to be made by county assessors upon any subject affecting taxation; 4, prescribe uniform systems of procedure in the assessors' offices; 5, investigate the work and methods of all county assessors, county commissioners, county boards of equalization and county treasurers in assessment, equalization and collection of taxes and as required, under the statute, visit each county in the State once in two years in order to see that these duties are properly performed; 6, examine all abstracts of assessment as submitted by the assessor and make changes and recommendations to the state board of equalization to the end that all property shall be assessed on a just and uniform basis throughout the 63 counties; 7, call annual and district conferences of assessors for the purpose of advising and instructing them as to their duties and assisting in outlining assessment procedure each year; 8, examine and pass upon all petitions for abatement and refund of taxes; 9, pass upon all tax sale certificates which are offered for sale in excess of $10,000; 10, pass upon all applications of counties, municipalities and school districts for permission to increase their revenues in excess of the statutory limit of 5 per cent; 11, assess all "Class A Motor Vehicles for Hire" and determine the proper tax to be placed upon each type of motor vehicle; 12, effective July 1, 1947, to July 1, 1949, under a special appropriation of $100,000, to supervise the reappraisal of all property subject to ad valorem tax in Colorado, to the end that all such property shall be placed on tax rolls and assessed on an equitable basis.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1941 (1935 C. S .A., Ch. 3).

Director of Revenue: William F. Perkins.

Offices: District Offices in Capitol Annex Building, Fourteenth Ave. and Sherman St.

Composition and Classification: The Department of Revenue is a component of the Department of Taxation and Revenue and is headed by the Director of Revenue, who is appointed by the Governor with the confirmation of the Senate. He serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Department for the 1947-1949 biennium is $2,942,200.

Organization: The Director creates within the Department divisions and sections, and appoints heads thereof, subject to civil service regulations. The Director is bonded for $200,000. The present plan of organization is as follows:

Chief of Taxation Bureau: John F. Healy. Assistant Chiefs: John E. Hildt and Paul E. O'Brien. Divisional Supervisors: Income Tax, Harold R. Drake; Sales and Use Tax, Joseph O. Rusho; Motor Fuel Tax, Roy S. Briggs; Supervisor, Use Tax, Tom L. Pollock.

Chief Administrator: James W. Creamer. Divisional Supervisors: Cashiers, C. D. Maxwell; Accounts, Edward M. Kohl; Collections, L. C. Moore. Sectional Supervisors: Proving, Charles T. Bruckman; Files, Henry J. Green; Motor Vehicle Title, Earl W. Faulhaber; P. U. C. and Inheritance Tax, J. Towne Smith; David J. Young, Incoming Mail; District Supervisors, 15, located in various Colorado cities. Supervisor: Walter E. Brown, Outgoing Mail and miscellaneous.

Chief, Motor Vehicle Division: Charles H. Gunn; Assistant Chief, K. S. Campbell. Sectional Supervisors: Operators and Chauffeurs Section, A. G. Snedeker; Safety Plans and Training, Willard H. Fleming.

Staff Services: Fiscal Agent, L. M. Markham. Technical Staff: Assistants, A. B. Bouton and Charles E. Works. Procedural Analyst, John P. James. The total number of employees is 420.

General Purpose: Collect excise taxes, licenses and fees of the State under a single, unified tax collection system, and administer and enforce specifically enumerated tax laws and various motor vehicle laws.

Functions: 1. Collect state excise taxes, license fees, under taxing and licensing laws of the State, through a unified collection system; 2, administer and enforce specific tax laws, including sales, use and income taxes, motor fuel tax, P. U. C. carrier taxes, etc.; 3, may deputize other state agencies to collect for the Department of Revenue, and may require bond of such deputized agencies; 4, deposit daily with the State Treasurer all moneys received, and render to the State Treasurer on the first day of each month an account of the working capital of the Department; 5, establish a division of enforcement for the establishment of delinquent deficiency assessments by a single unified audit for all tax liabilities; 6, title motor vehicles, conduct examinations for operators' and chauffeurs' licenses in Denver County, and administer through the several county clerks the licensing of motor vehicles and operators and chauffeurs; 7, maintain cafeteria court for highway traffic violations and receive the State's share of justice of the peace fines; 8, maintain highway accident records for the enforcement of financial responsibility law and motor vehicle licensing laws.

(Additional information on Tax Collections by the Department of Revenue is contained elsewhere in this Year Book.)

MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS ADMINISTRATION

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1945 and amended, 1947 (Ch. 78, S. L. 1945, and Ch. 121, S. L. 1947).

Advisory Board Members: Harry B. Leeman, Chairman, Denver; O. G. Edwards, Vice-Chairman, Greeley; Graden Weinland, Secretary, Durango; Charles Graves, Alamosa, W. A. Wills, Pueblo.

Administrator: Director, Department of Revenue, Wm. F. Perkins; Divisional Supervisor, David Walker.

Office: Continental Oil Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The five members of the Advisory Board shall be licensed automobile dealers. Two members are appointed by the Governor and the Administrator appoints the other three members. The five members shall serve until the first day of July of the third year following their appointment and thereafter until their successors are appointed and qualified. They receive no compensation but are paid necessary traveling expenses. Majority constitutes a quorum at any meeting held. Board elects its chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and assistant secretary. Secretary keeps minutes of proceedings.

How Financed: The Act provides that the Administrator shall collect the following fees annually: Motor vehicle dealers' license, $25; Used motor

vehicle dealers' license, $25; Motor vehicle salesman's license $5. The fees collected are credited by the State Treasurer to the "Motor Vehicle Administrator's Fund" out of which fund this Act shall be administered. All moneys in excess of $10,000 remaining in said fund at the end of any biennial period shall be transferred to the General Fund of the State.

Organization: The Administrator is authorized to employ such deputies and assistants as necessary to administer the Act. Total number of employees, 8.

General Purpose: To establish certain rules and regulations for dealers and salesmen engaged in the sale of motor vehicles to the public, to license such dealers and salesmen complying with the regulations.

Functions: 1, Make and enforce rules and regulations for the administration of the Motor Vehicle Dealers Licensing Law; 2, issue, revoke or suspend dealers' and salesmen's licenses; 3, conduct necessary investigations; 4, administrator to direct meetings of the Advisory Board .

DEPARTMENT OF AUDITING

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE—SEE PAGES 56-57

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—SEE PAGES 58-59

DIVISION OF SECURITIES

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1933 (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 148 and Ch. 3).

Commissioner of Securities: Curtis White.

Office: 325 State Office Building.

Composition and Classification: The Division of Securities is a component of the Department of Law and is headed by the Commissioner of Securities who is appointed by the Attorney General according to civil service regulations. Total number of employees of the Division, 3.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for 1947-1949 bienuium is $29,075.

General Purpose: Administer and enforce the Securities Act and Fraudulent Practices Act.

Functions: 1, Require issuer of securities to prepare and file prospectus of the securities in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by Commissioner; 2, issue and revoke licenses to sell investment contracts; 3, register dealers and salesmen of securities and renew and suspend registration; 4, prescribe accounting methods and examine accounts of companies covered by the securities and fraudulant practice laws; 5, make investigations and compel the production of records and information in the enforcement of securities regulations.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE OFFICE

Legal Basis: Created in 1927 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 74).

Secretary: Clair T. Sippel.

Office: 251 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Legislative Reference Office is a component of the Department of Law and consists of the Director, appointed by the Attorney General with the consent of the Governor, and the Secretary, who is under civil service. Term of office for the Director, who must be a graduate of a law school, is from 60 days prior to convening of the regular session of the General Assembly until 30 days after adjournment; special session from date of call until 15 days after adjournment. The Secretary is on a continuous annual basis and is under civil service regulations.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $11,727.30.

Organization: The Attorney General appoints, with consent of the Governor, a Director who serves during the legislative session. The Secretary is under civil service on a continuous basis. The Attorney General's staff assists during sessions.

General Purpose: Draft bills; recommend the condensation and codification of laws; render advice and information to the legislators.

Functions: 1, Director directs office during regular and special sessions; 2, secretary has general supervisory powers between sessions of the General Assembly, and shall perform such secretarial and other duties as may be required by any Interim Committee of the General Assembly; 3, draft or aid in drafting legislative bills and resolutions; 4, make researches and examinations concerning subjects of legislation; 5, cooperate with Supreme Court Library, legislative reference bureaus of other states and other kindred agencies; 6, conduct a study of statutes to render them more consistent, compact and intelligible; accumulate data regarding practical operation of statutes; 7, keep file of records concerning proceedings of General Assembly; 8, collect and classify all books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc. relating to pending legislation; 9, advise on constitutionality or probable effect of proposed legislation.

DIVISION OF INHERITANCE TAX

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1913 by statute (and as amended, 1935 C. S. A., Ch. 85).

Inheritance Tax Commissioner: Berton T. Gobble.

Office: 308 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The office of the Division of Inheritance Tax is a component of the Department of Law. The Inheritance Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Attorney General from his staff, and the Commissioner's term of office is at the pleasure of the Attorney General.

Qualifications: The Commissioner is appointed from the Attorney General's staff. He must be a licensed attorney in this State; and must have practiced for five years preceding his appointment.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $82,906.80.

Organization: The Commissioner heads the agency; all other employees are under civil service. The staff of 12 employees include: Appraisers, Henry C. Jackson, Leo Wellick, James McNaul, Jr., and Carl Sanborn; and Auditor E. J. P. Valdez.

General Purpose: Administration of inheritance and gift tax laws, appraisal of property thereunder, and determination of taxes.

Functions: 1, Administer inheritance and gift tax laws and enforce same; 2, fix value of property involved; 3, determine taxes due.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

SEE PAGE 59

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS (TEACHERS)

Legal Basis: Created in 1918 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 146).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Mrs. Nettie S. Freed, Chairman	Denver	1949
Mr. Harry V. Foster, Superintendent of Schools	Montrose	5-1-48
Dr. C. B. Hershey, Colorado College	Colorado Springs	5-1-48
Mr. L. L. Beahm, Superintendent of Schools	Canon City	5-1-49
Mr. Glen T. Wilson, Superintendent of Schools	Greeley	5-1-49

Mrs. Margaret Mendenhall Smith.....Denver 5-1-50
Mr. Peter C. Holm, Principal,
South High School....Denver 5-1-50
Dr. Gilbert S. Willey, Superintendent
of Schools.....Pueblo 5-1-51
Mr. J. H. Buchanan, Superintendent
of Schools.....Boulder 5-1-51

Offices: 127 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Department of Education, consists of nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the State Board of Education for four-year staggered terms. Members serve without pay but receive travel expenses. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is designated by statute as an ex-officio member and serves as chairman during her term of office.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be citizens of Colorado, actively engaged in educational work, not members of faculties of the Colorado A & M College, the State University, or the State Colleges of Education.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium amounted to $19,777.80.

Organization: Superintendent of Public Instruction serves as chairman.

General Purpose: Examine all applicants for state teaching certificates.

Functions: 1, Hold meetings at least once a year and otherwise as directed by the State Board of Education; 2, give public notice of all meetings; 3, at each meeting, examine all applicants for state teaching certificates.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO

Legal Basis: Created in 1879 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 154).

Officers and Directors: Governor Lee Knous, Ex-Officio Member; John Evans, President; Henry Swan, Vice-President; Stephen H. Hart, Secretary; L. R. Kendrick, Treasurer; Levette J. Davidson, Colin B. Goodykoontz, W. S. Jackson, Caldwell Martin, James C. Peabody, LeRoy R. Hafen, Executive Director.

Office: Museum Building, Fourteenth Ave., and Sherman St.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The State Historical Society of Colorado is a component of the Department of Education. Directors are elected by members of the State Historical Society for three-year terms and serve without pay. Directors elect their own officers. Members of the Administrative Staff are selected by the Board of Directors and serve at the pleasure of the Directors. The Administrative Staff is as follows:

LeRoy R. Hafen.....State Historian and Executive Director
James Rose Harvey.....Assistant Curator Historian
Edgar C. McMechen.....Curator of Museum
Herbert O. Brayer.....Archivist
Virgil V. Peterson.....Assistant Archivist
Frances Shea.....Librarian

The total number of employees is 15.

How Financed: The Historical Society receives an appropriation each biennium from the General Fund of the State. The Thirty-sixth General Assembly appropriated $124,000 for the 1947-1949 biennium and an additional $67,000 to purchase certain historical sites and restore and maintain them.

General Purpose: Care for and have custody of official archives; collection of historical materials relating to the State and the people of the State; compilation and publication of State official records; dissemination of historical information pertaining to the State.

Functions: 1, Collect, classify and exhibit historical material and objects, dispose of any duplicate collections; 2, accept and receive gifts and donations to promote objects of the Society; 3, hold in trust for the State any property acquired by or donated to the Society; 4, make biennial reports to the Governor of transactions and expenditures; 5, may sell books, magazines, pamphlets, postcards, etc., and take admissions, dues and rentals.

STATE LIBRARY

Legal Basis and Date Created: Authorized in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution and created in 1877.

State Librarian: Nettie S. Freed, ex-officio. Gordon L. Bennett, Assistant Librarian.

Offices: 320 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: State Library is a component of the Department of Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is designated by the State Constitution as the State Librarian and serves during her term of office without extra compensation.

How Financed: The State Library receives an appropriation out of the General Fund of the State. The 36th General Assembly appropriated $40,467.40 for the 1947-1949 biennium.

Organization: Superintendent of Public Instruction is ex-officio State Librarian and must be bonded. Assistant Librarian is selected according to civil service examination. Total number of employees in the State Library is 5.

Functions: 1, Have charge of all books, maps, papers, charts, engravings, paintings and all other material things belonging to the Library; 2, make rules and regulations for administration and operation of State Library and for establishment of libraries in State institutions; 3, keep file of all newspapers published in the State; 4, receive, lend and exchange books and documents; 5, direct all expenditures of appropriations made for the Library; 6, invite the deposit of mineral and geologic specimens and display same; 7, furnish or contract to furnish library service to State Institutions.

BUREAU OF HOME AND SCHOOL SERVICE

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1919 by statute as Child Welfare Bureau. Name changed, 1936, (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 146, Sec. 285).

Director: Miss Carey Jo Downing.

Office: 322 Museum Building.

Composition and Classification: The Bureau, a component of the Department of Education, is headed by a director who is appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The Director must have proper civil service classification.

How Financed: The Bureau is financed from the biennial appropriation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Organization: Staff consists of one director and one secretary.

General Purpose: Promote community organization of parent-teacher associations and direct such work; provide educational service for physically handicapped children for whom public school facilities are inadequate.

Functions: 1, Provide educational service for physically handicapped children, including training of teachers and teaching services, and transportation to educational facilities; 2, provide free instruction for hospitalized and homebound children.

THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Legal Basis: Created in 1917 by statute and as amended (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 172), also chapters 79, 87, and 265, S. L. 1937; Ch. 251, S. L. 1945, and Ch. 330, S. L. 1947.

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
B. C. Essig, Chairman	Denver	S- 9-49
C. J. Hinkley, Vice-Chairman	Colorado Springs	S- 9-52
Fred M. Betz	Lamar	7-12-53
C. S. Birkins	Alamosa	S- 9-49
Mrs. Mary H. Doerges	Cortez	7-12-51

Director and Secretary: E. C. Comstock.

Offices: 210 State Office Building and Argonaut Hotel.

Composition: The State Board for Vocational Education is a component of the Department of Education, with limitations as stated in Art. 7, Sec. 51, Administrative Code of 1941. It is composed of five members, who receive only necessary expenses, a director and a secretary.

Method of Selection: Members are appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms; the Director is appointed by the Board with approval of the Governor; the secretary is appointed by the Board.

Qualifications: Board members must be citizens of Colorado. The membership must include one representative each of agriculture, homemaking, employers, employees and distributive occupations.

How Financed: The State Board for Vocational Education operates under Federal and State grants. The 36th General Assembly appropriated $300,000 from the General Fund of the State for the 1947-1949 biennium. Provided Federal funds are paid on the basis of currently approved budgets, the Federal grants to the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, should amount to $221,005.86. Veterans' training programs in agriculture and mining now in operation are financed in full by the Veterans Administration from the Federal funds, on the basis of contracts between the State Board and the Veterans Administration.

Organization: The staff of the Director includes the following:

A. R. Bunger.....State Supervisor, Agricultural Education
John R. Waldeck.....State Supervisor, Distributive Education
Lucile C. Fee.....State Supervisor, Homemaking Education
A. E. MacArthur....State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education
(Vacant).....State Supervisor, Vocational Guidance
Dorsey F. Richardson.....State Supervisor, Vocational Rehabilitation

The total number of employees, as of October 24, 1947, was 75.

In the 1946-1947 year, a total of 25,308 persons were enrolled in vocational education programs in the State.

General Purpose: Carry out provisions of the Federal and State laws relating to vocational training in agriculture, homemaking, trades and industries, distributive occupations, vocational guidance, and vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians; provide for apprentice training in skilled trades and crafts.

Functions: 1, Carry out the provisions of the Federal and State laws relating to vocational training in agriculture, homemaking, trade and industries, distributive occupations, and vocational guidance; 2, carry out the provisions of the Federal laws relating to vocational rehabilitation of physically disabled civilians, for the placement and remunerative employment of persons whose capacities to earn a living have been impaired; 3, provide apprentice training in skilled trades and crafts requiring 3,500 hours or more for the mastery of the trade or craft; 4, secure necessary educational information for the development of programs of vocational education and vocational guidance; 5, devise and establish State plans for the administration of the various federally-aided vocational education programs; 6, cooperate with the U. S. Office of Education, the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and with the State agencies in the administration of vocational education and rehabilitation programs; 7, cooperate with the Veterans Administration in providing vocational training for veterans.

Note: Further information on Vocational Education is contained in Part VI of this volume.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—SEE PAGES 55-56

DIVISION OF REGISTRATIONS

ABSTRACTERS' BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1929 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 2).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
J. J. Kruse, Chairman	Kiowa	7-12-49
Claude L. Goff, Vice-Chairman	Cortez	7-12-53
Donald B. Graham, Secretary-Treas.	Denver	7-12-51

Secretary: Donald B. Graham.

Office: 1711 California Street, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms. Board members receive $10 per day and actual expenses while acting on official business of the Board.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be actively engaged in making of abstracts of real estate in Colorado for five years prior to appointment.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $2,160.

Organization: The members of the Board select a chairman, vice-chairman, and a secretary-treasurer.

General Purpose: Supervise the examination and licensing of abstracters and enforce the laws governing abstracting.

Functions: 1, Adopt rules and regulations necessary for the administration of the duties and powers of the Board subject to the approval of the Department of State and the Division of Registrations; 2, require that abstracters be bonded; 3, conduct examinations for those who wish to become abstracters; issue licenses to abstracters and collect license fees; revoke licenses for stipulated causes; 4, require abstracters to maintain abstract books or a system of indices.

Note: The law governing abstracters does not apply to any county which owns and operates its own abstracting plant.

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Legal Basis: Created in 1907 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Chs. 2A, 132).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Victor E. Troutfetter, Secretary	Denver	10-20-49
Alexander J. Lindsay, Treasurer	Denver	10-20-48
Charles Kentor	Denver	10-20-47

Secretary: Victor E. Troutfetter.

Office: 1200 Security Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms. Members receive $10 per day and travel expenses while on official business of the Board.

Qualifications: Board members must be skilled in knowledge and practice of accounting and actively engaged as certified public accountants in Colorado.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $5,900.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president, a secretary, and a treasurer.

General Purpose: Supervise the examination and licensing of certified public accountants and registered accountants, enforce the laws governing the practice of public accountancy, and foster the general standard of education pertaining to the science and art of accountancy.

Functions: 1, Formulate and print for distribution the rules for the guidance of the Board; 2, prescribe and publish, after public hearings, reasonable standards of professional conduct for certified public accountants and registered accountants; 3, make rules and regulations regarding examinations for persons who wish to become registered and certified public accountants; 4, conduct examinations at least once a year; 5, collect fees for and issue certificates to qualified registered and certified public accountants; 6, collect fees for and issue annual registration cards to registered and certified public accountants; 7, conduct investigations and hearings, and revoke or suspend for a definite period any certificate or registration card, or censure the holder thereof if there has been a violation of law or any duly promulgated standard rule of practice.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS

Legal Basis: Created in 1909 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 10).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Charles E. Thomas, President	Colorado Springs	10-6-49
Roland L. Linder, Secretary-Treasurer.	Denver	10-6-49
W. Gordon Jamieson	Denver	10-6-49
C. Francis Pillsbury	Denver	10-6-47
Walter DeMourdaunt	Pueblo	10-6-47

Secretary: Roland L. Linder, Denver.

Office: 507 Insurance Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year staggered terms. Members receive $5 per day and travel expenses while on official business of the Board. Annual compensation of Secretary-Treasurer is determined by the Board.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be engaged in the practice of architecture for at least five years in the State of Colorado.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $2,800.

Organization: The members of the Board select from their membership a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer is bonded for $2,000. Three members constitute a quorum.

General Purpose: Supervise the examination and licensing of architects and enforce the law governing the practice of architecture.

Functions: 1, Adopt and publish rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Department of State and Division of Registrations, to govern board proceedings; 2, keep and make available for public examination a record of all proceedings; 3, conduct examinations at least once a year for persons who wish to become architects; 4, issue certificates authorizing the practice of architecture; 5, revoke licenses upon unanimous approval of the Board, after a hearing, for gross incompetency, recklessness in the construction of buildings, or for dishonest practices; 6, provide for the annual renewal of licenses

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF BARBERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1909 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 19).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Bert C. Reeves, President	Denver	8- 3-48
Russell Battaglia, Vice-President	Pueblo	10-21-50
Victor C. Sunblade, Secretary	Denver	4-18-49

Secretary: Victor C. Sunblade, Denver.

Office: 302 Majestic Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms. Members receive $8 per day and travel expenses while on official business.

Qualifications: (a) One member is recommended by the several unions of journeyman barbers in Colorado which have been in existence for two years prior to recommendation. (b) One member is recommended by several chapters of the Associated Master Barbers of Colorado. Appointee must have been an employing barber in Colorado for at least three years prior to appointment. (c) One member is engaged as a practical barber in Colorado for at least five years prior to his appointment.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $27,678.60.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president and secretary-treasurer. Each board member is bonded for $2,500. Number of employes, 4.

General Purpose: Examine and license barbers and supervise and regulate the barbering industry in Colorado. (It is specifically provided that there shall be no conflict with any State or local health law.)

Functions: 1, Adopt, publish, and enforce all rules and orders necessary to carry out the law governing the practice of barbering; 2, conduct public examinations not less than four times a year and in not less than four different cities in Colorado for those who wish to become barbers; 3, issue and renew licenses to successful applicants and apprentices upon payment of fees; 4, maintain a register of all persons to whom licenses are issued or examination given; 5, issue licenses and annual renewals to schools and colleges; 6, conduct investigations as required; 7, require of licensees any reports pertinent to the work of the Board; 8, suspend or revoke licenses, for stipulated causes, upon due notice and opportunity of hearing of any person, school, or college; 9, receive price agreements submitted by at least 75 per cent of the barbers of any judicial district and making recommendations for conditions affecting the barber business in its relation to public health and safety; determine, after investigation, the minimum price for all work usually performed in a barber shop within the judicial district in which price agreements have been signed; make investigations upon its own initiative or upon complaint of a barber or group of barbers and wherever necessary, vary or redetermine prices for the judicial district.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

Legal Basis: Created in 1937 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 190).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. Norman F. Witt, President	Boulder, Univ. of Colo.	6-30-48
Dr. Paul L. Leyda, Vice-President	Englewood, M.D.	6-30-50
Dr. Esther Bolles Starks, Sec.-Treas.	Denver, Osteopath	6-30-52
Dr. Lulu Springer	Denver, Chiropractor	6-30-51
Dr. A. W. Deem	Ft. Collins, Colo. A. & M.	6-30-49

Secretary: Dr. Esther Bolles Starks.

Office: 1459 Ogden Street, Denver.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of five members, appointed by the Governor for five-year staggered terms. Board members receive $10 per day and expenses, but not for more than four Board meetings or for more than 20 days in any year.

Qualifications: The Board shall consist of two full-time paid professors, associate professors, or assistant professors who are familiar with the subjects in which the Board is to examine and who shall be appointed from the faculty of a university or college in the State of Colorado; one doctor of medicine; one doctor of osteopathy; one doctor of chiropractic, provided that no more than one member of the Board shall be appointed from any one university or college. Each member of the Board shall have resided in Colorado at least one year next preceding his appointment. No member of the Board shall be engaged in the practice of the healing art or any branch thereof during his term of membership on the Board.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $9,000.

Organization: The members of the Board select from their membership a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer.

General Purpose: Examine applicants in the basic sciences and issue certificates of ability as prerequisite to examination for license in the healing arts.

Functions: 1, Formulate rules and regulations for Board procedure; 2, conduct examinations and issue certificates of ability in the basic sciences (anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, bacteriology) for persons who wish to take examinations conducted by other agencies for licenses to practice any branch of the healing art subject to the exceptions specified by law; 3, investigate reported violations of Basic Science Act and report violations to proper district attorney for prosecution.

COLORADO CHIROPODY BOARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1943 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 109).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. George Helbig	Denver	September, 1949
Dr. Gerald A. Rupp	Grand Junction	September, 1948

Secretary:

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for 3-year staggered terms and serve without pay.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be licensed chiropodists.

How Financed: No appropriation.

Organization: No provision is made in the law for the organization of the Board.

General Purpose: Serve in an advisory capacity to the State Board of Medical Examiners when subjects relating to the practice or profession of chiropody are being discussed or decided.

Functions: 1, The members of the Board do not have the power of voting, but act only in an advisory capacity to the State Board of Medical Examiners when subjects relating to the practitioners or the profession of chiropody are being discussed or decided; 2, the Board of Medical Examiners may delegate to the Board the power and privilege of assisting in the conduct of the examinations for those who seek licenses to practice chiropody; 3, the power of investigations and other powers pertaining to the profession may be delegated to the Board by the Board of Medical Examiners.

BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1933 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 34).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. J. J. Crissman, President	Colorado Springs	7-13-49
Dr. Ray Jefferies, Vice-President	Longmont	7-13-50
Dr. E. A. Jackson, Secretary	Steamboat Springs	7-13-48
Dr. E. L. Peterson	Denver	7-13-50
Dr. Ralph W. Spong	Montrose	7-13-48

Secretary: Dr. E. A. Jackson.

Office:. Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The Board is a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State. It consists of five members who are appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms. Board members receive $10 per day and expenses but not for more than 18 days in any one year. The secretary-treasurer receives $10 per day and expenses, up to 18 days, plus office expenditures not to exceed $750 per year.

Qualifications: Board members must be licensed chiropractors of integrity and ability with at least three years of practice in Colorado. No more than two members may be graduates of any one school of chiropractic.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $5,200.

Organization: Members of the Board select from their membership a president, vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer.

General Purpose: Determine the standards of educational qualifications for chiropractors; examine and issue licenses to chiropractors and enforce the laws governing the practice of chiropractics.

Functions: 1, Formulate administrative rules and regulations of the Board; 2, determine minimum educational qualifications for chiropractors; 3, conduct examinations for persons who wish to become licensed chiropractors; 4, issue and revoke licenses under certain conditions; 5, aid in the prosecution of persons who violate the law governing chiropractors.

COLLECTION AGENCY BOARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1937 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 37).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Ray N. Dennis, Chairman	Pueblo	5-29-50
Barney B. Kean, Vice-Chairman	Colorado Springs	5-29-48
James B. McKelvey, Secretary	Denver	5-29-49

Corresponding Secretary: George H. Wygant.

Office: 610 Interstate Trust Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of three members, appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms. Board members receive $10 per day, and actual expenses incurred but not to exceed $200 annually.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be residents of Colorado for at least ten years immediately prior to appointment; engaged in the collection business in Colorado for at least five years prior to appointment; attorneys-at-law may not be appointed.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $3,390.

Organization: The members of the Board select annually a chairman, vice-chairman, and a secretary.

General Purpose: Assist and advise the Secretary of State in licensing the operators of collection agencies of Colorado and in enforcing the law governing collection agencies.

Functions: 1, Conduct meetings at such times and places as the business of the Board may necessitate; 2, investigate the qualifications of applicants for licenses to operate collection agencies; 3, recommend to the Secretary of State approval or disapproval of applicants for licenses; review annual renewals of licenses; 4, recommend to the Secretary of State that the latter conduct hearings to determine if licenses should be revoked; 5, make investigations upon its own initiative regarding the conduct of any licensee and request reports from licensees as necessary; subpoena witnesses whenever necessary.

STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

Legal Basis: Created in 1931 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 42).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Mrs. Leora P. Williams, President	Denver	8-19-50
Mrs. Helen Scott, Vice-President	Colorado Springs	11-15-49
Mrs. Faye Dickson, Secretary-Treas.	Florence	8-19-48

Secretary: Mrs. Faye Dickson.

Office: 1530 Lincoln Street, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms. Members receive $10 per day for each meeting, plus necessary expenses, and seven cents a mile for necessary traveling.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be residents of Colorado, at least 25 years old, and have at least five years of practice. No member may be a member of or affiliated with a beauty school while in office, nor may any two members be graduates of the same school.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $51,158.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president, vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer who is bonded for $5,000. Number of employes, 3.

General Purpose: Examine and license cosmetologists, and supervise and regulate the practice of cosmetology.

Functions: 1, Prescribe rules of administration to practice cosmetology; 2, conduct examinations for persons desiring to practice cosmetology; 3, maintain records of applications; 4, issue, suspend, revoke, and reinstate licenses; 5, approve price agreements establishing minimum prices for cosmetology services when submitted to the board by at least 75 per cent of the cosmetologists in any judicial district after investigation reveals that the agreement is just and fair and will protect the public health and safety.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1897 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 52).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. H. S. Stanwood, President	Denver	1-9-49
Dr. E. G. Netherton, Secretary	Denver	1-9-50
Dr. H. P. Winn	Greeley	1-9-53
Dr. Robert E. Adler	Montrose	1-9-51
Dr. H. L. Thompson	Colorado Springs	1-9-52

Secretary: Dr. E. G. Netherton, Denver.

Office: 724 Republic Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board is a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State and consists of five members, each of whom is appointed by the Governor from a list of five recommended by the Colorado Dental Association, for a five-year term. Members are paid reasonable per diem as determined by the Board. Board may provide adequate allowance for Secretary.

Qualifications: Each member of the Board must be a practicing dentist in Colorado for five years immediately prior to his appointment.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $6,100.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president and a secretary-treasurer from their membership.

General Purpose: Prescribe regulations for the practice of dentistry; examine and license dentists and dental hygienists and determine the rules of professional conduct.

Functions: 1, Conduct at least one annual meeting, in June; 2, hold examinations for those wishing to practice dentistry; issue and renew licenses and, for certain causes, suspend, or revoke licenses; 4, collect license and annual renewal fees; 5, establish minimum education requirements and qualifications for dentists; 6, report violations of the law regulating dentistry; 7, maintain and make available a list of all persons practicing dentistry.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

Legal Basis: Created in 1919 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 62).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
James Underhill	Idaho Springs	4-1-48
Frank H. Prouty	Denver	4-1-48
Robert B. Bonney	Denver	4-1-50
C. L. Eckel, University of Colorado	Boulder	4-1-50

Ex-Officio Member: M. C. Hinderlider, State Engineer, Denver.

Secretary: M. C. Hinderlider, State Engineer; W. T. Blight, Acting Secretary.

Office: 21 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor for four-year staggered terms. The State Engineer is designated by statute as an ex-officio member of the Board and serves during his term of office. Members receive traveling and actual expenses while on official business only.

Qualifications: The appointed members of the Board must be United States citizens, Colorado residents, and engaged in the profession for at least ten years; in responsible position for at least five years; registered engineers.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $12,600.

Organization: The members of the Board select from their membership a chairman and a vice-chairman. The State Engineer serves as secretary-treasurer.

General Purpose: Register individuals to practice engineering or land surveying in Colorado, and enforce the law governing these individuals.

Functions: 1, Maintain records of proceedings; 2, register applicants for registration; grant and revoke registration; 3, hear charges against registered engineers and land surveyors brought to revoke registration; 4, prepare an annual roster of registered engineers and land surveyors.

STATE BOARD OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 60).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Don Unfug, President	Walsenburg	9-22-49
T. J. Sardy, Vice-President	Aspen	9-22-50
George W. Howe, Secretary	Longmont	9-22-48
R. Paul Horan	Denver	9-22-51

Ex-Officio Member: Dr. R. L. Cleere, Secretary, Board of Health.

Secretary-Treasurer: George W. Howe.

Office: 439 Coffman Street, Longmont, Colorado.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the State Department, consists of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor for four-year staggered terms. The Secretary of the Board of Health is designated by statute as an ex-officio member of the Board. Members receive $10 per day, but not exceeding two days at any session of the Board, plus traveling and actual expenses.

Qualifications: The four members appointed by the Governor must have at least five years' experience as funeral directors and as embalmers immediately prior to appointment. No more than one of the four appointed may be from one congressional district.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $6,220.

Organization: The members of the Board select from their membership a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer.

General Purpose: Determine the fitness of applicants to practice as funeral directors and embalmers and determine standards of service throughout the State.

Functions: 1, Make reasonable rules and regulations for the transaction of all business of the Board; 2, make regulations for the practice of the science of embalming; 3, examine, register and license applicants; 4, suspend or revoke licenses under certain conditions; 5, prosecute violators of the law regulating funeral directors and embalmers; 6, inspect businesses engaged in this profession and prescribe the regulations to be followed by these establishments.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1881 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 109).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. George Gillen, President	Denver	4-12-51
Dr. W. W. King, Vice-President	Denver	4- 3-49
Dr. John B. Davis, Secretary	Denver	5- 3-47
Dr. B. Franklin Blotz	Rocky Ford	5- 3-53
Dr. R. J. Groom	Grand Junction	4- 3-49
Dr. John B. Crouch	Colorado Springs	4- 3-49
Dr. Rodney Wren	Pueblo	4-12-51
Dr. C. Robert Starks	Denver	4-12-51
Dr. John B. Farley	Pueblo	5- 3-53

Secretary: Dr. John B. Davis.

Office: 831 Republic Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board is a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State and is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms. Board determines per diem pay of members and salary of secretary.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be residents of Colorado; licensed to practice medicine in Colorado; graduates from a medical school of high educational requirements; and engaged in actual medical practice in Colorado.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $29,435.

Organization: Members of the Board select biennially from their membership a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer. Number of employes, 4.

General Purpose: Examine and license physicians and chiropodists and enforce the laws governing these professions.

Functions: 1, Prescribe necessary by-laws; 2, prescribe minimum educational requirements; 3, administer oaths; 4, summon witnesses and take testimony in all matters relating to the Board; 5, conduct examinations for those wishing to practice medicine and chiropody and review credentials of applicants for endorsement of licenses; 6, issue and revoke licenses and annual renewal certificates; 7, collect license fees; 8, enforce the laws governing the medical profession; 9, publish an annual directory for distribution to departments of State government and members of the profession.

STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1905 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 114).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Miss Joy Erwin, Director of Nursing Education and Licenses	Denver	4-19-51
Sister Cyril Mabry, SC, President	Colorado Springs	5- 1-49
Miss Frieda Off, Secretary	Denver	4-19-50
Miss Marguerite B. Younglove	Colorado Springs	7-11-48
Miss Genevieve Hanson	Boulder, Union College School of Nursing	4-28-52

Secretary: Frieda Off.

Office: 635 Majestic Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of five members, appointed by the Governor for five-year staggered terms and they receive reimbursement for expenses incurred on official business only.

Qualifications: Board members must be trained nurses; at least 23 years old; of good moral character; graduates of a training school connected with a hospital or sanitarium of good standing where a three-year training with a systematic course of instruction is given in the wards.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $42,920.

Organization: The members of the Board select annually from their membership a president and a secretary-treasurer. Total number of employes, 6.

General Purpose: Supervise the examination and licensing of professional nurses, survey and approve schools of nursing and enforce the laws governing professional nursing.

Functions: 1, Conduct examinations for those who wish to become professional nurses; 2, issue licenses to professional nurses; 3, report names of persons practicing professional nursing without a license to district attorneys for prosecution; 4, revoke licenses under certain conditions; 5, maintain proper records of all actions of the agency; 6, survey and approve schools of nursing.

STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRIC EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 120).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
James P. Gray, President	Denver	4-20-51
Lloyd G. Larsen, Vice-President	La Junta	4-20-49
J. C. Bloom, Secretary-Treasurer	Denver	4-20-48
G. W. Ridley	Grand Junction	4-20-50
Otto J. Bebber	Denver	4-20-52

Secretary: J. C. Bloom.

Office: 212 Colorado Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year staggered terms. Members receive $10 per day while on official business, plus necessary expenses. Secretary receives $300 annually, plus necessary expenses.

Qualifications: Board members must be residents of Colorado, actually engaged in the practice of optometry for five years immediately prior to appointment. They must be licensed optometrists.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $4,080.

Organization: Members of the Board select annually from their membership a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer.

General Purpose: Supervise examination and licensing of optometrists and enforce the laws governing optometry.

Functions: 1, Adopt rules and regulations necessary for the administration of the duties and powers of the Board; 2, determine standards and qualifications necessary for the licensing of individuals who wish to become optometrists; 3, conduct examinations; 4, issue licenses; 5, revoke licenses under certain conditions; 6, assist in prosecuting violations of the law governing optometry; 7, offer a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of law violators; 8, maintain proper records of all actions of the Board.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

Legal Basis: Created in 1907 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 58).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Fred W. Kohler, President	Colorado Springs	6-12-51
Ralph E. Kemp, Secretary	Lafayette	6-12-49
N. Dean Henry, Treasurer	Wray	5- 6-53

Secretary: Ralph E. Kemp.

Office: 619 Majestic Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Board is a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State. It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor from a list of five submitted by the Colorado Pharmacal Association for six-year staggered terms. Members receive $5 per day and necessary expenses while on official business. Secretary receives $1,500 annually, in addition to a per diem and expenses as determined by the Board.

Qualifications. Each member must have 10 years' practical experience as a registered pharmacist.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $41,829.20.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president, a secretary, and a treasurer. The secretary may or may not be a member of the Board The secretary and treasurer are bonded in an amount determined by the Board. Total number of employes, 4.

General Purpose: Supervise the examination and licensing of pharmacists and enforce the laws governing pharmacy.

Functions: 1, Prescribe the regulations for the procedure of the Board; 2, prepare and conduct examinations for persons who wish to become licensed pharmacists; 3, issue and revoke licenses to registered pharmacists; 4, inspect pharmacies; 5, employ counsel to prosecute persons violating the pharmacy laws; 6, pay to the Colorado Pharmacal Association $1.00 of each registration fee and submit the remainder to the State Treasurer for use of the Board; 7, maintain records of all transactions of the Board.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS BOARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1925 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 15).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
James L. Wade, President	Lamar	7-16-49
N. Lee Foster, Vice-President	Denver	7-16-48
Harlon B. Persons	Boulder	7-16-47

Supervisor: Harry C. Graham.

Office: 335 Majestic Building, Denver.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, is composed of three members appointed by the governor for three-year staggered terms. Board members receive $10 per day and actual expenses for each day of service.

Qualifications: Members must be real estate brokers who have had not less than ten years' experience in the real estate business in Colorado.

How Financed: The appropriation of the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $30,837.60.

Organization: The Board elects a president, vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer. The Secretary of State appoints necessary clerks and assistants, subject to civil service rules and regulations. Total number of employees is 3.

General Purpose: Assist and advise the Secretary of State in licensing real estate brokers and salesmen and in enforcing the laws governing real estate brokers and salesmen.

Functions: 1, Formulate, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, the rules and regulations for the transactions of the work of the Board; 2, conduct, or cause to be conducted, examinations to determine the competency of real estate brokers and real estate salesmen; 3, recommend to the Secretary of State approval, or disapproval, of applicants for license, and the suspension or revocation of licenses of real estate brokers and salesmen.

STATE BOARD OF SHORTHAND REPORTERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1925 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 149).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
C. P. Gehman, President	Denver	7-7-48
R. Forest Brenner	Denver	7-7-50
Charles A. Taylor	Denver	7-7-49

Composition and Classification: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms. Members receive necessary expenses only.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be skilled in the art and practice of shorthand reporting and actively engaged in the practice of shorthand reporting in Colorado for at least five years.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $80.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, or a secretary-treasurer.

General Purpose: Supervise the examination and licensing of shorthand reporters and enforce the laws governing shorthand reporting.

Functions: 1, Prescribe qualifications for shorthand reporters and rules and regulations for the application and issuing of certificates; 2, conduct

examinations for persons who wish to become professional shorthand reporters; grant certificates to qualified applicants in professional shorthand reporting; and revoke certificates under certain conditions; 3, maintain records of all proceedings.

STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1909 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 171).

Board Members	Residence
A. N. Carroll	Pueblo
N. J. Miller	Eaton
M. N. Riemenschneider	Gunnison

Secretary: M. N. Riemenschneider, P. O. Box 297, Gunnison.

Composition and Classification: The Board is a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, and consists of a three-member Board appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term. Members receive necessary expenses while on official business.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be graduates from a recognized veterinary college; not more than two members may be graduates from the same college; and not more than one member may be connected with any veterinary college in any capacity.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1947-1949 biennium is $1,460.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president, a secretary, and a treasurer. The secretary and treasurer are bonded as determined by the Board.

General Purpose: Examine and license veterinarians and enforce the laws governing the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery.

Functions: 1, Examine diplomas and credentials and conduct examinations for applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine and surgery; 2, issue licenses to qualified applicants; 3, revoke licenses under certain conditions; 4, maintain records of all proceedings.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION OF COLORADO

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1947 by Senate Bill 168 (Ch. 141, S. L. 1947), 36th General Assembly. (Replaces State Boxing Commission created in 1927 (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 24, Sec. 1).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Charles A. McFadden	Denver	1-1-49
Eddie W. Bohn	Denver	1-1-51
Gus E. Hartung	Denver	1-1-53

Acting Executive Director: Jerome Finnegan.

Office: 2 Capitol Building.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The Board, a component of the Division of Registrations of the Department of State, consists of three members, appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms. Board members serve without pay but receive traveling and subsistence expenses.

Qualifications: Two appointed members of the Board must be honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Commission for the 1947-1949 biennium is $16,620.70. Total number of employes, 2.

Organization: The members of the Commission select from their membership a chairman and appoint a non-member secretary who acts as the Executive Director of the Commission.

General Purpose: Direct, manage, and control all professional and amateur boxing, sparring, wrestling contests, matches, and exhibitions conducted or held in the State.

Functions: 1, Appoint and remove deputy commissioners to superintend and control boxing, sparring, and wrestling matches and contests for the Commission; 2, adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of matches and contests under the jurisdiction of the Commission; 3, issue licenses to any group, corporation, organization, or association to conduct, hold, or give boxing and sparring contests, matches, and exhibitions when an admission fee is charged; 4, suspend or revoke licenses for cause; 5, issue licenses to physicians, referees, matchmakers, managers, timekeepers, seconds, trainers, professional boxers, and wrestlers to participate in boxing, wrestling or sparring contests, matches or exhibitions; 6, regulate buildings used for boxing and wrestling contests for fire and safety protection; 7, determine the amount of ticket tax due and payable to the State on all box office receipts; 8, limit number of licenses issued in each category and number of contests held in any political sub-division; 9, regulate weight and type of gloves used and number of rounds in any boxing or sparring contest, match or exhibition; 10, take disciplinary action against contestants or promoters guilty of collusive or sham tactics in any bout.

STATE LICENSING AUTHORITY

(Liquor Permit and License Division)

Legal Basis: Created in 1935 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 89).

Ex-officio Head: Secretary of State, Walter F. Morrison.

Composition and Classification: The Secretary of State is designated by statute as the ex-officio head of the agency and serves during his term of office.

Director: Myron R. Donald.

Office: 44 Capitol Building.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the agency for the 1947-1949 biennium was $262,289.

Organization: The Secretary of State appoints a Director of the Liquor Licensing Division, subject to civil service rules and regulations. The total number of employees is 23.

General Purpose: Regulate and control the manufacture and sale of malt, vinous and spiritous liquors as provided by law.

Functions: 1, Grant or refuse licenses for the manufacture and sale of malt, vinous and spiritous liquors as provided by law; 2, suspend or revoke such licenses upon violation of any law or any rule or regulation adopted in pursuance of the law; 3, make general rules and regulations as necessary; 4, hear and determine at public hearings all complaints against any license holder; 5, maintain complete records of all transactions of the office; 6, report to the Governor with respect to the administration of the office; 7, make recommendations relative to proposed legislation and administrative practices.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Legal Basis: Created in 1947 by S. B. 82, 36th General Assembly, (Ch. 208, S.L. 1947); (Successor to the Division of Public Health created in 1933).

State Board of Health	Cong. Dist.	Residence	Date Term Expires
William F. McGlone, Pres.	At Large	Denver	1-30-53
Osgoode S. Philpott, M.D., Vice-President	1	Denver	1-30-49
Mrs. Helen Beaty Noland	4	Durango	1-30-53
Mrs. A. C. Magruder	3	Colorado Springs	1-30-49
E. L. Nye, D.V.M.	2	Fort Collins	1-30-51
Carl W. Henry, Milk Producer	2	Greeley	1-30-51
R. H. Reeves, Milk Processor	1	Denver	1-30-53
Lawrence L. Hick, M.D.	4	Delta	1-30-51
W. L. Newburn, M.D.	3	Trinidad	1-30-49

Executive Director and Secretary to the Board: Dr. R. L. Cleere.

Offices: Principal office, Fourth floor, State Office Building.

Composition and Classification: The State Department of Public Health is an independent agency governed by a nine-member board and an administrative division headed by the Executive Director. The members of the Board are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for six-year staggered terms and they serve without pay. The Executive Director of the Department is appointed by the Board subject to civil service regulations. He serves as Secretary to the Board.

Qualifications: Appointments to the Board must be made so that no one business or professional group constitutes a majority. The executive Director shall have a degree of Doctor of Medicine from a medical school approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Associations; he must have at least one year of graduate study in a school of public health approved by the Council, and must have at least three years' administrative experience as full-time public health officer.

How Financed: The appropriations made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium are as follows: Administration expense, $163,825.80; Crippled Children Services, $150,000; Local Health Service, $150,000; Maternal and Child Health Services, $35,000; Public Health Services, $150,000; Tuberculosis Control, $15,000; Venereal Disease Control, $25,000. Appropriations from the Cash Funds are as follows: Restaurant Inspection, $61,339.70 and Bedding Inspection Division, $11,099.50. In addition to the State funds, Federal funds totaling in excess of $500,000 annually have been allocated to Colorado for various health services and these funds are administered through the Division of Public Health.

Organization: The Division of Public Health is organized under four divisions with the Executive Director, Dr. R. L. Cleere, in charge. The total number of employees is 134. The staff of the four divisions include the following:

General Services Division (Director to be named): Fiscal and Budget Manager, W. M. McEnulty; Purchasing Agent, Millie Oswalt; Personnel Officer, Helen Jacobs; Director, Statistics and Records, Fred W. Beesley; Director, Hospital Facilities, Herbert D. Moe; Director, Health Education, Norma Johannis; Director, Laboratories, Dr. Geo. W. Stiles; **Local Health Services Division** (Director to be named): **Preventive Medical Services Division** (Director to be named): Director, Communicable Disease Control, (Vacancy); Director, Crippled Children and Maternal and Child Health, Dr. Marion S. Dressler; Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Consultant, Dr. Jules V. Coleman; Director, Public Health Dentistry Section, Dr. Robert A. Downs; Director, Public Health Nursing, Mrs. Mary H. Emberton; Director, Public Health Veterinary Services, Dr. Martin Baum; Director, Tuberculosis Control, Dr. Heinz M. Maier; Director, Venereal Disease Control, Dr. James R. McDowell. **Sanitation Division.** (Offices: Boston Building): Director, (Vacant); Director, Public Health Engineering, (Vacant); Director, General Sanitation, James A. King; Director, Industrial Hygiene, (Vacant).

General Purpose: Generally supervise the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the State and of the sanitary conditions under which they live. To this end the State Department of Public Health administers and enforces the health laws of the State, and enforces the standards, rules, and regulations adopted by the State Board of Health to implement public health legislation.

Functions of the State Board of Health: 1, Appoint the Executive Director of the Department, subject to civil service regulations; 2, determine general policies to be followed by the Division of Administration in administering and enforcing public health laws and the orders, standards, rules and regulations adopted by the Board; 3, act in an advisory capacity to the Executive Director on all matters pertaining to public health; 4, approve the internal structure of the Division of Administration; 5, hold hearings, administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and take testimony relative to the exercise of the powers and duties of the Board; 6, establish and appoint special advisory committees on public health problems to meet with and advise the State Board of Health on public health aspects of any business, profession, or industry of the State; 7, accept and administer, through the Division of Administration, all federal-aid or other property, services or moneys allotted to the Department for the State and local public health functions, or allotted without agency designation

for purposes within the scope of the Department; make rules and regulations for expenditures and administration of money; and make agreements on behalf of the State for receiving such funds or assistance.

Functions of the Executive Director: 1, Act as administrative and executive head of the Division of Administration, and as such, be responsible for carrying out the general policies and regulations established by the Board and for formulating the operational plans and programs of the Department; 2, determine organization and structure of the Division of Administration, subject to the approval of the Board; 3, appoint subdivision and section heads and other subordinate personnel subject to civil service regulations.

General Functions of the Department: 1, Prescribe the qualifications of the county and district public health officers; cooperate with the county and district boards of health in all matters pertaining to the general health problems, in determining general policies for administering and enforcing the health laws, orders, rules and regulations, and standards of the State Board of Public Health; 2, investigate and control the causes of epidemics and communicable diseases affecting the public health; 3, establish, maintain, and enforce isolation and quarantine and exercise such physical control over the property and people of the State as necessary for the protection of the public health; 4, close theatres, schools, and other public places and forbid gatherings of people when necessary to protect the public health; 5, abate nuisances when necessary for the purpose of eliminating sources of epidemic and commmunicable diseases; 6, establish and enforce minimum general sanitary standards as to the quality of water supplied to the public and as to the quality of the effluent of sewerage systems and trade wastes discharged upon the land or into the surface and ground waters, and as to the quality of fertilizer derived from excreta of human beings or from the sludge of sewage disposal plants; and advise with municipalities, utilities, institutions, organizations and individuals, concerning the methods or processes believed best suited to provide the protection or purification of water and the treatment of sewage and trade wastes to meet such minimum general stanitary standards; 7, collect, compile, and tabulate reports of marriages, divorces and annulments, births, deaths, and morbidity, and to require any person having information with regard to the same to make such reports and submit such information as the Board shall by rule or regulation provide; 8, regulate the disposal, transportation, interment, and disinterment of the dead; 9, establish, maintain, and approve chemical, bacteriological, and biological laboratories, and conduct such laboratory investigations and examinations as it may deem necessary or proper for the protection of the public health; 10, make, approve, and establish standards for diagnostic tests by chemical, bacteriological, and biological laboratories, and require such laboratories to conform thereto; prepare distribute, and require the completion of forms or certificates with respect thereto; 11, purchase and distribute to licensed physicians and veterinarians, with or without charge, as the Board may determine upon consideration of emergency or need, such vaccines, serums, toxoids, and other approved biological or therapeutic products as may be necessary for the protection of the public health; 12, impound any and all vegetables and other edible crops and meat and animal products intended for and unfit for human consumption; 13, license and establish and enforce standards for the operation and maintenance of hospitals, sanitoria, homes for the aged, convalescent homes, maternity homes, asylums, and other similar institutions except those wholly owned and operated by any governmental unit or agency; 14, establish and enforce sanitary standards for the operation and maintenance of orphanages, day-care nurseries, foster homes, summer camps for children, lodging houses, hotels, public conveyances and stations, schools, factories, workshops, industrial and labor camps, recreational resorts and camps, swimming pools, public baths, and other buildings, centers and places used for public gatherings; 15, establish and enforce sanitary standards, make health inspections for charitable, penal, and other public institutions; slaughtering, packing, canning and rendering establishments, and stores, shops, and vehicles wherein meat and animal products intended for human consumption may be offered for sale or transported, but not interferring with federal regulations; 16, inspect, regulate and supervise the sanitary quality of all milk and cream and other dairy products sold for human consumption in this State; 17, administer and enforce State laws relating to the manufacture and sale of mattresses and bedding; license and inspect manufacturers and dealers in bedding and mattresses;

18, administer and enforce State laws relating to plumbers and plumbing; designate an examining board of plumbers; issue and revoke licenses of plumbers and journeymen; 19, provide for examination of food and drug products and penalties for adulteration or misbranding; 20, carry out the State Hospital Construction Program and the provisions of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act; 21, disseminate public health information.

STATE ADVISORY HOSPITAL COUNCIL

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1947 by Ch. 206, Session Laws of Colorado, 1947.

Council Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Joseph Grant, President, Representative of Blue Cross Hospital Plan	Denver	1948
Mrs. Esther Thornton, Vice-Pres., Washington County Hospital Staff	Akron	1949
Ralph B. Mayo, Secretary, Public Representative	Denver	1950
Dr. Solomon S. Kauvar, Manager of Health and Charities	Denver	1948
Walter Christie, Presbyterian Hospital Superintendent	Denver	1948
Dr. Herbert A. Black, Medical Director for Parkview Hospital	Pueblo	1949
D. E. Hunter, Public Representative	Manzanola	1949
Dr. Ward Darley, Dean of Colorado Medical School	Denver	1950
Msgr. John R. Mulroy, Representing All Catholic Hospitals	Denver	1950

Director of Hospital Facilities, Dept. of Public Health: Herbert D. Moe.

Secretary: Ralph B. Mayo.

Composition and Classification: The State Advisory Hospital Council is a component of the State Department of Public Health composed of a nine-member council, appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms. They serve without pay but receive travel expenses.

Qualifications: Three members of the Council represent voluntary non-profit hospitals; three members represent state, county, and municipal hospitals; and three members represent consumers of hospital services.

Organization: The Council selects its officers from its own membership. Officers are as follows: Joseph Grant, Chairman; Mrs. Esther Thornton, Vice-Chairman; Ralph Mayo, Secretary.

General Purpose: To advise and consult with the State Department of Public Health, and to make recommendations to assist that department in carrying out the State Hospital Construction Program and provisions of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

Functions: 1. To act in an advisory capacity to the State Department of Public Health in the development of a state-wide hospital plan and construction program, and the allotment of Federal Grant-in-Aid funds therefor. The State Department of Public Health may make subsequent minor revisions to the Advisory Council.

(Additional information concerning Hospital Construction Program is to be found in Part VII of this volume.)

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES

COLORADO ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Legal Basis: Created in 1941 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 158A).

Committee Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Claude A. Luekens, President	Steamboat Springs	4-15-48
Gifford Phillips, Secretary	Denver	4-15-50
Frank S. Hoag, Jr.	Pueblo	4-15-49

Director: Lewis R. Cobb.

Office: Room 224, Capitol Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: This is an independent agency composed of a three-member committee appointed by the Governor for three-year staggered terms, and who serve without pay except for expenses incurred in discharge of official duties. The Director is appointed by the Committee, subject to Civil Service classification and tenure.

Qualifications: Committee members must have the necessary experience and education. No more than two of the Committee members shall be of the same political party. The Director must have five years' practical experience in advertising and promotion.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium amounted to $100,000.

Organization: The Committee elects a president and a secretary. The total number of employes is 3.

General Purpose: Advertise and publicize the State and its agricultural products and industries, and promote tourist travel.

Functions: 1, Advertise and publicize the State and its agricultural products and industries by means of newspaper, magazine, direct mail, motion picture, radio, printed and/or billboard advertising publicity, and by no other means; 2, compile and transmit to the Governor at the expiration of each fiscal year a report of the activities of the Committee for the expired fiscal year and an accounting of the moneys expended from the appropriation during the expired fiscal year; 3, may accept private contributions, which shall be expended according to the provisions of the Act; 4, maximum expenditures for administration shall not exceed 15 per cent of the appropriation.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AIR PATROL

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1945 (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 17).

Commanding Officer: Lt.-Col. Harold A. Smethills.

Offices: Room 155, Building No. 258, Lowry Field, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol is an independent state agency and one of 48 wings in the national organization. The Wing is headed by the Commanding Officer.

How Financed: The General Assembly appropriated $25,000 from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-49 biennium.

Organization: The Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol is a semi-military, non-profit organization composed of volunteers, and consists of 30 units throughout the State.

General Purpose: Cooperate with the national organization of the Civil Air Patrol in organizing public-spirited, air-minded American citizens into a volunteer, semi-military organization, trained and equipped to assist in meeting local and national emergencies and devoted to the general advancement of aviation in all its phases.

BOARD OF STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1943 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 33, Supplement).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Exoires
Mrs. Anna Garrey	Denver	7-27-46
Mrs. C. Walter Allen	Denver	7-27-47
Rt. Rev. John R. Mulroy	Denver	7-27-47
Charles Rosenbaum	Denver	7-27-47
Mrs. Jenette Baughman	Cheyenne Wells	7-27-47
Ralph L. Carr	Denver	7-27-47
Mrs. Nettie Freed	Denver	7-27-48
J. H. Praschek	Denver	7-27-48
John W. Davis	Delta	7-27-48

Supervisor of Standards: Mrs. Jeanette Baughman.

Office: 338 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Board of Standards of Child Care is an independent agency composed of nine board members, appointed by the Governor for two-year terms, and who serve without pay. Of those appointed there shall be one representative each of the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Public Health, office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Home for Dependent and Neglected Children; one each from a Catholic, a Jewish and a Protestant organization, and two rural area representatives.

General Purpose: Adopt and make available minimum standards required of persons or agencies seeking licenses under the act to operate foster boarding homes or child placement agencies, and make rules and regulations in harmony with approved standards for the conduct of licensed foster boarding homes and child placement agencies.

Functions: 1, Formulate and adopt minimum standards required of those seeking licenses, and make rules and regulations in harmony with approved standards for such agencies as are granted licenses; 2, may use the facilities and services of any existing state board or department, or at its own discretion appoint a committee of its own membership to perform certain delegated investigation or duties; 3, pass annually on the application of every agency which receives or accepts children for placement or places children in private homes; 4, receive annually from such agencies a report showing its condition, management and competency to care for such children, the system of visitation employed, etc., and such other facts as the board may require; if satisfied that the requirements of the board are met, issue a free license for one year unless sooner revoked; 5, may inspect on its own visitation, but in any event cause to be inspected, all licensees and those applying for a license annually or more often; 6, revoke or suspend any licensee not maintaining minimum standards; such suspension or revocation shall be made only after a hearing of the board with the licensee present or represented to offer defense thereto, and such licensee shall have the right to petition to the proper court for a review of such order.

CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1947, Ch. 144, S. L., 1947.

Members of the Commission	Residence
Ralph L. Carr	Denver
Rt. Rev. Msgr. John R. Mulroy	Denver
Dr. Bradford Murphey	Denver
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Pellet	Rico
Mrs. Paul Thompson	Boulder

Composition and Classification: The Children's Code Commission is an independent agency composed of five members appointed by the Governor. The Commission is to function until November 15, 1948. Members receive no compensation except necessary travelling expenses.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $7,000.

Organization: Members of the Commission select a chairman and vice-chairman.

General Purpose: Make a careful study of child welfare in Colorado, including an analysis of existing laws and recommendations for needed legislation.

Functions: 1, Make complete study of existing child welfare laws to achieve simplification and elimination of obsolete and undesirable laws; 2, study the needs of children which can be improved by legislation, particularly problems of neglect and deliquency; 3, examine records and documents of state agencies dealing with children; 4, on or before November 15, 1948, submit a report and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly.

COLORADO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Legal Basis: Created in 1937 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 153).

Ex-Officio Members: Governor Lee Knous, Denver; Lieutenant Governor Homer L. Pearson, Wheatridge; Speaker of the House William Albion Carlson.

Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation: H. Lawrence Hinkley, Chairman, *Attorney General, Denver; Malcolm Erickson, Chairman, Public Utilities Commission, Denver; Elton K. McQuery, Financial Secretary to the Governor, Denver; James A. Noonan, *State Controller, Denver; W. M. Williams, *Director, State Planning Commission, Denver.

*Ex-Officio members of the Commission by statute.

Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation: State Senators Harold W. Gardner, Chairman, Golden; Edgar W. Bray, Redvale; Vernon A. Cheever, Colorado Springs; John J. Harpel, Denver; Ben Veltri, Trinidad.

House Committee on Interstate Cooperation: Representatives: Milton J. Blake, Chairman, Denver; Frank Fehling, Nathrop; Earl Mann, Denver; Jack McMillion, Akron; James S. Ogilvie, Kersey.

Chairman: H. Lawrence Hinkley, Attorney General.

First Vice-Chairman: Senator Vernon A. Cheever.

Second Vice-Chairman: Representative Jack McMillion.

Secretary, Representative Milton J. Blake.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado Commission on Interstate Cooperation is an independent agency composed of fifteen members. Five of these members are the members of the Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation, two of whom are appointed by the Governor and the other three are designated by statute as the State Controller, Attorney General, and the Director of the State Planning Commission. Five are members of the Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation and are designated in the customary manner of standing committees in the House and Senate. The legislative and ex-officio members serve during their regular term of office and each administrative member serves until the first day of February next, following his appointment. The Members serve without compensation, except for necessary travel and other expenses.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund, for the 1947-1949 biennium, is $5,000.

Organization: The members of the Commission select a chairman and two vice-chairmen from their membership, and a secretary who may or may not be a member of the Commission.

General Purpose: Perform all such acts as will, in the opinion of the Commission, enable the State of Colorado to do its part—or more than its part—in forming a more perfect union among the various elements of government in the United States, in developing uniform State laws among the States and in developing and supporting the Council of State Governments for that purpose.

Functions: 1, Carry forward the participation of this State as a member of the Council of State Governments; 2, encourage and assist the legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial officials and employees of this state to develop and maintain friendly contact by correspondence, by conference, and otherwise, with officials and employees of the other state, federal, and local units of government; 3, endeavor to advance cooperation between this State and other units of government whenever it seems advisable to do so by formulating proposals and by facilitating: (a) the adoption of compacts; (b) the enactment of uniform or reciprocal statutes; (c) the adoption of uniform or reciprocal administrative rules and regulations; (d) the informal cooperation of governmental offices with one another; (e) the personal cooperation of governmental officials and employees with one another, individually; (f) the interchange and clearance of research and information, and any other suitable process which will enable this State to do its part in forming a more perfect union among the various governments in the United States; 4, report to the Governor and the Legislature within 15 days after the convening of each regular legislative session, and at such other times as it deems appropriate.

MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1947 by H. B. 451, Ch. 261, 36th General Assembly. (Successor to the Merit System Council established by Executive Order in 1940.)

Council Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Mrs. Jean Sinnock, Chairman	Denver	11-28-50
Mr. Victor W. Hungerford	Colorado Springs	11-28-48
Dr. Charles A. Lory	Estes Park	11-28-49

Supervisor: Mrs. Farrell C. Walrath.

Office: 331 Fourteenth St., Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Merit System Council is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executive Department, composed of a three-member council and a supervisor. Council members are appointed by the Governor and serve without pay for three-year staggered terms. The Supervisor is appointed by the Director of the State Welfare Department, with the approval of the State Board of Public Welfare, and subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: Appointments to the Council are made on a non-partisan basis from persons with a known interest in public welfare and the Merit System. The Supervisor must be a person with training and experience in a field related to merit-system administration.

How Financed: Operating funds provided out of the appropriation for the State Department of Public Welfare.

General Purpose: Supervise the selection, retention, and promotion of employees of the County Departments of Public Welfare and has power to establish such rules and regulations as are necessary for efficient administration and operations of the County Public Welfare system.

Functions: 1, Establish general policies for administration of merit examinations; 2, establish policies for fair hearing of personnel appeals; 3, advise and make recommendations to the State Board of Public Welfare on personnel matters; 4, provide an annual budget and report for submission to State Board of Public Welfare, covering costs of Merit System activities and the operation of the merit system for county departments of Public Welfare; 5, promote public understanding of the purposes, policies, and practices of the Merit System for the county employees of Public Welfare; 6, establish rules and regulations for efficient administration of the Merit System in County Public Welfare departments in conformity with general policies of the system; such regulations to include: (a) minimum qualifications for employees; (b) state-wide examinations for positions; (c) state-wide promotional examinations and service ratings; (d) selection of appointments from the three highest eligibles certified for each position; (e) establish security of tenure for satisfactory performance; (f) prohibit political activity of employees; (g) establish other regulations as deemed necessary for the efficient administration and operation of the Merit System.

COLORADO STATE PATROL
AND COLORADO STATE PATROL BOARD (Ex-officio)

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1935 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 125); reorganized in 1947 by H. B. 350 (Ch. 273, S. L. 1947).

Board Members:

Secretary of State, Walter F. Morrison, Chairman.

State Highway Engineer, Mark U. Watrous, Vice-Chairman.

Public Utilities Commission, Ralph Horton, Secretary.

Patrol Chief: Gilbert R. Carrel.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado State Patrol is an independent agency. It is administered by a three-member board which consists of the Secretary of State, the Highway Engineer, and a member of the Public Utilities Commission selected by the members of that Commission. The Board members

serve without pay. The Board selects, subject to civil service regulations, the Patrol chief, who, subject to civil service regulations and with the approval of the Board, appoints the additional staff of the Patrol.

How Financed: The State Patrol Act of 1947, which became effective May 1, 1947, provides that all costs of operating the Patrol shall be paid out of moneys derived from the excise tax on motor fuel before any distribution of said tax is made. The expenditures of the Patrol shall be audited and approved from time to time by the Patrol Board. The amount of motor fuel tax funds budgeted by the Patrol Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947, is $900,000. In addition, the 36th General Assembly authorized and directed the State Treasurer to set aside $150,000, out of the revenues received from the tax on motor fuel, or so much thereof as may be necessary to establish and operate a State radio broadcasting and teletype system.

Organization: The Board selects a Chief of Patrol, who must have been a member of the Patrol at least five years immediately preceding his appointment. The Patrol Chief is also required to be of good moral character, conversant with Colorado's highway system, and of physical and mental standards necessary to perform his duties. Principal divisions and their heads are:

Assistant Chief of the Patrol, Capt. James H. Cole

Radio Supervisor and Communication, Capt. Robert Swanlund

Supply and Maintenance Division, Capt. Earl Eyre

Identification and Auto Theft Bureau, Capt. S. C. Becker

Personnel and Public Relations Division, Capt. William Dickerson

Education and Safety Division, Capt. Forest Yockey

Ports of Entry Division, Capt. E. A. Beavers

Denver Division, Capt. Ralph Cotton

Pueblo Division, Capt. Russel De Salvo

Greeley Division, Capt. Sherman Nielsen

Grand Junction Division, Capt. Paul Moss

Alamosa Division, Capt. Matt Giro

The total number of officers and other employes is 202.

General Purpose: To enforce all state laws relating to motor vehicle traffic on Colorado highways, and coordinate efforts of various departments which have regulatory functions over vehicles and motor vehicles operating on the highways.

Functions of the Board: 1, Supervise the Patrol and administer the provisions of the State Patrol Act of 1947 (Ch. 273, S. L. 1947); 2, approve rules and regulations issued by the Chief for administration of the Patrol. Hold meetings at least once each month; Secretary keeps record of proceedings. Audit and approve expenditures of Patrol from time to time; 3, secure proper and efficient enforcement of all laws relating to vehicles, motor vehicles, operation, equipment, weight, cargoes, licenses, etc. on Colorado highways; 4, enforce collection of all vehicle and motor vehicle taxes, license fees, motor fuel taxes, and highway compensative taxes; 5, promote safety on the highways.

Functions of the Chief of the Patrol: The Chief, who is the executive officer of the Patrol, shall: 1, Promulgate such rules and regulations with the approval of the Patrol Board as may be necessary for effective administration of the motor vehicle and traffic laws; 2, divide the highways of the State into districts, for patrol purposes and for enforcing the provisions of the State Patrol Act; 3, establish, maintain and staff mobile inspection stations, as he may deem necessary, but the Highway Safety Council shall have authority to promulgate rules and regulations for the operation of the stations and in the inspection of all vehicles and operators passing through such stations and shall also have authority to collect any taxes or license fees found to be due. 4, if requested by the Highway Safety Council, establish and staff a division of safety education in the Patrol whose function it shall be to cooperate with schools, civic organizations, etc., in teaching and promoting street and highway safety; 5, provide a motor vehicle and a driver for the use of the Governor; 6, purchase and install a State radio broadcasting and teletype system, purchase or lease real estate, buildings and property necessary to its operation and if necessary provide for the construction of radio broadcasting

stations, and make the facilities of the system available to other State agencies, peace officers, etc.

Functions of All Officers: 1, Make arrests, with or without a warrant for any violation of the law regulating operation of vehicles, use of highways, registration, fuel tax laws, public motor carrier laws, and inspection laws; 2, inspect and investigate for purpose of locating stolen vehicles; 3, serve all warrants, notices, summons, etc. regarding enforcement of laws regulating motor vehicle operation and highway use; 4, serve distraint warrants issued by Public Utilities Commission and Department of Revenue; 5, investigate traffic accidents and make reports thereof; 6, investigate reported thefts of vehicles and take and hold any stolen vehicle or parts thereof so discovered; 7, cooperate with State Board of Stock Inspection in enforcing any law or regulation within jurisdiction of that Board, with respect to transportation of livestock by motor truck; 8, enforce the automobile theft, auto camp and auto tourist camp laws.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION AND BOARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1931 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 36, Secs. 23-44); amended, Ch. 149, S. L. 1943, and Ch. 192, S. L. 1945, to provide for inclusion of municipal, city and county, and school district employees in retirement plans.

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
L. M. Markham, Chairman	Denver	July, 1948
M. J. Henley, Vice-Chairman	Colorado Springs	July, 1948
William Shaw	Denver	July, 1950
H. E. Carson	Denver	July, 1951
James Merrick	Denver	July, 1949
Miss Esta Basher	Greeley	July, 1950

Ex-officio Members: Homer F. Bedford, State Auditor; H. Rodney Anderson, State Treasurer, Walter F. Morrison, Secretary of State.

Secretary: Raymond J. Heath.

Office: 342 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Association is an independent agency governed by a nine-member board, six of whom are elected for four-year terms by the members of the Retirement Association. The Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State are designated by statute as ex-officio members and serve during their term of office. All members serve without pay, but are reimbursed for necessary travel expenses.

Organization: The Board elects a chairman and vice-chairman and appoints a secretary and other necessary employees. Number of employees, eight.

How Financed: The administrative cost of the Association is financed from membership dues ($5 paid by public employee when becoming a member of the Association) and from interest received on accounts. Administrative costs run approximately $20,000 per annum.

General Purpose: Manage retirement funds for State, county, city and school employees affiliated with the Public Employees Retirement Association, thereby providing retirement pay following the employee's retirement from public service.

Functions: Establish rules and regulations for the administration of the several retirement funds prescribed by law (Employees pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of salaries to the retirement fund by monthly deductions from paychecks. In the case of State employees, the State matches employees' payments toward retirement by making equal payment of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the salary deductions); 2, direct the heads of departments and agencies of government to furnish information and keep records of employees as may be required by the Board in order to discharge its duties; 3, determine the status of any public employee, who is a member of the Association, for the purpose of retirement; 4, Board is empowered to credit to the retirement fund any moneys received in the form of donations, gifts, appropriations, bequests or otherwise; 5, State Treasurer is treasurer of the retirement funds.

COMMISSION FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 159).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Lincoln D. Coit	Grand Junction	4-29-49
Chas. F. Morris	Salida	4-29-51
Henry W. Toll	Denver	4-29-53

Composition and Classification: The Commission for the Promotion of Uniform State Laws is an independent agency composed of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms, and who serve without pay.

Qualifications: Board members must be qualified and practicing attorneys.

How Financed: The 36th General Assembly appropriated $200 from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium.

Functions: 1, Examine statutes on which uniformity among the several states would be desirable, ascertain the best method of effecting such uniformity, represent Colorado at conventions of like commissioners of the other states for the consideration and recommendation of bills for uniform laws, and to recommend such other courses of action as deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose; 2, report to the Governor an account of their transactions and recommendations.

COLORADO COMMITTEE ON VETERANS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1947 for a period of two years by H. B. 82 (Ch. 329, S. L., 1947), 36th General Assembly.

Committee Members	Residence
Arthur C. Cross, Chairman	Boulder
John R. McCusker, Vice-Chairman	Denver
J. Fred Thomas, Secretary	Denver
George R. Biggory	Pueblo
George Brayfield	Denver
A. R. Bunger	Denver
Simone Halle	Colorado Springs
Leone H. Kittell	Denver
Mike Lavoda	Denver
William McConnell	Denver
Craig Minear	Denver
M. R. Nelson	Denver
Rev. Hubert Newell	Denver
Paul C. Stevens	Wheatridge

Director and Secretary: J. Fred Thomas.

Office: 704 Midland Savings Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado Committee on Veterans Education and Training is an independent agency composed of not less than 10 nor more than 20 members, who serve without pay and who are appointed by the Governor and serve at his pleasure.

Qualifications: Committee members are required to have a special knowledge of agriculture, industry, labor, education, and related matters.

How Financed: The 36th General Assembly appropriated $10,000 for the 1947-1949 biennium for a Revolving Fund, maintained by the State Treasurer, which shall be reimbursed by the Federal Government for the payment of salaries, traveling expenses and other necessary expenditures.

Organization: The Governor designates the Director. Members of the staff are as follows: Administrative Assistant, Blanche L. Miller; State Area Supervisors, Chester E. Crewe, Arthur Lenhart and Dan Spivak.
Total number of employes is 31.

General Purpose: The State is charged with the responsibility for the approval and supervision of educational institutions and training-on-the-job

establishments, in accordance with the provisions of the U. S. Public Law 346, which provides for veterans' education and training. This agency has been established to carry out the State's responsibility with respect to P. L. 346.

Functions: 1, Act on all applications for on-the-job programs and inspect, supervise, investigate, re-certify, approve, or reject all facilities in accordance with Public Law No. 346, as amended; 2, deal with agencies of the Federal Government in the exercise of their duties in connection with veterans' education and training and participation of the State and its agencies therein; 3, accept gifts and grants to aid the objectives of the Committee; 4, prescribe the form and content of applications used by educational institutions and training establishments desiring to offer training-on-the-job programs; 5, supervise and inspect establishments to see that they are meeting requirements of the law; 6, shall withdraw promptly the approval granted by the Committee in all cases where the course of training is found to be inadequate in accordance with the criteria set forth in Public Law 346.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1947 by H. B. 400 (1947 S. L., Ch. 328), 36th General Assembly.

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
William N. Rice, Director	Fort Collins	6-30-49
Harry Sullivan, Chairman	Denver	6-30-51
Kyle R. Bottoms, Vice-Chairman	Grand Junction	6-30-51
Mary C. Griffith, Secretary	Denver	6-30-48
R. R. Gowdy	Walsenburg	6-30-49
Harley Beery	Sterling	6-30-50
George A. Crowder	Denver	6-30-50

Offices: 213-218 Cooper Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado Department of Veterans Affairs is an independent agency composed of a seven-member board and a director. The Director is appointed by the Governor and is subject to civil service regulations. Board members are appointed by the Governor for four-year staggered terms, and serve without pay.

Qualifications: Five or more Board members shall be honorably discharged veterans of the United States Armed Forces; not more than four shall be members of the same political party. The Director shall be an honorably discharged veteran. All staff members shall be veterans or widows of veterans.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $200,000.

Staff: Director, William N. Rice; Deputy Director, Robert Crowley; Administrative Assistant, Carla Wilson; Director of Claims and Service, William E. Murphy; Service Officer, W. H. Wagner; Contact Representative, Mary A. Devlin; Liaison Officers: Edward B. Bever, Wendell H. Jones, Frank C. Lacey, Frank W. Mueller and David Stolaroff. Total number of employees, 14.

General Purpose: Provide assistance, service, guidance, and advice to veterans, their dependents, heirs, and survivors by maintaining proper liaison with veterans' organizations and agencies to the end that the veteran receives all benefits and services due him.

Functions of the Board: 1, Adopt rules and regulations necessary to administer affairs of the Department and supervise and determine policies of the Department; 2, study veterans' problems and formulate and execute necessary programs for their solution, through the Department or political subdivisions of the State; 3, report to the Governor and the General Assembly within five days after its convening in regular or special session to detail activities of the Department, make recommendations as to programs and suggest drafts of executive orders and legislation needed to effect such programs; 4, make continuing study of any program put into effect and make reports; 5, on request, advise and assist the Governor and the General Assembly on veterans' affairs; 6, Governor may direct any agency of the State or any political subdivision of the State to cooperate with and assist the Department in the performance of its duties and functions.

EX-OFFICIO BOARDS

ANATOMICAL BOARD OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

Legal Basis: Created in 1927 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 109).

Board Members:

Dr. Ward Darley, President; Dean, Colorado University Medical School.

Dr. Ivan E. Wallin, Secretary-Treasurer; Head, Department of Anatomy, Colorado University Medical School.

Dr. George Packard; Head, Department of Surgery, Colorado University Medical School.

Composition and Classification: The Anatomical Board is an ex-officio board, members of which are designated by statute and serve without pay during their regular terms of office.

Qualifications: Members of the Anatomical Board are deans and heads of the departments of anatomy and surgery of the accredited medical and dental schools of the state.

General Purpose: Distribute and deliver unclaimed human bodies among such institutions as are entitled to their lawful possession and use; and to operate a state morgue.

Functions: 1, Board or its agent shall hold unclaimed bodies for 20 days to allow claiming and within such period, publish two notices in a paper of general circulation in the county where death occurred or in which the bodies were discovered; 2, keep records of all bodies received and distributed by the receiving institution.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1910 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 59).

Board Members (Ex-officio):

Lee Knous, Governor
Walter Morrison, Secretary of State
Homer Bedford, Auditor
H. Rodney Anderson, State Treasurer
H. Lawrence Hinkley, Attorney General

Composition and Classification: The State Board of Canvassers is an ex-officio board of five members designated by statute as the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. Board members serve without extra compensation during their regular term of office.

General Purpose: Canvass votes based upon the returns made by the election judges and to give certificates to those receiving a majority of votes thus ascertained.

Functions: 1, Meet at the office of the Secretary of State at 10:00 o'clock on the twentieth day after any election, and canvass the returns of the votes cast; 2, after such canvass, file a certificate with the Secretary of State showing the vote of each candidate of each political party for each and every office for which votes were cast; 3, determine which persons have been elected and so endorse and subscribe to the Secretary of State; 4, settle any tie by lot after reasonable notice to candidates.

BOARD OF CONSERVATION

(Public Irrigation Districts)

Legal Basis: Created in 1935 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 90).

Ex-officio Board Members: Lee Knous, Chairman, Governor; H. Lawrence Hinkley, Attorney General; M. C. Hinderlider, Secy., State Engineer.

Composition and Classification: The Board of Conservation is an ex-officio Board composed of the Governor, Attorney General, and the State Engineer, who are designated by statute as members of the Board. They receive no compensation other than their statutory salary.

Organization: Members of the Board select a chairman and a secretary.

General Purpose: Approval of organization of Public Irrigation Districts outside the corporate limits of any city or town.

Functions: 1, Receive petitions for organization of Public Irrigation Districts and investigate feasibility of proposed districts; 2, if proposed District is approved, issue certificate setting forth a true copy of the petition and declaring that it has been approved.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution Article IX, Sec. 1.

Board Members (Ex-officio):

Nettie S. Freed, President, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Walter F. Morrison, Secretary of State

H. Lawrence Hinkley, Attorney General

Composition and Classification: The Board is an ex-officio agency composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney General, who serve during their terms of office. They receive no extra compensation for these services.

General Purpose: General supervision of the public schools of the state.

Functions: 1, Adopt administrative rules and regulations for the Board and for the public schools; 2, appoint, upon the recommendations of the presidents of the University of Colorado, the Colorado A. & M. College, the State College of Education, and Western State College, eight members of the State Board of Examiners (Teachers); 3, direct the State Board of Examiners (Teachers), to hold meetings for the purpose of examining applicants.

Note: The Thirty-sixth General Assembly in 1947 proposed a constitutional amendment which, if adopted in the general election of 1948, will replace the present State Board of Education with an elected board of one member from each congressional district, elected by the voters of the district, or if there are an even number of congressional districts, one additional member who shall be elected from the state at large. They will serve without pay. The Board will appoint a Commissioner of Education to replace the present Superintendent of Public Instruction. (Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6)

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution Article IX, Sec. 1.

Board Members (Ex-officio):

Lee Knous, Governor

Homer F. Bedford, State Auditor

H. Rodney Anderson, State Treasurer

Walter F. Morrison, Secretary of State

H. Lawrence Hinkley, Attorney General

Composition and Classification: The State Board of Equalization is an ex-officio board of five members designated by the State Constitution as the Governor, the State Audiitor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and the Attorney General. All members serve during their regular terms of office without receiving extra compensation.

How Financed: No appropriation.

Functions: 1, Adjust, equalize, raise or lower the valuation of real and personal property of the various counties, and the valuation of any item or items of the various classes of such property, but has no power of original assessment; 2, on or before June 15 of each year, transmit to the county assessor of each county through which railway tracks, or telegraph or telephone lines extend, the length of track and miles of such named, and assessed value for each mile, amount and description of real and personal property in each county necessary for the operation of the railroad; also the amount assessed in such county against express companies, fast freight and the firms and individuals operating them; 3, examine abstracts of assessments as submitted by the State Tax

Commission; also examine abstracts of assessments of each county as submitted by the Tax Commission and make a record of its action on each county abstract and certify the same; 4, meet the third Monday of September to examine, adjust, and equalize the assessments in the various counties, correct any mistakes made and certify the assessments.

STATE GRAIN INSPECTOR

Legal Basis: Created in 1919 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 69).

Inspector: C. E. Davis.

Composition and Classification: The State Grain Inspector operates as an independent agency and serves at the pleasure of the Denver Grain Exchange. He is a federal grain inspector employed by the Denver Grain Exchange and is the chief State Grain Inspector. He is reimbursed by the Denver Grain Exchange.

Qualifications: The State Grain Inspector must hold a grain inspection license from the United States Department of Agriculture and be designated chief inspector by the Denver Grain Exchange.

How Financed: No state appropriation. Financed by the Denver Grain Exchange.

Organization: The State Grain Inspector is a member of the Denver Grain Exchange staff.

General Purpose: Issue licenses to inspect and grade grain, distribute information on federal grading, and investigate licenses.

Functions: 1, Issue licenses to inspect and grade grain to the grain buyers or agents; 2, reinspect samples, on request, on which a federal grade has been established; 3, mail to every licensee a pamphlet containing all government rules as to federal grades on grain which have become standardized; 4, investigate licensees and revoke licenses for cause.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

Legal Basis: Created in 1945 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 84B).

Board Members (ex-officio):

Dr. I. E. Newsom, President .... President of Colorado A & M College
Dr. Ben H. Parker, Secretary President of Colorado School of Mines
Dr. Robert L. Stearns, Treasurer .... President, University of Colorado

Advisory Committee		Residence
Dr. I. E. Newsom	Board Representative	Fort Collins
Charles P. Warren	Agriculture (Livestock, Banking)	Fort Collins
Raman H. Miller	Agriculture (Grain and Hogs)	Strasburg
Lee Toothacher	Agriculture (Fruits)	Palisade
Lloyd Case	Wool	Fort Collins
Cecil Doherty	Sugar	Denver
Thomas S. Harrison	Petroleum	Denver
Carl A. Norgren	Business (Manufacturing)	Denver
Frank Prouty	Engineering	Denver
Robert Six	Aviation	Denver
Lewis Kitts	State Jr. Chamber of Commerce	Greeley
Andy M. Riddle	Colorado Fuel and Iron Company	Denver
William Coulter	Climax Molybdenum Co.	Denver
K. W. Kissick	State Chamber of Commerce	Trinidad
B. F. Parry	Bureau of Mines	Golden
W. M. Williams	State Planning Commission	Denver
Earl L. Mosley	Municipalities	Denver

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The Board of Industrial Development Research is an independent agency. Board and Advisory Committee members are reimbursed for travel and incidental expenses.

Qualifications: Members of the Advisory Committee are selected for their special knowledge in agriculture, mining, business, industry, and other fields.

How Financed: The Board received an appropriation of $100,000 for the 1947-1949 biennium from the General Revenue Fund of the State. These funds are budgeted for research projects at the three institutions represented by the Board.

Organization: Members of the Board elect from their membership a chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer. Members of the Board select the Advisory Committee. A technical committee consisting of two science or research experts from each of the three schools has been appointed by the Board for the purpose of making program recommendations to the Advisory Committee. The members of the technical committee are as follows:

H. S. Wilgus, Jr. ..... Colorado A. & M. College
W. E. Pike ..... Colorado A. & M. College
C. F. Barb ..... Colorado School of Mines
Al P. Wickmann ..... Colorado School of Mines
H. B. Moore, Chairman ..... University of Colorado
Frederick A. Rehrman ..... University of Colorado

General Purpose: Supervise and cause to be undertaken specific research projects to determine methods and feasibility for the industrial development of the State including the processing and marketing of raw materials, finished and semi-finished products.

Functions of Advisory Committee: 1, Review requests for research made to the Board and advise and make recommendations to the Board for the approval, disapproval, or further investigation of research projects; 2, report, on request, to the Board on each research project undertaken.

Functions of Board: 1, Approve, disapprove, or investigate further the recommendations of the Advisory Committee; 2, allot funds, with the consent of the Governor, to any agency of the University of Colorado, Colorado School of Mines, or Colorado A & M which is qualified and willing to conduct a particular research project; 3, accept gifts and subsidies in behalf of the State and expend the same with approval of the Governor.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1937 by statute (and as amended 1935 C. S. A., Ch. 149 B).

Board Members	Residence
F. A. Anderson, President	Fort Collins
Homer J. Henney	Fort Collins
Harry L. Dotson	Fort Collins

Secretary: Kenneth W. Chalmers ..... Fort Collins

Extension Conservationist: Charles L. Terrell, Fort Collins.

State Office: 130 State Office Building, Denver.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The State Soil Conservation Board is an independent agency composed of four members designated by law. The members name a fifth member or may request the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to appoint the fifth member. Members serve on the Board without compensation.

Qualifications: One Board member is the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service of the Colorado A & M College, and one is the Director of the Experiment Station at Fort Collins; two members must be members of the State Planning Commission and are named to the Board by the Planning Commission. The four can select a fifth member.

How Financed: From 1937, when the Board was created, to 1947, the paper work of the State Board was done by the State Planning Commission. The Thirty-sixth General Assembly made a joint appropriation of $72,750 from the General Revenue Fund to the State Planning Commission and the Soil Conservation Board for the 1947-1949 biennium. Under this arrangement the State

Planning Commission and the Soil Conservation Board mutually agreed that $13,650 of the appropriation would be used for Soil Conservation programs.

Organization: The Board elects a president and a secretary.

General Purpose: Provide constructive methods of land use which will result in the conservation and preservation of natural resources, the control of wind and water erosion, and the reduction of damage resulting from floods in order to insure the health, prosperity, and welfare of the State of Colorado and its people.

Functions: 1, Promote and assist in the organization of conservation districts in any section of the State where erosion damage exists or is threatened; 2, accept petitions for the organization of soil conservation districts; examine such petitions; determine their sufficiency and find whether the organization of such districts is required for the preservation of the health, prosperity, and welfare of the State; call an election of the landowners within the proposed district; 3, prepare and present to the qualified voters of soil conservation districts uniform by-laws for the conduct of the business of the districts; 4, act in an advisory capacity with the Board of Supervisors of each district, and coordinate the programs of all soil conservation districts; 5, act as a State Board of Appeals whenever there is an insufficient number of districts within the State to elect a State Board of Appeals; 6, prepare a uniform and adequate system of accounting for districts to be adopted and used by all districts within the State; 7, administer and disburse any funds which may be made available to the State Board for the purposes of assisting soil conservation districts in the conservation of the soil and water resources of the state and defray expenses of the Board or its duly appointed or employed agents; 8, represent districts when they are dissolved or when contracts are modified or terminated; participate in litigation involving contracts; 9, receive petitions of supervisors, or twenty landowners in each district, seeking consolidation of districts; if in the best interests of the districts affected, call an election in accordance with the law.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Boulder, Colorado

Legal Basis: Created in 1861 by territorial legislative Act, and by the Colorado Constitution of 1876. Art. VIII and IX. (See also 1935 C.S.A., Ch. 169).

Regents	Residence	Date Term Expires
Robert R. Knowles	Sterling	January, 1949
Ralph L. Carr	Denver	January, 1949
Roy M. Chapman	Boulder	January, 1951
Merritt H. Perkins	Denver	January, 1951
Alberta Pike Boyd	Denver	January, 1953
Robert D. Charlton	Denver	January, 1953

Ex-officio Member: Dr. Robert L. Stearns, President of the University.

Secretary to the Board: D. W. Bray; **Treasurer:** Waldo E. Brockway.

Composition, Classification and Compensation of Governing Body: The Board of Regents, the governing body of the University, is a corporate body of six members, selected by popular election for six-year staggered terms. The President of the University is designated by law as an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents. The Regents receive only actual expenses when attending meetings.

General Functions of the Regents: As provided by the Constitution, exercise general control and supervision of the University including all its departments and agencies; have exclusive control and direction of all funds and appropriations; establish departments in the University as required by the wants and needs of the people of the State, grant diplomas and confer degrees; approve the appointment of officers and faculty of the University and their salaries; approve courses of study, textbooks, and rates of tuition and fees.

Organization of the Regents: The Regents select a president of the University, who is an ex-officio member of the Board and serves as its presiding officer; and appoint a secretary and a treasurer who are not Board members.

General Purpose of the University: The fundamental purpose of the University is to promote and encourage the diffusion of knowledge in all branches of learning. To achieve this fundamental objective, the University and its administration must be keenly aware at all times of the expanding needs and wants of the citizens of Colorado, for, unlike the other institutions of higher learning, the University was created not for one specific academic purpose, but for an all inclusive educational, cultural, and scientific purpose.

To meet this elastic concept of a University, the Regents and the administration are authorized to establish new schools and departments of instruction from time to time, the better to serve the educational demands of the people. In carrying out this mandate, the Regents and the administration have, through the years, established the following colleges and schools within the University: **College of Arts and Sciences,** which includes the School of Journalism, College of Education, and the School of Nursing; the **College of Engineering; the Graduate School; School of Medicine; School of Law; College of Pharmacy; College of Music; School of Business;** and the **Summer Quarter.**

While the Extension Division of the University is not a department of instruction in the strict sense of the term, it is, nevertheless, an integral part of the educational and academic activity of the University. It is primarily the off-campus representative of the University and as such, renders to the State at large, and the communities and agencies of the State such public service as may lie within its power.

The University performs important research functions in several fields, particularly in the engineering field through the Engineering Experiment Station, in business through the Bureau of Business Research, and in government and its allied fields through the Bureau of State and Community Service.

How Financed: The University receives the income from a State tax levy of .51989 mill on property which will provide an estimated $696,000 in 1948. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $750,000, or $375,000 annually. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students. Miscellaneous funds include grants from private industry and the Federal Government for research projects, gifts and endowments.

Organization General Administrative Officers: Dr. Robert L. Stearns, President of the University; W. F. Dyde, Vice President and Dean of the Faculties; Waldo E. Brockway, Treasurer and Business Manager; Clifford G Houston, Dean of Students; Harry G. Carlson, Dean of Men; Mary Ethel Ball, Dean of Women; Ralph Prator, Director of Admissions and Coordinator of Personnel Activities; Eugene H. Wilson, Director of Libraries; Eric M. Rackham, Special Assistant to the President; A. D. Abbott, Department of Alumni Relations; Willard B. Cook, Manager of the Bookstore; Bly E. Curtis, Manager of the Dormitories; R. W. Lind, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds; Dillard W. Bray, Secretary to the Board of Regents and Chief Accountant; Leslie F. Robbins, Purchasing Agent; John B. Schoolland, Office of Counseling; Richard E. Fox, Head, Department of Testing and Evaluation; John O. Rames, Director of University Development; Harold A. Thomson, Employee Counselor; Dr. Lawrence W. Holden, Director, Student Health Service; George S. Lesser, Director, Housing; Fred R. Chambers, Director, Placement Bureau; Vernon F. Loughran, Department of Publications; Dan Partner, Department of Public Information; T. Ellsworth Stepp, Department of Radio Production; W. C. Toepelman, Director, Veterans' Affairs; Hugo C. Rodeck, Director, Museum; W. C. Lam, Manager of Athletics.

Schools and Colleges of the University: College of Arts and Sciences: Jacob Van Ek, Dean; Harl R. Douglass, Director, College of Education; Ralph L. Crosman, Director, College of Journalism; Henrietta Adams Loughran, Director, School of Nursing; Gordon Alexander, Head, Biology; Paul M. Dean Head, Chemistry; Karl K. Hulley, Head, Classics; Earl C. Crockett, Chairman Economics, Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology; Francis Wolle, Chairman, English; Alden Megrew, Head, Fine Arts; P. G. Worcester, Head

Geology; James G. Allen, Chairman, History; Ruth Blair, Head, Home Economics; Eugene H. Wilson, Head, Library Science; Aubrey J. Kemper, Head, Mathematics; Stuart Cuthbertson, Head, Modern Languages; Harriet Jeffrey, Chairman, Philosophy; Harry G. Carlson, Director, Physical Education for Men; Clare H. Small, Head, Physical Education for Women; W. B. Pietenpol, Head, Physics; Karl F. Muenzinger, Chairman, Psychology. **College of Music:** Rowland W. Dunham, Dean. **College of Engineering:** Clarence L. Eckel, Dean; Frederick A. Rohrman, Executive Director, Engineering Experiment Station. Departments of Instruction: K. D. Wood, Head, Aeronautical Engineering; Warren Raeder, Head, Architectural Engineering; Byron E. Lauer, Head, Chemical Engineering; Warren Raeder, Head, Civil Engineering; W. C. DuVall, Head, Electrical Engineering; Wayne H. Beattie, Head, Mechanical Engineering; Paul M. Dean, Head, Engineering Chemistry; Frank H. Bauer, Head, Engineering Drawing and Machine Design; Charles A. Hutchinson, Head, Engineering Mathematics; W. B. Pietenpol, Head, Engineering Physics; W. Otto Birk, Head, English in Engineering; Captain Clifford A. Fines, Naval Science and Tactics (Naval R. O. T. C.). **School of Law:** Edward C. King, Dean. **School of Business:** Elmore Petersen, Dean; Bureau of Business Research, Henry B. Moore, Director. **College of Pharmacy:** Charles F. Poe, Dean. **Graduate School:** Philip G. Worcester, Dean. **Summer Quarter:** Eugene H. Wilson, Director. **Division of University Extension:** Arthur C. Cross, Division Director; W. M. Campbell, Director, Bureau of Class Instruction and General Adult Education; D. Mack Easton, Director, Bureau of State and Community Service; Stephen Romine, Director, Bureau of High School Counseling and Accreditation; Lelia Trolinger, Director, Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction; Della G. Turman, Director, Bureau of Correspondence Instruction; Thorrel B. Fest, Secretary, The Colorado State Debating League; Amie-Louise Bishop, Extension Librarian.

The student enrollment as of October 1, 1947, was 8,795.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO MEDICAL CENTER

(Denver)

Legal Basis: The School of Medicine was established in 1883; Colorado General Hospital was established by statute in 1921 (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 169); Colorado Psychopathic Hospital was established by statute in 1919 (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 105).

General Purpose: The Constitution of the State gave the Regents specific power to establish a medical school in Denver. The School is equipped and staffed to give academic and practical training in all fields related to the practice of medicine, including training for nurses, through a number of specialized departments. In addition, the Colorado General Hospital and the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital were established by law, as a part of the Medical School. These two institutions were established not only to provide practical training for medical students, but also to assist the State in caring for residents of Colorado unable to pay for the services of a private physician. By action of the Regents, the School of Medicine and the two Hospitals are now known as the University of Colorado Medical Center.

How Financed: The University Medical and Nurses' Training Schools receive the income from a State tax levy of .10 mill on property which will provide an estimated $134,000 in 1948. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $400,000, or $200,000 annually. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students. Miscellaneous funds include gifts and grants for various medical research projects. The General Assembly made an appropriation of $1,290,000 from the General Revenue Fund for operation of the Colorado General Hospital for the 1947-1949 biennium. To these funds are added the amounts paid by counties which send patients to the Hospital. The General Assembly appropriated $550,000 from the General Revenue Fund for the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital for the 1947-1949 biennium. To these funds are added the amounts paid by counties which send patients to the Hospital.

Organization: General Administrative Officers: Dr. Ward Darley, Dean; Dr. Robert C. Kniffen, Superintendent of Hospitals; Dr. Charles A. Rymer,

Director, Colorado General Hospital; Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh, Director, Colorado Psychopathic Hospital; Robert A. Pontow, Business Manager; Virginia Moore, Registrar.

Departments of Instruction and Heads: Dr. James J. Waring, Department of Medicine; Dr. George H. Packard, Department of Surgery; Dr. Edward R. Mugrage, Department of Public Health and Lab. Diagnosis; Dr. Ivan E. Wallin, Department of Anatomy; Dr. James B. McNaught, Department of Pathology; Dr. Harry G. Gordon, Department of Pediatrics; Dr. E. Stewart Taylor, Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology; Dr. Richard W. Whitehead, Department of Physiology and Pharmacology; Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Department of Radiology; Dr. Robert C. Lewis, Department of Biochemistry; Dr. Osgoode S. Philpott, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology; Dr. William M. Bane, Department of Ophthalmology; Dr. Frank R. Spencer, Department of Oto-Laryngology; Dr. Richard Thompson, Department of Bacteriology; Dr. John M. Lyon, Department of Liaison Psychiatry; Dr. Hamilton I. Barnard, Division of Orthopedics; Dr. James A. Philpott, Division of Urology; Dr. Alfred H. Washburn, Division of Human Growth.

The student enrollment in the School of Medicine as of October 1, 1947, was 241 and the enrollment in the School of Nursing was 334.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

Fort Collins

The Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College is governed by the State Board of Agriculture and consists of three coordinate branches: the College, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Legal Basis: Authorized by the Colorado Constitution in 1876 (Art. VIII) and created in 1877 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 5).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Raman A. Miller, President	Strasburg	1-1953
Elmer Hartner, Vice President	Denver	1-1953
Edward H. Divelbliss	Hotchkiss	1-1949
A. M. Camp	Durango	1-1949
George McClave	McClave	1-1951
Rex C. Eaton	Eaton	1-1951
Dr. Duane F. Hartshorn	Fort Collins	1-1955
T. C. McPherson	San Acacio	1-1955

Ex-officio Members: Lee Knous, Governor; Dr. I. E. Newsom, President, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Secretary to the Board: James R. Miller. **Treasurer:** Joseph M. Whalley.

Composition and Classification: Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College is an independent agency governed by the State Board of Agriculture which consists of eight members, half of whom shall be practical farmers, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for eight-year staggered terms. They receive only travel expenses, excepting the President of the Board, who receives $200 annually in addition to travel expenses. The Governor and the President are ex-officio members of the Board.

General Purpose of the State Board: Determine policy, control, and manage the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College at Fort Collins, including the Fort Lewis Branch at Hesperus, the Experiment Station at Fort Collins and its branches, and the Extension Service; choose the President and approve the selection of the Vice-President and the faculty; approve courses of study, books, tuition, fees; appoint directors for the Extension Service and the Experiment Station on the recommendation of the President of Colorado A & M College; fix salary of the President of the College and review and act on other salaries recommended by the faculty and the President of the College; control all moneys appropriated to the use of each branch, in whatever manner derived; purchase, lease, and control all lands, buildings, and equipment of the College, farm and other connected agencies.

How Financed: The various funds received by Colorado A. and M. College are used for three principal purposes: (1) Student Instruction; (2) Experiment Projects and Research; (3) Extension and Demonstration Services. For student instruction the College receives the following funds; The income from a State tax levy of .26042 mill on property, which will provide an estimated $349,000 in 1948; also the income from a permanent land fund which is approximately $25,000 each year. The College receives Federal funds appropriated for land-grant colleges and the total of Federal funds anticipated for the 1947-1948 year is $114,800. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $300,000, or $150,000 for each year. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students, and miscellaneous funds. Funds for student instruction at the Fort Lewis Branch at Hesperus are provided as follows: (1) The income from a State tax levy of .04919 mill on property which will provide an estimated $66,000 in 1948; (2) the appropriation made by the General Assembly for the 1947-1949 biennium is $40,000, or $20,000 for each year. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by the students at Fort Lewis Branch.

Colorado A. and M. Experiment Station receives the income from a State tax levy of .07171 mill on property which will provide an estimated $96,000 in 1948. The appropriations made by the General Assembly from General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium which are allocated to the Experiment Station include the following: Experiment Station, $65,000; Seed Laboratory, $12,000; Bind Weed Control, $20,000; Plant Disease Control, $38,000; Industrial Research, $19,000 for the 1947-1948 year. Federal funds, which are provided under four Congressional Acts, namely, the Hatch, the Adams, the Bankhead-Jones and the Purnell Acts, provide a total of $114,000 for the 1947-1948 year. Miscellaneous funds include $24,573 from the Colorado Research Foundation.

Colorado A. and M. Extension Service is operated on Federal, State, County and miscellaneous funds. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium for the Extension Service is $300,000, or $150,000 for each year. Another appropriation provides $4,000 annually for seed certification. Federal funds provided under a number of Congressional Acts total $324,000 for the 1947-1948 year. Funds provided by the various counties total approximately $125,000 for the 1947-1948 year.

Organization: The members of the Board select biennially a president and vice-president from their membership. The secretary and treasurer shall be non-members. The treasurer is bonded for $100,000 and the secretary for $5,000.

Administrative officers include: Dr. I. E. Newsom, President; H. L. Dotson, Vice-President; F. A. Anderson, Director, Colorado Extension Service; Homer J. Henney, Director, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station; Dr. J. Lee Deen, Dean of Faculty; Dr. David H. Morgan, Director of Summer Session and Dean of Graduate School; James R. Miller, Secretary to the Board and to the Faculty; Joseph M. Whalley, Treasurer and Business Manager; C. W. Ferguson, Director of Admissions; Stella Morris, Registrar; Ronald O. Roberts, Purchasing Agent; Rex W. Brown, Director, Information; John C. Clevenger, Dean of Students; Catherine M. Northrup, Counselor for Women and Assistant Dean of Students; H. Q. Van Dyke, Director of Veterans' Affairs; James G. Hodgson, Librarian; C. O. Simonds, Manager, Student Union; Dorothy E. Maxson, Supervisor, Student Health Service; Jasper J. French, Secretary, Alumni Association; E. G. Whitehead, Superintendent, Maintenance.

The College: In its resident instruction courses, the College concentrates primarily on theoretical and practical classroom and laboratory training in the sciences and arts, particularly in the fields of agriculture, forestry, engineering, veterinary medicine, home economics, the natural sciences, and kindred subject matters relating to the food-processing industries, raw materials for the textile industry, rural building and construction, and the social and political influences bearing on these fields.

The resident instruction work of the College is done chiefly through six divisions, namely, Agriculture, Engineering, Forestry and Range Management, Home Economics, Arts and Sciences, and Veterinary Medicine. The Deans of the various divisions and the heads of departments are as follows: **Agriculture;** Homer J. Henney, Dean; W. R. Horlacher, Co-ordinator; Agronomy,

D. W. Robertson; Animal Husbandry, Sherman S. Wheeler; Entomology, George M. List; Horticulture, A. M. Binkley; Poultry, H. S. Wilgus; **Engineering:** Dr. N. A. Christensen, Dean; Civil Engineering, Robert L. Lewis; Electrical Engineering, H. G. Jordan; Mechanical Engineering, J. T. Strate; Industrial Arts, George F. Henry. **Forestry and Range Management:** Dr. J. L. Deen, Dean; Grazing and Range Management, C. H. Wasser; Forest Recreation and Game Management, J. V. K. Wagar; Forest Management and Utilization, R. J. Preston. **Home Economics:** Dr. Flora L. Slocum, Dean; Foods and Nutrition, Elizabeth Dyar. **Arts and Sciences:** Dr. L. W. Durrell, Dean; Botany and Plant Pathology, Dr. L. W. Durrell; Chemistry, W. E. Pyke; Economics, Sociology and History, R. T. Burdick; English and Modern Literature, Alfred Westfall; Mathematics, Andrew G. Clark; Music, Gregory Bueche; Physical Education, Harry Hughes, Director; Robert L. Davis, Football Coach; Physics, Louis R. Weber; Psychology and Education, David H. Morgan; Vocational Education, Herb Heilig. **Veterinary Medicine:** Dr. I. E. Newsom, Dean; Pathology and Bacteriology, Dr. Floyd Cross; Physiology, R. F. Bourne; Veterinary Surgery, Dr. James Farquharson; Veterinary Anatomy, Robert W. Davis; Zoology and Parasitology, Wendell Krull.

Student enrollment as of October 1, 1947, 3,709.

FORT LEWIS BRANCH AT HESPERUS

The Fort Lewis Branch of the College, near Durango, offering in general two years of college work, was established as a result of Congressional action in 1910 and State legislative action in 1911, making the Fort Lewis Military Reservation and Indian School a part of Colorado's Agricultural College system. E. H. Bader, Dean; C. W. McLain, Assistant Dean. Student enrollment, October 1, 1947, 213.

STATE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

Greeley, Gunnison, Alamosa

The Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, Western State College of Colorado at Gunnison and Adams State College of Colorado at Alamosa are governed by one board, namely, the Trustees of the State Normal School.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Legal Basis: Authorized in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution, Art. VIII, and created in 1889 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 155).

Trustees	Residence	Date Term Expires
C. P. Rex, Vice-President	Alamosa	4-1-49
Mrs. Anna C. Petteys	Brush	4-1-49
E. L. Dutcher	Gunnison	4-1-51
Thos. L. Girault	Denver	4-1-51
Leslie J. Savage	Crawford	4-1-53
E. Tyndall Snyder	Greeley	4-1-53

Ex-officio Member: Mrs. Nettie S. Freed, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Secretary-Treasurer: Glen C. Turner, Greeley. Assistant Secretary and Deputy Treasurer for Western State College, Gunnison, Ralph E. Porter. Assistant Secretary and Deputy Treasurer for Adams State College, Alamosa, J. L. Johansen, Jr.

Composition and Classification: The Trustees of the State Normal School act as an independent corporate body composed of six members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for six year staggered terms. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is designated by statute as an ex-officio member of the Trustees. The Trustees receive travel and other necessary expenses only.

Organization: The Trustees select a president from their membership and a secretary and a treasurer who are non-members. The Treasurer is bonded for $25,000.

General Purpose: Supervise the Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, Western State College at Gunnison and Adams State College at Alamosa; select the Presidents of the three Colleges and approve selection of the faculties; approve courses of study and instruction; fix salaries of the President of the Colleges; control and manage all moneys appropriated for the use of the Colleges, purchase, lease, and control all lands, buildings, etc.

GENERAL PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGES

The State Colleges of Education were established as an integral part of the public school system of the State for the purpose of providing instruction in the science and art of teaching and school administration. The training provided consists not only of academic and theoretical subject matter but also the practical application of these principles in practice departments and in accredited schools. Training is provided in a wide variety of fields in the arts and sciences to keep abreast of the needs of the public and the demands of public education systems.

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, GREELEY

Legal Basis: Authorized by Colorado Constitution in 1876, Art. VIII; created in 1889 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 155); established 1891.

How Financed: The College receives the income from a State tax levy of .26042 mill on property which will bring in an estimated $348,000 in 1948. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $225,000 or $112,500 annually. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students.

Organization: Dr. William R. Ross, President; Dr. George Willard Frazier, President-Emeritus; Dr. W. D. Armentrout, Vice-President.

Directors of Administrative Departments: W. D. Armentrout, Instruction; Sumner L. Crawley, Student Personnel; O. L. Troxel, Public Relations; Glen C. Turner, Business and Finance; Grace H. Wilson, Dean of Women; Arthur F. Zimmerman, Director of the Graduate School; William L. Wrinkle, Director of the College Secondary School; Paul G. McKee, Director of Elementary Education; Helen C. Davis, Director of Elementary School; Roy M. Carson, Registrar; John Hancock, Director of Athletics.

Chairmen of Divisions of Instructions: D. F. Perry, Arts; Earle U. Rugg, Education; Lonis C. Butler, Health; Neal M. Cross, Humanities; James De-Forest Cline, Music; William L. Dunn, Sciences; Leslie D. Zeleny, Social Studies.

Student enrollment, October 1, 1947, 1,808.

ADAMS STATE COLLEGE, ALAMOSA

Legal Basis: Created in 1921 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 155); first classes started in 1925.

How Financed: Adams State College receives the income from a State tax levy of .05 mill on property which will bring in an estimated $67,000 in 1948. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $200,000, or $100,000 annually. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students.

Organization: Dr. Ira Richardson, President; J. L. Kittle, Vice-President; Dorothy Gelhaus, Registrar; J. L. Johnsen, Jr., Comptroller; Mildred K. DeLongchamp, Dean of Women; James Hatfield, Director, Resident Hall for Men; Mary E. Frease, Dietician and Assistant Director Resident Halls; Luther Bean, Director, San Luis Institute of Arts and Crafts; Julian Samora, Assistant Director, San Luis Institute of Arts and Crafts; Lenore Brownlee, Librarian; E. S. Strong, Physician; Marguerite Massey, Nurse; F. V. C. Worman, Curator of Museum.

Chairmen of Divisions of Instruction: Luther Bean, Education and Philosophy; J. L. Kittle, Fine and Applied Arts; E. S. Strong, Health and Physical Education; Mildred Silver, Language and Literature; H. Dean Burdick, Science and Mathematics; Irwin Thomle, Social Studies, William T. Meyer, Graduate Studies; Ira Richardson, Director of Studies.

Student enrollment, October 1, 1947, was 363.

WESTERN STATE COLLEGE, GUNNISON

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1901 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 155); established, 1911 as a two-year institution; in 1920 extended to four-year courses and further expanded, 1923.

How Financed: Western State College receives the income from a State tax levy of .10044 mill on property which will bring in an estimated $135,000 in 1948. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $225,000 or $112,500 annually. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students.

Organization: Dr. Peter P. Mickelson President; Olaf C. Kjosness, Dean of Administration; N. Willard Newsom, Dean of Instruction; Ralph Porter, Business and Finance Director; Tevis Miller, Public Information and Service; Edwyl Redding, Dean of Women; Clarence T. Hurst, Chairman of Graduate Committee; John J. Dynes, Director of Teacher Training; Herbert J. Doricott, Registrar; Mabel Schulte, Librarian; R. R. Anderson, Bursar; C. R. Walker, Faculty Alumni Secretary; Paul W. Wright, Director of Athletics; B. R. Davis, Superintendent of Buildings and Utilities.

Chairmen of Divisions of Instruction: F. George Damson, Fine Arts; John J. Dynes, Education and Psychology; Paul W. Wright, Health and Physical Education; Houghton W. Taylor, Language and Literature; Clarence T. Hurst, Science and Mathematics; D. H. Cummins, Social Studies and Business.

Student enrollment, October 1, 1947, 688.

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES

Golden

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1874 by territorial legislative act and given constitutional status in 1876 (Colorado Constitution, Art. VIII); incorporated by the State Legislature in 1877. (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 145).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Thomas S. Harrison, President	Denver	3-23-49
Lester C. Thomas, Vice President	Denver	3-23-51
John W. Vanderwilt, Secretary	Denver	3-23-53
Max W. Bowen	Colorado Springs	3-23-53

Treasurer: Gurnett Steinhauer.

Composition and Classification of Board: The Board of Trustees is a corporate body of five members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for six-year staggered terms. They serve without compensation.

Qualifications: Trustees must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Colorado and to faithfully perform their duties; at least one trustee shall be a graduate of the School with a degree conferred not more than ten years prior to his appointment.

How Financed: The School of Mines receives the income from a State tax levy of .15918 mill on property. This will provide an estimated $213,000 in 1948. The School receives one-third of the moneys collected by the Federal Government from Federal mineral leases (oil, coal, etc.), and this source of revenue now provides in excess of $200,000 annually, due to the increased production of oil in Northwestern Colorado. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $150,000, or $75,000 for each year. To these funds are added tuition fees paid by the students, miscellaneous gifts, etc. To provide funds for the operation of the Mines Experiment Station, a tax levy of .01616 mill has been in effect since 1927. This levy will provide about $21,600 in 1948.

General Functions of the Board: The function of the Board of Trustees is to establish the general policy for the School of Mines and to exercise general control and management of the School and its property; to direct the expenditure of all money, however derived, for the use and benefit of the School; to select the President of the School and fix his salary and to approve

the selection of other officers and faculty and their salaries; to approve courses of study, textbooks, fees, and other matters relative to the operation of the School.

General Purpose: The Colorado School of Mines is devoted exclusively to the training of engineers for the mineral industry. As such, it provides academic and practical training in a wide variety of fields bearing directly on the mineral industry and its allied branches and enterprises. The scope of the training offered by the Colorado School of Mines is best described by referring the reader to the variety of instructional departments listed below.

The student enrollment as of October 1, 1947, was 1,127.

Organization: General Administrative Officers and Staff: Dr. Ben H. Parker, President; M. I. Signer, Dean of the Faculty; William V. Burger, Registrar and Director of Admissions; Gurnett Steinhauer, Business Manager; Harry M. Crain, Director of Publications and Director of the Summer Session; Mary E. Hoyt, Librarian; C. L. Doss, Director of Instrumentation; John J. Kelly, Director of Planning and Development; Arthur L. Rae, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds; Dr. W. Lloyd Wright, School Physician; Harlan Johnson, Curator of Museum.

Departments of Instruction and Heads: Clifton W. Livingston, Mining Engineering; Clark B. Carpenter, Metallurgy and Fuel and Gas Engineering; Clark F. Barb, Petroleum Production Engineering; James Ogden Ball, Petroleum Refining Engineering; Thomas A. Kelly, Civil Engineering; Thomas E. Paynter, Electrical Engineering; W. M. Richtmann, Mechanical Engineering; Carl A. Heiland, Geophysics; Francis Maurice Van Tuyle, Geology; V. Allan Long, Physics; Leon S. Ward, Chemistry; Ivan L. Hebel, Mathematics; Walter E. Roloff, Economics; Edward G. Fisher, English; Fritz Brennecke, Director, Physical Education and Athletics; Colonel W. Wendell Fertig, Director, Military Science and Tactics.

Experimental Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Plant: Arthur John Weining, Director; Horace F. Lunt and Eugene Staritzky, Associate Directors.

General Purpose: The experimental Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Plant was established in 1912 and was granted a permanent mill levy in 1927. The primary purpose of the Plant is to devise ways and means of developing and conserving the mineral resources of the State by experimentation and scientific investigation. In addition, the Plant scientists undertake to solve many special problems of ore treatment by perfecting processes and by working out new ones. The staff of the Plant cooperates actively with a number of industrial organizations on special problems. As an adjunct of the School the Plant also offers much other practical experience which is available to the students.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

Colorado Springs

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1874 by territorial legislative act and given constitutional status in 1876, (Colorado Constitution, Art. VIII.)

Board of Trustees	Residence	Date Term Expires
Leo R. Gottlieb, President	Trinidad	4-1-49
Armin B. Barney, Secretary-Treas.	Colorado Springs	4-15-51
Mrs. Ruth J. Moore	Denver	4-14-53
Asa T. Jones, Jr.	Greeley	4-1-49
J. Don Alexander	Colorado Springs	4-15-51

Superintendent: Alfred L. Brown.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind is an independent corporate body governed by a superintendent and five board members. The Superintendent is appointed by the Trustees for a term of two years; members of the Board are appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms and serve without pay but receive expenses for attending board meetings.

Qualifications: The Superintendent must have a ready use of the "sign language"; not less than five years' experience in instructing deaf mutes;

must be familiar with methods used in instructing deaf mutes; and may be required by the Trustees to possess additional qualifications.

How Financed: The School receives the income from a State tax levy of .14022 mill on all property. This income varies according to the annual assessed valuation of the State. The anticipated income for 1948 is approximately $188,000. To these funds are added miscellaneous receipts, including payments made by Wyoming and other States for the care of their deaf and blind trained at the School. The total of all funds has been ample for the needs of the School without supplemental appropriations from the General Assembly.

Organization: The staff of the School, in addition to the Superintendent, includes the following: **Officers and Teachers:** James R. Kirkley, Head Teacher, Advanced Department for Deaf; Mrs. Belle W. Stewart, Head Teacher, Primary Department for Deaf; Charles E. Kaufman, Head Teacher for Blind; Mrs. George H. Hemus, Head Teacher, Piano and Organ; James R. Kirkley, Supervising Teacher, Industrial Department. **Medical Staff:** Dr. J. H. Brown, Physician; Dr. S. Jefferson Chapman, Aurist; Dr. G. H. Stine, Oculist; Dr. H. C. Stevenson, Dental Surgeon; Millicent Fuller, Nurse. **Domestic Department:** Mrs. Tillie Garman, Matron. Total number of staff and employees is 90.

General Purpose: Provide for the education of such of the children of the State as can not, by reason of the impairment of their sense of hearing or of sight, be advantageously educated in other schools or educational institutions of the State. The number of deaf and blind students enrolled at the school averages 225.

Functions of the Board of Trustees: 1, Shall have charge of the general interests of the School, shall appoint a superintendent and shall advise with him as to the management of the School; 2, shall meet as often as once in every two months, shall audit all accounts and cause orders on the treasurer to be issued for such amounts as may be allowed; 3, treasurer of Board shall keep and have charge of funds of the School; secretary shall keep record of all proceedings; each shall receive annual salary of $150.

Functions of the Superintendent: 1, Responsible for the proper discharge of duties by officers and employees under his supervision; responsible to the Trustees for the economy, efficiency, and success of the internal management of the institution; 2, appoint and determine the compensation of all other employees and discharge employees when necessary; 3, serve as purchasing agent and, under the rules of the Trustees, have charge of the premises, property, and inmates; 4, provide readers for blind students.

COLORADO INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND

100 West Seventh Avenue, Denver

Legal Basis: Created in 1941 by statute (1935 C. S. A., Ch. 22).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Frank A. Traylor, President	Denver	5-16-51
Rev. Charles F. Brooks, Secretary	Denver	5-16-50
Jacob S. Schey	Longmont	5-16-49
Mrs. Henry Hart	Walsenburg	5-16-48
J. Arthur Phelps	Pueblo	5-16-47

Director: L. J. Bennett.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado Industries for the Blind is an independent agency composed of a director and five board members. Members of the Board are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms and receive only travel expenses. The Director is appointed by the Board and his term of office is at the pleasure of the Board.

How Financed: The appropriation make by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $42,574.30. In addition, the agency has a Cash Fund Account for purchase of materials and sale of products.

Organization: The Board is a body corporate. Members of the Board choose annually a president and a secretary from the members and employ a

director of industries and other assistants as are necessary. Its staff consists of the following: L. J. Bennett, Director; Ruth Davolt, Supervisor; Mrs. Richard Hughes, Stand Supervisor; Claude Tynar, Industrial Specialist.

General Purpose: Provide for the industrial education, vocational training, and employment of the blind persons of the State whenever possible so that they can become self-supporting citizens.

Functions: 1, Acquire and operate shops and plants for the education, training, and employment of blind persons within the State, provide for the purchase and sale of materials, goods, and products of such industries; make any necessary contracts for the operation of the industries; 2, dispose of the products produced by the industries on such terms and conditions as the Board may decide; 3, acquire and sell both real and personal property; pay such realized funds into the State Treasury and draw on it by warrants signed by the president and the secretary; 4, keep a separate fund on amounts realized from operation of stands in federal, state and other public or private buildings for maintenance, etc., of such stands and for the establishment of additional stands when deemed advisable; 5, cooperate with the U. S. Office of Education and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the operation of the stands in federal buildings, and take the needed cooperative steps, including the selection and licensing of operators in such buildings and the supervision thereof; 6, participate in the provisions of the Barden-LaFollette Act for the economic rehabilitation of the blind; 7, accept gifts of money or property and control said gifts previously made to the State Commission for the Blind or the "Industrial Workshop for the Blind."

STATE INSTITUTIONS

SEE ALSO DIVISION OF PUBLIC WELFARE

COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL

Pueblo

Legal Basis and Date Created: Created in 1876 by Colorado Constitution, Art. VIII, and established by statute in 1879—(1935 C.S.A., Ch. 105).

Superintendent: Dr. F. H. Zimmerman.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado State Hospital is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executive Department. Appointment and tenure of the Superintendent are subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The Superintendent must be a physician, a graduate of an incorporated medical college and shall have at least ten years' experience in the actual practice of his profession, and at least five years' actual practice in a hospital for the treatment of the insane.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $5,500,000. The Hospital owns 3,900 acres of land, some of which produces a variety of vegetables and farm crops. Hogs, chickens, turkeys and some beef cattle are produced and a large herd of dairy cattle provides dairy products for the institution. Able-bodied inmates operate a laundry and carry out other assignments to help defray the cost of operating the institution.

Organization: The Superintendent heads the Hospital and appoints an assistant superintendent and other necessary personnel, in accordance with civil service regulations. The staff includes the following: Dr. J. L. Rosenbloom, Assistant Superintendent and Head of the Department of Psychiatry; Dr. Mae Gallaven, Pathology; Dr. A. M. Burgess, Jr., Medicine; Dr. C. W. Kestle, Surgery; Dr. G. A. Unfug, Radiology; Dr. C. H. Giddings, Dentistry; Rose Chorney, Registered Nurse, Nursing; Cora E. Kusner, Dietetics; Chas. G. Dowling, Purchasing and Accounting; Thos. L. Bartley, Personnel; E. A. McCormick, Occupational Therapy; E. K. Rogers, Medical Records; F. L. Hughlitt, Engineering; R. I. McBroom, Building Maintenance; Vincent Riley, Pharmacy, and S. S. Hughlitt, Production. The total number of employees is 1,190.

General Purpose: Admit and care for all mentally-ill persons who may be committed to the Colorado State Hospital. The total number of inmates is 4,645.

Functions: 1, Supervise the management of the Hospital; 2, admit and care for all persons committed by courts or voluntarily submitting themselves for treatment; 3, rehabilitate all patients possible and care for those who cannot be rehabilitated; 4, make studies into the cause and prevention of mental disease; 5, examine, observe and treat all inmates of the Colorado State Penitentiary sent to the hospital at the direction of the Governor.

COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY

Canon City

Legal Basis: Established by the Territorial Legislature in 1868, and first building opened 1871. Also authorized by Constitution in 1876, Article VIII.

Warden: Roy Best.

Composition and Classification: The State Penitentiary is an independent agency headed by the Warden, who is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations.

Qualifications: The Warden must post bond and take the oath of office.

How Financed: The Penitentiary operates a number of ranches which produce beef, pork, poultry, eggs, dairy products, fruit, vegetables, etc. Industrial operations include a cannery, and the manufacture of auto license plates, road signs, clothing, bedding, soap, insecticides, etc. These products are used by the Penitentiary and are also sold to other State institutions. To this income is added an appropriation which is made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund. The appropriation for the 1947-1949 biennium is $1,225,000.

Organization: The Warden appoints a staff and guards according to civil service regulations. The total number of employees is 178. The staff is as follows: Vincent Donahue, Deputy Warden; D. G. Hayes, Administrative Assistant; Josie A. Roche, Administrative Secretary; Dr. Kon Wyatt, Physician; L. W. Gentry, Custodial Officer and Head Captain; Sadie Faddis, Matron; Rev. Justin McKernan O.S.B. Catholic Chaplain; Rev. Davis Jones, Protestant Chaplain.

General Purpose: Serve as the State's principal correctional institution for adults. The total number of convicts as of November 1, 1947, was 1,212, which included 35 women prisoners of whom 29 were from Colorado, two from Wyoming and four from Utah. (The States of Wyoming and Utah pay Colorado for caring for the women prisoners from those states).

Functions: 1, Carry out the various laws relating to the operation of the penitentiary and the control of the inmates; 2, keep records of each prisoner, with respect to observance of the rules, infractions, etc. Every inmate who shall be entitled to trustyship because of good conduct may, at the discretion of the Warden, receive compensation for the work he performs. Fines imposed on inmates and deducted from their earnings shall be placed in the library and educational fund of the penitentiary; 3, employ prisoners in the production and manufacture of such produce, articles, materials and supplies as are now or may be needed by the State or by any public institution or agency owned, controlled or managed by the State. Such goods and products shall be furnished at or near the prevailing market price for such goods as shall be practical; 4, the labor or time of any prisoner shall not be contracted, let, farmed out, given, sold or exchanged to any person, firm, association or corporation; 5, prisoners may be employed by the State Highway Department or County Commissioners of any county in the construction, maintenance or repair of State or county highways or in any other work for the State, its institutions or agencies. Road camps may be established, equipped and maintained at the expense of the State Highway Department or the County requesting use of prison labor, same to be under supervision of the Warden and his Deputies; 6, County Commissioners shall have power to engage the services of trusty convicts for building retaining ponds for the stocking and propagation of fish. County shall bear expenses, Warden shall have control; 7, Warden shall report on operation of prison industries, etc.

COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY

Buena Vista

Legal Basis: Authorized in 1876 by Colorado Constitution, Art. VIII. Created by act of General Assembly, 1889.

Warden: James S. Thomas.

Composition and Classification: The State Reformatory is an independent agency headed by the Warden, who is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations. The Warden must post bond and take an oath of office.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1947-1949 biennium is $352,500. The Reformatory owns 1,560 acres of land, some of which is irrigated farm land, which produces various crops, principally feed crops for a dairy herd which supplies dairy products for the prisoners. Hogs and chickens are also produced on the farm.

Organization: The Warden appoints a chaplain, doctor, parole officer and teacher. Guard officers and other employees serve under civil service regulations. The staff includes: Harry Tinsley, Deputy Warden; Ray Toomer, Farm Manager; Custodial Officers: Oris Roman, Carl Douglas, Benjamin James, Lyle A. Sharp, Jonas R. Stead, A. V. Larkin; Jack Tising, Athletic Director; Reuben Smith, Administrative Assistant; Harrison W. Busby, Counselor; Father Harold, Priest, Rev. Carl J. Landes, Minister. The total number of employees is 46.

General Purpose: Reformatory serves as a correctional institution for youthful offenders (in general between the ages of 16 and 24). Total number of prisoners now averages 155.

Functions: 1, Supervise inmates who have been convicted of a felony and who, at the time of sentence, are of the age of 16 years and not more than 21 years of age; also those convicted of a misdemeanor where the imprisonment shall not be less than 90 days, provided all males between the ages of 16 and 30 be sent to the penitentiary if the crime involves imprisonment for life or of the crime of murder in the first or second degree or voluntary manslaughter; 2, first offenders between the ages of 21 and 24 may or may not be sent to the reformatory; 3, employ inmates in the production and manufacture of such produce, articles, materials, and supplies as are now or may be needed by the State or its agencies, including license plates, road signs and markers.

THE CAPITOL PRESS

The activities of the various departments of Colorado's state government are reported on daily by newspapermen who represent the various "wire services"—the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service—and those who represent the Denver Post, the Rocky Mountain News and other newspapers. These men are frequently referred to as the Capitol press, and they make the rounds daily to all of the principal State offices—from the Governor on down. A room in the State Capitol Building has been assigned to the press for many years, and it is from this room that many "hot" stories of capitol happenings are telephoned to the Denver newspapers and to the headquarters of the "wire" services.

The Denver newspapers are represented by Bert Hanna for the **Denver Post** and Dan Cronin for the **Rocky Mountain News.** Representatives of the "wire" services are: Gordon Gauss and Ed Ethell, Associated Press; Norman Johnson, United Press, and Harley Murray, International News Service. The "wire" services furnish their news to the various radio stations as well as their newspaper members.

COLORADO, THE CENTENNIAL STATE

Emblems of State—General Summary: Location, Area, Population, Shape; Altitude; Topography; Land Classification; Political Subdivisions—Establishment of Colorado Counties

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COLORADO'S PLACE AMONG THE STATES OF THE UNION

HIGHLIGHTS IN COLORADO'S HISTORY

POPULATION TABLES

Population Summary for the State of Colorado, By Census Years; Totals for Colorado, By Counties and Census Years; Foreign-Born Population of Colorado

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CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Temperature; Precipitation; Humidity; Velocity of Winds; Thunderstorms; Tables of Climatological Data; Length of Growing Seasons in Colorado—Snowfall in Colorado's Mountains—Normal Monthly and Annual Precipitations

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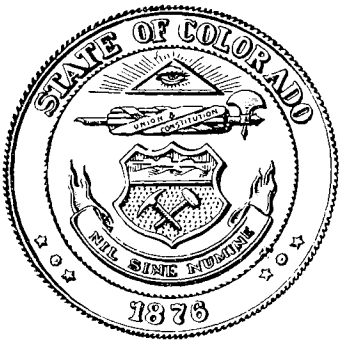
Capitals of Colorado—Holidays in Colorado

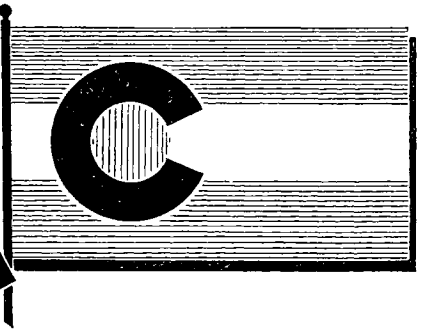
Southern Ute Indian Reservation











EMBLEMS OF STATE

FLAG—Three equal stripes, two blue and one white; at left is a red letter C, encircling a golden disk. The colors are typical of Colorado—the blue for the skies, the gold for the sunshine, the white for the snow-capped mountains and the red, in the letter C, for the Spanish interpretation of the name Colorado. Gold and silver cord and tassels, attached to the flag, are for the State's two principal metals of an earlier day.

FLOWER—The white and lavender Rocky Mountain Columbine is protected by law on all public lands. Adopted in 1899.

TREE—Colorado Blue Spruce, which reaches its most favorable development in Colorado at elevations below 9,000 feet. Adopted in 1939.

BIRD—Lark Bunting, native of western States east of Rockies. Male is black with white edgings on the tail and wings; female is brown with white edgings. Migrates south in fall and returns in May. Adopted in 1931.

STATE SEAL—Heraldic shield with snow-capped peaks and miner's device; above shield the Roman fasces, bearing the words "Union and Constitution," and above that the eye of God, represented by golden rays proceeding from a triangle. The Latin motto, "Nil Sine Numine," means "Nothing Without Providence." On the outer edge of the Seal are the words, "State of Colorado," 1876.

NICKNAME—Colorado is often referred to as the Centennial State, for the reason that the State entered the Union in 1876, 100 years after Independence.

SONG—"Where the Columbines Grow," written by Arthur J. Flynn of Denver and adopted in 1915.

COLORADO, THE CENTENNIAL STATE

GENERAL SUMMARY

Location--Colorado is situated near the center of the western half of the United States. It is bounded on the east by Kansas and Nebraska, on the north by Nebraska and Wyoming, on the west by Utah, and on the south by New Mexico and the northwest section of Oklahoma, known as the "Panhandle."

Area—Colorado is the seventh largest state among the 48 in the Union. The total area, including 220 square miles in water area, comprises 66,718,080 acres or 104,247 square miles.

Population—The population of Colorado in 1940, when the last Federal census was taken, was 1,123,296, or an average of 10.8 persons per square mile. According to estimates made by the U. S. Census Bureau, the State's population as of July 1, 1947, was 1,159,000. Population tables, by counties, and based on the 1940 census, appear elsewhere in this Year Book.

Shape—Colorado is almost a perfect rectangle in form, having the most regular boundary lines of all the 48 states. Its extreme length east and west is about 387 miles and its width is approximately 276 miles.

Altitude—Colorado is the highest State in the Union with an average altitude of 6,800 feet. The State contains approximately 75 per cent of all the area in the United States which has an elevation of 10,000 feet or more above sea level. A total of 52 of the 67 highest mountains in the United States are in Colorado. All 52 have an altitude of 14,000 feet or more and the highest, Mount Elbert, near Leadville, has an elevation of 14,431 feet. Only one peak in the United States is higher than Mount Elbert—Mount Whitney in California, with an elevation of 14,501 feet.

Topography—The eastern half of Colorado consists of rolling plains and farm lands and flat irrigated lands, which rise gradually in elevation towards the mountains. The western half is mountainous and is criss-crossed with majestic mountain ranges that offer a vast expanse of much of the finest scenery in North America. Interspersed among the mountain ranges are wide, fertile valleys, rugged canyons, high plateaus and deep basin areas.

The Continental Divide, which forms the crest of the continent and separates the watersheds of the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, runs through the west-central part of Colorado in a general north-south direction. The streams which have their sources in Colorado's high mountains are the headwaters of rivers which flow out of Colorado to the east, the south and the west, and eventually empty into the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. More information concerning the rivers that originate in the State is contained in the chapter on "Colorado's Water Resources," elsewhere in this book.

Land Classification--All land in Colorado is grouped under four general classifications. These include: (1) Land which belongs to the Federal Government, such as the public domain, national forests, national parks and monuments, withdrawn lands, reserves, etc.; (2) State-owned land, including school land and State institutional land; (3) county and municipally owned land, and (4) land in private ownership.

The percentage of land held under the four classifications varies from year to year; also, there is some duplication of acreages due to sub-classifications which include mineral lands, in some instances, with surface lands such as grazing land, etc. As of July 1, 1947, the percentage of classifications were as follows: Owned by the Federal Government, 38.34 per cent; owned by the State, 4.77 per cent; owned by the counties and municipalities, .43 per cent; and privately-owned land, 56.46 per cent.

Elsewhere in this Year Book is a land classification table which shows the breakdown of land ownership, by counties, together with the State totals for each.

Political Subdivisions—Colorado has 63 counties, each with its own county government. Denver county, which comprises the area within the city limits of the city of Denver, has the smallest area of the 63 counties, with a total of 42,403 acres, but has the largest population. (The population of the Denver metropolitan area, which includes persons living adjacent to Denver but having residence in Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties, which adjoin Denver

county, was estimated at 471,000 in 1947 by the U. S. Census Bureau). Hinsdale county has the smallest population of Colorado's 63 counties, with a total of 349. The largest county, in area, is Las Animas, with 3,068,160 acres.

As of December 31, 1947, there were 232 incorporated cities and towns in Colorado. Of this number 40 were cities and 192 were towns.

Colorado laws classify a municipality having a population of 25,000 or more as a city of the first class; a municipality having a population exceeding 2,000 and less than 25,000 as a city of the second class, and a municipality with less than 2,000 population as a town. Under these classifications, Colorado has three cities of the first class; namely, Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs; 37 cities are in the second class group and the balance of the incorporated communities are classified as towns.

Another civil subdivision of the State is that of school districts, of which there were 1,905 in 1947.

For the purpose of conducting general elections, Colorado is divided into 1,674 election districts. Denver county has the largest number, with a total of 412.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLORADO COUNTIES

Colorado Territory as at first organized contained 17 counties, the list including Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Conejos (then known as Guadaloupe), Costilla, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Park, Pueblo, Summit and Weld.

The existing 63 counties of the State and the dates of their organization under their present names are as follows:

County	Date Organized	County	Date Organized	County	Date Organized	County	Date Organized
Adams	1902	Dolores	1881	Lake*	1861	Pitkin	1881
Alamosa	1913	Douglas*	1861	La Plata	1874	Prowers	1889
Arapahoe*	1861	Eagle	1883	Larimer*	1861	Pueblo*	1861
Archuleta	1885	Elbert	1874	Las Animas	1866	Rio Blanco	1889
Baca	1889	El Paso*	1861	Lincoln	1889	Rio Grande	1874
Bent	1870	Fremont*	1861	Logan	1887	Routt	1877
Boulder*	1861	Garfield	1883	Mesa	1883	Saguache	1867
Chaffee	1879	Gilpin*	1861	Mineral	1893	San Juan	1876
Cheyenne	1889	Grand	1874	Moffat	1911	San Miguel	1883
Clear Creek*	1861	Gunnison	1877	Montezuma	1889	Sedgwick	1889
Conejos*	1861	Hinsdale	1874	Montrose	1883	Summit*	1861
Costilla*	1861	Huerfano*	1861	Morgan	1889	Teller	1899
Crowley	1911	Jackson	1909	Otero	1889	Washington	1887
Custer	1877	Jefferson*	1861	Ouray	1883	Weld*	1861
Delta	1883	Kiowa	1889	Park*	1861	Yuma	1889
Denver	1902	Kit Carson	1889	Phillips	1889		

*Counties under territorial law.

For the purpose of preserving the earlier record the following changes are noted in the statutes creating counties: Greenwood county was established in 1870 and abolished in 1874, its area being allotted to Elbert and Bent counties; Carbonate county was established from a part of Lake county in 1879, but at the same legislative session the name of Lake was changed to Chaffee and Carbonate was changed to Lake; Uncompahgre county was established in 1883, but later in the same year the name was changed to Ouray; and what was then Ouray county was changed to San Miguel county.

Adams and Denver counties were organized from parts of Arapahoe county in 1902. Prior thereto Denver was in Arapahoe county.

Parts of Adams and Arapahoe counties were annexed to Washington and Yuma counties in 1903.

Part of Denver county was annexed to Adams county in 1909.

Alamosa county was organized from parts of Conejos and Costilla counties in 1913.

Crowley county was organized from part of Otero county in 1911.

Jackson county was organized from part of Larimer county in 1909.

Part of Jefferson county was annexed to Park county in 1908.

Moffat county was organized from part of Routt county in 1911.

Part of San Miguel county was annexed to Ouray county in 1917.

COLORADO'S PLACE AMONG THE STATES OF THE UNION

Note: Figures for Colorado of a later date than those given in this table on some items mentioned may be found elsewhere in this volume. Those used in this table are of dates for which comparative data are available.

SUBJECT	Colorado	United States	Colorado % of U.S.	Rank Among The States
GENERAL DATA:				
Total area, in square miles	104,247	2,977,128	3.5	7
Population, 1947 estimates	1,159,000	143,382,000	.9	34
Population, per sq. mile, 1940	10.8	44.2	...	40
Colorado ranks in **first** to **tenth** place among the States of the Union in the following:				
AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION:				
Onions, sacks, 1947	5,400,000	36,043,000	15.0	1
Sugar beets, tons, 1947	2,402,000	12,384,000	19.4	2
Broomcorn, tons, 1947	9,300,000	32,600,000	28.5	2
Dry edible beans, bags, 1947	2,528,000	16,828,000	15.0	3
Celery, crates, 1947	408,000	4,898,000	8.3	4
Wheat, bushels, 1947	59,166,000	1,406,761,000	4.2	5
Barley, bushels, 1947	16,268,000	284,497,000	5.7	6
Potatoes, bushels, 1947	18,890,000	379,886,000	5.0	6
Lambs, number, 1947	1,092,000	22,369,000	4.9	6
Peaches, bushels, 1947	2,214,000	89,183,000	2.5	7
Wool, pounds, 1946	13,130,000	298,978,000	4.4	5
Cattle on feed, head, 1946	176,000	4,147,000	4.2	8
Cherries, pounds, 1947	5,100,000	199,510,000	2.6	9
Pears, bushels, 1947	224,000	33,753,000	.7	9
MINERAL RESERVES:				
Oil-shale Reserves, barrels, 1947	270,000,000,000	300,000,000,000	90.0	1
Bituminous Coal Reserves, tons, 1937	212,617,000,000	1,407,808,000,000	15.1	1
MINERAL PRODUCTION:				
Molybdenum, pounds, 1943	36,940,975	61,667,000	59.9	1
Vanadium, pounds, 1945	2,701,103	2,963,913	91.1	1
Beryllium Ore, tons, 1944	35	388	9.0	2
Vermiculite, tons, 1944	1,189	54,116	2.2	3
Gold, fine ounces, 1945	100,935	1,661,657	6.1	3
Fluorspar, tons, 1944	65,209	413,781	15.8	3
Feldspar, tons, 1944	15,787	327,408	4.8	4
Lead, tons, 1944	17,698	394,443	4.5	4
Lithium, tons, 1944	200	13,319	1.5	4
Tungsten, tons, 1944	296	10,283	2.9	4
Silver, fine ounces, 1945	2,226,780	29,063,255	7.7	5
Zinc, tons, 1944	39,955	574,453	6.9	7
Bituminous coal, tons, 1944	8,167,778	619,576,240	1.3	10
MANUFACTURING:				
Production of beet sugar, tons, 1946	272,000	1,423,000	19.1	2
Production of steel rails, tons, 1946	517,270	.....	...	..

COLORADO'S PLACE AMONG THE STATES OF THE UNION (Cont'd)

SUBJECT	Colorado	United States	Colorado % of U. S.	Rank Among the States
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND RESOURCES:				
Mountain peaks over 14,000 feet high	52	67	77.6	1
12 National Forests, total area in acres, 1947	13,655,045	179,726,390	7.6	5
National Parks, (2); and Monuments, (8)	10*	113	9.0	*2
Highest Auto Roads:				
To crest of Mount Evans, elevation where road stops, feet	14,111	.....	...	1
To summit of Pikes Peak, elevation, feet	14,110	.....	...	1
Trail Ridge Road, Rocky Mtn. Nat'l Park, High Point, feet	12,187	.....	...	1
Colorado ranks in **eleventh** to **twentieth** place among the states in the following:				
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AS FOLLOWS:				
Apples, bushels, 1947	1,568,000	112,503,000	1.3	15
Honey, pounds, 1946	3,750,000	209,058,000	1.7	17
Turkeys, number, 1947	765,000	34,667,000	2.2	19
MINERAL STATISTICS:				
Petroleum Reserves, barrels, 1946	260,000,000	20,827,000,000	1.2	11
Petroleum Production, barrels, 1946	11,591,000	1,748,772,000	.7	13
Production of Natural Gas, cubic feet, 1944	5,141,000,000	3,711,039,000,000	.1	18
Natural Gas consumed, cubic feet, 1944	33,101,000,000	3,696,463,000,000	.9	19
Colorado ranks in fourteenth to thirty-eighth place among the states in the following:				
TRANSPORTATION DATA:				
Total rural road mileage, 1945	75,769	3,012,371	2.7	19
Total surfaced mileage, State Highways, 1946 (Surfacing includes concrete, oil and gravel)	10,415	484,002	2.1	14
Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1946	394,004	34,373,002	1.1	31
Miles of Railroad, 1944	4,426	227,335	1.9	23
Aviation: Number of lighted airports, 1947	13	1,019	1.3	33
Total civilian aircraft, 1947	1,088	81,002	1.3	26
COMMUNICATIONS:				
Telephone statistics, 1945:				
Miles of wire, aerial and in cable	870,222	104,422,820	.8	28
Number of telephones	264,706	24,322,274	1.1	24
Number of calls per month	37,158,000	3,552,665,000	1.1	30
Radio: Standard radio broadcasting stations, 1945	13	878	.1	27
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE:				
Banking Statistics, 1945:				
Total Deposits, All Banks	$ 1,098,200,000	$165,614,100,000	.6	30
Total Deposits, National Banks only	$ 870,642,000	$ 85,242,947,000	1.0	25
Electric Power Statistics, 1946:				
Total Production in kilowatt hours	1,168,380,000	223,129,669,000	.5	38
Production from hydroelectric plants	318,382,000	78,379,320,000	.4	32
Production from steam plants	804,010,000	142,379,987,000	.6	29
Mineral Production, 1945	76,862,000	6,898,543,000	1.1	22
STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES, 1947:				
Total **State** taxes collected	$ 68,090,427	$ 6,767,000,000 (All 48 States)	.9	33

(* Same number as Calif., New Mex., and Utah)

HIGHLIGHTS IN COLORADO'S HISTORY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Colorado has a most colorful history—far more than can be touched upon in the brief summary contained in this chapter. The purpose in listing some of the highlights of that history in this Year Book are these: (1) To rekindle an interest in the history of Colorado's development and thereby stimulate further efforts on the part of Coloradans to produce the good way of life for more people in this great State of vast resources; and (2) To relate again various historical facts which emphasize that history does repeat itself—particularly economic history. As one reads the highlights, one significant fact must surely stand out and that is that a lot of history has been compressed into the last 30 years—a relatively brief period when measured against the history of the centuries. The kaleidoscopic events of the past 30 years tell us, if they tell anything at all, that the economic repercussions of two World Wars have created many problems which remain to be solved, if the people of Colorado and future generations are to enjoy to the fullest the great blessings with which Providence has endowed this State—and this Nation.

500 B.C.—Basket Makers, earliest people known to have permanently lived on Mesa Verde; the first agriculturists of the Southwest. Earlier, 10-12,000 years ago, Mongoloid hunters, it is believed, used natural caves on Mesa Verde as temporary shelters after their migration from Asia to Alaska.

1060 A.D.—Advent of Cliff Dwellers, an alien people who absorbed or supplanted Basket Makers.

1276-1299—Great drought probably drives Cliff Dwellers from Mesa Verde.

1541—Coronado, famed Spanish explorer, may have crossed southeastern corner of present Colorado on return march to Mexico after vain hunt for the golden Seven Cities of Cebolla.

1682—Explorer La Salle appropriates for France all of Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains.

1761—Juan Maria Rivera leads Spanish expedition into San Juan and Sangre de Cristo Mountains in search of gold and silver; said to have been first white men to visit Gunnison Valley.

1776—Friars Escalante and Dominguez, seeking route from Santa Fe to California missions, traverse what is now western Colorado as far north as White River.

1803—Through the Louisiana Purchase, the United States acquires a vast area which included what is now most of eastern Colorado.

1806—Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, sent to explore southwestern boundary of Louisiana Purchase; discovers peak that bears his name, fails to climb it; reaches headwaters of Arkansas River near Leadville.

1807—Pike crosses Sangre de Cristo Mountains to Conejos River in San Luis Valley and built Pike's Stockade; placed under nominal arrest by Spanish authorities and taken to Santa Fe; later, he and his men are released.

1820—Maj. Stephen H. Long is sent by President Monroe to explore southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. Long's party came up the South Platte River. Long's Peak named for him. Dr. Edwin James, historian of Long's expedition, leads first recorded ascent of Pike's Peak. James Peak, west of Denver, named for him.

1825—Opening of era of fur-traders, trappers and Mountain Men—Bent brothers, Ceran St. Vrain, Louis Vasquez, Kit Carson, Jim Baker, James Bridger, Thomas Fitzpatrick, "Uncle Dick" Wootton, and Jim Beckworth—who established posts in Arkansas and South Platte Valleys.

1832—Bent's Fort, one of the most important trading posts in the West, is built by the Bents and St. Vrain near present site of La Junta.

1836—Texas becomes independent republic and claims narrow strip of mountain territory extending northward through Colorado to 42nd parallel.

1842—Lieut. John C. Fremont undertakes first of his five exploration trips into Rocky Mountains. His last expedition, in 1853, took him through the San Luis Valley and into the Gunnison River country.

1846—Gen. Stephen W. Kearney leads Army of the West along Santa Fe Trail through southeastern Colorado en route to conquest of New Mexico during Mexican War.

1848—By Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico cedes to United States most of that part of Colorado not acquired by Louisiana Purchase.

1850—Federal Government purchases Texas' claims in Colorado, and present boundaries of Colorado established.

1852—First permanent white settlement in Colorado is founded at Conejos in San Luis Valley; irrigation is begun; Fort Massachusetts established in San Luis Valley to protect settlers from Indians.

1853—Capt. John W. Gunnison leads exploring party across southern and western Colorado. Gunnison named for him. Fremont's last expedition, seeking feasible railroad route through mountains, follows Gunnison's route.

1854—Indians massacre inhabitants of Fort Pueblo on Christmas Day.

1858—Green Russell's discovery of small placer gold deposits near confluence of South Platte River and Cherry Creek, precipitates gold rush from the East and "Pikes Peak or Bust" slogan. Montana City, St. Charles, Auraria, and Denver City are founded on present site of Denver. November 6, two hundred men meet here to organize County of Arapahoe, Kansas Territory. Pueblo founded as Fountain City.

1859—Gold is found by George A. Jackson along Chicago Creek on present site of Idaho Springs. March 9, first stagecoach with mail for Cherry Creek settlements leaves Leavenworth, Kansas. April 23, first newspaper in the region, the *Rocky Mountain News*, is published. May 6, John Gregory makes famous gold-lode strike on North Clear Creek, stimulating rush of prospectors, who establish camps of Blackhawk, Central City, and Nevadaville. October 3, O. J. Goldrick opens first school, at Auraria. Jefferson Territory is organized without sanction of Congress to govern gold camps; officers are elected. Prospectors spread through mountains and establish camps at Boulder, Colorado City, Gold Hill, Hamilton, Tarryall, and Pueblo.

1860—Rich placer discoveries cause stampede of miners to California Gulch on present site of Leadville. First schoolhouse is built at Boulder. Region continues to be administered variously by Jefferson Territory officials, and Miners' and People's Courts.

1861—Congress establishes Colorado Territory with boundaries of present state; William Gilpin is appointed first Territorial governor. July, supreme court is organized and Congressional delegates chosen. September, first assembly meets, creates 17 counties, authorizes university, and selects Colorado City as Territorial capital. Manufacture of mining machinery begins. Population of Colorado Territory, 25,371.

1862—Colorado troops aid in defeating Gen. Henry H. Sibley's Confederate Army at La Glorieta Pass, New Mexico. Second Territorial Legislature meets for a few days at Colorado City, adjourns to Denver, and selects Golden as new capital. First tax-supported schools are established. First oil well drilled near Florence.

1863—Telegraph line links Denver with East; ten words to New York $9.10. Plains Indians raid wagon trains and outlying ranches.

1864—Sand Creek Massacre of Indians by Soldiers and Settlers stirs Indians to fresh violence and overland trails are often closed. Colorado Seminary (now University of Denver) is chartered; Sisters of Loretto open academy. Fort Sedgwick is established near Julesburg. Camp Collins established to protect travelers on Overland Trail. Later became Fort Collins.

1865—Indian attacks along trails reach highest intensity; food is scarce and prices high; potatoes bring $15 a bushel and flour costs $40 per 100 pounds. Fort Morgan established for protection against Indians.

1867—Denver established as permanent seat of government by territorial legislature meeting in Golden. *Golden Transcript* established by George West.

1868—Nathaniel Hill erects first smelter in Colorado, at Blackhawk, inaugurating era of hard-rock mining. Cheyenne Indians disastrously defeated at Beecher Island near present site of Wray. *The Pueblo Chieftain* established by Dr. M. Beshoar at Pueblo.

1870—Denver & Pacific Railroad is constructed to connect Denver with Union Pacific at Cheyenne, Wyo.; the Kansas Pacific enters Colorado from Missouri River. Union Colony is established by Horace Greeley and Nathan C. Meeker at Greeley, and first irrigation canal surveyed there. The *Greeley Tribune* established. Population of Colorado territory, 39,864.

1871—Colorado Springs is founded by Gen. William J. Palmer and associates. Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is built southward from Denver by Palmer and associates.

1872—Blackhawk and Central City are connected with Denver by railroad; Denver and Rio Grande reaches Pueblo. Agricultural settlements established throughout South Platte Valley. "*Out West*," later the *Colorado Springs Gazette*, was established.

1874—Colorado College is founded at Colorado Springs; territorial legislature appropriates $15,000 for University of Colorado at Boulder, on condition that equal sum is raised by that city. W. H. Jackson, famous photographer of the Hayden Geological Survey, notes ruins of ancient cliff dwellings along the canyon of Mancos River.

1875—Lead carbonate ores, rich in silver, are found near present site of Leadville. Constitutional Convention of 38 members holds first meeting.

1876—Colorado is admitted to Union as 38th State; John L. Routt is elected first governor. Greeley's first industry, the tanning of buffalo hides, turns out 12 robes a day.

1877—University of Colorado opens classes at Boulder, with two teachers and 44 students. State Board of Agriculture is created.

1878—Leadville is incorporated; rich silver strikes on Iron, Carbonate, and Fryer hills soon make it one of the world's greatest mining camps. Central City opera house opens. First telephones are installed in Denver.

1879—Colorado College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts offers instruction at Fort Collins. Nathan C. Meeker, Indian Agent on White River (near Meeker), and several employees are slain in Ute uprising. Major Thornburg and half of his command of 160 soldiers killed in effort to give protection to Meeker. Utes finally defeated.

1880—Denver & Rio Grande lays tracks through Royal Gorge and on to Leadville. Great Ute Chief, Ouray, dies. Dry land farming undertaken extensively in eastern Colorado. Population of Colorado, 194,327.

1881—Ute tribes are removed from western Colorado; Grand Junction is founded. Small quantities of carnotite found in western Colorado along with gold; later, this mineral is found to contain radium. Tabor Opera House opens in Denver.

1882—Steel is milled in Pueblo from Colorado ores. Company later becomes Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

1883—Narrow-gauge line of Denver & Rio Grande is completed from Gunnison to Grand Junction. First electric lights are installed in Denver.

1886—*The Steamboat Pilot* established at Steamboat Springs. Chas. H. Leckenby becomes owner and publisher, 1893. Denver Union Stockyards are established, later becoming largest receiving market for sheep in the nation.

1888—Band of Utes from Utah under Colorow make last Indian raid into Colorado; they are defeated and returned to their reservation. Union Colony at Greeley completes 900,000-acre irrigation project.

1890—Passage of Sherman Silver Purchase Act raises price of silver to more than $1.00 an ounce. New rich silver strikes are made along Rio Grande and Creede is founded. July 4, cornerstone of State Capitol at Denver is laid. October 3, first building of the State Normal School (now Colorado State College of Education), at Greeley, is occupied. Population of state, 413,249. *Boulder Daily Camera* established by L. C. Paddock. Thomas M. Patterson becomes owner and publisher of *Rocky Mountain News*.

1891—Robert Womack's discoveries open great gold field of Cripple Creek. First national forest reserve in State is set aside—White River reserve in Meeker area. Pike's Peak cog railroad begins operation.

1892—*The Denver Post* established; purchased by Frederick G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen in 1895. Brown Palace Hotel opened, Denver. At booming Creede, one O'Kelley shoots to death Bob Ford, slayer of the Kansas-Missouri bank and train robber, Jesse James.

1893—National panic brings great distress to Colorado; repeal of Sherman Act strikes silver mining a paralyzing blow and adds to already acute employment problems. November 2, Colorado is second State to extend suffrage to women, following the precedent set by Wyoming.

1894—State Capitol is completed at cost of $2,500,000.

1899—First beet sugar refinery is built at Grand Junction.

1900—Gold production reaches peak of more than $20,000,000 annually at Cripple Creek, the second richest gold camp in the world. Population of State, 539,700.

1902—Constitutional amendment permits towns of 2,000 to adopt "home rule"; Denver becomes home rule city. Beet sugar refinery built at Fort Collins. David H. Moffat and associates begin construction of Moffat Railroad over the Continental Divide. Completed to Steamboat Springs in 1908 and to Craig in 1913.

1903-4—Mine, mill and smelter workers strike in many camps for higher wages and better working conditions; at Cripple Creek, strike results in much property damage and loss of life; all strike objectives in gold field are lost. Uncompahgre irrigation project, first of Federal Government reclamation projects in Colorado, is authorized. Construction of 6-mile Gunnison water tunnel started, 1905.

1905—Colorado has three Governors in one day in State's most hectic political ruckus. First, Alva Adams, then James H. Peabody, and finally Jesse F. McDonald.

1906—United States Mint, Denver, issues first coins. July 29, Mesa Verde National Park is created by Congress.

1907—With Ben B. Lindsey as judge, Denver Juvenile Court opens—first such court in the nation.

1908—July 7, Denver Municipal Auditorium, seating 12,500, is completed in time for Democratic National Convention, when William Jennings Bryan was nominated the third time for President. August 1, Colorado Day is first celebrated, marking thirty-second anniversary of State's admittance to Union. Colorado Natural History Museum, in Denver, is opened.

1909—Colorado attains first rank among States in irrigation area with 2,790,000 acres under irrigation. Gunnison water tunnel completed by Reclamation Service and opened, on September 23, by President William Howard Taft at Tunnel site. Western State Teachers College opens at Gunnison.

1910—First airplane flight in Denver. Population of State, 799,024. Number of farms, 46,170.

1913—State Tax Commission created by Legislature. Assessed value of Colorado property for tax purposes set at $1,306,536,692. Taxes collected in State by Federal Government total $943,793. The "Big Snow of 1913" (December) covers Colorado to a depth of three to five feet; transportation paralyzed for weeks. State begins licensing autos for the first time.

1914—Strike of coal miners in southern Colorado fields is climaxed by "Battle of Ludlow" near Trinidad; several men, women and children killed during hostilities between miners and militia.

1915—Workmen's compensation measures are passed: State Industrial Commission is created. Rocky Mountain National Park created by Congress. Toll road for auto travel to top of Pikes Peak built by Spencer Penrose. Construction of Broadmoor Hotel started.

1916—Colorado adopts prohibition. Emily Griffith School is opened in Denver. Mining of tungsten causes flurry in Boulder-Nederland area.

1917—Colorado reaches maximum mineral production—more than $80,000,000. Many Coloradans volunteer for service in World War I. Wm. F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, famous Indian Scout, dies and is buried on Lookout Mountain, west of Denver.

1918—Agricultural production increased sharply to aid war needs. Dry lands plowed up to produce wheat. Colorado citizens purchase Liberty Bonds by the millions of dollars to help finance war. More than 125,000 Colorado men register for the "draft" for army service. Fitzsimons General Hospital established near Denver. Coal production of State reaches new high of 12,500,000 tons. Impetus of war stirs development of mining of molybdenum at Climax, near Leadville—the nation's greatest source of the metal. Denver Tourist Bureau establishes free auto camp ground for tourists at Overland Park, Denver. Other cities follow suit during the next few years.

November 11, 1918. Germany surrenders! Soldiers and citizens of the United States believe the world has been made safe for democracy.

1919—Post-war inflation brings higher prices to farmers and producers; prices of farm land high; wages high; boom times everywhere. Colorado enacts tax of one cent per gallon on gasoline, for building of roads.

1920—Prices break and post-war depression hits agriculture; land values shrink. Many country banks close in the next few years. Federal taxes collected in Colorado totaled $35,727,957. State tax collections for all purposes totaled $11,160,993. First Music Week in Denver observed. Population of State, 939,629.

1921—Pueblo suffers disastrous flood; scores are drowned and property damage amounts to $20,000,000. State Highway Department created and Colorado begins building concrete highways on main traveled routes.

1922—Coloradans vote $6,000,000 in bonds for highway construction. Moffat Tunnel Improvement District is created by Legislature for construction of 6.4-mile bore under Continental Divide to provide better rail connections between Eastern and Western Slopes of the State. First commercial radio license in Colorado is issued—to Station KLZ.

1923—Oil discovered in Wellington field north of Fort Collins; flurry of oil stock promotion follows.

1924—Radio Station KOA, with 5,000 watts (now 50,000), built by General Electric Co. (purchased by National Broadcasting Company in 1934); April 26, Colorado is second State to ratify child labor amendment to Federal Constitution. Celebration held in Greeley marking completion of concrete pavement between Denver and Greeley—first two major cities in State to be connected by paved highways.

1925—Federal Reserve branch bank is established in Denver. Adams State Teachers College at Alamosa and junior colleges at Grand Junction and Trinidad are opened.

1926—Denver established as air-mail post office on United Air Lines route between Pueblo and Cheyenne. Great Western Sugar Company builds new sugar beet factory at Ovid, and molasses refinery at Johnstown, making total of 13 plants operated by the company in Colorado.

1927—Helium gas deposits are found near Thatcher. Moffat Tunnel is completed at cost of $18,000,000.

1928-1929—Prosperity reaches new heights. Great building activity all over Colorado. Pipeline laid from Texas Panhandle to Denver to furnish natural gas to many cities.

1929—Stock market crash in Wall Street reverberates throughout nation and Colorado. Millions lost by investors in public utilities and other stocks. October. Riot at State Penitentiary, Canon City, results in death of seven guards and five convicts.

1930—Census shows Colorado has population of 1,035,791 persons, of whom 282,827, or 27.3 per cent, are living on 59,956 farms. State has 533 miles of concrete highways.

1931—Tobacco grown commercially on small scale near Denver. State Highway Engineer Chas. D. Vail initiates policy of oil-surfacing the highways to give Colorado more miles of hard-surfaced, dustless highways.

1932—Depression deepens and unemployment increases. Business dull. Farm prices drop to rock-bottom levels—hogs, $3 per 100 pounds; eggs, 10 cents per dozen and wheat 50 cents per bushel. Trail Ridge Road completed across Continental Divide through Rocky Mountain National Park to give the nation one of Colorado's finest scenic drives. Central City opera house is restored by Opera House Association and the now famous Central City Play Festival is held annually, in July.

1932-1937—Prolonged drought and high winds cause tremendous damage through soil erosion in eastern and southeastern Colorado. Federal Government initiates soil conservation program to restore land resources. Many families moved from dust-bowl areas.

1933—All banks closed for a week or longer under President Roosevelt's "bank holiday" orders. Price of gold increased from $20 an ounce to $35. All gold called in by the Government. Federal programs initiated to provide relief and employment and to refinance farm and home mortgages. State Legislature meets in special sessions to cope with depression problems. September 1933, Coloradans voted two-to-one for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, thereby ending the "prohibition era." Federal tax collections in Colorado, in 1933, $5,704,332. State tax collections for all purposes, $21,829,482.

1934—Seven and one-half million acres of Federal-owned grazing lands in western Colorado placed under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act to improve grazing resources of the public domain. Federal Government begins farm subsidy payments to support farm prices through Agricultural Administration Program (AAA). More than $3,000,000,000 in gold bullion transferred from San Francisco and stored in Denver mint. The Zephyr, the Burlington Railroad's first streamlined train drawn by diesel engine, makes a trial run from Chicago to Denver; regular operations began May 31, 1936, initiating new era in rail transportation. Dotsero cut-off is completed, placing Denver on direct transcontinental railroad route through the Moffat Tunnel via Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

1935—Two per cent sales tax voted by Legislature to raise funds for relief and old-age pensions. State Planning Commission created by Legislature. Conducts meetings which results in Western Slope citizens of the State agreeing to trans-mountain diversion of surplus waters to Eastern Slope, thereby making possible the development of the Colorado-Big Thompson water diversion project. Highway Courtesy Patrol, created by Legislature to enforce traffic regulations and reduce accidents.

1936—Monthly old-age pensions of $45 are authorized by Colorado voters in an amendment to the State Constitution, ear-marking 85 per cent of all excise taxes (except on motor fuels) for pensions. State Public Welfare Department established. State Highway Department authorized by Legislature to issue $25,000,000 in highway anticipation warrants for highway construction. Big road-building program carried forward during the next four years, financed jointly by Federal and State funds.

1937—Technical School and bombing field of U. S. Army Air Corps established at Lowry Field, east of Denver. Ten-year building program for Colorado's state institutions developed by the State Planning Commission and adopted by the Legislature. During the next four years, $11,000,000 of Federal and State funds expended on new buildings at 23 State institutions. Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District created to promote construction of Colorado Big Thompson water diversion project. U. S. Bureau of Reclamation begins construction of Green Mountain Reservoir, first of many projects in the huge development program which will cost $128,000,000 when completed. State Water Conservation Board created by Legislature to promote protection for and development of State's water resources. State Game and Fish Commission created by Legislature to develop game and fish resources.

1938—Taylor Park Reservoir near Gunnison completed, to furnish additional water for irrigation in the Uncompahgre Valley around Montrose and Delta.

1939—Golden Cycle corporation begins construction of 6-mile Carlton tunnel to drain deep gold mines in the Cripple Creek area. September: Hitler's armies overrun Poland and World War II begins. To most Coloradans war seemed far, far away.

1940—Construction started on 13-mile water tunnel (Alva Adams Tunnel) by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to carry Western Slope water under the Continental Divide from Grand Lake to Estes Park and Eastern Colorado. Construction of John Martin Dam on the Arkansas River, between Las Animas and Lamar, begun by U. S. Army Engineers. Colorado's population totals 1,123,296 persons, of which number 252,863, or 22.5 per cent, live on 51,436 farms. State Highway Department has completed more than 4,000 miles of oiled and paved highways, linking practically all principal cities of the State with a network of hard-surfaced roads. New mountain pass routes completed include Loveland, Monarch, Vail, and Wolf Creek passes. New highway built to the crest of Mount Evans, elevation 14,260 feet, is highest in North America.

1941—Pine River Dam, northeast of Durango, completed by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to provide irrigation water for farms in that area. Construction started on Government-financed, multi-million dollar Remington Arms Plant, west of Denver (now the Denver Federal Center, housing a number of Federal agencies). Tourist travel to Colorado sets new records as a result of new highways built in the State. Mountain States Telephone

and Telegraph Company constructs first underground cable, extending from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Denver.

December 7, 1941: Pearl Harbor! The United States is in World War II—all the way! Thousands of Coloradans rush to enlist. Federal debt, $19,072,003,450. Federal tax collections in Colorado, $41,542,180.

1942-1945—**The War Years.** More than 130,000 of Colorado's finest young men and women enter the Armed Forces to serve throughout the world. Coloradans join with the rest of the nation's citizens in going "all out" to win the war. Volunteer services organized, including Civilian Defense and Air-Raid-Warden system; Red Cross and the Grey Ladies services; "blood banks"; Nurses Aid; USO Centers, etc. Coloradans begin buying bonds and before the war is over, invest more than half a billion dollars in War Bonds.

1942—Manufacturers in Denver and other Colorado cities convert to production of goods and equipment for war. Denver manufacturers make fabricated steel for hulls, parts and fittings of ships; first ship fabricated in Denver launched at Mare Island, San Francisco. Construction hits a fast pace as War Department speeds program of spending half a billion dollars in Colorado on war installations, equipment and material. Lowry Field enlarged. Buckley Field established east of Denver. Fort Logan is enlarged. Camp Carson and Peterson Air Field built at Colorado Springs. Army Air Base and Pueblo Ordnance Depot constructed east of Pueblo. War Department begins construction of Camp Hale at Pando, 25 miles northwest of Leadville, to train ski troops for Alpine service. Army Air Base at La Junta built. Construction started on Rocky Mountain Arsenal, northeast of Denver, and Army Medical Depot in Denver. Granada Relocation Center built in Prowers County, for Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast. Tires, new cars, sugar and gasoline placed under price and rationing control by OPA (Office of Price Administration). Later, practically all other commodities placed under price control; rents controlled. State's colleges are enrolled in the war effort for the training of men in the Army and the Navy. Farm operators increase production. April: Colorado's oldest newspaper, The Rocky Mountain News, is changed to tabloid form by Editor Jack Foster.

1943—U. S. Navy opens Naval Convalescent Hospital at Glenwood Springs. Prisoner-of-War Camps built at Greeley, Trinidad and Camp Carson, to house German and Italian prisoners shipped from overseas. Modification Center at Stapleton Airport, Denver, begins operations, fitting out bombing planes for overseas service. The nation's needs for increased oil production stimulates drilling for oil in the long-dormant Rangely area in Northwestern Colorado. Each well drilled is a producer.

1944-1945—More and more Colorado families lose loved ones as the Armed Forces of the United States and her Allies move on all fronts to turn the tide of war.

1945—A year of momentous events throughout the world and which directly or indirectly affected every Coloradan. April: President Roosevelt dies suddenly. May: Germany is overrun from the west and the east and surrenders. First meeting of United Nations held in San Francisco to map plans for World Peace. July: The atom bomb is dropped on Hiroshima and the world shudders. (Later, Coloradans learn that Western Colorado has been furnishing much of the uranium needed in the manufacture of the bomb). August 14: Japan has had enough to ask U. S. for our terms of surrender. Three-day holiday proclaimed by President Truman; Coloradans and citizens throughout the nation celebrate the end of the most colossal conflict in history. Colorado has lost upwards of 3,500 of her finest young men. The nation's debt stands at the staggering total of $278,000,000,000. **The post-war era begins...** Mid-August: Gas rationing is ended and almost overnight Colorado is filled with tourist visitors. September: Increased enrollment of veterans and other students at the State's educational institutions develops critical housing problems. The demand for homes in cities causes real estate boom, with prices soaring. Construction starts on Cherry Creek Dam and flood control project southeast of Denver, under supervision of the U. S. Army Engineers. To cost an estimated $18,000,000 when completed.

1946—Coloradans struggle with the pains of post-war readjustment. Construction of houses and apartments increases at a fast pace but the demand far exceeds the supply of homes needed; building materials are scarce and "black market" prices prevail for many items. Further development of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Empire becomes a major objective of The Denver Post, under its new Editor-Publisher, E. Palmer Hoyt. Northwestern Colorado experiences a great boom as numerous oil wells are brought in as good producers in the Rangely field and elsewhere in that region. Several new towns spring up. Other areas of Colorado tested for oil possibilities. Removal of price controls by Congress in June is followed by a steady advance in prices of practically all commodities. Colorado farmers benefit from good crop production at high prices. Heavy snow in early November paralyzes transportation in Eastern Colorado for a few days; airplanes fly hay to stock and food to isolated families. Government lets contract for veterans' 150-bed hospital and facilities at Grand Junction, to cost approximately $3,500,000. Shadow Mountain Reservoir completed at Grand Lake. Contracts let by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation for construction of other projects included in the Colorado-Big Thompson project, namely, Granby Dam, near Granby; Horsetooth Reservoir, southwest of Fort Collins; and Ramshorn Tunnel at Estes Park.

1947—As required under the State Constitution, the State distributes the surplus in the Old Age Pension Fund, totaling over $9,000,000, and the more than 42,000 pensioners received $220.80 each. The 36th General Assembly meets for 108 days to cope with post-war problems. Legislation approved includes an expanded public health and hospital program for the State, championed by Colorado's nationally known Dr. Florence Sabin. Game and Fish Department undertakes expanded program. Governor Knous and other Western Governors go to Washington to tell Congress not to cut appropriations for reclamation development so urgently needed in the West. June: Federal, State and other officials attend ceremonies at Grand Lake and Estes Park, marking completion of the Alva Adams tunnel—and water flows from the Western Slope to the Eastern Slope. U. S. Bureau of Mines' experimental plant for extracting oil from oil-shale goes into operation near Rifle, under project started in 1944 by the Department of the Interior. Estimate of Colorado's huge oil-shale reserves placed at 270 billion barrels. June 30: Federal debt stands at $258,300,000,000. Federal tax collections in Colorado for the preceding year total $263,861,000. Tax collections by the State, for the year, total $66,316,000. Several million dollars involved in suit started by Ute Indians in U. S. Court of Claims at Grand Junction to force Federal Government to pay Utes for more than four million acres of land covered in a treaty made with the Utes many years ago. U. S. Bureau of Reclamation starts construction of Lake Estes, at Estes Park. Numerous Colorado ranches purchased by Texans and others. Thornton herd of registered Herefords sold for almost one million dollars at Gunnison. September: Enrollments at State's universities and colleges reach new highs. Good growing conditions give Colorado one of its greatest crop harvests with a total value of almost half a billion dollars. Farmers experience record returns from wheat, sugar beets and other crops, also livestock. In the cities, families complain of high prices for food and other items. To promote industrial development, Governor Knous names statewide committee of several hundred citizens, headed by Pres. Robert L. Stearns of Colorado University, to develop an effective program. Six airlines serve Colorado and various cities in the State and there are 50 scheduled flights daily out of Denver. For the first time in history, more than a million head of cattle are marketed at the Denver stockyards during 1947. December: Congress ends its special session after voting funds to aid the peoples of bankrupt European nations, but failing to take adequate steps to curb inflation. The year ends with citizens very much concerned about the state of the world, in the third year of the post-war era.

COLORADO'S POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 1,159,000 IN 1947

The population of Colorado was estimated at 1,159,000 as of July 1, 1947, by the U. S. Census Bureau, of the Department of Commerce. This was an increase of 3.2 per cent over the population figure of 1,123,296 in 1940.

The civilian population of the Denver metropolitan area was estimated at 471,000 in 1947, by the Census Bureau. This represented an increase of about 87,000 over the total population of 384,000 enumerated on April 1, 1940.

The next census will be conducted in 1950 and the latest complete information available is that contained in the census of 1940.

POPULATION: SUMMARY FOR THE STATE OF COLORADO, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Total population	1,123,296	1,035,791	939,629	799,024	539,700
Population per square mile	10.8	10.0	9.1	7.7	5.2
Increase over preceding census:					
Number	87,505	96,162	140,605	259,324	126,451
Per cent	8.4	10.2	17.6	48.0	30.6
Urban Places:*					
Number of places	30	27	26	27	20
Population	590,756	519,882	453,259	402,192	260,651
Increase over preceding census:					
Number	70,874	66,623	51,067	141,541	74,746
Per cent	13.6	14.7	12.7	54.3	40.2
Rural Territory:					
Population	532,540	515,909	486,370	396,832	279,049
Increase over preceding census:					
Number	16,631	29,539	89,538	117,783	51,705
Per cent	3.2	6.1	22.6	42.2	22.7
Rural non-farm	280,848	234,871	221,089	.....	.....
Rural farm	251,692	281,038	265,281	.....	.....
Race:					
White	1,106,502	1,018,793	924,103	783,415	529,046
Negro	12,176	11,828	11,318	11,453	8,570
Indian	1,360	1,395	1,383	1,482	1,437
Chinese	216	233	291	373	599
Japanese	2,734	3,213	2,464	2,300	48
All other	308	329	70	1	.....
Nativity and Color:					
Native	1,051,732	935,916	820,491	669,437	448,545
White	1,036,031	920,571	807,149	656,564	438,571
Negro	12,133	11,767	11,186	11,323	8,516
Other	3,568	3,578	2,156	1,550	1,458
Foreign-born	71,564	99,875	119,138	129,587	91,155
White	70,471	98,222	116,954	126,851	90,475
Negro	43	61	132	130	54
Other	1,050	1,592	2,052	2,606	626
Sex:					
Male	568,778	530,752	492,731	430,697	295,332
Female	554,518	505,039	446,898	368,327	244,368
Males per 100 females	102.6	105.1	110.3	116.9	120.9
Population by Age:					
Under 5 years	96,660	95,670	97,058	82,562	56,999
5 to 9 years	93,705	104,780	95,086	75,616	57,277
10 to 14 years	97,618	98,940	89,214	69,688	48,871
15 to 19 years	102,144	95,132	78,632	71,045	45,014
20 to 24 years	95,233	86,913	78,338	79,050	49,600
25 to 29 years	91,870	77,310	78,905	78,885	51,335
30 to 34 years	84,579	74,191	74,825	69,313	49,938
35 to 39 years	76,397	77,337	72,944	62,441	47,036
40 to 44 years	71,219	69,330	61,484	54,067	38,655
45 to 49 years	69,495	62,302	54,435	45,570	28,759
50 to 54 years	61,973	53,363	45,989	37,689	22,130
55 to 59 years	52,385	42,608	35,515	25,146	15,319
60 to 64 years	43,580	35,427	28,487	18,876	10,571
65 to 69 years	34,927	26,883	18,260	12,802	6,840
70 to 74 years	25,427	18,190	11,789	7,356	3,781
75 years and over	26,084	16,714	11,014	6,569	3,025
Not reported	.....	701	7,654	2,349	4,550
Citizenship:					
Citizen	1,097,071	994,137	.....	.....	.....
Alien	19,892	36,366	.....	.....	.....
Not reported	6,333	5,288	.....	.....	.....
21 Years Old and Over:					
Citizen	688,410	586,255	.....	.....	.....
Alien	19,433	32,272	.....	.....	.....
Not reported	6,125	4,996	.....	.....	.....

*Incorporated places of 2,500 or more.

POPULATION: TOTALS FOR COLORADO, BY COUNTIES AND CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Population 1940	Land Area Square Miles	Population per Square Mile	Population		
				1930	1920	1910
Adams	22,481	1,247	18.0	20,245	14,430	8,892
Alamosa	10,484	720	14.5	8,602	5,148	.....
Arapahoe	32,150	827	38.9	22,647	13,766	10,263
Archuleta	3,806	1,364	2.8	3,204	3,590	3,302
Baca	6,207	2,565	2.4	10,570	8,721	2,516
Bent	9,653	1,533	6.3	9,134	9,705	5,043
Boulder	37,438	753	49.7	32,456	31,861	30,330
Chaffee	8,109	1,039	7.8	8,126	7,753	7,622
Cheyenne	2,964	1,772	1.7	3,723	3,746	3,687
Clear Creek	3,784	394	9.6	2,155	2,891	5,001
Conejos	11,648	1,271	9.2	9,803	8,416	11,285
Costilla	7,533	1,215	6.2	5,779	5,032	5,498
Crowley	5,398	803	6.7	5,934	6,383	.....
Custer	2,270	737	3.1	2,124	2,172	1,947
Delta	16,470	1,157	14.2	14,204	13,668	13,688
Denver	322,412	58	5,558.8	287,861	256,491	213,381
Dolores	1,958	1,028	1.9	1,412	1,243	642
Douglas	3,496	843	4.1	3,498	3,517	3,192
Eagle	5,361	1,685	3.2	3,924	3,385	2,985
Elbert	5,460	1,864	2.9	6,580	6,980	5,331
El Paso	54,025	2,158	25.0	49,570	44,027	43,321
Fremont	19,742	1,562	12.6	18,896	17,883	18,181
Garfield	10,560	2,994	3.5	9,975	9,304	10,144
Gilpin	1,625	149	10.9	1,212	1,364	4,131
Grand	3,587	1,867	1.9	2,108	2,659	1,862
Gunnison	6,192	3,242	1.9	5,527	5,590	5,897
Hinsdale	349	1,057	0.3	449	538	646
Huerfano	16,088	1,578	10.2	17,062	16,879	13,320
Jackson	1,798	1,623	1.1	1,386	1,340	1,013
Jefferson	30,725	786	39.1	21,810	14,400	14,231
Kiowa	2,793	1,792	1.6	3,786	3,755	2,899
Kit Carson	7,512	2,171	3.5	9,725	8,915	7,483
Lake	6,883	380	18.1	4,899	6,636	10,600
La Plata	15,494	1,689	9.2	12,975	11,218	10,812
Larimer	35,539	2,619	13.6	33,137	27,872	25,270
Las Animas	32,369	4,794	6.7	36,008	38,975	33,643
Lincoln	5,882	2,593	2.3	7,850	8,273	5,917
Logan	18,370	1,827	10.1	19,946	18,427	9,549
Mesa	33,791	3,313	10.2	25,908	22,281	22,197
Mineral	975	921	1.1	640	779	1,239
Moffat	5,086	4,754	1.1	4,861	5,129	.....
Montezuma	10,463	2,095	5.0	7,798	6,260	5,029
Montrose	15,418	2,239	6.9	11,742	11,852	10,291
Morgan	17,214	1,282	13.4	18,284	16,124	9,577
Otero	23,571	1,267	18.6	24,390	22,623	20,201
Ouray	2,089	540	3.9	1,784	2,620	3,514
Park	3,272	2,166	1.5	2,052	1,977	2,492
Phillips	4,948	680	7.3	5,797	5,499	3,179
Pitkin	1,836	974	1.9	1,770	2,707	4,566
Prowers	12,304	1,626	7.6	14,762	13,845	9,520
Pueblo	68,870	2,401	28.7	66,038	57,638	52,223
Rio Blanco	2,943	3,263	0.9	2,980	3,135	2,332
Rio Grande	12,404	916	13.4	9,953	7,855	6,563
Routt	10,525	2,330	4.5	9,352	8,948	7,561
Saguache	6,173	3,144	2.0	6,250	4,638	4,160
San Juan	1,439	392	3.7	1,935	1,700	3,063
San Miguel	3,664	1,283	2.9	2,184	5,281	4,700
Sedgwick	5,294	544	9.7	5,580	4,207	3,061
Summit	1,754	615	2.9	987	1,724	2,003
Teller	6,463	554	11.7	4,141	6,696	14,351
Washington	8,336	2,525	3.3	9,591	11,208	6,002
Weld	63,747	4,004	15.9	65,097	54,059	39,177
Yuma	12,102	2,383	5.1	13,613	13,897	8,499
State	1,123,296	103,967	10.8	1,035,791	939,629	799,024

POPULATION: FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF COLORADO, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTRY	1940		1930		1920		1910	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
England	4,706	6.7	6,892	7.0	9,584	8.2	12,926	10.2
Scotland	1,883	2.7	2,877	2.9	3,357	2.9	4,269	3.4
Wales	571	0.8	1,061	1.1	1,482	1.3	1,989	1.6
Northern Ireland	398	0.6	900	0.9	6,191	5.3	8,710	6.9
Irish Free State (Eire)	2,120	3.0	3,184	3.2				
Norway	948	1.3	1,261	1.3	1,525	1.3	1,787	1.4
Sweden	5,844	8.3	8,328	8.5	10,112	8.6	12,445	9.8
Denmark	1,843	2.6	2,374	2.4	2,823	2.4	2,755	2.2
Iceland	4	..	1	..				
Netherlands[1]	683	1.0	810	0.8	853	0.7	710	0.6
Belgium	341	0.5	390	0.4	430	0.4	375	0.3
Luxemburg	53	0.1	51	0.1	91	0.1	24	..
Switzerland	842	1.2	1,202	1.2	1,510	1.3	1,767	1.4
France	786	1.1	1,072	1.1	1,420	1.2	1,373	1.1
Germany	7,017	10.0	9,988	10.2	11,992	10.3	[2]16,908	13.3
Poland	1,796	2.5	2,488	2.5	1,867	1.6	[2]2,483	2.0
Czechoslovakia	1,036	1.5	1,714	1.7	1,953	1.7	....	..
Austria	3,226	4.6	2,468	2.5	5,722	4.9	[2]11,581	9.1
Hungary	666	0.9	690	0.7	1,157	1.0	1,632	1.3
Yugoslavia	2,239	3.2	3,650	3.7	2,109	1.8	....	..
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	11,185	15.9	12,979	13.2	16,669	14.3	[2]12,757	10.1
Latvia	35	..	61	0.1				
Estonia	10	..	13	..				
Lithuania	216	0.3	262	0.3	115	0.1		
Finland	414	0.6	563	0.6	879	0.8	1,239	1.0
Rumania	329	0.5	450	0.5	394	0.2	334	0.3
Bulgaria	228	0.3	271	0.3	349	0.3	442	0.3
Turkey in Europe	32	..	9	..	12	..	216	0.1
Greece	1,049	1.5	1,230	1.3	1,802	1.5	2,270	1.8
Italy	8,352	11.9	10,670	10.9	12,579	10.8	14,375	11.3
Spain	164	0.2	224	0.2	297	0.3	174	0.1
Portugal	12	..	15	..	33	..	42	..
Palestine	32	..	27	..	41	..	[3]333	0.3
Syria	181	0.3	254	0.3	289	0.2		
Turkey in Asia	50	0.1	78	0.1	30	..		
Other Asia	116	0.2	108	0.1	108	0.1	61	..
Other Europe	24	..	77	0.1	54	..	[4]227	0.2
Canada—French	366	0.5	572	0.6	418	0.4	789	0.6
Canada—Other	3,799	5.4	5,249	5.3	7,203	6.2	8,744	6.9
Newfoundland	29	..	27	..	39	..	29	..
Mexico	6,360	9.0	13,125	13.4	10,894	9.3	2,543	2.0
Cuba	20	..	29	..	51	..	32	..
Other West Indies	18	..	33	..	40	..	31	..
Central America	14	..	18	..	5	..	8	..
South America	207	0.3	201	0.2	178	0.2	124	0.1
Australia	95	0.1	114	0.1	112	0.1	116	0.1
Azores	1	..	1	..	8	..	12	..
Other Atlantic Islands	9	..	10	..				
Born at sea	14	0.1	64	0.1	63	0.1	110	0.1
All other and not reported	108	0.2	87	0.1	114	0.1	109	0.1
Total	70,471	100.0	98,222	100.0	116,954	100.0	126,851	100.0

[1]Listed as Holland prior to 1910.

[2]Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Austria, Germany, and Russia have been deducted from their respective countries and combined as Poland.

[3]Turkey in Asia included Armenia, Palestine, and Syria in 1910. Subsequent to 1910 Armenia included with Other Asia.

[4]Includes 55 persons born in Serbia and 111 persons born in Montenegro, which became part of Yugoslavia in 1918.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Colorado is noted for its rare and exhilarating atmosphere. The greater the altitude above sea level, the lighter becomes the atmospheric pressure. Normal atmospheric pressure at sea level is 14.7 pounds to the square inch. In other words, that is the pressure exerted against the body by the weight, or density, of the atmosphere.

The atmospheric pressure in Denver is only 83 per cent of that at sea level or 12.2 pounds to the square inch. Denver is 5,280 feet above sea level. Atmospheric pressure at other points in Colorado varies according to the altitude.

A person breathes more deeply in a light atmosphere than in a locality where it is more dense, in order to fill the lungs with the quantity of oxygen necessary for the body. This is done automatically, without conscious effort, and causes all parts of the lungs to expand to full capacity. That is why climatic conditions in Colorado are considered especially beneficial to persons with a tendency toward pulmonary troubles.

Temperature—There is a wide variation in the normal monthly and annual mean temperature in different areas of Colorado, due to the high and low altitudes and other factors. It is apparent to a casual observer that it is much colder upon the top of a high mountain than in the lower plains. Altitude, therefore, is one factor. Exposed areas are more susceptible, also, to varying conditions than areas protected from severe winds by surrounding mountains. Because of these varying conditions, a general statement concerning the temperature of the State conveys little meaning. Records maintained by the U. S. Weather Bureau over a period of 59 years give Colorado a mean temperature of 45.2 degrees. In this period of time the highest temperature recorded was 115 degrees on July 10, 1888, and the lowest was 54 degrees below zero in 1913 and again in 1930 and 1933.

Precipitation—The average annual precipitation in the State as a whole, based on records over a period of 59 years, is 16.5 inches. Like the temperature, however, there is considerable variation in different areas as the accompanying tables on precipitation reveal.

Humidity—Relative humidity of the atmosphere has no effect on the temperature but does have an important effect on the sensitiveness of the human body to the temperature. Colorado has a relatively low humidity and for that reason a person does not feel cold or hot weather to as great an extent as he would in a place where the humidity is high. Relative humidity is the ratio of the vapor actually present in the atmosphere to the greatest amount the air could possibly contain at a given temperature. Complete saturation is designated as 100 per cent humidity. Relative humidity at Denver at 11:30 a. m. over a period of years averages 39 per cent. In other words, the air at Denver at noon contains, on an average, only 39 per cent of the moisture it could possibly contain.

Velocity of Winds—The average velocity of winds in miles per hour in Denver, Pueblo and Grand Junction in 1946, as recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau, by months and for the year, is as follows:

Month	Denver	Pueblo	Grand Junction	Month	Denver	Pueblo	Grand Junction
January	8.2	8.6	4.3	July	6.7	8.0	6.9
February	8.1	9.5	5.5	August	6.6	7.2	6.3
March	8.5	10.5	7.5	September	6.9	7.1	6.3
April	7.3	9.7	7.3	October	7.3	7.8	6.2
May	7.8	8.9	7.1	November	7.3	7.8	5.5
June	7.2	8.8	7.4	December	7.4	7.7	4.1
Annual average velocity					7.4	8.5	6.2
Maximum velocity					36	49	35

A summary of wind conditions over a period of years, based on anemometer recordings of the Weather Bureau and published in the interest of aviation, is as follows:

On the average the wind velocity equals or exceeds 20 miles per hour at Denver on 143 days in the year, at Pueblo on 120 days, and at Grand Junction on 87 days. The period of greatest frequency appears to be from March to July, generally reaching a maximum in May. Wind velocity of 40 or more

miles per hour occurs, on the average, seven times a year at Pueblo and between two and three times at Grand Junction.

The highest velocity of the wind recorded in Denver over a period of 51 years was 53 miles an hour, on May 1, 1902

A comparison of the average and highest true velocity of winds in Denver and other cities in the United States is as follows:

City	Average	High	City	Average	High
Denver	7	53	Chicago	11	65
Boston	10	73	New York	15	73
Cheyenne	11	65	Omaha	9	73

Thunderstorms—Thunderstorms occur on an average of 50 times a year over the greater portion of Colorado. They are most frequent in summer, particularly in July, averaging from 10 to 14 times in each summer month. They rarely occur from November to February and none has ever been recorded in January.

WEATHER IN DENVER

Denver, being close to the center of the State and of approximately the same altitude as the principal cities, furnishes a fairly accurate index of weather conditions in Colorado. A table compiled by the United States Weather Bureau shows the average climatic data for Denver from 1872 to 1946, inclusive, a period of 75 years.

The average daily temperature in Denver for 75 years is as follows:

Month	Max.	Min.	Average	Month	Max.	Min.	Average
January	42.8	18.6	30.7	July	85.6	59.4	72.5
February	44.8	21.1	32.9	August	84.3	58.3	71.4
March	51.3	27.3	39.3	September	76.5	49.2	62.8
April	59.7	35.6	47.6	October	64.6	38.4	51.5
May	68.8	44.6	56.7	November	52.6	27.8	40.2
June	80.1	53.5	66.8	December	44.6	20.7	32.6
Averages for the year					63.0	37.9	50.4

The highest temperature recorded in Denver during the 75 years was in August, 1878, when the thermometer registered 105 degrees, and the lowest was in January, 1875, when the temperature dropped to 29 degrees below zero.

The average yearly rainfall in Denver during the 75 years was 14.08 inches. January is the driest month of the year, with February, November and December following in the order named, the precipitation averaging one inch or less per month five months out of the year. April and May are the months of greatest precipitation, with July, August and June following in the order named. The maximum precipitation recorded in any 24-hour period during the 75 years was 6.53 inches in May, 1876, and the maximum for any year was 22.96 inches in 1909. The average snowfall is 55.1 inches, March, April and December in the order named being the months showing the heaviest records.

Normal sunshine in Denver over a period of 56 years is 67 per cent of daylight time. The greatest for the period is 77 and the least is 55 per cent. Over a period of 75 years the sky was clear on an average of 146 days out of every 365 and cloudy only 67 days. It is partly cloudy 152 days in the year.

Clear Days and Cloudy Days in Various Cities

City	Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy	City	Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy
Denver	146	152	67	Little Rock	145	110	110
Atlanta	132	108	125	Los Angeles	179	131	55
Boston	118	118	129	Louisville	120	118	127
Chicago	118	126	121	Omaha	132	121	113
Des Moines	120	124	121	Portland, Ore.	92	102	171
Helena	107	130	128	St. Louis	139	123	103
Indianapolis	104	128	133	Salt Lake City	153	111	101
Jacksonville	125	142	98	San Francisco	157	115	93
Kansas City	153	114	98	Seattle	77	107	181

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1946

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

STATION (Grouped According to Drainage Basins)	COUNTY	Elevation, Feet	TEMPERATURE, DEGREES FAHRENHEIT					
			Annual Mean Temperature	Highest, 1946	Date	Lowest, 1946	Date	
ARKANSAS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN								
Canon City	Fremont	5,420	55.4	97	June 4	1	Dec. 29	
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6,098	---	93	June 14	— 3	Dec. 31	
Cripple Creek	Teller	9,508	40.0	82	Aug. 6	— 9	Jan. 12	
Eads	Kiowa	4,262	53.2	102	Aug. 6	— 2	Jan. 27	
John Martin Dam	Bent	3,820	54.6	105	July 17	— 2	Jan. 27	
Kit Carson	Cheyenne	4,284	50.8	106	July 17	—12	Jan. 27	
La Junta	Otero	4,215	55.4	105	July 17	0	Jan. 27	
Lamar	Prowers	3,615	53.9	105	July 17	— 2	Jan. 26*	
Las Animas, (near)	Bent	3,982	54.2	107	June 17*	—11	Jan. 27	
Leadville	Lake	10,182	36.4	78	July 10*	—12	Jan. 31	
Limon, (near)	Elbert	5,360	49.1	98	June 15	— 3	Jan. 26	
Monument, (near)	El Paso	7,400	47.5	92	July 22	— 6	Dec. 31	
Pueblo, (near)	Pueblo	4,808	53.0	99	June 14*	— 9	Jan. 27	
Rocky Ford, (near)	Otero	4,177	54.2	102	June 14	— 9	Jan. 27	
Salida	Chaffee	7,050	47.6	90	July 16*	—16	Feb. 9*	
Springfield	Baca	4,400	----	---	-------	--	-------	
Trinidad	Las Animas	6,300	52.7	97	June 14	— 7	Dec. 29	
Walsenburg	Huerfano	6,200	53.2	94	June 14*	— 4	Jan. 12	
Westcliffe	Custer	7,860	43.0	90	July 19*	—23	Feb. 9	
COLORADO RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN								
Aspen	Pitkin	7,913	41.0	88	Aug. 5	—19	Dec. 31	
Collbran	Mesa	6,200	44.9	90	June 15*	—16	Dec. 31	
Cortez	Montezuma	6,177	---.	96	July 10	— 5	Jan 12	
Craig	Moffatt	6,199	43.6	94	Aug. 4	—16	Jan. 12	
Delta	Delta	5,115	51.8	101	July 23	— 8	Jan. 22	
Durango	La Plata	6,554	46.6	92	July 20	— 8	Jan. 31	
Eagle	Eagle	6,598	43.0	92	July 17	—18	Feb. 13	
Fraser	Grand	8,568	35.6	85	Aug. 5	—35	Jan. 27	
Fruita, (near)	Mesa	4,525	51.6	101	Aug. 9	—11	Dec. 29*	
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,823	49.5	99	Aug. 5	— 5	Jan. 27*	
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,668	53.4	101	Aug. 5	3	Dec 29	
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,683	39.0	87	July 10	—23	Jan. 27	
Hayden	Routt	6,337	43.8	98	July 30	—17	Jan. 12	
Kremmling	Grand	7,322	39.3	90	July 17*	—26	Jan. 12	

Meeker	Rio Blanco	6,242	45.8	98	Aug. 2*	—20	Jan. 26
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	6,960	49.4	96	July 10	2	Jan. 31
Montrose	Montrose	5,830	49.8	97	July 25*	— 6	Jan. 12
Northdale	Dolores	6,482	46.5	96	July 27	—12	Jan. 31
Norwood	San Miguel	7,017	44.0	89	June 30*	—12	Dec. 29
Ouray	Ouray	7,720	---	--	-------	--	-------
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	7,108	---	98	June 12	—24	Jan. 31
Paonia, (near)	Delta	6,200	48.2	95	July 25	— 7	Dec. 31
Rico	Dolores	8,824	---	--	-------	--	-------
Rifle	Garfield	5,300	48.6	98	Aug. 5	— 5	Jan. 31*
Silverton, (near)	San Juan	9,401	---	79	July 10	—22	Jan. 31
Steamboat Springs	Routt	6,770	39.8	93	July 28	—29	Jan. 28
Telluride	San Miguel	8,756	41.1	87	Aug. 17	—15	Jan. 31
Wolf Creek Pass	Mineral	9,440	38.6	82	Aug. 5	—12	Jan. 31
KANSAS DRAINAGE BASIN							
Akron	Washington	4,650	48.8	99	June 15	— 8	Dec. 29
Burlington	Kit Carson	4,250	---	103	June 15	— 8	Dec. 29
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	4,250	51.6	105	July 17	— 7	Dec. 29
Genoa	Lincoln	5,599	---	--	-------	--	-------
Holyoke	Phillips	3,745	51.5	103	June 15*	— 9	Dec. 29
Leroy	Logan	4,390	---	---	-------	-	-------
Wray	Yuma	3,512	51.9	102	June 15	12	Dec. 29
Yuma	Yuma	4,128	48.7	100	Aug. 6	— 7	Nov. 10*
PLATTE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN							
Boulder	Boulder	5,404	51.4	95	June 5*	— 2	Dec. 30
Cheesman	Jefferson	6,890	46.6	92	July 9	17	Feb. 13
Denver	Denver	5,221	52.8	96	June 14*	1	Dec. 29
Estes Park, (near)	Larimer	7,750	45.0	91	Aug. 5	—11	Jan. 12*
Fort Collins	Larimer	5,004	48.9	96	July 22	—13	Nov. 10
Fort Morgan, (near)	Morgan	4,321	50.2	100	July 22	— 8	Dec. 29
Greeley	Weld	4,648	49.5	101	July 18	—10	Nov. 10*
Hartsel	Park	8,860	---	---	-------	--	-------
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	7,540	44.1	88	July 22	—12	Jan. 12
Julesburg	Sedgwick	3,469	52.8	105	July 22	—12	Dec. 29
Longmont, (near)	Boulder	4,950	49.4	99	June 15	— 9	Feb. 9
Parker	Douglas	6,300	---	107	June 15	—14	Jan. 12
Sterling	Logan	3,939	49.8	100	July 17*	— 8	Dec. 29
Walden	Jackson	8,340	38.8	87	July 22	—24	Dec. 31
RIO GRANDE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN							
Alamosa	Alamosa	7,531	43.2	89	June 6	—15	Jan. 1
Del Norte	Rio Grande	7,880	44.1	88	June 30	—11	Jan. 13
Manassa	Conejos	7,700	43.6	88	June 30	—15	Jan. 3*
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	7,675	42.9	89	July 27	—18	Jan. 12
Saguache	Saguache	7,697	---	88	July 17	—10	Jan. 13

*Also on subsequent dates.

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1946—Continued

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

STATION (Grouped According to Drainage Basins)	COUNTY	PRECIPITATION IN INCHES						SKY				Prevailing Direction of the Wind
		Total for the Year, 1946	Greatest Monthly	Month	Least Monthly T = Trace	Month	Total Snowfall 1946	Number of Rainy Days	Number of Clear Days	Number of P'ly Cloudy Days	Number of Cloudy Days	
ARKANSAS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN												
Canon City	Fremont	13.79	4.26	Nov.	0.10	June	58.2	49	141	146	78	e.
Colorado Springs	El Paso	14.84	3.66	Aug.	T	Mar.	----	64	191	99	75	se.
Cripple Creek	Teller	16.78	5.15	July	0.03	Dec.	23.8	97	82	148	135	nw.
Eads	Kiowa	18.86	4.46	Nov.	0.00	Dec.	70.5	--	135	169	61	se.
John Martin Dam	Bent	16.39	3.51	Nov.	T	Dec.	50.4	72	132	98	135	n
Kit Carson	Cheyenne	15.49	3.34	May	0.03	Dec.	35.0	--	155	121	89	w.
La Junta	Otero	14.41	4.19	Nov.	0.01	Dec.	41.2	63	117	146	102	w.
Lamar	Prowers	24.51	5.31	Nov.	0.02	Dec.	54.2	71	102	194	69	se.
Las Animas, (near)	Bent	14.11	3.06	Nov.	T	Dec.	42.5	41	152	179	34	se.
Leadville	Lake	15.46	2.68	July	0.35	June	103.1	124	102	137	126	nw.
Limon, (near)	Elbert	20.27	5.96	July	0.05	Dec.	59.1	80	102	206	57	se.
Monument, (near)	El Paso	24.49	6.29	Aug.	0.12	Dec.	120.5	86	146	139	80	se.
Pueblo, (near)	Pueblo	14.55	5.37	Aug.	0.09	Dec.	51.8	73	126	128	111	nw.
Rocky Ford, (near)	Otero	16.28	3.68	Nov.	0.17	Sept.	50.1	62	206	107	52	se.
Salida	Chaffee	10.91	2.04	Oct	0.07	Dec.	52.0	88	271	58	36	---
Springfield	Baca	18.30	4.77	May	T	Dec.	---	--	233	84	48	sw.
Trinidad	Las Animas	16.97	2.49	Aug.	0.08	Dec.	87.9	95	229	92	44	sw.
Walsenburg	Huerfano	16.62	4.34	July	0.00	June	80.6	47	194	86	85	w.
Westcliffe	Custer	16.54	4.40	Nov.	T	Dec.	106.0	52	102	75	188	sw.
COLORADO RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN												
Aspen	Pitkin	16.29	2.35	Nov.	0.70	Feb.	124.8	75	---	---	---	w.
Collbran	Mesa	13.94	2.05	Nov.	0.40	Sept.	44.0	48	145	140	80	sw.
Cortez	Montezuma	10.81	1.87	Nov.	0.03	June	26.4	64	231	81	53	sw.
Craig	Moffat	14.91	2.93	Oct.	0.22	Jan.	33.5	98	167	138	60	n.
Delta	Delta	10.49	1.89	May	0.02	Feb.	4.9	75	211	117	37	---
Durango	La Plata	14.97	2.63	Oct.	0.12	June	30.2	88	168	67	130	s.
Eagle	Eagle	11.52	2.37	Oct.	0.35	Sept.	38.0	75	102	158	105	sw.
Fraser	Grand	13.72	2.20	Oct.	0.23	Dec.	117.8	114	81	87	197	w.
Fruita, (near)	Mesa	8.47	1.55	Nov.	0.08	Sept.	10.1	47	209	82	74	sw.
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	16.90	3.14	Apr.	0.44	Feb.	24.2	87	210	71	84	---
Grand Junction	Mesa	7.72	1.68	Aug.	0.02	June	14.0	64	115	121	129	se.
Gunnison	Gunnison	11.09	3.45	Aug.	0.03	Feb.	42.5	69	169	96	100	w.
Hayden	Routt	14.68	3.40	Oct.	0.29	June	61.7	89	118	97	150	w.
Kremmling	Grand	9.61	1.26	Aug.	0.02	Dec.	28.4	86	82	179	104	sw.

Meeker	Rio Blanco	13.48	4.00	Aug.	0.11	May	21.4	73	178	125	62	sw.
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	16.47	2.83	Aug.	0.00	June	45.4	69	158	123	84	sw.
Montrose	Montrose	9.07	1.61	May	0.10	June	7.4	76	245	90	30	---
Northdale	Dolores	12.81	1.93	Oct.	0.00	Feb.	37.5	50	218	77	70	s.
Norwood	San Miguel	16.14	3.07	Aug.	0.06	June	38.2	95	---	---	---	sw.
Ouray	Ouray	21.24	3.46	Aug.	0.21	June	117.2	137	120	94	151	s.
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	15.33	3.77	Aug.	0.04	Feb.	42.9	85	---	---	---	---
Paonia, (near)	Delta	15.34	3.51	Apr.	0.23	June	---	70	129	112	124	---
Rico	Dolores	26.89	3.84	Aug.	0.05	June	154.3	123	135	152	78	n.
Rifle	Garfield	14.70	2.91	Oct.	0.24	Jan.*	9.7	67	154	109	102	w.
Silverton, (near)	San Juan	22.81	3.80	Oct.	0.16	Feb.	128.5	129	144	113	108	w.
Steamboat Springs	Routt	21.02	3.81	Oct.	0.65	June*	127.1	126	139	95	131	w.
Telluride	San Miguel	23.18	3.55	Oct.	0.32	Feb.	---	102	138	96	131	w.
Wolf Creek Pass	Mineral	39.68	5.55	Apr.	0.10	June	232.7	95	107	192	66	---
KANSAS DRAINAGE BASIN												
Akron	Washington	21.88	6.86	July	0.03	Dec.	62.9	90	108	139	118	s.
Burlington	Kit Carson	21.80	4.31	May	0.05	Dec.	---	51	244	59	62	s.
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	23.46	7.86	Aug.	T	Dec.	41.0	41	189	106	70	sc.
Genoa	Lincoln	23.86	5.62	July	0.00	Dec.	---	---	---	---	---	se.
Holyoke	Phillips	22.19	4.51	May	T	Dec.	35.0	56	152	180	33	nw.
Leroy	Logan	20.91	3.48	May	0.12	Dec.	59.7	87	172	120	73	w.
Wray	Yuma	20.80	4.67	May	0.04	Dec.	28.0	61	197	116	52	s.
Yuma	Yuma	22.65	7.29	July	0.03	Dec.	42.9	80	223	92	50	s.
PLATTE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN												
Boulder	Boulder	18.64	3.68	Nov.	0.11	Dec.	97.2	83	135	137	93	w.
Cheesman	Jefferson	15.95	3.39	Aug.	0.06	Dec.	75.3	66	153	158	54	sw.
Denver	Denver	11.95	3.21	Nov.	0.09	Dec.	69.2	85	113	165	87	s.
Estes Park, (near)	Larimer	32.47	6.47	Nov.	0.30	Dec.	101.8	77	220	124	21	---
Fort Collins	Larimer	14.11	2.93	July	0.07	Dec.	34.0	78	---	---	---	n.
Fort Morgan, (near)	Morgan	17.42	5.06	Aug.	0.04	Dec.	8.7	71	267	49	49	---
Greeley	Weld	11.31	2.06	Nov.	T	Dec.	35.5	62	172	120	73	---
Hartsel	Park	11.91	2.32	Aug.	0.07	Dec.	62.8	63	213	116	36	nw.
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	19.15	4.95	July	0.02	Dec.	97.6	92	82	187	96	w.
Julesburg	Sedgwick	19.35	3.84	May	0.01	Dec.	22.3	55	154	138	73	se.
Longmont, (near)	Boulder	14.25	3.74	July	0.04	Dec.	38.4	69	238	82	45	n.
Parker	Douglas	15.98	4.80	July	0.02	Dec.	77.5	65	165	130	70	s.
Sterling	Logan	13.90	2.67	May	0.00	Dec.	24.5	50	188	138	39	nw.
Walden	Jackson	8.86	2.17	May	0.08	Dec.	38.0	84	88	159	118	sw.
RIO GRANDE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN												
Alamosa	Alamosa	4.74	1.11	July*	T	June	10.9	52	160	120	85	sw.
Del Norte	Rio Grande	8.36	2.38	July	T	June	29.4	44	---	---	---	sw.
Manassa	Conejos	7.00	2.19	Aug.	0.00	June	41.8	82	291	54	20	---
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	4.97	1.70	July	T	Dec.	11.1	45	254	69	42	---
Saguache	Saguache	8.24	2.65	July	0.05	Dec.	13.5	50	---	---	---	---

*Also on subsequent dates.

GROWING SEASONS IN COLORADO

The records of the Weather Bureau show that Grand Junction has the longest growing season of all districts of the State, the average number of days between killing frosts being 189. The southeastern part of the State also has a long growing season, with an average of 167 days between frosts at Lamar and 165 at Rocky Ford. Denver has an average of 165 days. In many of the higher altitudes, where the growing season is seemingly too short to make agriculture possible, crop growth is remarkably rapid and many of the crops mature in considerably less time than is required in other regions. This is true of potatoes, small grains, head lettuce and similar crops.

A table of growing seasons is published elsewhere in this chapter. The records of growing seasons are of great value to farmers and are extensively used by them in determining the most favorable time for planting and harvesting their crops.

SNOWFALL IN COLORADO'S MOUNTAINS

Visitors to the high mountain passes in Colorado in the spring and early summer are often surprised by the enormous banks of snow which they may observe. These snow banks are of almost incalculable value not only to Colorado but to adjoining states. They are deposited during the winter months and form a moisture reserve that feeds numerous small streams flowing in all directions. These streams combine into creeks which broaden out into rivers that flow into the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, forming the principal rivers in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico and Utah.

The quantity of snow required to maintain the flow of these streams during the entire year as it gradually melts is difficult to comprehend. Some idea may be formed, however, from the measurements of river discharges, made by the government. The Arkansas river had a mean or average discharge of 786 cubic feet of water per second at Pueblo over a period of about eleven years. That is equal to an average of approximately 21,236,000 gallons of water an hour, and the Arkansas is only one of the numerous rivers which have their origin in the mountains of Colorado.

The precipitation of unmelted snow in the State as a whole averages 75.7 inches per year, based on records of 50 years. A table published herewith gives the location, elevation, average annual snowfall and number of years for which records were compiled at stations in Colorado.

COLORADO HAS SEVERAL GLACIERS

Colorado has numerous lakes which were formed ages ago by glaciers moving slowly down from high elevations in the mountains to the valleys below. These glaciers, which were composed of great masses of snow compressed into solid ice through the processes of melting and freezing under heavy pressure, gradually cut their way over the terrain by means of the rocks and pebbles imbedded in them, until their progress was stopped by natural forces. The ice gradually melted in the reservoirs thus formed and became the lakes of today, still fed through the channels they had cut to their destination in the ancient past.

Most of the glaciers have long since passed away, but there remain in Colorado a number which attract national attention. There are six of these in the Roosevelt national forest about 30 miles west of Boulder, in what is known as the Boulder glacier region. The largest and best known of these is Arapahoe glacier, between North and South Arapahoe peaks, which rise to an altitude of 13,500 feet.

The Arapahoe glacier in a former geological age extended down toward the plains, but now is confined to an area a mile or more in length, nearly a mile in width and estimated to be from 100 to 500 feet in depth.

High on the mountainside is a large crevice which separates the stationary ice from the moving body. Measurements taken over a period of years show that the ice pack moves at the rate of 11 feet at the outer edges and 27½ feet in the center, per year. At the foot of the peak is a chain of lakes lying in basins gouged out by the moving masses of ice. Five other glaciers are located in the same area, the next best known being the St. Vrain glacier on the east side of Mt. Hiamovi, supposed to contain the oldest ice in the group. The ice now melting in current years was deposited as snow many centuries ago.

LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON IN COLORADO

(Source: United States Weather Bureau)

STATIONS	COUNTY	*Length of Record, Years	Average Date of Last Killing Frost in Spring	Average Date of First Killing Frost in Autumn	Average Length of Growing Season (Days)	Latest Date of Killing Frost in Spring	Earliest Date of Killing Frost in Autumn
Akron	Washington	20	May 9	Oct. 4	148	June 5	Sept. 9
Alamosa	Alamosa	16	June 1	Sept. 18	108	June 29	Aug. 20
Arriba	Lincoln	28	May 14	Oct. 2	141	June 25	Sept. 6
Aspen	Pitkin	18	June 12	Sept. 15	97	July 1	Aug. 24
Boulder	Boulder	50	May 2	Oct. 12	163	May 21	Sept. 9
Buena Vista	Chaffee	36	June 4	Sept. 21	110	June 28	Aug. 10
Burlington	Kit Carson	40	May 4	Oct. 8	157	June 4	Sept. 10
Byers	Arapahoe	16	May 7	Oct. 7	152	June 6	Sept. 13
Calhan	El Paso	34	May 14	Sept. 30	139	June 15	Sept. 1
Canon City	Fremont	52	April 28	Oct. 12	167	June 12	Sept. 12
Cedaredge	Delta	44	May 10	Oct. 5	148	June 18	Sept. 10
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	51	May 6	Oct. 7	154	May 27	Sept. 9
Collbran	Mesa	46	May 24	Sept. 28	128	July 3	Sept. 9
Colorado Springs	El Paso	51	May 7	Oct. 2	148	June 18	Sept. 10
Cortez	Montezuma	31	May 25	Oct. 1	128	June 18	Sept. 9
Del Norte	Rio Grande	6	June 5	Sept. 19	107	June 28	Sept. 9
Delta	Delta	51	May 8	Oct. 2	147	June 3	Sept. 11
Denver	Denver	75	May 1	Oct. 11	165	June 6	Sept. 12
Durango	La Plata	51	May 27	Sept. 26	123	June 26	Sept. 9
Eads	Kiowa	30	May 4	Oct. 7	155	May 24	Sept. 9
Estes Park (Near)	Larimer	31	June 9	Sept. 15	98	June 30	Aug. 30
Fort Collins	Larimer	52	May 7	Sept. 29	145	June 3	Sept. 6
Fort Morgan	Morgan	49	May 9	Oct. 2	146	June 30	Aug. 25
Fruita	Mesa	44	May 5	Oct. 7	155	May 31	Sept. 15
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	41	May 19	Sept. 25	129	July 4	Aug. 9
Grand Junction	Mesa	55	April 16	Oct. 23	189	May 17	Sept. 14
Greeley	Weld	51	May 4	Sept. 30	149	May 23	Sept. 9
Grover	Weld	34	May 20	Sept. 24	127	June 30	Aug. 25
Gunnison	Gunnison	51	June 22	Sept. 1	71	July 28	Aug. 1
Hayden	Routt	27	June 9	Sept. 14	97	July 4	Aug. 30
Hoehne (Downing)	Las Animas	31	May 15	Oct. 7	145	July 4	Sept. 10
Holly	Prowers	42	April 27	Oct. 11	167	June 2	Sept. 17
Holyoke	Phillips	33	May 9	Oct. 2	145	June 6	Sept. 12
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	46	May 28	Sept. 23	119	June 20	Aug. 30
Ignacio	La Plata	33	June 4	Sept. 22	111	June 23	Aug. 28
Julesburg	Sedgwick	33	May 9	Oct. 2	146	June 2	Sept. 9
Lamar	Prowers	50	April 26	Oct. 10	167	May 22	Sept. 17
Las Animas	Bent	53	April 30	Oct. 2	155	June 1	Sept. 11
Leadville	Lake	45	June 17	Sept. 7	82	July 28	Aug. 2
Le Roy	Logan	43	May 4	Oct. 5	154	May 27	Aug. 25
Limon	Elbert	37	May 14	Oct. 3	142	June 5	Sept. 9
Long Branch	Lincoln	53	May 13	Oct. 3	138	June 13	Sept. 6
Longmont	Boulder	40	May 8	Oct. 1	146	June 16	Sept. 8
Manassa	Conejos	39	June 5	Sept. 15	102	June 20	Aug. 2
Meeker (Near)	Rio Blanco	17	June 13	Sept. 19	98	July 2	Aug. 31
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	23	May 6	Oct. 17	164	May 30	Sept. 21
Montrose	Montrose	54	May 6	Oct. 5	151	June 8	Sept. 14
Monument	El Paso	36	May 24	Sept. 21	120	June 21	Sept. 3
Northdale	Dolores	17	June 6	Sept. 26	112	June 30	Sept. 9
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	17	June 26	Sept. 14	80	July 29	Sept. 4
Palisade	Mesa	29	April 20	Oct. 7	179	May 26	Sept. 9
Paonia	Delta	40	May 5	Oct. 10	158	June 17	Sept. 15
Pueblo	Pueblo	58	April 23	Oct. 13	173	June 2	Sept. 12
Redvale	Montrose	10	May 24	Sept. 29	130	June 13	Sept. 9
Rifle	Garfield	33	May 11	Sept. 28	140	June 17	Sept. 2
Rocky Ford	Otero	53	April 27	Oct. 8	165	May 22	Sept. 17
Saguache	Saguache	45	May 29	Sept. 23	118	June 26	Aug. 28
Salida	Chaffee	35	May 28	Sept. 20	114	July 6	Sept. 6
San Luis	Costilla	†30	June 5	Sept. 20	107	July 6	Sept. 5
Sapinero	Gunnison	39	June 12	Sept. 19	99	July 5	Sept. 6
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	31	May 5	Oct. 1	149	May 27	Sept. 9
Spicer	Jackson	27	June 28	Aug. 29	62	July 31	Aug. 1
Steamboat Springs	Routt	37	June 30	Aug. 29	60	July 31	Aug. 1
Sterling	Logan	37	May 7	Sept. 30	145	June 3	Sept. 9
Sunbeam	Moffat	20	June 14	Sept. 5	82	July 8	Aug. 2
Telluride	San Miguel	38	June 27	Sept. 2	66	July 31	Aug. 1
Trinidad	Las Animas	41	May 4	Oct. 12	166	June 3	Sept. 13
Two Buttes	Baca	45	May 1	Oct. 16	169	June 2	Sept. 17
Victor	Teller	26	June 10	Sept. 16	98	July 8	Aug. 13
Waterdale	Larimer	43	May 12	Sept. 30	141	June 16	Sept. 9
Westcliffe	Custer	40	June 8	Sept. 13	98	July 29	Aug. 1
Wray	Yuma	46	May 5	Oct. 3	151	May 26	Sept. 12

*Period to and including 1946.
†No reports after 1940.

SNOWFALL IN COLORADO: AVERAGE ANNUAL IN INCHES AT SPECIFIED STATIONS

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

STATION	COUNTY	Elevation (Feet)	Length of Record (Years)	Average Annual (Inches)	Average Annual Last Ten Years (Inches)
Akron	Washington	4,560	18	36.1	38.5
Alamosa	Alamosa	7,531	14	25.0	28.9
Aspen	Pitkin	7,913	12	150.5	147.5
Boulder	Boulder	5,404	41	72.2	80.6
Buena Vista	Chaffee	7,955	28	38.9	32.0
Burlington	Kit Carson	4,250	30	28.3	23.8
Canon City	Fremont	5,343	48	35.9	37.8
Cascade	San Juan	8,853	33	220.7	225.4
Cheesman	Jefferson	6,890	43	55.3	56.0
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	4,250	50	24.5	21.6
Collbran	Mesa	6,200	34	71.5	56.9
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6,098	46	29.9	29.6
Columbine	Routt	8,766	30	183.1	189.9
Cortez	Montezuma	6,177	21	37.9	41.2
Craig	Moffat	6,199	10	55.1	55.1
Crested Butte	Gunnison	8,867	31	156.7	144.8
Cripple Creek	Teller	9,508	20	86.4	86.2
Cumbres	Conejos	10,015	34	295.7	314.1
Del Norte	Rio Grande	7,880	21	31.0	33.2
Delta	Delta	5,115	37	19.8	19.1
Denver	Denver	5,221	65	55.2	56.3
Durango	La Plata	6,554	35	67.5	66.3
Eads	Kiowa	4,262	21	18.9	25.9
Eagle	Eagle	6,598	6	50.8	...
Estes Park	Larimer	7,750	34	102.2	88.7
Fort Collins	Larimer	5,004	53	40.8	47.0
Fort Lupton	Weld	4,907	35	42.6	41.8
Fort Morgan	Morgan	4,321	30	27.1	26.3
Fraser	Grand	8,568	35	154.2	141.4
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,823	26	69.9	71.7
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,668	54	20.4	16.7
Grand Lake	Grand	8,153	13	123.5	...
Greeley	Weld	4,648	39	31.3	35.0
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,683	39	52.4	56.3
Hartsel	Park	8,860	35	45.2	50.3
Hayden	Routt	6,337	20	92.1	84.5
Holly	Prowers	3,386	36	13.6	15.4
Holyoke	Phillips	3,745	23	27.4	31.3
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	7,540	39	74.2	70.2
Julesburg	Sedgwick	3,469	32	28.9	29.4
La Junta	Otero	4,215	15	22.3	...
Lamar	Prowers	3,615	44	25.1	29.6
Las Animas	Bent	3,982	39	21.2	22.7
La Veta Pass	Costilla	9,242	36	159.1	185.8
Leadville	Lake	10,182	35	130.0	127.6
Limon	Lincoln	5,360	31	34.0	44.9
Longmont	Boulder	4,950	35	37.9	32.4
Manassa	Conejos	7,700	24	23.6	28.5
Meeker	Rio Blanco	6,242	26	68.5	...
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	6,960	20	84.0	98.2
Montrose	Montrose	5,830	49	30.9	30.2
Monument	El Paso	7,400	33	81.4	84.1
Ordway	Crowley	4,330	17	20.5	24.1
Ouray	Ouray	7,720	4	185.3	...
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	7,108	7	73.7	...
Paonia	Delta	6,200	36	53.6	56.2
Parker	Douglas	6,300	14	50.6	...
Pueblo	Pueblo	4,808	62	27.9	38.8
Rico	Dolores	8,824	37	164.3	181.5
Rifle	Garfield	5,300	23	32.0	29.8
Rocky Ford	Otero	4,177	53	20.0	27.6
Saguache	Saguache	7,697	38	22.1	...
Salida	Chaffee	7,050	26	48.7	...
Savage Basin	San Miguel	11,522	10	404.7	404.7
Silver Lake	Boulder	10,200	24	252.8	246.4
Silverton	San Juan	9,401	43	162.3	162.3
Springfield	Baca	4,400	26	26.3	28.8
Steamboat Springs	Routt	6,770	36	161.7	154.5
Sterling	Logan	3,939	35	32.8	32.8
Telluride	San Miguel	8,750	29	169.8	191.4
Trinidad	Las Animas	6,300	39	59.1	56.2
Trout Lake	San Miguel	9,800	32	233.6	276.5
Walden	Jackson	8,340	11	48.2	...
Walsenburg	Huerfano	6,200	7	69.8	...
Westcliffe	Custer	7,860	34	80.0	93.4
Wolf Creek Pass	Mineral	9,440	7	389.8	...
Wray	Yuma	3,512	44	27.2	35.9

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES

(Source: United States Weather Bureau)

STATION	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yrs.*	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Akron (Airport)	Washington	32	0.36	0.44	1.03	2.15	2.70	2.29	2.72	1.87	1.50	1.05	0.58	0.58	17.27
Alamosa	Alamosa	15	0.26	0.14	0.27	0.69	0.73	0.53	1.16	0.91	0.96	0.59	0.18	0.31	6.73
Arriba	Lincoln	31	0.24	0.45	0.83	1.81	2.34	2.14	2.42	2.25	1.57	1.03	0.52	0.52	16.12
Aspen	Pitkin	21	1.76	1.99	1.80	1.77	1.73	0.93	1.52	1.59	1.52	1.57	1.29	1.53	19.00
Boulder	Boulder	54	0.44	0.77	1.56	2.73	2.98	1.59	1.91	1.60	1.46	1.58	0.82	0.77	18.21
Buena Vista	Chaffee	46	0.33	0.54	0.73	0.90	0.83	0.54	1.83	1.31	0.75	0.58	0.45	0.37	9.16
Burlington	Kit Carson	57	0.28	0.42	0.80	1.87	2.31	2.77	2.77	2.55	1.42	0.98	0.78	0.50	17.45
Byers	Arapahoe	24	0.38	0.42	0.79	1.86	2.10	1.37	1.56	1.33	1.15	0.60	0.51	0.44	12.51
Canon City	Fremont	59	0.36	0.53	0.82	1.57	1.63	1.04	1.89	1.95	0.98	0.77	0.58	0.69	12.81
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	54	0.30	0.48	0.76	1.72	2.17	2.53	2.59	2.53	1.31	0.94	0.46	0.47	16.26
Collbran	Mesa	55	1.16	1.20	1.58	1.64	1.42	0.77	1.17	1.50	1.56	1.45	1.03	1.10	15.58
Colorado Springs	El Paso	68	0.21	0.38	0.70	1.60	2.22	1.78	2.80	2.35	1.10	0.61	0.34	0.32	14.41
Crested Butte	Gunnison	48	3.06	3.10	3.64	2.28	1.94	1.43	1.93	2.08	2.04	1.46	1.91	2.38	27.25
Del Norte	Rio Grande	28	0.35	0.28	0.55	0.76	0.67	0.51	1.28	1.54	0.91	0.66	0.50	0.34	8.35
Delta	Delta	59	0.59	0.50	0.65	0.66	0.82	0.39	0.75	1.02	0.99	0.84	0.52	0.55	8.28
Denver	Denver	75	0.40	0.56	1.04	2.06	2.21	1.38	1.68	1.43	0.99	1.05	0.55	0.73	14.08
Dillon	Summit	40	1.32	1.66	2.13	2.06	1.63	1.00	2.06	1.80	1.35	1.34	1.13	1.39	18.87
Durango	La Plata	55	1.54	1.65	1.81	1.51	1.07	0.80	1.98	2.10	1.94	1.89	1.21	1.69	19.19
Eads	Kiowa	35	0.23	0.39	0.67	1.34	2.33	2.09	2.39	1.76	1.15	1.11	0.45	0.27	14.18
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	38	0.50	0.91	1.41	2.39	2.08	1.48	2.67	2.11	1.51	1.35	0.97	0.75	18.13
Fort Collins	Larimer	67	0.42	0.57	1.01	2.05	2.79	1.56	1.61	1.36	1.30	1.13	0.48	0.45	14.73
Fort Morgan	Morgan	56	0.25	0.30	0.63	1.79	2.25	1.79	2.19	1.61	1.15	0.84	0.35	0.34	13.49
Fraser	Grand	38	1.46	1.68	1.72	2.10	1.82	1.29	2.15	1.65	1.36	1.30	1.17	1.30	19.00
Fruita	Mesa	48	0.85	0.73	0.93	0.78	0.77	0.46	0.78	1.03	1.16	1.02	0.69	0.73	9.93
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	47	1.48	1.45	1.55	1.54	1.34	0.93	1.43	1.71	1.43	1.29	1.09	1.27	16.51
Grand Junction	Mesa	57	0.60	0.61	0.76	0.83	0.81	0.40	0.61	1.17	0.98	0.95	0.57	0.63	8.92
Greeley	Weld	59	0.29	0.41	0.76	1.62	2.35	1.53	1.66	1.11	0.96	0.93	0.39	0.41	12.42
Grover (near)	Weld	47	0.25	0.51	0.59	1.55	2.23	1.73	2.11	1.63	1.20	0.70	0.33	0.42	13.25
Gunnison	Gunnison	56	0.78	0.78	0.66	0.73	0.82	0.68	1.53	1.41	0.87	0.70	0.53	0.64	10.13
Hayden	Routt	30	1.27	1.21	1.32	1.49	1.57	1.05	1.33	1.41	1.65	1.52	0.96	1.25	16.03
Holyoke	Phillips	52	0.25	0.42	0.94	2.17	2.76	3.00	2.52	2.29	1.38	0.88	0.40	0.49	17.50
Julesburg	Sedgwick	43	0.32	0.41	0.81	2.07	2.76	2.57	2.44	2.25	1.15	0.94	0.43	0.41	16.56
Lamar	Prowers	58	0.31	0.52	0.82	1.63	2.25	2.14	2.48	1.98	1.22	1.00	0.51	0.57	15.43
Las Animas	Bent	65	0.25	0.41	0.61	1.49	2.01	1.51	2.07	1.62	0.92	0.77	0.41	0.46	12.53
Leadville	Lake	51	1.17	1.45	1.74	1.74	1.35	1.16	3.06	2.34	1.34	1.17	0.94	1.07	18.53
Limon	Lincoln	37	0.32	0.39	0.78	1.67	2.10	1.89	2.42	2.01	1.29	0.84	0.58	0.63	14.92
Longmont	Boulder	46	0.31	0.50	0.84	1.88	2.55	1.58	1.64	1.15	1.12	1.15	0.54	0.47	13.73
Manassa	Conejos	45	0.20	0.27	0.38	0.59	0.69	0.46	1.02	1.31	0.71	0.68	0.28	0.25	6.84
Meeker	Rio Blanco	43	1.06	0.99	1.47	1.54	1.42	1.00	1.46	1.80	1.50	1.51	1.09	1.05	15.89
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	24	1.57	2.07	2.09	1.48	1.04	0.64	1.86	2.19	2.08	1.47	1.09	1.64	19.22
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	14	0.31	0.36	0.49	0.95	0.53	0.40	1.14	0.86	0.70	0.53	0.24	0.38	6.89
Montrose	Montrose	59	0.59	0.56	0.79	0.95	0.91	0.43	0.83	1.30	1.06	0.99	0.56	0.70	9.67
Monument	El Paso	36	0.47	0.76	1.38	2.62	2.51	1.72	2.99	2.99	1.41	1.09	0.87	0.70	19.51
Northdale	Dolores	17	1.03	1.21	1.36	1.23	0.71	0.47	1.19	1.37	2.06	1.53	0.96	1.21	14.33
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	27	2.17	1.92	1.90	1.78	1.27	1.02	2.37	2.58	1.99	2.33	1.56	1.63	22.52
Paonia (near)	Delta	49	1.34	1.37	1.52	1.54	1.37	0.64	1.02	1.36	1.39	1.56	1.13	1.31	15.55
Pueblo	Pueblo	68	0.31	0.49	0.59	1.31	1.60	1.36	1.94	1.82	0.75	0.66	0.36	0.50	11.69
Rico	Dolores	45	2.47	2.76	2.83	1.90	1.58	1.18	2.83	2.68	2.79	1.89	1.50	2.07	26.48
Rifle	Garfield	32	0.86	0.66	0.96	1.10	1.01	0.51	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.23	0.78	0.81	11.20
Rocky Ford	Otero	58	0.29	0.31	0.61	1.49	2.00	1.36	2.27	1.58	0.85	0.86	0.47	0.40	12.49
Saguache	Saguache	51	0.23	0.34	0.38	0.63	0.76	0.79	1.59	1.59	0.83	0.72	0.30	0.28	8.44
Salida	Chaffee	40	0.48	0.71	0.78	1.50	0.94	0.91	1.66	1.51	1.01	0.89	0.64	0.61	11.64
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	41	0.30	0.35	0.77	2.16	2.57	2.73	2.51	2.26	1.46	0.99	0.40	0.50	17.00
Silverton	San Juan	40	1.80	1.88	2.70	1.79	1.37	1.55	2.81	3.13	2.82	2.51	1.30	1.71	25.37
Spicer	Jackson	36	0.71	0.84	1.07	1.17	1.02	0.75	1.21	1.26	1.15	1.12	0.84	0.80	11.94
Springfield	Baca	42	0.43	0.62	1.12	1.89	2.60	2.05	2.32	1.84	1.49	1.03	0.70	0.60	16.69
Steamboat Springs	Routt	44	2.27	2.45	2.21	2.21	2.13	1.41	1.46	1.53	1.65	1.89	1.64	2.26	23.11
Sterling	Logan	38	0.34	0.36	0.80	1.88	2.54	2.22	1.63	1.85	1.29	0.98	0.47	0.49	14.85
Trinidad	Las Animas	51	0.45	0.79	0.99	1.95	1.90	1.84	2.37	2.20	1.49	1.27	0.82	0.68	16.75
Two Buttes	Baca	53	0.33	0.55	0.81	1.76	2.17	2.09	2.29	1.76	1.35	0.88	0.47	0.57	15.03
Walsenburg	Huerfano	12	0.49	0.67	1.38	2.29	1.81	0.84	1.51	1.53	1.47	1.06	0.76	0.61	14.42
Westcliffe	Custer	44	0.65	0.78	1.33	2.39	1.67	1.44	2.54	2.19	1.32	1.23	0.89	0.78	17.21
Wray	Yuma	49	0.33	0.52	0.89	2.35	2.75	2.77	2.73	2.37	1.44	1.03	0.47	0.46	18.11
Yuma	Yuma	57	0.35	0.50	1.03	2.08	2.51	2.72	2.64	2.31	1.09	0.96	0.45	0.49	17.13

*Period to and including 1946.

CAPITALS OF COLORADO

Colorado has had three capitals. The Territory of Colorado was created by Congress on February 26, 1861. The first legislature made Colorado City the capital of the territory. The second legislature was in session for nine days in the log cabin provided for the purpose at Colorado City, when it adjourned to meet in Denver. This was in 1862. In the same year the legislature changed the capital to Golden. On December 9, 1867, Denver was designated as the permanent capital of Colorado Territory and remained the capital after Colorado entered the Union in 1876.

HOLIDAYS IN COLORADO

In the United States there is no so-called "national" holiday. Each State declares for its own jurisdiction the holidays to be observed, either by legislative enactment or by executive proclamation.

The laws of Colorado provide that when any legal holiday falls on Sunday, then the following Monday is considered the legal holiday and is so observed. Colorado laws also provide that Saturday, from 12 o'clock noon until midnight, is a legal holiday during June, July and August in every city having 25,000 or more population. In practice, it is observed generally throughout the year by State, city and county offices and by banks.

The laws of Colorado provide for the following legal holidays:

January 1—New Year's Day.
February 12—Lincoln's birthday.
February 22—Washington's birthday.
May 30—Decoration day.
July 4—Independence day.
August 1—Colorado day, anniversary of Colorado's admittance into the Union in 1876.
September—First Monday, Labor day.
October 12—Columbus day.
November—First Tuesday after first Monday, general election day.
November 11—Armistice day.
November—Thanksgiving day, by proclamation, fourth Thursday.
December 25—Christmas day.

Arbor Day is not a legal holiday, but is set apart for observance by proclamation for the third Friday in April. It is a public school holiday.

Flag Day is not a legal holiday, but a Federal statute provides for its observance on June 14 of each year and is so designated annually by a proclamation by the Governor.

Leif Erikson Day was designated by the 34th General Assembly in 1943 as a day for the observance in the State schools of the anniversary of the discovery of North America in 1000 A. D. It occurs on October 9 of each year.

Good Roads Day is not a legal holiday, but is set apart by proclamation for the second Friday in May.

Susan B. Anthony Day is observed in the schools on February 15 under a law enacted by the General Assembly in 1941, but it is not a legal holiday.

THE SOUTHERN UTE INDIAN RESERVATION

The Southern Ute Indian Reservation, the only Indian reservation in the State, is located in southwestern Colorado. The area comprises 711,964 acres located in Archuleta, La Plata and Montezuma counties. Federal headquarters for the agency are at Ignacio. The Indian population of the reservation in 1940 was 882 persons, or approximately 0.2 per cent of the Indian population of the United States.

Under an act of Congress adopted in 1938, the Southern Ute tribe which inhabits the reservation was granted a corporate charter for self-government by the U. S. Department of the Interior. Each member of the tribe received a non-transferable certificate of membership evidencing the equal share of each in the assets of the tribe and profits of corporate enterprises.

The Federal Government conducts two schools for the Indians, one of which is at Ute Mountain and the other at Ignacio. These schools have accommodations for 400 students and the highest grade taught is the ninth.

The Indian Service under the Department of the Interior has adopted a policy of decentralization of administration and maintains in Denver the divisions of education and reservation law enforcement. The first named division has jurisdiction over the education of the Indians throughout the United States and is second in authority to the headquarters in Washington.

COLORADO AGRICULTURE

Foreword—Farm Population Trends—Farm Production and Income, 1947
Data on Livestock and Crops—Farm Income, 1924 Thru 1946

COLORADO A. AND M. COLLEGE IN AGRICULTURE

College Departments—Extension Service—Experiment Station

AGENCIES OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Credit Administration
Production and Marketing Administration
Federal Crop Insurance—Farmers Home Administration
Soil Conservation Service and Program in Colorado

Future Farmers of America—Colorado State Fair
Development of Denver Livestock Market
National Western Stock Show, Horse Show and Rodeo

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Dairy Cattle—Beef Cattle—
Sheep and Wool—Poultry—Flower Growing—Fur Farming—Honey
State and Federal Inspection Services in Colorado
Fruit and Vegetable Shipments

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Number, Area and Average Size of Colorado Farms—Colorado's Counties That Lead in Production of Various Crops—Colorado Farm Income, By Counties—Value of Farm Land, Buildings, Machinery and Livestock, By Counties

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Co-operative Marketing Associations—Development of Rural Electrification

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AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO

COLORADO AGRICULTURE

FOREWORD

Farmers of Colorado responded to the war-born cry for food and more food with the greatest production in the State's history. In spite of severe shortages of labor and machinery, the farmers and ranchers of the State not only produced an abundance, but adjusted their operations to grow and market the kinds of food requested by the Government as most needed to fill the needs of a Nation and World at war.

Nature cooperated in that the War years and the two post-war years have been very favorable from a moisture and growing-season standpoint.

Due to conditions throughout the world there has been no letup since the War in the demand for the products of the farms and ranches. The unparalleled needs of our people for more and better food, coupled with the call from overseas for every bit of food we can send, has kept demand at a peak. Crop production has continued to rise, as more farm machinery and more and better farm labor became available. A major incentive to increased production has been the conitnued high level of prices for farm products.

Few will deny that we have punished our land resources through this period. Much of the sod which has been recently broken should be put back into grass and more acres should be planted to soil-building crops. As soon as the world demand for food slackens, it will be necessary to put into effect all the soil conservation practices possible if a sound agricultural economy is to be maintained in Colorado and elsewhere in the Nation. We must be ready to cope with dry years that are certain to come.

Seldom in the history of agriculture has the farmer found himself in so favorable a position. Not only have prices for his products been high and his production at above the long-time average, but the price ratio between what he sells and what he buys has also been favorable.

The reduction in farm mortgages and increased bank deposits reflect this farm prosperity. Further evidence is readily apparent as one drives through the country and observes repaired and painted houses and barns, new fences, and the generally neat appearance of most farms, in marked contrast to conditions of a few years back. In many instances farm homes now rival those in the city, in comfort and modern conveniences, and the farm women seen on the streets in town are as modishly dressed as their city sisters.

The trend toward fewer and larger farms has continued. Despite an increase in the total number of acres of farmland, the number of farms in Colorado has decreased from 51,436 in 1940 to 46,232 in 1945, and the average size of all farms—dry and irrigated—has increased from 612.9 acres in 1940 to 760.6 acres in 1945, the last year for which figures are available.

The change of ownership of land, particularly of the larger cattle ranches of the State, has been quite extensive, the new owners coming largely from the Southwest. Kansas wheat farmers have also purchased a great deal of land in eastern Colorado and are planting large acreages to wheat.

In the following pages no attempt has been made to tell the whole story of Colorado agriculture, and only a few highlights have been touched upon. The various Federal and State agencies and farm organizations that contribute to the advancement of the industry are listed, together with brief stories and some statistics on the major activities.

FARM POPULATION SHRINKS AS SIZE OF FARMS INCREASES

In Colorado, as elsewhere in the Nation, the shift in population from the farms to the cities has continued through the years. The trend was reversed for a time during the Depression years of the 'Thirties, but not for long.

In keeping with the population shift, the average size of farms in Colorado has increased steadily, over a period of years, as the accompanying tables reveal.

A continuation of the favorable position of farmers, as reflected in conditions of the past few years, in relation to living standards in the cities, may halt the shifting of population from the farms. Indeed, it is possible that there might develop a "back-to-the-land movement". However, such a development

would add complications to an already complex situation due to the rapid advances made in recent years in the mechanization of farm operations. Through the use of power-driven machinery, less manpower is required on the farms than formerly, and this has resulted in a marked reduction in the number of persons finding employment on the farms.

One fact is certain: If the trend of the past few years continues, the economic problems of many persons who have gone from the farms to the cities will be greatly aggravated whenever a slackening of employment occurs in the cities, either through a curtailment of industrial production, of construction or of other activities.

The threat of further economic disturbances arising from the dislocations caused by a prolonged war which was waged at tremendous cost is a very real threat to the fortunes not only of those who are dependent on jobs but to those who provide jobs as well.

Agriculture will not escape the effects of these disturbances. Only by facing the facts of the situation and by giving thorough study to ways and means to cushion the impact of the economic upheavals that are certain to come can we as a people hope to solve the problems that lie ahead—in the post-war era in which we are now living.

FARM POPULATION IN COLORADO 1920-1940
(Source: Bureau of the Census)

Year	Total Population of State	Total Farm Population	Per cent of Total Population of the State
1920	939,629	266,073	28.3%
1930	1,035,791	282,827	27.3%
1940	1,123,296	252,863	22.5%

NUMBER OF FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE IN COLORADO 1910-1945

Year	Number of Farms	Total Farm Land in Acres	Average Acreage per Farm
1910	46,170	13,532,000	293.1
1920	59,934	24,462,000	408.1
1925	58,020	24,167,000	416.5
1930	59,956	28,876,000	481.6
1935	63,644	29,978,000	471.0
1940	51,436	31,527,000	612.9
1945	47,618	36,217,808	760.6

FARM PRODUCTION AND INCOME AT NEW HIGH IN 1947

(Source: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—BAE)

The year 1947 in general was the most productive in the history of the State from the standpoint of volume and quality of agricultural production. It was decidedly the most productive from the standpoint of dollar income, which resulted from high prices as well as large volume. Colorado farmers broke all records in the production of wheat for the second year in succession, and harvested exceptionally large crops of oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, dry beans, grain sorghums, wild hay, and peaches, in comparison with production in preceding years. Winter wheat production totaled over 56,000,000 bushels, which is 61 percent greater than the previous record crop harvested in 1946, and is more than three times the 10-year (1936-45) average. The oats crop of 6,900,000 bushels was the largest since 1917, with the exception of 1945, and was about one-third larger than average. Barley production of 16,940,000 bushels was the third largest crop of record and was 26 percent above average. The aggregate production of all small grains combined totaled 83,362,000 bushels—more than double the 10-year average, and 46 percent above 1946.

The potato crop totaled 19,240,000 bushels, running a close second to the record crop harvested in 1946 and exceeding the 10-year average by 29 percent. The crop of sugar beets at 2,450,000 tons was the largest since 1933, and was almost one-third larger than average. Dry bean production totaled 2,568,000 bags (100 pounds), which was the third largest crop of record, and was 53 percent above average. Sorghums harvested for grain rated the fourth largest crop of record, with a total of 2,400,000 bushels, and was one-third larger than average. Farmers cut a record wild hay crop of 517,000 tons, and alfalfa hay production was above average. A peach crop of 2,106,000 bushels was the third largest of record, and the 1947 grape crop has never been exceeded.

DATA ON LIVESTOCK, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND SPECIFIED CROPS HARVESTED IN COLORADO; BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce)

ITEM	Census of 1945 (January 1)	Census of 1940 (April 1)	Census of 1935 (January 1)	Census of 1930 (April 1)	Census of 1925 (January 1)	Census of 1920 (January 1)
Total value of cattle, horses, mules, pigs, chickens, sheep, and lambs on farms	**$152,085,747**	**$71,458,774**	**$54,924,787**	**$111,233,823**	**$85,904,961**	**$160,134,199**
All mules and mule colts, value	632,945	860,398	1,239,385	1,618,731	2,092,090	3,384,824
All horses, colts and ponies, value	7,803,805	11,111,017	14,160,663	13,609,498	15,090,758	31,816,018
All cattle and calves, value	110,389,932	46,512,638	25,859,592	70,520,638	37,773,216	94,929,748
All hogs and pigs, value	5,184,244	1,438,011	1,243,850	5,189,171	5,248,245	7,802,084
All goats and kids, value	64,488	57,374	58,790	139,884	107,625	164,924
All sheep and lambs, value	24,340,632	10,138,387	11,018,862	17,388,592	22,740,036	19,355,618
Chickens on hand, value	3,669,701	1,340,949	1,343,645	2,767,309	2,852,991	2,680,983
Wool shorn, pounds	13,147,010	10,937,195	12,176,912	11,678,297	6,473,969	9,755,312
Cows and heifers milked, number	191,623	190,851	257,746	234,530	229,700	192,234
Milk produced, gallons	102,117,630	100,535,595	106,820,253	121,905,777	96,649,262	79,492,631
Whole milk sold, gallons	43,790,325	34,289,958	(*)	36,082,195	17,703,304	16,086,983
Butter sold, pounds	69,830	382,700	(*)	582,962	(*)	1,739,147
Value of dairy products sold	17,734,008	8,619,261	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chicken eggs produced, dozens	26,552,391	19,250,929	20,928,068	27,343,356	18,561,043	14,172,375
Chickens raised, number	6,320,953	5,210,207	5,574,317	6,333,339	5,005,977	3,880,873
Turkeys raised, number	672,515	901,502	(*)	547,789	(*)	(*)
Value of poultry and eggs sold	11,787,713	4,854,623	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total value of livestock, livestock products, dairy products, poultry and eggs **sold**	142,230,087	60,876,826	(*)	94,121,375	(*)	(*)
Cost of feed bought for livestock, including dairy and poultry feed	30,046,419	10,231,919	(*)	13,829,325	10,370,591	18,430,975
Corn harvested for grain, bushels	12,283,775	4,682,852	1,576,583	18,594,210	10,024,991	10,105,627
Value of all crops sold	**$108,030,831**	**$40,596,089**	**(*)**	**$82,269,286**	**(*)**	**(*)**
Sorghums for all purposes except for sirup, value	$8,411,341	$2,172,940	$1,377,277	$1,990,667	(*)	$7,723,296
Small mixed grains threshed or combined (other than flax and wheat grown together), value	350,143	88,868	22,007	152,975	(*)	69,686
Oats threshed or combined, value	3,597,284	1,075,039	1,166,019	2,183,823	$ 3,152,907	4,308,752
Oats cut for feeding unthreshed, value	989,983	155,870	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Barley threshed or combined, value	13,824,332	3,594,273	2,441,715	5,759,494	3,659,902	3,641,948
Rye threshed or combined, value	544,954	121,755	128,342	358,208	554,270	1,578,424
Flax threshed or combined, value	6,009	2,421	(*)	10,464	38,620	316
Winter wheat threshed or combined, value	21,178,747	5,922,925	3,317,728	12,341,623	14,366,333	28,170,155
Durum and macaroni wheat threshed or combined, value	72,383	133,557	(*)	428,614	(*)	(*)
Other spring wheat threshed or combined, value	2,498,837	1,185,722	1,881,424	3,943,660	3,987,569	9,446,805
Soybeans harvested for beans, value	4,990	2,334	56	6,071	(*)	17,574
All dry field and seed beans harvested other than soybeans, value	9,507,636	4,632,037	2,056,880	5,870,306	(*)	1,455,091
Soybeans harvested for hay, value	4,615	31,732	181,728	203,071	(*)	263,655
All dry field and seed peas harvested other than cowpeas and Austrian peas, value	761,503	510,577	(*)	526,340	(*)	739,389
Alfalfa cut for hay, value	23,630,883	9,257,772	11,904,984	18,830,992	(*)	32,911,600
Clover or timothy cut for hay, value	2,568,883	1,551,646	1,684,650	2,862,140	(*)	(*)
Irish potatoes harvested for home use or for sale, value	23,283,482	6,345,925	4,595,415	16,273,906	5,393,219	19,524,525

Sweet potatoes and yams harvested for home use or for sale, value	7,587	6,003	9,681	7,862	2,331	12,479
Sugar beets harvested for sugar, value	15,675,612	7,082,175	7,282,951	18,345,761	19,097,014	17,410,759
Strawberries harvested, value	71,955	127,166	135,958	173,471	(*)	236,074
Raspberries harvested (tame only), value	160,762	87,397	(*)	205,149	(*)	158,449
Blackberries and dewberries harvested (tame only), value	7,953	4,483	(*)	17,313	(*)	18,296
Apples, value	3,693,797	949,020	1,232,243	2,454,347	2,193,171	5,639,178
Cherries, value	999,992	143,971	233,469	586,981	(*)	536,537
Peaches, value	5,061,266	961,235	1,210,075	1,198,009	890,823	1,334,741
Pears, value	314,510	76,639	123,410	895,023	(*)	592,824
Plums and prunes, value	139,055	42,048	47,102	55,825	(*)	107,866
Grapes, value	65,077	15,552	26,040	33,016	(*)	42,122
Apricots, value	428,035	71,554	(*)	56,387	(*)	15,562
Value of vegetables sold	10,735,852	3,474,234	(*)	6,209,935	(*)	3,227,444

*Data not available or not comparable.

CASH AND TOTAL INCOME OF COLORADO FARMS, 1924 THROUGH 1946

YEAR	Cash Income From Farm Marketings			Government Payments[1]	Cash Farm Income and Government Payments[2]	Value of Products Consumed on Farms Where Produced[3]	Total Cash Income, Government Payments and Value of Products Consumed on Farms
	Crops	Livestock and Livestock Products	Total				
1924	$ 79,234,000	$ 87,455,000	$166,689,000	.....	.....	$11,287,000	$177,976,000
1925	79,855,000	104,973,000	184,828,000	.....	.....	12,613,000	197,441,000
1926	84,908,000	97,313,000	182,221,000	.....	.....	13,024,000	195,245,000
1927	88,187,000	103,926,000	192,113,000	.....	.....	12,353,000	204,466,000
1928	76,721,000	114,087,000	190,808,000	.....	.....	11,862,000	202,670,000
1929	85,693,000	115,217,000	200,910,000	.....	.....	12,048,000	212,958,000
1930	82,572,000	90,160,000	172,732,000	.....	.....	10,420,000	183,152,000
1931	48,965,000	68,570,000	117,535,000	.....	.....	8,452,000	125,987,000
1932	27,837,000	47,213,000	75,050,000	.....	.....	6,706,000	81,756,000
1933	35,977,000	43,231,000	79,208,000	$ 267,000	$ 79,475,000	6,586,000	86,061,000
1934	34,642,000	58,026,000	92,668,000	4,071,000	96,739,000	6,987,000	103,726,000
1935	36,553,000	66,875,000	103,428,000	11,190,000	114,618,000	8,732,000	123,350,000
1936	59,859,000	72,046,000	131,905,000	4,664,000	136,569,000	9,381,000	145,950,000
1937	57,845,000	89,298,000	147,143,000	4,974,000	152,117,000	9,533,000	161,650,000
1938	42,057,000	71,958,000	114,015,000	8,532,000	122,547,000	8,051,000	130,598,000
1939	43,976,000	81,246,000	125,222,000	10,028,000	135,250,000	7,414,000	142,664,000
1940	46,129,000	82,782,000	128,911,000	10,112,000	139,023,000	7,369,000	146,392,000
1941	62,196,000	97,331,000	159,527,000	9,382,000	168,909,000	8,951,000	177,860,000
1942	92,170,000	138,320,000	230,490,000	12,299,000	242,789,000	10,411,000	253,200,000
1943	127,274,000	177,178,000	304,452,000	10,659,000	315,111,000	15,859,000	330,970,000
1944	133,178,000	177,735,000	310,913,000	12,321,000	323,234,000	13,011,000	336,245,000
1945	170,223,000	180,729,000	350,952,000	13,953,000	364,905,000	13,923,000	378,828,000
1946	167,009,000	222,177,000	389,186,000	17,484,000	406,670,000	16,727,000	423,397,000

[1]Includes rental and benefit, soil conservation, agricultural adjustment program, price parity and Sugar Act payments. . . . [2]Total of columns 3 and 4. . . . [3]Includes value of products consumed by farm laborers and their families as well as in the operator's own household.

COLORADO A. & M. COLLEGE IN AGRICULTURE

Colorado A. and M. College at Fort Collins plays a dominant role in all fields of agricultural and livestock development in Colorado, through its three fields of activity, namely, Resident Instruction, Experiment Station operations and Extension Services. Organization of the College is described in the section on State Government, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The various activities of the three divisions are described briefly in the writeups that follow.

RESIDENT INSTRUCTION

Animal Husbandry

Colorado's important livestock and dairy industries are drawing more and more upon young men with practical and scientific training. Colorado A & M College provides unexcelled opportunities for training in Animal Husbandry, Dairy Production, Dairy Manufacturers, Wool Technology and related subjects. Graduates in these courses qualify for jobs in a number of fields: ranching and farming, purebred livestock production, dairy manufactured products, livestock buying and selling, meat packing, feed manufacturing and distribution, wool technology, college teaching and research, agricultural extension, farm credit agencies, livestock advertising and field service.

As part of their training, Animal Husbandry students at Colorado A & M are encouraged to take part in Intercollegiate livestock, wool, and dairy products judging contests. The College stock judging teams compete with teams from most of the leading agricultural colleges at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago; the Kansas City Royal; and the National Western Stock Show, Denver. Training trips are made to successfully-operated livestock farms and ranches. The annual Little International Livestock Show gives every student an opportunity to learn to fit and show purebred animals, or to participate in other features of this event. The College Day Rodeo, sponsored by the Livestock Club, brings out a large turn-out of student calf-ropers, bull-doggers, and bronc-riders. Riding and horsemanship courses, a recently-added feature of instruction, are proving popular.

The purebred herds and flocks maintained at the College rank among the best in the country, affording students an excellent opportunity for training and experience in meat animal and dairy production. The well-equipped dairy products, wool, and animal nutrition laboratories provide well-rounded technical and practical training for students specializing in these fields. Feeding experiments at the College farm furnish up-to-date information on the value of Colorado feeds and the economy of different methods of harvesting and storing them.

Veterinary Division

The Veterinary School at Colorado A & M College was founded in the fall of 1907, with Dr. George H. Glover at its head. He continued in that position until 1934 when he was retired and Dr. I. E. Newsom was appointed dean. Dean Newsom, a nationally recognized leader in the field of Veterinary Medicine, will retire June 30, 1948, as dean, but will remain on the teaching staff. Dr. Floyd Cross, head of the Pathology and Bacteriology Department, succeeds to the deanship.

The first veterinary course was of three years' duration. In 1913, four years were required for the completion of a degree. In 1932 a pre-veterinary year was added. The first professional faculty consisted of three members. At the present time the veterinary staff numbers 22 full-time faculty members.

Prior to 1920, veterinary education was almost entirely in the hands of private schools. The first World War forced most of these schools out of existence. At present, all education in Veterinary Medicine is offered by state-supported institutions, and until about two years ago there were only ten such institutions in the United States. Recently, five other state institutions are starting or plan to start courses in this field.

Since its opening in 1907, the Veterinary Division of Colorado A & M College has graduated a total of 771. More than half of this number are in private practice and about 25 percent work for the Federal Government, either in food inspection or in the control of contagious diseases of animals. The remainder are in such lines of work as teaching, research, industrial concerns or military service.

The present demand for veterinarians far exceeds the supply. Experience of the last several years indicates that the facilities in the various schools are inadequate to properly handle all those seeking an education in Veterinary Medicine.

Division of Forestry and Range Management

The Division of Forestry and Range Management trains men for wildland management in professional or industrial forestry, grazing and range management, and game management and forest recreation. It also conducts research within these fields.

Wildlands are the drier or more rugged lands which farmers cannot profitably plow, sow, and harvest in the usual manner; those which must be kept (or which we can keep) wild or semi-wild. They are timbered watershed areas important for producing irrigation and city water and timber products. Here also are range lands which produce cattle, sheep, and wildlife. And here are scenic and remote areas which produce game, fish, and recreation which Coloradoans and their visitors enjoy.

Wildlands are managed through a knowledge of native vegetation and animal life, and by controls of natural forces (called ecological controls) more than by plow, harrow, chemicals, and mechanized reapers.

Both instruction and research are planned to produce more water, timber products, grazing, wildlife, and recreation for as long a time as possible, and with the least harm to the lands. Research makes timber products more durable and satisfactory in use, improves the quality of range plants, and gives maximum enjoyment in hunting, fishing, and other outings.

Poultry Department

Colorado A & M College serves the poultry industry through its poultry department and through the Poultry Section in the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. The Poultry Department offers a major course for students interested in specializing in either poultry production or poultry nutrition. The Poultry Section in the Experiment Station conducts research on the feeding, breeding, housing, and general management of poultry and turkeys. The Extension Service at the College has a full time Extension Poultryman carrying out information to the poultrymen of the State from the College. The Veterinary Division of the College supplies diagnostic services to poultrymen having difficulties with diseases and parasites in chickens and turkeys.

Department of Agronomy

The Department of Agronomy offers degrees in Field Crops and Soils. Specialization begins in the sophomore year. Those students choosing the Field Crops major take the following types of courses: Crop Production, Advanced Farm Crops, Genetics, and Breeding Farm Crops, as well as supporting courses in other Departments. Typical of the subjects studied by those choosing the Soils major are: General Soils, Soil Fertility, Soil Conservation, and Physico-Chemical Properties of Soil.

Students specializing in Agronomy can prepare for positions as technicians in crops and soils, conservationists, farmers and farm managers, agriculturists in industry or business, and agricultural field men.

Department of Entomology

The Department of Entomology offers courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science and Master of Science in Entomology.

The undergraduate course is designed to give a broad knowledge of the various forms of insect life, including control of injurious species through biological, chemical, and cultural practices. Students begin specialization in their sophomore year.

Majors are trained for technical, research, and regulatory positions with the State or Federal Government, for teaching in high schools and colleges, for commercial work with manufacturers of insecticides, processers, etc., or for businesses of their own such as pest control operators or entomological consultants.

Department of Horticulture

The course in Horticulture is designed to teach students the modern, scientific, practical and economical methods of production, improvement, and marketing of horticultural crops.

Training in Horticulture may be applied in the seed trade, as fieldman or manager in the canning and freezing industries, salesman for agricultural chemicals, as manager of horticultural supply and equipment houses, and in horticultural journalism.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

When the Federal Smith-Lever Act was passed and approved May 8, 1914, it provided an appropriation to the Agricultural College subject to approval by the State Legislature "to aid in diffusing among the people of the U. S. useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, ..." The funds so provided require matching from funds within the State. The Colorado Legislature accepted the terms of the Smith-Lever Act and made the first state appropriation in 1915. (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 38). Since 1915 the organization has grown with additional federal, state, and county appropriations. The total budget from all sources for the fiscal year 1947-48 is $659,025.93. Of this amount 49% is provided by the Federal Government, 28% is provided by the counties and the balance of 23% is state funds. On Jan. 1, 1948, the organization consisted of 47 county agricultural agents and assistants serving 48 Colorado counties. Supplementing the work of the county agents and working within their respective counties are 31 home demonstration agents and assistants and 14 4-H Club agents. A specialist staff of 17 agricultural and 4 home economics specialists assist county workers in keeping abreast of current developments in their technological fields. A supervisory staff of seven heads up the work in agriculture, home economics and 4-H Clubs.

The 1945 agricultural census gave Colorado a farm population of 47,618 farm families. As stated by one of the authors of the Smith-Lever Act, the purpose of extension work is to improve the social and economic conditions of rural people. The Extension Service was set up to assist these people. However, the effects of extension work are of vital concern to city as well as rural people.

The program of the extension service can be broadly classified in seven fields: 1. Economic welfare. 2. Health and its conservation. 3. Family life and improved rural homes. 4. Rural education. 5. Civic efficiency in a democratic society. 6. Recreation which provides for constructive growth. 7. Desirable community life.

Extension educational and service programs are planned for the most part by an organization of local leaders called county agricultural planning committees. This procedure results in county programs which meet the needs and interests of rural families. These committees are generally appointed or recognized by the Board of County Commissioners, which gives them semi-official status. These executive groups numbering in their memberships about 600 in the 48 counties, with county agricultural agents, meet monthly in most counties. Included in the membership are representatives of the four major divisions of extension work, agricultural, home demonstration, 4-H Club and young farmer-homemaker programs. Extension work has only in recent years been introduced in cities through 4-H Club work and the Victory Garden Program.

Agricultural Programs

Sub-committees on livestock, dairying, poultry, field crops, vegetables, fruit, etc., plan and assist in carrying out programs to improve agricultural production. A list of the projects for which specialists are provided indicates the scope of the agricultural program: field crops and seed production, weed control, vegetable crops, fruit, soils and soil conservation, plant disease control, insect and pest control, range livestock and range management, sheep and wool, dairying, poultry, veterinary medicine, forestry and wild life, farm management and farm accounts, and agricultural engineering.

There were 2,535 farm leaders serving on agricultural committees in 1947.

Home Demonstration Work

In the home economics organization there are 533 local clubs with a membership of 10,915 rural homemakers. The officers of these local clubs in each county constitute the county home demonstration council. The functions of the council are to give direction to the home demonstration program and to cooperate with the agricultural council in the planning and execution of the whole extension program in the county.

The program emphasizes: basic clothing construction; food preservation, especially the freezing of meats, fruits and vegetables; buying and care of household equipment; improvement and care of household furnishings; time

and labor saving studies; improved housing; expanded farm electrification; water systems; sewage disposal; home ground improvement; and topics in child training. In addition to subject matter in these fields, all clubs have given attention to international problems. Such organizations as F. A. O. and UNESCO have been studied and discussed. All clubs have emphasized safety in the home and in the community.

4-H Club Work

Of the 13,289 youngsters enrolled in 4-H Club work in 1947, 5,921 are boys and 7,368 are girls. These are enrolled in 1,363 4-H Clubs, of which 763 are in home economics and 600 in agriculture. Many 4-H Club members are enrolled in more than one project, as evidenced by the fact that the enrollment includes 9,203 projects in home economics and 10,681 in agriculture, or a total of 19,884.

Particular emphasis has been placed this year on the training of leaders. There have been 513 men leaders, 93 assistant men leaders, and 193 boys serving as junior leaders. In the home economics field, there are 841 women leaders, 200 assistant women leaders, and 214 girls serving as junior leaders. This is a total of 2,054 4-H Club leaders serving on a voluntary basis helping boys and girls with their 4-H Club activities.

All in all, progress has been rather satisfactory in the 4-H Club field. With a good increase in total enrollment, there has been a definite improvement in standards, as is evidenced by the fact that 11 boys and 17 girls have been national winners in 20 national contests in which they entered. We are looking forward to further achievement in 1948.

Young Farmers and Homemakers Program

To help meet the needs and interests of rural young people between the ages of 20 and 30, a program has been organized in 16 counties with a total membership in 1947 of 806. These organized groups developed their own program with assistance from extension workers.

At present, the chief interest of these groups is in technical subject matter in farming and homemaking. Most of the clubs meet monthly, and in addition to their studies, opportunity is provided for recreation.

Membership in these groups includes a high percentage of veterans who are also, in many cases, receiving the benefits of the Veterans' Training Program. It is anticipated that the G. I.'s will continue in this educational venture after their training period is over.

Cooperative Programs

Because of the nature of the Extension organization, extending into almost all of the principal agricultural counties with a trained man and in many cases, a home demonstration agent or other assistant agents; and because farm people look to these local representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant Colleges for information regarding any activity effecting rural people; it has been only natural for Congress and the State Legislatures to assign to the Extension Service the responsibility for many new programs created in recent years. County agricultural agents are ex-officio members of county AAA committees. The State Legislature designated them also to serve in an ex-officio capacity on the boards of supervisors of the soil conservation districts. When Congress passed the Emergency Farm Labor Bill, agents were made the responsible local representatives for the Extension Service in managing the recruitment and placement of farm labor.

The agents are responsible for the educational work connected with any program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Agents generally have had a part not only in interpreting farm programs, but in helping to coordinate and correlate the work of various agencies at the county level.

Home Demonstration Agents have cooperated with different organizations and agencies in many different programs. Two of the most important are the school lunch and health programs. Home Demonstration Agents have helped organize school lunch programs as well as to check later to see if lunches are being planned and served in a satisfactory manner. Cooperation of Home Demonstration Clubs and Home Demonstration Agents with health units and county nurses has included assisting with clinics such as crippled children's and immunization.

EXTENSION SERVICE PERSONNEL

State Staff

Administrative and Supervisory Staff:

F. A. Anderson ..... Director
J. E. Morrison ..... Assistant Director
T. G. Stewart ..... State Supervisor, (in charge County Organization, Planning, and Program Development)
F. N. Jordan ..... State Supervisor, (in charge of Inter-Agency Relations and Cooperative Programs)
H. D. Finch ..... State Supervisor, (in charge County Office Management, Records, Reports, etc.)
Helen Prout ..... State Home Agent
C. G. Staver ..... State 4-H Club Agent
Audrey Sandstead ..... Asst. State 4-H Club Agent
F. C. Taylor ..... Admin. Assistant

Agricultural Specialists:

S. Avery Bice ..... Agri. Economist
Stewart G. Case ..... Rural Recreation
Charles M. Drage ..... Horticulturist
Berry N. Duff ..... Sheep and Wool
Russell E. Ford ..... Forester
Cecil W. Frutchey ..... Potato Improvement
Claude E. Gausman ..... Assistant Agronomist
Albert A. Goodman ..... Veterinarian
Max C. Grandy ..... Program Analyst
W. J. Henderson ..... Plant Pathologist
A. F. Hoffman, Jr. ..... Orchard Soils (Mesa Co.)
Gordon T. Mickle ..... Entomologist
Lester L. Osborn ..... Work with Young Farmers & Homemakers
H. A. Sandhouse ..... Dairyman
Thomas H. Summers ..... Agri. Economist
Charles L. Terrell ..... Conservationist
Orville J. Trenary ..... Agri. Engineer
Rodney H. Tucker ..... Agronomist
Orville C. Ufford ..... Poultryman
..... Livestock

Home Economics Specialists:

Mrs. Ann R. Jackson ..... Clothing
Mary Sutherland ..... Parent Education & Child Development

Office of Information:

Rex W. Brown ..... Director of Information
Paul F. DeWeese ..... Asst. Press & Radio Editor
Esther Horsley ..... Publications Editor
Frank Shideler ..... Assistant Editor
Mary Collopy ..... Assistant Editor
Ellen Roemer Schweizer ..... Assistant Editor
Earl R. Bales ..... Visual Aids

County Agricultural Agents

County	Agent	Headquarters
Adams	Carl H. Powell	Brighton
Alamosa	David Greenwald	Alamosa
Arapahoe*		Littleton
Baca	Harry R. Davis	Springfield
Bent	Bruce G. Whitmore	Las Animas
Boulder	Albert M. Lane, Jr.	Longmont
Chaffee	Ralph Swink	Salida
Conejos	Willis H. Mann (Acting)	La Jara
Crowley	Arnold C. Wilshusen	Ordway
Delta	David G. Rice, Jr.	Delta
Denver	Carl Herzman	831 14th St., Denver 2
Douglas	Charles E. Kirk	Castle Rock
Eagle	Joseph J. Lievens	Eagle
Elbert	James N. McDougal, Jr.	Simla
El Paso	Karl G. Parker	Colorado Springs
Fremont & Custer	Charles McDaniel	Canon City

*Vacancy.

County Agricultural Agents (Continued)

County	Agent	Headquarters
Garfield	A. V. Lough	Glenwood Springs
Grand & Summit	H. V. McCullah	Kremmling
Gunnison	Floyd E. Betts	Gunnison
Huerfano	P. B. Miles	Walsenburg
Jackson	A. G. Keithly	Walden
Jefferson	S. H. Stolte	Arvada
Kiowa	S. O. Kuntz	Eads
Kit Carson	Albert Brown	Burlington
La Plata	Bernie A. Williams	Durango
Larimer	D. L. McMillen	Fort Collins
Las Animas	C. Verne Stewart	Trinidad
Lincoln	John S. Jones	Hugo
Logan	Sherman S. Hoar	Sterling
Mesa	R. O. Woodfin	Grand Junction
Moffat	Walter J. Gregory	Craig
Montezuma	Allen T. Mortenson	Cortez
Montrose	William G. Stewart	Montrose
Morgan	Jack N. French	Fort Morgan
Otero	E. G. Colette	Rocky Ford
Phillips	George J. Rober	Holyoke
Prowers	Stanley L. Boyes	Lamar
Pueblo	M. V. Haines	Pueblo
Rio Blanco	Archie M. Hale	Meeker
Rio Grande	Dale E. Hodgell	Monte Vista
Routt	Guy L. Robbins	Steamboat Springs
Saguache	Virgil L. Mowry	Center
Sedgwick	Donald W. Acott	Julesburg
Washington	Fred H. Cornaby	Akron
Weld	George L. James	Greeley
Weld	Robert W. Fithian, Asst.	Greeley
Yuma	Lawrence J. McMillan	Wray

County Home Demonstration Agents

Adams	Lois A. Lumb	Brighton
Alamosa*		Alamosa
Arapahoe*		Littleton
Boulder	Vera M. Close	Longmont
Delta*		Delta
Denver	Mrs. Parthena Evans	831 14th St., Denver 2
Douglas	Catherine O. Jones	Castle Rock
Elbert	Winnie Pearl Condit	Simla
El Paso	Ruth Appelthun	Colorado Springs
Fremont & Custer	Margery Monfort	Canon City
Garfield	Mrs. Henrietta Lake	Glenwood Springs
Huerfano	Mrs. Lucille S. White	Walsenburg
Jefferson	Edna L. Stack	Arvada
Kit Carson	Mrs. Bertha B. Wear	Burlington
La Plata	Mrs. Ella H. McPheters	Durango
Larimer	Mrs. Carmen Johnson	Fort Collins
Larimer	Mrs. Berniece Jones (Itinerant)	Fort Collins
Las Animas	Mrs. Georgia Lee Wren	Trinidad
Lincoln*		Hugo
Logan	Roberta H. Lascelles	Sterling
Mesa	Mrs. Alba S. Tidwell	Grand Junction
Moffat	Barbara Street	Craig
Montezuma	Mrs. Sylvia C. Lee	Cortez
Morgan	Frances A. Lindstrom	Fort Morgan
Pueblo	Mrs. Clara Anderson	Pueblo
Rio Grande	Mrs. Helen H. Messick	Monte Vista
Routt*		Steamboat Springs
Sedgwick	Mary Frances Mohan	Julesburg
Washington	Mrs. Vineita Eppley	Akron
Weld	Kathryne M. McNey	Greeley
Weld (Assistant)	Mrs. Jean R. O'Brien	Greeley

*Vacancy

County 4-H Club Agents

County	Agent	Headquarters
Yuma	Mrs. Nellie P. Loyd	Wray
Adams	Donald M. Young	Brighton
Arapahoe	W. Floyd Shoemaker	Littleton
Bent	Charles L. Evans, Jr.	Las Animas
Boulder	Sigurd G. Peterson	Longmont
Delta*		Delta
Denver	Robert D. Buck	831 14th St., Denver 2
El Paso	George M. Danielson	Colorado Springs
Garfield	Basil Davis	Glenwood Springs
Jefferson	H. B. Brooks	Arvada
Larimer	W. R. Keirnes	Fort Collins
Logan	Ronald P. Brady	Sterling
Mesa	Leland A. Turner	Grand Junction
Rio Grande	Leslie S. Porter	Monte Vista
Weld	Charles F. Lane	Greeley

*Vacancy

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The primary purpose of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station is to conduct experiments and research to solve the problems of farmers and ranchers in Colorado, including problems of their affiliated industries.

Among the specific fields in which research is carried on are those of plant and animal production, plant and animal diseases, foods and human nutrition, soils, irrigation and drainage, marketing and processing farm products and industrial uses of farm products.

The Experiment Station is located at the Colorado A & M College at Fort Collins. The Station operates experimental farms in cooperation with the College, and from the main station its activities are directed to agricultural research projects throughout the State. On July 1, 1947, there were ninety-five professional and sixty sub-professional persons on its staff.

Congress first authorized experiment stations in 1887, when it passed the Federal Hatch Act. Colorado was quick to approve the action of Congress and established the Experiment station by a legislative act, also approved in 1887. Since 1888 Congress has appropriated funds regularly for agricultural research.

The Station is under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture and is operated by funds supplied jointly by the State and Federal governments. Until recent years, the State funds did not equal the Federal funds. From the attached tables, percentages from each type of fund for research can be obtained, but roughly only one-third of the total budget usually comes from State funds, one-third from Federal funds, and one-third from special or private funds.

Organization of the Agricultural Experimental Station

Director: Homer J. Henney. Director of Branch Stations: Walter R. Horlacher.

Agriculture Sections: Homer J. Henney, Chairman; Agronomy, D. W. Robertson; Animal Investigations, S. S. Wheeler; Entomology, George M. List; Horticulture, A. M. Binkley; Poultry, H. S. Wilgus. **Engineering Sections:** N. A. Christensen, Chairman; Civil and Irrigation Engineering, R. L. Lewis; Mechanical Engineering, J. T. Strate. **Forestry and Range Management Section:** C. H. Wasser. **Home Economics Section:** Elizabeth Dyar. **Science and Arts Sections:** Botany, L. W. Durrell; Seed Laboratory, Bruce Thornton; Chemistry, W. E. Pyke; Economics, R. T. Burdick. **Veterinary Medicine Section:** Pathology and Bacteriology, Floyd Cross.

Branch Stations

Dry Land Branch Sta. (Fed.)	Akron	Joe Brandon, Superintendent
Great Divide Branch Sta. (Fed.)	Craig	
San Juan Valley Branch Sta.	Hesperus	E. H. Bader, Director
Potato Experiment Sta. (Fed.)	Greeley	W. C. Edmundson, Superintend't
Arkansas Valley Branch Sta.	Rocky Ford	Herman Fauber, Superintendent
San Luis Valley Branch Sta.	Center	Frank McGee, Superintendent
Western Slope Branch Sta.	Austin	Ferris Green, Superintendent
Flower and Ornamental Plant Branch Sta.	Denver	

Many Research Projects Undertaken

The number of farm and ranch problems which the research workers are attempting to answer have varied from 50 to 125 during the past few years. The 1947 program approved 130 projects for research. The bulk of these are in the field of livestock feed, livestock diseases, improving crops, alkali problems, peach and potato marketing, and vegetable yield increase problems. Some of the highlights of accomplishments during the 1946-47 fiscal year:

1. The release of a new barley, after seven years of testing, which is resistant to smut. 2. A partial solution to alkali control in the Grand Junction and Montrose area by the analysis of several hundred soil samples. 3. Developing variations in weed control solutions so that commercial weed killers can be adapted more effectively to more kinds of weeds on the irrigated farms in Colorado. A technique developed by the Station for applying these solutions, under certain soil moisture, humidity, and air temperature conditions, has given a large percentage of kill. 4. A solution extracted from male testes of animals indicates the sterility problem in high-producing dairy cows may sometime be eliminated by proper application of these solutions. 5. A higher quality peach and apple is being produced by the use of DDT on the Western Slope, but research studies indicate that a change in formula is necessary to control three or four insects which are increasing at the same time. 6. Preliminary studies on making irrigation water go farther would indicate that there likely will be a practical method worked out to apply irrigation water as a spray or by sprinkler system rather than the flooding or ditch method. In several cases the same yield was obtained by using less than one-half the water under the old system. 7. Marketing studies on peaches and potatoes indicate that cooling, cleaning, brushing, spraying with edible preservatives, and packaging different ways would increase the quality of saleable peaches and apples sufficiently to more than offset the additional cost. These studies must be continued for several years. 8. Studies indicate that the small percentage of calf crop in certain areas of Colorado is largely caused by vitamin A losses in locally grown feed. Preliminary studies show a decrease in the sterility of cows and an increased calf crop by proper preservation of vitamin A and the use of much smaller amounts of alfalfa than was originally believed necessary. 9. Studies on control of weeds in sugar beets with oils indicates almost the elimination of hand labor in beets when the mechanized harvesting is improved a little further. 10. The proper use of sulphur in lamb fattening ration, if used by all lambs fattened in Colorado, would have reduced the death losses to a minimum and increased income by millions of dollars during the past two or three years.

Through its Branch Stations, the Experiment Station conducts research under the varied conditions of different sections of the State. Dry land farming in all its aspects is studied at the Dry Land Branch Station at Akron. Investigations include the breeding, introduction and development of varieties of crops adapted to the plains, handling dry land soils, and feeding livestock with feeds grown in the plains region.

Intensive farming under irrigation is the basis of the work at the Arkansas Valley Branch Station at Rocky Ford. Hybrid corn, onions, potatoes, sugar beets, and alfalfa are the principal crops under study.

The potato is the principal crop around which research centers at the San Luis Valley Branch Station at Center and the Potato Experiment Station at Greeley. Varieties, cultural practices, diseases, insects, storage and the place of potatoes in rotations are studied. Related crops also come in for their share of investigation. Widely different conditions in these two major potato growing areas make this parallel research essential.

High altitude agriculture is characteristic of Colorado. Much of the high altitude agricultural research is conducted at the San Juan Basin Branch Station west of Durango, at Hesperus. Crops under study include alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, forage crops, grasses, and pinto beans. The development of cattle for the inter-mountain region through systems of breeding and selection is the basis of the cattle breeding experiments at this station.

Fruit production, marketing, insects, and diseases are the principal problems studied at the Western Slope Branch Station at Austin, near Delta. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, sweet cherries and small fruits are included. Chlorosis, virus diseases and codling moth are examples of specific problems.

Seeding sagebrush lands to grasses for pasture and forage is the basis of experimental work at the Great Divide Branch Station.

Disease and cultural problems of flowers and ornamentals are studied at the Flower and Ornamental Plant Branch Station at Denver. Carnations, snapdragons and other flowers are grown in immense quantities in and around Denver and shipped to all sections of the United States. Methods of culture, diseases affecting these flowers and other problems are under continuous study.

The Dry Land Branch Station at Akron and the Potato Experiment Station near Greeley are operated in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

While the public is welcome to visit any Branch Station at any time, organized Visiting Days are held once each year to enable the people of the State to become acquainted with the work of the Branch Stations and to learn the results of experimental work.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

REVENUES	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Balance—beginning of year	$110,603.09	$113,520.66	$ 27,336.73	$ 40,673.56	$ 83,718.53
Federal Funds:					
Hatch	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Adams	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Bankhead-Jones	24,243.47	24,243.48	22,430.96	22,430.96	22,430.96
Purnell	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
State Funds	255,561.67	276,872.68	252,452.24	249,339.72	148,686.69
Special endowments	40,939.48	21,202.04	31,530.00	4,252.34	4,500.00
Total Revenues	$521,347.71	$525,838.86	$423,749.93	$406,696.58	$349,336.18
EXPENDITURES					
Personal services (Including retirement).	$263,947.04	$226,908.12	$205,641.95	$190,961.62	$177,357.26
Travel	13,829.45	9,233.97	6,836.06	6,962.12	7,215.61
Transportation of things	1,254.67	1,901.77	1,674.21	1,489.26	799.58
Communication Service	2,462.43	2,138.72	2,162.81	1,998.20	1,728.94
Rents and utility service	12,027.89	9,410.26	11,147.71	11,349.86	11,377.49
Printing and binding	2,353.85	4,583.36	2,208.88	4,884.70	4,243.32
Other contractural services	11,761.49	19,295.34	12,380.26	8,262.66	6,887.86
Supplies and materials	80,940.38	68,505.48	83,455.24	72,849.60	36,622.82
Equipment	33,814.15	42,596.15	10,913.50	12,407.52	16,359.76
Lands and structures	6,182.01	30,217.20	1,069.14	18,194.31	5,069.98
Bonds				50,000.00	
Revolving fund					1,000.00
A.S.T.P. Loan					40,000.00
Balance—end of year	92,774.35	111,048.49	86,260.17	27,336.73	40,673.56
Total Expenditures	$521,347.71	$525,838.86	$423,749.93	$406,696.58	$349,336.18

COLORADO POTATO EXPERIMENT STATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Location: Northeast of Greeley, W. C. Edmundson, Superintendent

The Colorado Potato Experiment Station, operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, is located 4½ miles northeast of Greeley, Colorado.

The farm on which the Station is located was purchased jointly by the State of Colorado and Weld County for a potato experiment station and is leased to the Federal Government on a long-term lease. The Station was established in 1915 for the betterment of the potato industry of the irrigated West. Much of the research work of the Station is being carried on in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado.

Potato breeding is one of the principal lines of the work being conducted at the Greeley Station. The breeding work is carried on in greenhouses on the farm during the winter months. This is made possible by the use of artificial light which is used to stimulate flower development. The lights are used from the time the plants emerge from the soil until they begin to reach maturity. Potato plants treated in this manner produce a maximum number of blossoms and an abundance of pollen. Seed developed from the different crosses is planted in the greenhouse in July and transplanted into pots about one month later. The plants produce tubers that are planted in the field the following year. The most promising seedlings are tested in many sections of the State in cooperation with the Colorado A & M College and are also sent to many other states which are cooperating in the National Potato Breeding Program.

Breeding for scab resistance has become one of the major problems at the Station. Scab injury to the potato crop has been increasing in recent years resulting in large losses to the growers because of the lack of good type scab resistant breeding stock

Some good type scab resistant seedlings have been developed in recent years and some of these will be introduced soon. None, however, has been developed that is adapted to growing conditions in all potato growing sections.

Bean investigational work is also being carried on at the Greeley Station by department workers. As a result of this work, several new and improved bean varieties have been introduced. A concerted effort has been made by those connected with the work to develop varieties resistant to certain diseases. The field work is conducted at the Greeley Station and the breeding work is carried on during the winter months in greenhouses located at Beltsville, Maryland.

Research in onion production has been conducted in recent years at the Station as a part of the National Onion Breeding Program. Much of the breeding stock used by the Government and State workers is produced at Greeley.

The following is a list of the research projects now being conducted at the Greeley Station in cooperation with other appropriate branches of the Department of Agriculture and Colorado A & M College: Breeding for Scab Resistance; Breeding and Testing for earliness with both reds and whites; Breeding and testing potatoes for better shipping qualities; Testing seedling potatoes; Spraying and dusting for the control of potato insects and early and late blight; Potato vine killing studies; Use of tensiometers as guide to irrigation of potatoes; Use of hormones as effecting growth and quality of potato; Thiorea treatment of seed potatoes as affecting set of tubers; Sprays and dust for the control of onion thrips; Studies in the development of Bermuda onion seed; Testing onion seedlings; Growing of onion seedlings for the National Onion Breeding Program; Breeding and testing for rust resistant pinto beans; Breeding and testing for blight resistance beans; Development for new and better canning beans; Lining of farm irrigation ditches.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Functioning under the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration furnishes a complete line of farm credit. There are 12 credit districts in the United States, Colorado being serviced by the 9th district with headquarters at Wichita, Kansas.

Federal Land Bank loans are made to farm-owner operators and secured by first mortgages on the land and improvements. Borrowers must be members of local national farm loan associations and subscribe for association stock to the amount of 5 percent of their loans. Most new loans are made at the rate of 4 percent. Loans are made to purchase land, equipment and livestock, to provide improvements and repairs, to liquidate debts, and to provide funds for general agriculture purposes.

Commissioner loans were made available beginning in 1933, to provide a more liberal farm credit. These were secured by first and second mortgages, junior to the first mortgage land bank loans. The authority to make commissioner loans expired July 1, 1947.

SUMMARY OF COMBINED OPERATIONS IN COLORADO OF THE FEDERAL LAND BANK AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER

	1947 June 30	1945 June 30	1943 June 30	1941 Dec. 31	1939 Dec. 31	1937 Dec. 31
Loans closed:						
Number	1,020	941	384	732	553	693
Amount	$ 3,617,300	$ 2,743,400	$ 1,014,500	$ 1,942,300	$ 1,324,000	$ 1,714,700
Loans outstanding:						
Number	7,067	10,267	13,576	15,522	15,702	16,394
Amount	16,769,820	20,565,466	27,940,355	33,171,164	35,371,465	38,926,311
Status of loans:						
Maturities paid in full:						
Number	6,426	9,098	11,361	12,309	10,851	11,091
Per cent	90.9	88.6	83.7	79.3	69.1	67.7
Unpaid installments extended, no deliquency:						
Number	2	64	259	375	159	923
Per cent		0.6	1.9	2.4	1.0	5.6
Delinquent:						
Number	639	1,105	1,956	2,838	4,692	4,380
Per cent	9.1	10.8	14.4	18.3	29.9	26.7

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita provides short and intermediate-term credit for the agricultural and livestock industries. The bank does not make loans to individual farmers and stockmen, but discounts for or makes loans to financing institutions such as Production Credit Associations, agricultural credit corporations, and livestock loan companies on the security of agricultural and livestock paper predominately for production and general operating purposes. The credit bank also may make certain types of loans to farmer cooperative associations and extends credit to the banks for cooperatives, the latter principally on the security of agricultural commodities.

The Wichita Bank for Cooperatives furnishes capital to farmer cooperative associations in which farmers act together in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies and furnishing farm business services. Three classes of loans are made, commodity loans, operating capital and facility loans. On September 1, 1947, the annual interest rate for commodity loans was 1.5 percent, operating loans, 2.5 percent, and facility loans, 4 percent.

The Production Credit Associations provide short-term financing for all types of farm and ranch operations to those who can qualify under sound credit policies. The principal items financed are the breeding, raising, and fattening of livestock and poultry; dairying; the growing, harvesting, and marketing of crops; the puchase and repair of farm machinery; refinancing short-term debts; and supplying other farm and family credit needs.

Production Credit Associations are chartered by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration under authority of the Farm Credit Act of 1933. Each association has two classes of capital stock: Class A (non-voting) stock held by the Government through the production credit corporations, and which also is owned by farmers and others; and Class B (voting) stock acquired by members in connection with their loans.

Each holder of Class B stock has one vote regardless of the number of shares he owns. Class A stock is preferred as to assets in case of liquidation, but both A and B stock share proportionately in dividends. Credit or operating losses, if in excess of reserves, are chargeable against the B stock before A stock is impaired. A farmer-borrower from an association is required to own Class B stock in an amount equal to $5 per $100 or fraction thereof of his loan.

The eight Production Credit Associations in Colorado listed below have a total paid in capital of $1,143,705, and accumulated earnings of $1,249,144 on June 30, 1947. Loans outstanding on this date amounted to $8,232,400.

Colorado Livestock Production Credit Association, 1026 Patterson Bldg., Denver; C. E. Brennan, Secretary.

Colorado Springs Production Credit Association, Mining Exchange Bldg., 126 E. Pikes Peak Ave., Zenas R. Brush, Secretary.

Montrose Production Credit Association, M. C. Murphy, Secretary.

Monte Vista Production Credit Association, R. A. Allison, Secretary.

Rifle Production Credit Association, J. H. Jackson, Secretary.

Sterling Production Credit Association, Edgar D. Tunison, Secretary.

La Junta Production Credit Association, J. M. Bentley, Secretary.

Fort Collins Production Credit Association, George A. Shonka, Secretary.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN COLORADO OF THE EIGHT PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

(Source: Farm Credit Administration)

	Year ended June 30, '47	Year ended June 30, '45	Year ended June 30, '43	Year ended Dec. 31, '41	Year ended Dec. 31 '39
Paid-in capital:					
Class A stock	$ 276,730	$ 442,755	$ 928,950	$ 952,565	$1,345,800
Class B stock	866,975	670,605	599,570	493,370	399,070
Total	$ 1,143,705	$ 1,113,360	$ 1,528,520	$ 1,445,935	$1,744,870
No. Class B. stockh'd's	2,551	2,469	2,570	2,133	1,915
Loans closed:					
Number	2,305	2,137	2,205	2,041	1,825
Amount	19,636,686	13,210,990	14,247,725	11,689,447	8,947,843
Loans outstanding:					
Number	1,790	1,694	1,974	1,672	1,551
Amount	8,232,400	5,973,392	6,031,876	4,807,124	4,083,666

THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

United States Department of Agriculture
State Office: Fort Collins—Dewey J. Harman, Chairman

The Production and Marketing Administration (formerly the Agricultural Adjustment Agency) administers certain Federal programs authorized under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, Amended, and the Sugar Act of 1937. This includes the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Sugar Program, the School Lunch and Surplus Commodity Distribution Programs, purchase and loan activities under the price support provisions of the Stegall Amendment and commodity loans under the Commodity Loan Program.

Conduct of the administrative activities in the State in 1947 was under the direction of the State PMA Committee at the State Office located at Fort Collins, Colorado. County activities are administered by the County Agricultural Conservation Association elected by members of the Association. All counties in the State with the exception of Clear Creek, Gilpin, Lake, Denver, Hinsdale, Mineral, and San Juan have associations.

Major attention is given to the Agricultural Conservation Program which is designed to encourage the adoption of accepted conservation practices on individual farms and ranches by the active operator-owner under an incentive payment plan whereby the Federal Government reimburses the cooperator for part of the cost incurred in carrying out or maintaining accepted practices according to pre-determined specifications.

The County Agricultural Conservation Association recommends conservation practices. The acceptability of practices, which may be approved for payment, is in the hands of the State PMA Committee and the State Technical Committee. The State Technical Committee consists of representatives from the Experiment Station of Colorado A & M College, the Soil Conservation Service, the Range Experiment Station (Forest Service), the Colorado Department of Agriculture and the extension Service. This Committee meets with the State PMA Committee prior to the time the practice specifications are submitted to the Department of Agriculture for approval for the purpose of reviewing the merits of each practice and to recommend a rate of payment to be allowed for performance.

Following approval of the practices, county committees endeavor to contact every farmer and rancher in the State and complete farm and ranch conservation plans for the year. Signing of this plan by the owner or operator is the first requisite of participation. After the requested practices have been performed, the performance is reported to the county office and, if qualifying, payment is made. The incentive payment rate varies from approximately 10 to 50 per cent of the cost of the practice to the farmer or rancher. The variation in rate is usually dictated by the comparative extent of encouragement needed to get the practice into general use.

A special provision of the program in recent years permits the use of a community practice plan whereby a group of farmers or ranchers may pool the funds otherwise available for conservation practice payments for the construction or performance of a practice that could not be carried out on the individual farm but which is mutually beneficial to all. This applies particularly to irrigation improvement projects.

A few accomplishments in improving agricultural lands and productive capabilities may be cited. In 1936, the first year of the conservation program, special stress was given the solution of the problem of controlling wind erosion of wheat lands of the eastern part of the State. Experiments with the controlling of summer fallowed land and the adoption of moisture storage methods of tillage had established the practical and technical acceptability of the practice. At that time, however, there were perhaps less than fifty thousand acres of good summer fallow. Under program incentive payments and as a result of general education on good farming, the acreage of qualified protected summer fallow has increased to over one and one half million acres in 1946.

Encouragement of the better distribution of livestock on the range by the development of properly located watering places has been accepted as good pasture practice for a long time. Payment has been made for over 6000 stockwater reservoirs under the program, together with hundreds of wells, springs and seeps and tank installations.

Thousands of Colorado Farms Participate in the Program

The extent of active participation in the Agricultural Conservation Program is indicated by the records which show 6,717,559 acres of cropland or 73.5 per cent of the total, and 15,108,795 acres of grazing land or 47.8 per cent of the total on farms and ranches qualifying for the payments in 1946. This proportion was much greater in previous years, as is indicated in the table which shows the program payments by years.

The administrative work in connection with making payments to growers under the Sugar Program has been handled by these offices. Essentially, this program involves the distribution to the growers of the funds made available through the excise tax collected by the processors and paid to the Federal Treasury. This is for the purpose of augmenting the income of the grower and encouraging the maintenance of the sugar beet industry.

Although the greatest value of these programs cannot be measured by the amount of Government payments made to farmers and ranchers, such funds have had a significant effect upon local agricultural income in many years. Following is shown the amount of payments made each year since 1936 and estimated for 1947:

PAYMENTS TO FARMERS UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Year	Sugar Beet Payments	Agricultural Conservation Payments	Year	Sugar Beet Payments	Agricultural Conservation Payments
1936		$4,415,730	1942	$5,523,762	$4,654,719
1937	$3,689,965	4,728,221	1943	4,203,444	5,573,133
1938	3,560,944	4,695,955	1944	4,066,635	5,779,401
1939	3,316,584	4,834,038	1945	4,804,300	4,495,133
1940	3,863,589	4,858,415	1946	4,740,398	4,260,202
1941	3,544,153	5,078,020	1947 Est.	6,100,000	3,779,000
TOTAL PAYMENTS, 1936-1947				$47,413,771	$57,151,967

These payments include the amount paid farmers before small reductions for County Association administrative expense, but do not include emergency listing program or old Wheat Adjustment Program.

The Commodity Loan Program has been operative since 1938 for the purpose of providing the producers of the specified crops with price support. Loans have been offered producers of wheat, barley, rye, grain sorghums and potatoes at various times according to the existing need of a support plan to guarantee the grower a fair return for his product.

Loans are offered upon application to the office of the county association and cleared through approved private or government lending agencies. The level of the loan support price has been from 75 to 90 percent of parity. At present, under the protective provision of war-time legislation through the Steagall Amendment, support is at 90 per cent.

PMA Administers Surplus Commodity and School Lunch Program

An important phase of the activity of the PMA office is the administration of the surplus commodity and school lunch programs in cooperation with the State of Colorado.

The 1946-47 school year was the first year of operation of the school lunch program under the new National School Lunch Act. Under this act the state governments assumed the responsibility of administering the program in their respective states in accordance with an agreement between the State Departments of Education and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Because of statutory limitations the Colorado Department of Education could not supervise or disburse funds to the private non-profit schools in the State. Consequently the PMA department administered the school lunch program in the private non-profit schools. There were 27 private schools under agreement serving 464,558 meals, 83,140 of which were served at no cost to the pupils. A total of $30,867 of Federal funds were disbursed to private schools for food assistance. In addition, 9 schools received $6,486 for non-food assistance (equipment).

In addition to administering the private school-lunch program, reports were received from the Department of Education on the operation of the program in the public schools and technical assistance given the Department by the PMA office.

Distribution of agricultural commodities to the schools, State institutions and private non-profit institutions was accomplished through an agreement with the State Department of Public Welfare. Distribution was made to 284 schools, 18 public institutions and 54 private non-profit institutions.

Parity Payments Made to Wheat Growers

Parity payments for the purpose of providing a return to wheat growers were made for the crop years 1939 through 1942, but since then the level of farm prices has been sufficient to avoid the need for this supplemental payment to bring the average farm price up to the guaranteed price provided under this phase of the program:

1939 (price adjustment)	$ 898,788
1940	1,039,039
1941	1,103,469
1942	1,460,002
1942 (crop parity)	1,475,853
	$5,977,151

Marketing quotas on wheat were in effect until 1943 when demand outstripped production and nullified the need for curtailment of production to conform to disappearance. The structure of this phase of the program "the ever normal granary" is still available if needed and subject to adoption upon determination of need and a two-thirds favorable vote by growers.

The Federal Crop Insurance for wheat has been in operation in the State since 1939 and has been administered in the State under a joint agreement between the Federal Crop Insurance and the Production and Marketing Administration. The PMA State Committee and the County Agricultural Conservation Associations have been responsible for all phases of this program except loss adjustments. There were 4,208 policies in effect in 45 counties for the 1947 crop year. Experience for eight years of the program shows Colorado with a substantial balance of premiums over losses.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Burrell J. Monroe, State Director for Colorado
Office: 225 West Oak St., Fort Collins, Colo.

The development of a Federal Crop Insurance program started with the 1939 wheat crop, under legislation passed in February, 1938. Federal crop insurance offers a farmer the opportunity to insure his crop against major losses due to unavoidable production risks such as weather, insects and plant diseases. The FCIC has insurance plans in operation on an experimental basis on wheat, cotton, flax, corn and tobacco.

Wheat is the only crop that has been insured to date in Colorado. Wheat insurance was available to farmers on a national basis with the exception of 1944 when no Federal crop insurance was in effect. However, an amendment to the legislation in August of 1947 placed a maximum limit on the number of counties in which insurance on each commodity could be offered. Wheat insurance is restricted to 200 counties which include six Colorado counties—Adams, Baca, Kit Carson, Logan, Phillips and Weld.

OPERATION IN COLORADO OF THE WHEAT INSURANCE PROGRAM TO JUNE 30, 1947

(Source: Federal Crop Insurance Corporation)

	1939-43	1945[1]	1946	1947[2]
Farms insured (number)	17,341	159	3,112	3,767
Indemnities paid (number)	4,663	36	1,010	.....
Area insured (acres)	674,734	2,435	204,830	.....
Insured production (bushels)	5,019,939	33,590	1,657,964	.....
Premiums earned (bushels)	1,022,869	3,432	335,196	401,525
Indemnities paid (bushels)	904,370	2,829	252,700	.....
Premium surplus (bushels)	118,499	603	82,496	.....
Loss ratio	.88	.82	.75	.....

[1]No wheat insured in 1944 and only spring wheat in 1945.
[2]Preliminary and other data not available.

COLORADO'S FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Future Farmers of America, or "F.F.A." as it is commonly known, is the national organization of, by and for boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools under the provision of the National Vocational Education Acts. The Colorado Association, which is a member of the National Association, received its charter in 1929, and from that date until the beginning of World War II showed a steady increase in membership. During the war years a definite decline occurred. The 1947 membership of the Colorado Association numbered 1,365 and was distributed among 39 chapters in high schools thoughout the State.

As an integral part of the program of vocational education in agriculture in the public school system, the F.F.A. has become well known in recent years. No student organization enjoys greater freedom of self-government under adult counsel and guidance than the F.F.A. The organization serves to motivate and vitalize the systematic instruction offered to students of vocational agriculture and to provide further training in farmer-citizenship. Members learn through active participation how to conduct and take part in public meetings; to speak in public; to buy and sell cooperatively; to solve their own problems; to finance themselves; and to assume civil responsibility. The foundation upon which the organization is built includes leadership and character development, cooperation, service, thrift, scholarship, sportsmanship, improved agriculture, organized recreation, citizenship and patriotism.

The F.F.A. is a non-profit, non-political farm youth organization of voluntary membership, designed to take its place along with other agencies striving for the development of leadership, the building of a more permanent agriculture, and improvement of country life. It constitutes one of the most efficient agricultural teaching devices that has been discovered up to the present time.

The F.F.A. has its headquarters in the Agricultural Education Division of the State Board for Vocational Education. The State Supervisor of Agricultural Education of the State Board is the State Adviser. The high school instructors of vocational agriculture are the advisers of the local chapters. A committee of three such local advisers is elected to serve as a faculty advisory committee to the student officers of the association. Membership on this committee is for a three-year period.

1947 student officers of the Colorado Association of Future Farmers of America are the following: James Kafka, Holyoke, President; Carl Worley, Del Norte, Vice-President; Sheppard Springer, Fort Collins, Secretary; Edwin Miller, Sterling, Treasurer; Robert Hassman, Yuma, Reporter; Milton Sullivan, Meeker, Sentinel.

Advisory Personnel of the Colorado Association—State Adviser, A. R. Bunger, Denver; Faculty Advisers, H. H. Gaebel, Longmont; Fred G. Lechner, Brighton; and DeVon M. Clark, Montrose; Student Executive Committee Members are John Laber, Longmont; Hal Pearce, Meeker; Everett Duncan, Sterling; Roy Davis, Montrose; Dean Rowe, Holyoke.

The counties and the names of the high schools in which chapters are located are shown below:

County	High Schools	County	High Schools
Adams	Brighton	Morgan	Brush, Fort Morgan, Weldona & Wiggins
Baca	Springfield		
Bent	Las Animas & McClave	Montrose	Montrose & Olathe
Boulder	Longmont	Otero	Rocky Ford
Conejos	Manassa	Phillips	Holyoke
Delta	Hotchkiss	Prowers	Holly, Lamar & Wiley
Eagle	Gypsum	Rio Blanco	Meeker
El Paso	Fountain	Rio Grande	Del Norte & Monte Vista
Garfield	Rifle	Routt	Hayden
Gunnison	Gunnison	Saguache	Center
Jefferson	Arvada	Weld	Ault, Eaton, Greeley, Johnstown & Windsor
Larimer	Fort Collins & Loveland		
Logan	Sterling		
Mesa	Fruita & Collbran	Yuma	Yuma

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Offices: 950 Broadway, Denver; Floyd F. Higbee, State Director.

The Farmers Home Administration is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture created by Public Law 731 of the 79th Congress. This law, cited as the "Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946," abolished the Farm Security Administration and the Emergency Feed and Seed Loan Office of the Farm Credit Administration, transferring the functions of these two organizations to the new agency.

The Farmers Home Administration is responsible for loan programs totaling over $780,000,000 to 1,200,000 borrowers throughout the United States. Twenty-five county offices are maintained in the following cities and towns of Colorado: Akron, Alamosa, Aurora, Boulder, Canon City, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado Springs, Cortez, Fort Collins, Fort Morgan, Grand Junction, Greeley, Lamar, Las Animas, Limon, Monte Vista, Montrose, Pueblo, Rocky Ford, San Luis, Steamboat Springs, Sterling, Springfield, Trinidad, and Wray. These offices serve all counties in the State.

The purpose of the Farmers Home Administration is to provide supervised farm credit to family-type farmers for whom private credit is not available on satisfactory terms. These credit programs are organized under three main classifications: Operating Loans; Farm Ownership Loans for the purchase, development, or enlargement of farms; and Water Facilities Loans.

Operating loans are divided into two principal categories: Loans made on a short-term basis to a maximum of $3,500 at 5% interest in any one year, and loans to finance farm adjustments.

Farm Ownership loans are made to farm tenants or laborers meeting the requirements for the purchase of family-size units and to owners or part owners for the purpose of enlarging or developing their farms. One hundred percent loans for the purchase of farms may be made but may not exceed $12,000, with interest at 3½%. Legislation passed by the last Congress provides for insured mortgage loans. Under this provision, the United States will guarantee loans up to 90% of the value of the farm, the funds being provided by private lenders. The same limitation of $12,000 applies to this type of loan.

Water Facilities loans are made to individuals for domestic wells, stock wells, stock ponds, pressure systems, irrigation wells, irrigation structures, and many other types of needed water supplies. No funds may be used to install plumbing in homes. Loans to individuals may not exceed $5,000, at 3% interest, and may be made for a period of not to exceed 40 years or the life of the facility, whichever is less. Loans are also authorized to mutual water companies, to associations, or to groups for the construction of irrigation systems, domestic water systems, or for rehabilitation of such systems. These loans may be up to $50,000 to any one association, for 40 years or the life of the facility, whichever is less, and at 3% interest.

The legislation creating the Farmers Home Administration continued the use of County Committees as under the Farm Security Administration, these committees in each county consisting of three successful and civic-minded farmers who certify to the eligibility of all applicants for loans. A State Committee of nine members acts in an advisory capacity on policy and program planning.

Preference on loans is given to veterans, and special consideration is accorded disabled veterans in acquiring farms suitable to their farming capabilities.

THE COLORADO STATE FAIR

Within the last decade, the Colorado State Fair, previously little known beyond the State boundaries and not too well patronized, has been developed into an up-to-date State Fair with permanent buildings and grounds that is now recognized as one of the top fairs of the country. During that time all of the old wooden structures have been replaced with modern buildings of brick, stone and cement construction and all of the old permanent buildings have been remodeled to fit the present set up.

The entire plant is now valued at well over a million dollars, and boasts of one of the finest horse barns and racing paddocks in the nation. Its underground rodeo barn and arena set up, while not the largest, are pointed to by experts as the best from the standpoint of operation.

Camp Tobin, built for the 4-H Club boys and girls of the State, consists of a modern dining hall, auditorium, and separate dormitories.

The new fireproof rabbit building is the largest and finest of its kind. The livestock exhibit barns consist of a poultry building, a cattle barn with a capacity of over 800 head, two 4-H livestock barns with a capacity of over 300 head, an excellent swine and sheep building with a capacity of over 1,000 head, built with stone, concrete and steel. A concrete feed barn, three wash racks and a horse barn will be completed early in 1948.

The agricultural building, also used for administrative purposes, covers a city block and is most outstanding from an architectural viewpoint, being built with native limestone laid on edge. It is hoped that the interior of this building will be completed in time for the 1948 fair. A year 'round crew is kept busy making improvements on the buildings and grounds.

The 1947 Fair broke all records for attendance and receipts, the gross receipts being over five times that of ten years ago. A high of $27,000 was paid in premiums to exhibitors.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK MARKET IN DENVER

In 1884, when the Denver Market was established in its present location, a good portion of the population of this area lived on wild game except at certain times of the year. There was practically no refrigeration, with the result that live animals rather than fresh meat were moved to local consumption areas, whether they were mining centers such as Leadville or Cripple Creek or out to plains communities.

At that time there was a substantial movement of cattle from Texas and other southern states to northern range states such as Montana and Wyoming for summer grazing, all of which moved through Denver because of rail connections. The first Denver Market was built to handle these shipments plus a very small local slaughter or other outlet.

Down through the years a continuous effort has been made by the interests at the Denver Market to increase the outlet for the livestock produced in this area and to improve the quality in order to make it more attractive to outside consumers. While the year-to-year results from these efforts may not have been particularly noticeable, the comparison of records over the past 20 years show that great progress has been made in a relatively short time. Today Denver ranks as one of the major livestock markets in the nation and also as one of the larger slaughter points.

Denver Market Now Serves the Pacific Coast

The growth in population on the Pacific Coast has created a two-way movement through the Denver Market for all species of livestock. This is not common at most other points. A load of fat cattle from a feeder in this region, when slaughtered at Denver, may be divided between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts depending upon the quality of the various animals.

Feeder buyers come to Denver from all parts of the corn-belt area in order to obtain the choicest feeding cattle which are produced in this nation. Colorado fat lambs have a national reputation as well as Colorado feeding lambs. Down through the years Colorado has increased its hog production, and it will continue to do this as more fattening grains are available.

Denver cattle slaughter in 1947 was double that of 1939 and, for the first time in history, over one million cattle were received on the market.

Denver has long been the nation's leading sheep market, and it is increasing its slaughter in that department quite rapidly. It is expected that hog slaughter at Denver will increase in the future as the growth and population on the Pacific Coast justifies.

All of this means that growers in this region have an active and aggressive sales department—one that means much to them whether they elect to sell at Denver or at home. Many years ago, in order to arrive at a country trading price, it was necessary to use Chicago or the Missouri River as a basis, less the freight and other costs to reach such points. Today that is not necessary and that means millions of dollars annually to livestock producers. That these efforts not only maintain but improve the sales department of the livestock industry at Denver goes without saying. There is every reason to expect there will be continued improvement during the next twenty years.

TOTAL YEARLY LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS AT DENVER

(Source: The Denver Union Stock Yard Company)

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Car Equivalent
1900	239,606	.....	115,986	305,828	22,691	10,780
1905	294,044	.....	190,525	737,905	16,046	15,038
1910	382,525	16,343	186,611	595,930	15,554	18,547
1914	406,903	35,835	255,636	692,247	16,957	20,340
1915	395,922	28,419	343,653	765,170	71,870*	24,037
1916	552,121	49,339	466,653	1,409,009	52,800*	31,926
1919	766,098	57,629	367,634	2,087,152	22,936	40,534
1920**	570,360	46,205	341,240	2,078,688	17,591	34,503
1924	571,703	58,650	569,038	2,039,660	36,844	35,867
1925	526,625	60,222	467,404	2,357,010	43,922	35,075
1926	472,654	56,397	497,047	1,825,922	29,210	31,604
1927	577,004	63,163	456,917	1,908,216	26,775	34,724
1928	590,382	76,819	567,227	2,295,034	23,544	37,653
1929	555,588	68,479	538,524	2,290,395	22,451	36,055
1930	505,169	87,726	512,322	2,061,887	8,777	32,861
1931	439,562	64,354	597,156	2,498,888	6,122	32,774
1932	365,318	59,316	651,890	2,833,821	6,595	33,453
1933	347,619	70,601	771,064	2,902,316	12,571	33,826
1934***	633,074	132,343	709,066	3,108,655	13,998	42,993
1935	482,421	78,279	362,919	2,903,355	14,697	33,400
1936	489,768	73,767	496,635	3,023,893	11,724	36,558
1937	588,506	84,606	320,960	3,098,234	8,065	37,295
1938	540,943	78,633	289,661	3,134,564	7,926	36,056
1939	509,425	112,412	341,799	2,836,820	6,710	35,052
1940	466,287	116,744	568,231	2,662,582	5,808	35,583
1941	495,060	107,123	488,288	2,470,926	5,291	34,587
1942	612,651	112,085	684,935	2,966,386	8,324	41,593
1943	689,575	93,869	922,312	2,715,142	13,276	44,767
1944	765,332	127,177	1,050,912	2,518,164	11,277	48,580
1945	793,372	128,952	649,314	2,286,956	6,943	45,956
1946	820,273	131,801	829,128	2,102,298	11,691	47,721
1947	898,433	133,175	835,291	1,996,393	5,717	49,665

*Foreign government purchases for World War I. **Post-War liquidation. ***Drouth.

TOTAL LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS AT DENVER BY MONTHS FOR 1946

Month	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Car Equivalent
January	66,635	9,993	102,196	75,446	840	3,920
February	59,881	5,285	94,381	147,136	513	4,013
March	60,843	5,428	68,154	151,927	853	3,779
April	66,162	12,514	76,935	155,972	1,231	4,146
May	65,508	7,195	71,453	35,736	834	3,006
June	32,494	5,983	45,396	56,321	1,165	1,922
July	50,090	8,469	80,638	66,998	1,699	3,153
August	48,872	8,274	53,917	80,468	1,407	2,785
September	60,837	9,216	12,325	428,181	1,068	4,083
October	147,907	23,642	56,084	686,741	841	8,520
November	101,549	24,021	87,445	168,176	577	5,181
December	59,495	11,781	80,204	49,196	663	3,213
Total	820,273	131,801	829,128	2,102,298	11,691	47,721

YEARLY LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER IN DENVER

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Car Equivalent
1940	175,217	32,985	405,500	336,627	13,837
1941	204,167	31,259	385,238	386,516	14,331
1942	242,408	29,846	571,565	454,927	19,397
1943	253,686	25,802	801,987	639,452	18,682
1944	314,981	75,522	925,332	637,964	22,965*
1945	308,085	51,558	525,038	603,322	18,580
1946	265,300	33,281	551,441	494,946	17,981
1947	371,850	47,126	599,982	571,500	.....

*Large percentage of slaughter for Army, Navy and Lend-lease.

DENVER PACKERS

Armour & Co.
Adams Packing Co.
Capitol Packing Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
K. & B. Packing Co.
Landers Packing Co.
Lindner Packing Co.
Jett & Stillman
National Food Stores, Inc.
Pepper Packing & Provision Co.
Swift & Co.

NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW, HORSE SHOW AND RODEO, DENVER

Officers: Wilson McCarthy, President; Chas. A. Shinn, 1st Vice-Pres.; A. K. Mitchell, 2nd Vice-Pres.; John T. Caine, III, General Manager; A. Reinhardt, Sec-Treas.

From a show of a few local horses, cows, hogs and sheep to a momentous exhibition now attracting more than 8,000 head of livestock from 28 states and Canada—that's the picture of the growth of Denver's National Western Stock Show, Horse Show and Rodeo, held annually in mid-January.

Now in its 42nd year, the Show was originally started in 1906 as a result of the efforts of three men: Elias M. Ammons, then President of the Colorado Stock Growers' Association and later governor of Colorado; George W. Ballentine, president of the Denver Union Stock Yards, and Fred P. Johnson.

The first show was held in a makeshift tent set up in front of the old Livestock Exchange Building. According to Harry Petrie, first general manager of the Stock Show, the initial exhibition displayed about 40 head of cattle, 20 head of horses, and a small number of sheep and hogs.

In the beginning, the Stock Show was known as the Denver Fat Stock and Feeder Show. Shortly after the close of the initial exhibition, it was decided that due to the show's success it should be made an annual affair. Consequently, on March 12, 1906, the Western Stock Show Association obtained its charter as a non-profit organization.

Personality of the Stock Show has varied through the years. Some early shows, for instance, boasted grain and native grass exhibits. The 1914 Show advertised a "Eugenics Section"—a display supposedly devoted to the health and physical development of human beings. Actually it was a baby contest for boys and girls under three years of age. Baby contests were not held after 1917.

During early day shows, exhibitors received little more than ribbons and glory for their efforts. Moreover, prize animals were bought for munificent sums, when compared with the prices paid for animal bluebloods today. The top-selling Hereford bull in the 1911 Show sold for a mere $475. This is a far cry from the $50,000 paid for a bull at the 1946 Show.

Through the years there has been increasing interest directed toward the youthful stock raiser. Early shows began to provide for exhibitions of calves and pigs entered by youngsters. Then came the "Catch-It" calf event. In this event, a number of calves and twice as many boys are turned loose in the stock show ring together. A boy who catches a calf and puts a halter on it can keep it for his own. Calves are donated for the event by persons anxious to lend a hand of encouragement to boys interested in livestock raising. The 1948 Show provided for a "Junior Hall of Fame"—a special show room for junior-owned livestock aristocrats.

THE BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY IN COLORADO

From the early days of the open range down to the present time the beef cattle industry has been the number one agricultural enterprise in Colorado. The 1945 census placed the estimated value of cattle and calves on Colorado farms and ranches at $110,389,932. The sharp increase in prices in the past two years has increased these values materially.

The development of the irrigated areas brought forward another important phase of the industry, that of "feeding out" the stock cattle raised on our ranches. Prior to this development the stockman had to look to the corn belt for an outlet for his feeder stock, whereas he now finds a ready market in the extensive feed lots of the State. One of the largest, if not the largest, feed lots in the nation is located just north of Greeley where from seven to ten thousand head of cattle are on feed the year 'round.

Colorado has long been noted for its herds of pure-bred Hereford cattle. Entries from Colorado will be found at all the principal livestock shows in the country. Colorado's high altitude ranching country is especially suited to the production of prize winning cattle, as exemplified by the conçentraton of pure-bred herds in the Gunnison Valley, North and Middle Parks, the Yampa Valley and the San Luis Valley.

In recent years the Angus and Shorthorn breeds have been gaining in popularity. Colorado has some very outstanding herds and Colorado entries at the big national shows have come through with top honors.

SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY IN COLORADO

The downward trend in the number of breeding ewes on Colorado farms and ranches has continued since 1942. The estimated number as of January 1, 1947 was 1,162,000. Not only is this a decrease of 417,000 from the high total of 1,579,000 recorded in 1942, but the number is also substantially below the ten-year average of 1,473,000 for the 1935-1944 period. Much of the reduction in breeding flocks was due to the war, when it was difficult to get competent help.

During the past two years the per cent of lambs saved has been high according to the Federal Agricultural Statistician, amounting to 95 per 100 ewes in the 1946 inventory and 94 per 100 ewes in 1947. This is a much better showing than the 10-year average of 88 percent. This improved situation is attributed to more favorable weather during lambing season and to better care of the ewes.

For the nation as a whole, there were fewer lambs on feed on January 1, 1947 than in any year since 1928—the lowest in almost 20 years. The biggest decrease was in the Great Plains wheat-pasture feeding area, which was down 63 per cent. Next largest decrease was in the corn belt with a decrease of 26 per cent.

All western states showed an increase in lamb feeding in 1947 over the previous year. California, an important feeding area, had an increase of 30 per cent, and Colorado was up 25 per cent.

Northern Colorado, the most concentrated sheep feeding area in the country, had 445,000 head of lambs on feed January 1, 1948 compared to 390,000 in 1946. This, however, is still a small figure compared to the 845,000 in 1942 and 1,100,000 in 1932.

Wool Processing is currently receiving a great deal of attention in Colorado and adjoining western states. Colorado produced an annual average of 14,521,000 pounds of wool during the 1940-1943 period, and Wyoming averaged 32,853,000 pounds for the same period.

Since all western wool is shipped east to Boston, the wool market of the nation, for cleaning and processing, the high cost of shipment seems unwarranted due to the fact that there are 55 or 60 pounds of waste and dirt which must be removed from every 100 pounds of fleece shipped. The pertinent question is: Why pay freight on Colorado dirt to Boston?

In an effort to eliminate the economic waste resulting from such practices as well as to encourage the development of western industries wherever possible, the Colorado Board of Industrical Development is studying the feasibility of establishing wool scouring plants within the producing area. The staffs of Colorado A & M College and Wyoming University are also working on the problem.

Governor Knous invited the Governors of the Rocky Mountain States to meet in Denver early in 1948 to further explore the possibility of promoting the establishment within the area of not only wool-scouring plants but also wool-processing plants.

The problem is quite complex and controversial, and much more is involved than merely removing the dirt from the wool. However, authorities do agree that the producer could improve the quality of the wool he markets by more careful handling of the fleece at shearing time. They contend that keeping the fleece from picking up straw and filth from the shearing floor, more care in tieing, picking out loose foreign matter, and bagging the tags and sweat locks separately will increase the price growers can command from the buyers.

DENVER WOOL LABORATORY

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production & Marketing Administration Building 38-B, Federal Center, Denver. Henry R. Keller, In Charge

With the advent of the government purchase and price support program on wools, in April, 1943, it was necessary to accurately determine shrinkage in order that a fair value could be placed on wools purchased.

To accomplish this, it was necessary to process wool samples drawn from clips after shearing, and process them through a wool laboratory. Until the beginning of 1947, all of the wool samples were handled through the Washington Laboratory of the Wool Division. Of course, this created a terrific load on a single laboratory. This congested situation brought about the establishment of the Denver Wool Laboratory and installation of equipment started at Federal Center in February, 1947. The laboratory was completed approximately two months later, and was in full operation by the first of May. During the next

several months, check tests were run with the Washington laboratory to develop techniques that put the two laboratories on exactly the same basis. Toward the end of July, field samples started flowing in, and from the first of August until the first of December, 1947, the Denver Wool Laboratory processed 2,111 lots of wool. These samples represented approximately 31,000,000 pounds of wool, from 30 states, purchased by Commodity Credit Corporation.

The laboratory is staffed by 23 persons, including clerks, laboratory aids, laborers and wool technologists.

The primary function of the laboratory is to process grease samples taken in the field by means of an electrical coring device. This machine merely drills into a wool bag and removes a core sample. The number of cores taken and number of bags cored depend upon the total number of bags in the lot. These core samples are sent to the laboratory and the sample is analyzed for amounts of wool, animal greases and fats, vegetable matter, and sand or dirt.

The final analysis depends upon the amount of clean wool contained in the sample. The percentage of impurities is reported to the grower and other interested parties as a percentage figure called shrinkage. As the price of wool is based on the clean price per pound in Boston, from this shrinkage figure the grease price is readily obtained. However, there are other characteristics that also determine the value of wools. The staple length, color and grade are some of the factors that are appraised by the appraisal committees while the wool is still in the grease. The appraisal work is carried on entirely in the field, while the shrinkage determination is done within the laboratory.

The Denver Wool Laboratory is located in Building 38-B, Denver Federal Center, and is open to inspection by the public during any working day.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN COLORADO

During 1946, the first year of the post-war period, Colorado's dairy industry increased production of ice cream, malted milk, and sweetened condensed milk. Production of butter declined from 24,297,017 pounds in the peak year of 1943 to 15,315,000 pounds in 1946. The value of the output of factories engaged in the production of butter, cheese, ice cream, evaporated milk and similar products licensed by the State Dairy Commissioner in 1946 was $22,557,401. The highest total value of output previously reported was $18,553,840 in 1929, and the lowest total value for any year was $8,618,733 in 1933.

The value of factory products as reported by the State Dairy Commissioner for the calendar years 1944, 1945, and 1946 is shown in an accompanying table.

Average prices of milk and cream, by years, showed increases of 168.7 per cent for sour cream at station, from 1940 to 1946, and 148.1 per cent for sour cream on track. Sweet cream was 110.6 per cent above the 1940 level. Milk for manufacturing purposes increased in price 141 per cent.

Following are tables showing the quantity and wholesale value of creamery butter produced in the factories of the State; also the amount of butter and the amount of oleomargarine sold in Colorado, as reported by the Dairy Commissioner.

Year	Creamery Butter Produced (Pounds)	Wholesale Value of Creamery Butter	Butter Sold In Colorado (Pounds)	Oleomargarine Sold in Colorado (Pounds)
1936	20,265,823	$ 6,688,822	13,827,688	4,063,523
1940	22,148,474	6,852,738	14,958,671	4,751,574
1941	23,847,000	8,537,226	14,200,626	5,151,295
1942	23,032,159	9,765,753	14,065,398	5,220,357
1943	24,297,017	11,103,737	14,541,245	5,440,521
1944	19,544,507	8,853,662	13,408,449	4,766,199
1945	16,541,989	7,629,165	11,742,942	4,495,937
1946	15,315,000	9,898,085	10,268,669	5,645,572

NUMBER OF DAIRY MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN COLORADO AS OF JUNE 30, 1947

Plants making butter	49	Licensed dairy plants	276
Plants making ice cream	180	Licensed retail dairies	118
Plants making cheese	25	Concentrators	22
Plants making dried or malted milk	2	Receiving stations	139
Plants making evaporated or condensed milk	7	Licensed operators	749
Plants making cottage cheese	50	Licensed fieldmen	44
		Oleomargarine licenses	22

Fourteen plants made no other product than butter; 121 ice cream plants made no other products than ice cream; 21 cheese plants made no other products than cheese; 4 plants made no other product than cottage cheese.

AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO FARMERS FOR CREAM AND MILK, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: State Dairy Commissioner)

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Sour cream, station, per lb. butterfat	$ .64½	$ .49	$ .49	$ .49	$ .38	$ .30½	$ .24
Sour cream, track, per lb. butterfat	.67	.52	.52	.52	.41	.33½	.27
Sweet cream, per lb. butterfat	.69½	.58	.58	.58	.47	.38½	.33
Milk for fluid use, per lb. butterfat (Denver milk shed)	---	.90	.90	.83	.70	.60	.57¾
Sweet cream, separated from milk used as fluid cream, per lb. butterfat	---	.73½	.73	.72	.63	.52¾	.44
Milk for manufacturing evaporated milk per lb. butterfat	.94	.71½	.72	.74	.57½	.48¼	.39

DAIRY INDUSTRY: QUANTITY AND WHOLESALE VALUE OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN COLORADO IN FACTORIES LICENSED BY STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER, CALENDAR YEARS 1946, 1945, AND 1944

(Source: State Dairy Commissioner)

Note: Butter and cheese made on farms and sold or consumed on the farms are not included.

	1946		1945		1944	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Creamery butter, lbs.	15,315,000	$9,898,085	16,541,989	$7,629,165	19,544,507	$8,853,662
Ice cream, gals.	5,924,000	7,049,560	4,317,231	4,360,403	4,064,415	3,987,191
Sherbet, gals.	95,000	110,200	740,546	740,546	401,945	393,806
American or cheddar cheese:						
Whole milk, lbs.	806,000	298,220	1,394,919	376,628	1,763,540	475,156
Part skim, lbs.	------	------	------	------	450,931	102,629
Full skim, lbs.	------	------	9,888	1,409	------	------
All Italian varieties of cheese, lbs.	894,000	701,790	696,000	522,000	369,238	251,690
All other varieties of cheese, lbs.	113,000	53,110	298,554	119,422	------	------
Cottage cheese, all varieties, lbs.	3,041,000	501,765	2,920,525	423,476	2,500,396	362,557
Sweetened condensed milk:						
Bulk goods, skimmed, lbs.	3,830,000	344,700	1,857,907	148,633	1,260,592	100,847
Bulk goods, unskimmed, lbs.	84,000	10,685	46,428	5,804	1,634,680	204,335
Unsweetened condensed milk:						
Bulk goods, skimmed, lbs.	133,000	4,655	994,450	33,811	1,007,052	34,240
Evaporated milk, unsweetened:						
Case goods, unskimmed, lbs.	18,845,000	2,138,154	25,319,623	2,386,374	26,234,693	2,472,620
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk (including concentrated products), lbs.	71,000	2,755	209,900	7,829	179,298	6,688
Dry or powdered buttermilk, lbs.	376,000	37,562	378,950	31,794	397,850	33,380
Non-fat dry milk solids (dry or powdered skim milk), lbs.	------	------	154,180	20,198	209,000	26,648
Dry whole milk, lbs.	------	------	------	------	196,955	27,574
Malted milk powder, lbs.	5,208,000	1,406,160	3,562,332	616,283	4,447,415	756,061
Value of factory products	------	$22,557,401	------	$17,423,775	------	$18,089,084
Butter sold in Colorado, lbs.	10,268,669	------	11,742,942	------	13,408,449	------
Oleomargarine sold in Colorado, lbs.	5,645,572	------	4,495,937	------	4,766,199	------

DAIRY INDUSTRY ON COLORADO FARMS FOR YEARS SHOWN

	1945		1940		1930	
	Number or Quantity	Value	Number or Quantity	Value	Number or Quantity	Value
Cows and heifers milked	191,623	------	190,851	------	234,530	------
Milk produced, gals.	102,117,630	------	100,535,595	------	121,905,777	------
Whole milk sold, gals.	43,790,325	------	34,289,958	------	36,082,195	------
Cream sold, lbs. of butterfat	10,995,412	------	12,073,251	------	*	------
Butter sold, lbs.	69,830	------	382,700	------	582,962	------
Value of dairy products sold	------	$17,734,008	------	$8,619,261	------	*

*Not available.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN COLORADO

The Bureau of Census figures for 1945 show that 84.2% of the 47,618 farms in Colorado reported having chickens on hand. The value of poultry and poultry products produced in Colorado in 1946 was 28 million dollars out of the total of 477 million dollars of value of agricultural production for that year. Poultry thus contributes to the food supply and to the income of most of the farm families in Colorado. The average flock size in the state in 1945 was 86 layers, as compared with 68 reported in 1940. Approximately 80% of the flocks in the State consist of fewer than 100 birds and only 5% of the flocks consist of 400 or more birds.

It is estimated that the average farm flock of profitable size should consist of at least 200 and preferably up to 500 laying birds in order to make more efficient use of labor and to enable the proper care of eggs to obtain quality and prices rather than ordinary current receipt prices. There is thus an opportunity in the State to build more good farm flocks of profitable size.

The egg production in the State is inadequate to supply the consumer demand within Colorado during summer, fall and early winter months when production is lowest. It is probable that there is some slight surplus of egg production during the late winter and spring months when egg production is at its peak.

Most of the commercial egg producing flocks in the State are centered along the eastern slope, especially around Denver. Some of the best farm flocks of poultry are located in the dry land area. The northeastern part of the State produces the most eggs and poultry.

Only a limited number of commercial broiler raisers are in business in the State and most of these are located around the city of Denver.

Turkey Production Has Declined

Turkey production in Colorado has evidently been on a decline in recent years. Approximately 900,000 turkeys were raised in 1940, whereas only about 675,000 were raised in 1945. There has been a marked tendency for turkey production to be centralized in larger flocks as shown by the fact that approximately 8,814 farms were reported as raising turkeys in 1940, whereas only 4,311 were reported as raising them in 1945. This reflects the national trend.

Colorado climate is ideally adapted to the raising of turkeys and an opportunity therefore exists for building this important phase of the poultry industry back up to its former high rating. Very few breeding flocks of turkeys exist in the State, most of the hatching eggs being shipped in.

The poultry industry is well represented with several strong organizations. The hatchery industry, which numbers 73 hatcheries, is represented by the Colorado Poultry Improvement Association. (E. E. Kindgren, President; Robert Vance, Sec.) Forty-two hatcheries are participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan under the supervision of the Colorado Poultry Improvement Board, Inc. This Board consists of 4 members of the hatchery industry and 3 members from the Colorado A & M College. (Stan Dayton, Chairman; Harry O. Hard, Secretary-Treasurer). The Colorado Turkey Federation represents the turkey industry of the State. The officers of the Federation are Paul Jamieson, President, and O. C. Ufford, Secretary. There are a number of cooperative organizations for the marketing of turkeys and a limited number which are handling feed and other supplies for poultrymen.

The poultry and egg dealers of the State are well represented by the Wholesale Egg and Poultry Dealers of Colorado, Inc. The officers of this organization are C. M. Love, President; Ammon Bradshaw, Executive Secretary; D. R. Moss, Treasurer.

SHIPMENT OF COLORADO TURKEYS AND TURKEY GRADING

Colorado's peak year in turkey shipments was 1945-1946. During this period at the end of the War 11,165,929 pounds of turkeys went to market. During recent years most turkey associations and individual shippers put out approximately 90 per cent of their production as U. S. Grade A Turkeys and very few shippers of any kind fell below 80 per cent of this top grade.

Turkey grading is a joint service provided by the State Director of Markets and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The graders are licensed by the federal department, grading certificates are issued upon each carload of turkeys handled, and these certificates are accepted as evidence of the quality of the New York dressed shipments.

The quantity of turkeys shipped in the state in pounds, by seasons, is as follows:

Season	Shipped	Season	Shipped	Season	Shipped
1938-1939	5,316,496	1941-1942	8,923,601	1944-1945	8,742,744
1939-1940	10,349,606	1942-1943	10,453,497	1945-1946	11,165,929
1940-1941	9,601,159	1943-1944	9,495,312	1946-1947	8,969,727

Shipments by grades during the 1946-1947 season were: Grade A, 81.76 per cent; Grade B, 13.08 per cent; Grade C, 4.93 per cent; mixed and ungraded, less than one per cent.

COMMERCIAL FLOWER GROWING FLOURISHES IN COLORADO

Commercial flower growing—the production of flowers for sale—has developed into a very important industry in the Denver area, as well as in some of the other principal cities of Colorado, in the past 15 to 20 years. Today the industry in the Denver region is represented by an investment of upwards of ten million dollars in greenhouses and plant equipment, and gross sales are currently in excess of five million dollars annually.

The story of the development of this industry in the past 15 years is a story of wide-awake, aggressive and co-operative action on the part of the flower producers and the wholesalers, aided in no small measure by technical experts in floriculture.

The florist industry had a slow growth in Colorado prior to 1918. Until 1907 all locally grown flowers were sold in the local markets. The establishment of the first commission house in Denver in 1907 marked the beginning of the wholesale florist business in this area, and from that time on markets were slowly expanded.

The big development and expansion of the industry took place between 1918 and 1929. During this period there was an increase of 77.4 per cent in the area under glass, as compared with the period between 1909 and 1919. Also, there was an increase of 101.3 per cent in receipts from the sale of flowers.

The industry slumped in the early 1930s and out of this situation came the co-operative efforts of the growers, the wholesalers and horticulturists which resulted in the present development of the industry.

At the present time there are approximately 100 acres of ground under glass in Colorado. Almost one-half of this area is devoted to carnation culture, 17 per cent to roses, 12 per cent to chrysanthemums and 27 per cent to miscellaneous cut flowers and potted plants.

Colorado now ranks twelfth among the 48 states in ground area under glass and thirteenth in the dollar volume of sales. The cost of overhead operation of the industry in Colorado is in excess of $2,500,000 annually, and of this amount almost $600,000 is spent for fuel.

The present favorable situation of the flower industry in Colorado is the result of the steps taken in the early 1930s to stabilize the market through co-operative action. In 1933 the Colorado Flower Growers Co-operative was organized by leading producers in the Denver area and it continued in operation until 1936. Through this co-operative plan, grades and standards were established and consignment shipments were discontinued entirely. Today, many of the policies formulated under the co-op are in effect in both the private and the grower-owned wholesale houses in Colorado.

Another progressive step taken by the Denver flower growers was that of influencing officials of Colorado A. and M. College at Fort Collins to establish a graduate fellowship in floriculture in 1936. The services and information rendered were such that the commercial growers soon recognized the value of the work and wanted it continued. This resulted in securing a legislative appropriation in 1939 for the establishment of the office of Deputy State Horticulturist. However, limited State funds made it impossible for the Deputy State Horticulturist to render the personal assistance the growers were demanding and the State work was discontinued in 1942.

The value of this type of service had been established, however, and today the three largest wholsale florist establishments in Denver have employed trained horticulturists as field service men to work with their growers.

Development of the Carnation Industry

The floriculture industry in Colorado has developed around the production of the carnation. **Colorado produces the finest carnations grown anywhere in the world.** In competitive shows throughout the East, South, Midwest and Southwest, Colorado-grown carnations have, during the past 20 years, consistently taken 50 to 75 per cent of the first and second prizes.

Today, Colorado ranks fifth in the United States in the amount of area devoted to the production of carnations. Only New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois exceed Colorado.

Climatic conditions play an important part in the production of carnations. The plant thrives under cool night temperatures, a dry atmosphere and an abundance of sunshine. These conditions exist in Colorado. The sun shines 66 per cent of the time as shown by records of the past 74 years; the nights are cool and the humidity during the day is relatively low.

Each year there are more than 30,000,000 carnations cut in Colorado, and over 90 per cent of this production is shipped into other states. Carnations are shipped into Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas and practically every midwestern state. A small portion of the production is shipped into the Pacific Northwest.

Since the close of the War, air shipments of flowers have increased rapidly, and a substantial portion of all shipments now go by air express and air freight daily to the markets in other states.

The achievements of the producers and wholesalers in establishing Colorado's florist industry in its present commanding position is a tribute to their co-operative efforts and is at once a challenge to other producers of Colorado's high-altitude, fine quality products to act similarly in the expansion of markets.

THE FUR FARMING INDUSTRY IN COLORADO

Silver fox farming had its beginning in Colorado in the early 1920's. For 7 or 8 years it was a fertile field for the sale of breeding stock out of eastern Canada and the northeastern part of the United States, where the industry already had a good start. However, by 1928, thousands of silver fox furs were going to the auction market from Colorado farms, and a substantial business in the sale and exchange of breeding animals had developed.

In the early days the silver fox was known as the Silver Black fox. Fully covered silver animals were rare. They came as sparsely silvered, and many were pure black. When the trade began to show a preference for more silvery pelts, and the breeders learned more about how to mate to get them, the picture changed rapidly. Mutation and color variations cropped out on ranches in both the United States and Canada. These changes ran toward the lighter colors and the trade approved. There are now Platinum, Pearl Platinum, Pearllatina, White Face, and other color types recognized by the trade. Colorado breeders became known in all of North America as pioneers in the development of the Pearl Platinum and the Pearlatina types. These are silver foxes with a pearl-blue cast of color and are very beautiful.

Attempts have been made to produce white foxes, blue foxes and muskrats on a few Colorado farms. They have not been profitable.

Mink farming got a slow start in Colorado. It did not get under way until well into the 1930's. Since that time it has made rapid progress. Many fox farmers have added a mink unit to their fox farms. This is proving to be good diversification in the way of economic balance. Mink breeders have surprised themselves, and the fur-loving people as well, with the beautiful color mutations they have developed from the brown or black mink. The trade now recongizes color types such as Silverblu, Pastel, Aleutian Blue, Blucross, Blackcross, pure White, and many other developing types, as of great value in style promotions. The mink breeders have done a marvelous job in producing color variations and combinations, and it has added new impetus to the industry.

There are several chinchilla farms in Colorado. The chinchilla is a small rodent, native to South America. Its fur is grey in color and has a density and velvety softness unequaled by any other fur. It was once exceedingly popular and very expensive. It may become so again when the breeders get all their production problems solved and are able to produce in quantity.

Statistics on the fur farming industry in the State are not available. However, it is estimated that the average gross sales of pelts from the fur farms amount to approximately one million dollars annually. About 300 fur farms are being operated throughout Colorado.

According to tax assessment records in the office of the State Tax Commission, a total of 7,821 foxes and 3,203 muskrats, mink and skunks were listed for taxation purposes in 22 Counties of Colorado in 1946. Jefferson County heads the list of fur-producing counties, with 2,858 foxes and 1,533 muskrats, mink and skunks. El Paso County is second, with 1,775 foxes, and Boulder County is third, with 723 foxes and 1,044 other fur-bearing animals.

THE HONEY INDUSTRY IN COLORADO

Contrary to the generally accepted opinion, the principal value of the honey bee, according to the State Entomologist, is not in the production of honey and beeswax or to provide the beekeeper with an income but is in the pollination of agricultural crops for the production of seeds and fruit.

In its 1946 report the Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, which is headed by the State Entomologist, points to the necessity of educating young beekeepers. Beekeeping is the result of years of experience—it cannot be learned quickly, as a trade is learned, and "floating" persons do not seek employment in the industry. Generally speaking, the beekeepers of Colorado today are fast approaching the time when they must retire and very few young men have entered the business to carry it on.

During the last few years, a disease known as European Foul Brood became established in the State and was very disastrous to the honey industry in many sections. The staff of the Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, consisting of one state inspector and 25 county inspectors, makes regular inspections of all bee colonies in the State and those found to be diseased are burned or treated. All State apiary laws are administered by the Bureau.

Beekeeping in the past decade has become a very much commercialized activity. It is no exception for a beekeeper to range his bees in the summer in Wisconsin or Minnesota and to transport these bees to Texas or Florida for winter pasture. Since hundreds of beekeepers are now following this practice, the value of the bee to agriculture and the production of honey is increased many-fold.

The estimated yield of honey per colony varies extensively from year to year depending upon climatic conditions and available flora. The number of colonies and estimated production of honey in pounds during recent years is as follows:

Year	Number of Colonies	Pounds
1943	69,000	6,210,000
1944	71,000	5,964,000
1945	75,000	6,075,000
1946	75,000	3,750,000

THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

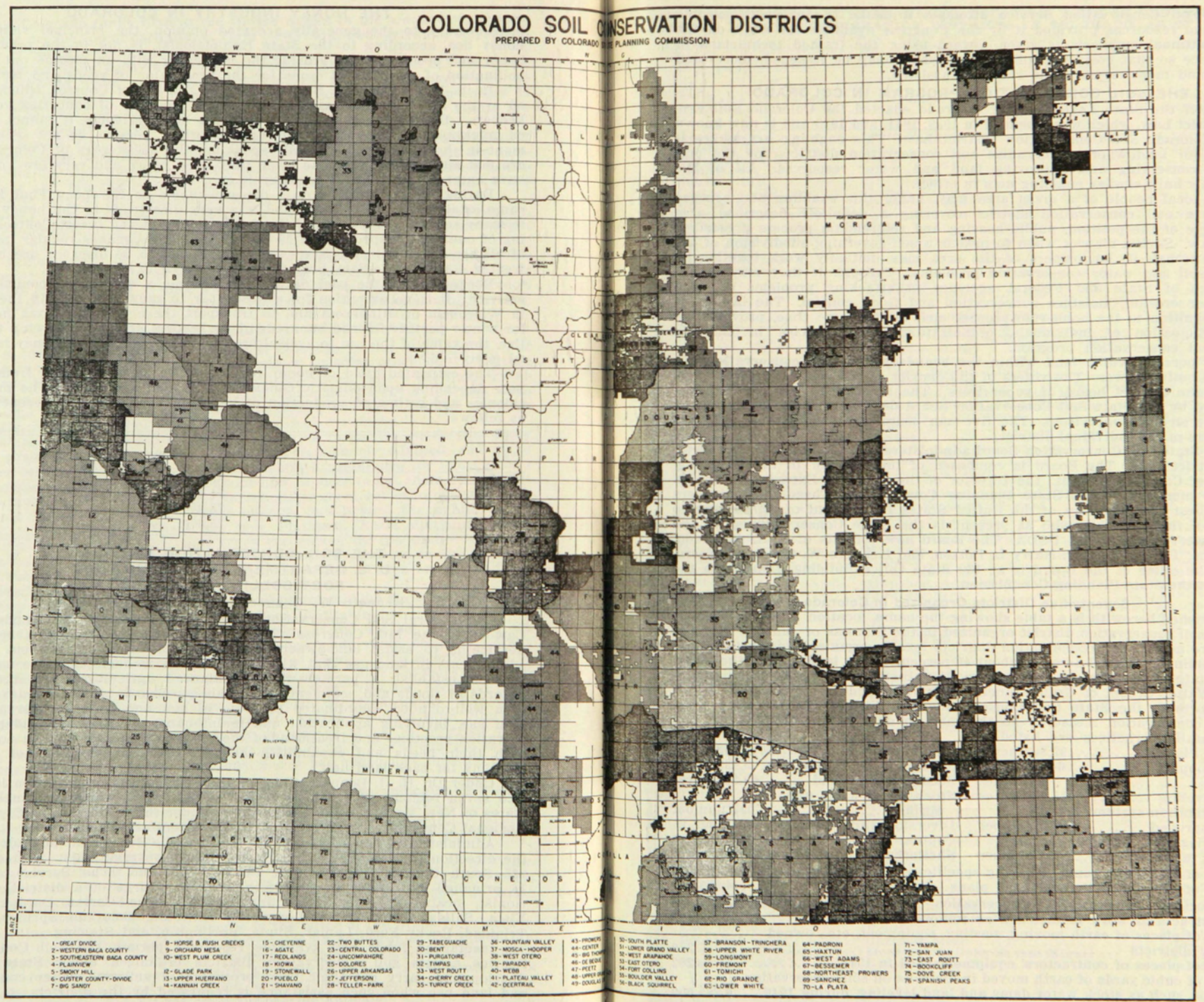
Kenneth W. Chalmers, State Conservationist

The Federal Soil Conservation Service was created in 1935 under Public Law 46 of the 74th Congress. The basic purpose of the Soil Conservation Service is to assist land-owners and operators in bringing about physical adjustments in land use that will better human welfare, conserve natural resources, establish a permanent and balanced agriculture, and reduce the hazards of floods and sedimentation. This purpose is served by development of a well-rounded, coordinated program of soil and water conservation and land use, involving application and maintenance of all known adapted conservation practices and treatment of the different kinds of land in accordance with their needs and capabilities and with the development of a sound economy for each land unit.

Under Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Service, the organization is divided into seven regions. Colorado is a part of Region 6, which also includes the states of New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, under the leadership of Cyril Luker, Regional Conservator, with regional headquarters at Albuquerque.

Administrative supervision of the work of the Service in Colorado is under the direction of Kenneth W. Chalmers, State Conservationist, with offices at 225 South College Avenue, Fort Collins, Colorado. The Service maintains 18 principal sub-offices in the State, each in charge of a district conservationist, located at Craig, Grand Junction, Montrose, Cortez, Durango, Monte Vista, Salida, Fort Collins, Longmont, Littleton, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Trinidad, Rocky Ford, Lamar, Simla, Burlington, and Sterling.

Insofar as funds and available resources permit, the Soil Conservation Service assists soil conservation districts organized under State Law to develop and carry out their local programs of soil and water conservation and land use when such assistance is requested by the districts.


COLORADO SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
PREPARED BY COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
1 - GREAT DIVIDE
2 - WESTERN BACA COUNTY
3 - SOUTHEASTERN BACA COUNTY
4 - PLAINVIEW
5 - SMOKY HILL
6 - CUSTER COUNTY - DIVIDE
7 - BIG SANDY
8 - HORSE & RUSH CREEKS
9 - ORCHARD MESA
10 - WEST PLUM CREEK
12 - GLADE PARK
13 - UPPER HUERFANO
14 - KANNAH CREEK
15 - CHEYENNE
16 - AGATE
17 - REDLANDS
18 - KIOWA
19 - STONEWALL
20 - PUEBLO
21 - SHAVANO
22 - TWO BUTTES
23 - CENTRAL COLORADO
24 - UNCOMPAHGRE
25 - DOLORES
26 - UPPER ARKANSAS
27 - JEFFERSON
28 - TELLER - PARK
29 - TABEGUACHE
30 - BENT
31 - PURGATOIRE
32 - TIMPAS
33 - WEST ROUTT
34 - CHERRY CREEK
35 - TURKEY CREEK
36 - FOUNTAIN VALLEY
37 - MOSCA - HOOPER
38 - WEST OTERO
39 - PARADOX
40 - WEBB
41 - PLATEAU VALLEY
42 - DEERTRAIL
43 - PROWERS
44 - CENTER
45 - BIG
46 - DE BEQUE
47 - PEETZ
48 - UPPER
49 - DOUGLAS
50 - SOUTH PLATTE
51 - LOWER GRAND VALLEY
52 - WEST ARAPAHOE
53 - EAST OTERO
54 - FORT COLLINS
55 - BOULDER VALLEY
56 - BLACK SQUIRREL
57 - BRANSON - TRINCHERA
58 - UPPER WHITE RIVER
59 - LONGMONT
60 - FREMONT
61 - TOMICHI
62 - RIO GRANDE
63 - LOWER WHITE
64 - PADRONI
65 - HAXTUN
66 - WEST ADAMS
67 - BESSEMER
68 - NORTHEAST PROWERS
69 - SANCHEZ
70 - LA PLATA
71 - YAMPA
72 - SAN JUAN
73 - EAST ROUTT
74 - BOOKCLIFF
75 - DOVE CREEK
76 - SPANISH PEAKS

The Soil Conservation Service attempts to make the greatest possible part of the resources provided it by the Congress available for work on the land. Continual emphasis is given toward using the trained technicians of the Service so that costs per unit of work done may be lessened, more land treated, and more farmers and ranchers assisted.

THE SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN COLORADO

In 1937 the State Legislature of Colorado enacted the Colorado Soil Erosion District Law, which was amended in 1939, 1941, and 1945 and is now known as the Colorado Soil Conservation District Law. This enabling Act makes it possible for landowners to organize soil conservation districts for the purpose of conserving and improving land and water resources. All of the states now have similar enabling acts in effect.

The local people of a given area may, under this enabling act, proceed to form a coil conservation district covering a definitely described area by the use of the petition, public hearing and referendum process prescribed by the law. Such a district when formed is a self-governing subdivision of the State. Through it, landowners of the area may mutually work together in solving soil and water conservation problems. Through it they may secure assistance of State and Federal agencies in attacking problems of wind and water erosion, moisture conservation and flood control. The law gives full recognition to the home-rule process and, at the same time, provides for the participation of individuals, organizations and agencies in carrying out a soil conservation program.

Any person owning land within the boundary of a soil conservation district has voting power. The voters of the district elect three of the five members of the district board of supervisors. The remaining two members are appointed by the State Soil Conservation Board only upon recommendation by the three elected supervisors. The five-man board of supervisors administers the affairs of the individual district.

The State Soil Conservation Board administers the Colorado Soil Conservation District Law. The Board is composed of the Director of the Extension Service of Colorado A. & M., the Director of the Colorado Experiment Station and two members of the State Planning Commission. These four members may request the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture to appoint a fifth member who at present is the State Conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, USDA. The Board now consists of F. A. Anderson, President; Homer Henney, Harry L. Dotson, and Kenneth W. Chalmers, Secretary. The office of the Board is at 130 State Office Building, Denver, in the offices of the State Planning Commission.

Seventy-five Districts Organized in Colorado

Published herewith is a table showing the name, location, date and acreage of each soil conservation district organized in the State as of January 31, 1948. There are now 75 soil conservation districts legally organized within the State and including 26,696,000 acres or about 40 percent of the land area of the State.

A State Association of Soil Conservation Districts has been organized, of which Walter Groom of Grand Junction is now president.

Reports to the State Soil Conservation Board show the following progress in conservation measures on the land to date within districts. A few representative practices are listed:

Contour Planting .....95,852 acres	Individual farm drains.....6,249 acres
Strip Cropping .....64,169 acres	Seeding irrigated pasture..5,439 acres
Terraces ..... 660 miles	Seeding range land.....69,267 acres
Land Leveling .....35,666 acres	Stock water dams and springs .....3,093 number
Farm irrigation systems installed and improved .....1,010 number	Diversion ditches ..1,135,000 linear ft.
Small irrigation structures (crops, turnouts, etc.,)..4,981 number	Contour furrows .....47,350 acres
	Shelterbelts and windbreaks.676 acres

Number of farms and ranches having specific conservation plans..... 3,529
Number of acres in individual farm plans.....4,958,378

Reports to the State Soil Conservation Board for the calendar year 1946 reflect structural work in districts as follows:

Number of pieces of earth moving, seeding, equipment, etc., owned by districts 270
Number of pieces of contractors' equipment used in 1946..... 202
Number of cubic yards of earth moved in districts on soil conservation jobs, such as stock water dams and land leveling, during 1946....6,285,000

SOIL CONSERVATION: NUMBER, NAMES, LOCATION, DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND ACREAGE IN SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN COLORADO, AS OF JAN. 31, 1948.

(Source: State Soil Conservation Board)

Note—The 26,695,959 acres in soil conservation districts is approximately 40 per cent of the total area of the State.

No.	Name of District	County	Date Organized	Area (Acres) Including Additions
1.	Great Divide	Moffat, Routt	1-20-1938	374,900
2.	Western Baca County	Baca	3-23-1938	845,000
3.	Southeastern Baca	Baca	7-21-1938	391,360
4.	Plainview	Kit Carson	7-21-1938	134,780
5.	Smoky Hill	Kit Carson	11- 2-1938	142,000
6.	Custer Co.—Divide	Custer, Fremont	5- 4-1939	442,839
7.	Big Sandy	Elbert, El Paso, Lincoln	9-14-1939	179,382
8.	Horse & Rush Creeks	Elbert, Lincoln, El Paso	9-14-1939	280,115
9.	Orchard Mesa	Mesa	1-17-1940	38,000
10.	West Plum Creek	Douglas	2- 7-1940	358,466
*12.	Glade Park	Mesa	5- 1-1940	907,000
13.	Upper Huerfano	Huerfano, Las Animas	6-19-1940	587,838
14.	Kannah Creek	Mesa	7- 9-1940	146,120
15.	Cheyenne	Cheyenne	8- 9-1940	539,827
16.	Agate	Elbert, Arapahoe, Lincoln	8-26-1940	350,560
17.	Redlands	Mesa	9- 6-1940	14,598
18.	Kiowa	Elbert, Arapahoe, El Paso	5-22-1941	465,510
19.	Stonewall	Las Animas, Costilla	6-16-1941	317,850
20.	Pueblo	Pueblo, Otero, Huerfano, Las Animas	7-23-1941	937,001
21.	Shavano	Montrose, Ouray	10-21-1941	823,810
22.	Two Buttes	Baca, Prowers	11-18-1941	91,239
23.	Central Colorado	El Paso, Pueblo, Lincoln	1- 5-1942	340,287
24.	Uncompahgre	Montrose, Delta	2-27-1942	74,640
25.	Dolores	Montezuma, Dolores, San Miguel	4-18-1942	1,208,678
26.	Upper Arkansas	Chaffee, Fremont, Lake, Saguache	5- 1-1942	651,563
27.	Jefferson	Jefferson, Clear Creek	6-11-1942	322,139
28.	Teller-Park	Teller, Park	6-11-1942	350,133
29.	Tabeguache	Montrose	6-29-1942	287,400
30.	Bent	Prowers, Bent, Otero, Kiowa, Las Animas	9- 8-1942	522,150
31.	Purgatoire	Las Animas	9- 8-1942	614,169
32.	Timpas	Las Animas, Otero	9-24-1942	566,484
33.	West Routt	Routt	12- 7-1942	395,520
34.	Cherry Creek	Douglas, Elbert, Arapahoe, El Paso	5- 5-1943	196,070
35.	Turkey Creek	Pueblo, Fremont, El Paso	5-17-1943	299,605
36.	Fountain Valley	El Paso	6- 7-1943	99,550
37.	Mosca-Hooper	Alamosa	6- 7-1943	183,040
38.	West Otero	Pueblo, Otero, Crowley	6-23-1943	152,289
39.	Paradox	Montrose	7- 8-1943	300,000
40.	Webb	Prowers	8-20-1943	150,000
41.	Plateau Valley	Mesa, Garfield	8-20-1943	400,000
42.	Deertrail	Arapahoe, Adams, Washington	9-15-1943	300,320
43.	Prowers	Prowers, Bent	10-18-1943	42,091
44.	Center	Rio Grande, Saguache	3-17-1944	594,250
45.	Big Thompson	Larimer, Weld	6- 7-1944	48,143
46.	De Beque	Mesa, Garfield	6-17-1944	370,000
47.	Peetz	Logan, Weld	8-31-1944	117,960
48.	Upper Grand Valley	Mesa	4- 4-1945	35,200
49.	Douglas Creek	Rio Blanco, Garfield	4- 4-1945	481,080
50.	South Platte	Logan, Sedgwick	4- 4-1945	167,080
51.	Lower Grand Valley	Garfield, Mesa	5- 8-1945	500,000
52.	West Arapahoe	Arapahoe	5- 8-1945	84,700
53.	East Otero	Otero	5-25-1945	85,440
54.	Fort Collins	Larimer, Weld	6-12-1945	197,600
55.	Boulder Valley	Boulder, Adams, Weld	6-12-1945	98,870
56.	Black Squirrel	El Paso	8- 4-1945	128,321
57.	Branson-Trinchera	Las Animas	10-10-1945	438,560
58.	Upper White River	Rio Blanco	3-27-1946	251,920
59.	Longmont	Boulder, Weld, Larimer	4- 2-1946	119,113
60.	Fremont	Fremont	4-30-1946	866,659
61.	Tomichi	Saguache, Gunnison	5- 8-1946	376,592
62.	Rio Grande	Rio Grande	5-14-1946	140,500
63.	Lower White	Rio Blanco	6- 1-1946	345,600
64.	Padroni	Logan	5-14-1946	71,040
65.	Huxtun	Phillips, Logan, Yuma	8-20-1946	138,620
66.	West Adams	Adams, Weld	10-28-1946	200,782
67.	Bessemer	Pueblo	11-26-1946	38,700
68.	Northeast Prowers	Prowers	2-25-1947	228,706
69.	Sanchez	Costilla	3-12-1947	21,200
70.	La Plata	La Plata	3-18-1947	965,000
71.	Yampa	Moffat, Rio Blanco, Routt, Garfield	5-20-1947	600,000
72.	San Juan	Archuleta, Hinsdale, Mineral	6- 9-1947	1,125,000
73.	East Routt	Routt	6-23-1947	1,090,000
74.	Bookcliff	Garfield, Mesa	7-13-1947	300,000
75.	Dove Creek	Montezuma, Dolores, San Miguel	9-24-1947	410,000
76.	Spanish Peaks	Las Animas	Jan. 1948	235,000
	Total			26,695,959

*District No. 11, the Vernal-Mesa District, was dissolved in June, 1947.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION SERVICES

The functions of the office of State Director of Markets are described in considerable detail in the section on State Government in the forepart of this volume and therefore are not repeated here. In the field of fruit and vegetable inspection the work is a joint Federal-State cooperative arrangement. The Director of Markets is charged with the administration of State laws covering commercial feeds, poultry and eggs. The U. S. Department of Agricultre now carries on its own inspections of various agricultural commodities, such as eggs, poultry, etc., where the shipments are of interstate character. Following is a brief coverage of the work of the office of Director of Markets in three principal fields of inspection service.

Fruit and Vegetable inspection in Colorado is a joint Federal-State service carried on under a cooperative agreement between the State Director of Markets and the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture agreeing to license and supervise qualified personnel to insure inspection work being done according to a uniform standard. The Director of Markets employs necessary inspection personnel and collects inspection fees assessed on each shipment inspected, as required by law. The fees are used to defray cost of operating the inspection service in the State.

The duties of the inspection service include standardization of grades; carload, truckload and cannery inspections; enforcement of the spray residue act under authority of the Department of Health; enforcement of the branding laws and other regulatory matters. Inspectors are authorized to issue official certificates of grade, setting forth the pertinent facts of size, quality and grade of the lot, based on an examination of representative samples by the inspector signing the certificate. These Federal-State certificates are accepted as prima facie evidence in all Federal courts. This is an important factor inasmuch as most Colorado shipments of fruits and vegetables are in interstate commerce. Carlot inspections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, were 31,060 and truck lot inspections were 13,576, or a total of 44,636 inspections.

Due to war-time restrictions the average weight of truckloads declined from 14,255 pounds in 1941-42 to 13,506 pounds in 1945-46, but increased to 14,430 pounds in 1946-47 as new equipment became available. A further increase in average weight of truckloads is expected this year.

The total tonnage inspected in fiscal years ending June 30, with per cent of shipments by rail and truck are as follows:

Year	Shipments Inspected (Tons)	Per Cent of Shipments		Year	Shipments Inspected (Tons)	Per Cent of Shipments	
		By Rail	By Truck			By Rail	By Truck
1938	436,938	68	32	1943	570,369	79	21
1939	389,607	55	45	1944	543,837	84	16
1940	456,438	54	46	1945	631,416	88	12
1941	495,189	46	54	1946	650,280	88	12
1942	483,912	49	51	1947	645,087	85	15

Colorado Egg Law—The Colorado Egg Law was enacted in 1933 and amended in 1935. The work of this division of the Director of Markets includes the licensing and regulation of poultry dealers. The primary purpose of the egg law is to prohibit the sale of eggs unfit for human consumption and prevent deception in the sale of eggs through the regulation and standardization of grading, classification, and labeling. The law requires the selling of eggs with grade and size labeled. Egg licenses issued in specified years are as follows:

Year	Producers	Retailers	Receivers	Wholesalers
1937	7,886	3,465	383	232
1938	8,258	3,478	355	208
1939	8,645	3,259	260	190
1940	8,930	3,103	315	194
1941	9,336	3,393	255	213
1942	9,636	3,328	312	181
1943	10,072	2,621	386	176
1944	10,522	2,430	439	193
1945	10,729	2,544	456	185
1946	10,973	2,730	501	210
1947	11,085	2,900	513	221

The number of eggs (dozens) inspected and the number condemned as unfit for human consumption, in specified fiscal years, are as follows:

Year	Inspected	Condemned	Year	Inspected	Condemned
1938	2,846,180	39,689	1943	3,690,240	21,210
1939	2,775,540	31,347	1944	6,683,100	23,010
1940	4,379,400	58,290	1945	4,545,420	20,340
1941	3,582,510	42,420	1946	4,288,530	14,910
1942	3,048,750	37,680	1947	3,728,400	23,430

Eggs for drying and canning purposes are imported into Colorado in large quantities for later export purposes. Eggs stored in Denver warehouses in fiscal years, which could be withdrawn and sold to consumers only upon being properly labeled, are as follows:

Year	Dozen	Year	Dozen
1941	1,290,000	1945	2,326,830
1942	2,147,010	1946	2,210,580
1943	2,033,970	1947	1,569,690
1944	2,026,170		

In addition to the above, during 1945, 1946 and 1947 the division inspected shipments of canned and dehydrated eggs as follows:

Year	Canned Eggs Inspected		Dehydrated Eggs Inspected	
	Pounds	Cases (30 dozen)	Pounds	Cases (30 dozen)
1945	2,237,640	74,588	9,208,255	920,825
1946	2,201,910	73,397	3,286,618	328,661
1947	1,413,900	40,397	575,164	57,516

The poultry law provides for the licensing of all persons dealing in live poultry and the keeping of records of all transactions.

Commercial Feed Control—The Colorado feed law was enacted in 1929 to afford protection to manufacturers and purchasers of livestock feeding stuffs through a system of registration, inspection, and analysis. The feed inspection is carried on by a chemist and inspectors under the Director of Markets. The work consists mainly of inspecting stocks of feed dealers and feed mills, taking samples, making analyses of the products and assisting manufacturers in maintaining a high standard of commercial feeds. The Director of Markets issues tax stamps and tax tags certifying the products, and the fees collected are used to defray the cost of operation.

Sales of tax stamps and tax tags indicate the quantity of commercial feeding stuffs sold in the State. Sales thus indicated, by fiscal years ending June 30, are shown in the first column in the table below. These figures represent only commercial feeds governed by the Colorado feeding stuff law and do not include whole seeds, grains, sugar beet by-products and cane molasses.

Year	Feed Stuffs Tons Sold	Cottonseed Cake & Meal Tons Imported	Soybean Feeds Tons Imported
1937	142,355	36,360	.....
1938	155,716	42,440	.....
1939	128,849	23,097	.....
1940	151,214	20,930	10,950
1941	152,202	18,650	14,800
1942	201,002	12,750	13,400
1943	247,210	3,470	2,285
1944	209,491	3,930	9,360
1945	254,433	120	483
1946	239,859	1,803	4,322

ALL ALFALFA PRODUCTS ARE NOT COVERED BY FEED LAW

Alfalfa products are used in large amounts in the manufacture of commercial feeding stuff for poultry and livestock. Alfalfa leaf meal and stem meal are the only two alfalfa products covered by the present Law. In order to protect the manufacturers and feeders from inferior alfalfa products, the Feed Control Division of the Director of Market's office believes that all alfalfa products should come under the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF COLORADO VEGETABLES

Colorado has been a substantial shipper of certain vegetables for many years, and the quality of our high altitude produce is unsurpassed. In addition to the vegetables shown in the table, 586 cars of cabbage, 515 cars of lettuce and 134 cars of celery were shipped in 1946.

What is not generally known is the position Colorado has attained in the last few years as a shipper of mixed cars of vegetables—Colorado ranked fourth in the Nation in 1946, being exceeded only by California, Texas and Florida in the order named. This seems rather remarkable when considering the difference in the length of the growing season of these states compared with Colorado.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF COLORADO VEGETABLES, 1937-1946
(Source: Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Cauliflower	716	933	1048	1330	948	960	949	1322	1091	1014
Mixed Vegetables	2066	1686	1767	1565	2243	3113	5158	5452	4915	4393[1]
Green Peas	699	736	916	1240	1586	1391	1237	1016	1116	839
Onions	2296	1656	2670	1607	3218	3914	6055	7252	5677	3564[2]
Potatoes[3]	8862	4227	5914	4836	5737	12591	13285	15527	15085	14558[4]

[1]Data reported through Nov. 8, 1946. [2]Data for 1946 reported from June through February, 1947. [3]Potato carlots reported on a fiscal year basis for all years. [4]Carlots for 1946 reported through March 31, 1947.

CARLOT UNLOADS OF COLORADO VEGETABLES—1946 IN SELECTED MARKETS
(Source: Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Market	Shipments in Carlots				
	Potatoes	Onions	Cauliflower	Green Peas	Mixed Vegetables
Baltimore	5	39	33	45	24
Boston	4	..	..	38	6
Chicago	1963	163	246	60	93
Cincinnati	167	46	59	25	12
Cleveland	48	30	25	9	19
Dallas	289	99	25	..	228
Denver	847	17	4	12	23
Fort Worth	99	30	..	..	59
Kansas City	707	84	326	55	680
Los Angeles	12	47	..	18	1
Minneapolis	29	(1)	6	5	2
New York	..	164	30	263	14
Oklahoma City	186	71	12	..	148
Philadelphia	..	135	30	1	28
Pittsburgh	11	37	25	23	6
Portland	..	..	2	2	..
Seattle	..	..	6	2	..
St. Louis	263	65	95	4	92

(1) Unreported.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF COLORADO FRUIT

In addition to peach shipments shown in accompanying table, Colorado shipped 1,084 cars of apples in 1945 and 661 cars in 1946. Our cantaloupe shipments, while not comparing in volume to some of the other states, are widely dispersed, being found on the markets at many eastern seaboard cities as well as those of the middle west. In 1945 a total of 844 cars were shipped, as compared with 518 cars in 1946.

PRODUCTION OF PEACHES IN COLORADO AND COMPETING STATES, 1940-1946
(Source: Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture)
Production in Bushels by Years

State	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946*
Colorado	2,000,000	1,516,000	1,490,000	1,978,000	2,112,000	2,372,000	1,846,000
California	22,335,000	22,252,000	28,750,000	25,210,000	34,044,000	30,836,000	34,002,000
Idaho	207,000	145,000	279,000	198,000	442,000	414,000	329,000
Illinois	255,000	2,254,000	652,000	400,000	1,470,000	1,748,000	1,232,000
Indiana	58,000	604,000	112,000	157,000	674,000	589,000	510,000
Michigan	1,682,000	2,760,000	2,150,000	1,452,000	3,600,000	4,400,000	4,482,000
Pennsylvania	2,356,000	2,308,000	1,771,000	1,176,000	1,886,000	1,222,000	1,574,000
Utah	574,000	689,000	340,000	846,000	850,000	870,000	750,000
Washington	1,494,000	1,432,000	2,168,000	2,052,000	2,604,000	2,465,000	2,700,000
West Virginia	446,000	425,000	570,000	160,000	690,000	300,000	525,000

*1946 data estimated as of September 1, 1946.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF PEACHES FROM 12 LEADING STATES 1940-1946 WITH UNITED STATES TOTALS

(Source: Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture)

Carlots by Years

State	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946*
Arkansas	849	1,252	924	62	1,369	1,554	962
California	5,620	3,715	4,561	4,657	4,725	3,274	3,694
Colorado	2,409	1,801	2,011	2,617	2,760	3,141	2,276
Georgia	5,837	6,856	5,948	1,844	5,238	10,316	6,781
Illinois	13	768	373	284	1,327	2,379	1,039
Michigan	13	686	78	23	632	1,416	714
N. Carolina	299	1,289	1,171	50	1,709	1,631	1,546
Pennsylvania	337	292	267	260	405	412	649
S. Carolina	2,729	4,085	4,574	437	4,061	9,106	9,088
Utah	292	250	136	715	742	728	624
Virginia	340	334	763	49	1,383	464	1,743
Washington	756	629	760	918	706	768	280
Total U. S.	20,308	22,843	22,465	12,442	26,514	36,687	30,073

COLORADO CARLOT UNLOADS OF PEACHES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS

Market	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946*
Boston	35	18	57	77	63
Chicago	77	205	195	141	26
Cincinnati	1	..	..	1	..
Denver	159	160	137	131	119
Kansas City	25	98	59	39	59
Minneapolis	225	215	180	242	214
New York	..	..	33	27	1
Oklahoma City	1	17	..	14	12
Pittsburgh	..	15	10	10	1
St. Paul	63	68	62	66	62
St. Louis	7	21	7	13	12

*1946 data reported through September 17, 1946.

STATE HAIL INSURANCE

The service of the State Hail Insurance Department consists in providing facilities for Colorado growers individually to protect their growing crops against damage by hail at a levy fixed according to previous loss ratios, which they may pay in cash or with land taxes the following year. Losses are paid only from the fund so created. The amounts paid to farmers from 1929 through 1947 represents 78.5 per cent of the total income; net operating expenses, 17 per cent; and cash assets, 4.5 per cent.

The department operated in 26 counties in 1947, wrote 984 schedules which covered 186,668 acres and assumed $1,349,358.54 in risks. The total tax levied was $142,404.61 and losses paid amounted to $157,731.30. From May, 1929 to December 31, 1947, income including interest, amounted to $1,299,202.59. This amount was offset by $996,395.69 paid to farmers; disbursements for operations, $245,305.08; cash and other assets, $57,501.82.

HAIL INSURANCE: INSURANCE WRITTEN, GROSS TAX LEVIED, AND LOSSES PAID, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: State Hail Commissioner)

YEAR	Insurance Written	Gross Tax Levied	Losses Paid
1929	$ 545,181.55	$ 57,495.57	$ 26,045.03
1930	1,426,041.00	146,429.00	65,335.68
1931	780,671.53	77,691.88	51,907.18
1932	228,997.19	22,042.30	24,907.15
1933	128,337.95	13,020.88	13,753.31
1934	178,589.34	20,126.98	24,396.19
1935	483,679.48	56,447.91	29,294.50
1936	586,755.87	57,042.88	11,927.35
1937	717,272.90	66,397.00	30,753.63
1938	955,905.11	90,419.40	116,660.15
1939	653,265.83	61,040.54	92,619.87
1940	379,416.74	38,587.08	32,661.32
1941	823,095.95	81,543.72	103,127.26
1942	397,096.87	40,526.72	61,388.55
1943	546,251.54	56,137.77	45,116.77
1944	395,770.82	40,850.36	21,412.96
1945	1,063,235.69	109,264.46	92,293.03
1946	874,927.47	92,526.35	55,573.42
1947	1,349,358.54	142,404.61	157,731.30
Total	$12,513,851.37	$1,269,995.41	$1,056,904.65

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF COLORADO FARMS AND LAND USED FOR CROPS, BY COUNTIES, 1945 and 1930.

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

NOTE: Data as of Jan. 1, 1945 and April 1, 1930.

COUNTY		Number of Farms	Land in Farms		Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Land Used for Crops	
			Area (Acres)	% All Land		Area (Acres)	% of Land in Farms
Adams	1945	1,632	555,620	69.7	340.5	192,224	34.6
	1930	1,912	557,561	69.0	291.6	250,992	45.0
Alamosa	1945	460	447,017	97.0	971.8	71,162	15.9
	1930	531	225,192	48.4	424.1	61,093	27.1
Arapahoe	1945	1,130	487,667	92.2	431.6	123,121	25.2
	1930	1,225	459,673	85.3	375.2	163,433	35.6
Archuleta	1945	284	222,676	25.5	784.1	22,942	10.3
	1930	389	163,442	20.9	420.2	22,030	13.5
Baca	1945	825	1,041,535	63.4	1,262.5	378,776	36.4
	1930	1,750	1,126,576	69.0	643.8	297,761	26.4
Bent	1945	630	739,376	75.4	1,173.6	73,752	10.0
	1930	882	540,938	55.5	613.3	91,692	17.0
Boulder	1945	1,425	237,632	49.3	166.8	89,313	37.6
	1930	1,473	203,313	41.6	138.0	88,187	43.4
Chaffee	1945	316	140,195	21.1	443.7	16,439	11.7
	1930	307	74,023	10.7	241.1	19,421	26.2
Cheyenne	1945	442	961,930	84.8	2,176.3	125,365	13.0
	1930	625	494,428	43.5	791.1	157,137	31.8
Clear Creek	1945	23	10,850	4.3	471.7	769	7.1
	1930	34	14,454	5.8	425.1	904	6.3
Conejos	1945	793	369,970	45.5	466.5	92,784	25.1
	1930	1,467	252,552	31.5	172.2	94,861	37.6
Costilla	1945	553	463,806	59.6	838.7	37,552	8.1
	1930	648	349,527	46.1	539.4	36,096	10.3
Crowley	1945	503	417,270	81.2	829.6	52,128	12.5
	1930	626	328,113	63.5	524.1	58,380	17.8
Custer	1945	255	235,904	50.0	925.1	25,580	10.8
	1930	406	260,169	54.4	640.8	27,340	10.5
Delta	1945	1,686	285,715	38.6	169.5	59,272	20.7
	1930	1,744	187,965	24.5	107.8	61,866	32.9
Denver	1945	194	3,445	8.8	17.8	2,693	78.2
	1930	257	3,789	10.2	14.7	2,247	59.3
Dolores	1945	237	114,154	17.4	481.7	44,261	38.8
	1930	194	71,455	10.8	368.3	10,727	15.0
Douglas	1945	435	375,491	69.6	863.2	53,819	14.3
	1930	438	347,283	64.2	792.9	56,894	16.4
Eagle	1945	256	224,289	20.8	876.1	29,658	13.2
	1930	374	170,616	16.5	456.2	30,136	17.7
Elbert	1945	893	1,186,671	99.5	1,328.9	189,908	16.0
	1930	1,241	966,899	81.4	779.1	232,102	24.0
El Paso	1945	1,355	1,226,962	88.8	905.5	174,308	14.2
	1930	1,463	1,071,111	78.9	732.1	191,017	17.8
Fremont	1945	948	408,589	40.9	431.0	23,061	5.6
	1930	1,270	366,717	36.8	288.8	25,525	7.0
Garfield	1945	831	423,346	22.1	509.4	55,401	13.1
	1930	1,015	251,791	12.7	248.1	62,351	24.8
Gilpin	1945	21	18,338	19.2	873.2	1,208	6.6
	1930	34	14,373	17.0	422.8	1,402	9.8
Grand	1945	216	332,825	27.9	1,540.9	39,578	11.9
	1930	229	212,341	17.8	927.3	29,229	13.8
Gunnison	1945	258	237,612	11.5	921.0	45,866	19.3
	1930	370	215,849	10.6	583.4	46,611	21.6
Hinsdale	1945	46	24,743	3.7	537.9	3,740	15.1
	1930	44	18,142	2.9	412.3	3,639	20.1
Huerfano	1945	567	801,200	79.3	1,413.1	38,558	4.8
	1930	760	495,851	51.7	652.4	43,116	8.7
Jackson	1945	155	429,014	41.3	2,767.8	96,618	22.5
	1930	203	321,277	30.8	1,582.6	90,106	28.0
Jefferson	1945	1,918	257,266	51.1	134.1	56,853	22.1
	1930	1,817	259,690	50.2	142.9	56,892	21.9
Kiowa	1945	382	867,237	75.6	2,270.3	82,211	9.5
	1930	579	461,829	40.1	797.6	99,877	21.6
Kit Carson	1945	1,016	1,166,649	84.0	1,148.3	305,891	26.2
	1930	1,630	969,104	70.1	594.5	466,232	48.1
Lake	1945	20	14,977	6.2	748.9	4,316	28.8
	1930	44	20,681	8.7	470.0	5,284	25.6
La Plata	1945	936	599,079	55.4	640.0	60,552	10.1
	1930	1,161	359,127	30.3	309.3	60,819	16.9
Larimer	1945	1,766	746,166	44.5	422.5	156,289	20.9
	1930	1,838	698,304	41.5	379.9	156,442	22.4
Las Animas	1945	1,048	2,468,167	80.4	2,355.1	78,356	3.2
	1930	1,758	1,927,923	62.6	1,096.7	107,694	5.6
Lincoln	1945	763	1,549,056	93.3	2,030.2	198,469	12.8
	1930	1,232	1,195,717	72.7	970.5	321,946	26.9

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF COLORADO FARMS AND LAND USED FOR CROPS, BY COUNTIES, 1945 AND 1930—Continued

COUNTY		Number of Farms	Land in Farms		Average Size of Farms (Acres)	Land Used for Crops	
			Area (Acres)	% All Land		Area (Acres)	% of Land in Farms
Logan	1945	1,447	1,091,724	93.4	754.5	359,594	32.9
	1930	1,845	961,377	82.4	521.1	450,929	46.9
Mesa	1945	2,624	602,680	28.4	229.7	85,237	14.1
	1930	2,665	345,098	17.0	129.5	79,629	23.1
Mineral	1945	23	27,795	4.7	1,208.5	2,220	8.0
	1930	50	25,511	4.6	510.2	3,207	12.6
Moffat	1945	360	998,269	32.8	2,773.0	44,581	4.5
	1930	797	642,257	21.5	805.8	53,208	8.3
Montezuma	1945	958	810,521	60.5	846.1	83,619	10.3
	1930	978	285,730	21.8	292.2	51,100	17.9
Montrose	1945	1,463	473,260	33.0	323.5	70,187	14.8
	1930	1,318	231,065	15.9	175.3	68,414	29.6
Morgan	1945	1,304	746,999	91.0	572.9	210,230	28.1
	1930	1,569	632,615	76.9	403.2	258,201	40.8
Otero	1945	1,117	708,806	87.4	634.6	69,962	9.9
	1930	1,298	467,846	58.1	360.4	77,900	16.7
Ouray	1945	118	129,454	37.5	1,097.1	12,735	9.8
	1930	178	100,925	30.4	567.0	14,474	14.3
Park	1945	194	634,658	45.8	3,271.4	43,984	6.9
	1930	394	535,826	37.3	1,360.0	45,021	8.4
Phillips	1945	564	426,317	98.0	755.9	216,591	50.8
	1930	766	390,370	88.7	509.6	269,478	69.0
Pitkin	1945	177	90,813	14.6	513.1	12,107	13.3
	1930	180	59,888	9.2	332.7	13,657	22.8
Prowers	1945	958	785,304	75.5	819.7	196,274	25.0
	1930	1,382	564,644	54.1	408.6	176,641	31.3
Pueblo	1945	1,118	948,151	61.7	848.1	90,818	9.6
	1930	1,473	1,245,441	80.0	845.5	115,279	9.3
Rio Blanco	1945	263	514,681	24.6	1,957.0	38,910	7.6
	1930	433	336,640	16.3	777.5	44,823	13.3
Rio Grande	1945	693	231,211	39.4	333.6	93,115	40.3
	1930	730	202,094	35.2	276.8	97,849	48.4
Routt	1945	600	798,561	53.6	1,330.9	85,394	10.7
	1930	928	527,847	35.7	568.8	82,075	15.5
Saguache	1945	359	480,617	23.9	1,338.8	81,972	17.1
	1930	557	454,726	22.7	816.4	103,942	22.9
San Juan	1945	359	22	...	....	.....	...
	1930	...	.....	...	....	.....	...
San Miguel	1945	211	245,907	29.9	1,165.4	15,632	6.4
	1930	263	171,070	20.5	650.5	13,231	7.7
Sedgwick	1945	466	305,620	87.8	655.8	133,381	43.6
	1930	560	307,410	90.5	548.9	156,168	50.8
Summit	1945	47	44,905	11.4	955.4	8,054	17.9
	1930	61	32,231	7.8	528.4	8,629	26.8
Teller	1945	139	163,906	46.2	1,179.2	8,894	5.4
	1930	238	134,249	38.3	564.1	12,152	9.1
Washington	1945	1,285	1,435,044	88.8	1,116.8	409,278	28.5
	1930	1,753	1,237,648	76.7	706.0	515,126	41.6
Weld	1945	4,383	2,014,743	78.6	459.7	656,598	32.6
	1930	5,457	1,977,783	76.8	362.4	827,980	41.9
Yuma	1945	1,526	1,415,401	92.8	927.5	416,654	29.4
	1930	2,113	1,348,084	89.0	638.0	537,857	39.9
TOTAL, State	1945	47,618	36,217,808	54.4	760.6	6,548,814	18.1
	1930	59,956	28,876,171	43.5	481.6	7,608,450	26.3

1947 AGRICULTURAL HIGHLIGHTS IN COLORADO

(Source: Western Farm Life)

Jan. 18. A new world record price of $50.50 hundredweight on feeder cattle at the National Western Stock Show in Denver is paid by Martin Schaeffer of York, Pennsylvania, for the grand champion carload of Herefords shown by William D. Sidley of Encampment, Wyoming. The price is 25 cents over the previous record mark paid for Fred DeBerard's champion Hereford load in 1946. DeBerard's reserve champion load in 1947 brings $50 a hundredweight. Kenneth Monford of Greeley, next high bidder on Sidley's load, pays $49.25 for Josef Winkler's champion Shorthorn load from Castle Rock, Colorado.

Aug. 21-22. Colorado's first state-wide ram sale is held at the Denver stockyards under direction of Berry Duff, extension sheep and wool specialist with Colorado State A & M at Fort Collins. Best average prices are paid for Columbias, and top price of $325 is paid for a stud ram of this breed by Bob Rogerson of Walden, Colorado, consigned by C. W. Dorney of Monte Vista. A total of 515 rams sell for $30,302.

COLORADO COUNTIES THAT LEAD IN PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS CROPS

(Compiled from Records of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

PRODUCT	Value or Amount 1945	Rank	% of Total for State	Value or Amount 1940	Rank	% of Total for State
Wheat						
Baca	$ 3,234,278	1	15.3	$ 108,096	14	1.8
Kit Carson	1,884,527	2	8.9	134,272	13	2.3
Phillips	1,775,630	3	8.4	532,306	4	9.0
Yuma	1,666,221	4	7.9	659,038	2	11.1
Sedgwick	1,601,741	5	7.6	464,741	5	7.8
Corn						
Yuma	$ 1,811,632	1	11.4	$ 680,746	1	14.1
Weld	1,248,478	2	7.9	596,095	2	12.4
Morgan	1,096,331	3	6.9	281,162	3	5.8
Kit Carson	1,000,619	4	6.3	114,565	16	2.4
Logan	961,365	5	6.1	211,134	7	4.4
Barley						
Weld	$ 2,722,874	1	19.7	$ 925,349	1	25.7
Larimer	994,615	2	7.2	325,951	2	9.1
Logan	939,980	3	6.8	247,793	3	6.9
Washington	848,093	4	6.1	86,349	10	2.4
Morgan	618,642	5	4.5	191,414	5	5.3
Sugar Beets						
Weld	$ 6,927,530	1	44.2	$2,750,619	1	38.8
Morgan	1,976,529	2	12.6	657,059	4	9.3
Larimer	1,192,698	3	7.6	663,588	3	9.4
Logan	1,123,543	4	7.2	685,094	2	9.7
Otero	622,740	5	4.0	315,906	5	4.5
Potatoes						
Rio Grande	$ 8,318,128	1	35.7	$1,862,348	2	29.3
Weld	6,880,231	2	29.5	2,213,136	1	34.9
Saguache	1,268,316	3	5.4	365,650	3	5.8
Conejos	1,218,925	4	5.2	285,761	5	4.5
Alamosa	1,096,507	5	4.7	308,439	4	4.9
Dry Field Beans						
Weld	$ 3,317,088	1	34.9	$1,693,560	1	36.6
Morgan	1,133,121	2	11.9	252,786	4	5.5
Montezuma	1,039,937	3	10.9	446,450	3	9.6
Dolores	623,203	4	6.6	190,767	6	4.1
El Paso	549,916	5	5.8	192,680	5	4.2
Alfalfa Cut for Hay						
Weld	$ 4,349,889	1	18.4	$1,471,743	1	15.9
Larimer	1,206,737	2	5.1	403,202	5	4.4
Morgan	1,173,784	3	5.0	322,645	9	3.5
Garfield	1,122,576	4	4.8	457,642	3	4.9
Prowers	1,091,513	5	4.6	364,082	6	3.9
Peaches						
Mesa	$ 3,569,955	1	70.5	$ 743,527	1	77.4
Delta	1,123,277	2	22.2	190,600	2	19.8
Montrose	180,600	3	3.6	6,187	4	.6
Montezuma	119,158	4	2.4	12,974	3	1.3
Garfield	48,463	5	.9	4,408	5	.5
All Fruit						
Mesa	$ 3,710,399	1	46.7	$ 643,454	1	39.5
Delta	2,303,518	2	29.0	413,562	2	25.4
Larimer	654,784	3	8.2	116,393	4	7.2
Fremont	311,045	4	3.9	123,418	3	7.6
Montrose	256,707	5	3.2	28,874	8	1.8
Value of Vegetables Sold						
Otero	$ 1,691,986	1	15.8	$ 369,406	3	10.6
Weld	1,623,242	2	15.1	473,607	2	13.6
Adams	1,512,460	3	14.1	563,378	1	16.2
Conejos	595,548	4	5.5	226,545	7	6.5
Mesa	556,292	5	5.2	113,547	10	3.3
All Livestock and Products Sold						
Weld	$21,930,181	1	15.4	$8,360,699	1	13.7
Boulder	6,987,676	2	4.9	1,683,377	6	2.8
Larimer	6,682,083	3	4.7	3,143,940	2	5.2
Morgan	6,088,644	4	4.3	2,515,600	3	4.1
Logan	6,060,062	5	4.3	2,209,449	4	3.6
Cattle and Calves on Farms						
Weld	$10,231,969	1	9.3	$3,541,278	1	7.6
Las Animas	4,362,712	2	4.0	1,619,292	3	3.5
Yuma	4,144,096	3	3.8	1,741,721	2	3.7
Logan	4,115,693	4	3.7	1,309,825	8	2.8
Washington	3,460,126	5	3.1	1,272,255	11	2.7

COLORADO COUNTIES THAT LEAD IN PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS CROPS —Continued

PRODUCT	Value or Amount 1945	Rank	% of Total for State	Value or Amount 1940	Rank	% of Total for State
Hogs and Pigs on Farms						
Adams	$ 359,935	1	6.9	$ 106,374	2	7.4
Weld	330,772	2	6.4	114,287	1	7.9
Rio Grande	288,075	3	5.6	61,554	4	4.3
Yuma	285,574	4	5.5	101,077	3	7.0
Washington	232,331	5	4.5	42,667	10	3.0
Sheep and Lambs						
Weld	$ 3,745,134	1	15.4	$ 504,199	4	5.0
Larimer	1,593,850	2	6.5	194,198	21	1.9
Montrose	1,346,284	3	5.5	606,542	2	6.0
Morgan	1,249,882	4	5.1	180,071	26	1.8
Rio Grande	1,222,785	5	5.0	459,548	5	4.5
Chickens Raised	Number			Number		
Weld	599,284	1	9.5	568,374	1	10.9
Jefferson	378,067	2	6.0	230,444	6	4.4
El Paso	324,559	3	5.1	158,934	11	3.1
Prowers	313,708	4	5.0	153,792	12	3.0
Logan	300,809	5	4.8	237,625	5	4.6
Turkeys Raised	Number			Number		
Bent	104,708	1	15.6	58,831	4	6.5
Prowers	63,965	2	9.5	55,868	5	6.2
Boulder	48,017	3	7.1	39,510	6	4.4
Jefferson	43,613	4	6.5	64,501	3	7.2
Weld	40,459	5	6.0	101,359	1	11.2
Value of Dairy Products						
Weld	$ 2,898,198	1	16.3	$ 998,920	1	11.6
Boulder	1,109,488	2	6.3	462,558	4	5.4
Arapahoe	1,073,501	3	6.1	868,465	2	10.1
Larimer	952,814	4	5.4	342,775	8	4.0
El Paso	932,741	5	5.3	402,827	7	4.7
Chicken Eggs Produced	In Dozens			In Dozens		
Weld	2,612,589	1	9.8	1,915,708	1	10.0
Yuma	1,286,515	2	4.8	970,308	3	5.0
Boulder	1,275,805	3	4.8	945,146	5	4.9
Larimer	1,274,749	4	4.8	957,457	4	5.0
Logan	1,262,444	5	4.8	784,712	7	4.1
Value of Poultry and Pou'try Products Sold						
Weld	$ 856,663	1	7.3	$ 446,112	2	9.2
Jefferson	832,102	2	7.1	456,924	1	9.4
Prowers	733,704	3	6.2	171,075	10	3.5
Boulder	722,901	4	6.1	263,794	4	5.4
Yuma	558,425	5	4.7	204,870	7	4.2

STATE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

Most of the principal activities of the state government relating to agricultural regulatory work as applied to agricultural commodities and products, including horticultural and entomological investigations and standardization, are centered in the Colorado Division of Agriculture, under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture. Among the major offices of this division are the Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, the State Dairy Commissioner, the State Hail Insurance Department, the Colorado State Fair Commission, and the Laboratory Division. Some phases of the work of the Division of Agriculture are discussed briefly in the articles which follow. Additional information is to be found in the section on State Government, in this volume.

ONION BREEDING FOR INCREASED QUALITY AND YIELDS

Hybrid onions give promise of improving onion production in Colorado as much as hybrid corn has improved corn production. Development of male-sterile lines of onions has made possible the production of hybrid onions. Colorado State A & M Experiment Station estimates the potential annual value to Colorado at 25 cents a hundred pounds over present production, for a total of $500,000. Cost of research for last 15 years —$5,000 a year.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN MARKETING PEACHES

Improved refrigerator cars recently developed, carry produce to market in better condition. It has been determined that a refrigerator fan car with air circulating fans installed under the floor racks reduces loss in travel. Additional savings from improved care in handling peaches are now being studied.

COLORADO FARM INCOME, BASED ON VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SOLD OR TRADED, ALL CROPS HARVESTED AND FOREST PRODUCTS SOLD IN 1945 AND 1940, BY COUNTIES

(Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY		Total Value of Farm Products Sold or Used	Livestock Products Sold	All Crops Sold	Forest Products Sold	Farm Products Used in Farm Households
Adams	1945	$ 6,512,508	$ 2,642,009	$ 3,642,484	$ 70	$ 227,945
	1940	3,550,925	1,556,370	1,818,214	158	176,183
Alamosa	1945	2,895,044	1,493,085	1,287,621	.....	114,338
	1940	1,227,726	637,990	495,586	200	93,950
Arapahoe	1945	3,913,364	2,308,858	1,343,513	108	260,885
	1940	2,525,176	1,558,183	850,838	500	115,655
Archuleta	1945	1,075,310	944,517	34,539	4,250	92,004
	1940	586,905	504,907	23,937	3,465	54,596
Baca	1945	8,637,246	1,631,570	6,753,708	25	251,943
	1940	1,193,616	386,167	713,900	100	93,449
Bent	1945	4,078,098	2,314,330	1,562,474	250	201,044
	1940	1,360,689	718,542	535,714	1,210	105,223
Boulder	1945	9,477,972	6,987,676	2,211,194	2,417	276,685
	1940	3,048,015	1,683,377	1,210,546	1,467	152,625
Chaffee	1945	666,153	472,614	96,152	2,897	94,490
	1940	454,257	266,837	127,858	1,363	58,199
Cheyenne	1945	2,472,806	1,417,657	934,199	.....	120,950
	1940	665,357	476,483	142,228	25	46,621
Clear Creek	1945	28,387	23,614	1,175	.....	3,598
	1940	49,660	38,552	1,515	152	9,441
Conejos	1945	3,528,350	1,763,755	1,619,477	4,530	140,588
	1940	1,835,691	1,038,119	666,484	2,777	128,311
Costilla	1945	1,759,295	662,310	998,233	1,496	97,256
	1940	882,874	313,049	516,189	305	53,331
Crowley	1945	2,984,630	1,140,314	1,727,760	773	115,783
	1940	1,112,792	310,114	741,445	50	61,183
Custer	1945	651,521	481,023	94,578	17,841	58,079
	1940	482,660	365,129	58,924	7,498	51,109
Delta	1945	6,561,043	2,939,025	3,183,533	850	437,635
	1940	2,269,991	1,035,499	987,244	4,162	243,086
Denver	1945	2,306,386	564,173	1,705,987	.....	36,226
	1940	764,312	98,520	664,951	.....	841
Dolores	1945	1,007,745	198,140	749,425	1,007	59,173
	1940	299,699	71,350	196,406	379	31,564
Douglas	1945	1,740,883	1,386,366	246,977	2,012	105,528
	1940	810,966	637,018	98,672	4,822	70,454
Eagle	1945	1,917,884	1,529,846	288,567	4,646	94,825
	1940	1,233,605	858,731	276,951	2,041	95,882
Elbert	1945	4,088,716	2,998,532	797,333	2,865	289,986
	1940	1,554,183	1,169,147	230,292	155	154,589
El Paso	1945	5,687,454	4,337,288	1,054,513	8,233	287,420
	1940	2,425,027	1,729,598	533,525	2,653	159,251
Fremont	1945	1,838,058	1,016,656	623,684	18,813	178,905
	1940	804,822	402,518	285,478	5,462	111,364
Garfield	1945	3,580,701	2,271,374	1,073,421	2,176	233,730
	1940	2,022,958	1,236,731	596,665	460	189,102
Gilpin	1945	13,879	8,539	800	575	3,965
	1940	41,118	24,538	1,775	6,589	8,216
Grand	1945	1,482,446	1,272,028	118,271	13,618	78,529
	1940	1,038,021	914,274	72,859	1,855	49,033
Gunnison	1945	1,613,036	1,454,667	76,045	645	81,679
	1940	1,181,622	1,067,366	42,597	550	71,109
Hinsdale	1945	130,429	115,965	5,230	.....	9,234
	1940	106,036	84,513	11,311	1,475	8,737
Huerfano	1945	1,541,217	1,250,877	126,443	20,119	143,778
	1940	571,254	436,935	56,963	4,400	72,956
Jackson	1945	2,371,421	2,127,463	185,058	1,870	57,030
	1940	992,402	879,697	77,867	505	34,333
Jefferson	1945	4,653,295	2,572,931	1,804,846	9,535	265,983
	1940	2,758,334	1,492,938	1,070,190	11,478	183,728
Kiowa	1945	2,030,624	1,374,319	545,147	.....	111,158
	1940	640,059	533,270	41,669	6	65,114
Kit Carson	1945	5,486,635	2,619,768	2,523,700	1,140	342,027
	1940	983,990	729,492	139,042	55	115,401
Lake	1945	133,454	125,354	3,900	.....	4,200
	1940	58,710	49,459	4,133	70	5,048
La Plata	1945	2,551,653	1,739,011	486,107	4,996	321,539
	1940	1,238,087	784,101	275,476	1,326	177,184
Larimer	1945	10,463,677	6,682,083	3,322,130	15,100	444,364
	1940	5,102,673	3,143,940	1,691,142	15,663	251,928
Las Animas	1945	3,248,455	2,405,097	607,020	43,384	192,954
	1940	1,444,691	1,099,673	186,053	10,965	148,000
Lincoln	1945	3,955,708	2,904,769	767,104	.....	283,835
	1940	1,199,567	868,233	142,494	.....	108,840
Logan	1945	10,341,770	6,060,062	3,798,245	240	483,223
	1940	3,840,900	2,209,449	1,425,653	202	205,596
Mesa	1945	9,431,898	3,204,631	5,675,055	8,958	543,254
	1940	3,775,784	1,588,306	1,830,725	622	356,131

COLORADO FARM INCOME, BASED ON VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SOLD OR TRADED, ALL CROPS HARVESTED AND FOREST PRODUCTS SOLD IN 1945 AND 1940, BY COUNTIES—Continued

COUNTY		Total Value of Farm Products Sold or Used	Livestock Products Sold	All Crops Sold	Forest Products Sold	Farm Products Used in Farm Households
Mineral	1945	$ 71,698	$ 59,268	$ 8,240	$	$ 4,190
	1940	69,711	44,666	20,622	.....	4,423
Moffat	1945	2,370,032	1,969,320	274,145	1,400	125,167
	1940	1,353,562	1,148,246	122,589	447	82,280
Montezuma	1945	3,247,966	1,434,008	1,545,271	8,425	260,262
	1940	1,502,910	741,823	587,489	1,416	172,182
Montrose	1945	5,496,127	2,876,606	2,178,425	9,870	431,226
	1940	2,623,168	1,278,271	1,109,409	99	235,389
Morgan	1945	11,169,523	6,088,644	4,708,754	725	371,400
	1940	4,071,427	2,515,600	1,401,930	100	153,797
Otero	1945	7,354,914	3,313,619	3,790,652	199	250,444
	1940	2,539,651	1,167,227	1,231,695	345	140,384
Ouray	1945	535,474	436,602	60,716	.....	38,156
	1940	292,842	233,915	32,692	1,100	25,135
Park	1945	1,043,285	794,157	177,315	2,425	69,388
	1940	652,219	517,170	74,471	3,368	57,210
Phillips	1945	3,653,444	1,453,779	2,006,394	.....	193,271
	1940	1,281,260	518,939	652,848	.....	109,473
Pitkin	1945	987,298	744,872	199,653	30	42,743
	1940	456,178	300,127	115,676	396	39,979
Prowers	1945	6,962,729	2,862,621	3,813,886	374	285,848
	1940	1,777,228	924,930	698,249	2	154,047
Pueblo	1945	4,456,099	2,229,849	1,929,283	2,394	294,573
	1940	2,254,527	1,065,774	1,022,030	1,452	165,271
Rio Blanco	1945	1,974,965	1,725,550	168,126	1,400	79,889
	1940	1,267,679	1,074,859	112,194	205	80,421
Rio Grande	1945	9,211,181	2,895,135	6,103,674	1,328	211,044
	1940	3,048,771	1,130,365	1,794,264	700	123,442
Routt	1945	3,339,698	2,494,975	666,800	1,987	175,936
	1940	1,811,831	1,358,500	301,338	1,180	150,813
Saguache	1945	2,898,990	1,654,778	1,148,050	350	95,812
	1940	1,488,583	1,044,994	360,358	965	82,266
San Juan	1945	7,370	7,010	.....	.....	360
	1940	11,089	10,739	.....	.....	350
San Miguel	1945	920,782	763,750	76,637	4,716	75,679
	1940	439,709	372,473	25,309	375	41,552
Sedgwick	1945	4,657,363	1,830,430	2,671,352	.....	155,581
	1940	1,949,755	970,780	888,509	.....	80,466
Summit	1945	278,393	233,694	23,085	503	21,111
	1940	155,686	119,453	22,600	666	12,967
Teller	1945	311,850	256,345	17,055	9,306	29,144
	1940	199,131	145,226	18,402	4,844	30,659
Washington	1945	4,773,204	2,924,274	1,441,703	.....	407,227
	1940	1,874,082	1,398,824	289,854	82	185,322
Weld	1945	43,510,654	21,930,181	20,326,557	1,990	1,251,926
	1940	18,865,998	8,360,699	9,874,372	1,113	629,814
Yuma	1945	6,867,070	3,808,324	2,619,410	.....	439,336
	1940	2,657,743	1,434,111	995,678	260	227,694
STATE TOTAL	1945	$262,959,260	$142,230,087	$108,303,831	$242,861	$12,455,481
	1940	108,699,894	60,876,826	40,596,089	114,280	7,112,699

ESTIMATED VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON COLORADO FARMS JANUARY 1, 1948

There were more cattle and hogs on Colorado farms and ranches January 1, 1948 than a year earlier but fewer stock sheep, horses, mules and chickens, according to a report by Floyd K. Reed, Colorado Agricultural Statistician for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The number of cattle is above the 1937-46 ten year average but the number of all other species is below average. Values were at record levels on January 1, 1948. The aggregate value of all classes of livestock combined, exceeded one-fourth billion dollars for the first time. On January first 1947 the aggregate value was 194 million dollars and the 10 year average 120 million dollars.

1947 AGRICULTURAL HIGHLIGHTS IN COLORADO
(Source: Western Farm Life)

Oct. 30-31. In rapid succession, two new price records are made on carload lots of feeder cattle at the Chicago feeder show and sale. Fred C. DeBerard's grand champion load of Hereford feeders from Kremmling, Colorado, sets the first new mark at $56.75 hundredweight on their average weight of 422 pounds, then are topped at $60 hundredweight by the second place Hereford entries shown by Dewey Norell of Collbran, Colorado.

Sept. 22-23. The Thornton Hereford Ranch dispersion at Gunnison makes several new world records, including the total consignment of 414 head which sell for $975,940. Forty-two bulls average $5,913, and 372 cows and heifers average $1,687. Top price is $36,000 paid by C. C. Moseley of Beverly Hills, California, for TT Proud Price, while TT Triumphant, the 1947 Denver show champion, sells for $35,500.

VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY AND LIVESTOCK ON COLORADO FARMS BY COUNTIES, 1945 AND 1930

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

NOTE: Values are as of Jan. 1, 1945 and April 1, 1930. Implements and Machinery exclude automobiles in 1945. Other items included in 1930 and 1945 are farm tools, tractors, trucks, trailers, wagons, harnesses, dairy equipment, threshing machines, etc. Livestock includes all animals, poultry, and bees.

COUNTY		Land and Buildings	Value per Acre in Dollars	Implements and Machinery	Total	Livestock on Farms	Grand Total
Adams	1945	$ 16,671,115	$30	$ 2,170,990	$ 18,842,105	$ 2,144,581	$ 20,986,686
	1930	23,143,053	42	1,760,342	24,903,395	1,810,398	26,713,793
Alamosa	1945	5,890,116	13	907,343	6,797,459	2,047,355	8,844,814
	1930	6,777,009	30	573,907	7,350,916	1,153,279	8,504,195
Arapahoe	1945	10,853,280	22	1,352,479	12,205,759	1,870,549	14,076,308
	1930	17,884,017	39	1,212,567	19,096,584	1,367,778	20,464,362
Archuleta	1945	2,080,842	9	227,929	2,308,771	1,129,210	3,437,981
	1930	2,028,562	12	181,099	2,209,661	886,845	3,906,506
Baca	1945	10,377,943	10	1,916,147	12,294,090	2,413,163	14,707,253
	1930	17,158,962	15	1,590,569	18,749,531	2,363,057	21,112,588
Bent	1945	11,360,045	15	1,131,788	12,491,833	3,108,592	15,600,425
	1930	10,112,517	19	823,895	10,936,412	1,643,137	12,579,549
Boulder	1945	16,509,550	69	1,757,488	18,267,038	3,029,363	21,296,401
	1930	18,128,233	89	1,078,663	19,206,896	1,414,357	20,621,253
Chaffee	1945	2,398,893	17	245,401	2,644,294	772,653	3,416,947
	1930	3,132,970	42	257,144	3,390,114	624,747	4,014,861
Cheyenne	1945	7,081,465	7	503,505	7,584,970	2,821,656	10,406,626
	1930	5,867,516	12	522,367	6,389,883	1,735,954	8,125,837
Clear Creek	1945	257,580	24	11,120	268,700	38,292	306,992
	1930	592,238	41	15,440	607,678	31,776	639,454
Conejos	1945	8,156,753	22	1,150,410	9,307,163	2,546,015	11,853,178
	1930	9,478,459	38	706,953	10,185,412	2,114,186	12,299,598
Costilla	1945	3,401,205	7	504,489	3,905,694	670,799	4,576,493
	1930	4,145,803	12	394,569	4,540,372	648,582	5,188,954
Crowley	1945	4,619,866	11	705,281	5,325,147	1,432,517	6,757,664
	1930	6,952,382	21	449,892	7,402,274	962,461	8,364,735
Custer	1945	2,497,237	10	249,537	2,746,774	910,467	3,657,241
	1930	2,909,693	11	347,175	3,256,868	731,928	3,988,796
Delta	1945	11,726,982	41	1,382,028	13,109,010	3,077,066	16,186,076
	1930	10,538,579	56	954,450	11,493,029	2,294,959	13,787,988
Denver	1945	3,040,871	883	283,876	3,324,747	92,684	3,417,431
	1930	2,848,287	752	121,654	2,969,941	75,898	3,045,839
Dolores	1945	2,197,427	19	482,791	2,680,218	263,921	2,944,139
	1930	502,800	70	105,321	608,121	213,042	821,163
Douglas	1945	5,397,610	14	577,819	5,975,429	1,402,151	7,377,580
	1930	8,058,665	23	598,865	8,657,530	1,290,717	9,948,247
Eagle	1945	4,046,453	18	390,303	4,436,756	1,830,451	6,267,207
	1930	4,314,696	25	366,904	4,681,600	1,349,500	6,031,100
Elbert	1945	10,793,656	9	1,266,914	12,060,570	3,398,100	15,458,670
	1930	13,170,272	14	1,195,865	14,366,137	2,339,783	16,705,920
El Paso	1945	13,621,290	11	1,302,259	14,923,549	3,605,838	18,529,387
	1930	17,319,833	16	1,031,391	18,351,224	2,661,628	21,012,852
Fremont	1945	5,413,403	13	486,429	5,899,832	1,296,457	7,196,289
	1930	7,189,054	20	431,583	7,620,637	1,068,482	8,689,119
Garfield	1945	8,633,190	20	982,368	9,615,558	3,567,362	13,182,920
	1930	8,472,775	34	591,639	9,064,414	2,623,304	11,687,718
Gilpin	1945	310,100	17	12,700	322,800	42,338	365,138
	1930	149,870	10	15,240	165,110	43,586	208,696
Grand	1945	4,041,245	12	364,522	4,405,767	1,353,315	5,759,082
	1930	3,172,663	15	185,745	3,358,408	979,689	4,338,097
Gunnison	1945	4,359,028	18	402,420	4,761,448	2,500,576	7,262,024
	1930	4,129,000	19	296,685	4,425,685	2,183,479	6,609,164
Hinsdale	1945	428,290	17	42,850	471,140	242,333	713,473
	1930	385,645	21	32,885	418,530	185,887	604,417
Huerfano	1945	4,342,683	5	360,409	4,703,092	1,833,475	6,536,567
	1930	4,760,629	10	358,398	5,119,027	1,559,998	6,679,025
Jackson	1945	4,470,936	10	279,955	4,750,891	2,458,818	7,209,709
	1930	3,430,876	11	225,160	3,656,036	2,008,034	5,664,070
Jefferson	1945	19,311,072	75	1,233,762	20,544,834	1,646,769	22,191,603
	1930	24,106,053	93	972,824	25,078,877	1,369,092	26,447,969
Kiowa	1945	5,273,798	6	471,334	5,745,132	2,506,932	8,252,064
	1930	5,529,623	12	436,017	5,965,640	1,461,603	7,427,243
Kit Carson	1945	13,169,611	11	1,797,031	14,966,642	4,375,969	19,342,611
	1930	14,396,018	15	1,304,837	15,700,855	2,445,606	18,146,461
Lake	1945	264,760	18	26,050	290,810	138,532	429,342
	1930	241,389	12	30,890	272,279	73,605	345,884

VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY AND LIVESTOCK ON COLORADO FARMS BY COUNTIES, 1945 AND 1930—Continued

COUNTY		Land and Buildings	Value per Acre in Dollars	Implements and Machinery	Total	Livestock on Farms	Grand Total
La Plata	1945	$ 7,058,898	$12	$ 909,503	$ 7,968,401	$ 2,051,524	$ 10,019,925
	1930	6,643,259	19	630,904	7,274,163	1,716,569	8,990,732
Larimer	1945	24,669,717	33	2,595,623	27,265,340	5,578,568	32,843,908
	1930	28,541,224	41	1,941,348	30,482,572	4,415,786	34,898,358
Las Animas	1945	10,333,147	4	780,593	11,113,740	5,136,450	16,250,190
	1930	12,260,863	6	836,040	13,096,903	4,717,192	17,814,095
Lincoln	1945	10,590,923	7	1,214,708	11,805,631	4,217,406	16,023,037
	1930	13,345,855	11	1,196,093	14,541,948	2,573,313	17,115,261
Logan	1945	20,261,246	19	3,097,420	23,358,666	5,173,858	28,532,524
	1930	25,934,038	27	2,269,144	28,200,182	3,769,168	31,969,350
Mesa	1945	20,869,024	35	2,189,259	23,058,283	3,999,883	27,058,166
	1930	16,205,224	47	1,313,813	17,519,037	3,233,419	20,752,456
Mineral	1945	365,200	13	22,000	387,200	64,891	452,091
	1930	643,255	25	39,870	683,125	150,268	833,393
Moffat	1945	5,321,779	5	583,535	5,905,314	2,498,536	8,403,850
	1930	5,670,029	9	476,867	6,146,896	2,184,974	8,331,870
Montezuma	1945	7,603,392	9	1,143,286	8,746,678	1,824,497	10,571,175
	1930	5,046,342	18	576,628	5,622,970	1,839,657	7,462,627
Montrose	1945	10,024,203	21	1,339,640	11,363,843	3,644,289	15,008,132
	1930	7,832,094	34	776,623	8,608,717	2,381,699	10,990,416
Morgan	1945	17,923,002	24	2,651,535	20,574,537	4,878,533	25,453,070
	1930	19,736,549	31	1,709,789	21,446,338	2,632,630	24,078,968
Otero	1945	10,898,235	15	1,822,033	12,720,268	3,809,952	16,530,220
	1930	13,360,386	29	961,300	14,321,686	1,862,820	16,184,506
Ouray	1945	1,350,170	10	131,956	1,482,126	648,849	2,130,975
	1930	1,652,268	16	151,715	1,803,983	565,486	2,369,469
Park	1945	3,494,453	6	246,636	3,741,089	1,595,937	5,337,026
	1930	4,018,412	8	305,954	4,324,366	1,311,493	5,635,859
Phillips	1945	12,127,795	28	1,434,972	13,562,767	1,323,965	14,886,732
	1930	11,796,670	30	1,201,783	12,998,453	916,312	13,914,765
Pitkin	1945	2,180,930	24	201,756	2,382,686	938,559	3,321,245
	1930	1,684,765	28	135,715	1,820,480	546,580	2,367,060
Prowers	1945	12,020,296	15	1,921,025	13,941,321	3,306,766	17,248,087
	1930	14,871,233	26	1,208,892	16,080,125	2,246,481	18,326,606
Pueblo	1945	10,761,474	11	1,356,298	12,117,772	2,601,323	14,719,095
	1930	15,323,482	12	1,122,781	16,446,263	2,894,668	19,340,931
Rio Blanco	1945	5,114,320	10	507,107	5,621,427	2,706,046	8,327,473
	1930	5,077,685	15	398,142	5,475,827	2,741,999	8,217,826
Rio Grande	1945	13,844,184	60	2,138,454	15,982,638	2,697,829	18,680,467
	1930	14,933,998	74	1,230,645	16,164,643	1,727,849	17,892,492
Routt	1945	9,080,193	11	863,282	9,943,475	2,755,845	12,699,320
	1930	8,424,669	16	665,166	9,089,835	2,467,257	11,557,092
Saguache	1945	6,846,548	14	781,297	7,627,845	2,529,898	10,157,743
	1930	8,650,968	19	597,750	9,248,718	2,568,553	11,817,271
San Juan	1945	3,600	163.64	800	4,400	2,068	6,468
	1930	.....	..	.....	.....	2,858	.....
San Miguel	1945	1,655,248	7	398,550	2,053,798	856,212	2,910,010
	1930	1,699,841	10	171,480	1,871,321	806,736	2,678,057
Sedgwick	1945	9,938,451	33	1,465,610	11,404,061	1,343,954	12,748,015
	1930	10,680,721	35	1,138,368	11,819,089	976,794	12,795,883
Summit	1945	915,680	20	96,720	1,012,400	321,622	1,334,022
	1930	729,900	23	62,660	792,560	278,255	1,070,815
Teller	1945	1,211,314	7.39	122,769	1,334,083	445,569	1,779,652
	1930	1,377,791	10	105,696	1,483,487	386,392	1,869,879
Washington	1945	12,707,026	9	1,741,566	14,448,592	4,372,885	18,821,477
	1930	15,063,272	12	1,372,716	16,435,988	2,959,991	19,395,979
Weld	1945	69,779,428	35	11,217,965	80,997,393	15,279,742	96,277,135
	1930	74,876,659	38	6,446,662	81,323,321	9,293,388	90,616,709
Yuma	1945	22,555,717	16	2,791,317	25,347,034	4,912,052	30,259,086
	1930	22,240,082	17	2,025,958	24,266,040	3,674,430	27,940,470
Not Classified	1945	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1930	.....	..	.....	.....	58,978	58,978
TOTAL STATE	1945	$564,503,888	$16	$70,746,942	$635,250,830	$152,085,747	$787,336,577
	1930	629,346,675	13	50,241,437	679,588,112	111,618,372	791,206,484

RECORD SUGAR BEET CROP IN 1947

Abundance of irrigation water and a favorable fall season resulted in the largest sugar beet crop in the State since 1933. Acreage harvested totaled 169,000 acres compared with 153,000 acres in 1946. The estimated yield per acre of 14.5 tons was a near record high, and the highest average yield ever obtained on so large an acreage. Production in 1947 of 2,450,000 tons was 28 percent larger than the 1,920,000 tons harvested in 1946 and 30 percent greater than the average of 1,887,000 tons.

PRODUCTION COSTS CUT BY MECHANIZATION

Very careful cost studies made by Colorado A and M College have shown that the beet farmer can save more than $40 an acre by producing beets mechanically. In addition he can be freed to a large extent from the difficulties of obtaining transient labor. Mechanization of approximately only half of Colorado's sugar beet acreage can save the farmers $4,000,000 a year.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

While the number of cooperative associations has remained quite static for the past several years, there has been a steady increase in the number of members and the dollar volume of business handled. To indicate the trend there is listed below the number of organizations, estimated number of members and dollar value of business, for various years as indicated.

A complete roster of Colorado cooperatives with the name and address of the firm and the manager may be found in the 1947 Annual Report of the Colorado Director of Markets.

FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES COLORADO.
(Source: Farm Credit Administration)

Type and years	Number of Associations Listed	Estimated Number of Members	Estimated Volume of Business
Dairy Products			
1935-36	12	1,500	$ 630,000
1940-41	9	2,440	770,000
1943-44	8	2,400	4,800,000
1945-46	9	3,200	5,500,000
Fruits and Vegetables			
1935-36	37	10,000	10,000,000
1940-41	32	10,480	14,000,000
1943-44	28	10,700	30,000,000
1945-46	32	11,300	33,600,000
Grain			
1935-36	25	4,600	1,500,000
1940-41	23	4,300	2,300,000
1943-44	22	6,800	15,400,000
1945-46	21	8,300	16,300,000
Livestock			
1935-36	5	10,500	9,960,000
1940-41	5	7,500	2,000,000
1943-44	3	1,100	1,000,000
1945-46	3	940	800,000
Poultry and Poultry Products			
1935-36	9	6,300	640,000
1940-41	10	7,000	1,000,000
1943-44	10	8,000	2,900,000
1945-46	10	7,400	2,680,000
Wool and Mohair			
1935-36	3	710	890,000
1940-41	3	700	1,600,000
1943-44	3	3,000	2,680,000
1945-46	3	5,400	2,700,000
Miscellaneous Selling			
1935-36	5	400	100,000
1940-41	1	40	60,000
1943-44	6	1,600	1,100,000
1945-46	3	4,100	1,300,000
Purchasing			
1935-36	20	8,000	1,360,000
1940-41	28	9,680	1,730,000
1943-44	32	11,200	4,100,000
1945-46	35	12,700	4,300,000
Total:			
1935-36	116	41,510	25,080,000
1940-41	111	42,140	23,460,000
1943-44	112	44,800	61,980,000
1945-46	116	53,340	67,180,000

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (R.E.A.) IN COLORADO

The Rural Electrification Administration was created by executive order of President Roosevelt on May 11, 1935, and given permanent status by legislation approved in 1936. REA is an agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It promotes rural electrification by making loans on a self-liquidating basis to finance electric service to unserved rural people. These loans are sufficient to cover the full cost of constructing lines and other rural electric facilities. The loans bear two per cent interest and are repaid over a maximum of 35 years. Rates paid for electricity by REA-served consumers are based on the actual cost of service, including REA loan payments. When the cooperative's REA loans are repaid, the consumer-members will own their own electric systems. All except one of the Colorado REA borrowers are cooperatives.

Through March 31, 1947, the 21 Colorado REA borrowers had paid $1,909,132 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including $182,880 paid on principal in advance of the time it was due. Twelve borrowers were ahead on their payments and four were behind. Only $87,781 was more than 30 days overdue. Since REA was established, the number of Colorado farms with electric service has increased from 7,145 in 1935 to 28,133 on July 1, 1946. Some 19,485 farms, or about 41 per cent of all farms in the State, still lacked electric service on that date.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: STATUS OF COLORADO SYSTEMS FINANCED WITH RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION LOAN FUNDS, AS OF MARCH 31, 1947

Name of Borrower	Headquarters	Loan Funds Allocated	Estimated Miles of Lines	Estimated Consumers To Be Served	Miles of Lines In Operation	Consumers Receiving Service
Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc.	Grand Junction	$ 578,500	479	1,857	367	1,740
San Luis Valley Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Monte Vista	1,085,500	890	1,794	595	1,263
Morgan County Rural Electric Association	Fort Morgan	1,635,000	898	2,142	700	1,363
Intermountain Rural Electric Association	Littleton	1,649,000	1,241	3,408	953	2,598
Southeast Colorado Power Association	La Junta	2,076,310	1,563	3,916	1,550	3,459
Gunnison County Electric Association, Inc.	Crested Butte	338,000	151	695	123	402
Delta-Montrose Rural Power Lines Association	Delta	588,000	561	1,678	530	1,508
Union Rural Electric Association, Inc.	Brighton	1,011,000	766	1,901	603	1,591
San Isabel Electric Association, Inc.	Pueblo	409,000	278	937	195	703
San Miguel Power Association, Inc.	Nucla	256,000	190	834	140	654
Highline Electric Asociation	Holyoke	2,558,500	2,135	3,960	1,039	2,044
Poudre Valley Rural Electric Asociation, Inc.	Fort Collins	891,000	828	2,052	750	1,949
La Plata Electric Association, Inc.	Durango	786,000	500	1,502	282	1,035
Empire Electric Association, Inc.	Cortez	808,000	493	2,457	147	1,984
Holy Cross Electric Association, Inc.	Eagle	474,000	432	1,318	152	660
Sangre de Cristo Electric Association	Salida	464,000	265	850	130	552
Yampa Valley Electric Association, Inc.	Steamboat Springs	571,000	530	948	198	310
Mountain View Electric Association, Inc.	Limon	2,285,000	1,652	2,780	430	1,374
Y-W Electric Association	Yuma	350,000	318	416	---	---
White River Electric Asociation, Inc.	Meeker	410,000	153	739	10	484
Monument Electric Co.*	Trinidad	103,741	85	377	29	191
Total		$19,327,551	14,408	36,561	8,923	25,864

*Power company.

DETERMINING IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLY

Colorado has at its service an irrigation water supply forecasting organization that was better than 90 per cent right in 1945—in that year the irrigation supply was forecast in 22 areas. These forecasts of water supply are made possible by snow surveying initiated in Colorado in 1936 by the Colorado State A & M Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Snow measuring courses numbering 43 were established in 1936 and now number 77.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO

In addition to the three major farm organizations, the Colorado State Grange, the Colorado Farm Bureau, and the Colorado Farmers Union, the State has many livestock and commodity organizations. All the principal beef and dairy breeds are represented, several swine and sheep breeds, and many commodity groups. Two national organizations have headquarters in Denver and several regional headquarters are located in the State.

National Farmers Union	James G. Patton, Pres., Denver
American National Livestock Ass'n	F. E. Mollin, Exec. Sec., Denver A. A. Smith, Pres., Sterling
Colorado State Grange	Lee R. Pritchard, Pres., Denver
Colorado Farm Bureau	Elmer Hicks, Sec., Denver Ezra Alishouse, Pres., Akron
Farmers Union, Rocky Mountain Division	Harvey R. Solberg, Pres., Denver
Colorado Stockgrowers Ass'n.	Dr. B. F. Davis, Exec. Sec., Denver
Colorado Woolgrowers Ass'n	Harry Duff, Sec., Saguache
Colorado American Dairy Ass'n.	Harry B. Staver, Sec., Denver

BREED ASSOCIATIONS

Colo. Hereford Breeders Ass'n.	Clyde Buffington, Pres., Gunnison Andrew Dyeatt, Sec., Denver
Western Aberdeen Angus Ass'n.	Norman H. Smith, Pres., Larkspur Willard Lutes, Sec., Merino
Western Shorthorn Ass'n.	Russell Cummings, Pres., Elizabeth
Colo. All Breeds Swine	Melvin Hazaleus, Pres., Ft. Collins
Colo. Jersey Cattle Club	Dave Hartman, Pres., Longmont
Colo. Guernsey Cattle Club	H. A. Kaufman, Sec., La Salle
Holstein-Friesian Ass'n. of Colo.	M. W. Cranson, Pres., La Junta
Colo. Ayrshire Breeds Ass'n.	John Knifton, Sec., Sterling
Colo. Brown Swiss Club	L. A. Biddle, Pres., Broomfield
Colo. Hampshire Breeders Ass'n	Ward Smith, Sec., Ft. Collins
State Grange & Hog Growers Ass'n	Alfred Crow, Sec., Denver
Colo. Duroc Breeders Ass'n	Dean McKin, Sec., Denver
Western Slope All Breeds Swine	Leland A. Turner, Sec., Grand Junction
Colo. Palomino Exhibitors Ass'n	Roy Moore, Sec., Denver
Rocky Mtn. Quarter Horse Ass'n	Hugh Bennett, Pres., Colo. Springs
Western Colo. Sheep Breeders Ass'n	Dean Halls, Sec., Ridgway
Middle Park Hereford Breeders Ass'n	Geo. Field, Sec., Parshall
Northeastern Colo. Hereford Breeders Ass'n.	Dale Mills, Sec., Idalia
Western Slope Hereford Breeders Ass'n	Humbert Rees, Sec., Rifle
Northern Colo. Hereford Breeders Ass'n	Stowe Witmer, Sec., Greeley
Kit Carson Co. Hereford Breeders Ass'n	Reuben Rhoads, Sec., Kanorado, Kans .

MISCELLANEOUS

Colo. Seed Growers Ass'n	John J. Sherman, Pres., Craig
Colo. Dude & Guest Ranch Ass'n	John Holzworth, Sec., Grand Lake
Colo. Frozen Foods Locker Ass'n	Lloyd N. Case, Sec., Ft. Collins
Colo. Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n	Lloyd N. Case, Sec., Ft. Collins
Colo. Wool Marketing Ass'n	Newton Bowman, Sec., Denver
Denver Dairy Products Ass'n	Ammon Bradshaw, Sec., Denver
Wholesale Egg & Poultry Dealers of Colo., Inc.	Ammon Bradshaw, Sec., Denver
Mtn. States Beet Growers Marketing Ass'n	Richard W. Blake, Sec., Greeley
Vegetable Growers Ass'n	Fred J. Green, Sec., Denver
Farmers Union Service, Inc.	L. G. McCubbin, Sec., Denver

For list of Cooperative Associations, see Colorado Director of Markets Annual Report, available at 20 Museum Building, Denver.

COLORADO STOCKGROWERS AND FEEDERS ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLORADO

A. Elmer Headlee, Pres., Monte Vista; Dr. B. F. Davis, Exec.-Sec'y, Denver

The Colorado Stock Growers Association has a long history, dating back to November 30, 1867, when it was organized at the Planter House in Denver. Captain A. G. Reed acted as chairman and A. O. Williams as secretary. On April 30, 1868, the first election of officers was held and other business transacted.

The next meeting of importance was held on January 6, 1871, at the American House. Joseph L. Bailey, who was proprietor of the Bull's Head Corral, proposed the naming of a committee to amend the constitution and by-laws, at the suggestion of John G. Lilley, the new president.

As the association had no regular place of meeting, sessions were held from time to time at the Planter House, Bailey's Corral, the hall under the American House, the City Hall, or any other place that could be obtained.

In January, 1884, the members were convinced that their organization was of sufficient importance to the livestock industry that permanent headquarters should be established. Two rooms were secured in the Clifford Block, at a rental of $35 per month, which expense, together with that of the secretarial staff, was shared by the Western Livestock Journal.

Up until June 1924, all annual meetings were held in Denver in December or January. At the January meeting in 1924 the Association voted to hold a mid-summer meeting at Gunnison, at the invitation of the Gunnison County Stock Growers Association, which was organized in 1885. The Gunnison Association provided camp grounds, water, fuel, mess wagon and cook for the accommodation of the guests.

Since 1924, two regular meetings have been held yearly. A summer meeting, known as the Annual Meeting, is held in some city other than Denver. The Mid-Winter Meeting is always held in Denver during the week of the National Western Stock Show. In 1925 the name of the Association was changed to incorporate the word "Feeders."

There are forty-nine affiliated county and district associations:

DISTRICT AND COUNTY LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED WITH COLORADO STOCKGROWERS AND FEEDERS ASSOCIATION

Archuleta Co. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—P. C. Crowley, Chromo

Bear River Livestock Growers Assn.
Pres.—R. E. Jones, Sr., Yampa

Bent-Prowers Cattle & Horse Growers Assn.
Pres.—Wilkie Ham, Lamar

Blue Valley Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Frank Byers, Dillon

Boulder County Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Hal F. Hall, P. O. Box 283, Lyons

Boulder Stockmen's Assn.
Pres.—John Hendricks, Magnolia Route, Boulder

Burns Hole Livestock Assn.
Pres.—Albert E. Gates, Burns

Chaffee Co. Cattle & Horse Growers Assn.
Pres.—John Cogan, Buena Vista

Crow Valley Livestock Assn.
Pres.—Henry Prange, Carr

Crowley-Kiowa-Lincoln Co. Stockgrowers
Pres.—H. F. Raith, Ordway

Delta Co. Livestock Assn.
Pres.—George F. Hawkins, Delta

Devils Head Livestock Assn.
Pres.—M. L. James, R. 1, Castle Rock

Douglas Co. Livestock Assn.
Pres.—George H. Stewart, Castle Rock

Eagle Co. Stockmen's Assn.
Pres.—W. H. Schlutter, Eagle

Elbert Co. Livestock Assn.
Pres.—Ben Fraser, Limon

Fremont Co. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—R. N. Patton, Canon City

Gilpin-Jefferson Livestock Assn.
Pres.—Leavitt Booth, Golden

Glade Cattlemen's Assn.
Pres.—Clyde D. Royce, Norwood

Grand Mesa Livestock Assn.
Pres.—Martin McNulty, Carbondale

Greenhorn Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Herbert A. Donley, Beulah

Gunnison Co. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Ralph R. Allen, Gunnison

Kit Carson Co. Livestock Assn.
Pres.—B. D. Hargrove, Seibert

Lake Fork Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—E. P. Wilson, Lake City

Larimer Co. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Clarence Curry, Livermore

Little Bear Livestock Assn.
Pres.—Ernest R. Bradt, Craig

Logan Co. Livestock Protective Assn.
Pres.—Tom H. Pameray, Atwood

Mancos Cattlemen's Assn.
Pres.—Walter Everett, Mancos

Middle Park Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Mike Hinman, Kremmling

Moffat Cattle Assn.
Pres.—Ray Templeton, Maybell

Morrison Creek Livestock Assn.
Pres.—T. H. Miles, R. 1, Oak Creek

North Park Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Burl Wamsley, Coalmont

Park Co. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Louis V. Almgren, Fairplay

Pine River Cattle Assn.
Pres.—C. E. Campbell, Bayfield

Plateau Valley Stock Growers Assn.
Pres.—Donald H. Webber, Collbran

Poncha Spgs. Livestock & Range Improv't Assn.
Pres.—Mills Hutchinson, RFD, Salida

Pueblo Co. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—James Utt, North Avondale

Ragged Mountain Livestock Assn.
Pres.—W. G. Balch, Jr., Hotchkiss

Rio Blanco Co. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Robert Raley, Meeker

San Luis Valley Cattlemen's Assn.
Pres.—Perry Workley, Blanca

Southern Colorado Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—John Morrow, Trinchera

So. W. Basalt Mtn. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—B. R. Willets, Carbondale

Steamboat Spring's Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Marshall Nay, Steamboat Spgs.

Tarryall Livestock Assn.
Pres.—J. B. Fitzsimmons, Shawnee

Teller Co. Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—Howard Stone, Cripple Creek

Terror Creek Stock Assn.
Pres.—Joe Leitzinger, Hotchkiss

Uncompahgre Val'y Cattle & Horse Growers Assn.
Pres.—L. W. Freeman, Montrose

Upper Colorado River Stockgrowers Assn.
Pres.—A. W. Horn, Granby

Washington Co. Stockmen's Assn.
Pres.—P. T. Barnhouse, Akron

Western Slope Livestock Protective Assn.
Pres.—S. B. Claybaugh, Whitewater

STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PLANNING COMMITTEES

To encourage the participation of agricultural leaders, both men and women, in the development of constructive programs affecting the welfare of all phases of agriculture and rural living, the Extension Service of Colorado A. and M. College has taken the lead in the promotion of county agricultural planning committees.

The response to the movement has been most encouraging and today 43 counties in the State have active committees, with a total membership of over 700. The county committees undertake a wide variety of activities, including studies of rural health, education, land use and the conservation of land resources, water problems, rural highway development, taxation, etc.

A State Agricultural Planning Committee, which is composed of representatives of the county committees, holds an annual conference in mid-winter at Colorado A. and M. College in Fort Collins. The conference runs for two days and the programs deal with the discussion of various phases of agricultural problems. The State committee functions throughout the year through an executive committee, of which the chairman is Paul Swisher of Delta county. The secretary is T. Guy Stewart of the Extension Service at Colorado A. and M. College.

STATE AND COUNTY U. S. D. A. COUNCILS SERVE AGRICULTURE

State and county U. S. D. A. Councils are a carryover from World War II. During the war, state and county war boards were established to pool the resources and manpower of the various agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, State agencies dealing with or interested in agriculture were invited to assign representatives to serve on the boards.

The value of such an organization to correlate the various agricultural activities was so thoroughly demonstrated during the war that the Secretary of Agriculture established the U. S. D. A. Council, following the dissolution of the war boards. In Colorado, the Governor was invited to designate representatives of various State agencies to serve on the State council and this was done. County U. S. D. A. councils were also organized and are operating in about 40 of the principal agricultural counties of Colorado. Monthly meetings of the State council are held the second Tuesday of each month at the offices of the Farmers Home Administration, 950 Broadway, Denver.

Membership in the State U. S. D. A. council and the Federal and State agencies represented by the membership are as follows:

Representing U. S. Department of Agriculture: J. J. Ausen—Rural Electrification Administration, Denver; G. A. Bidelman—Production and Marketing Administration, Denver; Kenneth W. Chalmers—Soil Conservation Service, Fort Collins, Chairman State Council; Dewey J. Harman—Production and Marketing Administration, Fort Collins; Floyd F. Higbee—Farmers Home Administration; H. C. Hilton—Forest Service, Denver; Dr. E. Heiny—Bureau of Animal Industry, Denver; W. G. McGinnies—Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins; Fred R. Merrifield—Farm Credit Administration, Wichita, Kansas; S. E. Paul—Solicitor's Office, Denver; Floyd K. Reed, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Denver; Harry G. Sitler—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Fort Collins; Claude Wakeland—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Denver.

Representing State Agencies and Departments: F. A. Anderson—Extension Service, Fort Collins; A. R. Bunger—Vocational Education, Denver; Harold F. Collins—State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver; F. N. Jordan—Extension Service, Fort Collins; M. C. Hinderlider—State Engineer, Denver; C. N. Feast—Colorado Game and Fish Department, Denver; Homer J. Henney—Experiment Station, Fort Collins; Clifford H. Stone—Colorado Water Conservation Board, Denver; Mark U. Watrous—State Highway Department, Denver; W. M. Williams—State Planning Commission, Denver, Vice-Chairman State Council.

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COLORADO'S WATER RESOURCES

FOREWORD

By C. H. Stone, Director, Colorado Water Conservation Board

Present and potential economic development in Colorado is dependent, to a major extent, upon the conservation and use of its water resources. Irrigation is essential for the maintenance of the State's present agricultural production; and the future expansion of cropped acreage, as well as additional water supplies for presently inadequately irrigated land, will require the building of many projects, large and small. Municipal water supplies, hydro-electric production. preservation and improvement of fish and wild-life values, investigation and development of underground waters and flood control, in addition to irrigation, enter into programs for water conservation and utilization.

The best protection of the limited water supplies of the State is their utilization. But, because Colorado has within its borders the sources of six major rivers running into adjoining states, the adjustment of interstate rights and interests in water constitutes an essential part of a development program. This has involved, in too many instances in the past, suits in the Supreme Court of the United States. The making of interstate compacts and continuing negotiations with neighboring states over recurring river problems is the most constructive and workable way to handle these matters.

The day of cheap and easily constructed water projects is largely in the past. The works and improvements of the present time require large expenditures of money. They must be built under repayment terms and conditions which will not impose an undue burden on the beneficiaries of project development. Then, too, an era has been reached when all river basin water development in its major aspects must be integrated. **In short, the time has come to "cut the final pattern" for the use of the remnants of this vital resource—water!**

In view of this situation, it is necessary for the State to work in close cooperation with Federal agencies, principally the Bureau of Reclamation, which is charged with the reclamation program of the arid and semi-arid West, and the Army Engineers, which is responsible for the Federal flood control programs of the nation.

Under present law the State must review, comment upon, and make recommendations on the reports of these agencies for proposed projects before they can be authorized for construction. This makes it necessary for the State to appraise and inventory its water resources, to develop over-all plans and programs and to adjust intrastate and interstate problems.

COLORADO AN IMPORTANT PRODUCER OF WATER

Colorado's importance as a water-producing state is graphically indicated by the map opposite this page. Colorado is truthfully the "Top of the Nation" in that her great area of high mountains ranks her in first place in average elevation above sea level, not only among the states of the Rocky Mountain region but in the entire nation.

Another significant fact is this: Water experts point out that elevations of 9,000 to 10,000 feet are the most productive water areas—snowfalls at these elevations are heaviest and produce the greatest volume of run-off water in the spring and summer months.

Colorado alone has 75 per cent of all the area in the United States having an elevation of 10,000 feet or more above sea level.

As a result of this topographic feature, water produced in Colorado's high mountains flows out in all directions to the adjoining states and on beyond. For example: Seventy per cent of the water of the Colorado River which passes Lee Ferry in Arizona, on the way to Lake Mead and Hoover dam, originates in Colorado's high mountains; and well over 50 per cent of the water of the Colorado River which reaches the International Boundary near Yuma, Arizona, originates in Colorado's mountains.

Another significant fact is this: two-thirds of the water produced in Colorado's high mountains flows out to the other states and only one-third is at present being put to beneficial use in Colorado. Thru interstate and river basin compacts with neighboring states, Coloradans are entitled to the use of only a portion of the river waters flowing out of Colorado. These points are covered elsewhere in this chapter.

Coloradans, as well as the citizens of adjoining states, have a primary interest (1) in the protection and conservation of Colorado's valuable watershed areas, and (2) in the immediate development of all of Colorado's water resources, to the end that this very valuable resource will be utilized to its fullest possible potentials, thereby creating more and more productive facilities to sustain the ever-growing population of the region.

COLORADO USES ONE-THIRD OF WATER PRODUCED

The total precipitation in Colorado over 66,500,000 acres of area at the reported average rate of 16.5 inches is equivalent to 93,000,000 acre feet of water annually. But before the rains and snows find their way on the surface and underground into tributaries and main river channels, some 13.5 inches, or about 82 per cent of the total precipitated water, is returned by the process of evaporation and transpiration to the atmosphere from whence it came. Measured as streamflows and estimated as original runoff, the State's water resources aggregate 16,600,000 acre feet in a year of normal climatic conditions. Out of this original supply nature takes another toll in the form of channel conveyance losses, and the supply is further depleted through its diversion and utilization, principally in connection with irrigation. Studies show that after about eighty years of irrigation and related development in Colorado, the State's water users are consumptively using not more than one-third of the State's water resources, or less than 5,500,000 acre feet annually, and that of the remaining unconsumed outflows from Colorado, approximately two-thirds of the original water production, equals or exceeds 11,000,000 acre feet of water in an average year.

Western Colorado, with 37 per cent of the land area, has 68 per cent of the State's water resources, and that part of the State east of the Continental Divide, with 54 per cent of the land area, has but 18 per cent of the water resources. In general, the water resources originating east of the Continental Divide are overappropriated and the remaining unappropriated waters of the State are found west of the Divide in the Colorado River Basin. Accordingly, it has been well said that the Colorado River Basin is the State's last "water hole" for future development.

It has been estimated that Colorado produces approximately 11,400,000 acre feet of the water of the Upper Basin above Lee Ferry, and that within the Colorado River Basin in Colorado the State is beneficially consuming approximately 1,000,000 acre feet of this 11,400,000 acre feet. At the present time approximately 136,000 acre feet a year is diverted from the Colorado River Basin to that part of the State lying east of the Continental Divide. The Colorado-Big Thompson project, when completed, will divert an additional 310,000 acre feet per year. Investigations are under way for additional large transmountain diversion projects.

THE COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

In order to meet these conditions and for the protection and development of Colorado's water resources, the Colorado Water Conservation Board was created by statute in 1937. Its functions may be roughly classified under three heads:

(1) To appraise and inventory the State's water resources and develop programs for their conservation, utilization and control.

(2) To promote water projects and in connection therewith conduct investigations, make surveys and studies, and review project reports of Federal agencies.

(3) To handle intrastate and interstate water relations and problems, including the furnishing of engineering service to the Attorney General in interstate litigation over water.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board consists of fourteen members. The Governor is an ex-officio member and chairman. Other ex-officio members are the Attorney General, the State Engineer, the Director of the State Planning Commission, and the Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board. The remaining nine members are appointed by the Governor and serve for three year, staggered terms. Four of these appointive members represent Western Colorado, four Eastern Colorado, and one the San Luis Valley in the Upper Rio Grande Basin.

Of the four members from Western Colorado, one represents the San Juan Basin, one the Gunnison and Uncompahgre Basins, one, the main stem of the Colorado River, and one, the White-Yampa Basin area. Of the four appointed from Eastern Colorado, one represents the Arkansas Basin, one the South Platte Basin, one the North Platte Basin, and one the City and County of Denver.

In order to carry on its work the Board maintains an engineering staff. The executive officer of the Board is the Director, who is also responsible for representing the Board and the State in various contacts with other states, Federal agencies, and various water interests throughout the State. There is also an executive assistant to the Director and a stenographic staff.

THE U. S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Bureau of Reclamation of the U. S. Department of the Interior was established by Congressional Act in 1902 to administer the Federal Reclamation Act, which provided for the use of funds from public land sales to be used in the construction and maintenance of irrigation works and development of water projects for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands.

Later legislation increased the activities of the Bureau to include in addition to irrigation, the construction and operation of hydro-electric power plants to assure more complete utilization, through multiple-purpose projects, of the water resources of the arid and semi-arid areas in the 17 States bisected by or west of the 97th meridian.

Concurrent with legislation providing for the expansion of the Bureau's activities, Congress adopted the policy of making appropriations from the General treasury to support an enlarged development program. In 1947, Congress appropriated $262,801,000 for the reclamation program in 17 western states.

Denver is the headquarters for one of the principal divisions of the Bureau of Reclamation, namely, the Branch of Design and Construction which prepares plans for all projects in the 17 States. The Chief Engineer in charge of the Division is L. N. McClellan of Denver. A large staff of engineers is employed in the Division and is located in the Federal Center, west of Denver.

One of the seven regional field offices of the Bureau is also located in Denver and the regional director is Avery A. Batson. This office serves Northern Colorado, part of Wyoming and western Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. Western Colorado is under the jurisdiction of Region Four, with offices in Salt Lake City, and directed by Ernest O. Larson. Southern Colorado is under the jurisdiction of Region Five, with headquarters in Amarillo, Texas, and directed by Wesley R. Nelson.

DEVELOPMENT OF RECLAMATION PROJECTS IN COLORADO

The Federal Reclamation Service was established by Congressional Act in 1902 for the purpose of developing reclamation projects in western states. For many years reclamation was conducted on a very conservative scale as only limited appropriations were provided by Congress to develop reclamation projects.

In the first 35 years of the program, from 1902 to 1937, only three projects had been constructed in Colorado. These are the Uncompahgre, the Grand Valley and the Orchard Mesa projects, all in Western Colorado. Brief descriptions of these projects are contained elsewhere in this chapter.

In 1937 Colorado was at the bottom of the list of the 17 western states in total value of constructed or authorized Federal reclamation projects. Since 1937, Colorado has climbed to third place among the western states in reclamation and flood control projects constructed, under construction or authorized, with a total of $261,390,748 appropriated by Congress for projects in the State.

Credit for the greatly augmented program which began in 1937 goes jointly to many individuals and agencies, including the leaders in government and Congress who recognized the value of reclamation development in the West and who made the programs possible. Credit must be shared with the Congress, which makes the appropriations, with the Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Engineers and other Federal agencies which administer the funds appropriated.

Likewise, credit goes to various individuals and agencies in Colorado which carried on aggressive campaigns for development of the water resources of the State. All can not be named here, but the agencies which have been in the forefront of the campaigns include the State Water Conservation Board, the State Engineer's office, the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District and others.

Finally, credit goes to Colorado's Senators and Representatives in Congress, thru the years, as well as other western Congressmen. In recognition of the efforts of some of Colorado's leaders in Congress who led successful campaigns for reclamation projects in the State, three projects carry their names—the Taylor Reservoir near Gunnison, named for the late Congressman Edward T. Taylor of Western Colorado, the John Martin Dam near Las Animas, named

for the late Congressman John A. Martin of Pueblo; and the 13-mile Alva B. Adams Tunnel under the Continental Divide in North-central Colorado, which was named for the late Senator Alva B. Adams of Pueblo, and which is a principal link in the great Colorado-Big Thompson transmountain water diversion project.

The projects in Colorado which have been constructed since 1937 with Federal funds are:

Project	Cost
VALLECITO (Pine River) project in Southwestern Colorado completed in 1942.	$ 3,600,000
STILLWATER project in Northwestern Colorado completed in 1940.	278,278
MONTEZUMA (Groundhog) project in Southwestern Colorado completed in 1939.	207,272
GREEN MOUNTAIN Dam, Reservoir and Power Plant (a part of the Colorado-Big Thompson project for use in Western Colorado) located on the Blue River, Summit, completed in 1943.	8,463,288
FRUIT GROWERS DAM project in North Fork Valley, Delta County, completed in 1939.	200,741
TOTAL:	$ 12,749,579

Projects under construction in Colorado are:

Project	Estimated Cost
COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON for diversion of water from the Colorado River Basin to provide supplemental irrigation supplies for 615,000 acres of land in Northeastern Colorado and for power production.	$128,000,000
MANCOS project, in Southeastern Colorado.	3,400,000
CHERRY CREEK Flood Control project located on Cherry Creek above Denver	15,500,000
JOHN MARTIN Dam and Reservoir flood control and water conservation project located on the Lower Arkansas, Colorado, construction of which is practically completed.	15,000,000
TOTAL:	$161,900,000

Projects authorized for construction in Colorado are:

Project	Estimated Cost
PAONIA project, located in the North Fork Valley, Delta County	$ 3,000,030
SAN LUIS VALLEY project located in the Rio Grande Basin, consisting of two units: the CONEJOS and the RIO GRANDE. (Estimated on basis of first stage development of Conejos unit and 1947 costs of Rio Grande unit.)	38,676,000
COLORADO SPRINGS (Templeton Gap) flood control project, one-half of the cost of which will be borne by the Government and one-half by the City of Colorado Springs.	1,000,000
NARROWS Reservoir, primarily for flood control, but intended ultimately also to provide water for irrigation, located below Ft. Morgan on the South Platte.	26,500,000
BONNY Reservoir project located in the Republican River Basin near the State line, for flood control and irrigation and benefitting a small area in Colorado but largely for the irrigation of lands located in Nebraska	17,462,000
TOTAL:	$ 86,638,030

All of the projects listed above are projects constructed or to be constructed by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, except for the John Martin Dam and Reservoir, the Cherry Creek Project, and the Colorado Springs (Templeton Gap) project, which are under the Army Engineers, and the Stillwater and Montezuma projects which were constructed under the P.W.A. program.

For the fiscal year 1947-48 there is available through appropriations and carry-over funds for project construction in Colorado $26,626,740. It is estimated that in order to meet the construction program on the Colorado-Big Thompson and smaller projects now under construction, a much larger appropriation will be required for the 1948-49 fiscal year.

In addition to the construction program now under way in the State, extensive investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers for future project development have been initiated. Reports on several projects now under investigation by these agencies will be completed and available for study by the Colorado Water Conservation Board during 1948.

Included in investigations are: the Blue-South Platte and Gunnison-Arkansas Transmountain diversion projects; the Collbran project near Grand Junction, Colorado, to provide supplemental water for the Plateau Valley, municipal water supplies for the City of Grand Junction and surrounding areas and hydroelectric power; the Silt Irrigation Project near Rifle, Colorado; the La Plata, Pine River extension, Florida and Dolores irrigation projects in Southwestern Colorado; the San Miguel Basin involving a number of projects; and the Upper Gunnison, including the Crawford area and Minnesota Creek for irrigation and power production.

Investigations were initiated a number of years ago by the Bureau of Reclamation on the Little Snake, a tributary of the Colorado River in Northwestern Colorado. This river crosses the Colorado-Wyoming line several times and proposed project development in that area involves at least one reservoir in Colorado and one in Wyoming. It is expected that investigations will be resumed during the 1948-49 fiscal year.

The Army Engineers have completed the investigation and submitted a report to the U. S. Budget Bureau for a proposed flood control project on the South Platte Basin. This project will involve the Chatfield Reservoir above Denver and channelization above and below Denver to a point near Greeley, Colorado. It is hoped that this project will be included in the 1948 omnibus flood control authorization act by the Congress.

DESCRIPTION OF RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The Colorado-Big Thompson Project—The largest reclamation project ever undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation in Colorado is the Colorado-Big Thompson Trans-mountain water diversion project. Its estimated cost is now $128,000,000. Thus far, there has been appropriated by the Congress for its construction $50,985,143. Construction was started in 1938. Progress has been slow due to the comparatively small appropriations during the early years of construction and the retarding effects of the War. The Bureau of Reclamation estimates that construction will be largely completed in 1950 if adequate appropriations are made available by Congress.

The project will provide supplemental water for 615,000 acres of irrigated land in the South Platte Basin in Northern and Northeastern Colorado. This land is located in Boulder, Larimer, Weld, Morgan, Logan and Sedgwick counties and the area is contained in the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. The latter agency was established, under State legislation enacted in 1937, to enter into contracts with the Federal Government for the use of the water to be provided under this project.

In addition to supplying supplemental water, the project is also designed to provide 600,000,000 kilowatt hours of firm power output.

The Federal Government is to be reimbursed for construction costs from two sources. The power project will be financed and operated by the government and the cost repaid from the sale of power. The irrigation project is being financed by the government and the cost repaid by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. The district originally contracted to pay $25,000,000 in 40 annual installments beginning after completion of construction. About one-fourth of the annual installments will be paid from an ad valorem tax of one mill on all assessable property within the district. Water users will pay the balance, on the basis of usage.

The principal features of this project west of the Rockies include:

The Green Mountain dam and power site, located 16 miles southeast of Kremmling, on the Blue river, and completed in 1943. Its primary purpose is to assure the maintenance of a normal supply of water along the basin of the Colorado river. The utilization of power generated at the dam began on June 1, 1943;

The Shadow Mountain Reservoir, about three times the area of Grand Lake, and adjacent to the latter, was completed in 1946. Water in this reservoir will be maintained at the same level as in Grand Lake by the pumping of water from Granby reservoir;

The Granby reservoir, now under construction, is located six miles northeast of Granby. When completed it will store 546,000 acre-feet of water and a huge pumping plant will pump water to Shadow Mountain reservoir and Grand Lake for diversion thru the Alva B. Adams tunnel to the eastern slope of the Rockies.

The key engineering feature of this project is the Alva B. Adams tunnel, 13.1 miles long, under the Continental Divide and extending from the eastern shore of Grand Lake, on the west slope of the Rockies, to the eastern slope of the mountains near Estes Park. The tunnel is 9 feet and 9 inches in diameter, is concrete-lined and was completed in 1947. Appropriate ceremonies held June 23, 1947, dedicated the tunnel as the beginning of a new era in water development in Colorado.

Principal features of the project in the Estes Park area include two additional tunnels, each about one mile in length, now completed; construction of Olympus Dam near Estes Park, and construction of the water conduit to carry water from the east portal of the tunnel to the valley floor of the South Platte river.

One large regulatory reservoir, the Horsetooth reservoir, is now under construction four miles northwest of Fort Collins. Another, to be known as Carter Lake, will be built in the foothills west of Berthoud. These and other smaller reservoirs and conduits will regulate the distribution of the water to the irrigation systems now established.

Six power plants will be built between the east portal of the tunnel and the valley floor where the water drops approximately 2,700 feet.

Pending the construction of the main conduit to carry water from the east portal of the Alva B. Adams tunnel, facilities have been installed for the temporary diversion of approximately 60,000 acre feet of water a year for irrigation use in the vicinity of Loveland, Colorado. A supplemental contract has been entered into by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy district for this temporary diversion of water.

The Mancos Project—This project, located near Mancos, Colorado, was authorized under the Water Conservation and Utilization Act approved by Congress in 1940. It will provide water for supplemental irrigation of approximately 12,900 acres of presently irrigated land and will make available domestic water supplies for the Mesa Verde National Park.

The San Luis Valley Project—This project was authorized in 1940. It will furnish a supplemental water supply for 456,000 acres and provide flood control benefits. It consists of two units, the Rio Grande and the Conejos. A revised plan for the construction of the Platora Reservoir to serve the Conejos unit has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. An irrigation district has been formed under the Conservancy District Act of 1937 by the water users. A repayment contract has been prepared for the consideration of the water users. Final construction designing is now under way and it is hoped that construction of the Conejos unit may commence during the 1947-48 fiscal year or shortly thereafter. The Conejos unit of this project is now estimated to cost $3,750,000.00. The irrigation beneficiaries under it will be required to repay approximately $2,250,000.00. Forty per cent of the cost of the San Luis Valley Project, under the Authorization Act, is non-reimbursable for flood control benefits.

Construction of the Rio Grande unit of the San Luis Project has been delayed because of questions arising respecting the formation of a conservancy district in the area to be served by this unit of the project.

The Paonia Project—This project was re-authorized in 1947. It had been previously authorized in 1940. The principal features are a storage dam which will impound 14,000 acre feet of water on Spring Creek above Somerset, Colorado, and the extension, enlargement and rehabilitation of the Fire Mountain Canal. It will provide supplemental water supplies to 12,800 acres and a full water supply for an additional 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Hotchkiss, Colorado. A conservancy district act has been formed and a repayment contract is being considered by the water users. Final construction designs are nearly completed and commencement of construction is anticipated during the 1947-48 fiscal year.

Blue River-South Platte Project—This potential project is designed to divert water from the upper tributaries of the Blue river in the Colorado river basin thru the Continental Divide of the Rockies by tunnel to tributaries of the South Platte river.

The project would provide supplemental water for 267,000 acres of land now irrigated along the South Platte river; would provide water for the irrigation of 90,000 acres of new land; would provide water for the expanding needs of Denver and nearby communities, and would generate approximately one billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy for domestic, commercial and industrial uses.

The project is comparable in size and importance with the Colorado-Big Thompson project. To date only funds for investigation of the project have been made available by Congress. The City and County of Denver and the Denver Water Board have spent a substantial amount of money in advance surveys and investigations over a period of years. This work has been carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation.

Fruit Growers' Project—The Fruit Growers' Dam on Alfalfa Run, three miles north of Austin, in Delta county, was reconstructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for the storage of 4,100 acre-feet of water for use by fruit growers

and farmers on 2,050 acres of highly developed land. It was completed in 1939 at a cost of $200,700 and repayments of construction costs in 39 annual installments began in 1941.

Grand Valley Project—The Grand Valley reclamation project consists of a strip of land about 40 miles in length and two to five miles wide on the northern edge of the Grand valley lying between Grand Junction and the Colorado-Utah boundary, in Mesa county. The source of the water supply is the Colorado river, from which it is diverted by a diversion dam eight miles northeast of Palisade into a main canal 55 miles in legth. Lateral ditches carry the water to the land.

The project was started in 1912 and was completed in 1915. It contains 40,556 acres for which the Bureau of Reclamation is prepared to supply water. In addition there are 10,113 acres possible for ultimate development.

Orchard Mesa Project—The reconstruction of the Orchard Mesa irrigation system near Palisade, in Mesa county, was completed by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1926. The district contracted to repay the cost of reconstruction in 40 graduated annual installments beginning in 1927. The irrigable area is 10,027 acres, of which 8,137 acres are in cultivation. In addition, the project supplies water to 8,400 acres under the Warren Act, of which 7,263 acres are under cultivation.

Uncompahgre Project—The Uncompahgre reclamation project is located in Gunnison, Montrose and Delta counties, and the sources of its water supply are the Gunnison, Taylor and Uncompahgre rivers. The irrigated land under the project is in Montrose and Delta counties along the Uncompahgre river and extends from a point about eight miles south of Montrose to the town of Delta, 22 miles north of Montrose; the valley having an average width of approximately 10 miles. The elevation ranges from 6,400 feet above sea level at the upper end to 4,900 feet at the lower end of the project.

This was the first reclamation project undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation in Colorado. Construction was authorized by Congress in 1904 and the first water was available in 1908. The Gunnison tunnel, a notable engineering accomplishment at that time, was formally opened by President Taft at dedication ceremonies held at the tunnel September 23, 1909. The tunnel is 5.8 miles long, is the shape of a horseshoe, being 10 feet wide at the base and 12.4 feet high at the center of the arch, and cost $2,905,317 to construct. Water from the Gunnison river is diverted thru the tunnel into the Uncompahgre valley.

Provisions for an additional water supply to be diverted through the tunnel were made by the construction of the Taylor Park reservoir 32 miles northeast of the town of Gunnison. The project was started in 1934 as a PWA project and was completed in 1937 at a cost of $2,725,000 of Federal funds. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 106,230 acre-feet of water and a surface area of 2,060 acres.

The Uncompahgre project is operated and maintained by the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users' association. Repayments began in 1922 and run for 40 years. The area within the project to which the Bureau of Reclamation was prepared to supply water in 1946 consisted of 92,190 acres. The area under irrigation in 1946 was 64,970 acres.

Pine River (Vallecito) Project—The Pine River project is located in Archuleta and La Plata counties in the Pine river valley between the Piedra and Florida rivers and will provide a supplemental water supply for land already under canal systems owned and operated by private ditch companies. The irrigable area consists of 37,680 acres.

The principal engineering feature of the project is the Vallecito dam, 14 miles north of Bayfield. Construction of the dam was started May 14, 1938, and was dedicated on September 1, 1941. Total cost was $3,440,000. The reservoir has a capacity of 126,280 acre-feet and is expected ultimately to provide irrigation for 69,080 acres in southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico.

The Southern Ute Indians own approximately 18,000 acres within the project, which includes the 6,000 acres now irrigated, and through the Office of Indian Affairs they entered into a contract with the United States on December 6, 1939, to pay one-sixth of the reimbursable construction cost of Vallecito dam and reservoir. The Pine River Irrigation District, composed of the water users, made a similar contract as of April 15, 1940, to pay five-sixths. The Indian payments will be made in two installments and the water user's association payments will extend over a period of 38 years.

PROJECTS OF THE U. S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Cherry Creek Dam and Reservoir.—The flood control acts of Congress, approved August 18, 1941, and December 22, 1944, authorized the construction of the Cherry Creek dam and reservoir project on Cherry Creek in Arapahoe County six miles southeast of Denver, for flood control and water conservation. Authorization of the project was obtained largely through the efforts of the Denver Flood Control Association and the late Congressman Lawrence Lewis of Denver.

The dam will be a compacted earth-fill structure with a maximum height of 140 feet, over-all crest length of 14,300 feet, and crest width of 30 feet. A concrete, gate-controlled outlet works will discharge into Cherry Creek below the dam and an unlined, open cut spillway canal will discharge through the low ridge separating the drainage basins into Tollgate Creek.

In its initial phase the Cherry Creek project will serve only its primary purpose—the complete protection of Denver against floods on Cherry Creek. Such complete protection is possible because of the fortunate topographic conditions that permit by-passing of the city with spillway discharges that might result from storms of catastrophic proportions. During the flood control phase no water will be stored except as necessary to reduce flood crests to non-damaging discharges. .Ultimately the reservoir will store water during the non-irrigating season (under the proposed Blue River-South Platte project of the Bureau of Reclamation) for later release during the growing season to supplement the present supply of irrigation waters in the South Platte River basin. The ultimate development of the project will provide 10,000 acre-feet of storage capacity for silting, 85,000 acre-feet for conservation storage, and 90,000 acre-feet for flood control. A minimum pool of 10,000 acre-feet will be maintained to provide recreational and wildlife benefits. The project will be operated as a unit of the comprehensive plan for the Missouri River basin.

The reservoir at maximum pool will be 4.5 miles in length and will cover an area of about 4,000 acres. It will submerge the present site of the town of Melvin and portions of State and County highways and roads as well as sections of utilities lines.

A contract was awarded on June 26, 1946, for construction of an impervious cut-off for the dam, involving about 900,000 cubic yards of compacted earth backfill. The work was completed in June, 1947. A continuing contract, awarded in June, 1947, for the construction of the outlet works, involving 32,000 cubic yards of reinforced concrete, is scheduled for completion in July, 1948. It is anticipated that the remaining major feature of the work, including 12,000,000 cubic yards of compacted earth embankment and about 3,000,000 cubic yards of spillway canal excavation, will be completed by continuing contract in December, 1949.

The project as a whole was 15 per cent completed on October 1, 1947. The estimated cost of the project is approximately $19,000,000, of which approximately $425,000 is for lands and damages. The amount appropriated to date is $7,473,979.34.

Morrison Local Flood Protection.—The flood control act approved by Congress in 1944 authorized the construction of a local flood protection project on Bear Creek at Morrison, Colorado, in Jefferson County, 14 miles southwest of Denver. The project is designed to protect the town of Morrison against flood flows on Bear Creek and its tributary, Mr. Vernon Creek, by means of channel improvements and relocations in and adjacent to Morrison. The channel improvements consist of straightening, widening, and realignment, and construction of riprap revetment and concrete channel lining.

No funds have been appropriated to date for construction of the project. It is anticipated that preliminary planning will be completed early in 1948.

Recommended Projects.—Congress, in the flood control act of August 11, 1939, authorized a survey of the South Platte River and tributaries for flood control. A favorable report on the survey recommended construction of a reservoir for flood and silt control at the Chatfield damsite on the South Platte River upstream from Denver and local protection projects consisting of: a continuous levee system and channel improvement of the South Platte River from the Chatfield damsite to Denver and downstream from Denver to St. Vrain Creek; channel improvements along the South Platte River below St. Vrain Creek; channel improvements and related works at Boulder, Colorado, and a levee and appurtenant works at Erie, Colorado, in addition to the works now authorized for flood control and other purposes in the Basin.

JOHN MARTIN (CADDOA) RESERVOIR

The flood control act of Congress approved June 22, 1936, authorized the construction by the corps of engineers of the United States army of the Caddoa reservoir project on the Arkansas river in Bent county, southeastern Colorado, to provide flood control and water conservation in Colorado and Kansas.

The name of the project was officially changed to the John Martin reservoir in 1940, following the death of Congressman John A. Martin of Pueblo, who had been active for many years in promoting its construction.

The project is located on the Arkansas river 18 miles west of Lamar, 295 miles below its source and 1,155 miles above its mouth. The dam is a concrete and earth fill structure approximately 130 feet high with an overflow gated spillway 1,174 feet long.

The reservoir, which is one unit of a comprehensive reservoir plan for flood control in the Arkansas River basin, will have a maximum storage capacity of approximately 683,000 acre-feet. Under the proposed operation schedule, approximately 281,000 acre-feet of capacity will be allocated to flood control storage, and the remaining capacity of approximately 402,000 acre-feet will be available for conservation storage. A water utilization compact is now being formulated by representatives of the states of Colorado and Kansas to govern distribution of irrigation storage between water users of both states. Pending completion of the compact, distribution of water is made under an informal agreement between the two states.

The reservoir created by the dam at maximum pool will be 14.2 miles in length, with an average width of 1.9 miles and covers an area of 27½ square miles. It submerges the old site of Caddoa village, a large section of the former main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and a part of a county highway, and will back water up to Fort Lyon, where is located a hospital of the United States Veterans Administration. In order to protect Fort Lyon, an earth levee, 13,000 feet long and of 35-foot maximum height, has been constructed around part of the hospital facility.

Construction by continuing contract of the dam and appurtenant works was commenced August 23, 1940, and was 85 per cent completed in March 1943, when work was suspended on account of the war.

Construction for completion of the main dam was initiated on June 5, 1946, and completion is now scheduled for early in 1948. During the period when construction was suspended, and while completion of construction has been under way, limited operation has permitted utilization of a capacity of approximately 100,000 acre-feet for conservation storage.

The current working estimate for the completed project is approximately $15,080,000. The total expended to the end of the 1947 fiscal year was $14,342,700.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN COLORADO

Farming by irrigation in Colorado was first undertaken in the 1850s by Spanish settlers in the San Luis valley, near the town of San Luis. In the 1860s small irrigation projects were developed by individual farmers in the Denver area, principally along Clear Creek. Most of these pioneer irrigation enterprises watered from 10 to 100 acres and the water was taken directly from the streams by means of short ditches to the low lands lying in the river valleys.

Irrigation on a large scale was first undertaken in the Greeley district, in northern Colorado, in the 1870s and 1880s, the water being taken from the South Platte river and its tributaries. The undertakings were generally successful and other districts immediately followed the example of northern Colorado. In 1889, when the United States Census Bureau made its first detailed report on irrigation enterprises, Colorado ranked second among the states in irrigation development, with 890,735 acres of land under ditch. California was first at that time, with 1,004,223 acres irrigated.

Colorado took first place in the area of land irrigated in 1899 and held that rank until 1919, when California went ahead of it as a result of the development of water from the drilling of wells. Colorado continues, however, to rank first among all the states in the area of land receiving its entire water supply from streams.

In 1940, 10.2 per cent of the investment in irrigation enterprises in the United States was in Colorado, the State ranking second among the 20 states reporting. In the same year, the area irrigated in Colorado was 15.3 per cent of the total for the country, and the State ranked second. Colorado was exceeded only by California.

INTERSTATE RELATIONS AND COMPACTS

For the first time in 45 years Colorado is not involved in any interstate litigation over water. It is the policy of the Colorado Water Conservation Board to handle relations with surrounding states by amicable adjustments through compacts and otherwise. At the present time, compact negotiations are under way in the Upper Colorado River Basin among the states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, and on the upper Arkansas River between Colorado and Kansas. It is hoped that these compact negotiations may be completed to permit their submission to the legislatures of the participating states in 1949. Compact negotiations between Colorado and Wyoming are also under way on the Little Snake River.

Colorado is now a signatory to six interstate compacts, namely: the Colorado River Compact, the South Platte Compact, the La Plata Compact, the Rio Grande Compact, the Republican River Compact, and the Costilla Compact. The Rio Grande, Republican River and Costilla Compacts have all been made since the formation of the Colorado Water Conservation Board in 1937.

For the furtherance of amicable interstate adjustments, Colorado is actively participating in the activities of the Colorado River Basin States Committee, the Missouri Basin States Committee, and the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee.

The State took an active and influential part in the proceedings which led to the negotiation and ratification of the United States-Mexico Water Treaty. This treaty was necessary before further extensive project construction for the utilization of Colorado River water could be undertaken.

It is generally understood that no extensive project development for the use of Colorado River water can be undertaken until an Upper Colorado River Basin Compact is made for the apportionment of water of the Upper Basin and for the determination of the respective obligations of the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming to make deliveries of water at Lee Ferry under the Colorado River Compact.

NORTHERN COLORADO WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District includes parts of Boulder, Larimer, Weld, Morgan, Logan and Sedgwick counties and contains about 615,000 acres of irrigated land. Included in the district are some 40 cities and towns of which the largest are Greeley, Fort Collins, Longmont, Loveland, Fort Morgan and Sterling.

The district was established September 20, 1937, under the provisions of legislation adopted by the General Assembly in early 1937. The legislation had been enacted principally as a result of the efforts of Northern Colorado citizens to secure Federal approval and Federal appropriations for the development of the Colorado-Big Thompson transmountain water diversion project which is described elsewhere in this chapter. However, the legislation also provided the methods by which water conservancy districts can be established anywhere in the State for the purpose of developing large reclamation projects financed by the Federal government.

The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District is governed by a board of 11 directors appointed by the judge of the district court. The board selects its own officers, has power to acquire and hold property, appropriate water, enter into contracts, levy taxes and assessments, allot water, and generally to administer the business of the conservancy district.

Following the establishment of the district, a contract was entered into with the Bureau of Reclamation, representing the Federal government, whereby the district agreed to repay, in 40 years from the date of completion of construction, one-half of the cost of the Colorado-Big Thompson project provided the obligation would not exceed $25,000,000. Payments are to be made from the receipts of sales of water from the project and from a general property levy of not to exceed one mill on all property within the district

Officers of the district are as follows: Chas. Hansen, president; Ray Lanyon, vice-president; J. M. Dille, secretary-manager. Directors include: Ray Lanyon and W. E. Letford, both of Longmont, Boulder county; Chas. A. Lory, Estes Park, E. F. Munroe, Fort Collins and Thos. M. McKee, Loveland, all representing Larimer county; Chas. Hansen and Olin W. Venable, Greeley, and J. Ben Nix, Eaton, all representing Weld county; Wm. F. Tormohlen, Fort Morgan, representing Morgan county; Robt. J. Wright, Sterling, representing Logan county, and Chas. M. Rolfson, Julesburg, representing Sedgwick county.

Offices of the district are maintained in Greeley, with J. M. Dille serving as secretary-manager and J. R. Barkley as office engineer.

WATER RIGHTS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATON

The Colorado Constitution, Article XVI, Sec. 5, provides that:

"The water of every natural stream, not heretofore appropriated, within the State of Colorado, is hereby declared to be the property of the public, and the same is dedicated to the use of the people of the State, subject to appropriation as hereinafter provided."

Sec. 6 of the same article specifies that the right to divert the unappropriated waters of any natural stream to beneficial use shall never be denied and that priority of appropriation shall give the better right as between those using the water for the same purpose. This same section directs that when the waters of any natural stream are not sufficient to serve all those desiring the use of the same, those using the water for domestic purposes shall have the preference, and those using the water for agricultural purposes shall have preference over those using it for manufacturing purposes. By this adoption of the appropriation doctrine under the Constitution, the only rights which exist in water in its natural state in Colorado are rights of use. Such right is not in the ownership of the corpus of water, but springs from the legal privilege to use it.

A water right in Colorado is acquired by making a filing in the State Engineer's office, placing water to a beneficial consumptive use and obtaining an adjudication decree in a district court of the State.

In the section on State Government in this Year Book is a description of the functions, duties and organization of the State Engineer's office.

The State Engineer is charged with the administration of the appropriation and distribution of water. He is an officer of the courts to carry out the provisions of water decrees. He is appointed by the Governor and holds his office subject to the Civil Service laws, rules and regulations of the State. He has an engineering staff and keeps records of streamflows and water diversions. This necessitates the maintenance and operation of numerous gaging stations. Division engineers and water commissioners have direct charge, under the State Engineer, of the various divisions and water districts into which the State is divided.

The census of irrigation shows that there were 8,713 irrigation enterprises in the State on January 1, 1940, and the investment in these up to that date was $106,849,343 (latest available figures). These are distributed as follows:

Type	Number	Investment
Individual and partnership	7,864	$ 11,348,204
Cooperative, incorporated	499	57,449,846
Cooperative, unincorporated	251	1,214,947
Irrigation district	21	15,621,957
Commercial	52	6,188,248
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation	5	12,928,239
U. S. Office of Indian affairs	1	711,032
State	2	165,000
City and/or sewage	14	1,218,215
Other	4	3,665
TOTAL	8,713	$106,849,353

The data given above on United States reclamation projects includes construction costs incurred by the Federal government in providing primary and supplemental supplies, and do not include the Colorado-Big Thompson project, the San Luis Valley, the Pine River and the Paonia projects.

UNDERGROUND WATER INVESTIGATIONS

Colorado, in 1945, commenced an underground water investigation. The Legislature, in 1945 and again in 1947, made available to the Colorado Water Conservation Board $25,000 to carry on this work. The Board has entered into a cooperative contract for the making of this investigation with the United States Geological Survey, which agency contributes an amount equal to that paid by the State. Thus, since 1945 there has been available through the State and the U. S. G. S. $100,000 to determine the location, extent and nature of the State's underground water supplies.

The underground waters of the State constitute a valuable resource. Their utilization, however, is dependent, to a major extent, upon further information respecting them. Other states have long since conducted extensive investigations of these subsurface waters. Colorado's program cannot be completed for a number of years.

The work is carried on by intensive studies in areas specified by the Board after consultation with the U. S. G. S. Service is also made available to cities, towns and other areas where emergency underground water problems arise.

Up to the close of the year 1947 an intensive investigation had been completed in the Big Sandy area in Elbert, El Paso and Lincoln counties, and a report was published. Investigations have been completed in the San Luis Valley sump drain area and a report thereon will be issued in 1948; at the present time studies are being continued in the San Luis Valley. Intensive investigations have also been started in Baca County, Colorado.

The people in a number of other sections of the State have already made requests to the Board for authorization of intensive studies as soon as funds are available.

RELATED RUNOFF FOR COLORADO STREAMS

For Water Year October 1, 1946 to September 30, 1947

(Compiled by L. T. Burgess, Chief Hydrographer, State Engineer's Office)
April, 1948

STREAM	Total Runoff		July to Sept. (Incl.) Runoff		Number of Years of Record
	Acre-Feet	Per Cent* of Mean	Acre-Feet	Per Cent* of Mean	
South Platte River at South Platte	333,100	123	142,760	145	56
Clear Creek at Golden	221,000	124	88,920	150	38
St. Vrain Creek at Lyons	136,000	140	43,090	134	58
Cache LaPoudre River at Cannon Mouth near Ft. Collins	315,600	104	112,790	131	64
Arkansas River at Canon City	614,200	117	260,170	163	60
Rio Grande River near Del Norte	621,700	90	181,230	104	58
Saguache Creek near Saguache	50,890	92	16,380	110	38
Conejos River near Mogote	268,000	82	38,530	70	45
Colorado River at Glenwood Springs	2,261,000	107	664,340	136	48
Blue River at Dillon	108,400	127	41,590	153	37
Dolores River at Dolores	315,600	95	62,190	125	38
Yampa River at Steamboat Springs	382,300	111	48,790	137	42
White River near Meeker	553,800	120	122,160	135	44
Animas River at Durango	625,800	96	186,230	125	49
LaPlata River at Hesperus	26,360	76	5,670	111	33

Note—Runoff is the amount of water which passes a given point of measurement during a stated period of time at the rate of one cubic foot per second. An acre-foot is an amount of water necessary to cover one acre of ground to the depth of one foot. The mean runoff is the average runoff for the number of years shown. The per cent of mean is the ratio of the runoff for the year shown to the mean runoff for the entire period of record.

COLORADO DAMS AND STORAGE RESERVOIRS

The total number of dams and reservoirs in Colorado, as shown by the records of the State Engineer's office, is in excess of 1,800 with a total storage capacity of approximately 4,140,000 acre-feet. The surface area of these reservoirs exceeds 200,000 acres. The highest dam in the State is the earth and rock fill structure known as the Green Mountain Dam, located in Summit county, which has a maximum height of 270 feet. Not only is this the highest dam in the State, but it also ranks among the highest earth dams in the Nation.

The John Martin (Caddoa) Reservoir ranks first in the State as regards its capacity of 655,000 acre-feet, and has a maximum surface area of 17,500 acres.

Two dams of recent construction which are located in Teller county are of a unique design. These dams, both in excess of 90 feet in height, are built largely of earth and decomposed granite. They are made water-tight by means of electrically-welded one-fourth-inch steel plates laid over the upstream faces of the dams, the lower edges of which are attached to reinforced concrete footings at the upstream toes of the dams. The plates are anchored to the earth embankments by steel members extending back into the structure.

The following table lists the dams and reservoirs by irrigation divisions in the State with storage capacities of 3,000 acre-feet or more; also a few reservoirs with concrete dams with less than 3,000 acre-feet capacity. (Source of information: State Engineer's Office.)

IRRIGATION DIVISION No. 1

Name	County	Type of Dam	Maximum Height	Surface Area	Capacity Acre-Feet
Adams	Adams	Earth	29	448	5,444
Agate No. 1	Elbert	Earth	28	600	6,000
Bijou No. 2	Morgan	Earth	25	916	9,183
Bootleg	Adams	Earth	46	432	6,210
Drury No. 1	Weld	Earth	50	350	4,132
Empire	Weld	Earth	40	2,967	37,709
Hereford	Weld	Earth	35	562	4,235
Horse Creek	Adams	Earth	60.5	868	16,974
Jackson Lake	Morgan	Earth	39	2,640	36,629
McGrew	Weld	Earth	46	1,268	12,820
West Nile	Morgan	Earth	37	800	9,900
Noonan No. 2	Arapahoe	Earth	34	573	3,454
Prospect	Weld	Earth	44	456	5,995
Riverside	Weld	Earth	42	3,811	57,633
Rosener	Morgan	Earth	50	371	3,100
Williams and McCreary	Morgan	Earth	48	1,050	17,580
Barr Lake	Adams	Earth	47	1,956	32,143
Lower Latham	Weld	Earth	23	600	6,212
Milton Lake	Weld	Earth	52	2,078	31,135
Black Hollow	Weld	Earth	42	582	8,058
Cache La Poudre (Timnath)	Larimer	Earth	36	700	9,530
Chambers Lake	Larimer	Earth	57	281	8,824
Cobb Lake	Larimer	Earth	40	760	9,113
Douglas	Larimer	Earth	33	586	5,500
Fossil Creek	Larimer	Earth	47	853	11,540
Halligan (N. P. Irr. No. 16)	Larimer	Concrete	77	253	6,420
Larimer & Weld (Terry Lake)	Larimer	Earth	36	530	9,780
Long Draw	Larimer	Earth	63	263	4,400
Long Pond	Larimer	Earth	35	240	4,040
N. Poudre Irr. Co. No. 2	Larimer	Earth	30	275	3,880
N. Poudre Irr. Co. No. 5-6	Larimer	Earth	45	1,095	20,546
N. Poudre Irr. Co. No. 15	Larimer	Earth	44.6	312	5,500
N. Poudre Irr. Co. No. 12	Larimer	Earth	32	346	4,090
Rocky Ridge	Larimer	Earth	36	226	4,729
Windsor	Weld	Earth	43	1,000	18,595
Windsor R. & C. No. 8	Larimer	Earth	60	525	10,000
Wood	Weld	Earth	30	200	3,230
Worster	Larimer	Earth	68	123	3,740
Boulder and Larimer County	Larimer	Earth	40	384	7,342
Boyd Lake	Larimer	Earth	44	2,022	44,018
Enlarged Handy	Larimer	Earth	28	172	4,548
Home Supply	Larimer	Earth	54	536	9,180
Lake Loveland	Larimer	Earth	48.5	472	14,235
Mariano	Larimer	Earth	40	373	4,580
Seven Lakes	Larimer	Earth	22	717	8,430
Foot Hills	Boulder	Earth	61	173	4,346
Highland No. 2	Boulder	Earth	37	179	3,765
Union	Weld	Earth	33	950	12,739
Barker (Nederland)	Boulder	Concrete	175	380	11,680
Base Line	Boulder	Earth	39.5	285	5,300
Marshall Lake	Boulder	Earth	75	420	10,258
Panama No. 1	Boulder	Earth	45	346	3,944
Ralston	Jefferson	Earth	180	134	12,758
Stanley Lake	Jefferson	Earth	113	1,310	50,000
Kenwood Flood	Arapahoe	Earth	55	600	10,000
Marston Lake	Jefferson	Earth	62	652	19,793
Evergreen	Jefferson	Concrete	45	55	670
Antero Park	Park	Earth	35	4,102	58,600
Cheesman Lake	Jefferson	Masonry	221	874	79,064
Eleven Mile	Park	Concrete	112	2,800	81,917
McFarlane	Jackson	Earth	34	526	6,507
Julesburg	Logan & Sedgwick	Earth	58	1,570	27,200
Point of Rocks	Logan	Earth	85	3,081	81,351
Prewitt	Washington	Earth	35	2,431	32,900
Milton Seaman	Larimer	Earth	112	132	6,000

IRRIGATION DIVISION No. 2

Fountain Valley No. 2	El Paso	Earth	60	427	5,076
Glen Park	El Paso	Concrete Arch	57	11	148
Manitou	El Paso	Concrete	60	16	306
Clear Creek	Chaffee	Earth	80	407	11,206
Sugar Loaf	Lake	Earth	38	818	17,416
Twin Lakes	Lake	Earth	28	2,273	53,259
Brush Hollow	Fremont	Earth	95	186	4,186
S. Catamount Creek	Teller	Dis. granite	90	118	3,935

Name	County	Type of Dam	Maximum Height	Surface Area	Capacity Acre-Feet
Crystal Creek	Teller	Dis. granite	93	136	5,330
De Weese-Dye	Custer	Concrete	48	208	2,763
Skaguay	Teller	Rockfill	79	114	3,080
Dotson	Pueblo	Earth	32	321	4,680
Red Rock	Pueblo	Earth	102	320	12,867
St. Charles No. 3	Pueblo	Earth	62.5	435	4,686
Campbell	Huerfano	Earth	60	157	3,650
Cucharas Valley	Huerfano	Rockfill	125	1,470	40,210
Lake Oehm	Huerfano	Earth	25	206	4,880
Antonio D. Valdez	Huerfano	Earth	42	300	4,880
Adobe	Bent	Earth	38	5,147	70,870
Dye	Otero	Earth	40	276	7,986
Holbrook No. 1	Otero	Earth	21	673	7,472
Horse Creek	Otero	Earth	28	2,603	27,050
Lake Henry	Crowley	Earth	24	1,120	9,916
Lake Meredith	Crowley	Earth	15	3,220	26,028
Prairie Land and Irr. No. 1	Otero	Earth	16	790	5,360
Swink No. 1	Otero	Earth	40	455	6,320
Timpas Creek No. 2	Otero	Earth	25	300	3,000
Model	Las Animas	Earth	39	1,198	20,350
John Martin (Caddoa)	Bent	Con-Earth	150	17,500	655,000
King (out of commis.)	Prowers	Earth	15	1,552	18,274
Kit Carson	Cheyenne	Earth	40	2,017	40,200
Lincoln County No. 1	Lincoln	Earth	30	568	5,940
Lincoln County No. 2	Lincoln	Earth	30	491	4,480
Muddy Creek	Bent	Earth	70	1,760	27,638
Nee-Granda	Kiowa	Earth	25	3,490	23,040
Nee-Noshe	Kiowa	Earth	25	3,696	60,618
Nee So Pah	Kiowa	Earth	15	3,537	23,458
Queen	Kiowa	Earth	25	1,930	23,040
Two Buttes	Baca & Prowers	Earth	106	1,798	40,910
IRRIGATION DIVISION No. 3					
Continental	Hinsdale	Earth	90	770	26,716
Rio Grande	Hinsdale	Earth & Rock	98	1,086	51,113
Beaver Park	Hinsdale	Rock	82	94.5	4,434
Santa Maria	Mineral	Earth	92	580	45,069
La Jara	Conejos	Earth	50	1,261	14,052
Terrace	Conejos	Earth	167	410	17,700
Cove Lake	Conejos	Earth	46	960	9,756
Eastdale No. 1	Costilla	Earth	31	336	3,465
Eastdale No. 2	Costilla	Earth	31	357	3,041
Sanchez	Costilla	Earth	130	3,151	103,155
Mountain Home	Costilla	Earth & Rock	125	639	19,141
Smith	Costilla	Earth & Rock	43	709	5,335
IRRIGATION DIVISION NO. 4					
Leon Lake	Delta	Earth	35	120	3,100
Onion Valley	Montrose	Earth	55	321	8,175
Overland	Delta	Earth	50	200	4,000
Park	Delta	Earth	50	125	3,240
Taylor Park	Gunnison	Earth	168	2,033	106,230
Gurley	San Miguel	Earth	48	215	3,200
Trout Lake	San Miguel	Earth	46	142	2,940
Lake San Cristobal	Hinsdale	Earth	65	330	9,786
Fruit Growers	Delta	Earth	53	502	4,300
IRRIGATION DIVISION NO. 5					
Green Mountain	Summit	Earth	270	2,125	152,888
Chapman	Pitkin	Con-Arch	37	10	120
Grass Valley	Garfield	Earth	49	230	3,903
Williams Fork	Grand	Concrete	101	225	5,120
Robinson Lake	Lake	Earth	93	76	3,668
McMahon No. 2	Lake	Earth	43	190	3,589
Shadow Mt.*	Grand	Earth	48	1,820	*14,930
Granby	Grand	Earth	223	6,943	496,000
IRRIGATION DIVISION NO. 6					
Stillwater No. 1	Garfield	Earth	73	162	5,700
IRRIGATION DIVISION NO. 7					
Electra Lake (Cascade)	La Plata	Earth	70	839.4	23,976
Pine River (Vallecito)	La Plata	Earth	125	2,723	126,280
Narraguinnep	Montezuma	Earth	75	300	9,275
Summit	Montezuma	Earth	40	402	5,954
Groundhog	Dolores	Earth	130	668	21,711

*Including Grand Lake

IRRIGATION: SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISES, INVESTMENT, OPERATING COSTS AND LAND IRRIGATED IN COLORADO, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

	1940	1930	1920	1910
Irrigation enterprises:				
Number	8,713	6,509	6,634	9,065
Farms irrigated, number	29,766	31,288	28,756	25,857
Area irrigated, acres	3,220,685	3,393,619	3,348,385	2,792,032
Area existing works were capable of supplying with water, acres	3,913,542	4,078,712	3,855,348	3,990,166
Area irrigable, acres	4,283,250	4,528,251	*15,220,588	*5,917,457
Additional area existing works were capable of supplying with water, acres	692,857	685,093	506,963	1,198,134
Additional irrigable area in enterprises not supplied with water, acres	1,062,565	1,134,632	.....	.....
Investment in irrigation enterprises:				
Total investment	$106,849,343	$ 87,603,240	$ 88,302,442	$ 56,636,443
Increase or decrease (—) over preceding census, per cent	22.0	—0.8	55.9	381.7
Average per acre based on area works were capable of supplying with water	$ 27.30	$ 21.48	$ 22.90	$ 14.19
Increase or decrease (—) over preceding census, per cent	27.1	—6.2	61.4	94.4
Estimated completed cost of existing enterprises	$109,808,466	$ 91,845,804	$ 95,198,423	$ 76,443,329
Average per acre based on irrigable area in enterprises	$ 25.64	$ 20.28	$ 18.24	$ 12.92
Average annual cost per acre irrigated for maintenance and operation of irrigation works	$ 0.81	$ 0.85	$ 0.87	$ 0.75
Irrigation Works:				
Average size of enterprise based on irrigable area, acres	484	688	*787	(2)
Diversion dams, number	4,792	3,672	(2)	(2)
Main canals and laterals:				
Length, miles	19,864	21,381	27,593	(2)
Capacity, cubic feet, per second†	139,780	123,652	119,558	(2)
Pipe lines, length, miles‡	245.1	132.0	(2)	(2)
Storage dams, number	1,015	706	(2)	(2)
Reservoirs:				
Number	1,071	765	979	(2)
Capacity, acre feet	2,071,522	1,924,982	2,406,372	(2)
Wells, flowing:				
Number	886	621	476	(2)
Yield, gallons per minute	54,859	39,644	20,139	(2)
Wells, pumped:				
Number	2,878	654	527	(2)
Yield, gallons per minute	1,929,798	237,903	210,094	(2)
Pumping plants:				
Number	2,806	516	406	(2)
Prime movers, capacity, horsepower	49,157	11,204	8,635	(2)
Pumps, gallon per minute	2,263,375	437,250	299,726	(2)
Pumping Lift:				
Average feet, all sources	32	25	23	(2)
From pumped wells	33	(2)	(2)	(2)

*Total area in enterprises.
(2)Not available.
†Capacity at main canal heading.
‡Includes siphons and farm pipe lines.

IRRIGATION: INVESTMENT, AVERAGE MAINTENANCE COST, AVERAGE ASSESSMENTS, INDEBTEDNESS, WATER DELIVERED AND AVERAGE COST OF WATER, BY COUNTIES, CENSUS OF 1940

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Total Investment All Enterprises	Average Investment Per Acre Irrigated	Average Maintenance and Operation Cost Per Acre Irrigated	Average Annual Charge Per Acre Assessed	Indebtedness to Dec. 31, 1939	Average Water Delivered Per Acre Irrigated, acre-feet	Average Cost of Water Per Acre, Irrigated
Adams	$ 1,929,030	$28.27	$ 1.30	$ 0.87	$ 106,576	1.6	$ 1.49
Alamosa	1,512,466	13.27	0.30	0.36	140,587	1.2	0.54
Arapahoe	845,921	37.19	1.49	1.68	14,351	1.2	2.20
Archuleta	126,357	8.19	0.57	0.41	49	2.1	0.43
Baca	537,447	177.90	1.07	1.25	1,166	2.8	1.37
Bent	1,978,190	32.64	0.70	1.06	294,696	1.9	1.24
Boulder	1,327,014	11.33	0.35	0.59	202,738	1.1	0.57
Chaffee	222,960	7.76	0.20	0.13	.....	4.9	0.20
Cheyenne	.....	....	....	....	.....	..	....
Clear Creek	6,285	17.75	0.91	....	.....	2.5	1.47
Conejos	2,159,318	14.51	0.19	0.29	181,384	1.6	0.32
Costilla	2,402,611	50.63	0.77	1.00	825,551	1.6	2.09
Crowley	4,829,865	109.24	0.69	2.95	2,300,376	1.5	3.83
Custer	55,593	2.71	0.17	0.08	.....	0.8	0.16
Delta	4,703,890	41.41	0.79	1.00	1,986,802	3.6	1.05
Denver	84,701	91.97	3.45	3.60	416	7.3	3.60
Dolores*	5,445	9.40	1.55	....	.....	3.0	1.80
Douglas	295,194	58.56	1.88	2.31	.....	1.0	2.45
Eagle	551,222	13.87	0.50	0.30	11,000	7.6	0.49
Elbert	24,317	30.36	1.91	....	.....	0.6	1.89
El Paso	593,142	44.95	1.05	2.04	266,050	1.5	2.15
Fremont	1,711,651	77.80	1.57	2.59	68,599	3.2	2.10
Garfield	2,025,306	30.89	0.55	0.89	37,048	4.7	0.79
Gilpin	2,850	19.00	2.67	....	.....	0.5	2.67
Grand	549,749	14.12	0.67	0.21	159	6.0	0.69
Gunnison	549,996	7.97	0.39	0.18	.....	7.1	0.38
Hinsdale	30,925	6.72	0.39	....	.....	1.4	0.36
Huerfano	270,442	14.37	0.53	0.41	.....	1.4	0.55
Jackson	789,860	5.12	0.32	0.07	.....	3.0	0.33
Jefferson	1,585,792	31.94	0.89	0.84	115,349	1.7	1.03
Kiowa	90,755	872.64	7.34	....	.....	0.8	6.72
Kit Carson	.....	....	....	....	.....	..	....
Lake	16,524	1.94	0.24	....	.....	3.8	0.26
La Plata*	1,875,095	24.93	0.62	0.42	44,305	2.7	0.48
Larimer	6,713,002	44.86	0.85	1.45	1,308,699	1.5	1.52
Las Animas	1,217,954	38.35	0.85	0.93	120,770	1.3	0.92
Lincoln	14,975	61.37	3.54	....	.....	4.0	3.54
Logan	3,528,970	35.23	1.04	0.62	33,793	2.0	0.82
Mesa	5,848,890	54.98	1.74	1.83	3,584,687	5.0	1.66
Mineral	22,420	3.61	0.28	0.25	.....	1.8	0.29
Moffat	304,545	15.71	1.02	0.40	7,701	2.0	1.07
Montezuma	4,883,067	100.78	1.06	1.39	85,075	2.6	1.46
Montrose	7,926,549	91.28	1.32	1.35	6,047,546	5.1	1.53
Morgan	7,205,136	65.33	1.63	1.69	672,382	2.7	2.31
Otero	2,700,860	33.22	0.92	0.98	432,595	2.6	1.18
Ouray	213,145	12.79	0.32	0.25	.....	4.4	0.41
Park	199,077	4.75	0.38	....	.....	3.9	0.38
Phillips	10,667	30.48	3.57	....	.....	(1)	(1)
Pitkin	248,679	14.00	0.57	0.49	.....	6.9	0.47
Prowers	3,817,541	43.97	0.73	1.03	168,951	1.6	1.12
Pueblo	2,365,651	48.45	1.66	1.58	210,521	2.1	1.80
Rio Blanco	549,585	14.83	0.56	0.27	750	3.9	0.55
Rio Grande	4,784,002	27.13	0.71	0.30	1,528,477	1.9	0.72
Routt	594,175	12.50	0.52	0.77	80,950	3.8	0.46
Saguache	1,967,656	13.31	0.32	0.38	166,440	1.3	0.36
San Juan	.....	....	....	....	.....	..	....
San Miguel*	367,890	15.17	0.22	0.27	3,825	1.9	0.28
Sedgwick	655,085	30.13	0.92	0.66	.....	1.4	0.71
Summit	119,259	13.34	0.88	....	.....	6.9	0.88
Teller	4,721	5.22	1.16	....	.....	0.5	1.08
Washington	379,816	38.79	1.37	0.53	6,333	2.5	1.98
Weld	16,483,611	39.38	1.13	1.06	1,750,630	1.8	1.69
Yuma	31,570	11.58	1.04	0.72	3,280	2.0	1.08
All other	932	(1)	(1)	....	.....	(1)	(1)
Total, state	$106,849,343	$33.18	$ 0.81	$ 0.94	$22,810,607	2.6	$ 1.10

*Part annexed to San Miguel county in 1925.
(1) Total area in enterprises.

WATER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO

The Water Development Association of Southeastern Colorado is composed of leaders in the Arkansas Valley and along the headwaters of the Arkansas River who have banded together to develop additional supplies of water for the irrigable lands of the Arkansas Valley. The principle objective of the Association is the promotion of transmountain diversion of surplus water from the Gunnison River to the Arkansas Valley. The organization has a board of directors of 26 members, selected annually by the association membership. Present officers are: D. P. Ducy, Pueblo, President; John W. Beaty, Manzanola, Vice-president; Marc G. Williamson, La Junta, Secretary-Treasurer; Chas J. Beise, Denver, Attorney and Roger Ernst, Pueblo, Executive-Secretary.

WATER TUNNELS THROUGH COLORADO'S MOUNTAINS

Through the years a number of notable tunnels have been constructed in Colorado's vast mountain area to provide water for irrigation purposes and for municipalities.

The Alva B. Adams tunnel, 13.1 miles long and a key link in the Colorado-Big Thompson project, is described briefly in another section of this chapter. Likewise, the Gunnison tunnel is described in another section as an integral part of the Uncompahgre project. Other important water tunnels are as follows:

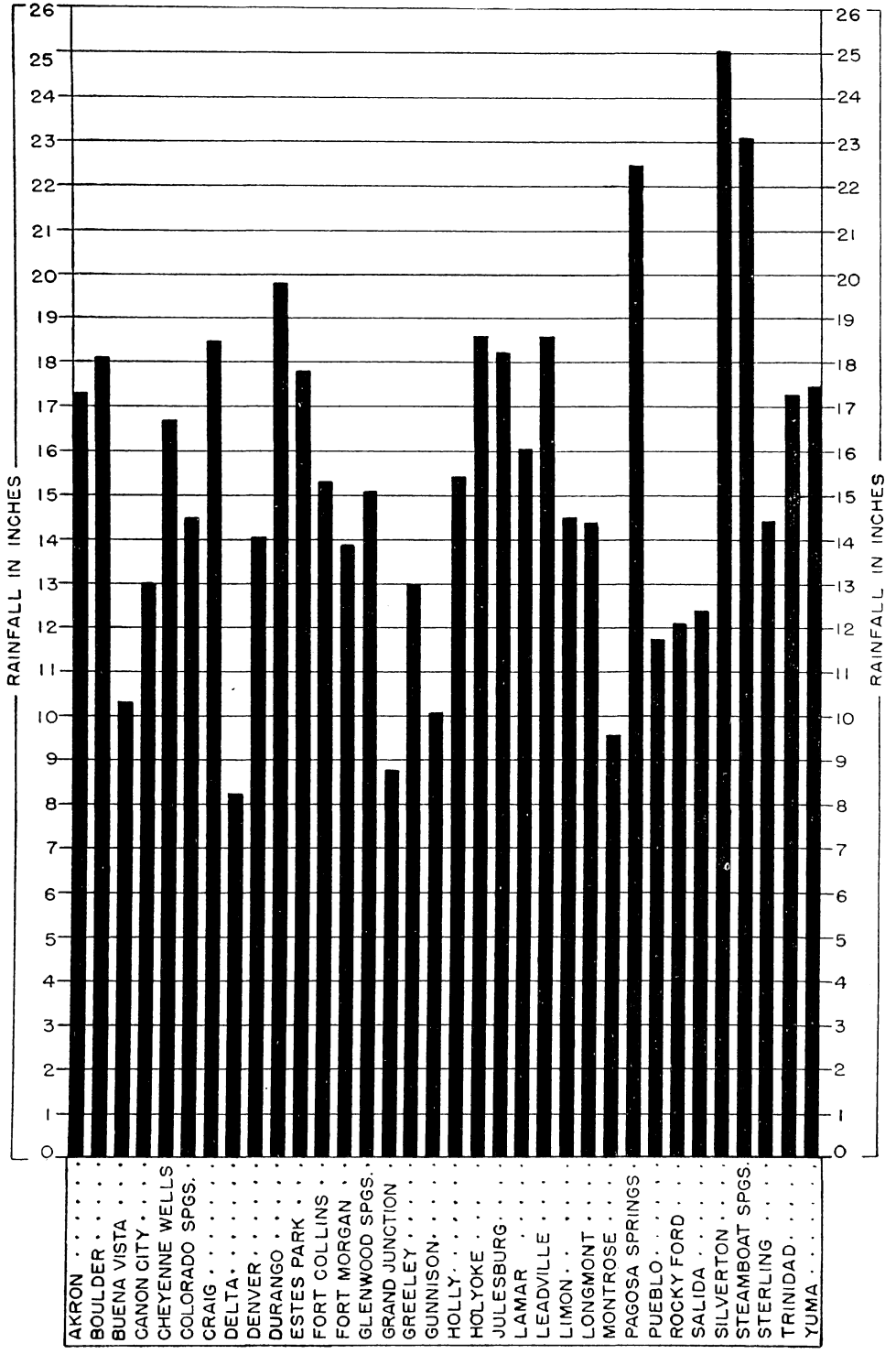
The Laramie-Poudre tunnel, which was constructed for the purpose of diverting water from the Laramie river to be used in irrigating 125,000 acres of land in Larimer and Weld counties, is located near Home, in Larimer county, the intake being on the east bank of the Laramie river near the mouth of West Fork. It is seven and one-half feet wide, nine and one-half feet high and 11,306 feet long. It cost approximately $500,000, including an open cut 1,100 feet long on the western end. It has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet of water per second. The water taken from the Laramie river and diverted through the tunnel empties into the Cache la Poudre river. Construction began on August 25, 1902, and was completed on July 20, 1911. It is sometimes called the Greeley-Poudre tunnel.

The Twin Lakes tunnel is located east of Aspen in Pitkin county and is a part of the Independence Pass transmountain diversion system which gathers water on the western slope of the Continental Divide and distributes it to farms in Crowley county in Southern Colorado on the eastern side of the range. It was the first major transmountain water diversion project in the State. It transports water gathered from the Roaring Fork river and tributaries through the Sawatch mountains under Independence pass, from which point it flows through natural courses into and through Twin Lakes in Lake county and down the Arkansas river to its destination. It is owned by the Twin Lakes Reservoir & Canal company and construction was financed with funds advanced by the Reconstruction Finance corporation in the 1930s.

The Moffat Pioneer tunnel, eight feet high and eight feet wide and which was built in the 1920s in connection with the Moffat railroad tunnel, is 6.4 miles long. It is under lease to the city and county of Denver and the Denver water board and diverts water from the western slope of the Rockies to the Ralston reservoir north of Golden where the water is impounded for municipal use.

The Jones Pass tunnel, also known as the Williams Fork tunnel, is located on the boundary between Grand and Clear Creek counties and crosses the Continental Divide under Jones pass. Construction of the tunnel proper was started in May, 1937, and completed at a cost of approximately $1,100,000 in December, 1939. It was constructed as a unit of the sewage disposal works of the city and county of Denver, and 45 per cent of the cost was financed by the Federal government through a PWA grant, the remaining 55 per cent being financed by Denver through part of a bond issue voted by the people. The tunnel is approximately three miles long, has a diameter of seven feet on a horseshoe-type section, and a capacity of 275 second-feet of water. The water diverted from the upper basin of the Williams Fork river on the western slope of the divide, collected by means of diversion dams, ditches and catch-basins and 19,000 feet of welded steel pipe lines, is diverted into the west portal of the tunnel at an elevation of 10,400 feet, and flows into the Platte river via Clear Creek.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES IN 34 COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS



COLORADO'S MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

MAP—MINERAL RESOURCES OF COLORADO

GENERAL SUMMARY

SOURCE BOOKS ON COLORADO'S MINERAL RESOURCES

COLORADO'S MINERAL PRODUCTION—GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, MOLYBDENUM

DISTRIBUTION OF METAL ORES BY COUNTIES

STATISTICAL TABLES ON MINERAL PRODUCTION

COLORADO HAS WIDE VARIETY OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Coal Mining in Colorado

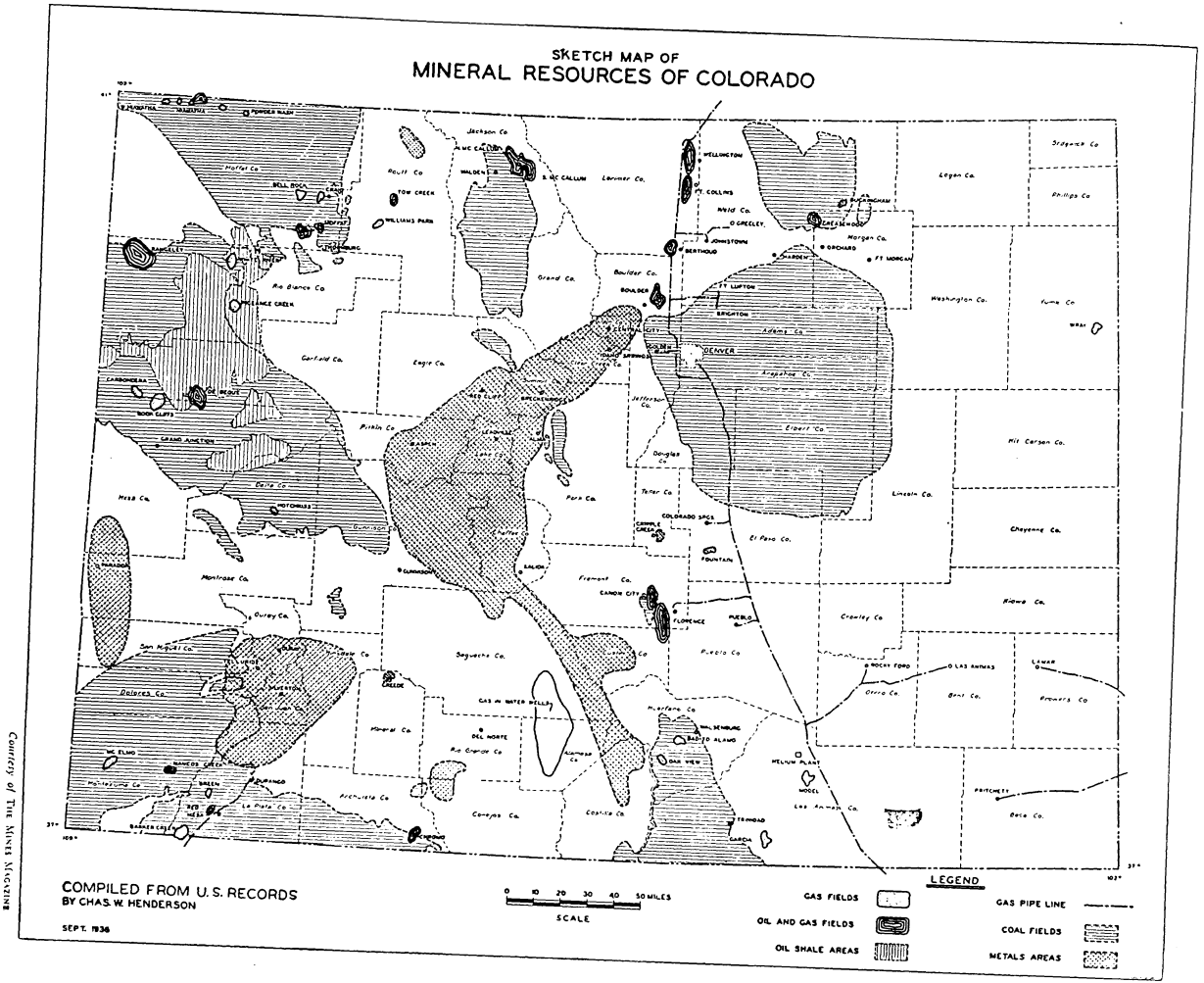
STATISTICAL TABLES ON PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS

Petroleum Production in Colorado

OIL PIPE LINES IN COLORADO

STATISTICAL DATA ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

Colorado Has World's Greatest Deposit of Oil Shale



Courtesy of The Mines Magazine

Colorado's Mineral Development

GENERAL SUMMARY

In the 90 years since gold was first discovered on the banks of Cherry Creek, in what is now Denver, production from the State's vast storehouse of minerals has been one of its principal sustaining industries. Year by year the total value of output has increased at varying rates, depending on economic conditions and other factors, until the total now stands at more than $3,500,000,000 and is currently increasing at a rate in excess of $80,000,000 annually .

Colorado's early prospectors and miners thought only of gold and silver, little realizing that the mountains and plains contain almost 250 other minerals of which some 40 are now being produced on a commercial scale.

For many years the State's principal mineral production came from its metals—gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc, in that order. Gold far surpassed the other four metals in production value and reached its all-time high in 1900 when the value of output totaled $28,762,036. Silver had already passed its peak of production at $20,880,000 in 1890.

In 1905 the value of the five metals constituted 75.4 per cent of the State's total mineral production. From that time on, and as the production of other minerals increased, the value of metal production in relation to total mineral production gradually declined. In 1931, the value of coal produced exceeded the value of gold and the other four metals combined.

In the late 1930s the production of molybdenum increased to the point that it exceeded the value of coal production. Another reversal came in 1947 when the increased production of petroleum placed it in the number one position in the value of minerals produced.

Great interest has been attracted to the experimental work being conducted by the U. S. Department of the Interior, through its Bureau of Mines, in experimental operations at Rifle, Colorado, to develop methods of extracting oil profitably from oil-shale. If these experiments are successful, and indications are that they will be, the State may look confidently to the development of another source of mineral production and industry which will, in time, far surpass the production record of other minerals. The oil-shale deposits near Rifle contain an estimated 270,000,000,000 barrels of oil!

Since the close of World War II, increased activity in the exploration for new oil fields has continued at a fast pace in western and southwestern Colorado and oil experts feel certain that at least some of the numerous geologic structures which are scheduled for test drilling in the immediate future will prove to be oil producers.

During World War II, when the Nation desperately needed great supplies of various metals, intensive exploration of Colorado's known mineral areas was carried on by the Bureau of Mines of the U. S. Department of the Interior. In a number of instances, development work is now under way in several areas as a result of these exploratory operations.

Prospects that a large deposit of valuable coking coal is located in Gunnison County, in central western Colorado, offers the possibilites of a development which will be of almost invaluable aid to the steel industry of Colorado.

Elsewhere in this chapter are production tables and other information concerning Colorado's very important mineral resources.

Source Books on Colorado's Mineral Resources

Two books are recommended for researchers and others interested in Colorado's mineral resources. These are: "*Minerals Yearbook*" published annually by the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior and comprising about 1,700 pages; and "*Mineral Resources of Colorado*," published by the Colorado Mineral Resources Board and prepared under the supervision of John W. Vanderwilt, Consulting Geologist. This book of some 500 pages not only has numerous maps showing the location of Colorado's mineral deposits, but gives detailed information and lists references to other books and publications concerning the State's mineral resources. The U. S. Geological Survey is another source of valuable information. The library of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden is a storehouse of information on the mineral resources of the State.

COLORADO'S GOLD PRODUCTION TOTALS $866,723,894

From the time gold was first discovered in 1858, down through 1947, Colorado's mines have produced 39,224,198 ounces of gold valued at $866,723,894. This production is exceeded only by that of California, which totals more than $2,265,000,000. Nevada is in third place with a total production of approximately $575,000,000. The total production of gold in the United States, since its discovery in California in 1848, is approximately $6,200,000,000, and of this total Colorado has produced about 14.4 per cent.

Mining of the precious metal developed steadily in Colorado, following the first discovery in 1858. The annual production increased from $2,010,000 in 1868 until 1900 in which year production reached a peak of $28,762,036. The period of greatest production was from 1895 to 1918. A decline set in in the 1920s which dropped production to $4,417,358 in 1929. The depression of the early 1930s stimulated new activity and production increased to $6,572,154 in 1933.

Prior to 1933 the established value for gold was $20.67 per ounce. The United States went off the gold standard on April 19, 1933 and the value of the metal for export purposes became subject to quotations in the world market. The average price for the metal in 1933 was $25.56 per ounce.

In 1934, under the Gold Reserve Act passed by Congress, the President issued a proclamation reducing the weight of the gold dollar and establishing a price of $35 per fine ounce, less one-fourth of one per cent and mint charges. The price has remained at $35 per ounce since that time.

Production increased under the new price incentive and reached $13,301,015 in 1941, when another decline set in as a result of federal restrictions on production as a war measure.

Production reached a low of $3,532,725 in 1945, increased to $4,991,455 in 1946, and a preliminary estimate for 1947 placed the value of the output at $5,818,925. While showing a recovery from the low production of the war years, the value of output is still below that of the period prior to World War II.

Colorado's principal gold producing counties in 1946 were the following: Teller County, which produced 34 per cent of the State's total; San Miguel County, 17 per cent; Park County, 13 per cent; San Juan County, 11 per cent and Lake County, 8 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN COLORADO

Silver was first discovered in Colorado in the early 1860s, but the yearly production was first recorded in 1868 when the value of the output was placed at $266,150. The total production in Colorado, from 1858 through 1946, is 730,426,678 ounces valued at $567,570,125.

Production of silver reached a maximum value of $20,948,401 in 1891. Production remained at high levels throughout the 1890s but the panic of 1892 and 1893 demoralized the market to the extent that the value of output never reached the peak of the 1891 year. Beginning with 1900, production declined through the years and reached a low in 1932 when the value of the metal dropped to 28.2 cents an ounce and the total production was valued at $524,635.

On December 21, 1933, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation directing the mints to receive silver mined thereafter on a basis to yield the producer 64.65 cents per ounce as against a world market of 43 cents an ounce. In 1939, Congress fixed the domestic price of silver at 71.1 cents per ounce. This price was increased by Congressional act to 80.8 cents an ounce in 1946 and 90.5 cents an ounce in 1947.

Production of silver and the value of the output are shown in tables published elsewhere in this chapter. The leading Counties in silver production in 1946 were: San Miguel County, which produced 16 per cent of the State's total; Mineral County, 16 per cent; San Juan County, 15 per cent; Lake County, 15 per cent; and Dolores County, 8 per cent.

Dry and siliceous ores yielded 58 per cent of the State's total silver output in 1946; zinc-lead ore, 33 per cent; zinc ore, 5 per cent; and lead, copper and lead-copper ores and placers, 4 per cent.

Some of the largest silver mines in the country are in Colorado and include the Empire Zinc company at Gilman, in Eagle County, the Emperius Mining company at Creede, in Mineral County, and Telluride Mines, Inc., in San Miguel County.

COLORADO IS AN IMPORTANT PRODUCER OF LEAD

The mine production of recovered lead in Colorado in 1946 was 34,072,000 pounds, compared with 34,088,000 in 1945. The Leadville district in Lake county continued to be the largest producing area in the State and accounted for 26 per cent of the State's total lead. Other important producing districts included San Juan county, 19 per cent; San Miguel county, 14 per cent; and Dolores county, 13 per cent.

Zinc-lead ore yielded 54 per cent of the State's total lead; dry and siliceous ores, 37 per cent; zinc ore, 6 per cent; and lead, copper, and lead-copper ores, 3 per cent. The value of the output in 1946 was $3,713,848.

From 1869 to 1946 Colorado has produced 2,461,882 short tons of lead valued at $238,911,863.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN COLORADO

The output of copper recovered from mines in Colorado in 1946 was 3,508,000 pounds compared with 2,970,000 in 1945. Most of the copper produced in Colorado is recovered as a by-product from ores mined for zinc, lead or precious metal content. Dry and siliceous ores yielded 59 per cent of the State's total copper; zinc-lead ore, 24 per cent; copper ore, 13 per cent; and zinc, lead and lead-copper ores, 4 per cent. The value of this production in 1946 was $568,296.

From 1858 to 1946 Colorado mines produced 250,711 short tons of copper valued at $66,285,369. The output of copper reached its maximum in 1938 when 28,342,000 pounds valued at $2,777,516 were produced. The minimum output in 54 years was 2,056,000 pounds, valued at $267,280, in 1943.

COLORADO RANKS SEVENTH IN ZINC PRODUCTION

The output of recovered zinc from mines in Colorado increased from 71,546,000 pounds in 1945, to 72,294,000 pounds in 1946. The principal zinc-producing districts in 1946, in order of output, were: Gilman, California (Leadville), Pioneer, Ten-Mile, Upper San Miguel, Animas, and Breckenridge. These seven districts produced 91 per cent of the State's total output in 1946. Zinc ore yielded 53 per cent of the State's total zinc; zinc-lead ore, 38 per cent; and dry and siliceous ores, 9 per cent. The value of this output was $8,819,868.

From 1858 to 1946, the total output of zinc from Colorado mines was 1,339,198 short tons, valued at $203,260,388. Colorado ranks seventh among the 48 states in the production of zinc, being exceeded by Idaho, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, in the order listed.

One of the largest zinc mines in the world is the Empire Zinc company's mine at Gilman, in Eagle county, in which the operators have been opening and developing ore bodies since 1912 and from which it has been carrying on regular production. The company has a 600-ton flotation mill built on a site cut out of solid granite in the face of Eagle canon, and therefore is mostly underground. This property ships copper-iron-silver-gold ore, being one of the unique mines of the world in the variety of minerals produced.

WORLD'S LARGEST MOLYBDENUM MINE IS AT CLIMAX, COLORADO

Molybdenum is a rare metal used extensively in the manufacture of special steel, and Colorado is by far the largest producer of molybdenum in the United States. One molybdenum mine in Colorado carries on the largest mining activity in the State and is the largest producer of this metal in the world. It is located at Climax, 13 miles north of Leadville, and is operated by the Climax Molybdenum company.

Between 1926 and 1941 the milling capacity of the Climax plant was increased from 1,200 tons to 18,000 tons a day, largely by plant additions. Under the stress of wartime requirements, changes in milling practice enabled the plant to raise the capacity to 20,000 tons a day. It is estimated that the Climax plant produces 72 per cent of the world's molybdenum. Even before World War II, annual production had a gross value of $20,000,000, outstripping coal as the State's most valuable mineral, during that period.

Molybdenum, chiefly in the form of calcium molybdite, is used in processing steels for aircraft and automobiles, for fabrication into bearings, steel castings and in corrosion and high temperature resisting alloys for many purposes. It is used extensively in the manufacture of radio tubes, wire, chemicals and dyes.

With the exception of the Urad mine at Empire, Colorado, the State's output comes almost altogether from the properties of the Climax company in Lake county. The known ore reserves in this deposit are estimated at 100,000,000 tons, and, as only part of this area has been developed and none of it to any great depth, it is expected that much additional ore will be found.

DISTRIBUTION OF METAL ORES BY COUNTIES

Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, and vanadium are the principal metals produced in Colorado in point of aggregate value. Numerous other metals are known to exist in the State, and scientific investigation to determine their value for commercial uses may in the future bring them into production. The following tabulation gives the principal metals found in Colorado and the counties in which they occur:

Aluminum (alunite bauxite, cryolite)—Chaffee, Conejos, Custer, El Paso, Fremont, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, Mineral, Ouray, Rio Grande, Saguache.

Antimony (bournonite, polybasite, stibnite)—Boulder, Clear Creek, Dolores, Grand, Gunnison, Ouray, Pitkin, San Juan, San Miguel, Teller.

Arsenic (arsenopyrite) — Gilpin, Gunnison, Pitkin, San Juan, San Miguel.

Barium (barite) — Boulder, Mineral, Pitkin, San Miguel.

Bismuth (beegerite, bismuthinite, bismutite, cosalite, tetradymite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Fremont, Grand, Gunnison, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Montezuma, Ouray, Park, San Miguel.

Cadmium (greenockite)—Lake.

Cerium (allanite, gadolinite, monazite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Costilla, Douglas, Routt, Washington.

Cobalt (erythrite, smaltite) — Gunnison.

Copper — Archuleta, Baca, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Gold — Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Iron (brown iron ore, hematite, magnetite, marasite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, siderite)—Chaffee, Costilla, Dolores, Fremont, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jefferson, Lake, Ouray, Pitkin, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Pyrite is found in nearly every metal producing county in the state.

Lead — Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Gilpin, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, La Plata, Mineral, Montezuma, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Lithium (amblygonite)—Fremont.

Manganese (alabandite, chalcophanite, psilomelane, pyrolusite, rhodochrosite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, Park, Saguache, San Juan, Summit.

Mercury (amalgam, cinnabar, quicksilver)—Boulder, La Plata.

Molybdenum (molybdenite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Grand, Gunnison, Lake, San Juan, Summit, Teller.

Nickel (annabergite, nicolite)—Custer, Fremont, Gunnison.

Platinum—Clear Creek, Chaffee, Gunnison, Pitkin, Saguache, San Miguel.

Radium, Uranium, Vanadium (carnotite, pitchblende, volborthite) — Clear Creek, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Huerfano, Jefferson, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Park, Rio Blanco, San Miguel.

Silver — Archuleta, Baca, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Routt, Sagauche, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Tantalum (columbite)—Fremont, Jefferson, Teller.

Tellurium—Boulder, Teller.

Tin (cassiterite)—Garfield.

Titanium (ilmenite, rutile, perofskite)—El Paso, Gunnison.

Tungsten (ferberite, huebnerite, scheelite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Gunnison, Lake, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit.

Yttrium (allanite, gadolinite)—Boulder, Douglas, Washington.

Zinc—Archuleta, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Gilpin, Hinsdale, Lake, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit.

Zircon—El Paso.

PRODUCTION OF ALL MINERALS IN COLORADO EXCEEDS $3,500,000,000 IN VALUE

The value of all minerals produced in Colorado since the beginning of the industry is not definitely known, but the United States Bureau of Mines and other agencies have compiled records on many of them. These indicate that the total value of the State's output since the industry first was established is in excess of $3,500,000,000. This estimate is based on figures for specified minerals and periods as follows:

Mineral	Value	Mineral	Value
Gold, 1858-1947	$ 866,723,894	Molybdenum to 1944	$ 169,430,888
Silver, 1858-1947	569,856,890	Fluorspar, 1880-1945	7,573,356
Copper, 1868-1947	67,182,815	Iron, 1850-1930	3,916,000
Lead, 1869-1947	244,214,583	Manganese to 1931	4,207,000
Zinc, 1885-1947	212,052,236	Sand and Gravel, 1912-1945	20,708,172
Stone, 1897-1945	40,206,551	Clay Products, 1895-1945	95,043,663
Tungsten, 1906-1940	25,020,741	Raw Clay, 1899-1945	6,087,028
Radium	18,000,000	Natural Gasoline, 1925-1945	651,000
Petroleum, 1862-1947	106,893,314	Feldspar, 1935-1945	2,906,190
Coal, 1864-1947	1,047,221,697		
Natural Gas, 1922-1944	10,122,200	Total Value	$3,518,018,218

NOTE.—Values are not available on several of the important minerals produced. In addition to those named above are cement, fuller's earth, gypsum, mica, mineral paints, uranium and vanadium.

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC IN COLORADO, 1858-1947

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	GOLD	SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total Value
	Total Value	Fine Ozs.	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
1858-1870	$ 33,226,784	1,476,005	$ 1,962,289	334,500	$ 74,889	400,000	$ 24,000	------	------	$ 35,287,962
1871-1880	28,237,781	44,938,725	52,627,500	4,449,292	958,926	143,893,939	6,672,441	------	------	88,496,648
1881-1890	39,506,515	139,911,511	145,718,059	16,225,568	2,416,540	1,180,766,000	51,070,688	1,200,000	$ 59,500	238,771,302
1891-1900	153,519,290	228,483,501	160,319,355	75,413,653	9,442,996	1,137,589,632	43,993,295	41,705,356	1,957,116	369,232,052
1901-1910	235,637,933	123,334,276	71,784,130	88,141,847	13,099,173	984,745,402	44,891,049	639,866,604	34,922,252	400,334,537
1911-1920	163,133,211	73,883,326	53,460,765	66,738,685	12,719,360	664,406,712	37,635,866	977,293,025	84,151,493	351,100,695
1921-1930	62,217,518	45,904,575	32,653,103	53,936,875	7,697,432	481,770,898	32,779,306	537,688,000	34,687,021	170,034,380
1931-1940	105,483,342	52,716,948	34,763,658	169,852,000	16,497,355	135,062,000	6,195,632	72,831,000	3,451,014	166,391,001
1941	13,301,015	7,301,697	5,192,318	13,496,000	1,592,528	25,148,000	1,433,436	31,444,000	2,358,300	23,877,597
1942	9,401,945	3,096,211	2,201,750	2,204,000	266,684	30,362,000	2,034,254	64,430,000	5,991,990	19,896,623
1943	4,814,530	2,664,142	1,894,501	2,056,000	267,280	36,064,000	2,704,800	88,188,000	9,524,304	19,205,415
1944	3,900,925	2,248,830	1,599,168	2,096,000	282,960	35,396,000	2,831,680	79,910,000	9,109,740	17,724,473
1945	3,532,725	2,226,780	1,583,488	2,970,000	400,950	34,088,000	2,931,568	71,546,000	8,227,790	16,676,521
1946	4,991,455	2,240,151	1,810,042	3,508,000	568,296	34,072,000	3,713,848	72,294,000	8,819,868	19,903,509
1947 Estimated	5,818,925	2,526,811	2,286,764	4,294,000	897,446	36,320,000	5,302,720	75,144,000	8,791,848	23,097,703
TOTALS	$866,723,894	732,953,489	$569,856,890	505,716,420	$67,182,815	4,960,084,583	$244,214,583	2,753,539,985	$212,052,236	$1,960,030,418

TOTAL VALUE OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC PRODUCED FROM COLORADO MINES, BY COUNTIES, 1944-1947

County	1947*	1946	1945	1944	County	1947*	1946	1945	1944
Adams	$ 14,869	$ 20,236	$ 11,202	$ 4,442	Jefferson	$ 38,118	$ 17,353	$ 1,935	$ 211
Boulder	103,550	143,242	43,041	49,455	Lake	3,284,921	3,108,708	3,462,504	3,846,686
Custer	80,148	115,580	88,721	59,572	La Plata	33,398	19,471	2,689	5,781
Clear Creek	451,817	400,141	407,326	303,384	Mineral	392,174	357,296	378,801	472,405
Costilla	....	....	70	....	Montezuma	9,129	5,218	....	....
Custer	80,148	115,580	88,721	59,572	Montrose	32,157	66,766	62,701	72,975
Dolores	1,482,073	1,493,309	1,458,273	1,614,773	Ouray	787,884	828,991	543,490	512,752
Douglas	....	35	....	....	Park	711,793	815,382	408,386	239,845
Eagle	4,621,733	4,215,770	3,744,669	5,028,936	Pitkin	70,231	59,303	107,735	167,430
Fremont	10,630	38,784	113,824	111,698	Rio Grande	76,328	68,347	20,404	78,340
Garfield	16,583	18,689	....	....	Routt	....	1,759	16,815	20,989
Gilpin	46,679	35,500	24,797	66,885	Saguache	196,134	149,533	193,131	134,831
Grand	35	....	....	....	San Juan	2,623,582	2,253,957	1,704,337	1,721,925
Gunnison	758,864	216,611	207,517	191,336	San Miguel	3,327,283	2,367,082	1,634,943	1,207,550
Hinsdale	....	1,110	711	13,444	Summit	1,826,330	1,277,570	965,602	647,746
Jackson	425	....	....	....	Teller	1,972,388	1,673,489	999,049	1,084,289

*1947 data represents preliminary estimates.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1946

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

County	Mines Producing		GOLD	SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC	
	Lode	Placer	Value	Fine Oz.	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Adams	..	3	$ 20,160	94	$ 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	31	..	119,000	10,052	8,122	8,000	$ 1,296	136,000	$ 14,824	.....	.....
Chaffee	5	1	14,420	17,196	13,894	78,000	12,636	47,000	5,123	722,000	$ 88,084
Clear Creek	21	1	129,360	82,792	66,896	38,000	6,156	941,000	102,569	780,000	95,160
Custer	5	..	1,400	25,724	20,785	9,000	1,458	445,000	48,505	356,000	43,432
Dolores	3	..	4,760	173,297	140,024	223,000	36,126	4,351,000	474,259	6,870,000	838,140
Douglas	..	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle	4	..	5,740	57,364	46,350	17,000	2,754	1,380,000	150,420	32,873,000	4,010,506
Fremont	4	..	665	2,182	1,763	30,000	4,860	36,000	3,924	226,000	27,572
Garfield	1	..	35	1,756	1,419	.....	.....	35,000	3,815	110,000	13,420
Gilpin	9	8	12,180	3,334	2,694	5,000	810	118,000	12,862	57,000	6,954
Gunnison	7	..	5,075	15,203	12,284	40,000	6,480	778,000	84,802	885,000	107,970
Hinsdale	1	..	105	442	357	4,000	648	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1	3	3,220	850	687	83,000	13,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	28	1	377,300	332,472	268,637	195,000	31,590	8,883,000	968,247	11,992,000	1,463,024
La Plata	4	..	19,180	360	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral	7	..	6,125	355,110	286,929	61,000	9,882	492,000	53,628	6,000	732
Montezuma	1	..	4,970	344	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose	1	1	630	23,307	18,832	292,000	47,304	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	9	..	297,640	194,297	156,992	199,000	32,238	1,743,000	189,987	1,247,000	152,134
Park	8	7	703,080	15,995	12,924	17,000	2,754	122,000	13,298	683,000	83,326
Pitkin	2	..	35	41,630	33,637	.....	.....	215,000	23,435	18,000	2,196
Rio Grande	1	..	64,190	2,338	1,889	14,000	2,268	.....	.....	.....	.....
Routt	1	..	.....	63	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	1,708
Saguache	7	..	1,995	28,396	22,944	86,000	13,932	478,000	52,102	480,000	58,560
San Juan	15	..	608,860	301,328	291,953	757,000	122,634	7,084,000	772,156	3,757,000	458,354
San Miguel	11	..	865,550	358,443	289,622	1,321,000	214,002	4,762,000	519,058	3,925,000	478,850
Summit	23	2	58,345	128,246	103,623	31,000	5,022	2,026,000	220,834	7,293,000	889,746
Teller	25	..	1,667,400	7,536	6,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	235	28	$4,991,455	2,240,151	$1,810,042	3,508,000	$568,296	34,072,000	$3,713,848	72,294,000	$8,819,868

TOTAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, FOR YEARS INDICATED

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Period	County	GOLD Value	SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total Value
			Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
1922-1947	Adams	$ 133,369	690	$ 489	------	------	------	------	------	------	$ 133,858
1928-1934	Alamosa	163	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	163
1858-1941	Arapahoe	16,729	108	69	------	------	------	------	------	------	16,798
1897-1941	Archuleta	2,819	552	338	------	------	800	$ 47	2,000	$ 130	3,334
1900-1917	Baca	292	356	226	21,511	$ 4,441	------	------	------	------	4,959
1859-1947	Boulder	24,613,503	8,692,704	8,037,869	1,714,355	231,662	9,056,558	524,989	88,700	9,448	33,417,471
1859-1947	Chaffee	7,780,858	5,387,627	4,361,359	10,108,962	1,808,612	132,976,764	5,905,751	30,661,905	2,710,479	22,567,059
1859-1947	Clear Creek	32,301,029	60,667,180	54,320,080	14,128,119	2,174,827	194,270,619	9,240,443	36,460,221	2,839,946	100,876,325
1861-1941	Conejos	39,306	57,026	34,074	4,815	797	3,400	149	------	------	74,326
1875-1945	Costilla	47,552	2,737	1,607	1,827	239	54,048	2,030	8,000	600	52,028
1872-1947	Custer	2,225,267	4,707,954	4,669,546	600,425	111,535	41,562,596	2,162,552	1,657,227	180,819	9,349,719
1894-1937	Delta	5,662	412	215	------	------	400	15	------	------	5,892
1929-1941	Denver	8,449	17	7	------	------	------	------	------	------	8,456
1879-1947	Dolores	2,204,333	14,094,193	10,808,766	10,414,939	1,721,797	112,575,085	7,203,539	102,959,916	8,774,674	30,713,109
1858-1946	Douglas	20,235	168	130	------	------	------	------	------	------	20,365
1879-1947	Eagle	8,500,915	51,087,939	34,950,259	177,540,773	18,477,988	144,574,492	7,572,737	538,955,529	49,109,387	118,611,286
1926-1940	Elbert	3,983	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3,983
1913-1914	El Paso	------	------	------	13,276	2,000	------	------	------	------	2,000
1881-1947	Fremont	95,955	102,420	93,228	832,155	144,317	946,477	51,413	4,417,069	438,133	823,046
1885-1947	Garfield	47,733	4,886	3,916	2,344	295	70,542	8,131	215,900	25,447	85,522
1859-1947	Gilpin	89,713,284	11,173,324	8,971,247	26,683,887	4,317,651	39,235,980	1,794,070	1,031,113	95,089	104,891,341
1896-1947	Grand	14,588	10,044	7,306	5,171	805	13,345	720	------	------	23,419
1861-1947	Gunnison	2,939,606	5,849,428	5,193,378	1,215,370	215,691	56,217,553	3,166,152	32,701,450	2,894,531	14,409,358
1875-1946	Hinsdale	1,477,201	5,779,040	4,675,208	2,963,838	416,328	99,474,899	4,150,617	1,354,634	76,821	10,796,175
1875-1934	Huerfano	3,606	1,176	698	92	11	1,067	38	------	------	4,353
1932-1947	Jackson	1,769	8	7	2,000	418	------	------	------	------	2,194
1858-1947	Jefferson	396,061	13,811	9,744	566,195	85,000	11,063	413	2,000	216	491,434

TOTAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, FOR YEARS INDICATED (Continued)

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Period	County	GOLD Value	SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total Value
			Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
1859-1947	Lake	62,386,159	237,634,332	194,051,669	103,628,289	14,819,596	2,094,524,261	98,027,919	1,464,632,034	103,202,248	472,487,591
1925-1947	La Plata	766,883	259,760	156,272	1,497	180	465,990	26,518	------	------	949,853
1878-1924	La Plata-Montezuma	3,612,156	1,766,360	1,137,638	278,979	45,087	260,093	12,185	------	------	4,807,066
1932-1943	Larimer	12,115	1,481	979	------	------	------	------	------	------	13,094
1895-1917	Larimer-Jackson	24,304	2,502	1,735	235,328	38,647	------	------	30,722	1,659	66,345
1887-1935	Las Animas	2,098	82	56	------	------	800	30	------	------	2,184
1885-1943	Mesa	6,047	5,366	3,255	50,275	6,811	20	1	------	------	16,114
1891-1947	Mineral	2,905,841	55,135,335	36,406,225	749,588	110,970	208,993,549	9,531,385	27,721,407	1,524,758	50,479,179
1924-1940	Moffat	78,286	392	205	51,100	6,409	------	------	------	------	84,900
1929-1947	Montezuma	381,724	15,381	11,005	8,100	820	100	5	------	------	393,554
1886-1947	Montrose	99,597	304,003	205,819	2,002,792	305,668	764	59	------	------	611,143
1878-1947	Ouray	40,914,645	44,944,453	34,484,980	27,910,761	3,892,673	180,853,850	8,541,188	8,010,250	852,549	88,686,035
1859-1947	Park	34,889,855	7,686,231	7,372,866	3,089,886	500,347	58,332,015	2,642,796	9,769,532	891,692	46,297,556
1880-1947	Pitkin	583,463	101,230,374	75,761,058	1,141,563	198,948	587,701,379	27,288,880	21,965,002	1,445,813	105,278,162
1894-1901	Pueblo	793	90	55	210	35	------	------	------	------	883
1837	Rio Blanco	56	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	56
1937	Rio Blanco	56	------	------	------	73,475	114,747	6,613	------	------	7,422,860
1866-1922	Routt-Moffat	388,865	28,941	19,696	78,570	16,704	139,536	5,205	------	------	430,470
1931-1947	Routt	8,361	3,456	2,512	13,800	1,836	54,600	4,161	365,800	41,307	58,177
1880-1947	Saguache	432,784	5,667,833	3,765,089	15,902,254	2,291,091	40,205,356	2,550,225	6,904,148	638,939	9,678,128
1880-1947	San Juan	37,096,596	41,206,815	28,104,446	78,460,718	11,206,264	516,549,595	29,344,222	236,027,684	16,590,165	122,341,693
1875-1947	San Miguel	75,580,177	52,127,385	37,941,584	23,293,465	3,749,404	263,283,390	15,612,607	35,443,182	3,241,188	136,124,960
1859-1947	Summit	21,362,801	14,751,345	12,563,596	1,411,543	203,353	177,558,238	8,836,729	192,154,560	16,466,198	59,432,677
1891-1947	Teller	405,592,527	2,117,495	1,377,180	451	83	612	49	------	------	406,969,839
	Miscellaneous	8,785	1,214	1,141	------	------	------	------	------	------	9,926
TOTALS		$866,723,894	732,953,489	$569,856,890	505,716,420	$67,182,815	4,960,084,583	$244,214,583	2,753,539,985	$212,052,236	$1,960,030,418

AVERAGE PRICE OF METALS BY YEARS, 1905-1947

Average prices per ounce for silver and per pound for copper, lead, and zinc in Colorado in the years 1905 to 1947, inclusive, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, were as follows:

Year	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Year	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
1905	$0.61	$0.156	$0.047	$0.059	1926	.624	.14	.08	.075
1906	.68	.193	.057	.061	1927	.567	.131	.063	.064
1907	.66	.20	.053	.059	1928	.585	.144	.058	.061
1908	.53	.132	.042	.047	1929	.533	.176	.063	.066
1909	.52	.13	.043	.054	1930	.385	.124	.052	.047
1910	.54	.127	.044	.054	1931	.290	.091	.037	.038
1911	.53	.125	.045	.057	1932	.282	.063	.030	.030
1912	.615	.165	.045	.069	1933	.350	.064	.037	.042
1913	.604	.155	.044	.056	1934	.646	.080	.037	.043
1914	.553	.133	.039	.051	1935	.718	.083	.040	.044
1915	.507	.175	.047	.124	1936	.774	.092	.046	.050
1916	.658	.246	.069	.134	1937	.773	.121	.059	.065
1917	.824	.273	.086	.102	1938	.646	.098	.046	.048
1918	1.00	.247	.071	.091	1939	.678	.104	.047	.052
1919	1.12	.186	.053	.073	1940	.711	.113	.050	.063
1920	1.09	.184	.08	.081	1941	.711	.117	.056	.076
1921	1.00	.129	.045	.05	1942	.711	.121	.067	.093
1922	1.00	.135	.055	.057	1943	.711	.13	.075	.108
1923	.82	.147	.070	.068	1944	.711	.135	.080	.114
1924	.67	.131	.08	.065	1945	.711	.135	.086	.115
1925	.694	.142	.087	.076	1946	.808	.162	.109	.122
					1947	.905	.209	.146	.117

Prior to 1933 the price of gold was $20.67 per fine ounce. In 1933 the average price, based on world market prices, was $25.56 per ounce. Since 1934 the price has been $35 an ounce, by presidential proclamation authorized under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

COLORADO HAS WIDE VARIETY OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS

Non-metallic minerals, of which there is a wide distribution and variety in Colorado, now exceed in value the output of metals and are of growing importance to the State because of the new uses being developed for them. Among the more important non-metals produced commercially are coal, petroleum, fluorspar, gypsum, feldspar, clay, limestone, barite, stone, mica, sand and gravel and cement materials. Several of these are discussed in detail under separate headings. The following tabulation shows the principal valuable non-metals found in Colorado together with the countries where deposits are located:

Abrasive Stone—Gunnison.
Amber—Boulder.
Asbestos—Boulder, Chaffee, Fremont, Rio Grande.
Asphalt—Garfield, Grand, Jefferson, Mesa, Routt, Rio Blanco.
Basalt—Boulder, Delta, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Huerfano, Jefferson, Las Animas, Mesa, Rio Blanco.
Cement Materials—Boulder, Chaffee, Fremont, Larimer, and many others.
Corundum—Chaffee, Clear Creek.
Coal—Adams, Arapahoe, Archuleta, Boulder, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, La Plata, Las Animas, Larimer, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, Weld.
Feldspar—El Paso.
Fire Clay — Bent, Boulder, Custer, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jefferson, Larimer, Las Animas, Pueblo.
Fluorspar — Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer, Dolores, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Park, San Juan, Saguache, San Miguel, Teller.
Fuller's Earth—Chaffee, Washington.
Gem Stones—Chaffee, Clear Creek, Eagle, El Paso, Fremont, Hinsdale, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Moffat, Park, Saguache, Teller.
Glass Sand—Bent, Fremont, Prowers, Pueblo.
Granite—Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Jackson, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Mineral, Moffat, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande.
Graphite—Chaffee, Gunnison, Las Animas.
Gypsum—Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Jefferson, Larimer, Montrose.
Kaolin — Boulder, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, La Plata, Morgan, Pueblo.
Limestone—Boulder, Chaffee, Douglas, Fremont, Gunnison, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Mesa, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Blanco.
Marble—Boulder, Chaffee, Gunnison, Larimer, Pueblo.
Mica—Clear Creek, Fremont, Larimer, Mesa.
Oil Shale—Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Rio Blanco.
Onyx—Gunnison.
Petroleum — Boulder, Fremont, Larimer, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Routt.
Potash—Costilla, Delta.
Sandstone—Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Jackson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Mesa, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Blanco.
Salts of Sodium—Alamosa, Saguache.
Slate—Gunnison.
Sulphur—Gunnison, Mineral.

COLORADO PRODUCES MORE THAN EIGHTY PER CENT OF WORLD'S VANADIUM

Vanadium is a rare metal used principally as an alloy in toughening steel and iron and enters extensively into the manufacture of automobiles and machinery requiring great durability. It is also employed in the form of ammonia meta-vanadate as a catalyst in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Vanadium-bearing sandstones were first discovered in western Colorado about 1900. The principal deposits are found in the western parts of Montrose, Mesa and San Miguel counties and near Rifle, in Garfield county.

The only other deposits of the metal are found in Utah, Arizona, Idaho and New Mexico, but Colorado has by far the largest deposits and has produced from 85 to 90 per cent of all vanadium mined in the United States and the world.

Production was increased during the war years and rose to more than 5,000,000 pounds in 1943. The output in 1944 was 3,058,727 pounds and in 1945 was 2,701,103 pounds. The price of the metal rose to almost $2.00 per pound during the war, but had declined to around 65 cents per pound in 1945.

Principal production of the metal in the 1930s and during the war was at Uravan, and Naturita in western Montrose county. However, since the close of the war, the mill at Uravan has been closed down by the United States Vanadium corporation, the largest operator in the district. Operations of the company have been transferred to Rifle, where a new plant was built during the war and is now being operated.

COLORADO RANKS THIRD AMONG THE STATES IN PRODUCTION OF FLUORSPAR

Prior to World War II, the production of fluorspar in Colorado was carried on in a modest way and totaled only 11,032 tons in 1940. As the War progressed, production was increased sharply and reached a peak in 1944 when 65,209 tons were produced, with a value of $1,604,043 or $24.60 per ton. Production declined to 52,437 tons in 1945 and later production figures are not available. However, in view of the fact that several companies undertook development plans in 1946 and 1947, it is expected that production will continue at a rate comparable to that of the war years.

From 1880 through 1945, Colorado produced 437,014 short tons of fluorspar, and the value of the output exceeded $7,500,000. Colorado's production is surpassed by two states only—Illinois and Kentucky. The principal producing areas in Colorado are in Boulder, Chaffee, Custer, Jackson and Mineral counties, although deposits are found in a number of other counties.

Fluorspar is used in the manufacture of steel, in the chemical industry, in the making of enamels and glass and other products.

WESTERN COLORADO HAS PRODUCED ALMOST HALF OF WORLD'S RADIUM

Radium is one of the most precious articles of commerce, and it is interesting to note that a relatively small area—the Paradox valley in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah—has furnished almost half of the world's supply. The entire domestic output of radium is produced by two commercial firms, both of which operate on carnotite ore from western Colorado and southern Utah.

The principal use of radium is in the treatment of cancer and skin diseases, but the war program drew on the supply for luminous paints and industrial rediography. Clocks, gun sights, compasses and various other types of instrument dials were coated with radium compounds to permit them to be seen under blackout conditions. Radium is also used to detect flaws in castings, forgings and welds of numerous kinds and for inspecting aircraft parts, hull castings, turret racks and many other devices used by the armed forces.

Radium is often handled in such minute quantities that occasional loss is inevitable. 100 mg., the usual dose for treating cancer, would barely cover the head of a pin. Because it is worth many times its weight in pure gold, and especially because it menaces the lives of those who may unwittingly come in contact with its destructive rays, ingenious devices have been developed to recover it.

Ores from Colorado, including pitchblende from Gilpin county and carnotite from Montrose county, were used in perfecting the discovery of radium. As early as 1881 the yellow ore which became known as carnotite was mined in western Colorado for small quantities of gold found in pockets.

PRODUCTION OF TUNGSTEN HAS DECLINED IN COLORADO

Tungsten is a mineral that is used in lamp and radio tube filaments and electric contact points. It is more extensively used in the manufacture of cutting tools, the majority of which are made of high-speed steel containing about 18 per cent tungsten, with smaller percentages of chromium and vanadium. Other important uses are in stellite and tungsten carbide cutting tools, magnet steels, austenitic valve steels, armor-piercing projectiles and erosion-resisting gun liners.

The production of tungsten in Colorado began in 1904 and in a few years the State became one of the principal sources of supply of the metal. The Nederland district in Boulder County supplied most of the State's output, and production reached a peak of $4,666,301 in value in 1916. Production fell off sharply after the close of the first World War and ceased entirely in 1921 and 1922.

Production of the metal increased in the late 1930s and reached a value of $822,988 in 1940, but again declined when no new sources of the metal were discovered. In 1945, the latest year for which figures are available, the output totaled 234 tons valued at $222,428.

VALUE OF ALL MINERALS PRODUCED IN COLORADO FROM 1858 TO 1945 INCLUSIVE; 1946 AND 1947 INCOMPLETE

	GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC		ALL OTHER MINERALS		Total value all mineral production
YEAR	Value	Per cent of total	Value	Per cent of total	
1858-1905	$ 945,554,414	85.5	$ 160,000,000 Est.	14.5	$1,105,554,414
1906-1910	183,658,065	57.6	135,459,270	42.4	319,117,335
1911-1915	185,076,592	66.0	96,364,283	34.0	281,440,875
1916-1920	169,024,125	45.3	203,886,974	54.7	372,911,099
1921-1925	87,250,851	29.6	207,616,469	70.4	294,867,320
1926-1930	82,783,529	29.1	201,866,365	70.9	284,649,894
1931-1935	55,687,556	32.8	114,228,596	67.2	169,916,152
1936-1940	110,613,445	35.5	200,642,348	64.5	311,255,793
1941	23,877,597	32.3	50,083,005	67.7	73,960,602
1942	19,896,623	20.9	75,382,199	79.1	95,278,822
1943	19,205,415	21.7	69,328,585	78.3	88,534,000
1944	17,724,473	22.1	62,477,527	77.9	80,202,000
1945	16,676,521	21.7	60,185,479	78.3	76,862,000
1946	19,903,509	...	43,006,005†	...	62,909,514†
1947	23,097,703	...	58,687,652†	...	81,785,355†
Totals	$1,960,030,418	53.0	$1,739,214,757	47.0	$3,699,245,195

†ADDITIONAL NOTE.—The figures presented above for the years 1946 and 1947, under the column, "All other minerals," include the estimated value of only two minerals—coal and petroleum. When the value of all other minerals produced in 1946 and 1947 are available for addition to the figures presented here for coal and petroleum, the totals for 1946 and 1947 will be increased substantially. Likewise the figures "Total value of mineral production" (right-hand column, above) will be increased for 1946 and 1947. The value of molybdenum produced will account for much of the increase to be added, when the figures are available for 1946 and 1947. Due to the increased production of petroleum in Colorado in 1946 and 1947, the value of petroleum increased from $6,087,000 in 1945 to slightly over $20,000,000 in 1946 and an estimated $29,687,000 in 1947. Thus it is apparent that increased petroleum production will more than make up for any decline in production of other minerals which has taken place since the end of World War II.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND NON-METALS IN COLORADO, 1943-1945

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	1945		1944		1943	
Product*	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Feldspar (crude) in long tons	26,279	$ 105,021	15,787	$ 87,967	20,659	$ 88,691
Fluorspar—short tons	52,437	1,333,735	65,209	1,604,043	49,145	1,164,868
Mica						
Scrap—short tons	2,999	25,044	7,640	40,846	3,477	29,801
Sheet—pounds	.....	.....	....	.....	6	29
Molybdenum—pounds	.....	.....	....	.....	36,940,975	27,705,730
Pyrites—long tons	.....	.....	....	.....	15,215	105,473
Sand and gravel— short tons	1,800,405	1,147,027	2,369,521	1,518,718	1,575,949	915,664
Stone—short tons	671,620	923,797	680,620	568,095	880,430	662,804
Tungsten ore—short tons	234	222,428	296	433,303	378	619,802
Vanadium—pounds	2,701,103	1,609,884	3,058,727	1,288,326	4,159,830	2,610,207
Vermiculite—short tons	.....	.....	1,189	11,890	356	2,529

*Quantities and values on some products are not available for years indicated.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OWNS COLORADO'S HELIUM FIELDS

One of the two privately owned helium plants in the United States prior to the creation of the government monopoly was located in Colorado. Proceeding under the authority of an act approved by Congress in 1937, the Secretary of the Interior approved the purchase of the helium gas wells, reduction plant and equipment of the Girdler Corporation, on the Model dome at Thatcher in Las Animas county.

Helium, an inert gaseous element first discovered in the spectrum of the sun and later found to exist in minerals and gases, is known to be present in large quantities in several areas in Colorado. It may be purchased from the government for medicinal, commercial and scientific purposes under a strict licensing system, but its sale to foreign countries for military purposes is prohibited by law.

Helium is lighter than air and is non-combustible. The navy, the largest purchaser, used it for the inflation of lighter-than-air craft for the coast patrol and for diverse fleet operations in World War II. The weather bureau consumed approximately 3,700,000 cubic feet in meteorological stations to supply the military service with weather data. The army employed helium principally for inflating barrage balloons.

New uses of helium include the welding of magnesium-alloy wings for planes in an inert atmosphere and for welding defects in magnesium-alloy castings.

CLAY AND CLAY PRODUCTS

Post-war demands for building materials should stimulate the clay products industry for years to come, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines. To meet this demand Colorado has inexhaustible reserves of various types of clay and developed deposits are more than adequate. Expansion in the utilization of clay is limited only by the demand for finished products.

Brick clay is widely distributed in Colorado and brick-making is one of the State's oldest industries. According to the State Mineral Resources Board, brick clays are found in abundance in many localities in the State. In addition to brick, such clay is suitable for the manufacture of structural tile, some types of terra cotta, and other similar products. The following counties contain brick clays:

Adams	Douglas	Huerfano	Mineral	Routt
Arapahoe	El Paso	La Plata	Montrose	Sedgwick
Bent	Fremont	Larimer	Morgan	Washington
Boulder	Garfield	Las Animas	Otero	Weld
Custer	Grand	Logan	Prowers	Yuma
Delta	Gunnison	Mesa	Pueblo	

Fire clay is less widely distributed in Colorado than brick clay but the known reserves are large. Fire clay is used to make refractory bricks for boilers and furnaces, laboratory ware for chemical and metallurgical uses and insulators for electrical construction. Crucible ware is near to fire brick in the quality of clay used. The production and value of fire clay and miscellaneous clays in Colorado during recent years are as follows:

	FIRE CLAY		MISCELLANEOUS CLAYS	
YEAR	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value
1935	33,227	$49,628	23,342	$19,867
1936	54,433	78,567	53,881	47,643
1937	59,828	93,587	65,190	59,916
1938	48,702	65,678	54,115	49,249
1939	52,310	72,644	76,081	78,150
1940	52,695	89,206	62,803	64,842
1941	84,986	143,398	79,458	83,246
1942	92,804	195,468	40,954	45,356
1943	84,826	156,859	17,067	19,208
1944	75,862	161,092	123,939	74,475
1945	82,460	148,497	78,650	67,302

The total value of clay products in Colorado from 1895 through 1945 was $95,043,663 and the total value of raw clay produced in the State from 1899 through 1945 was $2,906,190.

COLORADO IS RICH IN BEAUTIFULLY COLORED BUILDING AND DECORATIVE STONES

Colorado ranks first among the states in the wide variety and volume of deposits of high grade stone which are to be found within its boundaries. **The State is so rich in beautifully colored and marked building and decorative stones that if its resources are properly developed, according to competent authorities, it will, in time, be the stone and marble center of the United States.**

Building stones in Colorado are divided into five general classes. These are the granites, marbles, limestones, sandstones and lavas. In addition, there are special stones, due to some particular characteristic or specified method of formation. Among these are travertine, which formerly was classed by some as a marble and by others as a limestone; dolomites and olivines.

Colorado is rich in the decorative marbles and particularly so in the vicinity of Salida, Cotopaxi and Wet Mountain Valley. Very little work has been done on them and many are open to location.

Granites are found widely scattered throughout the state, notably at Lyons, Gunnison, Silver Plume, Salida, Cotopaxi and Platte canyon.

Red and grey **sandstones** are found on the sedimentary uplifts on both sides of the main range, from north to south. The principal quarries have been at Lyons, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs and Stone City.

Lavas are not so abundant, but commercial quaries have been operated at Castle Rock and Del Norte.

Limestones occur mostly in Colorado as a sedimentary deposit on both sides of the main range. Some of the limestone quarries are along the Arkansas River between Pueblo and Salida, and in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and Fort Collins. The limestones have in all cases been quarried for their lime content and not as building stone and, therefore, must be eliminated from the building stones unless deposits are found that are free from fracture and capable of being cut into large blocks.

Travertine, which was used largely in building ancient Rome, the Colosseum being the outstanding example, is found in Colorado in several deposits. The best known and the only one that has been worked to any appreciable extent is located about six miles southeast of Salida. It is from this deposit that the stone for the interior of the new Denver municipal building was obtained. There are numerous installations of Colorado travertine in the United States, among these being the Sunnyside mausoleum in Long Beach, California, and the Department of Commerce building in Washington, D. C. Colorado travertine was specified for about 12 government buildings erected in 1932 and 1933.

A deposit of **alabaster,** a compact variety of gypsum extensively used in making fine vases and ornaments, is located near Livermore, in Larimer county. Specimens shaped and polished reveal a rare beauty in the stone.

"Rock hounds," a term applied to those who make it a hobby to hunt for rare specimens of gem stones, find Colorado a rich treasure ground. These stones include agates, garnets, petrified wood, topaz, amazon stone, and numerous other types.

COLORADO YULE MARBLE USED IN MANY BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Colorado's famous Yule Marble can be seen in notable buildings and memorials in many cities of the United States. The Lincoln memorial in the Nation's capitol and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery, Virginia, are constructed of Colorado Yule Marble. New York City's municipal building, the Huntington memorial in Huntington Park, California, San Francisco's municipal building, the Field museum in Chicago and some 60 other public buildings or memorials in other cities are particularly attractive because of the use of Colorado Yule Marble in their construction.

Buildings in Denver which are constructed of this striking white marble include: Capitol annex of the State capitol group; Colorado Life building, Colorado National Bank building, Federal Reserve bank, Postoffice, Customs building, City and County building and the Union station.

A huge deposit of this marble outcrops in the form of a continuous cliff 75 to 150 feet high and more than 4,000 feet long on Yule Creek and Crystal River in Gunnison and Pitkin counties. It is located three and one-half miles from the town of Marble, at an altitude of 9,500 feet.

The quarry is owned by the Vermont Marble company of Proctor, Vermont, and has been closed down since 1941.

PRODUCTION AND USE OF VERMICULITE INCREASING IN COLORADO

Although vermiculite has come into use only in recent years, production and sales increased sharply during the war years and have held well since the war's close. Montana is the principal producer of the mineral, with Colorado in second place.

Colorado's deposits are found in Custer, Chaffee, Fremont and Gunnison counties. No data is available on production in Colorado. Total production in the United States in 1945 was 64,808 tons valued at $648,077. This compared with production of 22,299 tons valued at $137,698, in 1940.

Vermiculite is used as a heat and sound insulator in loose form in walls and ceilings and in bonded form in concrete and plaster. It is durable and fireproof, and its light weight puts less load on building frames than do many other materials. Other uses are as an oil absorbent for machine-shop floors, as a paint extender, as a refractory, and as a soil conditioner.

FELDSPAR USED IN MANY INDUSTRIES

Colorado ranks fourth among the states of the Union in the production of crude feldspar, a crystalline mineral occurring in igneous rocks, and composed mostly of silicate of alumina. It is used principally in the manufacture of glass, pottery, enamel and sanitary ware and other ceramic uses; in soaps, abrasives, and binders for abrasive wheels. Most of the crude feldspar is sold to merchant mills where it is blended and refined, then shipped east. Manufacturers of artificial teeth annually consume a small tonnage of very carefully selected crude feldspar which must be free of all grit and is sold at a considerable premium over the No. 1 grade of commercial feldspar.

Ninety-nine per cent of ground feldspar is sold to the ceramic industries for glass and pottery and the other one per cent is consumed in miscellaneous ceramic applications.

The most recent report shows that 26,279 long tons of crude feldspar valued at $105,021 was shipped from the mills in Colorado in 1945. Ground feldspar shipped from the mills the same year amounted to 41,433 short tons valued at $307,619.

BUREAU OF MINES OPERATES RESEARCH PLANT AT GOLDEN

Research studies in the development of by-products from lignite and low-bituminous coals have been under way since 1938 by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in an experimental plant provided by the State and located on the campus of the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado. The station conducts experiments with coal from adjacent states as well as from Colorado.

Among the studies undertaken are by-products from coal tar—such as paints, dyes, plastics and medicines. Another development includes the conversion of coal into a "dry liquid fuel" which, although a powder, can be piped through a hose. Still another research product is seeking to convert coal into gasoline. Success of the latter project has tremendous implications for future use of Colorado's almost unlimited supply of low-bituminous coal.

The experimental operations are under the direction of V. F. Parry, supervising engineer, of the Bureau of Mines.

PERLITE DEPOSITS BEING DEVELOPED

A large deposit of perlite in Custer county, south of Canon City, which is estimated to contain a sufficient supply of the mineral to last for many decades, is now being developed by the Alexite division of the Alexander Film company of Colorado Springs.

Chief value of the mineral is its use in the production of light-weight building material, together with its insulating and sound-proofing qualities. The products are somewhat similar to those made from vermiculite. However, deposits of perlite are in far greater supply than are deposits of vermiculite.

NUMEROUS TUNNELS BUILT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLORADO'S MINES

Thru the years, the search for minerals in Colorado's mountains has led to the construction of many tunnels of varying length and size. Some of the mining districts are literally honeycombed with tunnels, shafts, entries and drifts. In the Cripple Creek district, for example, the underground workings aggregate approximately 1,000 miles in length. The Portland mine alone, which has been deepened more than 3,000 feet, has more than 100 miles of underground workings. Some of the notable tunnels constructed to aid mining development are as follows:

The Carlton tunnel was constructed to drain water from the lower levels of mines in the Cripple Creek district so the production of gold could be continued at greater depths. It is a private enterprise undertaken by the Golden Cycle corporation and cost approximately $1,150,000. Construction began July 18, 1939, and the project was completed August 15, 1941. The main tunnel is 32,927 feet long and averages in size nine by nine feet. The principal mines drained and their depths at the time of its completion were the Ajax, 2,573 feet; Portland, 2,995 feet; Cresson, 2,400 feet; and the Vindicator, 2,100 feet. All of them will be in excess of 3,000 feet in depth when the tunnel level is reached. The portal of the tunnel is eight and one-half miles south of Cripple Creek on a southwest shoulder of Pikes peak. The elevation of the portal is 6,890 feet above sea level. The main tunnel is approximately 1,110 feet below the Roosevelt tunnel.

The Roosevelt tunnel is located in the Cripple Creek district in Teller county and was constructed to drain gold mines in the district. It is 10 feet wide, six feet high and 14,167 feet long. It cost $386,421. Work started on it in June, 1907, and it was finished to the extent that the first drainage had begun in 1910.

The Leadville Drainage Tunnel was undertaken by the Federal Government during World War II, but was not completed. In June 1943, Congress appropriated $1,400,000 for the construction of a 17,000-foot tunnel to unwater the mines of Carbonate Hill, Evans Gulch and the Fryer Hill areas north and east of Leadville and the downtown area within the city of Leadville. It was anticipated that the tunnel would drain 65 to 90 per cent of the mine water of the Leadville area above the 9,950 foot tunnel level.

Construction of the tunnel (9 by 11 feet) was started December 7, 1943, under the supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and with Steirs Brothers Construction company of St. Louis doing the work. Difficulties were encountered in the tunnel operations and the tunnel had been advanced only 6,600 feet when the federal funds were exhausted. Work was stopped at that point when no additional funds were voted by Congress. The drainage was expected to release approximately 3,000,000 tons of zinc and lead and 1,000,000 tons of manganese ores for recovery.

The Yak tunnel, in the Leadville mining district in Lake county, was constructed for drainage, transportation and development purposes in connection with deep mining. It goes from California Gulch eastward below Iron and Breece hill and emerges near the London mine in Park county. The elevation is 10,333 feet and its length is four miles. Construction started in 1886 and it was completed in 1910. It is seven feet wide and seven feet high.

The Treasury Tunnel extends almost 12,000 feet from its portal in the Red Mountain district of Ouray county to ore claims that lie in San Miguel county. Thru a loan of $1,300,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1943, work was started in extending the tunnel another 6,300 feet beyond the 5,539 feet to which the tunnel had previously been driven. This work was completed in late 1944 and the Idarado Mining company, owner of the Black Bear property served by the tunnel, has now liquidated the R. F. C. loan.

The Argo tunnel is located at Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek county, and was constructed for mining development purposes. It is eight feet wide and eight feet high and 4.16 miles long. Work started on it in September, 1893, and it was completed on November 17, 1910.

The Lucania tunnel, at Idaho Springs, was constructed for mine development and transportation purposes. It was started in the fall of 1901 and up to January 1, 1911, had been driven 6,385 feet. It is eight feet square.

The Big Five, or Central tunnel, at Idaho Springs, constructed for mine drainage and transportation purposes, is 9,000 feet long. It is 12 feet wide by eight feet high for a distance of 2,500 feet and the remainder is five feet wide by seven feet high.

The Rawley tunnel at Bonanza, Saguache county, was started on May 27, 1911, and completed in October, 1912. It is eight feet wide, seven feet high and 6,600 feet long. It was constructed for mine drainage and development purposes.

The Marshall-Russell tunnel, which was constructed for mine drainage, transportation and development purposes, is located at Empire, in Clear Creek county. Construction work started in October, 1901, and it was completed in 1912. It is eight feet wide, nine feet high and 6,700 feet long.

COAL MINING IS ONE OF COLORADO'S LEADING INDUSTRIES

Coal was first mined in Colorado in 1864 when coal veins were opened both in northern and southern parts of the State. From decade to decade coal became increasingly important to Colorado's economy until at length it achieved first rank among mineral products, a position it maintained for many years. In 1939, however, it yielded first place in value to molybdenum.

A variety of governing factors has affected the quantity of coal produced in the State, such as the introduction of other types of fuel, industrial labor conditions, and of course, World Wars I and II. The maximum output over a period of 80 years was in 1918, during the first World War, when Colorado was called upon to replace normal eastern supplies which were being shipped to the Atlantic seaboard. The production that year was 12,658,055 tons. The year of the minimum production was 1934, when the nation was in the midst of the depression, in which year the output was 5,251,000 tons. The period from 1929 to 1939 also reflected the use of natural gas piped into the State from Texas. The demands of World War II again stimulated the market and a new high production in a period of 14 years was established in 1943. Production tables and other data concerning the coal industry in the State follow.

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION: SUMMARY OF THE INDUSTRY BY YEARS,
(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

Year	Total No. of Mines in State	Tons of Coal Produced	Value	No. of Men Employed	No. of Tons Produced Per Man Employed	No. of Fatal Accidents
1915.....	199	8,715,397	13,599,264	12,563	693.7	64
1920.....	231	12,514,693	42,829,000	13,665	915.8	70
1925.....	283	10,440,387	30,694,738	12,228	853.8	57
1930.....	275	8,238,094	21,583,806	10,683	771.1	36
1935.....	378	5,953,601	14,753,521	8,426	706.6	26
1936.....	360	6,868,801	16,496,452	9,065	757.7	29
1937.....	334	7,222,092	18,400,585	9,543	756.8	24
1938.....	395	5,730,291	15,003,995	8,688	659.6	31
1939.....	383	6,002,125	14,797,774	8,457	709.7	26
1940.....	358	6,673,359	16,881,624	8,217	812.1	24
1941.....	332	7,008,037	19,800,637	7,881	889.2	23
1942.....	293	8,131,764	25,615,056	8,041	1,011.2	58
1943.....	251	8,372,683	27,039,242	7,402	1,131.1	26
1944.....	241	8,202,401	29,086,994	6,707	1,223.0	22
1945.....	231	7,655,114	28,265,306	6,282	1,218.6	25
1946.....	238	5,928,823	23,006,005	6,273	945.2	19

USE OF COAL MINING MACHINERY HAS INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS

An increasing use of improved mining machinery in the coal industry is reflected in the statistical data contained in the annual reports of the State Coal Mine Inspector for the years 1944, 1945, and 1946. The amount of coal mined and loaded by hand declined from 30.7 per cent of total tonnage in 1944 to 16.7 per cent in 1946. During these same years the amount of coal loaded mechanically with none or very little hand labor increased from 44.3 per cent of total tonnage in 1944 to 48.9 per cent in 1946.

PRODUCTION BY SIZE OF COAL, IN TONS

YEAR	Mine Run	Lump	Nut	Egg	Pea	Slack	Other Grades
1946	1,166,474	1,218,282	350,473	1,032,699	127,624	1,802,672	230,599
1945	1,586,163	1,533,486	435,650	336,184	969,694	2,243,427	549,375
1944	1,465,918	1,743,500	495,250	320,658	137,026	2,425,367	1,606,794

The distribution of coal production by types is as follows:

YEAR	Bituminous	Sub-bituminous	Semi-bituminous	Anthracite
1946	3,967,161	1,474,450	484,933	2,279
1945	5,041,723	2,185,909	424,917	1,430
1944	5,504,440	2,646,547	41,781	1,745

COAL PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, IN TONS, BY COUNTIES

(Source: State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1946	1945	1944	1940	1930	1920	1910
Archuleta	700	186	428	3,050	948	.....	.....
Boulder	381,741	478,874	606,949	623,780	428,051	1,230,347	812,288
Delta	99,133	132,736	120,291	66,703	70,323	123,478	63,911
Dolores	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,085	.....	.....
Elbert	1,189	1,832	2,428	5,601	2,158	.....	.....
El Paso	191,205	215,243	232,253	251,644	345,344	379,869	340,133
Fremont	398,567	557,356	622,166	521,080	411,455	874,766	712,098
Garfield	50,527	58,810	56,865	36,468	33,841	28,507	136,629
Gunnison	610,341	778,568	751,745	621,479	498,724	620,632	664,069
Huerfano	594,576	881,516	1,004,990	755,607	1,374,491	2,448,733	2,443,491
Jackson	35,564	10,896	16,276	15,803	48,762	50,905	3,000
Jefferson	125,376	139,785	140,310	147,725	121,085	176,427	223,067
La Plata	60,762	72,574	71,680	35,702	57,011	132,497	142,446
Larimer	28	64	157	2,302	.....	.....	.....
Las Animas	1,082,420	1,438,447	1,590,136	1,275,817	1,970,599	4,345,110	5,595,664
Mesa	94,956	109,557	107,764	73,081	96,337	174,801	130,676
Moffat	143,105	129,166	138,800	49,667	8,445	3,173	.....
Montezuma	2,360	1,896	1,398	4,741	6,456	4,147	.....
Montrose	2,198	30,147	44,442	40,713	3,470	2,105	.....
Ouray	.....	.....	500	.....	1,180	500	.....
Pitkin	423	.....	24	998	14,011	913	233,786
Rio Blanco	12,570	11,374	11,434	9,883	6,304	6,068	.....
Routt	895,777	1,097,304	1,189,483	913,942	837,801	966,912	254,162
San Miguel	150	320	217	1,430	1,433	.....	.....
Weld	1,145,155	1,507,328	1,483,777	1,215,363	1,893,780	944,803	279,467
Total	5,928,823	7,653,979	8,194,513	6,672,579	8,238,094	12,514,693	12,034,887

COAL SHIPMENTS BY RAILROADS AND TRUCKS, BY COUNTIES AND YEARS

COUNTY	1946		1945		1944	
	Railroads	Trucks	Railroads	Trucks	Railroads	Trucks
Archuleta	.....	700	.....	186	.....	428
Boulder	162,975	214,662	207,672	267,438	287,769	314,573
Delta	59,896	34,280	86,260	41,318	73,978	41,384
Elbert	.....	1,034	.....	1,648	.....	2,428
El Paso	19,001	127,566	19,718	147,750	35,154	162,407
Fremont	112,898	285,571	176,490	381,069	219,234	402,850
Garfield	11,315	39,180	16,896	41,674	11,242	45,143
Gunnison	553,076	39,297	706,632	59,167	695,888	29,838
Huerfano	535,810	57,570	812,424	67,092	923,207	80,538
Jackson	27,181	8,383	5,519	5,377	.....	16,276
Jefferson	99,849	25,212	107,905	31,138	107,164	32,439
La Plata	25,814	34,933	36,873	35,691	14,997	56,669
Larimer	.....	28	.....	64	157	.....
Las Animas	1,001,573	65,629	1,359,163	60,879	1,506,663	67,062
Mesa	69,167	25,243	81,253	24,307	73,519	26,729
Moffat	108,776	34,329	98,668	30,498	100,178	38,622
Montezuma	.....	2,360	.....	1,886	.....	1,398
Montrose	.....	2,198	.....	30,139	.....	44,442
Ouray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Pitkin	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	24
Rio Blanco	12,525	45	9,802	1,572	.....	11,434
Routt	797,561	67,217	1,007,132	44,112	1,118,530	34,117
San Miguel	.....	150	.....	320	.....	217
Weld	824,745	310,576	1,123,151	364,140	1,154,185	300,433
Total	4,422,162	1,376,586	5,855,558	1,637,465	6,321,865	1,709,951

COLORADO COAL WAS EXPORTED DURING WORLD WAR II

During the war years shipments of Colorado coal were sent to the northwestern states and to Europe. Coal exported and per cent of total coal mined for shipment, in tons for years 1935 through 1946, is as follows:

YEAR	Exported	Per Cent	YEAR	Exported	Per Cent
1935	786,188	13.6	1941	712,449	10.2
1936	868,820	13.0	1942	895,590	11.1
1937	824,837	11.7	1943	958,144	11.4
1938	792,275	13.8	1944	1,296,911	15.8
1939	653,067	10.9	1945	1,045,962	13.7
1940	485,534	6.9	1946	784,475	13.2

COLORADO'S COAL RESERVES RANK FIRST IN THE NATION

According to the estimates of the United States Geological Survey of 1937, Colorado has the largest deposits of available bituminous coal reserves of any state in the Union. The State ranks second in sub-bituminous coal reserves, being exceeded only by Wyoming, and fourth in anthracite coal, with Pennsylvania, Virginia and Arkansas, ranking ahead of Colorado in the order named.

The history of the estimated coal reserves in Colorado, goes back to 1913, when M. R. Campbell, senior geologist of the United States Geological Survey, presented a paper on the "Coal Resources of the World," before the Twelfth International Geological Congress. In that paper, and it is still considered authoritative, Colorado was credited with 418,432,500,000 tons of coal reserves. In 1928, Mr. Campbell revised his figures, eliminating the "possible" areas, with beds too deep for commercial availability at the time, and certain beds containing inferior grades of coal. This revision brought Colorado's reserves down to 317,346,000,000 "available" tons.

Colorado coal has a wide range in quality from sub-bituminous varieties to true anthracite. The bituminous varieties include high-grade coking coal found in the Trinidad district, in the Glenwood Springs area, and in Gunnison county. High-grade bituminous coal is also found in Jackson, Routt, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Mesa, Delta, Montezuma, La Plata, Fremont and Huerfano counties. True anthracite coal is found near Crested Butte, in Gunnison county, and in several localities in Routt and Pitkin counties.

Colorado's reserves of bituminous coal alone at the end of 1946, were sufficient to supply the United States for 488 years on the basis of consumption and exports for that year. The economic value to Colorado and surrounding states of these vast coal deposits, however, has assumed a far greater importance in recent years due to developments in the chemical industry and the discovery of coal as a chemical raw material. While today the chemicals derived from coal are in large measure by-products of the carbonization of coal, a Colorado authority recently predicted that in days to come coal will be processed mainly for the production of these chemical products and coke, semi-coke or whatever residue is left will become the by-products.

The output of the State in the coke by-products at present runs approximately 10,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 9,000,000 gallons of tar, 19,900,000 pounds of ammonia, and 2,750,000 gallons of light oil per year. It is estimated that Colorado coal reserves could yield 700,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline or enough to supply the country for many years. Likewise, the coal reserves could produce a 5,000-years supply of ammonium sulphate; enough creosote for 7,000 years, and sufficient natural gas for 1,300 years. From these products come the basic materials for the production of dye stuffs, explosives, pharmaceuticals, plastics and many other products.

COKE PRODUCTION RUNS MORE THAN 700,000 TONS ANNUALLY

The production of coke began in Colorado in 1880, when the total output was 25,568 tons, and has been on a substantial scale since that time. The production of coke reflects changes in certain industrial operations, particularly iron and steel manufacturing, foundry work and the smelting of minerals. The output in Colorado, stimulated by war and post-war business, has shown a considerable increase in recent years. The number of ovens operated, tons of coal used and tons of coke produced by years, is listed in the following table.

Year	Ovens	Tons, Coal Used	Tons, Coke	Year	Ovens	Coal Used Tons,	Coke Tons,
1923.....	545	1,068,354	648,851	1935.....	179	427,001	256,110
1924.....	559	1,260,209	738,345	1936.....	291	657,746	398,634
1925.....	...	945,957	644,481	1937.....	311	922,134	551,167
1926.....	600	1,324,465	792,517	1938.....	284	398,081	241,526
1927.....	492	1,332,038	790,573	1939.....	312	749,924	454,869
1928.....	493	1,265,105	750,022	1940.....	396	1,027,892	606,005
1929.....	562	1,103,308	722,072	1941.....	348	1,198,846	703,003
1930.....	295	687,800	458,443	1942.....	488	.....	763,656
1931.....	266	439,189	264,269	1943.....	488	1,187,929	757,643
1932.....	144	186,753	115,943	1944.....	488	1,126,282	732,195
1933.....	40	302,814	174,882	1945.....	388	1,092,344	711,777
1934.....	...	355,458	208,910				

COLORADO'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IS INCREASING; PRODUCTION IN 1947 PLACED COLORADO TWELFTH AMONG THE OIL-PRODUCING STATES

Colorado rose in rank from nineteenth to twelfth place among the oil-producing states in 1947 by increasing its crude oil production to seven times the 1941 pre-war level. This change in status was due chiefly to the increased production resulting from expanding operations in the Rangely field in Rio Blanco county in Northwestern Colorado. Production in all of Colorado's fields rose from 5,056,304 barrels in 1945 to 11,828,663 barrels in 1946 and an estimated 15,818,628 barrels in 1947. The total production in 1941 was 2,145,983 barrels. The average daily production in 1947 was in excess of 45,000 barrels (42 gallons per barrel).

Although Colorado is one of the oldest oil-producing states in the Union, production never reached major proportions until operations to expand the Rangely field in 1944 met with immediate success and one well after another was brought in as a producer as fast as they were drilled. At the close of 1947, Colorado's crude oil reserves were estimated at 320,000,000 barrels. At the 1947 rate of production that would indicate Colorado's production of crude oil would extend over the next 20 years. Drilling tests are under way in several other sections of Colorado and it is hoped that some of these will result in the discovery of new oil fields. Elsewhere in this chapter are tables showing the production of crude oil by fields and other data.

Oil Discovered in Colorado in 1862

Oil was first discovered in Colorado in 1862 in a 50-foot well drilled six miles north of Canon City. This discovery followed by three years the discovery of oil at Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859—the first discovery of the mineral in the United States.

The first important discovery of oil in Colorado occurred in 1876 when a well drilled to 1,187 feet near the present town of Coal Creek, south of Florence, came in as a producer. This well opened the Florence field which has produced steadily for 71 years, although at a very moderate rate. The more than 1,250 wells that have been drilled in the district have produced over 13,700,000 barrels of oil. Daily production of the field was down to 67 barrels, in 1947.

In 1901 oil was discovered near Boulder, but all wells drilled have been small producers and present production is at a rate of about 20 barrels daily.

An important discovery was made in November 1923 when the Union Oil company of California brought in a large gas and oil well on the Wellington dome, 15 miles north of Fort Collins. Following this discovery, the Texas company brought in an oil producer on the Moffat dome, 16 miles south of Craig, in Northwestern Colorado, in March, 1924.

These developments stimulated activity anew in the search for oil in Colorado. There followed in the order named the discovery of the Tow Creek field in Routt county; the North McCallum in Jackson county, which produces high gravity crude oil with extremely cold carbon dioxide gas; the Iles dome in Moffat county and the South McCallum field in Jackson county. All told, 12 new oil pools were open in the State, between 1924 and 1930.

Interest was aroused in the possibilities of oil fields being found in the plains area east of Colorado's mountains following the discovery of oil in the Greasewood dome in eastern Weld county, in 1930. This location is 60 miles east of the mountains and discovery of this field marked the first time that oil had been found in the plains area of the State. Three producing wells were completed in this field but six were dry and the field proved to be small in extent. Tests subsequently made in other sections of northeastern Colorado have not been fruitful.

Exploratory test wells drilled in the mountainous area and in western Colorado resulted in discovery of the Hiawatha dome in Moffat county in 1934, the Price-Gramps field in Archuleta county in 1935 and the Wilson Creek dome in Rio Blanco county in 1937. These fields have been steady producers and the largest is the Wilson Creek field which averaged 7,431 barrels of daily production in 1947.

Development of the Rangely Field

The Rangely Field, which has been the center of feverish activity since 1945, is located in the northwestern part of Rio Blanco county and about 12 miles from the Utah state line. The field takes its name from the town of

Rangely, which was merely an outpost in a desolate area for many years, prior to the present development.

The Rangely structure was recognized as having possibilities for oil production as early as 1900, but the area was so isolated that little interest was given the field for many years. In the late 1930s and early 1940s considerable test drilling was carried on in the area and one California company reportedly spent one million dollars on test wells. The tests were encouraging.

As World War II progressed, more and more production of gasoline was required and thus, in 1943, the California company resumed drilling in the Rangely field. The first well was drilled to the Weber sand and came in a producer. Others were drilled successfully and the oil rush to Rangely and northwestern Colorado developed into full swing.

The record of producing wells in the Rangely field, by years, gives a picture of the development, as follows: 1943, 1 producing well; 1944, 4 wells; 1945, 33 wells; 1946, 184 wells; and in 1947, 395 wells, according to the U. S. Geological Survey. As 1947 closed, 40 wells were being drilled and there were 24 new locations for drilling. The field includes 29,537 acres, but not all of it is productive.

Production from the field is held down because of transportation difficulties. Prior to September 1945, the crude oil had to be hauled out by truck to Craig, 107 miles, or Salt Lake City, 210 miles.

The situation improved with the completion of a 10-inch pipeline in September 1945 from the field to Wamsutter, Wyoming, where it connects with an eight-inch line that serves Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Denver. Booster stations were installed along the pipeline route and by the close of 1947, the line was carrying 30,000 barrels daily. Another 10-inch pipeline to extend from the field to Salt Lake City is scheduled for construction in 1948. This will permit practically doubling the production from the Rangely field.

Plans have been developed by a group of the oil companies to construct a plant at Rangely in 1948 which will cost upwards of $5,000,000 and which will be used in converting natural gas produced in the field to liquid fuel.

With the completion, in late 1947, of a 11-mile section of new road along Stinking Creek, between Rangely and the main highway—U. S. Route 40—the Rangely field is now only 79 miles from Craig, Colorado, as compared with the old route of 107 miles.

The principal companies operating in the Rangely field are: California company; Stanolind Oil and Gas company; Texas company; Continental Oil company; Algord Oil company; Equity Oil company; Newton Oil company; Raven Oil company; California Oil Group, Ltd.; United Production company and Emerald Oil company.

Approximately 60 per cent of the proven acreage in the field is privately owned, with the California company, the Union Pacific Railroad company, Emerald Oil company and the McLaughlin interests the principal owners. The publicly-owned land is held by the Federal Government, and the State, the latter being state school land. Some of the federal land is Indian land and large tracts of this land in the area were opened to mineral exploration in 1946 by the Department of the Interior. The Federal Government's income from oil royalties is now running well in excess of $1,000,000 annually.

Oil Exploration in Southwestern Colorado

Considerable work by a number of oil companies and others was carried on in 1946 and 1947 in Southwestern Colorado and in the adjacent areas in Utah and New Mexico in the quest for new oil fields.

The Colorado counties receiving attention are Montrose, San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma, La Plata and Archuleta. A number of major oil companies have geologists in the area and a number of geophysical crews are working. The latter are using magnetometers, seismographs and gravity outfits. Large areas of land are under lease and a number of shallow test wells have been drilled. It is expected that a number of deep test wells will be drilled in 1948 and 1949 on structures that appear promising.

Similar exploratory operations are being carried on in various areas of Southern Colorado and a few in other sections of the State. Because of the pressing need for oil it is expected that this activity will continue until all structures found in Colorado are tested.

OIL PIPE LINES IN COLORADO

Postwar developments in the construction of oil pipe lines in Colorado included the following: The Wyco Pipe Line was completed in 1947 from Casper, Wyoming to Cheyenne, Wyoming and Denver. Constructed by Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Socony-Vacuum Company, and the Texas Company, the 257-mile line transports finished petroleum products to the Cheyenne and Denver terminals.

A ten-inch pipe line completed in September, 1945, by Utah Oil Refining Company transports Rangely crude oil 150 miles to Wamsutter, Wyoming, where it connects with an eight-inch line that extends from Lance Creek, Wyoming, to Salt Lake City, Utah. The Rangely line has a booster capacity of 30,000 barrels daily. A spur line was constructed by the Utah Oil Refining Company from the main Rangely-Wamsutter line to the field at Elk Springs, Colorado. In 1948 the Standard Oil Company of California planned to complete a ten-inch line with a capacity of 25,000 barrels a day from Rangely to Salt Lake City, Utah. This line will permit practically doubling the daily production of crude oil in the Rangely area.

Colorado's first interstate oil transporting pipe line was put into operation on November 1, 1938, when the Rocky Mountain Pipe Line Company completed a 232-mile system from the Lance Creek field in Wyoming to Denver. It transports crude oil from the Wyoming field to refineries at Denver and Cheyenne.

Other oil pipe lines in the State in 1944 included the following: Iles field to Craig, in Moffat county, 19 miles of 4-inch line; Moffat (Hamilton) field to Craig, in Moffat county, 16 miles of 4-inch line; Gramps field in Archuleta county, to Chama, New Mexico, 15.5 miles of 4-inch line; Wilson Creek field, in Rio Blanco county to junction with Iles field line, 18 miles of 4-inch line; Wellington field to railroad, in Larimer county, 3 miles of 6-inch line; Iles field to Wamsutter, Wyoming, 111-mile 6-inch oil line, connecting with the trunk line to Salt Lake City; and from the Fort Collins field to the railroad, in Larimer county, 2 miles of 6-inch line.

OIL POOLS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1948

POOL	COUNTY	Date Opened	Average Gravity of Oil	Depth to Sands (Feet)	Producing Formations	Number* Wells End of 1947	Avg.* Daily Production Dec., 1947 (Barrels)
Berthoud	Larimer	1925	38.1	3,750	Dakota	1	7
Boulder	Boulder	1901	38.6	2,500	Shale	2	19
Clark's Lake	Larimer	1943	38.4	6,000	Dakota	5	106
Elk Springs	Moffat	1946	30.8	6,086	Pennsylvania	2	153
Florence-Canon City	Fremont	1876	30.0	1,000 to 2,300	Pierre Shale	72	67
Ft. Collins	Larimer	1924	35.2	4,550	Dakota	8	99
Greasewood	Weld	1930	39.0	6,650	Dakota	2	15
Hiawatha	Moffat	1934	35.0	2,400	Wasatch	7	150
Iles	Moffat	1927	29.5 31.5	3,200 3,400	Morrison Sundance	27	1,551
Moffat	Moffat	1924	39.8 37.2	3,800 4,400	Dakota Sundance	11	295
No. McCallum	Jackson	1926	47.6	5,100	Dakota	10	504
Powder Wash	Moffat	1936	35.0	5,000	Wasatch	4	107
Price (Gramps)	Archuleta	1935	30.3	1,100	Dakota	9	548
Rangeley	Rio Blanco	1902	41.7 31.0	600 6,300	Mancos Pennsylvania	60 335	35,097
Tow Creek	Routt	1924	33.0	2,500 to 3,100	Shale above Dakota	8	114
Wellington	Larimer	1923	38.5	4,400	Dakota	11	182
Wilson Creek	Rio Blanco	1937	49.2	6,700	Morrison Sundance	31	7,431
Total						596	46,445

*Data on number of wells, U. S. Geological Survey. Data on production computed from data supplied by State Oil Inspector.

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, IN BARRELS, BY FIELDS AND YEARS

(Sources: State Oil Inspector for years 1944-1947; Petroleum Information for years 1940, 1943)

FIELD	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1940
Berthoud	2,053	....	3,000	2,715	2,708	3,060
Boulder	7,200	....	7,300	7,320	4,677	4,405
Chromo Dome	750	....	....	....	....	....
Clark's Lake	39,760	55,201	94,696	64,415	....	....
Elk Springs	17,941	....	....	....	....	....
Florence-Canon City	25,348	29,107	40,730	43,652	20,971	55,458
Fort Collins	40,530	42,002	31,839	31,839	28,537	56,395
Greasewood-Orchard	4,873	3,650	3,650	5,837	3,146	8,857
Hiawatha	49,273	49,161	66,258	96,264	152,015	96,674
Iles Dome	559,380	453,428	430,321	454,702	483,037	580,262
Moffat	91,827	92,967	103,455	113,795	127,336	111,217
North McCallum	190,061	180,916	168,100	....	....	....
Powder Wash	30,611	27,110	67,419	51,757	39,892	....
Price Gramps	195,376	195,488	202,200	278,575	251,208	304,877
Rangely	11,751,599	8,176,656	1,569,901	384,464	311,452	118,258
Tow Creek	40,199	39,967	39,874	43,396	46,884	50,752
Wellington	68,717	101,077	120,608	139,333	73,544	71,533
Wilson Creek	2,703,130	2,381,576	2,054,677	1,390,002	759,736	239,796
Total	15,818,628	11,828,663	5,030,663	3,108,006	2,305,143	1,701,544
Estimated values	$29,687,652	$20,108,727	$6,087,102	$3,760,687	$2,672,794	$1,700,090
Average price per bbl.	$1.88	$1.70	$1.21	$1.21	$1.16	$0.99

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN COLORADO, 1946-1947

(Sources: Oil and Gas Journal)

FIELD	Number of Wells	Production in Barrels	Cumulative Production (Barrels)	Estimated Reserves (Barrels)
Iles Dome				
1947	29	548,000	11,978,000	5,022,000
1946	29	440,000	11,417,000	3,583,000
Rangely				
1947	365	11,680,000	23,320,000	286,680,000
1946	198	8,018,000	11,533,000	238,467,000
Wilson Creek				
1947	29	2,705,000	10,702,000	24,298,000
1946	30	2,353,000	7,971,000	24,029,000
Miscellaneous				
1947	127	707,000	36,200,000	4,000,000
1946	123	780,000	35,461,000	6,430,000
Total				
1947	550	15,640,000	82,200,000	320,000,000
1946	380	11,591,000	66,382,000	272,509,000

OIL WELL DRILLING OPERATIONS, BY YEARS

YEAR	Wells Completed or Abandoned				Initial Production in Barrels		Total* Wells Drilled	Footage Drilled	Average Footage Per Well
	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Dry Holes	Total	Total	Average Per Well			
1926-1930	195	31	288	514	26,077	133.7	...	1,371,999	2,669
1931-1940	85	21	185	291	42,804	503.6	...	773,004	2,656
1941	18	4	17	39	4,195	227.6	...	87,662	2,248
1942	13	1	24	38	2,881	221.6	55	109,125	1,984
1943	19	2	29	50	2,237	117.7	78	118,364	1,517
1944	30	1	17	48	8,753	291.8	94	246,165	2,619
1945	42	3	21	66	16,548	394.0	134	512,246	3,823
1946	169	2	50	221	55,192	326.6	269	1,167,051	4,338
1947	152	7	50	209	....	....	...	1,151,049	5,507

*Data for years 1942-1946 obtained from U. S. Geological Survey. Average footage drilled is computed for all wells drilled. Average footage for years 1926-1941 and 1947 is computed for all wells completed. Data for 1947 was obtained from the Oil and Gas Journal, Summary for 1947.

PUBLIC DOMAIN: PRODUCTION OF MINERALS FROM FEDERAL LAND IN COLORADO AND ACCRUED REVENUES RECEIVED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM ROYALTIES, RENTALS, ETC., BY YEARS

(Source: U. S. Geological Survey)

Year Ending June 30	Petroleum (Barrels)	Natural Gas (M Cu. Ft.)	Gasoline (Gallons)	Coal (Short tons)	Sodium (Short tons)	Accrued Revenues
1921.....	.....	.....	.....	541	....	$ 63.10
1922.....	36	.....	.....	52,613	....	6,053.10
1923.....	273	.....	.....	219,627	....	26,032.21
1924.....	17,730	.....	.....	257,294	....	29,664.24
1925.....	409,057	.....	.....	297,796	....	98,542.28
1926.....	825,181	.....	.....	353,432	....	124,725.20
1927.....	723,193	.....	.....	448,552	....	115,573.21
1928.....	921,641	.....	.....	439,650	....	102,707.44
1929.....	962,170	64,360	73,522	490,446	....	106,832.27
1930.....	725,040	877,430	14,642	434,871	....	98,639.99
1931.....	665,328	1,709,179	17,916	396,389	....	86,695.59
1932.....	544,073	1,308,602	13,992	342,551	....	74,341.02
1933.....	350,338	1,420,558	37,826	272,299	....	74,533.10
1934.....	417,341	1,030,944	16,609	313,676	....	75,692.63
1935.....	939,102	1,908,204	39,885	361,531	....	124,938.64
1936.....	1,141,737	2,243,987	82,405	536,349	....	157,359.60
1937.....	1,156,234	2,679,558	88,858	597,299	1,499	162,905.43
1938.....	1,006,257	1,413,857	49,427	491,228	1,325	132,542.42
1939.....	885,373	1,460,934	55,868	579,083	360	142,095.93
1940.....	944,352	1,391,425	49,493	515,541	314	124,287.06
1941.....	1,073,389	1,492,175	81,042	446,059	433	125,359.41
1942.....	1,441,596	3,224,191	151,700	754,825	427	201,887.33
1943.....	1,457,646	4,022,012	368,700	749,400	....	213,144.57
1944.....	1,907,613	4,269,888	182,714	1,160,892	....	394,975.02
1945.....	2,603,743	3,704,367	120,365	1,568,541	....	396,429.58
1946.....	4,750,612	3,525,452 616*	459,719	1,353,302	....	806,616.64
1947.....	7,258,864	5,424,644 1,128*	730,833	1,587,177	....	1,777,109.92
Total....	33,127,919	43,171,767	2,635,516	15,020,964	4,358	$5,779,746.93

*Carbon dioxide in tons.

Note—Under the provisions of the Federal Mineral Leasing Act, one-third of the funds received by the Federal Government from royalties on mineral lands—oil, coal, etc.—are returned to the states in which the royalties are collected. Under Colorado laws, these funds are distributed two-thirds to the counties in which the royalties are collected, the funds to be used for school and road-building purposes, and one-third is allocated to the Colorado School of Mines. For example: Of the $1,777,109.92 received from Colorado royalties and leases in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, one-third, or $592,369.97, was returned to Colorado. This amount was in turn divided two-thirds, or $394,913.30, for allocation to the counties in which the royalties were collected, and one-third, or $197,456.66, was allocated to the Colorado School of Mines. Rio Blanco and Moffatt counties were the principal beneficiaries of the funds allocated to the counties for the reason that the principal production of oil and coal from federal land is located in those counties.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES IN COLORADO AS OF NOVEMBER, 1946

Location, Daily Capacity in Barrels, Source of Crude, Etc.

(Source: U. S. Geological Survey)

COMPANY	Location	Crude Capacity	Source of Crude Oil
Bay Petroleum Corporation....	Denver	5,000	Wilson Creek and Clark Lake, Colorado; Lance Creek, Wyoming
Continental Oil Company.....	Denver	3,000	Wellington, Berthoud, Ft. Collins, Colorado; Lance Creek, Wyoming
Gordon Refining Company.....	Fort Morgan .	200	Greasewood, Colorado
Oriental Refining Company....	Alamosa	1,100	Price-Gramps and Canon City, Colorado; Farmington, New Mexico
Oriental Refining Company....	Denver	3,000	Rangely and Boulder, Colorado; Lance Creek, and Salt Creek, Wyoming
Perry Petroleum Company (Skelly Oil Company).....	Denver	1,000	Wilson Creek, Colorado; Wyoming Fields

Texas Company refinery at Craig was dismantled in 1947.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL IN COLORADO

Year	Barrels	Value
1862-1890	1,488,000	$1,235,400
1890-1900	4,935,000	4,344,390
1900-1910	3,810,000	3,746,982
1910-1920	1,746,000	1,927,623
1920	111,000	199,000
1921	108,000	132,000
1922	97,000	114,000
1923	86,000	129,000
1924	445,000	667,500
1925	1,211,702	1,817,553
1926	2,692,892	4,577,916
1927	2,722,670	2,611,058
1928	2,750,060	2,655,670
1929	2,273,723	2,120,425
1930	1,627,987	1,242,257
1931	1,550,504	873,885
1932	1,133,967	803,006
1933	908,504	527,514
1934	1,138,272	1,073,282
1935	1,523,450	1,410,209
1936	1,633,086	1,676,892
1937	1,595,783	1,824,513
1938	1,448,606	1,594,676
1939	1,473,215	1,414,795
1940	1,701,544	1,700,090
1941	2,145,983	2,337,533
1942	2,384,606	2,754,699
1943	2,305,143	2,672,794
1944	3,108,006	3,760,687
1945	5,056,304	6,087,102
1946	11,828,663	20,108,727*
1947	15,818,628	29,687,652*

*Estimated.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND GAS PIPE LINES IN COLORADO

Colorado consumes more natural gas than it produces at the present time. Most of the State's known gas reserves are in the northwestern corner of the State where gas is exported to Utah. In order to satisfy the increasing demand for this fuel in the cities of eastern Colorado, a pipe line was completed in October, 1947, from the Hugoton, Kansas field to Denver. In 1948 a connecting feeder line will be completed by the Colorado-Wyoming Gas company to increase the present supply of natural gas for all towns between Denver and Cheyenne.

Data on the production of natural gas in Colorado for the years 1944-1947 are shown in the accompanying tables. The figures furnished by the State Oil Inspector show production by fields for the years 1944-1947 and the fields at which oil well gas is produced. The table compiled from the Minerals Yearbook of the U. S. Bureau of Mines shows comparative data on production and consumption of natural gas for the State as a whole for the years 1939 through 1944.

History of Natural Gas Production—The production and use of natural gas in Colorado for domestic and industrial purposes began about 1892, when the Florence Oil and Refining company supplied a few residences in Florence with the output of its No. 16 well in that district. Shortly thereafter two wells were drilled near Garcia in Las Animas county, which produced sufficient gas to heat and illuminate the buildings upon which they were located. Natural gas was used for domestic purposes in and near Boulder, following the opening of that field in the early 1890s.

The first major natural gas discovery was made on November 11, 1923, when the Union Oil company of California brought in its discovery well on the Wellington dome in Larimer county. This gas was piped first to Fort Collins and in 1926 a natural gas pipe line was constructed from the Wellington field to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Natural Gas Fields—The chief gas producing areas in Colorado in 1947 were the Hiawatha and Powder Wash fields in northern Moffat county and the Rangely field in Rio Blanco county. Gas produced at Rangely is used on the field. The Hiawatha field supplies gas to Salt Lake City and vicinity. Gas produced at Hiawatha and Powder Wash amounted to 64 per cent of the State's total output. The output of other fields is used mostly for domestic purposes.

Gas Pipe Lines—The record of the development of interstate gas pipe lines prior to World War II is as follows: In 1928 the Colorado Interstate Gas company and associated interests completed a 340-mile pipe line from the Amarillo field in Texas to Denver. This line served the cities of Denver, Colorado Springs,

and Pueblo and was also extended to supply towns in the Arkansas Valley. The Colorado-Wyoming Gas company constructed in 1929 a connection with the Texas system to carry gas to Boulder, Fort Collins, and other cities and towns in northern Colorado.

Durango and industries in that vicinity were supplied with natural gas from northern New Mexico through a 36-mile line completed in 1929 by the Mesa Grande Gas company.

In 1930 the Colorado Gas and Utilities company constructed a system to supply Lamar, Holly, Springfield and other towns in southeastern Colorado with natural gas from the Hugoton, Kansas, field.

The Mountain Fuel Supply company constructed a line in the fall of 1941 connecting its gas wells in the Powder Wash field in Moffat county with its trunk line system into Utah. The company's 345-mile line from the Hiawatha field was constructed in 1929.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN COLORADO BY YEARS AND CLASSIFICATION

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines for latest years available)

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Production:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)...	5,141,000	6,445,000	4,865,000	3,256,000	2,533,000	2,015,000
Estimated value at the wells	$246,000	$226,000	$173,000	$121,000	$100,000	$78,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	4.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9
Value at points of consumption	$1,311,000	$1,425,000	$1,066,000	$714,000	$573,000	$467,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	25.5	22.1	21.9	21.9	22.6	23.2
Consumption:						
Consumed, including receipts from other states:						
Quantity (M cu. ft.)....	33,101,000	31,424,000	28,860,000	26,574,000	22,111,000	21,978,000
Value at points of consumption	$11,023,000	$10,397,000	$9,984,000	$8,983,000	$7,995,000	$7,621,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	33.3	33.1	34.6	33.8	36.2	34.7
Distribution of Consumption:						
Domestic:						
Number of consumers...	112,630	109,990	107,980	102,480	97,750	93,890
Quantity (M cu. ft.)....	8,444,000	7,748,000	7,762,000	6,633,000	6,073,000	5,487,000
Value at points of consumption	$6,319,000	$5,922,000	$5,772,000	$5,035,000	$4,726,000	$4,353,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	74.8	76.4	74.4	76.7	77.8	79.3
Commercial:						
Number of consumers....	10,770	10,040	10,070	10,000	9,820	9,470
Quantity (M cu. ft).....	2,542,000	2,736,000	2,450,000	2,032,000	1,887,000	1,711,000
Value at points of consumption	$1,406,000	$1,492,000	$1,380,000	$1,160,000	$1,085,000	$988,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	55.3	54.5	56.3	57.1	57.5	57.8
Industrial:						
Consumption (M cu. ft.)...	22,115,000	20,940,000	18,648,000	17,909,000	14,151,000	14,780,000
Value at points of consumption	$3,298,000	$2,983,000	$2,832,000	$2,738,000	$2,184,000	$2,280,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	14.9	14.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4

NATURAL GAS: PRODUCTION IN COLORADO BY FIELDS, 1944-1947

(Source: State Oil Inspector)

Production in thousands of cubic feet

FIELD	1947	1946	1945	1944
Berthoud	31,450	35,402	37,232	40,539
Fort Collins*	11,178	10,266	.....	992
Hiawatha	3,056,605	3,083,544	3,555,977	3,728,427
Moffat*	940	.....	.....	.....
Morapos	287,606	302,546	234,186	218,052
Powder Wash	2,804,954	2,488,128	1,606,157	1,446,414
Rangely*	2,473,516	1,606,953	770,672	222,172
Tow Creek*	4,529	.....	.....	.....
Wellington*	21,168	14,914	.....	.....
Wilson Creek*	466,861	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,158,807	7,541,753	6,204,224	5,656,596

*Oil well gas used at fields; not sold commercially.

COLORADO HAS WORLD'S GREATEST DEPOSITS OF OIL SHALE

Federal Government Undertaking Experiments to Develop Oil-Shale Industry

One of the greatest undeveloped natural resources in Colorado is the huge deposit of oil shale in Western Colorado. The area covers 1,655 square miles of land lying in Garfield, Mesa and Rio Blanco counties, and estimates have placed the recoverable oil from the shale at 270,000,000,000 barrels.

This potential Colorado resource has more than seven times the total of crude oil produced in the United States since oil was first discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859 and more than four times the total world production of oil to date.

The Colorado deposits of oil shale are the most extensive deposits known anywhere in the world. The shale beds lie in horizontal and angular strata ranging in thickness from a few feet to 70 feet or more, some strata being exposed at the surface and others lying at varying depths beneath the surface. In addition to the huge Colorado deposits, another 30,000,000,000 barrels could be extracted from similar shale in Utah and Wyoming, according to estimates.

The shales do not contain crude oil similar to that which comes from petroleum wells. Crude shale oil must be refined by special processes before it can be used for anything other than boiler fuel. As first extracted from the shale the oil is a black viscous liquid and is definitely not petroleum.

Alarmed by the huge consumption of gasoline in the prosecution of World War II, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming undertook a campaign in 1943 to secure congressional appropriations which would provide for the establishment of experimental plants to determine the feasibility of producing liquid fuels from coal, oil-shale, agriculture and forestry products.

As a result of these efforts on the part of Senator O'Mahoney, Congress enacted Public Law 290 in April, 1944, which authorized $30,000,000 over a three-year period to conduct experimental operations under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior. Soon thereafter the Office of Synthetic Fuels was set up and investigations were undertaken for the selection of sites for experimental operations.

To undertake studies of oil-shale possibilities, a site was selected for an experimental plant at Anvil Points, 10 miles west of Rifle, Colorado, in Garfield county. The Oil-shale Mining Division was created in May, 1945, and the division was assigned two tasks: (1) To mine various grades of oil shale as might be required for experimental purposes and (2) to ascertain the best practical methods of mining oil-shale at the least cost.

Experimental Plant at Rifle Placed in Operation in 1947

Construction of the experimental plant at Rifle was begun in 1945, together with housing for employes and other buildings needed. Two 40-ton oil-shale retorts were completed and placed in operation in 1947 and work was well advanced on two pilot-plant retorts and a refinery. During the same period roads were built to mine areas and methods of mining the shale were developed.

Operation of the plant is now proceeding. The retorts produce crude shale oil which must be refined before it can be used for other than boiler fuel. As a complement to the operations at Rifle another experimental laboratory was established at Laramie, Wyoming, and the two units work together in the experimental studies designed to convert the shale oil into fuels that may be used for various purposes.

Operation of the plant at Rifle is in charge of Boyd Guthrie, Supervising Engineer. His staff includes: J. D. Lankford, Chemical Engineer in charge of Processing; S. I. Ross, Mechanical Engineer in charge of Design; W. E. Long, Mechanical Engineer in charge of Construction and Maintenance; W. A. Hardesty, Jr., Safety Engineer in charge of Health and Safety; and V. E. Brothers, Administrative Assistant in the Administrative section.

The progress made to date in the experimental operations give encouragement to the hope that development of Colorado's oil-shale resources will become a commercial possibility in the not too distant future. Such a development, when it comes, will open up a great new industry for Colorado and particularly for Western Colorado.

COLORADO'S RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Foreword—Agencies Promoting Travel—Factors Favoring Growth of Travel Industry—Winter Sports in Colorado

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NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Rocky Mountain National Park—Mesa Verde National Park; Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Colorado National, Dinosaur, Great Sand Dunes and Other National Monuments

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COMMUNITY CELEBRATIONS AND EVENTS IN COLORADO

Boys' and Girls' Vacation Camps—Izaak Walton League of America—Colorado Mountain Club—Colorado Dude Ranch Association—Central City Play Festival—Where Four States Meet—Boulder Glacier Denver Mountain Parks and Red Rocks

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DEVELOPMENT OF GAME AND FISH RESOURCES

State Game and Fish Commission and Its Activities—Licenses and Permits—Trout Hatcheries and Plantings—Game Refuges and Big Game Inventory—Fur Industry—Game Birds and Seasons—Fishing Lakes in Colorado

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THERMAL AND MINERAL SPRINGS IN COLORADO

COLORADO'S 14,000-FOOT PEAKS

COLORADO'S MOUNTAINS 11,000 TO 14,000 FEET HIGH

COLORADO'S RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

FOREWORD

Colorful Colorado, the highest state in the union, is blessed with scenic attractions and recreational advantages that few states can equal and none excels. The snow-capped peaks are higher and there are more of them than in other states. The blue skies are bluer, because of the rarified atmosphere. Even the moonlight nights are different and the stars shine brighter.

The invigorating low-pressure atmosphere of high altitudes, the cool and refreshing nights, the days of continuous sunshine, the variety of recreational activities and the accessibility of incomparable scenic areas combine to make Colorado one of the nation's singularly outstanding states for the traveler, the vacationist, or the college student, regardless of the season of the year.

Because of Colorado's ideal climate, all of the usual seasonal outdoor sports can be enjoyed to the fullest, whether it's golf or tennis or some other equally delightful pastime in the spring, summer or fall months, or skiing in the high altitudes in winter. The latter sport has grown in popularity by leaps and bounds in the past decade, due to the accessibility of ideal ski areas.

In addition to the usual outdoor sports, Colorado offers much more in the way of recreation, not only for visitors to the State but for her own citizens and permanent residents as well.

There are such delightful activities as motoring in the high mountains, visits to famous National Parks, camping, picnicking, horseback riding or mountain climbing in the National forests, fishing for the mountain trout, relaxing in warm, beneficial mineral waters, studying nature or making scientifc explorations, "shooting" color pictures, dude ranching and other equally thrilling activities. All these and more are available in Colorado. Few states are so blessed.

Excellent, hard-surfaced highways wind through Colorado's rugged canyons, across broad valleys and other spectacular mountain passes to practically all major points of interest. Numerous scenic areas, some of them primitive areas still undisturbed by the work of man may be reached by those who want to "rough it" and explore the hard way, by foot or horseback.

For those who are interested in the "Mining Era" there are trips to old mining towns and other areas where the hardy pioneers of only a few decades ago made history as they competed for the fabulous mineral riches of Colorado's mountains. And there are plenty of mining activities still in operation today to intrigue the visitor.

For those who want to enjoy the "Old West" in modern fashion dude ranches have developed and are extremely popular. Rodeos, a typically western type of entertainment, are staged by a number of Colorado Communities each year and top cow-hands of the West compete with each other for fame and prize-money. Practically every Colorado community features a community celebration each year which emphasizes a distinctive feature of one kind or another.

All of these scenic resources, recreational advantages and entertainment features combine to make "Colorful Colorado" the focal point of thousands of visitors annually. The travel industry is one of Colorado's most important and most intriguing industries! And it continues to grow!

VARIOUS AGENCIES PROMOTE COLORADO'S TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Colorado's travel industry is estimated to total in excess of $100,000,000 annually and possibly as high as $150,000,000, at current price levels.

Certainly the industry is big business and is so recognized by the railroads, the oil companies, the airlines, and bus companies and other commercial enterprises which serve Colorado and which are directly interested in the travel business. The total expenditures of these companies in promoting travel to Colorado runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Several State agencies and numerous organizations and civic groups also play important roles in promoting travel to the State and in aiding the development of the industry.

State agencies include the State Advertising and Publicity Committee, which spends approximately $50,000 annually of State funds appropriated by the General Assembly to advertise Colorado, its resources and products, and the

State Highway Department, which publishes and distributes nationally several hundred thousand map-folders, in colors, each year.

Various chambers of commerce and other civic organizations are active in travel promotion. Practically all of them publish attractive community folders while several advertise in out-of-state publications. The leader in this field is the Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau which promotes travel thru advertising and conducts aggressive campaigns for conventions.

Chambers of Commerce active in this field include those of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Grand Junction, Boulder, Longmont, Loveland, Estes Park, Fort Collins, Greeley, Sterling, La Junta, Canon City, Salida, Trinidad, Alamosa, Durango, Montrose, Glenwood Springs, Steamboat Springs and Craig.

Motor clubs active in the travel business include the Rocky Mountain Motorists AAA, with headquarters in Denver, and branches in several Colorado cities, and the Motor Club of Colorado, with headquarters in Denver.

VARIOUS FACTORS FAVOR FURTHER GROWTH OF TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Factors which are favorable to the further development of the travel industry in Colorado include the following: (1) The volume of travel since the end of World War II has greatly increased, as compared with pre-war conditions; (2) Colorado's fish and game resources are increasing steadily, under the expanded program of the State Game and Fish Department, and these sports are attracting more and more people from other states; (3) the construction of a number of large reservoirs in various mountain areas by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation has opened up new areas for the development of boating, fishing and other recreational activities; (4) the continuous improvement of Colorado's highway system, including important routes in the mountain areas is of prime importance. In this connection it is significant that motor travel in Colorado increased rapidly prior to World War II and following an expanded program of highway construction carried forward from 1936 through 1939.

Finally, an important factor in the development of the travel industry is that of the accomodations offered to visitors. Although many of Colorado's recreational areas have ample, modern accomodations which have been constructed in recent years, other areas are deficient in providing the type of accommodations demanded by the traveler.

Summing up, Colorado's travel industry is not only of major importance to the State's economy but it offers great opportunity for further development since few states can compete with Colorado with comparable scenic and recreational resources.

WINTER SPORTS HAVE BIG FOLLOWING IN COLORADO

Colorado is particularly favored with many fine ski areas and winter sports have grown tremendously popular in recent years. According to records kept by the U. S. Forest Service, Colorado's 34 ski areas were patronized by more than 170,000 persons this past winter season. A number of ski tournaments held each year attract national competition and Colorado skiers have won top honors in tournaments in other states.

Ski lifts have been built at a number of ski centers and, in a number of recreational centers, these lifts have been almost as popular with tourists in summer months as they are with skiers in the winter.

Among Colorado's best known ski areas are the following: Steamboat Springs with its famous Howelsen Hill and chair lift; Aspen and its Roch Run and chair lift; Winter Park and Berthoud Pass with chair lifts, on U. S. Route 40, some 58 miles west of Denver; Loveland Pass and Arapaho Basin with chair lifts, on U. S. Route 6, 60 miles southwest of Denver; Tennessee Pass and Cooper Hill, with tows, northwest of Leadville; and Red Mountain chair lift, Glenwood Springs. Other well-known areas include the following: Pikes Peak and Glen Cove; Climax, near Leadville; Pioneer (Elmont) Mountain, north of Gunnison; Mesa Creek, on Grand Mesa, Grand Junction; Cascade, on Engineer Mountain, north of Durango; Monarch Pass, on U. S. Route 50, west of Salida; Hidden Valley, Estes Park; Wolf Creek Pass, on U. S. Route 160, 24 miles from Pagosa Springs, southwestern Colorado; and Hot Sulphur Springs, northwestern Colorado.

Although skiing has become the most popular outdoor winter sport, ice skating has many followers, also. Mountain lakes near centers of population attract many of Colorado's younger sports enthusiasts. Evergreen Lake, 30 miles from Denver, is one of the more popular centers for ice skaters.

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Two national parks and six national monuments are located within the boundaries of Colorado and two national monuments on the boundary between Colorado and Utah. The total area of Federal lands of these parks and monuments as of June 30, 1947, was 563,648 acres, of which 517,605 acres were in Colorado and 46,043 in Utah.

The national parks and monuments are under the supervision of the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior. Management was decentralized on August 1, 1937, through the establishment of four regional offices for the purpose of making closer contact between the public and the government in the conduct of the activities. Rocky Mountain National Park and the Holy Cross and Dinosaur Monuments are in Region No. 2, which has its headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska; Mesa Verde National Park and Black Canon, Colorado Great Sand Dunes, Wheeler, Hovenweep and Yucca House National Monuments are in Region No. 3, with headquarters at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The National Park Service headquarters are in the Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

The National Parks and Monuments in Colorado were visited by 1,048,063 persons during the travel year ending September 30, 1947. Rocky Mountain National Park not only ranks first in the State in the number of visitors but is also one of the most heavily patronized of all the national parks in the nation. The number of its visitors during the 1947 season was 898,097.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS IN COLORADO

Rocky Mountain National Park, located in central northern Colorado, comprises an area of 405 square miles of a spectacular section of the rugged Rockies. Within its boundaries are 42 mountains which rise to an elevation of more than 12,000 feet and the highest of all is Longs Peak, with an elevation of 14,255 feet above sea level. The great panoramas of scenery, the dense forests, rushing streams which provide trout fishing, lakes which provide boating and other pleasures, trails for hiking and horseback riding—all these combine to make this area a popular vacationland.

At the eastern entrance of the Park is the town of Estes Park and at the western entrance, on the western slope of the Rockies, is the town of Grand Lake, located at the edge of Grand Lake and the large Shadow Mountain reservoir. Numerous mountain lodges, hotels, cabins and camping grounds are available in the two areas for visitors.

The principal scenic attractions within the Park are accessible by oiled highways maintained by the National Park Service. One of these highways, the Trail Ridge Road, is one of the outstanding mountain highways of the world and is the highest continuous highway in North America. Completed in 1932 at a cost of $1,250,000, this oiled highway winds across the Continental Divide of the Rockies and fifteen miles of the route is above timberline, at elevations ranging from 11,000 to 12,183 feet at the highest point. Autos entering the national park are charged a fee of $1.00 which is good for the season. The Trail Ridge Road is open to travel about Decoration Day, May 31, through October 15.

Mesa Verde National Park is especially noted for the ruins of homes and villages of the ancient Cliff Dwellers, supposed to have been the earliest inhabitants of this part of the country. The ruins are found in canyons which intersect a high plateau that once is supposed to have supported 70,000 people. The numerous ruins are connected by excellent highways and trails. In order to prevent damage to the ruins, persons entering them must be accompanied by a member of the park's uniformed forces. This rule does not apply to ruins on the mesa top. Free camping and picnic grounds are maintained by the government, and there is a lodge operated by the Mesa Verde Park Company under contract with the government. An archeological museum in the park graphically illustrates and explains, by means of dioramas and comprehensive exhibits, the physical characteristics, customs, and arts and crafts of the prehistoric Indians of Mesa Verde. Exhibits of the flora and the fauna, and geology of the park are presented in another museum.

Research work conducted in the park in 1930 by Dr. A. E. Douglas, leader in the National Geographic tree-ring expeditions, succeeded in erecting an un-

broken tree-ring chronology extending back to shortly before the year 700 A. D. by means of timbers found in the ruins. The date of the abandonment of Mesa Verde is believed to have been 1279-99 A. D., the period of the Great Drought.

Revenue received by the National Park Service from concessions, admissions and service charges for the two parks totaled $479,457 from 1936 thru 1947. From 1915 thru 1947 a total of 11,750,165 people have visited the parks. The following table gives the number of visitors, amount of receipts and expenditures by years from 1940 thru 1947.

	MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK			ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK		
Year	Visitors	Expenditures	Revenue	Visitors	Expenditures	Revenue
1940	36,443	$ 53,608	$ 8,561	627,847	$ 94,415	$65,243
1941	42,079	57,926	10,479	685,393	96,331	73,700
1942	14,610	65,133	11,289	392,565	105,713	76,482
1943	4,855	61,638	2,940	130,188	99,497	30,432
1944	5,373	51,053	928	204,253	86,322	10,473
1945	11,563	49,495	60	359,928	86,447	12,996
1946	40,007	57,709	1,045	808,115	92,232	29,680
1947	52,225	79,519	9,566	898,097	139,965	88,092

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument lies along the Gunnison River in northeastern Montrose County, beginning a few miles to the northwest of Cimarron, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande Western railroad, and extending northwest. The river is named after John W. Gunnison of the United States army, who explored the region in 1853, and the gorge is called Black Canyon because of the color of its precipitous walls. The canyon floor varies from 40 to 300 feet in width, while the canyon rim ranges from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in width and rises from 1,725 to 2,724 feet above the river. The canyon is approximately 50 miles long and the monument embraces ten miles of the most picturesque part. The National Park Service has constructed and maintains a four-mile highway on the south rim, and a comparable highway on the north rim, to facilitate visitor travel within the national monument. Ranger service is maintained on both rims of the monument during the summer travel season.

Colorado National Monument, a half-hour's drive west from Grand Junction, is a high-walled mesa of red and white sandstone formations that overlooks the Colorado River and its broad fertile valley of orchards and farm lands. The monument area of 17,539 acres is noted for its towering, odd-shaped monoliths and winding, precipitous canyons, carved by erosion over a period of millions of years. An excellent highway, built by the National Park Service, winds through the park area and presents new thrills at every turn. Foot trails lead to breathtaking vantage points such as Cold Shivers Point and the Keyhole. Buffalo, deer and elk roam the region, protected by the National Park Service. Nearby are great dinosaur beds from which have been excavated skeletons of 75-foot-long reptiles.

Dinosaur National Monument, in northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah, includes 203,965 acres of primitive country untouched by the works of man. Impressive scenic features have been fashioned by the Green and Yampa Rivers, which flow through deep, narrow canyons with precipitous, queerly carved, delicately tinted, sandstone cliffs.

In 1869, Major J. W. Powell, famous pioneer explorer, made the first boat trip between the towering canyon walls of Lodore, more than 2,000 feet high in places. The Yampa river gorge is more than 1,600 feet deep at its deepest.

The monument contains deposits of fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest. Mature specimens measuring from a few inches to more than 80 feet in length are found in abundance. The occurrence of fossil bones in this region was first discovered about 1882, but it was not until 1909 that the deposit of fossils within the present monument became known. Between that time and the date of establishment of the national monument, nearly one million pounds of fossilized bones were removed by various museums, universities and scientific groups. The largest dinosaur specimen recovered probably weighed as much as 30 tons. Geologists say that rock beds

of the quarry may have been deposited 140 million years ago on a broad, marshy, luxuriantly vegetated tropical lowland which later was submerged by seas in the Cretaceous period.

The monument is located in Moffat county, Colorado, and Uintah County, Utah, and may be reached via U. S. Highway 40.

The Great Sand Dunes National Monument lies on the western slope of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range in the central-southern part of the state, mostly in Saguache county and extending over into Alamosa county. The area is noted for its peculiar and colorful formations arising out of wind-shifted sands in the past ages. The dunes are the highest-piled expanse of inland sand dunes in the United States. Although it is known that the Spaniards, including those commanded by Juan Bauista de Anza, reached the San Luis valley in 1779, the early history of the dunes remains unknown or obscure. Lieut. Zebulon Pike, camped in the valley in 1806-1807 and after him other explorers, including Captains Fremont and Gunnison, viewed the Dunes.

Holy Cross National Monument, northwest of Leadville, in central-western Colorado, received its name from Holy Cross mountain, a peak rising to an elevation of 13,978 feet above sea level, and which bears on its face a Greek cross formed by deep snow-filled ravines. A good view of the mountain and its cross is obtained from Shrine Pass, on Highway 293 above Redcliff.

Hovenweep National Monument is a small area near the Utah border in southwestern Colorado which contains four groups of ancient towers, pueblos and cliff dwellings.

Yucca House National Monument is a small area located on the eastern slope of Sleeping Ute mountain, southwest of Cortez in southwestern Colorado. The area contains ruins of great archaeological value and relics of its early inhabitants.

Wheeler National Monument is an area of weird and picturesque rock formations which are the result of volcanic action and erosion. The area is located in an isolated section east of Creede, in southwestern Colorado, and is not easily accessible.

VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN COLORADO, 1940-1947

(A total of 799,796 people have visited the National Monuments since records have been kept. Attendance records go back to 1915 for the Colorado National Monument but only to 1940 for the Dinosaur Monument).

Year	Dinosaur	Great Sand Dunes	Holy Cross	Hoven-weep	Wheeler	Yucca House	Black Canyon	Colorado National
1940	10,928	8,419	35	352	511	136	19,307	39,316
1941	9,133	11,171	70	299	510	72	18,444	31,333
1942	2,480	3,796	..	104	...	93	7,065	11,955
1943	1,736	2,874	..	40	180	21	2,733	5,241
1944	1,529	3,306	..	61	...	12	2,287	7,120
1945	2,409	6,112	..	56	...	50	4,831	14,474
1946	7,911	8,753	..	149	...	13	17,062	39,207
1947	9,686	15,212	..	132	...	80	22,373	50,258

SOME "HIGHS" IN COLORADO

Mount Evans Highway, in clear Creek county and 60 miles west of Denver, is the highest auto road in the United States, elevation 14,111 feet, where it stops, 149 feet below the summit of Mount Evans, elevation 14,260 feet. The road is open to travel from about June 15 to September 20.

Pikes Peak Highway is the second highest auto road in the nation, with an elevation of 14,110 feet. The highest railroad in the U. S., the famed "cog-road," also ascends to the top of Pikes Peak. Both roads are open in the summer months only.

On Colorado's principal highways through the Rockies are located 16 mountain passes with elevations of over 10,000 feet above sea level.

Summit Lake, near the top of Mount Evans, has the highest elevation of the numerous lakes in Colorado—12,740 feet. It was formed in the cone of an extinct volcano and its depth has never been determined.

Portland Gold Mine, in the Cripple Creek district, Teller county, is the deepest mine in the State—3,000 feet.

Moffat Tunnel, 6.4 miles long, is the highest railroad tunnel in the United States, with an elevation of 9,198 feet.

Colorado's Mile High Capitol—When one climbs the west entrance stairway to the State Capitol in Denver, the "mile-high step," 5,280 feet above sea level, is reached at the fifteenth step from the top of the Capitol entrance.

COMMUNITY CELEBRATIONS AND EVENTS IN COLORADO

In addition to the wide variety of natural attractions that Colorado has to offer, various celebrations and events are staged each year by cities and organizations. Almost every type of entertainment is covered in these activities. The following is a list of events staged annually.

JANUARY: AdAmAn Club's New Year's Eve Display of Fireworks from top of Pike's Peak; Mid-January: National Western Stock Show and Rodeo and Seed Show, Denver.

FEBRUARY: Ski Carnivals, Steamboat Springs, Aspen and other ski centers.

EASTER: Sunrise Services, Theater of the Red Rocks, Denver; Sunrise Services, Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs.

MAY: Blossom Festivals: Grand Junction and Canon City; trout fishing season opens in Colorado; about May 30 Trail Ridge Road through Rocky Mountain National Park open to travel.

JUNE: Early June—America's two highest auto roads—to the top of Pike's Peak and to the top of Mount Evans—open to travel: Royal Gorge Roundup, Canon City; Spanish Peaks Fiesta, Walsenburg; Koshare Indian Spring Festival, La Junta; Strawberry Days, Glenwood Springs.

JULY: Denver Symphony Orchestra concerts in the Theater of the Red Rocks, Denver; Colorado Chautauqua, Boulder; Annual Play Festival, Central City; Spud Rodeo, Greeley; Rodeo and Race Meet, Brush; Junior Rodeo, Fort Collins; Water Carnival, Ouray; fireworks display, Denver; Rodeo, Steamboat Springs; Range Call Rodeo, Meeker; Denver Post Opera, Cheesman Park, Denver; Cattlemen's Days Rodeo, Gunnison; Gold Rush Days, Idaho Springs; Polo Tournaments, Colorado Springs; Band Concerts and Lighted Fountain Displays, City Park, Denver; Ski-Hi Stampede, Monte Vista; Pow-Wow Days and Rodeo, Boulder.

AUGUST: Golden Days, Golden; Rodeo, Colorado Springs; Lettuce Day, Buena Vista; Lincoln County Free Fair, Hugo; Rooftop Roundup and Rodeo, Estes Park; Washington County Fair, Akron; Logan County Fair and Rodeo, Sterling; Regatta, Sloan's Lake, Denver; Old Settlers' Day, La Junta; Broadmoor Ice Revue, Colorado Springs; Spanish Trails Fiesta, Durango; Arapahoe Glacier Hike, Boulder; Kids' Rodeo, La Junta; Arapahoe County Fair, Englewood; Regatta, Lipton Cup Races, Grand Lake; Boulder County Fair, Longmont; Colorado State Fair, Pueblo; Peach Week, Grand Junction.

SEPTEMBER: Ride-N-Tie Days, Craig; El Paso County Fair, Calhan; Pioneer Celebration, Florence; Grand County Rodeo and Fair, Kremmling; Labor Day, Pike's Peak Auto Races, Colorado Springs; First Thursday, Watermelon Day, Rocky Ford; Roundup Rodeo, Trinidad; Tabor Days, Leadville; Harvest Festival, Arvada; Routt County Fair, Hayden.

OCTOBER: Apple Pie Day, Penrose; Harvest Show, Las Animas; San Luis Valley Fair, Alamosa; Mid-October, hunting season for deer and elk (about 10 days); Potato Show, Center; Seed Show, Del Norte. November and December through April, May: Skiing and other winter sports in Colorado's high mountains.

OF INTEREST TO THE COLORADO VISITOR

Colorado has a number of excellent museums which are of great interest to visitors. These are described elsewhere in this volume, under the title, "Museums—Observatories—Scientific."

The National Forests, which comprise by far the major portion of Colorado's vast mountain and timberland area, have many uses and they are of vital importance to the economy of Colorado. They are described elsewhere, under the title, "Federal Public Lands."

A number of subjects of interest to the Colorado visitor are described in various chapters of this Year Book. However, Colorado must be seen to be appreciated. Mere words fail miserably in describing its charm, its beauty and its scenic grandeur!

BOYS AND GIRLS VACATION CAMPS

Colorado's vast mountain playground area has been the incentive for the development of numerous boys and girls camps. Some 70 camps are now operated each summer in various parts of Colorado and these attract boys and girls from many states in the Union. Sponsorship of the camps covers a wide range, including church groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H clubs and others. Numerous privately owned camps are also operated.

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

In 1924 the Colorado Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. was organized in Colorado. Membership in this non-profit organization is open to all who are interested in the conservation and preservation of soil, woods, waters and wildlife, believing that adherence to these concepts will lead to the logical conservation and proper utilization of our natural resources in order that they may be enjoyed by all for generations to come.

The Colorado Division has headquarters in the Post Office Building in Littleton. Officers are: Thomas L. Lloyd, Denver, President; Edna H. Hill, Littleton, Secretary-Treasurer. William Voigt, Jr., of Denver is the Western Representative for 11 Western States, and Herb C. Kelly of Denver is a member of the National Executive Board.

The League numbers among its members 2,000 active participants with chapters in 15 cities in Colorado. Chapters and Secretaries are :

Arvada Chapter—M. W. Johnson, P. O. Box 237, Arvada.
Aurora Sportsmen—J. F. Martina, 10675 E. Colfax, Aurora.
Pikes Peak—L. J. Edwards, 848 Willamette, Colorado Springs.
Mile High—Herb C. Kelly, 327 C. A. Johnson Bldg., Denver.
South Platte—R. T. McCluskey, 1643 Broadway, Denver.
Grand Valley—Elam B. Underhill, Reed Bldg., Grand Junction.
La Junta—Charles A. Butler, 8 West Third St., La Junta.
Arapahoe—Mrs. Eleanor Yowell, 5553 So. Broadway, Littleton.
Las Animas—Bert C. Bulson, 1016 Arizona, Trinidad.
Bear River—Mark Knowles, Steamboat Springs.
Gunnison—Miss Mary J. Kapushion, Gunnison.
Crowley County—Arlie M. Ward, Ordway.
White River—Luther White, Meeker
Culebra Range—F. C. Robinson, San Acacio.
Longs Peak—Robert H. McGinnis, 506 Kimbark St., Longmont.

THE COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB

Artists, scientists, authors, photographers and explorers, as well as tired businessmen and women and their children, find rest and recreation and inspiration through the Colorado Mountain Club which was founded in 1912. In 1947 it had a membership of 1,000 members in local organizations in Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver, Fort Collins, and Walsenburg. The president of the state organization is Dr. Henry Buchtel of Denver. Requests for information should be addressed to Miss Evelyn Runnette, executive secretary, Tower, Mining Exchange Building, Denver, Colorado.

A series of week-end one to three-day trips to the mountains throughout the year is sponsored by the Club. It also maintains a big summer camp in July or August in some sheltered corner among the high peaks. Ski trips in winter round out a splendid winter program. A schedule of all trips is published by the state organization and can be obtained from headquarters.

The Colorado Mountain Club has an excellent library of books and magazines on mountaineering, natural history and outdoor subjects. It conducts a year around series of lectures on mountaineering, illustrated with motion pictures or slides, and it publishes monthly a magazine "Trail and Timberline." This publication and other pamphlets give the reader a thorough understanding of the trees, flowers, animals, and history of the Colorado Rockies, with maps to use as a guide in selecting interesting trips.

Other services performed by the Colorado Mountain Club are the following: the encouragement of outdoor amateur photography by annual exhibits; the collection of maps, geographical and natural history materials; the naming of many unnamed peaks and valleys; the promotion of legislation touching on outdoor subjects; the preservation of wild life, forests, and flowers, and the natural beauty of the mountains; the placing of registers on the higher peaks; the promotion of building of trails and the erection and equipping of shelter cabins in remote scenic regions; and last and perhaps most important of all, the service as a bureau of information for those interested in climbing and visiting the less known regions of Colorado.

COLORADO DUDE RANCHES ASSOCIATION

The popularity of dude ranches among vacationists has resulted in the development of more than 100 dude ranches in Colorado. The capacity of these

ranches usually runs from 10 to 30 guests, but a few have accommodations for as many as 50 and more.

In 1934 the Colorado Dude Ranch Association was organized to advertise and promote interest in dude ranch vacationing in the State. The organization now has 45 members, united in advising vacationists of the wide scope of activities offered by dude ranches.

The association maintains display booths at numerous sports shows and conventions over the nation, and distributed 70,000 folders during 1947 from its office at 519-17th Street, Denver, with Martha Daiss as Corresponding Secretary. Officers of the association include: Redwood Fisher, President, and John Holzworth. Secretary-Treasurer, both of Grand Lake.

CENTRAL CITY PLAY FESTIVAL

Central City, famed in Colorado's early mining history, offers an outstanding attraction each summer when the Metropolitan Opera Company takes over the historic Opera House in July of each year. The "Little Kingdom of Gilpin" comes to new life, and visitors from all parts of the nation are attracted to the early-day gold mining camp 40 miles west from Denver.

The Opera House, first constructed in 1878, was presented to the University of Denver in 1931 through the efforts of the late Anne Evans and Ida Kruse McFarlane. It was redecorated and reopened in July, 1932 under the sponsorship of the Central City Opera House Association, a group of public spirited citizens, with the production of "Camille," starring Lillian Gish. Later, the program was changed to offer two operas each summer with members of the cast, the director and conductor from the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York.

In 1947 the prize-wining play "Harvey," starring Frank Fay and the original New York cast, and written by the Denver author, Mary Coyle Chase, was presented at the close of the opera season. The production of an outstanding play at the close of the opera season is now planned as a continuing practice.

RIDING CLUBS

Numerous riding clubs are active throughout the State, and Denver and the foothill country adjoining the city offer many opportunities for city-dwellers to enjoy this activity.

The Colorado Saddle Club, of Denver, with a membership of over 250, owns its own stables and show ring, and schedules many year-round activities for members. Over 50 per cent of the members of the various riding clubs own their own horses. Many stables and riding academies near Denver and other cities foster club groups and sponsor such activities as moonlight trail rides.

WHERE FOUR STATES MEET

The only spot in the United States where a boundary post marks the corner of four states is located at the point where Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah touch at a common center. It is occupied by a concrete block containing a brass plate upon which are inscribed the bench marks of a government survey. It is literally possible for a person standing at the marker to have his feet upon the soil of four states at one time.

GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF COLORADO

The geographical center of Colorado, as computed by the United States geological survey, is approximately 30 miles northwest of Pikes Peak, in the central eastern part of Park county between Tarryall and Lost Park creeks and to the west of Lake Cheesman.

BOULDER HAS GLACIER WATER SUPPLY

Boulder, Colorado, has the distinction of being the only city in America (and probably in the world) that owns a living glacier from which it obtains its municipal water supply. The city came into full possession on January 3, 1930, of 3,695 acres located in the Roosevelt national forest, when the United States deeded the land to the city. This was made possible by an act of Congress.

The area thus purchased includes Arapahoe glacier, located 30 miles west of Boulder, between North and South Arapahoe peaks, and the Arapahoe watershed. Prior to that time, in 1906, the city purchased Silver, Island and Albion lakes and later, Goose lake, at the foot of Arapahoe peak, five miles from the glacier. This chain of lakes is fed by the melting snow of the Arapahoe glacier. The city also owns 2,300 acres along North Boulder creek in order to safeguard the purity of the water.

THE RED ROCKS THEATER AND DENVER MOUNTAIN PARKS

Denver's Theater of the Red Rocks, an amphitheater built in a natural setting of unparalleled beauty in Colorado's foothills, is bringing world-wide attention to Denver's Mountain Park system. Two giant red sandstone formations rise up to form the sides of this open-air theater, and a third serves as a back-drop for its stage; the seating capacity is 9,000. Many visiting concert artists have proclaimed it to be the world's finest in beauty and acoustic qualities. Over $77,000 has been budgeted in 1948 to bring top entertainment to the theater.

The Denver Mountain Park System itself was a unique idea, never before considered by any municipality, and no other American city has since undertaken a similar project on so vast a scale. These parks are owned by the municipality of Denver and were acquired, improved and opened to the public for the purpose of making nearby mountain areas available for the people. In undertaking the project, there were no precedents to follow. An amendment to the charter of Denver, adopted in May, 1912, empowered the city to acquire and maintain areas of land for recreational and other purposes outside of the boundaries of the municipality, and in subsequent years there was established in the mountains to the west, and south of the city a series of parks comprising what is known as the Denver Mountain Parks System.

The system comprises a chain of parks covering an area of 20,897 acres in their natural settings of mountains, valleys, lakes, forests, and streams in which the buffalo, elk, deer, and other forms of wild life roam undisturbed in their natural habitat. They form a semi-circle, extending as far west as Summit Lake, high on the road that runs almost to the summit of Mount Evans. This road which climbs to an elevation of 14,111 feet is the highest auto road in America. Included in the system are 25 parks, exclusive of a number of small tracts unnamed. The best known of the parks are Lookout Mountain, Genesee, Bergen, Filius, Dedisse, Cub Creek, Turkey Creek, Echo Lake, and the Garden of the Red Rocks, all west of Denver and Daniels Park, South of Denver.

Winter Park ski area has also been developed by the City of Denver. It is now an outstanding sports center with six ski tows, two warming houses, a restaurant and bunk-house. During the 1947-1948 winter season it catered to 36,900 skiers, and it will be opened for the first time in the summer of 1948 for fishermen, hikers, and tourists.

Buffalo Bill Cody's grave and museum located on Lookout Mountain overlooking Golden, is the biggest single tourist attraction in the Mountain Parks. During 1947 more than 900,000 tourists visited this magnificently situated historic area.

All of the parks are connected with well-built highways and these highways tie into others radiating from Denver to the west and south. Mountain lodges have been built at most attractive locations, shelter houses erected, water systems installed, fireplaces for outdoor cooking constructed and many other improvements made for the comfort and convenience of the people.

Expenditures by the City and County of Denver on the Mountain Parks system from 1912 thru 1947 inclusive aggregated $3,946,365.79.

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1912-1926	$1,294,429.92	1937	$ 99,467.03
1927	259,132.96	1938	102,440.48
1928	174,712.02	1939	127,586.24
1929	166,878.46	1940	105,404.50
1930	165,332.21	1941	153,037.25
1931	168,337.67	1942	136,186.88
1932	101,029.63	1943	103,725.03
1933	75,384.75	1944	106,999.79
1934	76,624.88	1945	148,445.72
1935	65,750.47	1946	130,824.47
1936	51,194.42	1947	133,441.01
Total			$3,946,365.79

DEVELOPMENT OF GAME AND FISH RESOURCES

For the fisherman and the hunter, the State Game and Fish Commission has developed an outstanding program which not only serves the people of the State, but brings thousands of sportsmen to Colorado each season. The sportsmen finance this program through license fees, and the fact that 403,984 licenses were issued in 1946 makes this recreational activity one of the major "industries" in the State. The disbursement of these fees is authorized through an appropriation by the General Assembly for each bienniem. Also, the Game and Fish Commission is empowered to administer this fish and wildlife service in the public interest with an effective long-range program for increasing the fishing and hunting opportunities for the growing army of sportsmen and vacationists.

Regulation is one of the duties imposed on the Commission by the people of Colorado, through The General Assembly, and this regulation is nothing more nor less than a rationing of the available supply of fish and game with a prudent consideration for the future. The law of the State declares that all fish and game within the State of Colorado, not legally acquired in private ownership, are the property of the State, and no right, title or interest can be acquired, transferred, possessed or maintained except under the provisions of the law.

The Colorado Game and Fish Commission is the State agency through which game, fish and wildlife activities are conducted. The Commission works in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and keeps a close relationship with the National Forest Service, National Park Service, U. S. Bureau of Land Management and other Federal and State agencies.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service became effective in 1939 under the Pittman-Robertson Act, also known as the Wildlife Restoration Act. This Federal Act authorized financial aid to the states in their wildlife restoration projects, including the establishment, reconditioning and development of national wildlife refuges, a waterfowl restoration program, and extensive research. The Act authorizes appropriations to the states but not to exceed the 10 per cent tax on sporting arms and ammunition. These funds are augmented by state contributions through the Game and Fish Commission.

Licenses and Permits—All persons, both men and women, are required to purchase licenses to hunt small game, and persons over 16 years old must purchase a license to fish in Colorado. Persons under 16, fishing without a license, are entitled to only one-half the daily bag and possession limit. Big game licenses are sold only to persons who have reached the age of 14. The amount of the fee depends upon the type of license issued.

All licenses are subject to the regulations governing open and closed seasons and areas, limits on take, etc. The cost of licenses and permits, as revised by the General Assembly in 1947, follows:

Resident elk license, Ten Dollars ($10.00), which shall include storage permit without additional charge. Non-resident elk license, Fifty Dollars ($50.00), which shall include the right to transport big game out of the State, taken pursuant to the license, without additional charge.

Resident deer license, Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents ($7.50), which shall include storage permit without any additional charge. Non-resident deer license, Forty Dollars ($40.00), which shall include the right to transport big game out of the State, taken pursuant to the license, without any additional charge. Resident Mountain Sheep license, Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00), which shall include storage permit without any additional charge. Resident antelope license, Ten Dollars ($10.00), which shall include storage permit without any additional charge.

Non-resident fishing license, Ten Dollars ($10.00). Non-resident trapper's license, Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00). Non-resident three-day fishing license, Three Dollars ($3.00). Non-resident bird and small game hunting license, Ten Dollars ($10.00).

Resident combined fishing and small game hunting license, Three Dollars ($3.00). Resident trapper's license, Three Dollars ($3.00). Resident Turkey license, Five Dollars ($5.00). Resident mountain goat license, Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00). Resident alien fishing license, Three Dollars ($3.00).

Any active member of the United States Armed Forces, while stationed as a resident patient at any U. S. armed force hospital or convalescent station located within the boundaries of the State of Colorado, may obtain a fishing license free of charge, good only for the taking of fish from waters of the State of Colorado during the period of such residency only, under rules and regulations as established by the Colorado Game and Fish Commission. No agency fee shall be allowed for the issuance of such license .

Over a period of 27 years a record in the number of hunting and fishing licenses issued was established in 1946, when the total reached 403,984. A comparison of sales by years indicates the extent to which economic conditions affect recreation activities. In the prosperous year of 1920, the sales reached 107,914. With the business recession following the close of World War I, the number dropped to 81,227. In 1929, the number of licenses went to 120,363, but dropped back to 73,357 in the depression year of 1933. (Revenues of the Fish and Game Department are carried in the chapter on State Revenues).

The number of licenses sold in 1946, by type, are as follows:

Men's resident small game hunting and fishing licenses	176,595
Ladies resident small game hunting and fishing licenses	44,753
Non-resident season fishing	27,524
Non-resident 3-day fishing	35,038
Armed forces small game hunting and fishing	5,385
Non-resident small game hunting	1.020
Resident antelope	1,349
Resident deer	75,622
Resident elk	25,796
Non-resident deer	7,453
Non-resident elk	3,449
	403,984
Resident trappers	1,066
Non-resident trappers	7

Hatcheries: The State owns and operates 22 hatchery units for stocking fishing streams and lakes with trout. Two hatcheries at Las Animas and Wray, for the propagation of bass, crappies, perch and other varieties of warm water fish, are considered the most modern and complete in the United States. In addition, several small hatcheries are operated under lease.

The trout production stations and warm water hatcheries owned, the counties in which they are located, and the area of land included in each are as follows:

Rearing Ponds and Hatcheries	County	Acres	Rearing Ponds	County	Acres
Buena Vista	Chaffee	205	Bel-Aire	Rio Blanco	20
Cedaredge	Delta	13	Crystal River	Garfield	40
Denver	Adams	26	Las Animas	Bent	20
Durango	La Plata	13	Rio Grande	Rio Grande	40
Estes Park	Larimer	10	Wray	Yuma	60
Fort Collins	Larimer	7	Monument Lake	Las Animas	5
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5	Coaldale	Fremont	1
La Jara	Conejos	12	North Fork	Larimer	5
Pitkin	Gunnison	20	Little Hills	Rio Blanco	5
Rye	Pueblo	5	Poudre	Larimer	10
Walden	Jackson	126			

Spawning Stations	County	Acres	Under Construction	County	Acres
Tarryall	Park	475	Dolores	Montezuma	35
Monument Lake	Las Animas		Hotchkiss	Delta	90
Parvin	Larimer	80	Arkansas	Chaffee	30

Trout Planting—Since 1939 the Hatchery Division of the Game and Fish Department has changed its policy of producing only small trout to one emphasizing production of legal sized trout (6 inches) or larger. This trend is evident in the following table for 1943-1946 productions which shows a larger **number** of fish produced in 1943 than in 1946. While not shown in the table, the **tonnage** increase of fish is materially greater in 1946 due to increased numbers of larger sized fish being produced.

Size of Fish	Numbers of Fish			
	1943	1944	1945	1946
1 to 3 inches	4,393,225	1,707,484	2,504,775	3,038,327
3 to 6 inches	384,513	291,556	280,237	289,062
6 inches and over	1,011,885	1,093,913	1,105,853	1,295,789
Total	5,789,623	3,092,953	3,890,865	4,623,178

GAME AND FISH SPECIES UNDER CONTROL OF THE COMMISSION

Game and fish under the control of the Commission, the killing, sale or possession of which is forbidden except under the provisions of the law, are as follows:

Bear, bison, buffalo, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, turkey, prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan, duck, goose, brant, swan, crane, waterfowl, pigeon, dove, snipe or curlew, trout, white fish, grayling, sunfish, bass, wall-eyed pike, or other food fish. The killing of Albert or black or tuft-eared squirrel is also prohibited. The killing of mountain goats is also prohibited, pending the introduction of mountain goats from Montana during the winter of 1947-48.

Animals classed as fur-bearing and under the jurisdiction of the department are: Beaver, fisher, all species of fox, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, raccoon, weasel, wolverine, ring-tail cat and opossum or any other animal except predators which may be declared to be fur-bearing.

Coyotes, mountain lions, wolves, bobcats and lynx are not classed as big game. A bounty of $50 is offered by the Commission for each mountain lion killed.

Game Killed: The number of big game killed in 1945 and 1946, as reported by the Commission, is as follows:

Deer	1945	1946	Elk	1945	1946
Antlered	22,801	36,695	Antlered	1,439	4,114
Antlerless	5,463	16,570	Antlerless	1,916	4,313
Cripple loss	4,240	6,482	Cripple loss	503	....
Total Deer	32,504	59,747		3,858	8,427
			Bear	5	

Small Game

Species	1945	Crippling Loss (%)	Species	1945	Crippling Loss (%)
Pheasants	868,639	16.76	Cottontails	281,087	2.0
Quail	38,620	15.00	Grouse	15,094	10.9
Ducks	603,272	10.30	Bandtails	17,017	3.0
Doves	47,762	8.50	Blue Grouse	6,325	1.0
Geese	12,117	6.60	Sharptail	350	..

Game Refuges: There are within the State 30 protected areas, exclusive of federal aid refuges, in which the game may not be killed at any time except by commission regulation. These areas comprise 3,757,120 acres, of which approximately 2,400,000 are within the boundaries of the National Forests.

Under the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson Act, various lands have been purchased or acquired by lease which provide additional refuges to be utilized for the protection and development of various kinds of game, ranging all the way from deer, antelope and bighorn sheep to quail, sage grouse, ducks and wild turkeys. Wherever lands are purchased, under this joint Federal-State program, the titles to the land belong to the State. Nine such refuges have been acquired, totaling over 31,000 acres.

Appropriation for the Game and Fish Commission for the Bienium 1947-1949

	1947-1948	1948-949	Biennium.
Personal Services	$691,385.00	$732,035.00	$1,423,420.00
Maintenance and Operation	473,286.00	551,566.00	1,024,852.00
Capital Outlay	486,038.00	526,038.00	1,012,076.00
State's Share, Employe's Retirement Fund	23,134.70	24,559.45	47,694.15
Beaver Reimbursement to Land Owners	100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00
Predatory Animal Control	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00
Pittman-Robertson Projects (Federal Aid)	130,587.00	130,587.00	261,174.00
Workmen's Compensation Premium	9,403.89	10,188.44	19,592.33
Contingent Fund for Administration	250,000.00	Biennium	250,000.00
Hunting and Fishing Rights	100,000.00	Biennium	100,000.00

This is an appropriation amounting to about twice the 1945-1947 appropriation. Under this expanded program the Game and Fish Commission is installing five new large fish rearing units. When these units are completed and in operation, the Commission should be producing and liberating in excess of three million legal-size fish each year in the various waters of the State.

This program calls for the construction of these units not later than the fall of 1949, if possible, with peak production being attained during the summer of 1951. This time interval is necessary as it takes between 15 and 18 months to raise the fish to the size desired for liberation.

The enlarged program includes doubling of the game warden force, increasing scientific investigation to include all phases of fishery study, stream and lake surveys, annual catch census, kill records, big game surveys, upland game surveys, and all other types of information needed to manage game and fish. An expanded plan for the acquirement of streams and lakes for public hunting and fishing is contemplated.

Big Game Inventory—In an effort to determine the number of big game animals in Colorado, the Fish and Wildlife Research Division of the Department of the Interior conducted annual surveys in 1937 through 1940. The inventory for 1940 indicated that 54.4 per cent of the big game is in the National Forests, 29.8 per cent in the Federal Grazing Districts and 14.5 per cent on State and private land, the remainder being in the National Parks and National Monuments. This same inventory gave an estimate of 313,349 big game animals in Colorado in 1940, or 15.4 per cent of the total in the United States.

In recent years the Game and Fish Commission has been undertaking to make annual estimates of the big game in the State. These estimates are calculated by aerial and ground counts made throughout the State. The following estimates for 1946 are considered fairly reliable, in view of the difficulty of appraising wild game herds.

Big Game Inventory for Colorado for the Year 1946

Mule Deer	228,000	Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	4,000
Elk	30,000	Black Bear	5,000
Prong-horn antelope	7,000	Grizzly Bear	26

Fur Industry—The raising and trapping of domestic and wild fur-bearing animals and the buying and selling of raw pelts is an important and growing industry in Colorado. Estimates place the annual turnover in the business in its entirety at $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. Denver is recognized as one of the largest fur centers in the country outside New York City, St. Louis and Seattle, and is the market for a considerable part of the "take" in the Rocky Mountain region.

Under State law, the Game and Fish Commission is given control over all fur-bearing animals and is authorized to establish open and closed seasons on any or all species of fur-bearing animals.

Trappers, resident and non-resident, dealers in raw or green pelts, manufacturers of fur products and commercial taxidermists are required to obtain licenses. By this method the Commission is enabled to compile reliable records of the "take" by years.

A distribution of the catches by species and years is as follows:

Species	Total Number 1944-45	Total Number 1945-46	Total Number 1946-47	Species	Total Number 1944-45	Total Number 1945-46	Total Number 1946-47
Muskrat	114,860	277,842	71,452	Bob and Lynx Cat	1,019	833	348
Skunk	6,179	5,517	2,471	Foxes	324	253	87
Coyote	6,968	5,831	1,259	Civet Cat	393	507	200
Mink	614	618	439	Raccoon	83	157	113
Weasel	623	950	688	Opossum	64	12	2
Marten	125	...	873	Ringtail Cat	19	29	19
Badger	394	402	162	Deer & Elk	...	...	1,698

Totals by years: 1944-45, 131,665; 1945-46, 292,950; 1946-47, 79,812.

Beaver Pelts—Under the State Beaver Control Act of 1941, the Game and Fish Commission was given a state monopoly for the trapping of beaver and the sale at auction of their pelts, transplanting of beaver and other controls. Under this Act, State trappers are in charge of the "take" and pay 50 per cent of the proceeds to the persons upon whose land the animals are trapped. An average of 9,000 beavers have been pelted each year and some 3,000 have been live-trapped and transplanted.

Beaver Pelt Sales—

1944	1945	1946
$222,162.50	$206,832.50	$274,041.15

Game Birds—Colorado is one of the principal duck and pheasant states in the United States. The pheasants populate the Uncompahgre, Arkansas, South Platte and the San Luis Valley drainages. Seasons are held in these areas from three days to two weeks depending on the density of the population, the longest being in the northeastern part of the State. Cocks only are permitted to be killed.

Both the Arkansas and South Platte Valleys contain two of the largest winter concentrations of mallard ducks in the United States. Also Two Buttes Reservoir, near Springfield in the southeastern part of the State, winters for part of the time one of the largest Canada goose concentrations in the United States.

For a number of years the Game and Fish Commission operated two Bird Farms, one near Canon City and the other near Colorado Springs. These served as experiment stations in the rearing of chukars, quail and native grouse. The experiments were unsuccessful but enough information was gained to lead to the belief that methods may be developed for the successful propagation of some species of native game birds.

In the past few years the Commission has undertaken the trapping and transplanting of wild turkeys, in an effort to develop the supply of this game species. The progress of this project has been most encouraging.

* * * *

FISHING LAKES IN COLORADO

The following are the better known fishing lakes in the State. They are trout lakes unless marked by * indicating warm water fish or † for recreation other than fishing.

Name	County	Altitude
Arapahoe	Gilpin	11,165
Antero Res.	Park	8,934
Allen Lake*	Boulder	5,500
Black Hollow Res.*	Weld	5,065
Boedecker*	Larimar	5,075
Bison Res.	Teller	10,400
Blue	Conejos	11,937
Boyd Lakes*	Larimer	4,960
Big Creek Lakes	Jackson	9,010
Boettcher	Jackson	8,160
Barker Reservoir (Nederland)	Boulder	8,186

Name	County	Altitude
Beaver	Boulder	9,150
Brainard Lake	Boulder	10,350
Clear	Clear Creek	9,870
Chicago	Clear Creek	11,350
Cheesman†	Jefferson	6,856
Clear Creek Res.	Chaffee	8,878
Chambers Lake	Larimer	9,150
Continental	Hinsdale	10,150
Cucharas Res.*	Huerfano	5,700
Deep Lake	Garfield	10,450
Derby Lake	Garfield	
DeWeese	Custer	7,700
Echo†	Clear Creek	10,605
Eleven Mile Canon Res.	Park	8,563
Emerald	Hinsdale	10,020
Edith	Clear Creek	10,117
Empire Res.*	Morgan-Weld	
Evergreen	Jefferson	7,100
Flint Lake	Hinsdale	11,650
Fossil Creek Res.*	Larimer	4,890
Granby Res.	Grand	8,275
Grand	Grand	8,369
Green Mtn. Res.	Summit	7,950
Grand Mesa Lake	Mesa-Delta	9,500
Groundhog	Dolores	8,500
Gurley	San Miguel	
Halligan Res.	Larimer	5,800
Horse Creek Res.*	Bent-Otero	4,950
Huerfano*	Pueblo	4,725
Isabelle	Boulder	10,852
Jasper	Boulder	10,733
Jackson*	Morgan	
Jefferson	Park	10,707
John A. Martin Res.*	Bent	3,880
Julesburg Res.*	Sedgwick-Logan	
Lake Isabel	Custer	7,800
Long	Boulder	10,499
Luna Lake	Routt	10,450
Marvine	Rio Blanco	10,500
Monarch	Grande	8,340
Maroon	Pitkin	9,700
Molas	San Juan	10,488
Meredith*	Crowley	4,308
Minnequa*	Pueblo	4,740
Monument Lake	Las Animas	8,400
Narraguinnep	Montezuma	7,050
Naylor	Clear Creek	11,348
New Windsor Res.*	Weld	4,920
Nee Noshee Res. No. 3*	Kiowa	3,870
Nee Sopa Res. No. 5*	Kiowa	3,860
Nee Gronda Res. No. 4*	Kiowa	3,840
Nee Skah Res.*	Kiowa	3,885
Palmer	Douglas	9,210
Parvin Lake	Larimer	8,100

Name	County	Altitude
Powderhorn	Hinsdale	11,830
Prewitt Res.*	Logan	3,900
Pine River Dam (Vallecito Reservoir)	LaPlata	7,500
Rainbow	Jackson	10,050
Red Feather Lake	Larimer	8,350
Rio Grande	Hinsdale	9,350
Riverside Res.*	Weld	
Silver	San Juan	11,675
San Cristobal	Hinsdale	8,997
Santa Maria	Mineral	9,475
San Luis*	Alamosa	7,525
Snowmass	Pitkin	12,500
Strawberry	Grand	8,340
Summit	Clear Creek	12,740
Seven Lakes	Teller	10,900
Skagway	Teller	8,500
Skinny Fish	Garfield	
Staffs Lake	Boulder	9,450
Sweetwater	Garfield	7,800
Shadow Mtn.	Grand	8,369
Twin Lakes	Lake	9,190
Trappers	Rio Blanco	10,500
Trout	San Miguel	9,750
Timnath*	Weld	4,900
Two Buttes Res.*	Baca-Prowers	4,230
Tarryall Lake	Park	7,700
Taylor Park Res.	Gunnison	9,200
Williams Fork	Grand	7,700

THERMAL AND MINERAL SPRINGS OF COLORADO

The mineral and thermal springs of Colorado, many of which are reported to possess highly curative powers, have been reported upon by numerous authorities, dating back to the Hayden survey in 1867. Dr. R. D. George and others in Bulletin No. 11 of the Colorado Geological Survey list and describe 254 springs in the State, including nearly all the thermal springs, and give analyses of the water of 202 of these. The United States Geological Survey has published a paper on the thermal springs of the country which contains a summary of the approximate extent to which the springs had been developed for economic use.

Of 1,059 springs reported upon in the United States, 45 were in Colorado Seventeen of these were developed as resorts, 16 were used for bathing, irrigation or water supply, and 12 were not used. Colorado ranked seventh among the states of the Union in this summary, being exceeded in the number of springs only by Wyoming (including the Yellowstone National Park), California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana and Utah.

Nearly all of the hot springs of the State are in the mountains, either on the flanks or more generally deep into the heart of the ranges. They are all associated with areas of great disturbance, sometimes characterized by more or less volcanic activity. The springs derive their heat more from the great depth of their fissures, or latent heat caused by faulting or folding of the rocks than from direct volcanic source. A favorite zone in Colorado for the occurrence of both hot and cold springs charged with carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide gases is at the line of juncture between the Cretaceous Dakota sandstone and the overlying Cretaceous Benton shale. In all cases the springs occur where these rocks have been highly tilted and disturbed. In some cases they are hot and in others cold, but in all cases they are highly charged with hydrogen sulphide and other gases.

The numerous springs at Steamboat Springs, in Routt county, is the greatest group in Colorado as reported by the U. S. Geological Survey, there being about 150 of them. These springs have a discharge of approximately 2,000 gallons of water per minute, or at the rate of 2,880,000 gallons a day.

Glenwood Springs has the largest discharge of any in the State, the output being 3,000 gallons a minute or 4,320,000 gallons a day.

Poncha Springs, in Chaffee county, with 100 springs in the group, has a range of temperature from 80 to 168 degrees, the latter being the highest for the thermal springs of the State. The city of Salida has purchased Poncha Springs and pipes the water to the municipality, where it is used for a bathing pool in summer months and for sweat baths throughout the year.

THERMAL SPRINGS IN COLORADO DEVELOPED FOR ECONOMIC USE; LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF USE; TEMPERATURE AND VOLUME OF FLOW

(Source: United States Geological Survey)

This table does not include a number of cold springs producing highly mineralized water, some of which, like the Manitou springs, are developed for economic use. Temperatures are given in degrees Fahrenheit. The normal body temperature of an adult is 98.6 degrees. Boiling point is 212 degrees.

Name	County	Temperature	Discharge in Gallons Per Minute	Remarks
Agua Caliente Spring	Conejos	90	50	Irrigation
Avalanche Springs	Pitkin	112–134	200	5 springs for ¼ mile along Rock River Creek (Crystal River); bathing.
Big Dotsero Spring	Eagle	84	400	Bathing.
Cebolla Hot Springs	Gunnison	84–115	100	20 springs in 2 groups; resort. Also called Ojo de los Caballos.
Chamberlain Hot Springs	Saguache	116–133	50	30 springs; resort; tufa deposits.
Cottonwood Springs	Chaffee	120–144	150	6 springs; camping ground. Also called Buena Vista Hot Springs.
Geyser Warm Spring	San Miguel	94	5	Bathing.
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	106–125	3,000	Many springs: large pool and popular resort.
Hartsel Hot Springs	Park	105–134	10	5 springs; resort.
Hot Sulphur Springs	Grand	90–118	40	About 25 springs; resort; sanitarium; strong in sulphur.
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	98–108	50	Several springs; resort.
Juniper Hot Springs	Moffat	105	25	Several springs; resort.
McIntyre Warm Springs	Conejos	62	600	Several springs; irrigation.
Moffat Spring	Boulder	84	12	Moffat Lakes; resort.
Mount Princeton Springs	Chaffee	98–150	50	About 35 springs; resort.
Orvis Hot Spring	Ouray	132	300	Bathhouse and pool. Irrigation. Formerly called Ridgway Hot Springs.
Ouray Hot Springs	Ouray	100–158	200	3 groups; resort; 2 sanitariums and municipal pool.
Pagosa Hot Springs	Archuleta	110–160	600	Several springs; resort. Large deposit of sinter.
Pinkerton Springs	La Plata	87–95	8	5 large springs and several small ones: resort.
Poncha Springs	Chaffee	80–168	500	About 100 springs: piped to Salida pool; tufa deposits.
Red Creek Springs	Pueblo	59–73	5	5 springs; local use. Also called Parnassus Springs.
Rhodes Spring	Park	79	300	Local use.
Routt Hot Springs	Routt	150	60	Picnic ground.
Shaw's Spring	Rio Grande	88	10	Local use.
Steamboat Springs	Routt	103–150	2,000	Greatest group in Colorado. About 150 springs; resort.
Trimble Springs	La Plata	90–110	50	5 springs; resort. Large mound of tufa.
Tripp Springs	La Plata	90–95	50	Several springs. Bathhouse and pool.
Valley View Hot Springs	Saguache	87–99	300	5 springs; local use.
Wagon Wheel Gap Springs	Mineral	105–150	100	3 springs; resort.
Waunita Hot Springs	Gunnison	140–160	1,000	More than 100 springs in 2 groups ½ mile apart. Also called Tomichi Hot Springs.
Wellsville Warm Spring	Fremont	94	150	Local use.
	Dolores	110	20	1 spring; local use.
	Archuleta	120	3	5 small springs; camping ground.

COLORADO'S HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

Colorado, the highest state in the Union, has 1,143 mountains and peaks which rise to an elevation of 10,000 feet or more above sea level. Of this number, a total of 52 reach elevations ranging from 14,000 to 14,431 feet above sea level. Only 15 peaks elsewhere in the United States reach elevations of over 14,000 feet and Colorado is truly the "Alps" of America and the high Rockies carry snow the year 'round.

Elevations used in the lists of high mountains and peaks that follow include determinations by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Surveys, the U. S. Geological Survey, the U. S. Forest Service and the Colorado Mountain Club.

COLORADO'S 14,000–FOOT PEAKS

Name	County	Altitude
Mt. Elbert	Lake	14,431
Mt. Massive	Lake	14,418
Mt. Harvard	Chaffee	14,399
Blanca Peak	Costilla-Huerfano-Alamosa	14,363
La Plata Peak	Chaffee	14,342
Uncompahgre Peak	Hinsdale	14,306
Crestone Peak	Saguache-Custer	14,291
Mt. Lincoln	Park	14,284
Grays Peak	Clear Creek	14,274
Torreys Peak	Clear Creek-Summit	14,264
Mt. Evans	Clear Creek	14,260
Castle Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	14,259
Quandary Peak	Summit	14,256
Longs Peak	Boulder	14,255
Mt. Wilson	Dolores	14,250
Mt. Antero	Chaffee	14,245
Mt. Cameron	Park	14,233
El Diente	Dolores	14,200
Mt. Princeton	Chaffee	14,177
Crestone Needle	Saguache-Custer	14,191
Shavano Peak	Chaffee	14,179
Mt. Yale	Chaffee	14,172
Mt. Bross	Park	14,169
Mt. Belford	Chaffee	14,052
San Luis Peak	Saguache	14,149
Mt. Sneffels	Ouray	14,143
Mt. Democrat	Park-Lake	14,142
Maroon Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	14,126
Old Baldy	Costilla	14,125
Pikes Peak	El Paso	14,110
Kit Carson Peak	Saguache	14,100
Capitol Peak	Pitkin	14,100
Windom Peak	San Miguel	14,091
Mt. Columbia	Chaffee	14,084
Mt. Eolus	La Plata	14,079
Snowmass Peak	Pitkin-Gunnison	14,077
Culebra Peak	Costilla-Las Animas	14,069
Sunlight Peak	Hinsdale	14,060
Redcloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,050
Mt. Bierstadt	Clear Creek	14,048
Humboldt Peak	Custer	14,044
Little Bear Mt'n	Costilla	14,040
Mt. Sherman	Park-Lake	14,037
Stewart Peak	Saguache	14,032
Wilson Peak	Dolores	14,026
Wetterhorn Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	14,020
Grizzly Mountain	Pitkin-Chaffee	14,020
Sunshine Peak	Hinsdale	14,018
Handies Peak	Hinsdale	14,013
North Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,000
Mt. Oxford	Chaffee	14,000
Pyramid Peak	Pitkin	14,000

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE

Name	County	Feet
Abram Mountain	Ouray-San Juan	12,800
Achonee Mountain	Grand	12,656
Adams Mountain	Grand	12,115
Afley Peak	Gunnison	12,500
Agency Knob	Saguache	12,274
Albion Mountain	Boulder	12,596
Alice, Mount	Boulder-Grand	13,310
Alpine Peak	Clear Creek	11,525
Alpine Plateau	Gunnison	11,515
Altar Peak		13,254
American Flag Mountain	Gunnison	12,720
Amherst Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Anchor Mountain	Dolores	12,325
Andrews Peak	Grand	12,564
Antelope Hills	Fremont	11,400
Antero Peak	Saguache	13,245
Anthracite Range	Gunnison	12,300
Antora Mountain	Saguache	12,600
Anvil Mountain	San Juan	12,500
Apache Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,873
Arapahoe Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,506
Arikaree Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147
Arkansas, Mount	Lake	13,797
Arkansas Mountain	Gunnison	11,600
Arrowhead Mountain	Park	11,199
Arrow Peak	San Juan	13,803
Ashcroft	Pitkin	12,300
Audubon, Mount	Boulder	13,223
Augusta Mountain	Gunnison	12,615
Avalanche Peak	Eagle	12,822
Avery Peak	Gunnison	12,652
Axtell, Mount	Gunnison	12,013
Aztec Mountain	La Plata	13,200
Babcock Peak	La Plata	13,100
Baker Mountain	Clear Creek	12,570
Baker Mountain	Grand	12,406
Baker Peak	La Plata	11,900
Bald Hill	Park	11,374
Bald Knob	La Plata	11,600
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,470
Bald Mountain	Summit	13,964
Bald Mountain	Teller	12,365
Bald Mountain	Summit-Park	13,694
Bald Mountain	Custer-Saguache	13,400
Bald Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000
Bald Mountain	Gunnison	11,800
Bald Mountain	San Miguel	11,866
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,453
Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,005
Bald Mountain	Eagle	12,096
Baldy, Mount	Gunnison	12,809
Baldy Mountain	Garfield	11,400
Baldy Peak (See Old Baldy Peak)		
Baldy Peak	Custer	12,600
Baldy Peak	Ouray	12,709
Baldy Peaks	Gunnison	12,400
Ballard Mountain	San Miguel	12,809
Ball Mountain	Lake	12,300
Banana Mountain	Chaffee	12,400
Bancroft, Mount	Clear Creek-Grand	13,100
Banded Mountain	Montezuma	13,000
Banded Peak	Archuleta	12,760
Bandit Peak	Park	12,473
Bard Peak	Clear Creek	13,634
Bartlett Mountain	Lake	13,500
Battle Mountain	Larimer	11,930
Bear Mountain	San Juan	12,950
Bear Mountain	Summit	12,100
Bear Mountain	Jackson	11,616
Bearpaws Peaks	Jackson	11,735
Beattie Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,200
Beautiful Mountain	Mineral	12,746
Beaver Mountain	Rio Grande	11,500
Beaver Ridge	Park	11,400
Beckwith, Mount	Gunnison	12,371
Bellevue Mountain	Gunnison	12,350
Bennay, Mount	Rio Grande	11,781
Bennett Peak	Rio Grande	13,189
Bent Peak	Hinsdale	13,400
Bethel, Mount	Clear Creek	12,696
Big Agnes Mountain	Routt	12,065
Big Chief, Mount	Teller	11,220
Bighorn Mountain	Larimer	11,473
Big Red Mountain	Conejos-Rio Grande	11,612
Bison Peak	Park	12,400
Black Face	Dolores-San Miguel	12,100
Blackhawk Peak	Dolores	12,687
Blackhead Peak	Archuleta	12,500
Black Mountain	Park	11,656
Blackwall Mountain	Ouray	12,927
Blue Ridge	Grand	11,688
Blue River Peak	Summit	13,000
Bonita Peak	San Juan	13,280
Boot Mountain	Saguache	12,412
Boreas Mountain	Park	13,058
Boston Peak	Gunnison	11,703
Boulder Peak	Boulder	12,417
Boundary Peak	Costilla	12,800
Bowen Mountain	Grand	12,541
Bowen Peak	Saguache	12,300
Bragdon Ridge	La Plata	11,600
Brewery Hill	Summit	11,370
Bristol Head	Mineral	12,700
Brittle Silver Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Brittle Silver Peak	Summit	12,200
Broncho Mountain	Gunnison	12,500
Brown Mountain	Clear Creek	11,700
Bryant, Mount	Grand	11,000
Buckeye Peak	Lake	12,863
Buck Mountain	Routt	11,375
Buckskin, Mount	Lake-Park	13,800
Buffalo	Grand-Jackson	11,800
Buffalo Mountain	Summit	12,764
Buffalo Peak	Jefferson	11,627
Buffalo Peaks	Chaffee-Park	13,541
Bull Hill	Lake	13,773
Bullion Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Bull Mountain	Larimer	10,087
Burro Peak	Montezuma	11,500
Burwell Peak	La Plata-Montezuma	12,700
Byers Peak	Grand	12,778
Calico Mountain	Chaffee	13,100
Calico Peak	Dolores	12,035
California Mountain	San Juan	13,236
Cameron Peak	Larimer	12,124
Campbell Peak	San Miguel	13,200
Canby Mountain	San Juan	13,466
Cannibal Plateau	Hinsdale	12,621
Carbonate Hill	Gunnison	12,700
Carbonate Hill	Summit	11,500
Carbonate Mountain	Chaffee	13,900
Carbon Peak	Gunnison	12,000
Carson Peak	Hinsdale	13,600
Cascade Mountain	Ouray	12,100
Cascade Mountain	Gunnison	11,707
Cascade Mountain	Grand	12,320
Castle Peak	Eagle	11,336
Castle Rock	Montrose-Ouray	11,400
Cathedral Peaks	Gunnison	11,169
Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,212
Central Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Chair Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Chalk Mountain	Summit	12,000
Chama Peak	Archuleta	12,027
Chapin, Mount	Larimer	13,059
Chapman, Mount	Chaffee-Gunnison	12,200
Chicago Mountain	Eagle	12,100
Chicago Ridge	Eagle Lake	12,700

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE (Continued)

Name	County	Feet
Chief Mountain	Clear Creek	11,710
Chief's Head	Boulder	13,579
Chimney Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	11,785
Chiquita, Mount	Larimer	13,052
Chittenden Mountain	Boulder	11,100
Cimarrona Peak	Hinsdale	13,000
Cimarron Ridge	Gunnison-Ouray	11,600
Cinnamon Mountain	San Juan	13,300
Cinnamon Mountain	Gunnison	12,270
Cirrus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,804
Clarence, Mount	Custer	11,000
Clark Peak	Jackson-Larimer	12,965
Clover Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000
Cochetopa Dome	Saguache	11,673
Cold Peak	Custer	13,190
Collier Mountain	Summit-Clear Creek	13,147
Comanche Peak	Boulder	13,491
Comanche Peak	Larimer	12,716
Conejos Peak	Conejos	13,180
Contact Hill	Gunnison	11,600
Cone Mountain	Clear Creek	12,230
Cooper Hill	Lake	11,700
Copeland, Mount	Boulder	13,176
Copper Hill	Gunnison	11,400
Copper Mountain	Mineral	11,952
Copper Mountain	Summit	12,475
Corbett Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,600
Cornwall Mountain	Conejos	12,300
Corona	Archuleta	12,355
Corral Peak	Grand	11,333
Cow Mountain	Teller	11,150
Coxcomb Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	13,663
Crags, The	Teller	11,450
Craig, Mount	Grand	12,005
Craig Peak	Eagle	11,940
Crater	Rio Grande	12,400
Crested Butte	Gunnison	12,172
Cropsy Peak	Rio Grande	12,557
Cropsy Ridge	Rio Grande	12,400
Cross Mountain	Gunnison	12,200
Crown Point	Larimer	11,400
Crown Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,600
Crystal Peak	Hinsdale	12,927
Crystal Peak	Gunnison	12,700
Cumulus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,724
Cyclone Mountain	Chaffee	13,800
Dallas Peak	Ouray-San Miguel	13,800
Daly, Mount	Pitkin	13,193
Darling Ridge	Dolores	11,400
Deadwood Mountain	La Plata	12,300
Deer Mountain	Lake-Pitkin	12,800
Deer Peak	Custer-Huerfano	11,300
Del Norte Peak	Rio Grande	12,378
Democrat Mountain	Clear Creek	11,300
Derby, Mount	Garfield	12,253
Devils Nose	Clear Creek	11,000
Devils Point	La Plata-Montezuma	11,600
Dickinson, Mount	Larimer	11,874
Diorite Peak	La Plata-Montezuma	12,600
Dolly Varden Mountain	Hinsdale	12,900
Dolores Mountain	Dolores	12,100
Dolores Peak	Dolores-San Miguel	13,502
Dome, The	Routt	11,600
Dome Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Dome Peak	Garfield	12,498
Double Top Mountain	Gunnison	12,192 / 12,178
Dunraven, Mount	Larimer	12,548
Dyer Mountain	Lake-Park	13,809
Eagle Mountain	Mineral	12,200
Eagle Peak	Dolores	12,105
Eagles Nest	Eagle-Sumit	12,200
East Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,047
East Porphyry	Saguache	11,418
East Sheep Mountain	Summit	11,895
East Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,800
East Spanish Peak	Huerfano-Las Animas	12,683
Echo Mountain	La Plata	13,305
Edith Mountain	Hinsdale	12,500
Eighteenmile Mountain		12,278
Electric Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,400
Electric Peak	San Juan	13,200
Elephant Mountain	Rio Grande	11,790
Elk Mountain	Mineral	11,030
Elk Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,718
Elk Mountain	Gunnison	11,600
Elk Ridge	Eagle-Summit	12,600
Elliott Mountain	Dolores	12,345
Emerson Mountain	La Plata	13,147
Emery Peak	San Juan	13,300
Emma Burr Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,400
Emmons, Mount	Gunnison	12,414
Empire Hill	Lake	12,700
Endlich Mesa	La Plata	12,400
Engelmann Peak	Clear Creek	13,500
Engineer Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray-San Juan	13,190
Engineer Mountain	San Juan	12,972
Epaulet Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500
Epworth, Mount	Grand	11,841
Estes Cone	Larimer	11,017
Ethel, Mount	Routt-Jackson	11,940
Etna, Mount	Chaffee	13,800
Eureka Mountain	San Juan	12,800
Eva, Mount	Clear Creek-Grand	13,114
Evans, Mount	Park-Lake	13,580
Eve, Mount	Eagle	11,200
Expectation Mountain	Dolores	12,071
Fairchild, Mount	Larimer	13,502
Fairview Mountain	Gunnison	12,900
Farncomb Hill	Summit	11,386
Farnum Peak	Park	11,400
Finger Mesa	Hinsdale	12,300
Fisher Mountain	Mineral	12,855
Flag Mountain	Hinsdale	12,367
Flattop	Dolores	12,104
Flattop Mountain	Garfield	12,493
Flattop Mountain	Jackson-Routt	12,101
Flattop Mountain	Archuleta	11,460
Fletcher Mountain	Summit	13,917
Flora, Mount	Clear Creek-Grand	13,122
Florida Mountain	La Plata	13,076
Fools Peak	Eagle	12,958
Forest Hill	Gunnison	12,600
Forest King Mountain	Conejos	11,076
Fossil Ridge	Gunnison	12,500
Fox Mountain	Mineral	11,520
Freeman, Mount	Dolores-San Juan	12,300
Front Range	Routt	12,013
Frustrum Mountain	Saguache	13,893
Fryer Hill	Lake	10,500
Fuller Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,700
Galena Mountain	San Juan	13,300
Galena Peak	Fremont-Saguache	12,200
Garfield, Mount	San Juan	13,072
Garfield Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,800
Garfield Peak	Gunnison	12,136
Gemini Peaks	Lake-Park	13,900
Geneva Mountain	Park	12,324
Geneva Peak	Park-Summit	13,090
Gibbs Peak	La Plata-Montezuma	12,200
Gibson Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,729

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE (Continued)

Name	County	Feet
Gilpin Peak	Ouray-San Miguel	13,682
Glacier Mountain	Summit	12,438
Gladstone Peak	Dolores-San Miguel	13,900
Gold Dust Peak	Eagle	13,500
Golden Horn	San Juan-San Miguel	13,600
Gold Hill	San Miguel	12,700
Gold Hill	Pitkin-Gunnison	12,400
Gold Hill	Summit	12,000
Gold Hill	Teller	10,300
Goliath Peak	Clear Creek	12,200
Gothic Mountain	Gunnison	12,646
Graham Peak	Hinsdale	12,536
Grand Mesa	Delta-Mesa	10,000
Grand Turk	San Juan	13,100
Granite Mountain	Gunnison	12,600
Grassy Mountain	Hinsdale	12,800
Gravel Mountain	Hinsdale	13,600
Grayback Mountain	Costilla-Huerfano	12,300
Grayrock Peak	San Juan	12,486
Graysill Mountain	San Juan	12,300
Graystone Peak	San Juan	13,496
Green Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Green Mountain	Pitkin	12,747
Green Mountain	Lake	11,800
Greenback Mountain	San Miguel	12,997
Greenhalgh Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Greenhorn Mountain	Huerfano-Pueblo	12,334
Greylock Mountain	La Plata	13,578
Griffith Mountain	Clear Creek	11,500
Grizzly Mountain	Chaffee	13,800
Grizzly Peak	Clear Creek-Summit	13,420
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	13,300
Grizzly Peak	La Plata	13,695
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	11,760
Grizzly Peak	Dolores-San Juan	13,738
Ground Hog Mountain	Dolores-San Miguel	12,462
Guardian, The	San Juan	13,624
Guero, Mount	Gunnison	11,740
Guinn Mountain	Boulder	11,200
Gunnison, Mount	Gunnison	12,714
Guyot, Mount	Park-Summit	13,370
Hagar Mountain	Clear Creek-Grand	13,240
Hagerman Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	13,056
Hague's Peak	Larimer	13,562
Hallet Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,725
Hancock Peak	Gunnison	12,300
Handcart Mountain	Lake-Park	13,500
Hanson Peak	San Juan	13,043
Hayden Mountain	Ouray	13,100
Hayden Mountain	Saguache	12,436
Hayden Peak	Pitkin	13,500
Hayden Peak	San Miguel	12,990
Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,979
Haystack Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600
Hazelton Mountain	San Juan	12,300
Helmet Peak	Montezuma	11,976
Henry Mountain	Gunnison	13,000
Hermosa Mountain	Dolores-San Juan	12,574
Hesperus Peak	Montezuma	13,225
Hiamovi Mountain	Grand	12,388
Highland	Pitkin	12,300
Himes Peak	Garfield	11,200
Hogback, The	Montezuma	11,200
Hogback Mesa	Rio Grande	12,203
Holy Cross, Mount of the	Eagle	13,986
Homestake Peak	Eagle	13,217
Hoosier Ridge	Summit	13,300
Hope, Mount	Chaffee	13,943
Hope Mountain	La Plata	13,000
Hope, Mount	Mineral	12,838
Horn Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,400
Horseshoe Mountain	Park-Lake	13,902
Houghton Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Howard Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,814
Humbug Hill	Summit	11,121
Hunchback Mountain	San Juan	13,143
Hunter Peak	Pitkin	13,400
Hunters Hill	Gunnison	12,600
Huntsman Hills	Mesa-Pitkin	11,000
Hunts Peak	Fremont-Saguache	12,446
Hurricane Peak	San Juan	13,445
Hyannis Peak	Jackson	11,600
Ida, Mount	Grand-Larimer	12,700
Independence Mountain	Pitkin	12,775
Independence Mountain	Summit	12,600
Indian Trail Ridge	La Plata-Montezuma	12,300
Iron Beds	Hinsdale	13,236
Iron Hill	Lake	11,027
Iron Mountain	San Miguel	12,700
Iron Mountain	Costilla-Huerfano	11,400
Irving Hale, Mount	Grand	11,747
Irving Peak	La Plata	13,215
Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,350
Jackson, Mount	Eagle	13,687
Jackson Ridge	Montezuma	12,100
Jacque Mountain	Summit	13,225
Jacque Peak	Summit	13,205
Jacque Ridge	Summit	12,600
Jagged Mountain	San Juan	13,829
James Peak	Clear Creek-Grand-Gilpin	13,260
Jenkins Mountain	Gunnison	13,428
Johnny Bull Mountain	Dolores	12,026
Jones Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,851
Julian, Mount	Larimer	12,928
Jupiter Peak	La Plata	13,837
Jura Knob	San Juan	12,617
Kataka Mountain	Park	12,429
Kelso, Mount	Clear Creek	13,200
Kendall Mountain	San Juan	13,090
Kendall Peak	San Juan	13,451
Kenosha Cones	Park	12,350
King Solomon Mountain	San Juan	13,185
Kingston Peak	Clear Creek-Gilpin	12,137
Kiowa Peak	Boulder	13,101
Klondike Mountain	Conejos	11,400
Lady Washington, Mount	Larimer	13,269
La Junta Peak	San Miguel	13,404
Lake Hill	Gunnison	11,800
Lake Mountain	Saguache	11,000
Lamb Mountain	Park	12,400
Lamborn, Mount	Delta	11,337
Lands End	Delta	10,634
Landslide Peak	Park-Summit	13,483
Landslip Mountain	Dolores	11,650
Larson Peak	Pitkin	12,900
Last Dollar Mountain	San Miguel	11,240
La Veta Peak	Huerfano	11,654
Lead Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,532
Leavenworth	Clear Creek	11,000
Leviathan Peak	San Juan	13,528
Lewis Mountain	La Plata	12,700
Lime Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Lincoln Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Little Agnes Mountain	Routt	11,500
Little Bald Mountain	Park	13,200
Little Baldy Mountain	Park	12,151

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE (Continued)

Name	County	Feet
Little Bartlett Mountain	Summit	12,800
Little Black Mountain	(See Black Mtn.)	
Little Cone Mountain	San Miguel	12,000
Little Giant Mountain	San Juan	13,400
Little Red Mountain	Conejos	11,600
Lizard Head	Dolores-San Miguel	13,156
Logan, Mount	Park	12,200
London Hill	Park	13,161
Lone Cone	San Miguel-Dolores	12,761
Lone Peak	Eagle-Summit	11,300
Long and Derry Hill	Lake	12,900
Long Branch Baldy	Saguache	12,000
Lookout, Point	Gunnison	11,200
Lookout Mountain	Conejos	12,387
Lookout Mountain	Saguache	11,400
Lookout Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,660
Lost Mountain	Chaffee	12,700
Lost Park Mountain	Park	11,800
Loveland Mountain	Park	13,624
Lulu Mountain	Jackson-Larimer	12,278
Lulu Mountain	Grand	11,720
Macomber Peak	San Juan	13,200
Madden Peak	Montezuma-La Plata	11,980
Mahana Peak	Boulder	12,629
Mammoth Mountain	Mineral	11,650
Mammoth Mountain	Conejos	11,240
Marcellina, Mount	Gunnison	11,349
Marmot Peak	Chaffee-Park	11,841
Marvine, Mount	Rio Blanco	12,045
Matchless Mountain	Gunnison	12,383
Matterhorn Peak	Hinsdale	13,589
Mayflower Hill	Summit	12,400
McArthur Mountain	Pitkin	12,100
McCauley Peak	La Plata	13,558
McClellan, Mount	Clear Creek	13,423
McHenry's Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,200
McKenzie Mountain	Mineral	11,700
McMillan Peak	San Juan	12,800
McNamee Peak	Lake-Park	13,750
Meadow Mountain	Gunnison	12,200
Meadow Mountain	Boulder	11,634
Mears Peak	Ouray-San Miguel	13,488
Meeker, Mount	Boulder	13,911
Meeker Ridge	Boulder	12,500
Mendicant Ridge	Gunnison	11,800
Mendota Peak	Ouray-San Miguel	13,275
Meridian Hill	Park	11,000
Mesa Lata	Hinsdale	11,900
Mesa Lavata	Hinsdale	11,300
Mesa Peak	La Plata	12,955
Methodist Mountain	Chaffee	11,600
Metroz Mountain	Mineral	11,900
Middle Mountain	Chaffee	13,100
Middle Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Mills Moraine	Larimer	11,000
Mineral Mountain	Hinsdale	12,078
Mineral Point	Gunnison	12,541
Missouri Hill	Chaffee	12,700
Monarch Hill	Chaffee	11,800
Monitor Rock	Lake	12,250
Monitor Peak	La Plata	13,703
Montezuma Peak	Archuleta	13,131
Monumental Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,300
Monument Bluff	Mineral	12,600
Morgan Peak	Summit	12,400
Mosquito Peak	Park-Lake	13,784
Moss, Mount	La Plata-Montezuma	13,200
Mountain View Crest	La Plata	13,002
Mummy Mountain	Larimer	13,413
Music Peak	Saguache	13,100
Nakai Peak	Grand	12,221
Nast, Mount	Pitkin	12,500
Navajo Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,406
Navajo Peak	Archuleta	11,330
Nebo, Mount	San Juan	13,192
Nebraska Hill	Gilpin	11,548
Nelson Mountain	Mineral	12,050
Neota, Mount	Grand-Larimer	11,700
Neva, Mount	Boulder-Grand	12,800
New York Peak	Pitkin	13,000
Niagara Peak	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,800
Nimbus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,730
Nipple Mountain	Archuleta	12,000
Nokhu Crags	Jackson	12,400
North Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,000
North Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,807
North Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,225
North Mountain	Rio Grande	12,727
North Pole	San Miguel	12,179
North Ridge	Boulder	12,000
North Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,439
North Star Mountain	Park-Summit	13,600
North Tarryall Peak	Park	11,400
Nose, The	Rio Grande	11,600
Number 5	Hinsdale-Mineral	13,417
Nystrom, Mount	Grand	12,600
Ogallala Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147
Oh-be-joyful Peak	Gunnison	12,400
Ohio Peak	San Juan	12,600
Ohio Peak	Gunnison	12,251
Ohlwiler Ridge	La Plata	11,800
Old Baldy	Grand	11,809
Old Baldy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602
Ophir Mountain	San Juan-San Miguel	12,800
Ophir Needles	San Miguel	12,100
Organ Mountain	La Plata	13,000
Ormus Mountain		12,185
Orno, Mount	Garfield	12,000
Orphan Butte	La Plata-Montezuma	11,136
Oso, Mount	La Plata	13,706
Otis Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,478
Otter, Mount	Clear Creek	12,767
Ouray Peak	Chaffee	13,955
Ouzel Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,600
Overlook Point	La Plata	13,002
Owen, Mount	Gunnison	13,102
Pagoda	Boulder	13,491
Pagoda Peak	Rio Blanco	11,257
Pagosa Peak	Mineral	12,674
Paine Ridge	La Plata	11,500
Paines Mountain	Clear Creek	12,000
Painte Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,082
Palmer Mesa	Mineral-Saguache	12,324
Palmer Peak	Park	13,319
Parika Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,400
Park Cone	Gunnison	12,102
Park View Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,433
Parrot Peak	La Plata	11,876
Parry Peak	Clear Creek-Grand	13,345
Pass Mountain	Park	11,400
Patterson, Mount	Grand	11,400
Pawnee Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,900
Paywell Mountain	Gunnison	12,300
Pearl Hill	Eagle	12,200
Pearl Mountain	Gunnison-Pitkin	13,484
Peeler Peak	Gunnison	12,219
Pegmatite Points	Park	12,200
Pendleton Mountain	Clear Creek	12,200
Pennsylvania Hill	Park	13,003
Piedra Colorow Pintata	Hinsdale	11,000
Piedra Peak	Mineral	12,300

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE (Continued)

Name	County	Feet
Pigeon Peak	La Plata	13,961
Pilot Knob	San Juan-San Miguel	13,750
Piney Peak	Eagle	11,400
Pinnacle (See Eagle Mountain)		
Pintada Peak	Rio Grande	13,176
Pisgah Mount	Clear Creek-Gilpin	10,085
Plateau Peak	Rio Blanco	12,030
Poison Mountain	Rio Grande	12,100
Pole Mountain	Hinsdale	13,737
Pomeroy Mountain	Chaffee	13,400
Pool Table Mountain	Rio Grande	12,139
Popes Nose	Hinsdale	12,402
Porphyry Peaks	Grand	11,355
Potato Hill	San Juan	11,874
Potosi Peak	Ouray	13,790
Powell, Mount	Eagle-Summit	13,398
Printer Boy Hill	Lake	11,402
Prospect Mountain	Conejos	12,224
Prospect Mountain	Lake	12,608
Ptarmigan Hill	Eagle	12,174
Ptarmigan Peak	Park-Lake	13,736
Ptarmigan Peak	Grand-Summit	12,400
Puma Hills	Park	11,400
Purgatory Peak	Costilla-Las Animas	13,719
Purple Peak	Gunnison	12,900
Purple Mountain	Gunnison	12,989
Pyramid Peak	Pitkin	14,000
Pyramid Peak	Rio Blanco	11,611
Quandary Peak	Summit	14,256
Rabbit Ears Mountain	Jackson	10,719
Radical Hill	Summit	12,300
Ragged Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Rawah Peak	Jackson-Larimer	12,636
Razor Creek Dome	Saguache	11,400
Red and White Mountain	Eagle	11,200
Red Bluffs	Pueblo-Custer-Huerfano	11,400
Red Cone	Park	12,500
Red Elephant Mountain	Jackson	11,550
Red Hill (See Big Red Hill)		
Red Hill	Jackson	11,400
Red Mountain	Grand	11,505
Red Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,500
Red Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,323
Red Mountain	Hinsdale	12,797
Red Mountain No. 1	Ouray-San Juan	12,592
Red Mountain No. 2	Ouray	12,222
Red Mountain No. 3	Ouray-San Juan	12,890
Red Peak	Costilla-Las Animas	13,600
Red Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,382
Red Table Mountain	Eagle	11,743
Republican Mountain	Clear Creek	12,393
Richmond Hill	Pitkin	11,500
Richmond Mountain	Gunnison	12,543
Richthofen Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,953
Rio Grande Pyramid	Hinsdale	13,830
Rito Alto Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,573
Rocky Point	Gunnison	11,772
Rogers Peak	Clear Creek	13,329
Rolling Mountain	San Juan	13,694
Rosalie Peak	Park	13,575
Rosa, Mount	Teller	11,504
Round Hill	Park	11,200
Round Mountain	San Juan	13,422
Round Mountain	San Juan	12,912
Round Mountain	Saguache	11,900
Rowter, Mount	Gunnison	13,750
Ruby Peak	Gunnison	12,749
Ruffner Mountain	San Miguel	12,800
Runlett Peak	La Plata	11,400
Sabeta Peak	Chaffee	13,600
Sachett Mountain	El Paso	12,600
Saddle Mountain	Mineral	12,033
San Bernardo Mountain	San Miguel	11,845
San Joaquin Ridge	San Miguel	13,446
San Miguel Peak	Dolores-San Miguel	13,700
Santa Fe Peak	Summit-Clear Creek	13,146
Satanta Peak	Grand	11,885
Sawtooth Mountain	Mineral	12,590
Sawtooth Mountain	Boulder-Grand	12,304
Sawtooth Range	Routt	12,065
Saxon Mountain	Clear Creek	11,535
Scarp Ridge	Gunnison	12,338
Schoolmaam Mountain	Park	11,400
Schuylkill Mountain	Gunnison	12,188
Section Point	Dolores-San Juan	11,900
Sentinel Peak	Jackson-Larimer	10,000
Seven Utes Mountain	Teller	12,500
Shadow Mountain	Jackson	11,438
Sharkstooth	Montezuma	12,300
Shawnee Peak	Park	12,400
Sheep Mountain	Dolores-San Miguel	13,200
Sheep Mountain	Garfield	12,200
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,900
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,800
Sheep Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	13,176
Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,380
Sheep Mountain	Mineral	12,374
Sheep Mountain	Rio Grande	12,493
Sheep Mountain	Summit	12,507
Sheep Mountain	Park	12,800
Sheep Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Sheeps Head	Conejos	12,200
Sheridan, Mount	Lake-Park	13,700
Sheridan Mountain	La Plata	12,785
Sherman Mountain	Clear Creek	11,100
Shingle Peak	Garfield	12,072
Shipler Mountain	Grand	11,400
Sievers Mountain	Pitkin	12,300
Signal Mountain	Larimer	11,200
Silesia Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,599
Silex, Mount	San Juan	13,650
Silverheels, Mount	Park	13,825
Silver Mountain	Rio Grande	12,450
Silver Mountain	San Miguel	13,400
Silver Mountain	Summit-Clear Creek	12,900
Silver Mountain	La Plata	12,400
Silver Plume Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500
Simmons Peak	Fremont-Saguache	11,800
Slate Mountain	Eagle	11,104
Sliderock Ridge	Dolores-San Juan	13,146
Smith Peak		13,093
Sniktau, Mount	Clear Creek	13,241
Snowdon Peak	San Juan	13,070
Snowdrift Peak	Grand	12,280
Snowshoe Mountain	Mineral	12,000
Snowstorm Peak	La Plata	12,500
Sopris Peak	Pitkin	12,823
South Argentine Peak	Clear Creek-Summit	13,600
South Lookout Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,500
South Matchless Mtn.	Gunnison	12,235
South Mountain	Rio Grande	12,500
South Peak	Park-Lake	12,900
South River Peak	Mineral	13,145
Spearhead Mountain	Park	11,200
Specimen Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,482

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE (Continued)

Name	County	Feet
Spiller Peak	La Plata-Montezuma	13,000
Squaretop Mountain	Archuleta	11,777
Square Top Mountain	Clear Creek	13,771
Squaw Mountain	Clear Creek	11,733
St. Charles Peak	Custer-Huerfano	11,600
St. Louis Peak	Grand	12,600
St. Sophia Ridge	Ouray-San Miguel	13,100
St. Vrain, Mount	Boulder	12,162
Stag Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Stanley Mountain	Clear Creek-Grand	12,516
Star Mountain	Lake	13,562
Star Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	13,562
Stearns Mountain	Huerfano-Costilla	11,409
Stella, Mount	Gunnison	12,600
Stones Peak	Larimer	12,928
Stony Mountain	Ouray	12,698
Storm King	Montrose-Ouray	11,388
Storm King	Saguache	11,000
Storm King Peak	San Juan	13,742
Storm Peak	San Juan	13,400
Storm Peak	Larimer	13,336
Storm Peak	Dolores	12,050
Storm Ridge	Gunnison	11,859
Stormy Peak	Park	11,748
Sugarloaf	Eagle-Summit	12,556
Sugarloaf Peak	Clear Creek	12,513
Sultan Mountain	San Juan	13,336
Summit Peak	Archuleta	13,272
Sunshine Mountain	San Miguel	12,945
Syncline Hill	Chaffee	11,400
Table Mountain	Mineral	12,610
Table Mountain	Saguache	12,114
Tahana Mountain	Park	11,949
Tanima Peak	Boulder	12,417
Tank Mesa	La Plata	11,800
Tarryall Peak	Park	11,300
Taylor Mountain	Chaffee	13,600
Taylor Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	13,419
Taylor Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,150
Telescope Mountain	Dolores	12,210
Teller Mountain	Summit	12,602
Telluride Mountain	Conejos	11,100
Telluride Peak	San Miguel	12,700
Tenderfoot Mountain	Summit	11,800
Ten Mile Peaks	Summit	12,800
Teocalli Mountain	Gunnison	13,220
Terra Tomah Peak	Larimer	12,686
Thatchtop	Larimer	12,800
Thirty-nine Mile Mtn.	Park	11,000
Thomas, Mount	Eagle	11,991
Three Needles	San Juan-San Miguel	13,400
Three Point Block	Rio Blanco	12,190
Thunderbolt Peak	Grand	11,943
Thunder Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Tie Hill	Mineral	11,131
Tileston, Mount	Larimer	11,244
Tilton, Mount	Gunnison	12,633
Tiptop Peak	Summit	12,038
Tomichi Dome	Gunnison	11,384
Topaz Butte (See Crystal Peak)		
Tower Mountain	San Juan	13,444
Trail Ridge	Larimer	12,400
Treasure Mountain	Gunnison	13,442
Treasure Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Treasure Mountain	Mineral	11,800
Trident Mesa	Gunnison	11,470
Trinchera Peak	Las Animas-Costilla-Huerfano	13,540
Trinity Peaks	San Juan	13,752
Troublesome Peak	Grand	11,500
Trout Mountain	Mineral	11,930
Truro Peak	Pitkin	13,300
Tucker Mountain	Summit	12,500
Turret Peak	Garfield	11,800
Turret Peak	La Plata	13,826
Tuttle Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Twilight Peak	San Juan	13,153
Twin Peak	Jackson-Routt	11,100
Twin Peaks	Jackson-Routt	11,950
Twin Peaks	Huerfano-Saguache	11,800
Twin Sisters	Fremont-Saguache	12,600
Twin Sisters	Larimer	11,435
Twin Sisters	San Juan	13,438
Uncompahgre Plateau	Mesa-Montrose	10,000
Union Mountain	Summit	12,336
U. S. Grant Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,692
Ute Peak	Grand-Summit	12,298
Van Wirt Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000
Vasquez Peak	Clear Creek-Grand	12,800
Velte Peak		13,456
Vermillion Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,870
Vestal Peak	San Juan	13,846
Veta Mountain (See La Veta Peak)		
Viewcrest Mountain	La Plata	12,390
Vulcan Crest	Mineral-Saguache	13,722
Vulcan Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000
W Mountain	Eagle-Garfield	11,400
Warrior Mountain	Clear Creek	11,269
Warren, Mount	Clear Creek	13,300
Wasatch Mountain	San Miguel	13,555
Watanga Mountain	Grand	12,381
West Elk Peak	Gunnison	12,920
West Mountain	La Plata	11,709
West Needle Mountains	San Juan	13,050
Weston Peak	Park	13,500
West Porphyry Peak	Saguache	11,500
West Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,500
West Spanish Peak	Huerfano-Las Animas	13,623
Whale Peak	Park-Summit	13,074
Wheatstone, Mount	Gunnison	12,543
Whipple Mountain	San Miguel	11,900
Whitecap Mountain	Dolores	12,350
Whitecross Mountain	Hinsdale	13,550
White Dome	San Juan	13,607
Whiteface Peak	Grand	11,494
Whitehead Peak	San Juan	13,200
Whitehouse Mountain	Ouray	13,498
White Peak	Saguache	13,600
White Rock Mountain	Gunnison	13,532
Whites Hill	Lake	11,300
Whitney Peak	Eagle	13,200
Wildhorse Peak	Ouray	13,271
Wilkinson, Mount	Gunnison	11,600
Williams Mountains	Pitkin	13,400
Williams Peak	Grand-Summit	11,619
Wilson Peak	La Plata	14,026
Wind Point	Saguache	12,200
Windy Ridge	Park	11,722
Witter Peak	Clear Creek	12,855
Woodchuck Peak	Clear Creek	11,200
Woodland Mountain	Boulder	11,100
Wood Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,640
Wulsten Peak	Custer	13,659
Yankee Hill	Clear Creek-Gilpin	11,200
Yellow Mountain	San Miguel	12,900
Yellow Peak		13,618
Ypsilon Mountain	Larimer	13,507
Zion, Mount	Lake	12,100
Zirkel, Mount	Jackson-Routt	12,220

COLORADO IN STANDARD MOUNTAIN TIME ZONE

The 105th meridian west of Greenwich, which divides standard central time from standard mountain time as determined by Congress, passes in a north and south line through Denver. However, Congress gave authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to readjust the boundaries of time zones and under a readjustment made by the commission, all of Colorado operates on standard mountain time. The eastern boundary of this zone goes through Mandan, North Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; McCook, Nebraska; Dodge City, Kansas, and along the western boundaries of Oklahoma and Texas. The western boundary is along the western boundary of Montana; follows the Salmon river westward; western boundary of Idaho southward; passes southward through Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, and Parker and Yuma, Arizona.

Twelve o'clock noon, U. S. Standard mountain time in Colorado, compares with clocks in other cities of the United States and foreign countries as follows:

Boston	2:00 P. M.	New Orleans	1:00 P. M.
Chicago	1:00 P. M.	New York	2:00 P. M.
Cincinnati	1:00 P. M.	Rome	8:00 P. M.
Dallas	1:00 P. M.	Paris	7.00 P. M.
El Paso	12:00 Noon	Salt Lake City	12:00 Noon
Honolulu	8:30 A. M.	Seattle	11:00 A. M.
Kansas City	1:00 P. M.	Shanghai	*3:00 A. M.
London	7:00 P. M.	Singapore	*2:00 A. M.
Los Angeles	11:00 A. M.	Tokyo	*4:00 A. M.
Melbourne	*1:00 A. M.	Washington	2:00 P. M.
Memphis	1:00 P. M.	Yokohama	*4:00 A. M.
Moscow	10:00 P. M.		

*Next day.

MOFFAT TUNNEL COMMISSION AND THE MOFFAT TUNNEL

The Moffat Tunnel Commission was created by the General Assembly in 1922 (Act amended in 1931) to administer the Moffat Tunnel Improvement district which was created by legislative act in a special session in 1922. The Commission is composed of five members, as follows: Donald D. Scheib, Denver, president; Maurice Leckenby, Steamboat Springs, vice-president; Harry Hansen, Craig, secretary; Samuel January, Denver, treasurer; and Lloyd Gorrell, Arvada. The members are elected by the taxpayers of the Moffat Tunnel Improvement district, every two years at the State General election.

Named in honor of David H. Moffat, Colorado pioneer railroad builder, the Moffat tunnel, 6.4 miles long, 24 feet in height and 18 feet in width, was cut under a shoulder of James peak, 50 miles northwest of Denver, for the purpose of eliminating heavy railroad grades over the Continental Divide and to shorten railroad distances. Railroad connections thru the tunnel shorten the distance between Denver and the Pacific Coast by 176 miles. The railroad tunnel is leased by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad company.

The Moffat Tunnel Improvement district, which was created by the General Assembly in 1922 for the purpose of building the tunnel, is composed of Denver, Grand, Routt and Moffat counties and portions of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, Gilpin and Eagle counties. The cost of the tunnel was approximately $18,000,000, of which the major portion was defrayed by the proceeds of four bond issues totaling $15,470,000. A property tax is levied on property in the district to help in liquidating the bonds.

In the construction of the tunnel, a pioneer bore, eight feet wide by eight feet high, was first constructed parallel to the location of the proposed main bore, in order to facilitate construction of the main tunnel.

The pioneer bore was completed in 1927 and the main tunnel was completed in 1928. The pioneer bore is under lease to the city of Denver, which operates it as a trans-mountain water diversion project that transports water through it to the eastern slope of the mountain range to Ralston Creek reservoir northwest of Denver.

The Shoshone tunnel is located near Glenwood Springs, in Garfield county, the intake being 12 miles above Glenwood Springs on the Colorado river. It was constructed in 1906-1910 by the Central Colorado Power company to generate electricity by water power and now belongs to the Public Service company of Colorado. Tunnelling was through granite for the entire distance. It is 12 feet wide and 16.8 feet high. The total length is 12,453 feet and the cost, exclusive of the concrete lining, was $927,653.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Employment and Payrolls—Size of Establishments—Types of Business—Classification of Employment—Distribution of Payrolls—Statistics—Public Employment

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN COLORADO

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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN COLORADO, 1946 AND 1947

Trend of Construction Costs—Building Permits Issued

COST OF LIVING TRENDS

Cost of Living Indexes—Denver and the U. S.
Chart—Trend of Prices

Electric Service Costs; Rates in Colorado Cities

STATE AND NATIONAL INCOME PAYMENTS

SALES OF U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY TYPES OF BUSINESS

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Due to the fact that the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce has not conducted a census of manufacturing, business and commerce since 1939, the only accurate figures which are available are those which can be compiled from the Federal Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance. These voluminous records are maintained by the Federal Government in Baltimore, Maryland. The Bureau of the Census engaged in an analysis of these records, state by state—a difficult, painstaking and time-consuming undertaking. The statistics and, incidentally, the valuable information that follows are provided from this work of the Bureau of the Census. Although the data is as of March, 1946, the figures are the latest that could be compiled, because of the magnitude of the work involved. Where estimates of employment during the war years are given they are from statistics compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The importance of the figures is that they show trends, according to groups.*

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO ESTABLISHMENTS

Colorado had 21,666 establishments of all types employing a total of 209,405 men and women in March, 1946. This compared with estimated totals of 154,875 in 1944 and 148,097 in 1941.

Manufacturing—In the manufacturing group the Federal Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance showed 46,355 employees working in 1,428 establishments in Colorado in March 1946 and earning taxable wages and salaries of $24,256,000 for three months or at the rate of $97,024,000 annually.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated employment in manufacturing in Colorado during the war years as follows: March 1941, 35,271; March 1943, 60,602; March 1944, 51,706.

Employment in manufacturing, then, in 1946 was 23.5 per cent below the March 1943 level, 66 per cent above the 1939 level, and 37 per cent above the 1929 level. Payrolls on an annual basis in 1946 amounted to 2.6 times those of 1939 and 2 times those of 1929.

Data for earlier years, as compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, are:

Year	Plants	Employees	Payroll	Year	Plants	Employees	Payroll
1939	1,298	27,896	$37,503,264	1919	2,631	44,729	$56,020,854
1935	1,160	25,621	30,276,563	1909	2,034	34,115	25,560,026
1929	1,495	33,723	48,759,330	1899	1,323	22,768	13,767,000

Retail Business—The 1946 compilation showed 56,203 employees working in 7,096 retail establishments. The quarterly payroll was $21,276,000 or at the rate of $85,104,000 annually. Comparative figures from the Bureau of the Census for earlier years are as follows: 1939—establishments, 16,785, employees, 45,083, annual payroll, $43,503,000; 1935—establishments, 13,504, employees, 33,370, annual payroll, $29,409,000; 1929—establishments, 13,139, employees, 43,360, annual payroll, $49,100,000.

These figures show a sharp reduction in number of businesses, an increase in number of employees, and a payroll on an annual basis in 1946 twice that of 1939, three times that of 1935 and 1.7 times that of 1929.

Wholesale Trade—In March 1946 there were 2,142 wholesale businesses in the State employing 20,201 persons with a quarterly payroll of $11,337,000 or at the rate of $45,348,000 annually. Comparative figures from the Bureau of the Census reports are as follows: 1939—establishments 2,296, employees 13,675, payroll, $20,433,000; 1935—establishments 1,884, employees 10,102, payroll $15,064,000; 1929—establishments 2,075, employees 13,869, payroll $23,947,000. Percentages of change for wholesale trade from earlier years were: 1939—establishments, decrease 6.7 per cent; employees, increase 47.7 per cent; payroll, increase, 121.9 per cent; 1929—establishments, increase 3.2 per cent; employees, increase 45.6 per cent; payroll, increase 89.4 per cent.

Service Businesses—In 1946 there were 5,516 service businesses in Colorado employing 28,986 persons with a quarterly payroll of $10,300,000 or $41,200,000 annually. In 1939 the Census showed 6,186 such businesses employing 9,422 persons with an annual payroll of $8,221,000.

Although there were fewer service businesses in 1946, the number of persons employed was three times that of 1939 and the payroll was five times that of 1939. During the war years, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the service businesses employed 12,905 persons in March 1941; 15,369 in March 1943; and 15,583 in March 1944.

Contract Construction—In March 1946 there were 1,352 construction establishments employing 11,327 persons with a quarterly payroll of $5,890,000 or at the rate of $23,560,000 annually. In 1939 there were 2,028 such businesses employing 9,668 persons, with a payroll of $11,668,000. The 1946 payroll was twice that of 1939 whereas the increase in the number employed was 17.2 per cent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported construction employment during the war years as follows: March 1941, 5,652; March 1943, 8,066; March 1944, 4,304.

Mining—The 1946 mining data is not exactly comparable with that of the Census because of different breakdowns in classification of the figures. Comparable figures for the war years supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show mining employment as follows: March 1941, 14,634; March 1943, 13,513; March 1944, 12,610.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY NUMBER EMPLOYED

The following analysis of the 1946 compilation on industrial employment summarizes the status of industry in Colorado as of the present. For detailed information concerning particular areas in the State, reference should be made to the original publications of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Of the industrial establishments in Colorado in 1946, 19,962 or 92.1 per cent employed less than 20 workers; 1,121 establishments employed from 20 to 49; 357 employed 50 to 99; 201 employed 100 to 499, and 25 employed more than 500 workers.

Denver county had 43.2 per cent of the total business establishments, El Paso county had 6.4 per cent, Pueblo county 5.3 per cent, Weld county 3.9 per cent, Boulder county 3.5 per cent, Larimer county 2.8 per cent, Mesa county 2.5 per cent, Otero county 1.8 per cent, Arapahoe county, 1.8 per cent, Jefferson county 1.4 per cent, and Las Animas county 1.6 per cent.

Twenty of the 25 establishments employing more than 500 persons were located in Denver or had headquarters there, one each in Arapahoe, Las Animas, and Pueblo counties, and two had state-wide operations.

Of the 201 establishments employing from 100 to 499 workers, 127 were located in Denver, 11 in El Paso county, 13 in Pueblo county, 5 in Routt county, 4 in Lake county, 4 in Boulder county, 2 each in Las Animas, Huerfano, and Gunnison counties, and 1 each in Alamosa, Costilla, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Jackson, Larimer, Mesa, Montrose, San Juan, and Teller.

Forty-two per cent of the establishments employing less than 20 persons were located in Denver county, 73 per cent were concentrated in 11 counties, and 31 counties had less than 100 such businesses.

EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE AND LOCATION OF BUSINESS

Sixty-eight per cent of the total of 21,666 commercial establishments in Colorado in March 1946 were engaged in wholesale or retail trade or were service industries (hotels, motion picture theaters, medical or legal offices, personal services, etc.)

There were 1,428 manufacturing establishments, 1,352 construction contractors, 466 mining organizations, 864 public utilities, 1,980 finance, insurance and real estate agencies, 93 establishments concerned with agriculture, forestry, or fishing, and 729 unclassified businesses.

Manufacturing—Fifty-four per cent or 764 of the manufacturing establishments were located in Denver. The location of other plants by county was as follows: Arapahoe, 23; Boulder, 39; Delta, 18; El Paso, 77; Fremont, 15; Jefferson, 17; La Plata, 19; Larimer, 38; Las Animas, 24; Mesa, 29; Otero, 23; Pueblo, 66; Weld, 37; plants with state-wide operations, 28.

Mining—Twenty-three per cent, or 105 of the mining establishments, had headquarters in Denver. Location of other mining establishments by counties was as follows: Boulder, 26; El Paso, 25; Fremont, 31; Huerfano, 18; Las Animas, 22; Teller, 21; companies with state-wide operations, 17.

Contract Construction—Forty-seven per cent or 636 of the construction companies had headquarters in Denver. Other locations were: Arapahoe, 54; Boulder, 46; El Paso, 101; Jefferson, 43; Larimer, 41; Las Animas, 23; Mesa, 40; Morgan, 21; Otero, 21; Pueblo, 64; Rio Grande, 18; Weld, 57; companies with state-wide operations, 21.

Wholesale Trade—Forty-seven per cent or 1,015 of the establishments engaged in wholesale trade were located in Denver. Other locations were: Adams county, 17; Alamosa, 20; Arapahoe, 21; Boulder, 44; Delta, 20; El Paso, 73; Fremont, 17; Kit Carson, 16; La Plata, 25; Larimer, 28; Las Animas, 25; Logan, 36; Mesa, 43; Morgan, 25; Otero, 26; Phillips, 18; Pueblo, 88; Rio Grande, 18; Weld, 79; companies with state-wide operations, 308.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate—Fifty-seven per cent or 1,129 of the businesses concerned with finance, insurance, and real estate were located in Denver. Other locations for these establisments were: Alamosa, 15; Arapahoe, 17; Boulder, 47; El Paso, 129; Fremont, 20; Jefferson, 15; Larimer, 43; Las Animas, 21; Logan, 16; Mesa, 45; Morgan, 21; Otero, 28; Prowers, 16; Pueblo, 101; Weld, 68; agencies with state-wide operations, 44.

Retail and Service Businesses—Denver county was the location of 47 per cent of the service businesses, 36 per cent of the retail businesses, and 47 per cent of the unclassified businesses. The following counties had less than 50 of these establishments: Archuleta, Cheyenne, Crowley, Eagle, Elbert, Gilpin, Hinsdale, Jackson, Kiowa, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit.

Employment by Major Industrial Groups in Ten Counties

Industrial Group	No. of Employees	Per Cent State Total	Per Cent County Total	County	Industrial Group	No. of Employees	Per Cent State Total	Per Cent County Total
				Denver County				
TOTAL	116,126	55.5	100.0		Wholesale	12,774	63.2	11.0
Retail	30,117	53.6	25.9		Utilities	10,980	57.5	9.5
Manufacturing	29,348	63.3	25.3		Finance	7,505	65.3	6.5
Service	15,720	54.2	13.5		Construction	6,231	55.0	5.4
				Pueblo County				
TOTAL	15,138	7.2	100.0		Utilities	1,002	5.2	6.6
Manufacturing	6,888	14.9	45.5		Wholesale	858	4.2	5.7
Retail	3,331	5.9	22.0		Construction	730	6.4	4.8
Service	1,592	5.5	10.5		Finance	561	4.8	3.7
				El Paso County				
TOTAL	11,697	5.6	100.0		Construction	833	7.4	7.1
Retail	3,285	5.8	28.1		Mining	738	5.8	6.3
Service	2,846	9.8	2.4		Wholesale	664	3.3	5.7
Manufacturing	1,584	3.4	13.5		Finance	612	5.3	5.2
Utilities	997	5.2	8.5					
				Weld County				
TOTAL	5,424	2.6	100.0		Wholesale	473	2.3	8.7
Retail	1,646	2.9	30.3		Utilities	407	2.1	7.5
Service	778	2.7	14.3		Construction	313	2.8	5.7
Manufacturing	580	1.3	10.7		Finance	276	2.4	5.1
				Boulder County				
TOTAL	4,737	2.3	100.0		Mining	556	4.3	11.7
Retail	1,482	2.6	3.1		Construction	212	1.9	4.5
Service	762	2.6	16.1		Finance	179	1.6	3.8
Manufacturing	674	1.5	14.2		Wholesale	169	.8	3.6
Utilities	602	3.2	12.7					
				Mesa County				
TOTAL	3,830	1.8	100.0		Manufacturing	373	.8	9.7
Retail	1,295	2.3	33.8		Utilities	364	1.9	9.5
Service	630	2.2	1.6		Construction	243	2.1	6.3
Wholesale	498	2.5	13.0		Finance	174	1.5	4.5
				Larimer County				
TOTAL	3,605	1.7	100.0		Utilities	274	1.4	7.6
Retail	1,359	2.4	37.7		Finance	240	2.1	6.7
Service	642	2.2	17.8		Construction	154	1.4	4.3
Manufacturing	637	1.4	17.7		Wholesale	152	.8	4.2
				Arapahoe County				
TOTAL	3,491	1.7	100.0		Construction	328	2.9	9.4
Manufacturing	1,224	2.6	35.1		Utilities	228	1.2	6.5
Retail	985	1.7	28.2		Finance	163	1.4	4.7
Service	375	1.3	10.7		Wholesale	122	.6	3.5
				Las Animas County				
TOTAL	3,299	1.6	100.0		Service	378	1.3	11.5
Mining	1,327	10.4	40.2		Manufacturing	370	.8	11.2
Retail	726	1.3	22.0		Construction	111	1.0	3.4
				Jefferson County				
TOTAL	2,159	1.0	100.0		Construction	226	2.0	10.5
Manufacturing	624	1.3	28.9		Utilities	144	.7	6.7
Retail	527	.9	24.4		Finance	111	.9	5.1
Service	270	.9	12.5					

EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION BY GROUP

In March, 1946, 26.8 per cent or 56,203 of the 209,405 persons employed in all establishments in the State were working in the retail trade. The allocation of employees for other groups was as follows: manufacturing, 46,355; mining, 12,793; wholesale trade, 20,201; public utilities, 19,088; service industries, 28,986; contract construction, 11,327; finance, insurance, and real estate, 11,496; agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 402; unclassified, 2,554.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAYROLLS BY TYPES OF BUSINESS

The total of payrolls in Colorado taxable under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program was $98,774,000 for the three months ending March, 1946 or at the rate of $395,096,000 for the full year. Distribution of the payrolls by types of business were as follows, for three months in 1946:

Group	Amount	Per Cent of Total	Group	Amount	Per Cent of Total
TOTAL	$98,774,000	100.0	Mining	$ 8,474,000	8.6
Manufacturing	24,256,000	24.6	Construction	5,890,000	6.0
Retail trade	21,276,000	21.5	Finance	5,774,000	5.8
Wholesale	11,337,000	11.5	Agriculture	117,000	.1
Utilities	10,500,000	10.6	Unclassified	808,000	.8
Service	10,300,000	10.4	Not Elsewhere Classified	38,000	--

Industrial Employment

The distribution of taxable payrolls in various counties was as follows:

Group	Amount	Per Cent of State Total	Per Cent of County Total	County	Group	Amount	Per Cent of State Total	Per Cent of County Total
				Denver County				
TOTAL	$58,191,000	58.9	100.0		Service	$ 6,263,000	60.8	10.8
Manufacturing	16,271,000	67.0	28.0		Construction	3,580,000	60.8	6.2
Retail	12,388,000	58.2	21.3		Finance	3,932,000	68.1	6.8
Wholesale	7,570,000	66.8	13.0		Mining	1,241,000	14.6	2.1
Utilities	6,429,000	61.2	11.0					
				Pueblo County				
TOTAL	$ 6,184,000	6.3	100.0		Service	$ 505,000	4.9	8.2
Manufacturing	2,821,000	11.6	45.6		Wholesale	444,000	3.9	7.2
Retail	1,137,000	5.3	18.4		Construction	351,000	6.0	5.7
Utilities	549,000	5.2	8.9		Finance	298,000	5.2	4.8
				El Paso County				
TOTAL	$ 4,998,000	5.1	100.0		Mining	$ 476,000	5.6	9.5
Retail	1,201,000	5.6	24.0		Construction	408,000	6.9	8.2
Service	990,000	9.6	19.8		Wholesale	335,000	3.0	6.7
Manufacturing	757,000	3.1	15.1		Finance	300,000	5.2	6.0
Utilities	6,429,000	61.2	11.0					
				Weld County				
TOTAL	$ 2,536,000	2.6	100.0		Wholesale	$ 215,000	1.9	8.5
Retail	580,000	2.7	22.9		Utilities	191,000	1.8	7.5
Manufacturing	302,000	1.2	11.9		Construction	129,000	2.2	5.1
Service	237,000	2.3	9.3		Finance	125,000	2.2	4.9
				Boulder County				
TOTAL	$ 1,969,000	2.0	100.0		Service	$ 231,000	2.2	11.7
Retail	475,000	2.2	24.1		Construction	96,000	1.6	4.9
Mining	397,000	4.7	20.2		Wholesale	69,000	.6	3.5
Manufacturing	301,000	1.2	15.3		Finance	67,000	1.2	3.4
Utilities	301,000	2.9	15.3					
				Arapahoe County				
TOTAL	$ 1,768,000	1.8	100.0		Utilities	$ 115,000	1.1	6.5
Manufacturing	824,000	3.4	46.6		Service	99,000	.9	5.6
Retail	374,000	1.8	21.2		Finance	89,000	1.5	5.0
Construction	185,000	3.1	10.5		Wholesale	45,000	.4	2.5
				Mesa County				
TOTAL	$ 1,544,000	1.6	100.0		Utilities	$ 170,000	1.6	11.0
Retail	436,000	2.0	2.8		Manufacturing	163,000	.6	10.6
Wholesale	269,000	2.4	17.4		Construction	106,000	1.8	6.8
Service	184,000	1.8	11.9					
				Las Animas County				
TOTAL	$ 1,369,000	1.4	100.0		Service	$ 82,000	.8	6.0
Mining	767,000	9.1	56.0		Wholesale	38,000	.3	2.8
Retail	198,000	.9	14.5		Construction	27,000	.5	2.0
Manufacturing	145,000	.6	10.6		Finance	26,000	.5	1.9
				Larimer County				
TOTAL	$ 1,300,000	1.3	100.0		Service	$ 175,000	1.7	13.5
Retail	414,000	1.9	31.8		Utilities	133,000	1.3	10.2
Manufacturing	299,000	1.2	23.0		Finance	111,000	1.9	8.5

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO COUNTIES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AND TAXABLE PAYROLLS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1946; AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1941 AND IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1944

(Sources: Federal Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance for 1946 data; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor for 1941 and 1944 data)

County	Number of Establishments 1946	Taxable Payroll 1946	Number of Employees 1946	Number of Employees 1944	Number of Employees 1941
Adams	184	$ 430,000	1,001	795	1,005
Alamosa	174	454,000	1,077	403	663
Arapahoe	390	1,768,000	3,491	2,572	1,444
Archuleta	29	39,000	143	64	44
Baca	69	111,000	341	112	77
Bent	112	196,000	600	111	1,035
Boulder	749	1,969,000	4,737	2,475	3,176
Chaffee	162	265,000	758	404	300
Cheyenne	42	38,000	125	11	20
Clear Creek	82	157,000	400	160	441
Conejos	67	68,000	229	59	66
Costilla	19	26,000	171	10	15
Crowley	48	107,000	327	142	208
Custer	21	34,000	65	12	9
Delta	204	374,000	1,045	482	690
Denver	9,363	58,191,000	116,126	84,014	77,206
Dolores	19	172,000	268	159	174
Douglas	28	154,000	294	145	145
Eagle	39	247,000	507	549	668
Elbert	41	20,000	89	1	3
El Paso	1,384	4,998,000	11,697	8,614	7,042
Fremont	309	904,000	2,030	1,409	1,575
Garfield	162	399,000	960	414	333
Gilpin	15	20,000	69	0	96
Grand	57	89,000	259	495	223
Gunnison	95	468,000	827	522	706
Hinsdale	----	------	---	2	---
Huerfano	163	728,000	1,458	1,369	1,371
Jackson	23	113,000	218	197	175
Jefferson	305	909,000	2,159	9,484	6,098
Kiowa	26	22,000	75	6	7
Kit Carson	123	125,000	478	55	41
Lake	122	951,000	1,669	1,919	1,867
La Plata	255	526,000	1,461	778	819
Larimer	608	1,300,000	3,605	1,420	2,041
Las Animas	352	1,369,000	3,299	2,918	2,858
Lincoln	96	105,000	338	52	57
Logan	298	628,000	1,672	775	923
Mesa	538	1,544,000	3,830	2,257	2,096
Mineral	14	23,000	60	147	75
Moffat	102	339,000	694	332	260
Montezuma	125	189,000	587	160	333
Montrose	170	363,000	1,078	1,024	1,436
Morgan	259	496,000	1,283	540	744
Otero	394	887,000	2,456	1,473	1,495
Ouray	24	71,000	148	100	128
Park	35	58,000	136	76	440
Phillips	81	95,000	327	67	74
Pitkin	29	46,000	176	73	54
Prowers	220	559,000	1,379	750	688
Pueblo	1,155	6,184,000	15,138	13,502	13,602
Rio Blanco	62	106,000	285	104	34
Rio Grande	180	254,000	723	406	456
Routt	127	919,000	1,593	1,317	1,448
Saguache	56	55,000	188	78	24
San Juan	23	197,000	325	265	370
San Miguel	36	188,000	333	294	496
Sedgwick	74	137,000	338	106	176
Summit	18	20,000	87	83	288
Teller	89	213,000	639	228	765
Washington	63	65,000	220	45	49
Weld	851	2,536,000	5,424	3,546	4,055
Yuma	144	194,000	551	76	103
State-wide Total*	559	4,485,000	7,241	----	----
State Total	21,666	$98,774,000	209,408	154,875	148,097

*Establishments having state-wide operations.

TRENDS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL

Employment with the federal government increased during World War II in Colorado and declined during the post-war years with the closing of the defense agencies. Employment in the State and local government agencies declined during the war period and increased during the post-war years.

Complete counts of the number of public employees at regular intervals are not available, but occasional studies in this field have been made by various federal agencies. The following data considered with figures on industrial employment show the general trends in total employment in the State during the war and post-war period.

Total employment in the administrative branch of the federal government in Colorado for selected years as reported by the Federal Civil Service Commission was as follows: December 1939, 9,400; June 1941, 11,600; June 1943, 28,000; June 1944, 27,000; June 1945, 28,800; June 1946, 28,200; March 1947, 24,497; June 1947, 23,244. The number of employees in each department in March 1947 was not available, but the Civil Service Commission showed 5,941 employed by the War Department, 4,229 by the Post Office Department, and all other departments 14,327.

Estimates on public employment in Colorado prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor are as follows:

Year	Total Employment	Federal Government	State and Local Government	Year	Total Employment	Federal Government	State and Local Government
1946	59,200	24,400	34,800	1944	57,400	26,900	30,500
1945	58,900	27,400	31,500	1943	56,300	25,200	31,100

Data on employment and payrolls in the state service for selected months supplied by the Colorado State Civil Service Commission substantiate the general trend as stated by the Bureau of the Census. The number of employees in the classified civil service and the monthly payroll for selected months were as follows: April 1945, 3,165, $429,137; April 1947, 3,598, $621,213; January 1948, 4,246, $824,445. In addition it is estimated that there are about 4,000 employees in the state service whose status is unclassified or temporary.

A study conducted by the Bureau of the Census of the metropolitan area of the city of Denver indicated that in 1947 12,000 or approximately one-third of the state and local employees in Colorado work in this area. The Denver metropolitan area includes Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson counties in addition to the city and county of Denver. Its 17 cities other than Denver are all below 10,000 in population. Total state and local government employment in the area amounted to 12,000 employees with a $2,100,000 monthly payroll for January 1947. Denver employees accounted for 36 percent of the state and local government total, and the Denver School District, an independent unit of government, accounted for an additional 24 per cent, making a total of 60 per cent serving the city for both school and nonschool municipal functions. The State of Colorado, with State Capitol offices located in Denver, accounted for 25 per cent of the total. Independent school districts other than that of Denver had 8 per cent of all state and local government employees in the area, and other local governments (exclusive of Denver) had 6 per cent. All employees of the consolidated city-county of Denver are classified as city employees in this study. Data supplied in census studies for other areas in the state are as follows: Number of county employees in January 1947—El Paso county, 241, payroll, $28,500; Pueblo county, 210, payroll, $28,600; Weld county, 487, payroll, $58,500.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN COLORADO, 1934 THRU 1947

Colorado had 273 business failures during the seven-year period 1941-1947, a decline of 60.6 per cent from the number of failures for the period 1934-1940. The liabilities of business failures during the war and post-war period amounted to $5,046,000, a decrease of 41.5 per cent from the total liabilities of $8,628,000 reported for the period 1934-1940. Only 3 business failures were reported for the state in 1946; the low point in liabilities of business failures was reached in 1945 with the reporting of $105,000.

Failures in the State, by calendar years, and liabilities, as reported by the credit rating firm, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., are as follows:

Year	Number	Liabilities	Year	Number	Liabilities
1934	93	$1,089,000	1941	89	$ 849,000
1935	104	1,752,000	1942	106	1,182,000
1936	82	506,000	1943	17	213,000
1937	58	1,230,000	1944	9	1,510,000
1938	104	1,514,000	1945	5	105,000
1939	140	1,611,000	1946	3	283,000
1940	112	926,000	1947	44	904,000
Totals	693	$8,628,000	Totals	273	$5,046,000

RETAIL TRADE IN COLORADO

Dollar volume of gross retail sales in Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947 amounted to $2,062,187,478, compared with $1,486,393,000 in 1946, and $1,213,903,000 in 1945 according to estimates compiled by the State Department of Revenue.

The gross retail sales for all business concerns in the state exclusive of chain stores, foreign corporations, and concessioners amounted to $1,509,171,809 in 1947, $1,086,539,000 in 1946, and $845,688,000 in 1945. A comparison of these annual figures on a percentage basis indicates that business concerns exclusive of chain stores showed an increase in gross trade in 1947 over 1945 of 78.5 per cent compared with an increase of 69.9 per cent for all reporting concerns.

Percentages of increase in sales measured in terms of taxable retail sales or the amount of retail sales tax reported show increases in 1947 of 35.7 per cent over 1946, 74.7 per cent over 1945, 170.4 per cent over 1940 and 239.1 per cent over 1936. Taxable retail sales are approximately one-half of gross sales in each year.

The following analysis presents a summary of the post-war trends in retail trade in Colorado. The amounts of the retail sales tax collected for selected years by counties are shown in the section on taxation elsewhere in this volume. Those business research analysts who wish to study retail trade developments in Colorado in detail should refer to the tables and charts published in the annual reports of the State Department of Revenue.

The counties which ranked first in sales in 1940 held the same rank in 1947, although there were changes in business growth and relative increases in dollar volume within the group and in other areas.

Colorado's first ten counties in sales in 1947 and 1940 were as follows: Denver, El Paso, Pueblo, Weld, Boulder, Larimer, Mesa, Arapahoe, Jefferson, and Otero.

From 1945 to 1947 Denver county showed an increase of 24.9 per cent in the number of reporting businesses. During the same period the number of reporting businesses increased 44.4 per cent in Jefferson county and 37.7 per cent in Arapahoe county. Arapahoe and Jefferson counties led the group of 10 leading counties in percentage of increase in total business volume over 1940. In 1947 the dollar volume of trade in Arapahoe and Jefferson counties was four times that in 1940.

In dollar volume of trade greater relative increases were shown in several outlying rural counties than in the urban centers. Arapahoe and Jefferson counties, however, were among the ten ranking counties in per cent of increase in trade as well as in the ten counties ranked according to amount of trade.

Baca county showed the greatest increase in sales over 1940 of any county in the State. The amount of trade in Baca county in the year ending June 30, 1947 was six times the 1940 volume.

Rio Blanco county was next in rate of increase with a trade volume 5.6 times that of 1940. This is attributed to development of the Rangely oil field.

Other counties in this group and the ratios of 1947 trade volume to 1940 trade volume were as follows: Kit Carson and Moffat, volume increase, 5 times; Washington, Arapahoe, Phillips, Kiowa, Dolores and Jefferson, volume increase, four times.

Growth in number of reporting businesses in these counties was uneven. Business units in Rio Blanco county increased 168.8 per cent between 1945 and 1947. In Phillips county the increase was 20.5 per cent. Increase in the number of business units in the other counties was as follows: Baca, 24.8 per cent; Kit Carson, 53.2 per cent; Moffat, 88.9 per cent; Washington, 37.7 per cent; Arapahoe, 37.6 per cent; Kiowa, 43.4 per cent; Dolores, 47.2 per cent and Jefferson, 24.4 per cent.

Gains made by independent stores in the rural and smaller urban areas are indicated in a comparison of percentages of total sales in the State in 1947, 1945 and 1940. With the exception of El Paso county, the first five urban counties showed slight losses between 1940 and 1947 in independent stores' share of total sales in the State. El Paso county's share was less than 1945 but more than 1940.

Independent stores registered percentages of total sales in the State for these selected counties, as follows:

County	1947	1945	1940	County	1947	1945	1940
Denver	42.6	43.4	44.2	Otero	1.8	2.1	1.6
El Paso	6.5	7.2	6.2	Baca	.6	.6	.3
Pueblo	5.6	6.7	6.2	Kit Carson	.7	.6	.4
Weld	4.1	4.2	4.2	Moffat	.7	.4	.4
Boulder	3.2	2.9	3.4	Washington	.4	.3	.2
Larimer	3.1	2.7	3.0	Kiowa	.1	.1	.09
Mesa	3.0	2.7	2.8	Dolores	.1	.1	.07
Arapahoe	2.9	2.4	1.9	Rio Blanco	.4	.2	.2
Jefferson	2.3	1.8	1.6	Phillips	.5	.5	.3

RETAIL TRADE

Shifts in demands for various kinds of goods are shown by comparing percentages of total sales for various groups of commodities for 1947 and 1945. Sales in the automotive, lumber and building, and furniture groups gained during the post-war period, while sales in the apparel, food and general merchandise groups declined in percentages of total sales. The percentages of total sales allocated to the apparel, automotive, and food groups were about the same in 1947 as in 1940. The 1940 percentages of total sales for these groups were: apparel, 6.7; automotive, 16.2; and food, 25.5.

Percentages of total sales for 1947 and 1945 for all groups are shown below:

Group	1947	1945	Group	1947	1945	Group	1947	1945
Apparel	6.8	8.7	Public Utility	4.3	5.7	Personal Services‡	.9	.8
Automotive	16.5	10.4	Unclassified†	6.1	6.8	Furniture	5.0	3.2
Food	26.0	30.1	Farm Produce	.3	.4	Manufacturing, Trading and Jobbing	6.4	5.1
General Merchandise*	20.5	23.8	Lumber and Building	7.2	5.0			

*General merchandise includes department stores, dry goods, drug, jewelry, paint and hardware, sporting goods, and variety stores. †The unclassified group includes book stores, tobacco stores, clubs, coal and ice distributors, flower stores, recreational parlors and others. ‡Professional and personal services include beauty parlors, opticians, photographic studios, and advertising businesses.

DATA CONCERNING PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN COLORADO

Manufacturing plants in Colorado in 1946 produced 22.1 per cent of the Nation's steel rails, 5.7 per cent of its ice, 4.7 per cent of its sugar, 4.2 per cent of its blackstrap molasses, and 2.5 per cent of its fresh meat. The next five Colorado products ranked in order of per cent of total national production were as follows: plaster, 1.4 per cent; artificial stone, 1.3 per cent; cement, 1.2 per cent; wheat flour, 1.1 per cent; and automobile tires, 1.0 per cent. These percentages are calculated from data contained in the published reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which list each year the tons of freight loaded for shipment in each state by class of commodity shipped.

Although the tons of freight data do not measure total production (statistics on shipments by truck or air freight are not included), the figures present an interesting picture of war and post-war economy as reflected in Colorado. Increased production of some commodities on an astounding scale between 1940 and 1947 can be seen by comparing figures of the various years shown; declining production of some commodities and the introduction of new commodities to satisfy changing demands are also indicated.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS IN COLORADO, LOADED FOR SHIPMENT, EXPORTED AND IMPORTED, IN TONS, IN YEARS SHOWN

(Source: Interstate Commerce Commission)

Commodity	Tons of Freight		
	Loaded for Shipment	Exported from State	Imported into State
Wheat flour			
1946	139,914	104,897	.....
1945	131,697	98,469	.....
1940	60,474	15,327	.....
Fresh meat			
1946	82,744	76,553	.....
1945	85,604	79,502	.....
1940	16,370	15,673	.....
Railroad ties			
1946	19,085	.....	4,667
1945	10,264	.....	36,517
1940	7,283	.....	834
Gasoline			
1946	82,224	.....	468,725
1945	45,876	.....	384,684
1940	104,011	.....	287,857
Sugar			
1946	197,627	173,931	.....
1945	196,899	157,929	.....
1940	200,119	141,786	.....
Nails and wire			
1946	59,076	44,182	.....
1945	77,106	65,656	.....
1940	20,667	13,234	.....
Common brick			
1946	14,410	4,162	.....
1945	10,488	442	.....
1940	1,195	617	.....
Plaster			
1946	20,567	.....	1,939
1945	7,179	.....	2,831
1940	11,560	.....	6,909
Beverages			
1946	59,160	.....	34,522
1945	71,767	.....	15,538
1940	27,461	.....	21,051
Fertilizers			
1946	22,696	.....	27,108
1945	22,652	.....	15,734
1940	4,439	.....	2,914
Canned food products			
1946	67,735	.....	72,021
1945	79,163	.....	32,228
1940	31,306	.....	43,773
Mill products			
1946	266,569	210,573	.....
1945	249,806	202,326	.....
1940	92,608	62,116	.....
Meats, cured			
1946	3,920	76	.....
1945	16,625	658	.....
1940	657	.....	466
Lumber, shingles, and lath			
1946	53,354	.....	232,189
1945	75,051	.....	136,456
1940	7,813	.....	174,158
Fuel oil			
1946	67,849	.....	49,669
1945	46,556	.....	99,931
1940	25,743	2,491	.....
Steel rails, etc.			
1946	517,270	425,245	.....
1945	577,154	483,289	.....
1940	53,946	32,587	.....
Cement			
1946	312,442	20,914	.....
1945	198,305	16,702	.....
1940	168,672	.....	11,731
Building tile			
1946	30,092	.....	12,866
1945	29,080	.....	22,156
1940	30,529	20,644	.....
Rubber tires			
1946	12,461	.....	5,364
1945	18,493	.....	12,198
1940	1,360	.....	932
Ice			
1946	116,546	40,242	.....
1945	115,085	.....	4,026
1940	101,995	1,089	.....
Explosives			
1946	17,534	.....	76,706
1945	187,658	.....	200,173
1940	7,189	2,195	.....

VARIOUS USES OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR YEARS SHOWN

Industrial demand for purchased power declined in Colorado 11.6 per cent between 1944 and 1946 after the closing of the war industries. Increased demand for power came from other industries returning to a peace-time basis, the producers of food, petroleum and coal products, rubber products, and stone, glass, and clay products. The following table shows the changing requirements for purchased power and generated power by type of industry for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946.

Type of industry	Purchased power in thousands of kilowatt hours			Generated power in thousands of kilowatt hours		
	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945	1944
All indutries	437,741	473,875	495,421	238,872	278,909	284,724
Food products	43,534	41,236	36,651	31,954	30,553	27,336
Chemical products	5,685	36,807	22,941	1,360	1,362	1,461
Petroleum and coal products	22,230	22,469	20,931	-----	-----	-----
Rubber products	16,000	11,143	2,781	44,000	37,979	40,105
Stone, glass and clay products	40,380	34,118	30,554	37,685	37,251	37,765
Iron and steel products	1,110	910	3,375	101,000	137,941	135,676
Nonferrous metal products	189,109	195,448	238,298	7,250	9,393	10,388
Machinery	10,901	11,169	12,731	-----	-----	-----
Coal mining	73,219	70,442	67,892	15,623	14,983	15,080
All other industries	20,973	21,450	21,190	-----	-----	-----
Government industries						
Arsenal and ordnance products	15,600	29,183	38,077	-----	9,447	16,893

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN COLORADO

Production of electric energy in Colorado in 1946 amounted to 1,168,151,000 kilowatt hours. This was an increase of 415,058,000 kilowatt hours or 55.1 per cent over 1940. Production in 1946, in thousands of kilowatt hours, as reported by the Federal Power Commission, was distributed as follows: by water power, 318,301 or 27.2 per cent; by steam, 803,724 or 68.9 per cent; by internal combustion, 46,126 or 3.9 per cent. Minimum production over a period of 16 years was 424,648,000 kilowatt hours in 1933; the maximum, 1,168,151,000 kilowatt hours in 1946. The increase between the minimum and the maximum in the years named was 743,503,000 or 175 per cent.

The installed capacity of all plants in 1946 was 332,933 kilowatts, an increase of 27.8 per cent compared with 1940. The number of plants in both years was the same, 85. Privately-owned plants accounted for 81.8 per cent of total production in 1946, and publicly-owned electric utilities produced 18.2 per cent of the total output. In 1940 privately-owned plants accounted for 88.7 per cent of total production, and publicly-owned electric utilities produced 11.3 per cent of the total output.

Total production of electric energy in Colorado for public use, by calendar years, in kilowatt hours, with per cent of increase or decrease over preceding year, is as follows:

Year	Production	Per Cent Increase	Year	Production	Per Cent Increase
1931	489,120,000	—7.6	1939	716,652,000	4.4
1932	440,011,000	—10.0	1940	753,093,000	5.1
1933	424,648,000	—3.5	1941	816,631,000	8.4
1934	471,283,000	11.1	1942	930,179,000	13.9
1935	512,182,000	8.7	1943	1,042,186,000	12.0
1936	612,672,000	19.6	1944	1,084,575,000	4.1
1937	679,240,000	10.9	1945	1,129,485,000	4.1
1938	686,682,000	1.1	1946	1,168,151,000	3.4

The number of hydro-electric power plants in Colorado from 1926 through 1946 and installed generator capacity in kilowatt hours was as follows:

Year	Number of Plants	Capacity (Kilowatts)	Year	Number of Plants	Capacity (Kilowatts)	Year	Number of Plants	Capacity (Kilowatts)
1926	26	54,475	1933	29	55,561	1940	29	66,150
1927	26	55,000	1935	27	55,146	1941	29	66,150
1928	25	56,800	1935	26	53,946	1942	29	65,845
1929	25	55,470	1936	26	64,359	1943	30	87,985
1930	27	52,317	1937	26	64,359	1944	30	86,585
1931	27	52,811	1938	28	64,187	1945	30	86,585
1932	26	52,561	1939	29	66,120	1946	30	86,585

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR PUBLIC USE IN COLORADO: NUMBER OF PLANTS OPERATING, GENERATOR CAPACITY, PRODUCTION AND FUEL CONSUMED, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1940
Number of Plants	85	85	85	85	85
Installed capacity (kilowatts)	332,933	331,645	326,610	327,422	260,606
Production (kilowatt hours)					
Water power	318,301,000	332,511,000	301,597,000	305,823,000	218,128,000
Steam	803,724,000	762,496,000	742,240,000	699,931,000	515,265,000
Internal combustion	46,126,000	34,478,000	40,738,000	36,432,000	19,700,000
Total power	1,168,151,000	1,129,485,000	1,084,575,000	1,042,186,000	753,093,000
Consumption of fuel:					
Coal (short tons)	525,460	470,049	461,828	503,508	502,125
Oil (barrels)	163,220	110,020	127,143	116,337	79,103
Natural gas (cu. ft.)	5,089,984,000	5,374,631,000	5,207,268,000	3,461,103,000	668,862,000
Privately owned utilities:					
Production (kilowatt hours)	955,733,000	824,394,000	899,651,000	870,562,000	668,354,000
Publicly owned utilities:					
Production (kilowatt hours)					
Municipal electric utilities	142,221,000	129,842,000	124,597,000	113,493,000	77,520,000
Federal projects	61,527,000	65,241,000	50,902,000	49,922,000	----------
Cooperative power districts and State projects	8,670,000	10,008,000	9,425,000	8,209,000	7,219,000
Subtotal publicly owned	212,418,000	205,091,000	184,924,000	171,624,000	84,739,000
Total all classes	1,168,151,000	1,129,485,000	1,084,575,000	1,042,186,000	753,093,000

INDUSTRIAL AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM LAUNCHED IN 1947 TO DEVELOP STATE'S RESOURCES

The year 1947 was notable for several developments in Colorado and among the most important of these were the steps taken by Colorado's leaders to lay the groundwork for a program of industrial development in the State. Impetus to such a program was given in June, 1947, when the first annual conference on Economic and Industrial Development of the Rocky Mountain Region was conducted at Estes Park for two days under the sponsorship of the University of Denver. An able Planning Committee, headed by Dean H. McCoy of the Denver University staff, programmed a notable array of speakers who were well-versed in their fields of activity.

The second step was taken when Governor Lee Knous appointed President Robert L. Stearns of the University of Colorado as chairman of a state-wide Committee for Resources Development. Some 200 citizens, representing every field of activity in Colorado, were invited to a one-day conference at the State Capitol in Denver, September 29, 1947, to develop an organization for undertaking a program of industrial development of the State's resources. State and district committees were named, were given assignments and then met again in Denver in November.

At the November meeting, an executive committee was named and the organization was set up. Later, the organization was incorporated as a voluntary non-profit agency under the title, Colorado Resources Development Committee. Elton K. McQuery, on leave from the faculty of the University of Colorado, was named executive director of the new organization.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *In these first years following World War II, emphasis has been placed by many of Colorado's leaders on the great need for a program to promote industrial development in our State. This is one of the important frontiers remaining for development to sustain an ever-increasing population. Therefore it seems appropriate to devote space in this Year Book to a presentation of the principal points to be considered in the development of such a program. These points are well summarized in the article that follows.*

GREATER DEVELOPMENT OF COLORADO'S RESOURCES

Excerpts from Paper Presented by Dr. James F. Price, Chancellor, University of Denver, Before Colorado Resources Development Council, September 1947

"Colorado and industrial and educational institutions in Colorado have been and are doing many things to develop Colorado's resources. This was made clear at the First Annual Conference on Economic and Industrial Development held in Estes Park on June 20, 1947.

"No longer is Colorado simply on the trail of a gusher, hoping to stumble onto something. Our leaders from the Governor on down realize that in developing our resources we must proceed in a scientific manner. This scientific approach is apparent in the statement of functions of the Governor's Committee, namely:

"1. Assembling and integrating Rocky Mountain research data; 2. Suggesting needed research to universities and to business and industrial research agencies; 3. Interpreting and forwarding the results of research to promotional organizations and to the public; and 4. Serving as a liaison agency to the President's Council of Economic Advisers and with the other research and development agencies of the region.

"This scientific attitude was further expanded in the statement of the purposes of the Governor's committee which pointed out that "It will be necessary to keep in mind the whole process by which business and industrial development takes place—the relationship, for instance, between scientific research, applied research, promotion, capital accumulation and investment, business and technical organization, and achievement of know-how."

"The problem before us has been stated, namely, 'To devise ways and means of speeding up the healthy economic development of the state.'

"Much data already has been gathered, as illustrated by the speeches delivered during the 1947 Estes Park Conference. I think it is important to emphasize some of the key points that were discussed; for these points will illustrate the basic data with which we now have to work, and also will illustrate the need for coordinated action. These are summarized, as follows:

Population and Manpower: Lawrence Martin, Associate Editor, The Denver Post: "No resource is greater than our young men and women; no loss more serious. This very day, numbers of them, newly graduated from our excellent colleges and universities are preparing to leave their homes in these Rocky Mountain states to find elsewhere the elementary opportunities denied them here."

L. H. Kittel, Secretary-Manager, Manufacturers Association of Colorado: "During a normal peace time economy—whenever a factory employing 150 workers was added to a community it supported directly and indirectly an additional population ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 persons; it caused to be constructed within the community over 300 new homes; it filled 22 school rooms with pupils; it added 320 automobiles to the transportation facilities of the community; it enabled 24 professional people to live in that community; and it provided a pay roll averaging $200.000 per year while it absorbed the products of 6,000 acres of farm lands.

"In Colorado—worker efficiency is 29.6% above the national average."

Agriculture: Lawrence Martin: "Agriculture has been, still is and doubtless will remain, the principal industry of the region."

D. J. Roach, Vice President-Assistant General Manager, Great Western Sugar Company: "The maximum area of farm land must be put under irrigation. There must be complete conservation of water now available, which means construction of storage reservoirs so that all of the water produced in years of high precipitation may be conserved for use in years of low production.

"If we in upstream states do not, within a reasonable time, use the water alloted to us, it is my guess that we will lose a portion of those rights to lower river states.

"With reduced feeding operations and shipment of thousands of cars of soil-depleting crops such as beans and potatoes, our farms are less fertile than they were six years ago. Only a return to maximum and diversified livestock feeding and use of substantial quantities of commercial fertilizer can we maintain and improve our yields."

Minerals: Elmer W. Pehrson, Chief, Economic and Statistics Branch, Bureau of Mines: "Mineral production in the Rocky Mountain states can be maintained at least at present levels for several years. More intensive search for ore is an urgent need.

"If the nation is forced to turn to sources other than crude petroleum for its supply of liquid fuels the large coal and oil shale deposits of the Rocky Mountain states probably will be exploited on a large scale, and the area will assume a more important position in the nation's mineral economy."

Manufacturing: L. H. Kittel: "The most conservative estimate of 1946 shows that Colorado now has 1500 manufacturers as compared with the 1939 census figure of 1298. These Colorado manufacturers are today employing 58,000 workers where in 1939 they could find work for only 23,700 persons. Total value of their manufactured products in 1946 was 665 million dollars as compared with 221 million dollars in 1939.

"Comparing the 665 million dollars which manufacturing contributed to Colorado's economy in 1946 with agriculture and livestock grazing's contribution of 447 million dollars and mining's figure of 66 million dollars and the tourists' 150 million dollars, the necessity is seen for a healthy and prosperous economic climate for manufacturing.

"Ninety-three per cent of our factories have less than 50 persons on their pay roll. Protection of small industries is most essential in this area for they constitute the backbone of our manufacturing activities.

"Our greatest opportunities for industrial expansion are in the fields of packing, freezing, canning and preserving our agricultural products, our livestock products and our dairy products—there are many opportunities for industrial expansion in this area in the production of farm tools and implements. Production of chemical products offers many opportunities. Production of building materials and supplies has a constantly increasing market in this area. Development of leather industries appears to be a natural and industries coming under the needle trades category are practically nonexistent in supplying local demands. Lastly, we have scarcely scratched the surface in the possibility of fabrication of metals and nonmetallic resources.

"The Rocky Mountain region has no production problems that we cannot eventually solve—ours is a problem of distributing economically that which we are capable of producing.

"Colorado this year will market more than 25 million dollars worth of our manufactured products through export. Growing importance of export business to Colorado is evident when you compare this year's business of 25 million dollars with the previous all time high in 1929 of 4 million dollars."

Steel: Dr. ElRoy Nelson, Bureau of Business Research, University of Utah: "The future development of our mountain states is dependent on increased industrialization and the basis for this industrialization is, first of all, steel.

"Steel ingot capacity in the eleven western states has increased 130%. In Colorado this increase has been 25%."

Industrial Requirements and Industrial Inducements: Guy W. Thomas, Industrial Power Engineer, Public Service Company of Colorado: "The availability and cost of electric power is usually the seventh or eighth point of investigation by an industry contemplating a possible move from other areas or an industry investigating the possibility of establishing new or branch plants. In relative importance, we find these factors: (1) potential market, (2) available raw products, (3) labor supply, (4) transportation costs, (5) quantity and quality of water supply, (6) available building space or sites for buildings."

Carl E. Berg, Industrial Director, Denver Chamber of Commerce: "It is generally recognized that the expansion of manufacturing activities is the quickest and most effective force stimulating permanent community growth."

"When business executives from well-established manufacturing plants visit the Rocky Mountain Empire, with an idea for entry into the area, they seek the following advantages:

(1) Better employee relations; (2) Shorter home-to-job distances; (3) More room for expansion; (4) More stable labor supply; (5) More healthful environment; (6) Less traffic congestion.

"It is time to realize that our own communities can grow from within, and that we are not altogether dependent upon the addition of new plants and pay rolls by outsiders."

The Research Function: C. A. Heiland, President, Heiland Research Corporation; Professor of Geophysics, Colorado School of Mines: "Applied or industrial research performs essentially four functions: (1) the study and development of materials; (2) development and improvement of processes; (3) development of new and improvement of existing products; and (4) study of markets.

"Under development of materials we have development of new materials and the exploration for minerals; and second, we have the development of substitutes and uses for waste products.

"**Process Research** is concerned with new manufacturing methods and operation of pilot plants; with the improvement of existing processes as regards efficiency and safety.

"**Product Research** involves the creation of new products and finding new uses for existing products. Further, it is concerned with the improvement of existing products, particularly their utility and appearance.

"**Market Research** aims at uncovering new ideas through customer reaction and attempts to predetermine customer acceptance for an industrial product."

Ralph Conrad, Director, Bureau of Industrial Research, University of Denver: "Modern research, whether of the fundamental or applied variety, is an extremely complex operation. One man cannot be thoroughly familiar with all of the various fields. Most small manufacturing companies are not in position to maintain a staff of specialists in these many fields. How, then, can those small companies, of which there are many in this area, expect to receive satisfactory research services? The first step, of course, is to make one man in the company responsible for research and development. This man should have several qualifications: 1. He should be high enough in the company organization to be familiar with its over-all operation and its long term planning. 2. He should be the type of individual who is always dissatisfied with

the company's product and anxious to find ways to make a better product. 3. He should have an inquiring open mind. 4. An understanding of the fields of science and engineering is very important but less important than the three previous requirements. 5. He should have a close working relation with the production department since that is where new products will be made or any changes instituted."

Michael Pijoan, Director, Chemical Foundation Laboratory, University of Colorado: "In this region, research has been sadly overlooked. Universities have been isolated entities in which regional cooperation is in its early phase of development. Research within the laboratories finds usefulness usually elsewhere. It would be well for industry to examine the programs in science within the universities; to express their critical views, and to foster research in any given field. Some 80% of the new developments and products of our University of Colorado laboratory are manufactured by eastern firms.

"The recommendations I wish to make are: (1) That chemical industry in the region examine the University project; (2) That university scientists be invited to share in problems relating to industry; (3) That industry encourage and help finance research development with fellowships and equipment in the various universities of the region."

John W. Greene, Professor of Chemical Engineering, University of Denver: "It is probable that no existing process is functioning at its optimum in respect to labor requirements, consumption of materials, or quality and quantity of products. The possibilities for improvement are as numerous and as broad in scope as the processes themselves."

Proposed Program: Carl E. Berg: "We should set up an organization—which organization should make an industrial survey or inventory of the region. The first objective of the survey should be to determine what developed resources in or economically accessible to the region are not being extracted or processed for the needs of the local and outside market and which requirements of the community or the area economically accessible to it, are not being supplied or produced in this region."

Additional summary by Dr. James F. Price: "From the Estes Park Conference and many previous conferences we may draw the following rather over-simplified and unscientific summary:

"1. Colorado and this region has been and still is a producer of raw materials and it is clear that we have a wealth of raw materials. 2. The labor supply is plentiful and highly efficient. 3. We did have a net loss by migration to other parts of the country during the war years. 4. Although manufacturing has made tremendous strides during the war years, we are still processing very little of our raw materials. 5. We must develop many additional manufacturing industries in order to make job opportunities for those seeking jobs during the next few years. 6. The war years have enabled us to develop a manufacturing 'know-how'. 7. A sound long term economy for this state and region can be developed if we find new industrial uses for our raw materials and if we process these materials in this region. 8. To find new industrial uses for our raw materials as well as to find new materials we must have increased scientific research. 9. We can expect to process these materials in this region only if we have developed complete economic data including marketing data, which will require greatly increased economic research. 10. Although a great deal of progress has been made in research, the activities have been scattered and without any attempt at coordination or interchange of information.

"What Can We Do Now? 1. It appears to me that our first job is to assemble and classify the information which we have. This job can be done under the guidance of the Governor's Committee, which committee can assign to the various educational institutions the areas for each institution to cover. However, this committee will have to have funds from either state sources and/or private sources in order to pay for the manpower which would be required in making this study.

"2. This committee should next determine the areas in which information is lacking, and again be empowered to assign to the already existing research agencies the job of gathering the information that will fill in the gaps. This again will take additional financing.

"3. Information should be disseminated through this committee as a central clearing house to other institutions and to industry in the state. This becomes primarily a matter of reporting but will require the time of a full-time executive secretary hired to serve the Governor's Committee. In each of these steps mentioned in Items One, Two and Three, I wish to stress again that all agencies should be tapped for information, including federal government, state government, private industry and educational institutions; and all information should be passed back to these agencies.

"4. This committee can well recommend to the Governor, who in turn will recommend to the State Legislature, any changes in the law that will assist in the healthy economic development of the state. These recommendations should include a statement of budgetary requirements for such activities as state supported research and planning.

"5. Industry should be informed as to the bureaus of business and industrial research which are now available within the state and they should be encouraged to use these bureaus and help underwrite them financially so that additional experts might be brought into Colorado and thus be made available to Colorado industry.

"6. The State Chamber of Commerce and local Chamber of Commerce should develop a program by which they can work very closely with this committee and the educational institutions, under which program they can take information which becomes available and develop an individual community educational plan with the objective of stimulating the individual communities into doing more for themselves—expanding industries that already exist, and starting new ones.

"Thus, the Governor's Committee should be made permanent and have a full-time executive secretary paid out of state funds. A program of action should be mapped out. The public should be informed as to what the committee thinks should be done and what it probably would cost to assemble and integrate information already available and to gather additional information now obviously needed and to disseminate this information to interested parties. The program also should indicate the various institutions which can do the job and which will do the job if funds are forthcoming. Industry should pick up the ball at this point and furnish the required funds for this type of operation —but if it should fail to do so, it would be the responsibility of the State Legislature to appropriate funds to the Committee to carry on this job.

"Every citizen in Colorado should be vitally interested in this program, for the welfare of every citizen will be affected. There is no better place to live and it is our job to make it economically possible to live in Colorado."

THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES IN COLORADO

Past editions of the Colorado Year Book have included summaries of the census of manufactures and the census of business taken periodically by the U. S. Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. The last census of manufactures was conducted in 1939 and was summarized in the 1943-1944 Year Book.

Before the end of 1948 the Bureau of the Census plans to publish the results of the current census of manufactures which will cover industrial activities during 1947 of an estimated 250,000 establishments in the Nation. It will measure the vast changes in the country's manufacturing industries since 1939, when 184,230 establishments were enumerated. It will include the many new plants and new products developed in industry and following the war years as well as measuring the changes in the older industries.

The first census of manufactures to include Colorado was that of 1870 when Colorado was still a territory. The territorial total was 256 manufacturing establishments which employed 876 persons. Wages paid amounted to $528,221 and the value of products was $2,852,820.

Colorado, in 1939, had 1,298 manufacturing establishments and statistics for 1947 are expected to reveal a very substantial increase. The State's industrial employment total in the 1939 census included 32,690 persons with wages and salaries amounting to $44,508,456 and value added by manufacture to $91,256,161.

BANKS, BANKING AND FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

Redistribution of bank deposits from rural areas to industrial centers did not take place in 1947 in the Tenth Federal Reserve District, according to the annual summary of agricultural and business conditions published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Bank deposits in the Tenth District, which includes Colorado, increased more rapidly during the war than in the country as a whole, due to the large farm production and high prices and to the large amount of new industrial activity the war brought to the area in the Tenth District. A postwar drop in agricultural prices seemed inevitable and it was assumed that this, together with greatly increased production of civilian goods in industrial centers, would bring about a shift of bank deposits.

Farm income in the Tenth District in 1947 broke all records by a wide margin, indicating a continuing large flow of funds to the area to purchase the products of the farm. Many of the war plants were converted to peacetime production, and employment in other industries and in service institutions was at high tide. Total deposits of all commercial banks in the United States declined between January 1 and June 30, 1947, from $155,902,000,000 to $153,350,000,000 and total deposits of member banks in the Tenth District declined from $5,562,000,000 to $5,416,000,000 in the same time. By October 29, 1947, total deposits of all commercial banks in the United States increased to $157,970,000,000, a gain of three per cent, and those of member banks in the Tenth District increased to $5,812,000,000, a gain of seven per cent.

Loans and discounts of all banks in the United States increased $3,410,000,000 between June 30 and October 29, a gain of nine per cent, while the increase for member banks in the Tenth District was $127,000,000, or 12 per cent. In this period the holdings of Government securities of all banks in the United States increased only $70,000,000, while those of member banks in the Tenth District increased $156,000,000.

Trend of Banking Operations in 1946

During the year 1946 the great wartime growth of bank deposits was reversed in the nation, bank investments declined, and the demand for loans increased sharply. While total depostis declined, demand deposits of indidivuals and business firms in the Tenth District increased. The decline in total deposits and investments was due directly to the effect on Tenth District banks of the debt-reduction program of the United States Government.

At the beginning of the year 1946, the treasury balance amounted to 26 billion dollars, and 24 billion of that huge sum was in the form of deposits in commercial banks. These surplus funds represented the proceeds of the Victory Loan Drive, as well as accumulation of other funds. During the year the national debt was reduced nearly 19 billion dollars with these surplus funds. These transactions produced important changes in bank deposits, in bank investments, and in the money market.

Deposits in the Tenth District grew unusually fast during the war because of the inflow of funds to pay for the output of new war industries located in the district. Deposits mounted even more as a result of the record-breaking farm production that was sold at war prices. Farm receipts rose to new heights in 1946 because of the continued large volume of farm production that was sold at even higher prices than during the war. At the same time production of the things the farmer wishes to buy was slow in getting under way and any drain from the Tenth District to industrial centers on that account did not appear.

Although total bank deposits in the Tenth District and in the country as a whole declined during 1946, the deposit volume of the district country member banks showed a net increase during the year. The year-end country bank deposit figure also exceeded the comparable figures on June 29 and September 30, 1946.

More important in 1946 than deposit changes was the increased demand for bank loans. Commercial and industrial loans throughout the country expanded sharply after the end of the war. During the war the American people financed the Government, and the Government financed much of the war production. The year 1946 brought important changes in this respect and the banks again increasingly performed their traditional function of financing private enterprise. Statistical tables follow.

BANKS AND BANKING: CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS IN COLORADO INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1947, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1946, 1945, 1944, AND 1939

(Source: The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

	All Insured Banks	National Banks Members Federal Reserve System	State Banks Members Federal Reserve System	State Banks Not Members Federal Reserve System
Number of banks:				
1947	136	77	15	44
1946	136	77	15	44
1945	133	77	15	41
1944	134	77	15	42
1939	137	78	13	46
ASSETS:				
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection:				
1947	$ 288,975,000	$226,113,000	$ 36,828,000	$ 26,034,000
1946	332,430,000	262,758,000	38,519,000	31,153,000
1945	344,682,000	273,397,000	38,834,000	32,451,000
1944	296,276,000	240,523,000	30,196,000	25,557,000
1939	177,232,000	150,465,000	14,093,000	12,674,000
Direct obligations of the United States Government:				
1947	510,859,000	407,959,000	52,613,000	50,287,000
1946	573,830,000	462,790,000	56,772,000	54,268,000
1945	632,178,000	514,725,000	66,925,000	50,528,000
1944	448,358,000	366,088,000	46,053,000	36,217,000
1939	59,892,000	53,759,000	4,089,000	2,044,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government:				
1947	----------	----------	----------	----------
1946	----------	----------	----------	----------
1945	84,000	----------	23,000	61,000
1944	4,880,000	4,627,000	10,000	243,000
1939	10,411,000	8,441,000	1,060,000	910,000
Other securities:				
1947	44,864,000	34,749,000	5,276,000	4,839,000
1946	42,336,000	31,732,000	5,570,000	5,034,000
1945	31,369,000	23,345,000	5,095,000	2,929,000
1944	26,345,000	19,824,000	3,808,000	2,713,000
1939	34,407,000	25,390,000	4,796,000	4,221,000
Loans, discounts and overdrafts (including rediscounts):				
1947	205,200,000	142,802,000	39,515,000	22,883,000
1946	186,760,000	129,346,000	39,037,000	18,377,000
1945	130,692,000	95,078,000	24,656,000	10,196,000
1944	106,351,000	78,320,000	18,834,000	9,196,000
1939	91,302,000	70,899,000	12,153,000	8,250,000
Banking house, furniture, fixtures, and real estate:				
1947	3,001,000	2,294,000	402,000	305,000
1946	2,962,000	2,248,000	409,000	305,000
1945	2,946,000	2,383,000	267,000	296,000
1944	3,099,000	2,475,000	301,000	323,000
1939	4,607,000	3,546,000	440,000	621,000
Other assets:				
1947	2,449,000	1,695,000	680,000	74,000
1946	2,405,000	1,701,000	655,000	49,000
1945	1,936,000	1,316,000	544,000	76,000
1944	1,812,000	986,000	795,000	31,000
1939	846,000	523,000	311,000	12,000
Total assets:				
1947	1,055,348,000	815,612,000	135,314,000	104,422,000
1946	1,140,723,000	890,575,000	140,962,000	109,186,000
1945	1,143,887,000	910,244,000	136,344,000	97,299,000
1944	887,121,000	712,843,000	99,998,000	74,280,000
1939	378,697,000	313,023,000	36,942,000	28,732,000
LIABILITIES:				
Demand deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
1947	702,764,000	534,379,000	93,456,000	74,929,000
1946	769,187,000	591,129,000	98,003,000	80,055,000
1945	786,994,000	616,971,000	98,544,000	71,479,000
1944	591,864,000	467,470,000	70,930,000	53,464,000
1939	199,048,000	163,340,000	21,001,000	14,707,000

BANKS AND BANKING: CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF OPERATING COMMERCIAL BANKS IN COLORADO INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1947, WITH COMPARATIVE DATA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1946, 1945, 1944, AND 1939—Continued

(Source: The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

	All Insured Banks	National Banks Members Federal Reserve System	State Banks Members Federal Reserve System	State Banks Not Members Federal Reserve System
Time deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits):				
1947	$ 220,661,000	$169,775,000	$ 27,595,000	$ 23,291,000
1946	219,771,000	169,483,000	26,894,000	23,394,000
1945	197,374,000	153,064,000	23,329,000	20,981,000
1944	151,884,000	117,783,000	17,796,000	16,305,000
1939	92,049,000	71,104,000	10,064,000	10,881,000
Interbank deposits:				
1947	71,772,000	65,948,000	5,742,000	82,000
1946	94,508,000	86,127,000	8,295,000	86,000
1945	108,507,000	100,607,000	7,820,000	80,000
1944	96,489,000	91,227,000	5,202,000	60,000
1939	51,379,000	49,497,000	1,703,000	179,000
Miscellaneous liabilities:				
1947	3,379,000	2,166,000	997,000	216,000
1946	2,991,000	2,201,000	549,000	241,000
1945	2,168,000	1,643,000	355,000	170,000
1944	1,875,000	1,370,000	346,000	159,000
1939	1,358,000	1,126,000	205,000	27,000
Total liabilities (excluding capital accounts):				
1947	998,576,000	772,268,000	127,790,000	98,518,000
1946	1,086,457,000	848,940,000	133,741,000	103,776,000
1945	1,095,043,000	872,285,000	130,048,000	92,710,000
1944	842,112,000	677,850,000	94,274,000	69,988,000
1939	343,834,000	285,067,000	32,073,000	25,794,000
Capital accounts: capital stock, notes, and debentures:				
1947	16,966,000	12,334,000	2,480,000	2,152,000
1946	16,243,000	11,762,000	2,430,000	2,051,000
1945	15,333,000	11,483,000	2,060,000	1,790,000
1944	14,656,000	11,322,000	1,560,000	1,774,000
1939	14,106,000	10,998,000	1,385,000	1,723,000
Surplus:				
1947	21,637,000	16,777,000	2,505,000	2,355,000
1946	20,699,000	16,072,000	2,440,000	2,187,000
1945	19,226,000	15,013,000	2,315,000	1,898,000
1944	16,319,000	12,553,000	2,060,000	1,706,000
1939	11,410,000	9,183,000	1,413,000	814,000
Undivided profits:				
1947	13,807,000	10,672,000	2,008,000	1,127,000
1946	12,825,000	10,032,000	1,878,000	915,000
1945	10,323,000	8,018,000	1,556,000	749,000
1944	10,136,000	8,084,000	1,377,000	675,000
1939	6,168,000	4,981,000	840,000	347,000
Reserves for contingencies:				
1947	4,362,000	3,561,000	531,000	270,000
1946	4,499,000	3,769,000	473,000	257,000
1945	3,962,000	3,445,000	365,000	152,000
1944	3,898,000	3,034,000	727,000	137,000
1939	2,606,000	2,257,000	325,000	24,000
All other capital accounts:				
1947	----------	----------	----------	----------
1946	----------	----------	----------	----------
1945	----------	----------	----------	----------
1944	----------	----------	----------	----------
1939	573,000	537,000	6,000	30,000
Total, capital accounts:				
1947	$ 56,772,000	$ 43,344,000	$ 7,524,000	$ 5,904,000
1946	54,266,000	41,635,000	7,221,000	5,410,000
1945	48,844,000	37,959,000	6,296,000	4,389,000
1944	45,009,000	34,993,000	5,724,000	4,292,000
1939	34,863,000	27,956,000	3,969,000	2,938,000
Total liabilities and capital accounts:				
1947	$1,055,348,000	$815,612,000	$135,314,000	$104,422,000
1946	1,140,723,000	890,575,000	140,962,000	109,186,000
1945	1,143,887,000	910,244,000	136,344,000	97,299,000
1944	887,121,000	712,843,000	99,998,000	74,280,000
1939	378,697,000	313,023,000	36,942,000	28,732,000

ALL COLORADO BANKS—LOANS AND DEPOSITS, IN VARIOUS YEARS, BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, BY YEARS				BANK DEPOSITS			
	January 1, 1948	January 1, 1947	January 1, 1940	January 1, 1935	January 1, 1948	January 1, 1947	January 1, 1940	January 1, 1935
Adams	$ 329,755	$ 511,901	$ 136,200	$ 46,315	$ 3,759,854	$ 2,998,747	$ 469,317	$ 300,659
Alamosa	1,321,129	1,262,934	686,082	382,464	7,779,880	8,126,041	2,370,007	1,484,181
Arapahoe	4,759,483	2,389,119	1,299,322	350,296	18,326,970	15,729,594	2,488,694	1,149,577
Archuleta	138,752	93,753	72,828	21,613	874,370	834,523	244,830	97,818
Baca	1,533,732	843,208	218,075	201,376	6,735,799	5,349,284	601,603	600,151
Bent	507,650	413,397	341,042	388,067	3,799,248	3,636,027	938,824	760,121
Boulder	7,953,877	6,051,968	3,174,131	1,342,018	30,866,030	31,295,698	7,628,983	4,670,705
Chaffee	167,755	127,953	205,301	104,945	3,108,258	3,368,661	1,361,325	1,021,364
Cheyenne	427,719	316,467	101,224	66,199	3,257,432	2,807,919	268,236	149,287
Clear Creek	129,604	167,450	57,351	57,243	698,647	671,575	343,037	208,987
Conejos	693,672	623,388	269,892	160,762	2,322,967	2,534,657	654,186	450,458
Costilla	.....	.....	64,947	26,143	.....	.....	151,892	103,456
Crowley	292,165	290,543	127,121	57,278	2,436,501	2,202,828	473,085	328,995
Custer	.....	.....	.....	62,527	.....	.....	.....	158,266
Delta	1,334,013	950,262	727,508	545,719	8,670,896	9,496,271	2,026,309	2,240,472
Denver	135,912,972	108,973,375	55,084,026	33,629,422	607,765,665	582,248,211	205,392,168	156,851,559
Dolores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	445,504	352,115	23,393	26,436	1,509,589	1,450,114	51,169	41,208
Eagle	400,336	278,400	248,512	159,135	1,752,400	1,892,802	579,970	348,930
Elbert	108,008	134,444	206,620	285,762	1,452,400	1,997,682	558,717	516,868
El Paso	12,796,265	10,157,129	6,340,215	6,581,000	65,482,281	65,667,910	22,484,042	17,168,314
Fremont	2,105,033	1,701,889	730,020	544,220	11,059,569	11,409,411	3,464,989	2,733,590
Garfield	1,927,207	1,432,298	835,488	625,474	10,372,267	10,144,631	2,643,206	1,641,080
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	330,703	280,722	180,789	103,524	2,046,693	2,152,517	552,839	299,309
Gunnison	967,878	658,054	356,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	454,560	3,617,551	3,688,393	1,215,773	1,113,395
Huerfano	815,941	550,851	509,159	659,177	4,875,532	4,897,283	1,898,741	1,620,939

Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,646,555	1,509,912	387,938	81,415	8,667,637	8,070,243	1,180,444	276,810
Kiowa	313,739	210,291	94,479	27,818	2,728,610	2,179,462	289,254	246,082
Kit Carson	1,346,189	860,033	361,506	217,029	8,550,373	7,793,844	778,382	616,586
Lake	204,689	115,541	.....	.....	1,119,464	983,750	.....	.....
La Plata	3,590,985	2,861,427	1,006,840	449,774	10,633,099	10,744,789	3,614,750	2,248,967
Larimer	6,628,093	4,672,607	3,474,259	1,546,478	26,618,519	25,322,413	6,260,569	4,415,544
Las Animas	3,308,598	3,145,562	907,443	611,232	12,194,032	12,250,371	4,446,850	4,195,067
Lincoln	1,122,573	662,131	599,136	344,063	6,304,986	6,695,967	928,074	653,360
Logan	3,333,866	2,147,044	1,581,809	676,364	16,358,975	16,198,103	2,723,550	1,764,525
Mesa	3,274,177	2,764,646	1,817,766	889,600	20,213,025	21,034,543	4,852,671	3,286,461
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	706,075	511,687	269,070	.....	3,328,316	2,820,554	461,271	.....
Montezuma	3,138,318	1,382,110	685,861	232,058	6,182,984	6,073,560	1,047,013	427,992
Montrose	1,161,942	897,530	2,233,557	760,507	9,019,309	8,794,958	2,519,278	1,814,111
Morgan	4,352,711	3,229,932	728,061	1,010,065	14,075,304	12,548,261	3,038,762	2,160,925
Otero	2,867,345	2,417,056	1,308,537	730,405	15,835,736	15,124,263	3,190,694	2,030,716
Ouray	380,612	278,103	119,952	90,922	1,462,665	1,413,549	406,765	207,819
Park	110,825	64,889	172,008	100,097	702,168	716,737	401,986	244,383
Phillips	261,675	208,810	285,491	139,353	6,228,579	5,701,660	787,034	624,430
Pitkin	55,132	50,501	29,457	79,375	506,452	558,677	393,062	301,589
Prowers	1,841,139	1,380,405	510,558	194,414	12,847,487	10,965,834	1,589,200	1,501,423
Pueblo	3,575,825	2,989,288	1,209,309	3,347,431	60,661,605	58,787,375	28,984,976	26,108,875
Rio Blanco	378,143	215,444	152,451	159,386	2,505,832	2,447,032	432,113	351,331
Rio Grande	681,651	772,500	387,369	.....	4,083,868	4,135,035	784,105	.....
Routt	1,057,320	846,855	.....	138,192	5,336,793	5,295,973	.....	542,880
Saguache	417,730	486,233	292,707	152,167	2,907,528	3,136,668	943,327	619,707
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	651,458	390,271	360,620	251,223	4,305,311	4,045,185	683,216	539,154
Summit	.....	.....	.....	28,350	.....	.....	.....	83,207
Teller	165,211	176,329	183,501	99,796	1,638,014	1,955,616	2,181,866	2,829,293
Washington	511,469	329,740	280,325	169,295	5,780,290	5,071,687	711,906	555,894
Weld	14,809,773	9,665,436	4,405,494	2,121,135	43,892,674	39,958,503	9,104,868	6,525,456
Yuma	1,347,308	924,434	710,474	374,004	10,466,447	10,130,451	1,682,885	1,029,749
State	$ 237,640,279	$ 184,728,305	$ 96,551,760	$ 61,903,623	$1,127,726,881	$1,085,555,842	$ 343,280,813	$ 262,262,025

BANKS AND BANKING: STATISTICS OF ALL COLORADO BANKS, BY COUNTIES, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1947 AND 1946

County	December 31, 1947			December 31, 1946		
	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets
Adams	$ 329,755.08	$ 3,759,854.44	$ 3,885,513.22	$ 511,900.57	$ 2,998,747.37	$ 3,099,601.89
Alamosa	1,321,128.58	7,779,879.82	8,234,011.50	1,262,933.75	8,126,041.44	8,536,367.92
Arapahoe	4,759,483.24	18,326,970.18	19,177,511.60	2,389,118.58	15,729,594.24	16,564,233.96
Archuleta	138,752.05	874,369.68	944,230.16	93,752.92	834,523.02	892,043.84
Baca	1,533,731.63	6,735,799.36	6,918,899.00	843,208.47	5,349,284.01	5,548,209.57
Bent	507,650.24	3,799,247.83	4,005,642.18	413,397.32	3,636,026.55	3,816,518.64
Boulder	7,953,876.84	30,866,029.71	32,588,432.91	6,051,968.47	31,295,697.61	32,743,868.85
Chaffee	167,755.01	3,108,257.76	3,288,344.06	127,952.58	3,368,660.64	3,539,665.41
Cheyenne	427,718.57	3,257,432.42	3,389,760.52	316,466.61	2,807,918.83	2,923,828.43
Clear Creek	129,604.00	698,647.46	754,152.83	167,449.71	671,574.73	721,161.83
Conejos	693,672.17	2,322,967.30	2,524,267.30	623,388.31	2,534,657.23	2,707,857.23
Costilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crowley	292,164.68	2,436,501.10	2,517,826.21	290,542.55	2,202,828.16	2,270,190.33
Custer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta	1,334,013.22	8,670,896.16	9,172,428.77	950,262.13	9,496,270.58	9,943,907.91
Denver	135,912,972.48	607,765,664.83	642,198,014.39	108,973,312.94	582,248,210.53	613,061,977.92
Dolores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	445,503.51	1,509,589.26	1,592,377.15	352,115.23	1,450,113.84	1,520,926.72
Eagle	400,335.85	1,752,400.09	1,903,023.87	278,400.30	1,892,801.91	2,027,520.62
Elbert	108,008.29	1,452,400.34	1,504,153.61	134,443.83	1,997,682.10	2,109,805.10
El Paso	12,796,265.42	65,482,280.71	68,791,394.77	10,157,128.70	65,667,910.00	68,769,538.21
Fremont	2,105,032.97	11,059,569.46	11,590,880.90	1,701,888.54	11,409,411.35	11,881,056.62
Garfield	1,927,206.62	10,372,267.34	10,940,215.72	1,432,298.00	10,144,630.73	10,674,885.74
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	330,702.88	2,046,693.25	2,144,437.16	280,721.59	2,152,517.49	2,238,660.54
Gunnison	967,877.79	3,617,551.02	3,880,989.45	658,054.12	3,688,393.25	3,921,728.27
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	815,941.17	4,875,531.72	5,071,777.07	550,851.08	4,897,282.82	5,059,523.35

Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,646,555.41	8,667,637.06	9,313,225.61	1,509,911.97	8,070,242.53	8,456,803.75
Kiowa	313,739.42	2,728,610.00	2,827,800.91	210,290.83	2,179,461.64	2,268,881.09
Kit Carson	1,346,188.68	8,550,372.65	8,834,062.27	860,032.80	7,793,843.70	8,032,986.23
Lake	204,688.80	1,119,464.31	1,194,910.79	115,540.65	983,750.44	1,043,164.02
La Plata	3,590,985.29	10,633,099.10	11,267,711.93	2,861,427.03	10,744,788.69	11,318,329.76
Larimer	6,628,093.43	26,618,519.28	28,150,629.08	4,672,607.49	25,322,412.68	26,679,405.12
Las Animas	3,308,597.77	12,194,032.02	12,844,763.48	3,145,562.10	12,250,370.97	12,911,283.54
Lincoln	1,122,573.38	6,304,985.57	6,638,262.35	662,131.27	6,695,967.25	7,009,563.87
Logan	3,333,865.55	16,358,975.34	17,111,198.73	2,147,043.77	16,198,102.87	16,870,608.80
Mesa	3,274,176.66	20,213,025.25	21,271,719.50	2,764,646.26	21,034,543.39	22,045,981.68
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	706,075.50	3,328,315.61	3,446,568.30	511,687.96	2,820,554.27	2,907,424.46
Montezuma	2,138,318.19	6,182,983.96	6,531,005.51	1,382,109.69	6,073,559.55	6,367,025.89
Montrose	1,161,942.36	9,019,309.10	9,577,189.79	897,529.84	8,794,958.57	9,301,823.20
Morgan	4,352,710.58	14,075,303.94	15,195,055.93	3,229,932.49	12,548,261.06	13,493,867.48
Otero	2,867,344.80	15,835,736.33	16,593,701.01	2,417,056.37	15,124,263.04	15,800,737.99
Ouray	380,612.48	1,462,665.48	1,552,840.81	278,103.32	1,413,549.17	1,495,124.49
Park	110,824.80	702,167.73	749,750.45	64,888.89	716,737.17	758,671.39
Phillips	261,675.29	6,228,579.49	6,510,712.72	208,809.58	5,701,660.50	5,948,085.98
Pitkin	55,132.34	506,451.88	534,553.07	50,500.99	558,676.93	584,396.34
Prowers	1,841,138.78	12,847,486.93	13,299,433.37	1,380,404.59	10,965,834.04	11,352,222.42
Pueblo	3,575,825.02	60,661,604.57	65,142,868.99	2,989,287.72	58,787,375.49	63,009,005.75
Rio Blanco	378,142.65	2,505,832.26	2,688,948.27	215,444.30	2,447,032.36	2,599,078.04
Rio Grande	681,651.29	4,083,867.78	4,343,832.39	772,499.75	4,135,034.58	4,368,746.33
Routt	1,057,320.33	5,336,793.31	5,562,686.67	846,855.04	5,295,972.81	5,493,420.25
Saguache	417,729.95	2,907,528.12	3,181,780.74	486,232.83	3,136,667.59	3,384,707.28
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	651,458.28	4,305,310.78	4,484,530.64	390,271.36	4,045,185.50	4,201,740.69
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	165,211.42	1,638,013.98	1,754,957.37	176,328.82	1,955,616.39	2,073,324.98
Washington	511,469.37	5,780,289.51	5,995,365.59	329,739.52	5,071,687.25	5,259,599.90
Weld	14,809,772.69	43,892,674.30	46,878,375.47	9,665,435.91	39,958,502.85	42,314,227.39
Yuma	1,347,307.76	10,466,447.23	10,966,358.38	924,433.83	10,130,450.93	10,557,717.78
Total, All Banks	$ 237,640,280.56	$1,127,726,884.11	$1,191,527,084.47	$ 184,728,303.27	$1,085,555,842.64	$1,142,481,034.79

BANK DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS IN SPECIFIED COLORADO CITIES, BY CALENDAR YEARS, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGES

(Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City)

Note—Amounts are in thousands of dollars (000 omitted) and percentage change is for comparison with preceding year.

CITY	1947		1946		1945		1944	
	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change
Colorado Springs	$ 426,533	+11	$ 385,297	+26	$ 306,746	+10	$ 278,924	+ 3
Denver	5,419,185	+18	4,607,912	+21	3,823,393	+12	3,407,466	+ 3
Grand Junction	144,501	+19	121,414	+32	91,982	+11	82,697	+12
Greeley	228,106	+35	168,914	+28	131,584	+17	112,832	+ 8
Pueblo	430,120	+25	345,361	+20	287,180	+12	256,288	+ 5

COLORADO BANKS

(As of January 1, 1948)

Adams County

Brighton State Bank.....Brighton

Alamosa County

Alamosa National Bank.....Alamosa
American National Bank.....Alamosa

Arapahoe County

Bank of Aurora.....Aurora
Byers State Bank.....Byers
First National Bank.....Englewood
First National Bank.....Strasburg
Littleton National Bank.....Littleton

Archuleta County

Citizens Bank of Pagosa Springs
.....Pagosa Springs

Baca County

Colorado State Bank.....Walsh
First National Bank.....Springfield

Bent County

First National Bank.....Las Animas
McClave State Bank.....McClave

Boulder County

First National Bank.....Boulder
First National Bank.....Longmont
First State Bank of Louisville
.....Louisville
Longmont National Bank...Longmont
Mercantile Bank & Trust Co...Boulder
National State Bank.....Boulder

Chaffee County

First National Bank.....Salida

Cheyenne County

Eastern Colorado Bank
.....Cheyenne Wells
Kit Carson State Bank.....Kit Carson

Clear Creek County

First State Bank of Idaho Springs
.....Idaho Springs

Conejos County

Colonial State Bank.....Manassa
First National Bank.....La Jara

Costilla County

No Banks

Crowley County

First National Bank.....Ordway

Custer County

No Banks

Delta County

Colorado Bank & Trust Co.....Delta
First National Bank.....Cedaredge
First National Bank.....Paonia
First State Bank.....Hotchkiss

Denver County

American National Bank.....Denver
Central Savings Bank & Trust Co.
.....Denver
Citizens Savings Bank.....Denver
Colorado National Bank.....Denver
Colorado State Bank of Denver.Denver
Denver National Bank.....Denver
First National Bank.....Denver
International Trust Co.....Denver
Mountain States Bank.....Denver
National City Bank.....Denver
Union National Bank.....Denver
United States National Bank..Denver

Dolores County

No Banks

Douglas County

Bank of Douglas County..Castle Rock

Eagle County

First National Bank.....Eagle

Elbert County

Kiowa State Bank.....Kiowa

El Paso County

Bank of Manitou.....Manitou
Colorado Savings Bank
.....Colorado Springs
Colorado Springs National Bank
.....Colorado Springs
Exchange National Bank
.....Colorado Springs
Farmers State Bank.....Calhan
First National Bank.Colorado Springs

Fremont County

First National Bank.....Canon City
First National Bank.....Florence
Fremont County National Bank
.....Canon City

Garfield County

First National Bank.Glenwood Springs
First National Bank.....Rifle

Gilpin County

No Banks

Grand County

Bank of Kremmling.....Kremmling

Gunnison County

First National Bank.....Gunnison
Gunnison Bank & Trust Co...Gunnison

Hinsdale County

No Banks

Huerfano County

First State Bank.....Walsenburg

Jackson County
No Banks

Jefferson County
First National Bank.....Arvada
First National Bank.....Golden
Jefferson County Bank.....Lakewood

Kiowa County
First National Bank.....Eads

Kit Carson County
Bank of Burlington.....Burlington
First National Bank.....Flagler
First National Bank.....Stratton

Lake County
Commercial Bank of Leadville
.....Leadville

La Plata County
Burns National Bank.....Durango
First National Bank.....Durango
Ignacio State Bank.....Ignacio

Larimer County
Berthoud National Bank.....Berthoud
Estes Park Bank.....Estes Park
First National Bank.....Fort Collins
First National Bank.....Loveland
Poudre Valley National Bank
.....Fort Collins

Las Animas County
First National Bank.....Trinidad
Trinidad National Bank.....Trinidad

Lincoln County
First National Bank.....Hugo
First National Bank.....Limon

Logan County
Commercial Savings Banks...Sterling
First National Bank.....Fleming
Security State Bank.....Sterling

Mesa County
First National Bank...Grand Junction
Fruita State Bank.....Fruita
Palisade National Bank.....Palisade
United States Bank....Grand Junction

Mineral County
No Banks

Moffat County
Moffat County Bank.....Craig

Montezuma County
Citizens State Bank.....Cortez
J. J. Harris & Company, Bankers
.....Dolores

Montrose County
First National Bank.....Montrose
First National Bank.....Olathe
Montrose National Bank.....Montrose

Morgan County
Farmers State Bank.....Brush
Farmers State Bank.....Fort Morgan
First National Bank.....Brush
First National Bank.....Fort Morgan

Otero County
Colorado Savings & Trust Co.
.....La Junta
First National Bank.....Fowler
Fowler State Bank.....Fowler
J. N. Beatty & Company, Bankers
.....Manzanola
La Junta State Bank.....La Junta
Rocky Ford National Bank.Rocky Ford

Ouray County
Citizens State Bank.....Ouray

Park County
Bank of Fairplay.....Fairplay

Phillips County
Haxtun Community Bank.....Haxtun
First National Bank.....Holyoke

Pitkin County
Pitkin County Bank.....Aspen

Prowers County
American State Bank.....Granada
First National Bank.....Holly
First National Bank.....Lamar
State Bank of Wiley.....Wiley
Valley State Bank.....Lamar

Pueblo County
First National Bank.....Pueblo
Minnequa Bank of Pueblo.....Pueblo
Pueblo Savings Bank & Trust Co.
.....Pueblo

Rio Blanco County
First National Bank.....Meeker
First State Bank of Rangely..Rangely

Rio Grande County
Farmers & Merchants Bank
.....Monte Vista
Rio Grande County Bank....Del Norte

Routt County
Routt County National Bank
.....Steamboat Springs

Saguache County
First National Bank.....Center
Saguache County National Bank
.....Saguache

San Juan County
No Banks

San Miguel County
No Banks

Sedgwick County
First National Bank.....Julesburg

Summit County
No Banks

Teller County
First National Bank.....Cripple Creek

Washington County
Citizens National Bank.....Akron
First National Bank.....Otis

Weld County
Bank of Eaton.....Eaton
Citizens State Bank.....Keenesburg
Erie Bank.....Erie
Farmers National Bank.....Ault
First National Bank.....Greeley
First National Bank.....Johnstown
First National Bank.....Windsor
Fort Lupton State Bank..Fort Lupton
Greeley National Bank.....Greeley
Hereford State Bank.....Hereford
Weld County Savings Bank...Greeley

Yuma County
Farmers State Bank.....Yuma
First State Bank.....Kirk
First National Bank.....Wray
National Bank of Wray.....Wray

BANKS AND BANKING: NUMBER OF BANKS IN COLORADO, TOTAL LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, DEPOSITS AND ASSETS BY YEARS

(As of December 31 or nearest call date thereto)

Year	No. of Banks	Loans and Discounts	Total Deposits	Total Assets
1916	...	$128,371,147	$228,154,528	.....
1917	...	155,557,002	257,115,214	$299,885,059
1918	373	164,633,522	255,887,031	305,782,264
1919	403	211,091,565	319,594,259	381,780,464
1920	402	219,304,440	296,208,939	368,644,393
1921	387	189,272,334	270,207,824	327,655,318
1922	311	193,293,542	304,585,906	367,510,948
1923	357	188,994,720	299,786,014	355,960,695
1924	338	181,523,399	329,909,726	380,811,824
1925	317	169,220,508	321,062,937	364,966,320
1926	306	165,407,957	321,696,881	366,082,565
1927	284	162,723,310	321,739,131	.....
1928	284	172,236,431	327,598,487	371,722,374
1929	275	172,871,041	311,040,485	357,265,628
1930	257	147,521,449	309,991,117	354,414,990
1931	221	117,196,645	259,134,580	301,374,532
1932	208	90,888,760	226,725,182	274,020,979
1933	163	65,914,753	215,160,276	253,692,825
1934	161	61,903,623	262,262,025	298,603,068
1935	160	68,782,336	294,726,617	323,252,263
1936	153	80,011,836	337,350,933	370,227,961
1937	144	90,138,008	317,177,158	350,869,257
1938	144	84,571,155	323,496,470	358,070,876
1939	145	96,551,760	343,280,816	379,735,799
1940	146	109,003,848	370,239,514	409,094,237
1941	144	131,996,735	415,238,458	455,331,289
1942	143	106,395,843	564,101,579	604,901,986
1943	139	98,580,702	720,102,005	763,629,107
1944	140	105,017,458	843,090,224	889,517,128
1945	138	129,335,697	1,095,739,251	1,146,487,194
1946	141	184,728,303	1,085,555,843	1,142,481,035
1947	142	237,640,281	1,127,726,884	1,191,527,084

BANK CLEARINGS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES BY CALENDAR YEARS

Year	Denver	Pueblo	Colorado Springs	Total Three Cities	Per Cent Increase
1920	$1,968,274,696	$52,079,068	$62,282,893	$2,082,636,657	...
1925	1,732,799,082	59,266,536	63,681,224	1,855,746,842	8.0
1929	2,027,274,024	90,395,740	71,753,636	2,189,423,400	8.9
1930	1,694,207,214	79,301,192	61,740,665	1,835,249,071	—16.2
1931	1,342,832,980	62,042,177	51,016,097	1,455,891,254	—20.7
1932	960,057,246	36,266,401	34,477,507	1,030,801,154	—29.2
1933	896,617,504	21,986,583	25,341,507	943,945,594	— 8.4
1934	1,088,005,002	26,846,585	25,381,311	1,140,232,898	20.8
1935	1,264,029,838	30,482,373	20,863,450	1,315,375,661	15.4
1936	1,480,896,087	35,727,764	33,601,466	1,550,225,317	17.9
1937	1,665,837,015	33,528,057	34,845,151	1,734,210,223	11.9
1938	1,486,319,196	29,469,778	33,244,917	1,549,033,891	—10.7
1939	1,576,367,399	33,586,744	31,322,246	1,641,276,389	6.0
1940	1,627,431,420	35,558,367	31,244,067	1,694,233,854	3.2
1941	1,985,145,991	40,515,494	32,351,075	2,058,012,560	21.5
1942	2,301,381,683	44,889,441	54,290,333	2,400,561,457	16.6
1943	2,816,430,308	45,138,045	55,055,475	2,916,623,828	21.5
1944	2,973,400,455	48,255,466	56,294,467	3,077,950,388	5.5
1945	3,309,325,564	54,612,928	64,686,564	3,428,625,056	11.4
1946	4,236,435,499	73,557,777	83,346,469	4,393,339,745	28.1
1947	4,907,070,422	83,768,002	92,246,835	5,083,085,259	15.7

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
INSURANCE OF BANK DEPOSITS

Insurance of the deposits of each depositor in an insured bank to the extent of $5,000 is the function of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which was organized under the authority of the banking act of 1933, approved by the President on June 16, 1933. The chief purpose of the corporation is to insure the deposits of all banks which are entitled to the benefits of insurance under the law. Its main functions are to pay off the depositors of insured banks closed without adequate provision having been made to pay claims of their depositors, to act as receiver for all suspended national banks and for suspended state banks when appointed by state authorities, and to prevent the continuance or development of unsafe and unsound banking practices. It may also make loans to or purchase assets from the insured banks when such loans or purchases will facilitate a merger or consolidation and will reduce the loss to the corporation.

The deposit insurance law provides for an insurance reserve through annual assessments at the rate of one-twelfth of 1 per cent upon the average deposits, less authorized deductions. On June 30, 1947, the surplus of the corporation amounted to $844,387,000, and total capital account to $1,133,686,000. The original capital stock of the corporation, which had no vote and which was not entitled to receive dividends, is now being retired under provisions of Public Law 363 from the surplus of the corporation in excess of $1,000,000,000. On September 9, 1947, the original subscription by the Federal Reserve Banks, amounting to $139,299,557, was retired in full and in addition $7,395,693 out of $150,000,000 of stock held by the United States Treasury was repaid. Additional payments in multiples of $10,000,000 are being made as the money becomes available.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The country is divided into 12 districts in each of which there is a district office. Colorado is in District No. 10, which includes this state, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. The headquarters for the district are at Kansas City. There were 136 insured commercial banks in Colorado on June 30, 1947, of which 77 were national banks, 15 were state banks members of the federal reserve system, and 44 were state banks not members of the federal reserve system. The insured banks in the state on June 30, 1947, had total deposits of $995,197,000, of which $771,844,000 were demand and $223,353,000 were time deposits. These deposits, which represent 99.3 per cent of the deposits of all Colorado banks, were insured by the corporation up to $5,000 for each depositor. A consolidated statement of Colorado insured banks as of June 30, 1947, is published herewith with comparative data for December 31, 1946, 1945, and 1939.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Colorado is in District No. 10 of the Federal Reserve system. The district includes Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, 19 counties in western Missouri, 13 counties in Northern New Mexico and 69 counties in northwestern Oklahoma. The district bank is located at Kansas City with branch banks at Denver, Oklahoma City, and Omaha. The territory served by the Denver branch includes Colorado and northern New Mexico. The federal reserve banks do not transact business with the general public, but are banks for member banks, under the supervision of a board of governors.

The system is not owned by the government, but by the member banks. The Denver branch is housed in its own building, which was occupied in November, 1925. The bank, including the site, building and equipment, cost $611,981.

The Denver branch is managed by a board of five directors of whom three are appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and two by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

The Federal Home Loan Bank System was created by act of Congress, approved July 22, 1932, to provide a mortgage credit reserve for savings and loan associations and other home financing institutions which should affiliate in its membership. It functions as a permanent organization for the use of private savings institutions in a manner comparable to the operations of the Federal Reserve system in behalf of commercial banks.

The Federal Home Loan Bank system does not make loans direct to home owners. It operates through 11 regional Federal Home Loan Banks, owned jointly by their member institutions and the government. The regional banks obtain their funds through capital subscriptions of members, plus an initial subscription made by the government, and from the deposits of members and the sale of securities to the public.

Colorado is included in the Tenth regional bank district, embracing also Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. The district bank, located at Topeka, Kansas, was opened for business in 1932. The number and combined assets of member savings and loan associations of the system in Colorado, at the close of fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows: 1943—number of banks, 39; assets, $38,274,000; 1944—number of banks, 39; assets, $41,276,000; 1945—number of banks, 39; assets, $47,844,000; 1946—number of banks, 39; assets, $62,260,000; 1947—number of banks, 40; assets, $76,463,000.

The total assets of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka on June 30, 1947, amounted to $25,330,186; the liabilities were $12,229,248; paid in capital stock, $11,765,800, and surplus, $1,335,138.

In accordance with Government Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947, functions of the Federal Home Loan Bank system were transferred to the Home Loan Bank Board on July 27, 1947. In addition to the bank system, the Home Loan Bank Board has supervision over the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the system of Federal savings and loan associations and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which are summarized below.

Federal Savings and Loan Associations—The Home Owners' Loan Act, approved June 13, 1933, contained a provision authorizing the creation of privately owned local thrift and home financing institutions in which people may invest their savings. The funds thus assembled are to be used in financing homes in the areas in which such associations are located. The associations are chartered by the Home Loan Bank Board and are known as Federal savings and loan associations. Local savings must be invested in the institutions and local people must operate them. Associations cannot be set up in communities already adequately served by existing institutions doing the same class of business. Provisions are included in the law for the voluntary conversion of state-chartered building and loan associations to Federal charter. The building up of loanable funds in widely distributed areas is intended to afford a safe investment for savers and to promote the building of homes by families who would otherwise find no access to local capital for such purposes.

The number of Federal savings and loan associations in Colorado increased from 17 on December 31, 1934, to 23 on June 30, 1947.

From the organization of the first association in 1934 down to June 30, 1947, the Federal associations located in Colorado made mortgage loans for construction, home purchasing, refinancing, repairs and reconditioning and other purposes to a total of $94,042,000. Loans outstanding on the last named date amounted to $42,605,000. The assets of the Colorado Federal savings and loan associations have increased from $2,417,244 in 1935 to $57,399,000 in 1947.

An accompanying table shows the status of Colorado Federal associations on June 30 of specified years.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created under a provision in the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934. The function of the corporation is to insure savers' accounts in savings, building and loan associations, thereby making available to these institutions and their investors protection comparable to that offered commercial banks and their depositors through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Insurance guaranteeing the safety of accounts up to $5,000 to each investor is compulsory for Federal savings and loan associations and optional for state-chartered institutions.

On June 30, 1947, there were 35 insured associations in Colorado, of which 23 with assets of $57,400,000 were operating under Federal charter and 12 with assets of $16,675,000 under state charters. The combined assets of all insured associations in Colorado on that date amounted to $74,074,000, which compares with $60,079,000 on June 30, 1946, an increase of $13,995,000 or 23 per cent.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation—Reflecting steady repayments on the part of borrowers, the remaining Home Owners' Loan Corporation mortgages in Colorado were paid down by approximately $1,366,000 during 1946. The corporation's total investment to save homes in the state, amounting to $24,938,000, has now been reduced to $2,916,000, a liquidation rate of 88 per cent.

Created in 1933 to save home owners from foreclosure during the depression, Home Owners' Loan Corporation during the following three years refinanced the mortgages and past-due taxes of 11,613 families in Colorado. At the end of 1946, the balance of the corporation's funds in the state consisted of the amounts due from 2,899 original loan accounts and from 537 purchasers of homes acquired by the corporation over the years of its operations.

About 84 per cent of Home Owners' Loan Corporation balances in Colorado have been paid down to less than $1,500. Nearly 8,150 of the mortgages have been paid off in full ahead of maturity dates.

During the period 1930-1939 a substantial number of borrowers in Colorado and elsewhere experienced difficulty in getting back on their feet financially. Beginning in 1939, 2,090 of the loans in the state were extended from the original 15-year term up to a maximum of ten more years in order to give delinquent mortgagees a further chance to pay out. Since then almost all of those same borrowers have been making their payments on time. It is estimated that almost nine out of ten of the borrowers in Colorado have succeeded in averting loss of their homes with the aid of the liberal loans the corporation was authorized to grant.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF STATE-CHARTERED ASSOCIATIONS REPORTING TO STATE COMMISSIONER, AND SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1942 TO 1946, INCLUSIVE

(Source: State Department of Building and Loan Associations)

Note—Of 28 state-chartered associations reporting in 1946, 12 has accounts insured for a maximum of $5,000 each by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and 17 were members of the Federal Home Bank of Topeka. Federal Savings and Loan associations are reported separately under "Banks, Banking, and Finance."

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Number of associations reporting	28	29	29	29	29
ASSETS					
First mortgage loans	$16,494,929	$10,884,604	$ 8,222,781	$ 8,362,754	$ 8,723,414
Loans Secured by shares	26,432	12,404	12,117	20,611	38,844
Real estate sold on contract	242,154	403,448	655,885	901,488	1,203,197
Real estate owned	26,643	48,641	161,902	376,099	736,276
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	199,075	161,400	150,900	149,900	113,900
Bonds and other investment securities	3,142,002	3,677,970	2,821,293	1,681,062	821,878
Cash on hand and in banks	1,641,424	1,258,834	1,142,413	1,395,877	1,193,822
Office buildings	165,450	159,969	163,501	119,364	121,700
Furniture and fixtures	17,340	12,503	15,105	16,042	17,847
Other assets	83,699	72,616	89,662	76,812	59,836
Total assets	$22,039,148	$16,692,390	$13,435,560	$13,100,010	$13,030,713
CAPITAL, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES					
Shares capital—All classes	$16,055,683	$12,529,105	$10,395,441	$ 9,872,335	$ 9,966,215
Shares pledged on mortgage loans	120,011	125,396	131,417	157,615	172,140
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	811,200	44,250	128,050	174,555	225,300
Other borrowed money	704,900	347,700	21,285	32,430	25,071
Loans in process	1,205,720	868,099	111,553	235,922	27,219
Advance payments for taxes and insurance	246,733	191,444	218,130	215,878	235,850
Other liabilities	237,025	263,062	226,077	240,861	228,837
Deferred income	73,208	39,562	36,203	42,934	48,303
Permanent stock capital	325,250	247,560	243,560	230,860	215,960
General reserves	1,836,268	1,711,694	1,650,052	1,619,171	1,642,378
Undivided profits	423,151	324,518	273,794	277,448	243,439
Total Capital, Liabilities, and Reserves	$22,039,148	$16,692,390	$13,435,560	$13,100,010	$13,030,713
Income:					
Interest collected	$ 823,108	$ 636,039	$ 612,397	$ 646,833	$ 683,871
Net income from real estate	1,239	1,610	8,931	19,317	28,907
Other operating income	184,599	146,881	87,388	63,954	91,332
Gross operating income	$ 1,008,946	$ 784,531	$ 708,715	$ 730,105	$ 804,110
Expense:					
Compensation	$ 211,771	$ 181,153	$ 183,748	$ 163,845	$ 171,218
Other operating expense	148,939	128,164	99,313	116,196	116,284
Interest charges	27,746	2,988	6,663	9,190	11,100
Total Operating Expense	$ 388,456	$ 312,305	$ 289,723	$ 289,231	$ 298,602
Net operating income	$ 620,489	$ 472,226	$ 418,992	$ 440,873	$ 505,508
Net income	670,760	483,322	408,628	347,646	464,996
Dividends	447,286	370,956	381,400	345,600	401,332
Number of investing members	12,383	11,004	10,789	9,861	10,785
Number of mortgage loans	5,795	4,940	4,634	4,770	5,182
Average rate of dividend declared on share capital	2.87%	3.09%	3.18%	3.56%	4.21%
Number of mortgage loans made during year	2,938	1,939	1,393	1,203	1,314
Amount of mortgage loans made during year	$12,047,289	$ 6,525,134	$ 3,531,926	$ 3,011,686	$ 3,073,269

SUMMARY OF MORTGAGE LOANS MADE BY COLORADO FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Home Loan Bank Board)

	1947	1946	1945	1940	1936
Construction	$ 5,245,000	$ 4,249,100	$ 716,900	$ 1,935,600	$ 440,511
Home Purchase	11,947,900	11,517,700	6,116,900	2,009,600	460,202
Refinancing*	1,228,000	1,055,800	644,500	1,407,300	717,166
Repairs and reconditioning	339,100	249,900	129,100	257,500	75,000
Other purposes	1,631,300	1,326,700	759,300	487,800	357,139
Total	$20,391,300	$18,399,200	$ 8,366,700	$ 6,097,800	$ 2,050,018

*Refinancing of associations own mortgages includes only the amount of increase in the mortgage.

STATUS OF FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN COLORADO AS OF JUNE 30 OF SPECIFIED YEARS

(Source: Home Loan Bank Board)

	1947	1946	1945	1940	1935
Number of asociations chartered	23	23	23	23	20
Mortgage loans outstanding	$42,605,000	$31,882,900	$22,591,600	$16,744,000	$ 1,176,826
Assets	57,399,000	46,116,000	35,567,900	21,180,000	2,417,244
Number private investors in repurchasable capital	33,146	28,985	25,945	17,397	2,249
Private repurchasable capital	47,054,000	38,402,100	31,387,500	15,510,700	1,722,648
Investment of U. S. treasury and Home Owners' Loan Corporation	125,000	127,000	181,500	8,734,200	250,500

NON-FARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS: AMOUNTS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL, BY AGENCIES, FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Federal Home Loan Bank)

Note—Estimates include mortgages of $20,000 and less.

AGENCY	1946	1945	1944	1940
Savings and loan associations:				
Amount	$ 28,962,000	$17,476,000	$11,370,000	$ 9,698,000
Per cent	24.8	23.9	22.7	25.8
Insurance companies:				
Amount	2,586,000	1,351,000	1,314,000	1,419,000
Per cent	2.2	1.8	2.6	3.8
Banks and trust companies:				
Amount	18,347,000	7,445,000	4,611,000	4,639,000
Per cent	15.7	10.2	9.2	12.3
Individuals:				
Amount	49,929,000	36,716,000	25,624,000	12,737,000
Per cent	42.8	50.2	51.2	33.9
Other mortgages:				
Amount	16,858,000	10,180,000	7,160,000	9,076,000
Per cent	14.5	13.9	14.3	24.2
All lenders:				
Amount	116,682,000	73,168,000	50,079,000	37,569,000

FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT IN COLORADO AND UNITED STATES, BY YEARS

(Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture)

YEAR	Colorado		United States	
	Estimated Amount Farm Mtgs. Outstanding	Per Cent Increase (—Decrease)	Estimated Amount Farm Mtgs. Outstanding	Per Cent Increase (—Decrease)
1915	45,723,000	.9	4,990,785,000	6.0
1916	49,546,000	8.4	5,256,425,000	5.3
1917	61,668,000	24.5	5,825,851,000	10.8
1918	86,617,000	40.5	6,536,860,000	12.2
1919	111,542,000	28.8	7,137,365,000	9.2
1920	146,905,000	31.7	8,448,772,000	18.4
1921	184,872,000	25.8	10,221,126,000	21.0
1922	197,018,000	6.6	10,702,257,000	4.7
1923	203,064,000	3.1	10,785,621,000	.8
1924	191,128,000	—5.9	10,664,919,000	—1.1
1925	165,265,000	—13.5	9,912,650,000	—7.1
1926	148,187,000	—10.3	9,713,213,000	—2.0
1927	143,736,000	—3.0	9,658,422,000	—.6
1928	140,245,000	—2.4	9,756,957,000	1.0
1929	138,237,000	—1.4	9,756,559,000	...
1930	138,248,000	...	9,630,768,000	—1.3
1931	136,763,000	—1.1	9,398,088,000	—2.4
1932	130,731,000	—4.4	9,093,983,000	—3.2
1933	123,388,000	—5.6	8,466,418,000	—6.9
1934	108,768,000	—11.8	7,685,203,000	—9.2
1935	103,479,000	—4.9	7,584,459,000	—1.3
1936	99,455,000	—3.9	7,422,701,000	—2.1
1937	92,565,000	—6.9	7,153,963,000	—3.6
1938	86,393,000	—6.7	6,954,884,000	—2.8
1939	80,101,000	—7.3	6,779,318,000	—2.5
1940	75,005,000	—6.4	6,586,399,000	—2.8
1941	73,408,000	—2.1	6,534,487,000	—.8
1942	70,727,000	—3.7	6,483,847,000	—.8
1943	61,386,000	—13.2	6,117,168,000	—5.7
1944	54,238,000	—11.6	5,634,772,000	—7.9
1945	51,103,000	—5.8	5,270,655,000	—6.5
1946	52,185,000	2.1	5,080,717,000	—3.6

OUTSTANDING COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS, BY COUNTIES
JANUARY 1, 1947

County	County General	County School	School Districts	Municipal			Total
				General	Special	Total	
Adams	------	------	$ 465,950	$ 248,000	$ 179,000	$ 427,000	$ 892,950
Alamosa	$ 5,000	------	112,050	191,700	60,700	252,400	369,450
Arapahoe	------	------	1,116,550	44,500	345,000	389,500	1,506,050
Archuleta	------	------	56,500	11,000	------	11,000	67,500
Baca	4,000	------	86,000	84,500	42,000	126,500	216,500
Bent	------	$ 18,000	224,000	317,000	------	317,000	559,000
Boulder	------	------	977,400	400,000	106,169	506,169	1,483,569
Chaffee	------	------	42,000	166,000	------	166,000	208,000
Cheyenne	------	------	43,500	30,000	7,000	37,000	80,500
Clear Creek	------	------	74,500	2,500	23,500	26,000	100,500
Conejos	------	------	127,300	78,500	16,200	94,700	222,000
Costilla	------	------	91,000	------	------	------	91,000
Crowley	------	------	305,500	69,500	------	69,500	375,000
Custer	------	13,500	28,000	------	------	------	41,500
Delta	------	------	93,000	414,000	20,675	434,675	527,675
Denver	------	------	2,272,500	25,401,500	1,794,700	27,196,200	29,468,700
Dolores	24,000	------	7,000	------	------	------	31,000
Douglas	------	------	11,000	43,900	------	43,900	54,900
Eagle	------	------	51,750	28,500	------	28,500	80,250
Elbert	------	------	23,000	10,000	------	10,000	33,000
El Paso	------	------	126,900	138,900	------	138,900	268,000
Fremont	------	------	326,500	192,500	50,500	243,000	569,500
Garfield	------	------	347,700	218,500	32,500	251,000	598,700
Gilpin	------	------	14,000	39,000	------	39,000	53,000
Grand	------	------	214,800	90,600	------	90,600	305,400
Gunnison	------	36,000	156,000	60,000	------	60,000	252,000
Hinsdale	8,500	------	------	7,500	------	7,500	16,000
Huerfano	------	------	68,000	499,000	194,000	693,000	761,000
Jackson	8,000	------	------	143,600	------	143,600	151,600
Jefferson	------	------	602,900	122,500	201,500	324,000	926,900
Kiowa	------	------	89,800	2,000	------	2,000	91,800
Kit Carson	------	------	124,200	102,750	61,600	164,350	288,550
Lake	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
La Plata	------	------	90,000	350,500	22,500	373,000	463,000
Larimer	82,000	------	517,600	1,459,000	20,600	1,479,600	2,079,200
Las Animas	------	------	139,000	902,100	921,500	1,823,600	1,962,600
Lincoln	------	------	96,500	20,500	25,100	45,600	142,100
Logan	------	------	211,400	259,900	74,000	333,900	545,300
Mesa	------	------	490,000	1,388,750	116,800	1,505,550	1,995,550
Mineral	------	------	------	27,000	------	27,000	27,000
Moffat	------	350,000	23,000	147,000	------	147,000	520,000
Montezuma	------	230,000	72,500	238,000	9,000	247,000	549,500
Montrose	------	119,000	190,050	239,500	90,000	329,500	638,550
Morgan	------	------	485,000	43,000	------	43,000	528,000
Otero	------	------	691,000	730,500	------	730,500	1,421,500
Ouray	------	14,000	12,000	4,000	------	4,000	30,000
Park	------	------	------	14,500	------	14,500	14,500
Phillips	------	------	50,700	194,000	27,500	221,500	272,200
Pitkin	------	11,500	17,500	53,500	------	53,500	82,500
Prowers	------	------	251,800	285,500	61,000	346,500	598,300
Pueblo	------	------	1,540,500	892,000	509,000	1,401,000	2,941,500
Rio Blanco	------	20,000	75,600	95,000	------	95,000	190,600
Rio Grande	------	28,480	179,965	37,000	17,500	54,500	262,945
Routt	16,000	------	127,000	98,500	1,000	99,500	242,500
Saguache	------	------	70,750	24,000	------	24,000	94,750
San Juan	------	------	29,000	2,500	------	2,500	31,500
San Miguel	16,000	------	32,700	16,500	------	16,500	65,200
Sedgwick	------	139,000	108,500	77,000	------	77,000	324,500
Summit	------	------	20,000	42,860	------	42,860	62,860
Teller	------	------	9,000	81,500	------	81,500	90,500
Washington	------	------	76,500	105,000	------	105,000	181,500
Weld	420,000	------	126,500	1,144,750	1,000	1,145,750	1,692,250
Yuma	------	------	126,600	104,500	2,000	106,500	233,100
Total State	$ 583,500	$ 979,480	$14,139,965	$38,236,310	$ 5,033,544	$43,269,854	$58,972,799

BONDS OUTSTANDING AS OF JANUARY 1, BY YEARS; STATE, MOFFAT TUNNEL, COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL ISSUES

Note—The table makes no allowance for sinking funds or other reserves against bonds, or for issues payable solely from the earnings of municipal utilities. Also it includes some issues which have been assumed by private utility companies but which still are legal obligations against the municipalities. A break-down of this table by counties as of January 1, 1946, is given elsewhere in this volume.

YEAR	State	Moffat Tunnel	County General and School	School District	Municipal	Total	Per Cent Change
1929	$10,753,400	$15,470,000	$3,046,816	$30,163,705	$63,819,155	$123,253,076	----
1930	9,765,300	15,470,000	2,890,040	30,033,459	63,088,013	121,246,812	—1.7
1931	8,864,700	15,470,000	2,712,030	29,398,340	62,848,230	119,293,300	—1.6
1932	7,474,100	15,470,000	2,527,600	29,147,800	62,909,100	117,528,600	—1.5
1933	7,200,200	15,470,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	115,483,700	—1.8
1934	5,428,200	15,470,000	2,449,630	27,063,340	60,254,050	110,665,220	—4.4
1935	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	----
1936	4,766,200	15,470,000	2,168,250	25,353,530	63,470,630	111,228,610	+0.5
1937	4,039,946	15,470,000	2,097,680	24,391,730	63,652,930	109,652,286	—1.4
1938	4,009,700	15,470,000	1,930,000	23,360,560	61,959,640	106,729,900	—2.7
1939	3,636,200	15,470,000	1,954,900	23,254,640	60,650,000	104,965,740	—1.7
1940	3,257,700	15,470,000	1,757,600	21,527,090	58,696,200	100,708,590	—4.2
1941	2,888,200	15,470,000	1,626,300	20,336,350	57,584,500	97,905,350	—2.9
1942	2,539,200	15,470,000	1,488,300	18,960,765	56,436,090	94,894,355	—3.2
1943	2,135,200	15,470,000	1,272,980	17,086,496	54,283,214	90,247,890	—4.9
1944	1,784,200	15,470,000	1,060,480	15,477,953	50,926,390	84,719,023	—6.1
1945	1,482,200	14,887,000	1,198,480	13,659,806	46,988,635	78,216,121	—7.7
1946	1,180,000	14,580,000	1,138,480	12,838,315	43,225,951	72,962,746	—6.7
1947	*897,000	*14,288,000	1,562,980	14,139,965	43,269,854	74,157,799	+1.6

(1)Not segregated but included in the total. (2)No canvass made.
*State bonds outstanding as of June 30, 1946; Moffat Tunnel Improvement District bonds as of July 1, 1947.

CREDIT UNIONS IN COLORADO

Membership in credit unions in Colorado in 1946 was 9.6 per cent above the 1941 level and 26.9 per cent more than the membership in 1943. Loans in Colorado during 1946 were 20.5 per cent less than in 1941 but increased 37.2 per cent over 1943, the low point for Colorado during World War II. Share capital in Colorado in 1946 increased 84.3 per cent over 1941 and total assets increased 73.8 per cent during the same period. Net earnings in 1946 were $89,407 or 24.4 per cent less than in 1942.

Credit unions are co-operative societies organized for the purpose of promoting thrift among their members and creating a source of credit for them at reasonable rates of interest. They may be incorporated under the laws of Colorado, or obtain charters to operate under Federal laws. An act of the Legislature, approved April 4, 1931, provides for the formation of state unions which are under the jurisdiction of the State Bank Commissioner. The Federal credit unions are under the supervision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Among the unions so formed are credit unions for the employees of the State, of the city and county of Denver, the postoffice and mint in Denver, the public schools in Denver and Pueblo, the University of Colorado School of Medicine and numerous private industrial and public utility companies.

A state credit union may be formed by any seven residents of the State upon application to the State Bank Commissioner. A union is empowered to receive savings of its members as payment on shares of its stock or as deposits in Christmas clubs, vacation clubs and similar thrift movements; to make loans to its members, to borrow money, to invest in any legal savings bank or trust funds in the State; and make loans to other co-operative societies having membership in the union. A credit union is composed for the most part of groups having a common bond of occupation or association or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community or rural district.

Each member of a state credit union is required to subscribe for at least one share of its stock of not more than $10 par value. Proceeds from the sale of shares furnish the capital upon which it operates. The law provides for the form of organization, manner of electing officers, naming committees, making annual reports to the Bank Commissioner, establishment of entrance fees, for the payment of dividends on the stock, rates of interest on loans and for the general operation of a union.

Federal credit unions, like the state credit unions, are co-operative thrift and lending organizations. A member of a Federal credit union must purchase at least one $5 share in the organization. Loans may be made to members only

for provident or productive purposes. Such loans must have maturities not exceeding two years and may be made at rates of interest not exceeding one per cent a month on unpaid balances, inclusive of all charges incidental to making the loans.

An accompanying table gives a summary of operations in Colorado of all credit unions (State and Federal) for calendar years as follows:

CREDIT UNIONS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor)

Note: Data in this table include unions functioning under charter from State or Federal governments.

	1946	1945	1944	1941
Number of unions chartered	108	106	108	113
Number of unions reporting*	105	102	100	106
Number of members	30,276	25,999	25,645	27,626
Number of loans made during the year	13,845	12,812	18,259	20,966
Amount of loans:				
Made during the year	$2,662,140	$1,717,274	$2,105,359	$3,348,893
Outstanding at end of year	2,114,455	1,349,980	1,151,187	1,870,415
Paid-in share capital	4,463,875	3,534,312	2,898,805	2,421,568
Total assets	5,044,688	4,017,658	3,354,663	2,902,091
Net earnings	89,407	57,060	72,654	103,783

* Most of the difference between the total number of associations and the number reporting is accounted for by associations chartered but not in operation by the end of the year and associations in liquidation which had not relinquished their charters.

INSURANCE

Detailed information concerning the development of insurance of all kinds in Colorado can be found in the reports of the State Insurance Commissioner. A summary of data on premiums and losses taken from these annual reports is contained in this section.

The number of companies, associations, exchanges and societies operating in Colorado on December 31 of the years named is as follows: Fire and marine (stock companies), 1946—251, 1943—250, 1939—239; fire and marine (mutual companies), 1946—41, 1943—38, 1939—34; life—legal reserve, 1946—96, 1943—74, 1939—73; casualty and miscellaneous, 1946—137, 1943—122, 1939—112; county mutual fire, 1946—6, 1943—6, 1939—6; reciprocal exchanges, 1946—20, 1943—19, 1939—18; assessment health and accident, 1946—3, 1943—3, 1939—3; fraternal societies, 1946—42, 1943—42, 1939—43; mutual benefit associations, 1946—5, 1943—8, 1939—none; total, 1946—601, 1943—565, 1939—528.

A summary of the amount of net risks written, premiums received and losses paid in Colorado by all companies, exchanges and societies in 1946 is as follows: amount written (exclusive of fire and marine, casualty and miscellaneous, reciprocal, assessment and health, and mutual benefit associations), $266,665,323; premiums received, $74,075,809; losses paid, $25,329,750.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THESE COMPANIES FROM COLORADO BUSINESS AND LOSSES PAID BY YEARS, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1926	$36,483,237	$13,420,645	1937	$47,260,739	$17,039,243
1927	38,176,452	11,538,749	1938	45,561,220	24,692,102
1928	39,548,530	15,835,546	1939	46,411,024	17,113,829
1929	48,089,054	15,485,623	1940	46,647,778	17,265,071
1930	33,529,413	16,319,541	1941	48,745,517	18,213,527
1931	41,925,896	15,188,697	1942	51,773,480	19,006,188
1932	38,422,937	16,106,796	1943	52,783,804	18,939,948
1933	34,374,041	14,352,571	1944	54,578,410	30,632,170
1934	36,933,856	14,877,811	1945	56,483,489	20,997,349
1935	38,843,597	13,633,109	1946	74,075,809	25,329,750
1936	44,341,000	15,082,787			

Losses paid by all companies, exchanges and societies over periods of years named below aggregate $544,185,746, distributed as follows: fire and marine—1882-1946, $110,676,361; legal reserve life—1882-1946, $262,936,461; casualty—1882-1946, $106,914,647; county mutual—1910-1946, $1,512,887; assessment, health, etc.—1893-1946, $5,105,773; reciprocal—1916-1946, $2,844,054; Colorado assessment-hail—1910-1925, $487,033; foreign assessment-hail—1910-1925, $1,143,333; fraternal—1916-1946, $51,673,869; mutual benefit—1941-1946, $891,328.

The growth of ordinary life insurance is shown by a comparison of the aggregate risk for various years. At the end of the years specified below, total risks were as follows:

Year	Total Risks	Year	Total Risks	Year	Total Risks
1882	$ 7,120,297	1934	$ 783,905,964	1941	$ 973,889,661
1892	50,732,539	1935	805,751,470	1942	994,235,506
1902	89,148,397	1936	841,029,421	1943	1,060,129,850
1912	166,175,416	1937	886,279,902	1944	1,120,760,611
1922	437,725,016	1938	896,370,773	1945	1,219,855,106
1932	887,160,522	1939	917,699,818	1946	1,383,143,573
1933	793,483,090	1940	937,065,929		

The following table shows the premium receipts and loss payments by all of the companies operating in the State for specified years as shown by their reports filed with the State Insurance Commissioner:

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1882	$ 600,919	$ 311,281	1937	$ 6,812,864	$ 2,381,080
1900	2,000,451	754,332	1938	6,290,676	2,311,929
1910	3,319,777	1,312,333	1939	6,780,540	2,623,684
1925	7,005,632	3,117,720	1940	7,076,072	2,437,901
1930	6,458,861	2,804,038	1941	7,869,579	3,280,188
1931	5,879,772	2,261,198	1942	7,397,013	3,424,197
1932	4,744,043	2,281,646	1943	7,645,992	3,093,356
1933	4,234,426	1,507,883	1944	8,276,646	3,765,851
1934	4,734,396	1,466,741	1945	9,194,790	4,239,842
1935	5,344,396	1,717,698	1946	13,796,633	5,054,806
1936	5,988,826	1,856,540			

LEGAL RESERVE LIFE

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1882	$ 115,160	$ 75,193	1937	$29,279,176	$ 9,348,507
1900	2,298,432	790,922	1938	28,410,166	8,524,934
1910	4,795,412	1,998,682	1939	28,389,571	9,481,926
1925	18,523,284	4,968,856	1940	28,580,183	9,333,959
1930	26,517,099	8,245,254	1941	28,196,049	9,217,986
1931	27,361,585	8,613,955	1942	29,521,651	9,696,097
1932	25,520,695	9,211,197	1943	31,125,890	10,343,114
1933	22,736,921	8,322,228	1944	34,007,509	11,729,357
1934	23,904,387	9,006,203	1945	37,213,031	12,255,778
1935	24,190,760	8,872,382	1946	41,235,235	13,181,375
1936	28,185,000	8,579,938			

CASUALTY, FIDELITY, AND SURETY

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1882	$ 41,656	$ 21,073	1937	$ 8,562,582	$ 3,693,629
1900	509,970	291,517	1938	8,271,434	3,714,622
1910	1,340,398	540,953	1939	8,678,669	3,658,245
1925	5,393,390	2,662,455	1940	8,830,940	4,107,617
1930	6,378,892	2,942,736	1941	10,114,238	4,431,051
1931	6,070,402	3,129,347	1942	11,795,704	4,281,801
1932	5,433,748	2,841,068	1943	10,960,270	4,047,854
1933	5,022,298	2,861,382	1944	10,921,201	3,952,446
1934	5,847,917	2,792,618	1945	12,344,926	4,529,039
1935	6,973,609	2,863,276	1946	15,149,439	5,336,054
1936	7,716,273	3,015,195			

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND CASUALTY

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1893	$ 215,076	$ 220,647	1937	$ 97,901	$ 53,405
1900	145,782	64,008	1938	119,007	49,836
1910	181,808	122,070	1939	144,019	61,860
1925	161,476	91,949	1940	166,964	75,341
1930	121,961	64,327	1941	196,477	101,950
1931	124,570	68,144	1942	270,492	93,508
1932	103,354	59,547	1943	270,052	102,157
1933	90,135	56,804	1944	352,705	129,672
1934	66,014	42,422	1945	437,881	169,649
1935	70,389	39,509	1946	505,157	221,602
1936	81,967	45,548			

RECIPROCAL FIRE AND CASUALTY

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1916	$ 24,649	$ 1,626	1937	$ 279,158	$ 103,216
1918	59,190	9,320	1938	307,165	102,381
1920	325,849	134,187	1939	330,897	101,391
1925	433,158	77,470	1940	372,947	116,923
1930	350,938	96,636	1941	396,749	130,889
1931	334,644	71,670	1942	403,380	146,668
1932	159,769	26,870	1943	356,152	109,511
1933	121,506	22,886	1944	438,957	153,658
1934	165,109	27,297	1945	576,416	229,214
1935	148,227	48,621	1946	682,586	255,847
1936	234,577	77,425			

FRATERNAL

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1916	$ 1,828,389	$ 1,511,741	1937	$ 2,042,054	$ 1,385,846
1918	2,030,930	2,144,330	1938	2,063,932	1,201,740
1920	2,331,838	2,024,255	1939	1,986,518	1,134,700
1925	2,598,537	2,015,467	1940	1,936,890	1,087,586
1930	2,932,786	2,037,625	1941	1,881,574	1,012,326
1931	2,803,352	1,733,170	1942	1,858,310	1,148,731
1932	2,402,471	1,605,045	1943	1,814,543	1,046,041
1933	2,186,519	1,537,912	1944	1,850,651	1,070,523
1934	2,129,990	1,473,312	1945	1,931,665	1,128,225
1935	2,048,598	1,506,882	1946	2,124,579	1,016,070
1936	2,040,504	1,476,615			

COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1910	$ 3,070	$ 361	1937	$ 95,106	$ 34,471
1915	12,618	6,257	1938	98,840	40,925
1920	54,238	47,849	1939	102,805	52,023
1925	44,833	42,245	1940	108,819	62,316
1930	60,457	67,490	1941	120,509	40,144
1931	54,364	42,624	1942	71,542	32,466
1932	58,857	67,102	1943	122,348	46,551
1933	64,765	49,083	1944	127,166	39,864
1934	86,043	69,218	1945	245,059	119,087
1935	86,548	45,812	1946	330,597	126,475
1936	93,854	31,526			

MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1941	$ 234,781	$ 150,762	1944	$ 275,558	$ 155,978
1942	267,033	150,254	1945	222,342	145,449
1943	277,625	151,364	1946	251,583	137,521

Receipts of the Insurance Department in the year ending June 30, 1947, from licenses, taxes, fees, etc., amounted to $1,374,171.34 and disbursements were $37,397.04.

FIRE LOSSES IN COLORADO AND IN DENVER

Insured fire losses in Colorado in 1946 amounted to $5,058,534, or $4.50 per capita, according to a statistical report released in October, 1947, by the National Protective Fire Association of Boston, Massachusetts. Among the 28 states which reported partial or complete data on fire losses for the year 1946, Colorado ranked 14th in amount of total loss and sixth in amount of loss per capita. The total fire loss for the United States for 1946 was estimated at $580,000,000 and the national per capita loss was $4.41. Colorado's share of the total loss was .87 per cent.

Officials of the National Fire Protection Association report an increasing awareness on the part of state authorities of the importance of compiling statistics on fire losses in order that safety programs may be better planned to protect the lives and property of the entire population.

The fire department of Denver, Colorado's capital city, has compiled and published data on fire losses for a number of years. The accompanying tables are derived from the 1946 annual report:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ANNUAL LOSSES AND ALARMS, IN DENVER, 1937-1946

Year	Denver Loss	Denver Loss Per Capita	National Loss Per Capita	Denver Fires	False Alarms	Total Alarms
1937	$442,129	$1.36	$2.97	2,534	240	2,774
1938	231,414	.71	1.99	2,147	213	2,360
1939	479,678	1.47	2.10	2,691	330	3,021
1940	202,925	.62	2.17	2,114	291	2,405
1941	492,486	1.52	2.29	2,783	262	3,045
1942	660,387	1.89	2.37	3,566	435	4,001
1943	554,450	1.58	2.81	3,322	578	3,900
1944	832,058	2.38	3.29	2,596	562	3,158
1945	662,880	1.89	3.64	2,999	651	3,650
1946	618,424	1.77	4.75	3,095	646	3,741

One-fifth, or 627, of Denver's fires in 1946 occurred in residences. Of these, 103 were caused by defective electrical wiring or appliances. Only four were incendiary or of suspicious origin. Other places of occurrence for fires were as follows: office, 43; store, 228; apartment, 160; hotel, 78; restaurant, 79; industrial plant, 86; garage, 116; warehouse, 31; outhouse, shed, fence, etc., 259; automobile, 494; church, 7; theater, 2; school, 4; home, 4; hospital, 4; dumps, 59; weeds, 440; miscellaneous, 374.

Careless smokers accounted for the cause of 463 of the 3,095 fires and defective electrical wiring or appliances for 432. Other causes were listed as follows: careless handling of ashpits or ashes, 256; spontaneous ignition, 74; chimney burning out, 113; defective flue, fireplace, 66; fireworks, 7; flammable liquids, explosion, backfire, 256; overheated furnaces or stoves, 74; incendiary or of suspicious origin, 48; careless use of matches, 24; miscellaneous known causes, 510; careless disposal of rubbish, 252; sparks from chimney, 58; unknown causes, 167; children playing with matches, 295.

Denver's total fire loss in 1946 amounted to less than one per cent of the total value of the properties involved. The summary for the year 1946 follows:

Total losses	$ 618,423.64
Loss per capita: population 350,000	1.77
Total value of buildings involved	52,515,907.81
Total value of contents involved	28,310,451.06
Total insurance on buildings	40,531,530.33
Total insurance on contents	20,483,135.29
Total number of alarms	3,741
Alarms, false or unnecessary	354
Alarms, other than fire	292
Time companies in service (hours)	4,975
Hose stretched (feet)	880,925
Ladders raised (feet)	32,592
Salvage covers spread	267
Chemicals used (gallons)	108
Number of fires:	
Confined to place of origin	3,047
Confined to floor on which fire originated	1,344
Extended to adjoining buildings	47
Extended beyond adjoining buildings	1
Number of fires:	
In reinforced concrete buildings	6
In fireproof buildings (steel frames)	3
In brick and stone buildings	1,244
In frame buildings	247
In concrete block buildings	12
In iron clad buildings	43
In structures not classified	17
Other than building fires	1,523

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION INSURANCE

Two general types of loans made by private lending institutions can be insured by the Federal Housing Administration, namely (1) those for repair, alteration, or improvement of real property which may or may not be secured by collateral security, and (2) those secured by mortgages on structures designed primarily for residential use.

Property improvement loans are insured by the Washington office of the Federal Housing Administration. A summary of these loans insured for Colorado, cumulative from 1934 to 1946, inclusive, is as follows: Notes insured, 35,291 in the amount of $14,167,624; 899 claims paid, for a total amount of $213,131.

Insurance on loans secured by mortgages is handled by the Denver office of the Federal Housing Administration. A summary of Colorado properties insured under this provision of the National Housing Act, cumulative from 1935 to 1946, is as follows: 6,357 new houses insured for a total of $26,876,674; 6,637 existing houses insured for a total of $24,263,700.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN COLORADO, 1946 AND 1947

Dollar volume of private construction in Colorado in 1947 increased 12.8 per cent over 1946 although the number of permits decreased 8.9 per cent. Dollar volume of residential construction decreased 4.2 per cent and the number of permits declined 21.7 per cent. These percentages are based on reports submitted to the State Planning Commission by 77 cities and towns and 5 unincorporated areas near Denver, Colorado Springs, and Boulder.

Total value of construction in 1947 in the reporting cities and towns amounted to $58,013,578 compared with $51,448,841 for 1946. The total number of all permits in 1947 was 13,805 compared with 15,150 in 1946. The total value of residential building permits in 1947 was $31,679,923 compared with $33,057,417 for 1946. The number of residential building permits in 1947 was 6,653 compared with 8,496 in 1946.

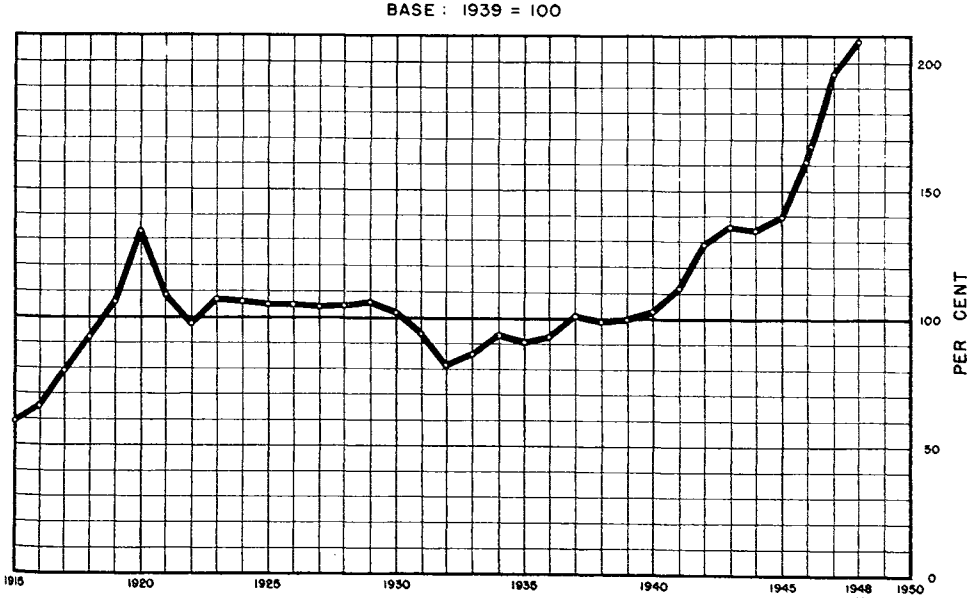
Suburban areas and some of the smaller towns and cities showed increases in dollar volume of construction activity in 1947 over 1946, while the larger cities with the exception of Pueblo showed decreases. Among the smaller cities showing substantial increases both in number and value of permits between 1946 and 1947 were Fort Morgan, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Julesburg, Lafayette, Lamar, Olathe, Ordway, Sterling, Trinidad, Longmont, and Loveland. Grand Junction's 1947 permits included $3,406,000 for the U. S. Veterans' Hospital of 150 beds.

Increases in dollar volume of construction in one year over another are not in themselves measures of increases in amount of construction, because of increases in recent years in construction costs, as indicated by the chart entitled "Construction Costs".

TREND OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

INCLUDES MATERIALS AND LABOR

BASE : 1939 = 100



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS, 1946 AND 1947

NOTE: The table below shows only the number of residence permits issued and their value and the total of all permits issued and their value. All permits include residences, apartment buildings, business, commercial, industrial, public and other buildings and repairs.

City	Permits for Residences				Totals of All Permits and Value			
	Number of Permits		Value of Permits		Number of Permits		Value of Permits	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Akron	18	22	$ 42,100	$ 57,300	38	38	$ 94,100	$ 119,100
Alamosa	..	9	.....	17,400	..	66	322,944	151,905
Antonito	5	5	13,400	5,600	5	5	13,400	5,600
Arvada	53	44	106,600	129,964	86	80	178,750	285,314
Ault	..	1	.....	2,000	..	4	.....	19,000
Aurora	428	228	1,651,000	800,750	504	330	1,862,000	1,156,075
Boulder	179	91	933,950	594,700	888	789	1,189,090	826,145
Brighton	65	62	157,000	164,000	71	70	204,000	287,000
Brush	10	14	31,800	78,550	24	25	79,500	164,675
Canon City	92	60	232,614	164,613	129	100	301,609	212,813
Castle Rock	6	6	15,000	20,000	9	11	40,000	41,000
Cedaredge	4	7	20,000	38,000	4	10	20,000	63,000
Colorado Springs	341	271	1,575,083	1,505,800	1,317	1,255	2,641,038	2,610,311
Cortez	86	37	150,000	71,500	113	56	301,000	168,500
Craig	52	55	162,100	171,700	93	96	365,845	478,406
Crested Butte	17	3	6,250	1,900	17	3	6,250	1,900
Del Norte	1	3	1,500	16,000	3	7	24,500	28,800
Delta	79	79	166,860	140,420	106	101	259,760	303,670
Denver	3,142	2,059	14,936,450	12,292,925	4,039	3,134	23,007,595	21,494,530
Dolores	4	18	4,875	34,075	8	28	17,600	41,360
Durango	32	32	121,679	147,290	173	136	412,139	299,419
Eads	..	4	.....	9,800	..	13	.....	21,800
Eaton	..	5	.....	13,000	9	11	14,500	37,250
Edgewater	32	27	82,800	88,100	33	31	92,800	157,100
Englewood	341	229	1,736,900	789,400	366	269	1,963,900	1,327,400
Erie	1	5	2,000	13,500	1	7	2,000	18,500
Florence	8	9	50,000	37,000	21	21	134,000	60,500
Fort Collins	150	79	696,500	406,595	762	688	1,120,610	782,985
Fort Lupton	5	10	.....	.....	11	20	.....	.....
Fort Morgan	142	151	375,140	469,335	156	185	428,240	882,935
Frederick	2	6	3,500	19,600	3	10	5,000	29,600
Fruita	38	26	50,103	30,450	49	31	86,553	35,646
Glenwood Springs	12	23	41,600	90,675	18	36	49,300	241,525
Golden	64	36	160,450	134,538	86	73	291,800	347,168
Grand Junction	129	75	549,861	464,600	156	94	614,536	4,014,750
Greeley	211	125	1,057,640	843,070	427	382	1,516,640	1,516,842
Gunnison	11	6	46,500	15,700	22	11	135,000	81,000
Haxtun	11	5	24,600	6,300	18	16	53,200	65,200
Hayden	23	15	34,850	26,875	38	28	53,400	42,575
Hotchkiss	8	7	12,500	18,500	11	9	20,500	25,500
Hugo	3	6	5,000	20,000	6	8	35,000	40,000

Idaho Springs	1	1	12,000	3,500	3	4	27,100	6,100
Julesburg	10	20	50,000	120,000	11	28	55,000	345,000
Lafayette	35	61	32,280	80,000	46	86	42,080	119,695
La Junta	51	36	99,650	118,500	98	70	479,175	240,300
Lamar	32	119	114,900	362,000	54	159	124,935	463,560
La Salle	..	8	.....	20,800	..	13	.....	37,800
La Veta	3	3	6,000	7,000	3	3	6,000	7,000
Leadville	1	1	2,000	1,500	6	2	5,000	1,800
Littleton	64	66	247,285	197,970	78	96	276,970	287,650
Longmont	39	67	202,000	421,000	49	76	301,999	483,700
Louisville	5	8	3,800	9,900	13	12	7,625	14,950
Loveland	56	72	273,930	326,400	150	120	378,430	473,350
Mancos	6	4	50,000	20,000	6	4	50,000	20,000
Manitou Springs	23	15	68,550	61,950	263	267	246,669	238,107
Manzanola	..	1	.....	5,000	1	1	2,000	5,000
Monte Vista	24	19	33,391	43,040	88	91	116,132	174,015
Montrose	63	36	153,785	96,750	92	65	234,160	244,225
Morrison	4	4	6,700	5,600	6	5	7,900	5,800
Mountain View	18	20	76,500	116,500	31	39	78,725	137,950
Olathe	1	17	2,000	55,000	5	21	14,000	67,000
Ordway	1	16	750	37,125	3	21	53,250	42,725
Ovid	..	7	.....	42,000	1	7	15,000	42,000
Palisade	16	25	20,808	38,715	28	49	50,683	135,490
Paonia	..	2	.....	7,000	..	30	.....	15,000
Platteville	1	6	3,500	24,000	1	7	3,500	24,500
Pueblo	327	319	1,093,420	1,056,800	1,301	1,387	1,879,808	2,053,052
Rocky Ford	23	27	38,800	63,125	45	46	82,800	111,825
Salida	61	51	71,290	66,520	97	80	115,785	97,547
Sheridan	32	23	47,825	48,468	37	38	64,725	83,508
Springfield	52	42	99,250	131,000	70	60	142,350	195,500
Steamboat Springs	30	36	103,300	161,200	45	59	240,400	344,925
Sterling	39	74	112,950	265,400	172	189	302,505	411,100
Trinidad	7	24	30,000	83,700	41	58	282,370	180,597
Walsenburg	32	45	26,048	35,840	44	57	57,798	54,840
Westminster	24	47	48,000	94,000	25	50	53,000	106,000
Windsor	20	15	51,550	11,930	37	27	78,850	38,400
UNINCORPORATED AREAS*								
Adams County	196	133	$ 478,850	$ 275,000	217	197	$ 534,850	$ 441,200
Arapahoe County	331	231	.....	.....	345	276	1,070,091	1,968,575
Boulder County	83	92	336,700	384,900	138	161	585,000	544,300
El Paso County	206	207	500,000	760,265	506	543	1,054,977	2,184,743
Jefferson County	774	698	3,298,400	6,069,000	1,174	1,014	4,369,100	7,077,950
TOTAL	8,496	6,653	$33,057,417	$31,679,923	15,150	13,805	$51,448,841	$58,013,578

*In the five counties listed above, the unincorporated areas in which building permits were issued are adjacent to principal cities in the county or adjoining counties.

Cost of Living Trends

Food costs rose 106.3 per cent in Denver between August, 1939, and September, 1947, compared with an overall increase for the United States of 110 per cent for the same period. Cost of living computed for all items showed an increase of 57.3 per cent for Denver between August, 1939, and June, 1947, compared with an overall increase of 58.5 per cent for the United States.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor compiles at regular intervals the average cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low salaried workers and data on all items entering into the cost of living in key cities in the United States. The information thus obtained furnishes the basis upon which estimates are compiled. Through the use of weighted averages and the establishment of index numbers there is obtained a reasonably accurate picture of actual trends. Denver is the key city in Colorado in the compilation of the data.

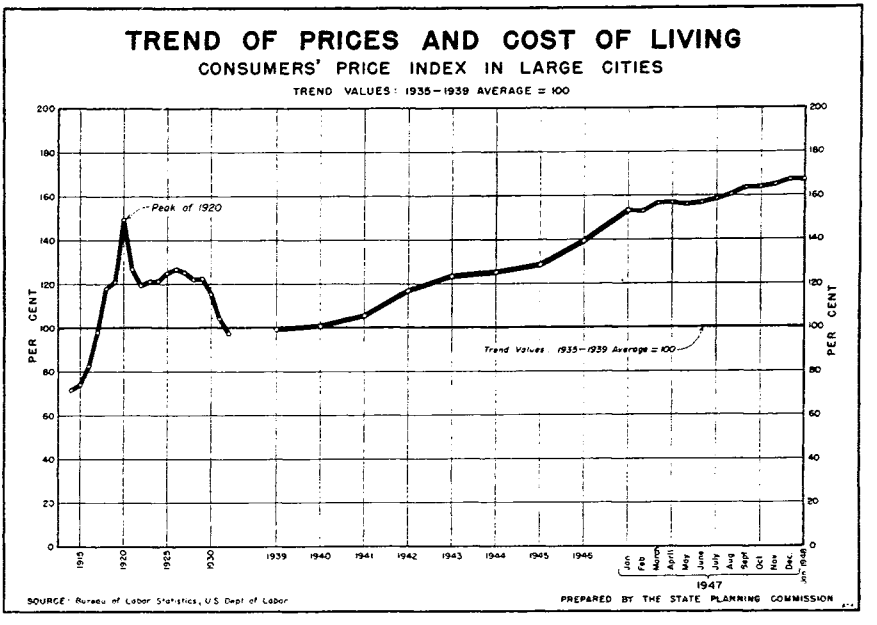
All estimates of cost of living are based upon average retail prices for food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house furnishings and miscellaneous items which enter into the daily requirements of the average family or individual. Variations in prices in different communites, in the size of families and living standards and all factors used in making estimates prevent the determination of absolute figures. The index set up by the Bureau of Labor Statistics furnishes a base upon which comparisons may be made with reasonable assurance that the figures indicate the trend in relative changes in the cost of living.

The accompanying tables compare the indexes in various items of living costs in Denver with the indexes for the United States and selected cities during selected years.

COST OF LIVING: INDEXES FOR DENVER AND THE UNITED STATES, 1917-1947, INCLUSIVE

(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)
(Base: 1935-1939 Average equals 100)

		DENVER						
	All Items U. S. Aver.	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel Electricity and Ice	House Furnishings	Miscellaneous
1917—Dec.	97.8	97.6	118.1	112.1	87.9	98.2	90.8	73.5
1918—Dec.	118.0	117.4	141.7	157.0	99.2	106.2	111.3	84.4
1919—June	121.0	123.2	146.9	171.7	107.1	106.5	119.2	86.5
1920—June	149.4	151.9	185.9	220.6	133.5	120.1	145.4	99.5
1921—May	126.6	128.2	116.3	172.5	155.5	135.1	129.3	104.9
1922—June	119.5	121.1	116.5	129.2	162.4	130.5	109.3	101.5
1923—June	121.6	121.5	117.0	131.0	163.0	128.1	114.5	100.7
1924—June	121.8	119.2	114.3	130.1	162.1	117.6	112.4	99.3
1925—June	124.9	123.8	128.3	128.3	160.4	124.8	113.3	99.6
1926—June	126.4	122.7	130.7	126.0	151.1	123.1	112.7	99.3
1927—June	125.7	122.0	134.1	123.4	141.7	118.7	111.6	100.0
1928—June	122.1	116.1	119.9	121.5	137.0	124.7	109.4	98.0
1929—June	122.1	116.8	122.0	121.0	133.9	116.9	106.6	102.0
1930—Dec.	115.3	110.1	104.2	118.2	129.9	125.2	102.0	101.1
1931—Dec.	104.2	100.3	89.0	104.8	120.5	105.2	90.6	100.3
1932—Dec.	93.5	91.3	78.5	90.0	105.9	93.5	81.1	98.6
1933—Dec.	93.9	91.5	82.7	96.4	92.9	103.1	89.5	96.4
1934—Nov.	96.2	94.9	93.4	98.1	90.4	100.9	92.0	96.9
1935—Oct.	98.0	97.2	99.6	98.3	91.5	98.5	95.2	97.3
1936—Sept.	100.4	100.5	104.5	98.3	96.6	99.6	96.9	99.5
1937—Dec.	103.0	103.3	102.6	104.5	105.5	101.9	106.4	102.4
1938—Dec.	100.2	99.9	95.9	98.7	106.0	101.6	101.9	100.9
1939—Dec.	99.6	99.7	95.0	99.6	106.8	97.8	103.7	100.8
1940—Dec.	100.7	100.2	95.9	100.0	106.9	98.4	102.1	101.6
1941—Dec.	110.5	109.4	111.9	112.9	108.4	98.2	115.9	107.5
1942—Dec.	120.4	119.5	132.4	123.4	109.1	99.4	121.9	113.1
1943—Dec.	124.4	123.5	138.7	126.6	109.0	103.5	123.8	117.1
1944—Dec.	127.0	126.1	137.9	134.6	109.5	104.2	148.8	122.1
1945—Dec.	129.9	128.3	141.7	137.1	109.9	97.3	164.9	124.7
1946—Dec.	153.3	151.4	190.6	----	----	----	----	----
1947—May	156.0	155.8	191.9	182.3	110.6	99.5	202.4	136.9
1947—Oct.	163.8	160.4	197.2	185.9	117.7	105.5	206.8	139.0



COST OF LIVING: INDEXES FOR DENVER, THE UNITED STATES, AND SELECTED CITIES,
(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)
(1935-1939=100)

	Oct. 15 1947	June 15 1947	Mar. 15 1947	Jan. 15 1947	July 15 1946	Dec. 15 1945	Dec. 15 1944	Aug. 15 1939
FOOD								
Denver	197.2	191.9	191.4	185.0	161.8	141.7	137.9	92.7
U. S. average	201.6	190.5	189.5	183.8	165.7	141.4	137.4	93.5
Chicago	207.1	193.9	190.8	184.5	168.4	139.3	136.5	92.3
New York	200.6	187.9	189.5	183.5	168.9	143.3	138.7	95.8
Los Angeles	201.9	193.8	195.5	194.3	171.2	150.9	143.9	94.6
New Orleans	219.5	203.7	204.3	199.7	180.6	152.7	150.3	97.6
ALL ITEMS								
Denver	160.4	155.9	154.8	151.4	138.1	128.3	126.1	98.6
U. S. average	163.8	157.1	156.3	153.3	141.2	129.9	127.0	98.6
Chicago	167.3	158.3	156.2	153.0	141.7	128.0	126.3	98.7
New York	161.7	156.9	157.4	154.6	143.9	131.1	127.9	99.0
Los Angeles	161.3	156.3	156.4	155.3	142.3	133.7	129.1	100.5
New Orleans	----	164.6	164.5	----	----	133.3	131.0	99.7

ELECTRIC SERVICE COSTS LOWER IN 1947 THAN IN 1939

Electric service costs in Colorado in 1947 were generally less than the rates charged in 1939. Three-fourths of the Colorado cities of 2,500 population or more listed by the Federal Power Commission in its 1947 report on electric service costs showed a decrease in rates from 1939, one-third showed rate changes between 1943 and 1947, and one-fourth showed more than one cut in rates between 1939 and 1947. During this period electric service rates remained unchanged in only three of the 30 cities listed in the 1947 report—the cities of Fort Morgan, Delta, and Loveland.

The reports of the Federal Power Commission present rates for electric service in the form of typical monthly bills for various classes of service. These reports enable consumers throughout the State to compare their electric bills with bills for similar service in other communities. The Commission's first survey in the United States was made as of January 1, 1935. Additional and more comprehensive surveys have been made as of January 1 of succeeding years.

Two tables on residential electric service are of interest. One gives examples of typical monthly bills and average increment charges for residential service in Colorado communities according to quantity of electricity used and the other shows highest and lowest typical bills for communities of 2,500 or more population, both based on rates in effect on January 1, 1947.

ELECTRIC SERVICE IN COLORADO: EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS AND AVERAGE INCREMENTAL CHARGES FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE IN SPECIFIED YEARS
(Source: Federal Power Commission)

COMMUNITY		Lighting and Small Appliances: Minimum Bill Amt.	Lighting and Small Appliances: Minimum Bill Kwh	Lighting and Small Appliances: 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, Refrigeration Cooking 250 kwh	Lighting, Refrigeration Cooking, Water Heating 500 kwh	Average Charge in Cents Per kwh for: 25 kwh (Lighting)	Incremental Charge Between: 25 and 100 kwh (Refrigeration)	100 and 250 kwh (Cooking)	250 and 500 kwh (Water Heating)
Alamosa	1947	$1.00	15	$1.55	$4.35	$7.35	$10.48	$6.20	$3.70	$2.00	$1.30
	1939	---	--	1.90	5.20	8.20	13.20	7.60	4.40	2.00	2.00
Aurora	1947	.90	15	1.40	4.15	7.15	9.65	5.60	3.70	2.00	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.90	5.20	8.95	----	----	----	----	----
Boulder	1947	1.00	16	1.36	3.58	6.58	9.57	6.00	3.40	2.00	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.60	4.24	7.24	9.74	6.40	3.50	2.00	1.00
Brighton	1947	.90	15	1.40	4.15	7.15	9.65	5.60	3.70	2.00	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.97	5.26	9.09	14.09	7.90	4.40	2.60	2.00
Canon City	1947	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	10.57	5.80	3.50	2.70	1.00
	1939	---	--	2.20	4.70	8.70	11.20	8.80	3.30	2.70	1.00
Colo. Springs*	1947	.75	16	1.13	3.35	6.21	8.71	4.50	3.00	1.90	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.23	3.46	6.26	8.76	4.90	3.00	1.90	1.00
Delta*	1947	1.00	12	1.90	4.45	7.45	11.20	7.60	3.40	2.00	1.50
	1939	---	--	1.90	4.45	7.45	12.45	7.60	3.40	2.00	2.00
Denver	1947	.75	15	1.25	3.80	6.80	9.30	5.00	3.40	2.00	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.50	4.80	9.30	16.80	6.00	4.40	3.00	3.00
Durango	1947	.90	10	1.65	3.90	7.15	9.10	6.60	3.00	2.20	.80
	1939	---	--	2.20	4.90	8.27	11.27	8.80	3.60	2.20	1.20
Englewood	1947	.90	19	1.19	4.75	8.50	11.00	4.80	4.70	2.50	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.25	5.00	8.75	11.25	5.00	5.00	2.50	1.00
Florence	1947	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	10.57	5.80	3.50	2.70	1.00
	1939	---	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fort Collins*	1947	1.00	20	1.25	3.85	5.85	8.35	5.00	3.50	1.30	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.50	4.10	7.10	9.60	6.00	3.50	2.00	1.00
Fort Morgan*	1947	.90	15	1.20	2.70	5.45	7.95	4.80	2.00	1.80	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.20	2.70	6.40	8.90	4.80	2.00	2.50	1.00
Golden	1947	.90	19	1.19	4.75	8.50	11.00	4.80	4.70	2.50	1.00
	1939	---	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Grand Junction	1947	1.00	13	1.60	4.24	7.24	9.74	6.40	3.50	2.00	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.78	4.76	7.76	10.26	7.10	4.00	2.00	1.00
Greeley	1947	1.00	20	1.25	4.00	6.50	9.00	5.00	3.70	1.70	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.63	4.28	7.28	9.98	6.50	3.50	2.00	1.10
La Junta*	1947	1.00	10	2.01	3.88	7.03	9.53	8.00	2.50	2.10	1.00
	1939	---	--	2.20	4.70	8.70	11.20	8.80	3.30	2.70	1.00
Lamar*	1947	1.00	14	1.65	4.60	7.30	9.80	6.60	3.90	1.80	1.00
	1939	---	--	2.13	5.00	7.50	10.00	8.50	3.80	1.70	1.00
Leadville	1947	1.00	15	1.50	4.20	7.20	9.70	6.00	3.60	2.00	1.00
	1939	---	--	2.07	5.45	9.60	14.60	8.30	4.50	2.80	2.00
Longmont*	1947	1.00	16	1.50	3.50	6.50	9.00	6.00	2.70	2.00	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.75	3.80	9.60	9.40	7.00	2.70	2.00	1.00
Monte Vista	1947	1.00	15	1.55	4.35	7.35	10.48	6.20	3.70	2.00	1.30
	1939	---	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Montrose	1947	.90	10	1.65	3.90	7.15	9.10	6.60	3.00	2.20	.80
	1939	---	--	2.20	4.90	9.03	13.90	8.80	3.60	2.80	1.90
Pueblo	1947	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	10.57	5.80	3.50	2.70	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.75	4.30	8.25	10.75	7.00	3.40	2.60	1.00
Rocky Ford	1947	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	10.57	5.80	3.50	2.70	1.00
	1939	---	--	2.20	4.70	8.70	11.20	8.80	3.30	2.70	1.00
Salida	1947	1.00	15	1.50	4.20	7.20	10.35	6.00	3.60	2.00	1.30
	1939	---	--	1.90	5.20	8.20	13.20	7.60	4.40	2.00	2.00
Sterling	1947	1.00	15	1.50	4.20	7.20	9.70	6.00	3.60	2.00	1.00
	1939	---	--	1.78	4.56	7.56	10.06	7.10	3.70	2.00	1.00
Trinidad	1947	1.00	15	1.66	4.68	8.34	11.59	6.60	4.00	2.40	1.30
	1939	---	--	2.06	4.91	8.96	12.14	8.20	3.80	2.70	1.30

*Publicly owned utility.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILLS, 1947
(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Kilowatt Hours	Lowest Bills	Amount	Highest Bills	Amount	Per Cent Difference
	COMMUNITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND MORE				
100	Denver	$3.80	Pueblo	$ 4.07	7.1
250	Denver	6.80	Pueblo	8.07	18.7
500	Denver	9.30	Pueblo	10.57	13.7
	COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION				
100	Colorado Springs*	$3.35	Trinidad	$ 4.68	39.7
250	Fort Collins*	5.85	Trinidad	8.34	42.6
500	Fort Collins*	8.35	Trinidad	11.59	38.8
	COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 10,000 POPULATION				
100	Fort Morgan*	$ 2.70	Englewood and Golden	$ 4.75	75.9
250	Fort Morgan*	5.45	Englewood and Golden	8.50	56.0
500	Fort Morgan*	7.95	Las Animas*	11.73	47.5

*Publicly owned utility.

STATE AND NATIONAL INCOME PAYMENTS

Proprietors of businesses (farm and non-farm) in Colorado showed increases of 194.5 per cent in income payments between 1940 and 1946, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. Other increases in income payments in Colorado during the same period were as follows: salaries and wages, 128.9 per cent; property income, 107.4 per cent; and all other income, 89.8 per cent.

Estimates of State and national income are based on income payments from all sources made to individuals and from these is determined the purchasing power of the public. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce publishes annual estimates of income payments for the United States and the separate states in the July or August issues of the "Survey of Current Business." The Federal agency estimates the income payments for the United States in 1946 at $169,373,000,000 and for Colorado, $1,380,000,000. These estimates represent an increase of 123.3 per cent for the United States in 1946 as compared with 1940, and an increase of 134.3 per cent for Colorado.

Colorado's proportion of the national income ranged from .77 per cent in 1929 and .78 per cent in 1940 to .82 per cent in 1945 and .81 per cent in 1946.

Per capita income payments are derived by division of total income payments by total population, excluding armed forces and civilians outside the continental United States. Total income and per capita income payments for Colorado with comparative figures for the United States, by specified years, were as follows:

INCOME PAYMENTS

Year	Total Income Colorado	Total Income U. S.	Per Capita Colo.	Per Capita U. S.	Year	Total Income Colorado	Total Income U. S.	Per Capita Colo.	Per Capita U. S.
1929	$ 633,000,000	$ 82,617,000,000	$ 616	$ 680	1938	$ 526,000,000	$ 66,045,000,000	$ 475	$ 509
1930	580,000,000	73,325,000,000	558	596	1939	563,000,000	70,601,000,000	505	539
1931	478,000,000	61,971,000,000	455	500	1940	589,000,000	75,852,000,000	524	575
1932	362,000,000	47,432,000,000	342	380	1941	695,000,000	92,269,000,000	620	693
1933	358,000,000	46,273,000,000	336	368	1942	990,000,000	116,433,000,000	877	869
1934	404,000,000	53,038,000,000	376	420	1943	1,137,000,000	140,021,000,000	975	1,040
1935	446,000,000	58,558,000,000	412	460	1944	1,146,000,000	151,217,000,000	1,000	1,133
1936	538,000,000	68,000,000,000	493	531	1945	1,271,000,000	155,201,000,000	1,185	1,177
1937	584,000,000	72,211,000,000	532	561	1946	1,380,000,000	169,373,000,000	1,196	1,200

INCOME PAYMENTS IN COLORADO, BY TYPES, IN 1946, 1945, 1944, AND 1940
(Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

TYPE	1946	1945	1944	1940	% Increase 1946-1940
Salaries and wages	$ 776,000,000	$ 702,000,000	$ 662,000,000	$ 339,000,000	128.9
Proprietors' income	324,000,000	300,000,000	247,000,000	110,000,000	194.5
Property income	168,000,000	151,000,000	142,000,000	81,000,000	107.4
Other income	112,000,000	118,000,000	95,000,000	59,000,000	89.8
TOTAL	$1,380,000,000	$1,271,000,000	$1,146,000,000	$589,000,000	134.3

SALES OF U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

Sales of United States savings bonds (series E, F and G) in Colorado in 1947 amounted to $64,839,901.74, 4.3 per cent less than the sales in 1946 and 45 per cent less than the sales in the peak year of 1944.

Total sales for the period 1941 through 1947 amounted to $549,019,000. Monthly sales during 1946 and 1947 averaged $5,525,583.32 compared with average monthly sales of $7,572,818.65 during the period 1941-45. Data on bond sales are compiled by the United States Savings Bond Division of the Treasury Department. Total sales in the State by years are as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1947	$ 64,839,902	1944	$117,826,000
1946	67,775,000	1943	110,413,000
1945	106,433,000	1941-1942	81,732,000
Total, 1941-1947			$549,019,999

Forty-eight per cent of the total bond sales in the state in 1947, or $31,192,509.43, was credited to Denver county. Sales in other high-ranking counties were as follows: El Paso, 6.4 per cent; Pueblo, 5.2 per cent; Boulder, 3.7 per cent; Larimer, 3.1 per cent; Weld, 2.6 per cent.

Total sales for all counties in the State for the year 1947 are shown in the accompanying table.

County	Amount	County	Amount
Adams	$ 318,106.55	Kit Carson	511,865.50
Alamosa	424,726.25	Lake	152,046.25
Arapahoe	1,051,529.90	La Plata	466,753.50
Archuleta	33,315.75	Larimer	1,993,033.15
Baca	153,624.50	Las Animas	774,810.12
Bent	325,508.00	Lincoln	317,301.55
Boulder	2,371,714.05	Logan	1,314,453.67
Chaffee	238,720.25	Mesa	978,082.00
Cheyenne	263,563.10	Mineral	18,168.75
Clear Creek	62,859.25	Moffat	127,886.75
Conejos	167,837.50	Montezuma	92,443.50
Costilla	5,803.75	Montrose	393,330.75
Crowley	127,193.75	Morgan	675,125.55
Custer	13,687.50	Otero	950,925.78
Delta	542,737.00	Ouray	94,942.25
Denver	31,192,509.43	Park	34,147.00
Dolores	11,095.75	Phillips	740,399.50
Douglas	50,793.75	Pitkin	28,156.25
Eagle	89,204.25	Prowers	487,557.25
Elbert	168,078.50	Pueblo	3,393,457.66
El Paso	4,127,611.59	Rio Blanco	74,602.75
Fremont	835,123.75	Rio Grande	359,475.01
Garfield	563,058.75	Routt	258,239.75
Gilpin	22,687.50	Saguache	201,031.50
Grand	128,570.00	San Juan	29,015.00
Gunnison	209,641.75	San Miguel	24,160.00
Hinsdale	75.00	Sedgwick	564,438.94
Huerfano	330,652.25	Summit	1,181.25
Jackson	55,331.25	Teller	98,268.75
Jefferson	801,946.55	Washington	868,307.25
Kiowa	244,915.00	Weld	1,693,723.29
		Yuma	944,569.15
Unallocated			$ 1,245,780.20
State Total			$64,839,901.74

HOUSING IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

Eight out of every ten dwelling units in the Denver metropolitan area in 1947 were equipped with electric lights, running water, flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and installed cooking facilities for exclusive use of the unit's occupants, according to a survey made by the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The total number of dwelling units was approximately 151,000 in April, 1947, or 27 per cent more than the figure reported for April, 1940. In April, 1947, homes occupied by their owners represented 53 per cent of all ordinary occupied dwelling units, as compared with 42 per cent in 1940. During this period tenant-occupied dwelling units decreased from 58 per cent in 1940 to 47 per cent in 1947.

TRANSPORTATION

COLORADO'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Extent of Highway System; Maintenance of Highways; Surface Types

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

THE PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

SOURCES OF HIGHWAY REVENUE

MOTOR FUEL TAX

Refunds and Exemptions; Gasoline Consumption and Production; Data on Gasoline Taxes, by Years; Data in Detail for 1946-1947

Highways—Statistical Tables

Disbursements by All Agencies in Colorado; State Highway Department Receipts and Expenditures in Detail, by Years; Receipts for Roads and Bridges, by Counties, 1947; Gross Expenditures for Highways, by Counties; Highway Mileages by Types and by Counties

REGULATIONS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES AND OPERATORS

Licensing; Ownership Tax; Drivers' Licenses; Brake and Light Certificate; Motor Vehicle Registrations and Receipts, 1913-1947

COLORADO STATE PATROL—COLORADO'S TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM

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COMMUNICATIONS

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NEWS SERVICES IN COLORADO

Associated Press—United Press—International News Service
Colorado Press Association; Directory of Colorado Manufacturers

COLORADO NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS

ORGANIZATIONS

Trade Organizations in Colorado—Chambers of Commerce and Civic Clubs—Junior Chambers of Commerce—Labor Organizations

TRANSPORTATION

COLORADO'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Colorado has a vast network of rural highways and roads, totaling 75,163 miles—a mileage that would reach around the world three times, if laid from end to end. Only 18 states in the Union have a greater mileage and none has a greater mileage of mountain roads. Colorado ranks number one in this category. The mileage of streets in municipalities totals 3,548 which, added to the rural mileage in the State makes a total of 78,711 miles of highways, roads and streets in Colorado.

Of Colorado's total road mileage, 12,416 miles comprise the State highway system. Here again the State ranks high among the 48 states, in thirteenth place. This large mileage of State highways, combined with the fact that a considerable percentage of the total is in the mountainous area of the State where construction costs are exceedingly high, presents the State with a difficult problem in providing all of the highway improvements demanded by motorists and other highway users.

The State highway system of 12,416 miles constitutes the most important highways serving the State thorughout its vast area. The system is divided into 4,045 miles designated as federal aid primary routes; 3,346 miles of federal aid secondary highways and 5,025 miles of other State highways.

The State Highway Department constructs and maintains the federal aid primary highways, excepting a small mileage that runs thru national parks and a few short sections of national forest highways on the primary system. The importance of the primary highways is attested by the fact that whereas these routes constitute less than 5.5 per cent of the total rural mileage of the State, they carry over 60 per cent of all rural traffic.

The State Highway Department also constructs federal aid secondary highways—routes that are commonly referred to as farm-to-market and mine-to-market roads. Construction funds spent by the Highway Department on these routes involve federal and state funds, in practically all cases, although some state funds are provided on a limited basis which are not matched with federal funds.

Federal aid routes that run thru cities, urban areas and towns are eligible for the expenditure of federal and state funds expended by the State Highway Department for construction. The maintenance of such routes is the responsibility of each city or town although the local authorities may make agreements with the State Highway Department whereby the latter carries on the maintenance under the terms of the agreement made. Of the total of 4,045 miles of federal aid primary highways, 203 miles are within cities and towns; also 100.5 miles of the federal aid secondary routes and 118 miles of other State highways are within incorporated cities and towns.

Counties' Responsibility for Maintenance—Whereas the State Highway Department is responsible for the maintenance of the federal aid primary routes, totaling more than 4,000 miles, it is the responsibility of the counties, thru their boards of county commissioners, to maintain federal aid secondary routes on the State highway system and, in addition, the other State highways of the system.

Thus the Counties are responsible for the maintenance of 3,346 miles of federal aid secondary routes and 5,025 miles of other State highways. In addition to these routes the Counties are responsible for the maintenance and improvement of all county highways and roads which are not a part of the State highway system. This mileage of county roads totals approximately 63,000 miles. Of this total, approximately 30,000 miles represent local roads that are so little used that the counties do not undertake to maintain or improve them.

Classification of State Highways as to Surface Types—As of 1947, a total of 4,788 miles of highways on the State Highway system were hard-surfaced with oil or concrete pavement. Of this total of hard-surface mileage, 4,565 miles are rural highways and 223 miles are within cities and towns. Highways which are gravel-surfaced only, totaled 5,626 miles. The remaining mileage in the State Highway System, totaling 2,002 miles, consists of routes that are graded, unimproved, or primitive.

On the federal aid primary highways, 3,048 miles of highways are oil-surfaced and 579 miles are paved with concrete or a combination of asphalt and

concrete. This runs the total to 3,627 miles of hard-surfaced highways on the federal aid primary system. Of the remaining mileage, 312 miles are gravel surfaced and 107 miles are unimproved.

On the federal aid secondary system, 840 miles are oil-surfaced and 23 miles are concrete-paved. Gravel-surfaced roads total 2,211 miles, and 272 miles are unimproved.

On the other State highways, 271 miles are oil-surfaced; 28 miles are concrete paved, 3,103 are gravel surfaced, 727 miles are graded and 897 miles are unimproved.

The State Highway Department

Organization of the State Highway Department and a description of its functions are described elsewhere in this Year Book, in the section on State Government.

The construction and maintenance of Colorado's highways by the State Highway Department is one of the State's largest single enterprises. The 1947 budget of the Highway Department totaled $15,917,697 and the 1948 budget, approved in December, 1947, by the Highway Advisory Board and the State Highway Engineer, before submission to Governor Lee Knous, totaled $16,435,572.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, BY YEARS
(Source: State Highway Department)

YEAR	Receipts	Disbursements				Balance
		Administration	Construction*	All Others*	Total	
1910 to 1929 inclusive	$ 57,506,334	$ 1,592,529	$ 44,991,220	$ 9,592,447	$ 56,176,196	$ 1,330,136
1930	6,674,898	172,947	5,045,290	1,881,033	7,099,270	905,764
1931	9,285,221	196,139	8,130,794	1,801,211	10,128,144	62,841
1932	6,159,451	200,128	4,293,579	1,813,491	6,307,198	—84,906
1933	8,069,219	203,309	6,109,471	1,452,496	7,765,276	219,036
1934	10,445,790	218,757	8,299,426	1,850,927	10,369,110	295,717
1935	8,239,509	233,642	5,354,388	2,031,117	7,619,147	916,079
1936	36,095,248	273,368	12,478,746	3,351,196	16,103,310	20,710,519
1937	11,398,079	330,795	18,817,933	2,914,543	22,063,271	9,325,327
1938	11,624,090	358,938	13,728,271	2,904,245	16,991,454	2,509,963
1939	12,968,482	360,504	9,499,516	2,352,707	12,212,727	1,302,618
1940	9,975,632	336,998	5,565,256	2,085,613	7,987,867	1,325,883
1941	10,115,231	326,823	5,273,807	2,372,535	7,973,165	1,499,549
1942	9,193,999	215,855	4,346,320	2,227,867	6,790,042	1,928,707
1943	9,100,940	122,830	2,800,728	2,333,926	5,257,484	3,793,363
1944	7,374,545	134,458	2,294,123	2,547,806	4,976,387	4,217,621
1945	8,095,138	127,487	2,156,691	2,536,200	4,820,378	5,283,218
1946	11,888,896	174,199	5,318,288	2,885,470	8,377,957	6,364,644
1947	16,019,101	224,914	11,016,999	3,275,564	14,517,477	5,682,296
TOTAL	$260,229,804	$ 5,804,620	$175,520,846	$ 52,210,393	$233,535,859	

*Construction includes amount spent each year for oiling. This amounted to $1,378,986 in 1946 and $1,607,513 in 1947. *The item "All Others" includes expenditures for maintenance, equipment, engineering, traffic signs and center-striping of highways, and miscellaneous.

The Public Roads Administration

The Public Roads Administration, formerly known as the Bureau of Public Roads, is a division of the Federal Works Agency. The P. R. A. administers the federal aid funds appropriated by Congress to the states; co-operates with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its agency, the U. S. Forest Service, in the construction of roads in national forest areas; and supervises the construction of roads for the National Park Service of the Department of Interior.

In administering federal aid funds, the P. R. A. works closely with the State Highway Department. Construction projects involving the expenditure of federal-state funds are first set up by the Highway Department and then are submitted to the P. R. A. for approval. After the project is budgeted, design plans for the project are developed by the Highway Department and when these are completed they are submitted to the P. R. A. for checking by its engineers. Plans for each project must be approved by the Denver office of the P. R. A., next by its regional office in San Francisco and then finally by the main office in Washington, D. C. When the plans have been finally approved, the project can then be advertised for bids by the Highway Department. After construction of the project gets under way, the State Highway

Department finances the cost and periodically submits statements to the P. R. A. office which show the amount of funds which must be reimbursed to the State by the federal government as its share of the cost of financing the work. Thus it can be seen that funds must be "earned" by the State thru actual expenditure on projects before the State receives reimbursement from the federal government for the work done. This is standard procedure.

The P. R. A. has a division office headquarters in Denver which includes the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. Each of the states has a district office of the P. R. A. and the Colorado district headquarters are also located in Denver. B. W. Matteson is head of the division office for the four states and A. V. Williamson is district engineer in charge of the Colorado district.

National Forest Highways—The U. S. Forest Service, in addition to being responsible for the expenditure of federal funds appropriated for the improvement of roads in the National Forests, co-operates with the counties in which National Forests are located. Twenty-five per cent of the funds received by the Forest Service from the operations of the National Forests are distributed to the counties for expenditure on road improvements. Distribution of these funds are shown elsewhere in this volume in the chapter covering National Forests.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ACT OF 1944

Late in 1944, Congress authorized the expenditure of $1,500,000,000 of federal funds in federal aid grants to the 48 states for expenditure over a three-year period following the close of World War II. These funds were to be spent at the rate of $500,000,000 each year and were intended to provide employment for returning war veterans as well as to develop the Nation's highway system.

Congress launched the program in October, 1945—soon after the surrender of Japan. The shortages of equipment and materials since the War's end, combined with a shortage of labor and engineers for prosecuting the huge construction program as well as a slowing down of the program because of high construction costs, have forced Congress to extend the time of the program from three years to five years, or 1950.

Allocations of these federal funds to Colorado under the program as originally drafted by Congress in 1944 totaled $7,681,386 for each of the three years. These funds were allocated for highway improvements as follows: for federal aid primary highways, $4,033,468; for federal aid secondary highways, $2,714,271; and for urban highways thru cities and congested urban areas, $933,647.

Sources of Highway Revenue

All receipts from motor fuel taxes, license fees and compensation taxes collected from commercial trucks and busses must be expended on construction, maintenance and operation of the highways in Colorado under the terms of a constitutional amendment adopted by the voters of Colorado in 1934. Only the property taxes collected on motor vehicles are available for other than highway uses. This constitutional amendment is commonly referred to as the "non-diversion amendment", in that it forbids the use of funds collected from motor vehicle operators for any other purpose than expenditure for highway construction, maintenance and operation.

Motor Fuel Tax—The principal source of revenue for highway purposes is the 6-cent tax levied by the State on each gallon of motor fuel. Non-highway users of motor fuel are entitled to a refund of the 6-cent tax and these refunds amounted to $3,090,024 in 1947.

In practice the 6-cent gas tax is actually divided into two taxes—one of 4 cents and one of 2 cents. This developed as a result of legislation adopted by the General Assembly in 1947, when a supplementary tax of 2 cents was adopted and which tax is to remain in effect until 1953. This additional tax became effective April 1, 1947.

Prior to 1947, the gas tax was 4 cents per gallon. After refunds are deducted and the costs of administering the gas tax collections are deducted, the net collections from this 4-cent tax are divided as follows: 70 per cent to the State Highway Department, 27 per cent to the counties and 3 per cent to the cities.

The supplementary tax of 2 cents per gallon also permits the refund of the tax to those not using the motor fuel on the highways. The net collections are divided as follows: 50 per cent to the State Highway Department; 44 per cent to the counties on the basis of State highway milegae and population in each county; and 6 per cent to the cities and towns on the basis of motor vehicle registrations in the counties and registrations in the cities and towns of the county. Accompanying tables show the collections from gas taxes, by years, in Colorado.

License Fees—The second important source of State funds for highways comes from the receipts from license fees collected from motorists. These fees average approximately $6 per annum for motor cars and about $10 for all sizes of trucks. The net collections from motor vehicle fees and licenses are divided 50 per cent to the State Highway Department and 50 per cent to the counties. Accompanying tables show the receipts from this source, by years.

Carrier Taxes—The third State source of funds is from the compensation or public carrier taxes levied against commercial trucks and busses which operate on the highways. The tax on trucks is commonly referred to as the ton-mile tax. It provides for the collection of one mill per mile for every ton of freight moved by commercial trucks. Commercial busses are charged a tax of one mill per mile for each passenger carried.

Compensation or carrier taxes are levied by the State Public Utilities Commission and the taxes are collected by the State Revenue Department. The net collections from these taxes, after deductions authorized by law for the administration of the act by the Public Utilities Commission, are divided approximately 52 per cent to the State Highway Department and 48 per cent to the Counties. Accompanying tables show receipts for this tax, by years.

Federal Funds—Another principal source of funds provided for highway construction is the Federal government. These funds are appropriated annually by the Congress and are made available to the states on a matching basis. States which have federal lands within their borders are given credit in proportion to the area of federal land. In Colorado, this credit permits the State to receive 56 cents in federal funds for each 44 cents of State funds on each federal-state project. In actual practice, however, the matching of funds is on about a 50-50 basis. An accompanying table shows the receipts of federal funds for highway purposes, by years.

County Road Tax—The Counties have an additional source of revenue, not participated in by the State Highway Department. This is the mill levy on property which is levied by the various counties for road purposes. In 1920 the Counties collected $4,380,700 in property taxes for road purposes, but by 1947 mill levies had been reduced until only $2,483,000 were collected. This shift from property taxes as a source of funds for roads is more than offset by the increased total of funds received by the counties from State collections of gas taxes, motor vehicle license fees and carrier taxes. Accompanying tables show tax collections of the counties for road purposes, by years.

MOTOR FUEL TAX REFUNDS AND EXEMPTIONS

Tax Refunds—Refunds of the motor fuel tax are made on motor fuel used for agricultural purposes, by industries, contractors, state institutions, motor boats etc. upon application of the taxpayer. Total refunds by calendar years are as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1924	$ 33,167	1932	$ 659,144	1940	$1,134,638
1925	31,628	1933	678,832	1941	1,379,543
1926	63,261	1934	849,881	1942	1,308,704
1927	143,919	1935	809,973	1943	1,372,452
1928	265,709	1936	1,042,474	1944	1,417,015
1929	412,410	1937	1,214,575	1945	1,675,707
1930	630,231	1938	1,154,776	1946	2,003,873
1931	738,072	1939	1,215,334	1947	3,090,024

Refunds on gasoline used for agricultural purposes amount to considerably more than half of all refunds. In the fiscal year 1947 refunds for agricultural purposes amounted to $2,169,196 or 70.2 per cent of the total.

Gasoline Exempt from Tax—Gallons of gasoline exempt from the motor fuel tax for fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1941
Sales to U. S. Government	$ 9,906,000	$22,937,000	$85,112,000	$76,434,000	$4,751,000
Exports	1,609,000	1,991,000	1,249,000	932,000	1,695,000
Miscellaneous Credits	321,000	164,000	203,000	222,000	990,000
Railroads	522,000	505,000	561,000	612,000	620,000
Aviation	1,731,000	341,000	133,000	54,000	52,000
Total	$14,089,000	$25,938,000	$87,258,000	$78,254,000	$9,108,000

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION IN COLORADO

Gasoline consumption in Colorado for years shown below, less 2 per cent allowance and duplicate charges, as reported by the Motor Fuel division of the State Department of Revenue, is as follows:

Year	Gallons	Year	Gallons	Year	Gallons
1915	14,482,629	1930	170,855,026	1943	242,488,021
		1935	178,393,706	1944	298,004,354
1920	51,917,098	1940	248,441,604	1945	298,471,456
		1941	265,212,103	1946	339,924,482
1925	98,741,301	1942	247,055,761	1947	376,141,125

GASOLINE PRODUCED IN COLORADO

Colorado refineries produced 123,942,000 gallons, or 35.2 per cent of the total of 376,141,125 gallons consumed in the State in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. This is the greatest gallonage produced to date in Colorado. Wyoming supplied 33.1 per cent and Texas 20 per cent of all the gasoline consumed in Colorado in 1947.

DATA ON GASOLINE TAXES, BY YEARS

Year	Gross Receipts	Deductions		Distribution of Net Receipts		
		Refunds	Administrative Expense	State Highway Department	To Counties	To Cities
1919	$ 316,973	$ 4,139	$ 7,103	$ 250,000	$	$ ...
1920	510,290	7,381	12,318	230,000	245,661	...
1921	584,034	6,960	17,602	320,660	279,736	...
1922	664,885	23,140	19,973	317,736	310,886	...
19..	942,764	11,590	20,120	418,012	455,527	...
1924	1,802,903	33,209	29,542	844,248	870,076	...
1925	1,874,408	30,537	28,938	917,492	907,467	...
1926	2,199,524	59,271	30,220	1,043,197	1,055,016	...
1927	3,435,437	133,812	34,022	1,740,651	1,081,354	...
1928	3,985,070	279,703	33,292	2,665,355	1,099,713	...
1929	5,540,532	428,376	49,037	3,908,623	1,491,155	103,96
1930	6,643,111	615,835	60,574	4,171,888	1,610,769	178,53
1931	6,857,517	769,297	67,538	4,219,681	1,625,695	180,82
1932	6,135,282	659,144	60,970	3,790,617	1,462,095	162,45
1933	6,013,136	654,743	80,026	3,663,800	1,412,100	155,80
1934	7,300,774	855,745	89,431	2,980,720	1,527,200	170,30
1935	6,814,610	805,070	91,989	4,138,350	1,596,100	177,40
1936	7,855,533	1,021,936	99,027	4,714,000	1,818,200	202,00
1937	8,638,712	1,227,926	112,724	5,114,700	1,972,900	219,00
1938	8,643,645	1,158,066	102,604	5,162,000	1,990,800	221,20
1939	8,966,997	1,210,761	104,083	5,356,820	2,072,379	229,57
1940	9,632,988	1,371,834	116,477	5,693,415	2,196,032	244,00
1941	10,022,371	1,372,977	110,339	5,918,850	2,283,985	253,66
1942	9,483,809	1,325,344	129,351	5,545,050	2,137,805	238,99
1943	7,703,231	1,364,129	119,904	4,493,547	1,714,977	194,08
1944	7,740,652	1,416,976	119,250	4,358,890	1,681,286	186,81
1945	9,256,039	1,675,564	125,401	5,218,552	2,012,870	223,65
1946	12,529,695	2,003,761	150,746	7,262,631	2,801,301	311,25
1947	19,417,710	3,090,024	171,442	9,821,837	4,912,964	596,44

Note—Balances on hand at end of years are not shown. In 1934, $1,719,000 was allocated to State relief; $742,250 from an additional 1-cent tax in effect Feb. 1 to Aug. 31, 1934; and $976,750 representing 25 per cent of highway funds diverted to relief purposes.

GASOLINE TAXES: GROSS RECEIPTS, REFUNDS, ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE, AND DISTRIBUTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

(Source: State Highway Department—Planning Division)

	1947		Totals, 1947 4-Cent and 2-Cent Tax	1946 4-Cent Tax	1941 4-Cent Tax
	4-Cent Tax	2-Cent Tax			
GROSS RECEIPTS	$14,099,172	$5,318,538	$19,417,710	$12,529,695	$10,022,371
Deductions:					
Administrative Costs	126,400	45,042	171,442	150,746	110,339
Refunds to non-highway users	2,366,693	723,331	3,090,024	2,003,761	1,372,977
*State Patrol Fund	825,000	....	825,000	....	....
NET RECEIPTS	$10,781,079	$4,550,165	$15,331,244	$10,375,188	$ 8,539.055
Distribution of Net Receipts:					
State Highway Department (70%)	7,546,755	....	9,281,837	7,262,631	5,918,850
State Highway Department (50%)	....	2,275,082			
Counties (27% share)	2,910,891	....	4,912,964	2,801,301	2,283,985
Counties (44% share)	....	2,002,073			
Cities (3% share)	323,433	....	596,443	311,256	253.665
Cities (6% share)	....	273,010			

*From January 1 to April 1, 1947, the State Patrol was financed only from funds allocated to the State Highway Department. After April 1, 1947, under a new law, funds for the State Patrol are deducted from gross collections of the 4-cent gas tax before the net collections are distributed to the Highway Department, the Counties, and the Cities. In the year 1947, to April 1st, the State Patrol received $207,471 from funds allocated to the State Highway Department, and $825,000 from April 1 to December 31, 1947 or $1,032,471 for the full year.

HIGHWAYS: TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, ADMINISTRATION, ETC., BY SPECIFIED AGENCIES IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

YEAR	State (Including Federal Aid)	Counties	Forest Service*	National Park Service*	Total
1924	$ 5,664,567	$ 5,432,820	$ 441,417	$ 33,196	$ 11,572,000
1925	4,587,089	4,954,769	393,785	74,284	10,009,927
1926	4,809,052	4,847,531	591,596	145,392	10,393,571
1927	4,164,804	4,878,509	140,832	169,229	9,353,374
1928	5,916,002	5,939,162	647,254	116,963	12,619,381
1929	5,769,234	5,370,214	467,595	304,307	11,911,350
1930	7,099,271	5,946,793	419,564	150,308	13,615,936
1931	10,128,143	5,802,630	745,315	1,096,829	17,772,917
1932	6,307,198	4,530,101	1,064,383	376,745	12,278,427
1933	7,765,276	3,449,362	852,306	405,217	12,472,161
1934	10,369,110	3,456,644	1,258,593	594,429	15,678,776
1935	7,619,147	3,652,743	1,550,450	446,368	13,268,708
1936	16,103,309	4,780,614	699,550	604,059	22,187,532
1937	22,063,271	†5,904,259	596,794	525,792	29,090,116
1938	16,991,453	†6,163,527	1,363,599	409,629	24,928,208
1939	12,212,728	†5,522,302	1,160,348	412,890	19,308,268
1940	7,987,867	6,515,413	744,030	114,108	15,361,418
1941	7,973,165	6,700,202	697,247	115,141	15,485,755
1942	6,790,042	5,486,829	453,128	$1,180	12,811,179
1943	5,257,484	5,014,605	176,198	41,493	10,489,780
1944	4,976,387	5,497,860	162,680	.....	10,636,877
1945	4,820,378	†6,600,899	289,537	.....	11,710,814
1946	8,377,957	†8,987,168	359,611	.....	17,724,736
1947	14,517,477	†12,848,881	878,696	.....	28,245,054
Totals	$208,270,411	$138,283,837	$ 16,154,458	$ 6,217,559	$368,926,265

*Fiscal years ending June 30. Data for the National Park Service for 1944-1947 not available.

†Exclusive of Costilla, San Juan and Teller counties in 1939, 1938, and 1937, Elbert county in 1939, and San Juan county in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF ALL FUNDS, BY YEARS SHOWN

(Source: State Highway Department)

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1941	1940
BALANCES:						
State Highway fund	$ 6,290,143.75	$ 5,208,718.46	$ 4,143,121.05	$ 3,718,863.25	$ 1,316,383.21	$ 1,268,117.90
Revolving fund	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Payroll Account	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	----------	25,000.00
Total balances	$ 6,364,643.75	$ 5,283,218.46	$ 4,217,621.05	$ 3,793,363.25	$ 1,325,883.21	$ 1,302,617.90
RECEIPTS:						
Gasoline tax (70% of 4 cent tax)	$ 7,546,755.38	$ 7,262,631.09	$ 5,218,552.27	$ 4,358,889.87	$ 5,918,850.00	$ 5,693,415.00
Gasoline tax (50% of 2 cent tax)	2,275,082.24	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Motor vehicle license fees (50% share)	1,375,226.63	1,256,781.93	1,128,088.68	1,053,402.92	1,138,752.51	1,076,868.84
Motor vehicle fines (50% share)	133,498.07	118,142.75	65,609.63	60,028.92	41,109.85	43,143.37
U. S. Government federal aid and grants	3,185,638.46	1,597,583.94	859,843.82	1,093,759.40	2,290,608.86	2,554,158.88
Internal improvements	62,172.31	43,672.81	42,435.69	47,600.87	28,650.00	41,610.00
Counties' participation	----------	----------	----------	----------	95,741.55	128,733.53
Bus, commercial and private carriers	667,451.76	551,159.52	510,645.72	572,709.75	399,539.57	294,592.88
Auto theft department	----------	----------	19,249.85	19,975.90	19,860.50	20,026.00
Auto certificate of title fund	----------	8,967.10	11,008.72	----------	----------	15,000.00
Refunds and miscellaneous	----------	----------	----------	----------	182,117.72	108,083.50
Motor vehicle emergency	----------	----------	4,206.81	----------	----------	----------
Operators and chauffeurs licenses	----------	67,126.22	34,351.36	----------	----------	----------
Highway collections	311,872.93	212,338.18	201,145.27	168,176.97	----------	----------
Tourist camp licenses	24,925.75	23,655.50	----------	----------	----------	----------
Highway construction fund of 1946-1947	436,477.40	746,836.73	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total receipts	$16,019,100.95	$11,888,895.77	$ 8,095,137.82	$ 7,374,544.60	$10,115,230.56	$ 9,975,632.00
Less interest and redemption anticipation warrants	1,976,500.00	1,979,513.16	1,971,000.00	1,970,300.00	1,966,600.00	1,964,500.00
Less quarterly deductions for Attorney General's office	----------	----------	1,800.00	3,600.00	1,800.00	----------
*Less deduction State Patrol Appropriation to April 1, 1947	207,471.14	450,000.00	236,361.98	----------	----------	----------
Net receipts	$13,835,129.79	$ 9,459,382.61	$ 5,885,975.84	$ 5,400,644.60	$ 8,146,830.56	$ 8,011,132.00
Total receipts and balances	$20,199,773.54	$14,742,601.07	$10,103,596.89	$ 9,194,007.85	$ 9,472,713.77	$ 9,313,749.90

*Since April 1, 1947, State Patrol receives its funds from 4-cent tax before the fund is distributed as provided by law.

DISBURSEMENTS:						
Construction:						
Oiling of old and new highways	$1,607,515.35	$ 1,378,986.22	$ 1,208,521.91	$ 1,150,400.25	$ 743,936.67	$ 703,858.73
State projects (State funds only)	809,201.27	273,719.12	7,264.41	19,711.34	184,575.45	212,431.71
Federal aid projects (State and Federal funds)	8,600,282.27	3,665,583.14	940,905.37	1,124,011.04	4,345,295.27	4,648,965.73
Total construction	$11,016,998.89	$ 5,318,288.48	$ 2,156,691.69	$ 2,294,122.63	$ 5,273,807.39	$ 5,565,256.17
Maintenance and equipment	2,051,966.55	2,049,528.79	1,973,349.03	1,768,703.97	1,618,208.15	1,481,690.58
Property and equipment	280,980.54	131,213.97	9,920.48	9,602.23	54,702.24	42,284.95
Traffic signs and center striping	266,581.99	136,557.98	----------	----------	142,463.57	66,427.16
Compensation insurance	27,983.16	62,737.94	----------	30,401.00	43,102.23	17,413.90
Engineering surveys	306,917.47	249,112.82	372,552.81	256,822.17	65,834.87	75,508.43
Planning division	----------	----------	----------	----------	56,797.01	58,135.89
Courtesy patrol (now State Patrol)	----------	----------	74,472.75	307,824.17	317,180.47	300,487.83
Auto theft department	----------	----------	8,468.20	17,789.33	19,547.96	15,340.26
Laboratory	66,283.28	44,135.28	22,219.20	20,034.74	26,966.24	26,272.46
Administration	224,913.76	174,199.34	127,486.65	134,457.57	326,822.82	336,998.08
State employees retirement fund	61,887.53	55,787.32	38,754.77	47,703.22	27,731.78	----------
Miscellaneous	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,050.98
Disbursements recollectible	212,964.18	156,395.40	36,462.85	88,925.77	----------	----------
Total disbursements	$14,517,477.35	$ 8,377,957.32	$ 4,820,378.43	$ 4,976,386.80	$ 7,973,164.73	$ 7,987,866.69
BALANCES:						
State Highway fund	$ 5,592,296.19	$ 6,290,143.75	$ 5,208,718.46	$ 4,143,121.05	$ 1,440,049.04	$ 1,316,383.21
Revolving funds	25,000.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Payroll account	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	50,000.00	----------
Total balance	$ 5,682,296.19	$ 6,364,643.75	$ 5,283,218.46	$ 4,217,621.05	$ 1,499,549.04	$ 1,325,883.21
Total disbursements and balance	$20,199,773.54	$14,742,601.07	$10,103,596.89	$ 9,194,007.85	$ 9,472,713.77	$ 9,313,749.90
*3% SPECIAL GAS TAX FUND: (See foot note. Balance in this fund remains, until spent, under supervision of State Highway Department.)						
Balance	$ 1,207,512.06	$ 1,012,479.09	$ 881,593.28	$ 740,451.36	$ 461,603.68	$ 379,176.10
Receipts	95,746.89	311,255.65	223,652.21	186,809.57	253,665.00	244,003.50
Total	$ 1,303,258.95	$ 1,323,734.74	$ 1,105,245.49	$ 927,260.93	$ 715,268.68	$ 623,179.60
Disbursements	$ 389,992.72	$ 116,222.68	$ 92,766.40	$ 45,667.65	$ 239,679.94	$ 161,575.92
Balance	913,266.23	1,207,512.06	1,012,479.09	881,593.28	475,588.74	461,603.68
Total	$ 1,303,258.95	$ 1,323,734.74	$ 1,105,245.49	$ 927,260.93	$ 715,268.68	$ 623,179.60

*Since April 1, 1947, under new law, 3 per cent of 4-cent gas tax and 6 per cent of 2-cent gas tax are distributed direct to cities.

RECEIPTS FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES BY COLORADO COUNTIES, 1947

(Source: State Highway Department—Planning Division)

County	Apportionments from Collections by State			Total Fees and Taxes	County Funds*		Grand Total State and County Funds
	Motor Vehicle Fees	Gasoline Taxes	P. U. C. Taxes		County Mill Levy for Roads	Amount Raised by Levy	
Adams	$ 42,401.42	$ 94,143.89	$ 8,740.07	$ 145,285.38	2.50	$ 70,933.18	$ 216,218.56
Alamosa	11,756.16	58,719.22	7,430.61	77,905.99	1.503	14,798.64	92,704.63
Arapahoe	48,119.14	95,598.43	8,108.69	151,826.26	1.00	27,364.36	179,190.62
Archuleta	2,570.11	46,696.26	6,519.73	55,786.10	2.00	6,639.17	62,425.27
Baca	12,453.12	103,647.82	14,863.88	130,964.82	1.80	20,236.85	151,201.67
Bent	8,240.02	46,034.40	4,729.07	59,003.49	2.00	22,690.21	81,693.70
Boulder	48,706.52	92,797.21	10,144.77	151,648.50	3.00	129,082.23	280,730.73
Chaffee	8,101.42	42,684.63	5,865.74	56,651.79	1.00	8,104.23	64,756.02
Cheyenne	4,929.89	57,297.07	8,313.18	70,540.14	1.26	11,265.65	81,805.79
Clear Creek	4,319.97	45,718.94	6,864.49	56,903.40	1.00	4,295.60	61,199.00
Conejos	8,262.28	71,009.14	8,300.47	87,571.89	1.00	6,935.13	94,507.02
Costilla	3,714.67	68,516.32	8,012.83	80,243.82	1.00	3,327.65	83,571.47
Crowley	6,792.51	34,823.39	4,279.65	45,895.55	6.00	35,626.26	81,521.81
Custer	2,258.21	43,193.28	6,237.81	51,689.30	1.00	2,113.95	53,803.25
Delta	18,896.39	77,576.48	8,562.32	105,035.19	8.00	94,908.16	199,943.35
Denver	371,714.24	26,242.03	4,262.13	402,218.40	---	--------	402,218.40
Dolores	2,573.03	30,714.03	4,410.51	37,697.57	3.00	7,112.74	44,810.31
Douglas	5,638.22	72,979.82	10,484.74	89,102.78	7.00	55,489.84	144,592.62
Eagle	4,758.89	72,095.82	10,204.25	87,058.96	1.00	8,108.13	95,167.09
Elbert	6,697.53	62,493.54	8,082.24	77,273.31	6.00	62,773.38	140,046.69
El Paso	72,067.16	150,848.03	18,325.77	241,240.96	1.31	79,984.91	321,225.87
Fremont	21,262.39	90,376.26	11,757.43	123,396.08	1.00	15,476.92	138,873.00
Garfield	13,151.67	71,564.07	9,178.43	93,894.17	2.60	38,436.91	132,331.08
Gilpin	1,240.50	20,376.48	2,989.86	24,606.84	2.10	4,980.99	29,587.83
Grand	6,616.20	81,107.32	11,850.57	99,574.09	3.13	20,687.20	120,261.29
Gunnison	6,540.83	118,060.25	17,767.77	142,368.85	3.00	28,350.21	170,719.06
Hinsdale	342.16	18,479.95	2,865.78	21,687.89	2.50	1,575.28	23,263.17
Huerfano	9,112.16	90,526.75	10,618.65	110,257.56	4.00	37,119.94	147,377.50
Jackson	2,963.54	58,474.92	8,823.08	70,261.54	1.25	4,287.07	74,548.61
Jefferson	50,943.76	164,457.10	16,688.03	232,088.89	8.50	248,839.07	480,927.96
Kiowa	4,874.28	63,181.01	9,240.16	77,295.45	6.00	47,591.61	124,887.06
Kit Carson	13,257.61	84,812.39	11,630.72	109,700.72	3.00	39,314.17	149,014.89
Lake	5,776.95	35,579.65	4,798.78	46,155.38	4.00	45,761.84	91,917.22
La Plata	14,221.73	74,053.90	8,553.81	96,829.44	5.45	58,266.82	155,096.26
Larimer	51,414.18	147,721.25	17,531.23	216,666.66	3.40	138,994.52	355,661.18
Las Animas	23,318.29	151,702.23	17,220.51	192,241.03	6.00	164,719.68	356,960.71
Lincoln	9,381.53	135,371.42	20,080.62	164,833.57	2.00	21,875.17	186,708.74
Logan	28,398.22	93,108.91	10,948.48	132,455.61	2.00	50,186.73	182,642.34
Mesa	42,501.40	137,025.65	14,358.10	193,885.15	8.656	223,274.94	417,160.09
Mineral	819.19	26,059.23	4,011.57	30,889.99	1.00	1,254.55	32,144.54
Moffat	12,813.93	79,154.96	11,368.92	103,337.81	1.50	14,505.16	117,842.97
Montezuma	10,704.09	76,121.82	9,216.49	96,042.40	2.50	14,944.84	110,987.24
Montrose	15,733.85	117,940.44	14,866.32	148,540.61	3.00	32,493.33	181,033.94
Morgan	25,790.67	78,047.60	8,504.41	112,342.68	4.00	85,029.24	197,371.92
Otero	27,258.79	79,039.38	8,119.06	114,417.23	1.013	24,987.22	139,404.45
Ouray	2,269.63	22,195.79	3,206.72	27,672.14	6.00	17,343.68	45,015.82
Park	3,567.85	83,290.25	12,433.71	99,291.81	1.00	4,826.76	104,118.57
Phillips	8,739.61	46,867.37	6,341.31	61,948.29	1.00	7,944.94	69,893.23
Pitkin	1,689.90	37,291.24	5,491.14	44,472.28	2.00	5,150.44	49,622.72
Prowers	18,276.21	91,389.36	12,055.19	121,720.76	1.652	27,697.27	149,418.03
Pueblo	70,480.05	133,947.41	14,617.24	219,044.70	1.00	68,840.94	287,885.64
Rio Blanco	7,967.82	92,454.50	14,047.39	114,469.71	2.50	34,273.76	148,743.47
Rio Grande	15,425.08	54,192.53	5,681.73	75,299.34	2.30	21,402.16	96,701.50
Routt	10,462.73	95,469.03	12,708.80	118,640.56	3.00	38,275.62	156,916.18
Saguache	6,349.61	75,871.33	10,842.02	93,062.96	1.00	6,928.81	99,991.77
San Juan	1,478.54	19,480.70	2,968.01	23,927.25	5.00	14,391.74	38,318.99
San Miguel	2,179.02	59,079.94	8,605.22	69,864.18	3.00	10,356.42	80,220.60
Sedgwick	8,150.93	39,035.62	5,144.21	52,330.76	2.00	18,344.56	70,675.32
Summit	1,730.60	39,659.63	5,893.69	47,283.92	1.93	7,331.61	54,615.53
Teller	4,354.43	49,384.31	7,158.25	60,896.99	3.50	14,912.70	75,809.69
Washington	12,398.16	118,201.09	16,176.96	146,776.21	3.00	35,426.06	182,202.27
Weld	94,160.60	251,883.69	26,390.44	372,434.73	1.30	98,347.01	470,781.74
Yuma	16,051.85	117,097.26	15,338.15	148,487.26	1.414	16,718.46	165,205.72
Totals	$1,379,141.44	$4,912,963.74	$ 620,831.91	$6,912,937.09		$2,483,256.62	$9,396,193.71

*1947 Data from Colorado Tax Commission Report.

HIGHWAYS: GROSS EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES FOR ALL HIGHWAY PURPOSES, FOR YEARS SHOWN

(Source: County Treasurers)

County	1947	1946	1945	1940	1930
Adams	$ 212,452.08	$ 197,684.90	$ 138,889.66	$ 116,642.68	$ 113,449.65
Alamosa	78,507.36	56,139.62	49,495.26	43,094.88	30,625.89
Arapahoe	253,393.31	175,174.08	138,282.36	108,962.34	130,362.05
Archuleta	55,863.23	63,855.21	33,731.62	33,859.85	20,904.00
Baca	207,951.37	95,807.49	44,439.05	81,557.96	92,314.97
Bent	96,762.13	67,628.04	46,704.89	35,061.41	68,630.00
Boulder	351,582.89	229,886.06	191,779.10	200,564.11	203,154.26
Chaffee	83,173.27	50,447.71	37,876.83	38,382.82	44,294.00
Cheyenne	106,441.31	41,593.00	55,302.67	44,958.52	43,723.07
Clear Creek	88,201.95	65,817.63	30,294.14	47,750.47	44,501.57
Conejos	87,620.13	59,652.61	48,995.47	50,199.08	29,348.56
Costilla	80,641.58	65,706.89	34,376.07	42,392.34	32,977.24
Crowley	92,559.66	61,164.93	51,292.53	35,535.04	61,409.73
Custer	62,349.51	41,098.06	38,353.54	36,954.67	51,414.64
Delta	182,514.12	136,493.17	117,149.74	114,866.12	127,290.47
Denver	3,020,581.98	1,880,987.68	1,311,889.62	1,334,914.80	(1)
Dolores	54,701.23	26,004.87	37,259.85	28,012.05	35,660.17
Douglas	143,519.48	125,933.32	86,970.83	82,259.89	87,970.96
Eagle	112,041.86	105,280.37	73,651.52	74,405.55	70,838.01
Elbert	154,501.05	141,141.99	50,661.12	70,940.44	102,994.03
El Paso	333,959.81	288,195.68	215,564.23	254,465.07	229,399.38
Fremont	187,681.14	181,435.33	91,605.32	87,178.55	127,575.14
Garfield	188,811.15	152,470.66	76,763.95	77,139.13	127,500.00
Gilpin	16,958.56	15,420.01	12,413.83	24,316.54	12,313.03
Grand	187,292.34	104,662.69	32,190.71	71,428.30	50,553.95
Gunnison	215,397.82	167,626.44	168,949.57	142,976.70	86,971.04
Hinsdale	33,472.76	22,570.12	18,747.32	15,060.39	24,052.17
Huerfano	150,050.44	84,500.00	105,695.88	146,515.29	100,397.04
Jackson	90,615.77	76,405.26	65,830.39	65,597.95	46,216.14
Jefferson	476,936.16	433,664.26	294,343.70	257,967.80	206,897.35
Kiowa	121,783.84	81,749.50	78,993.22	56,004.33	31,345.84
Kit Carson	189,065.94	110,391.09	75,954.50	65,022.39	122,135.82
Lake	96,933.46	64,583.83	35,877.17	24,739.54	38,090.74
La Plata	187,616.73	114,999.06	107,406.91	104,038.10	97,605.25
Larimer	391,517.25	254,638.87	225,565.35	187,411.16	264,501.27
Las Animas	260,531.05	194,438.63	147,618.73	100,435.82	213,830.48
Lincoln	205,089.33	127,890.89	113,678.88	102,851.00	145,254.77
Logan	164,779.60	147,946.30	104,494.85	86,508.41	126,437.05
Mesa	406,729.34	153,818.49	206,792.04	176,364.34	159,118.73
Mineral	43,561.77	14,217.49	17,538.21	11,285.14	40,060.18
Moffat	152,671.39	139,721.79	77,231.76	70,624.56	76,356.92
Montezuma	173,884.17	84,937.96	78,264.40	72,837.51	64,859.39
Montrose	197,552.14	164,043.05	58,997.02	109,047.78	102,393.06
Morgan	209,889.55	203,909.53	157,398.03	101,394.80	114,230.99
Otero	160,101.59	105,257.30	112,715.69	106,000.53	101,036.20
Ouray	42,130.86	26,850.30	34,130.91	25,677.95	26,691.10
Park	107,520.80	65,187.64	59,439.79	63,409.03	61,096.99
Phillips	52,046.25	51,401.24	45,802.50	40,749.12	57,584.49
Pilkin	48,211.64	46,665.63	35,792.73	30,684.85	34,665.94
Prowers	157,725.48	124,010.95	40,794.68	74,484.07	117,588.28
Pueblo	143,576.85	179,030.09	132,283.04	149,785.84	195,026.02
Rio Blanco	300,730.00	140,882.68	91,214.98	66,227.38	74,614.10
Rio Grande	110,316.30	112,754.91	52,985.74	46,069.93	55,653.91
Routt	189,283.17	142,617.89	98,620.20	110,077.94	90,474.26
Saguache	115,855.89	72,095.04	64,021.08	59,611.90	79,630.23
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	20,231.23	15,865.85
San Miguel	72,188.09	62,465.04	70,529.87	43,102.13	53,827.92
Sedgwick	69,406.01	54,080.41	60,153.26	36,948.38	70,891.08
Summit	76,314.87	41,639.29	21,793.42	26,813.21	35,032.70
Teller	54,076.45	55,263.87	37,626.18	61,418.62	43,933.92
Washington	171,211.80	130,980.63	90,956.34	92,051.22	114,191.34
Weld	616,217.73	394,964.74	290,833.73	326,789.39	590,722.40
Yuma	153,826.69	109,285.57	75,893.13	102,754.48	128,307.73
Totals	$12,848,881.48	$ 8,987,167.78	$ 6,600,899.11	$ 6,515,412.82	$ 5,946,793.46

(1) No Report.

HIGHWAY MILEAGES BY TYPES AND BY COUNTIES, IN COLORADO

(Source: State Highway Department--Planning Division)

County	State Highway System				County and Local Roads	TOTAL ROAD MILEAGE
	Federal Aid Primary	Federal Aid Secondary	Other State Highways	Total State Hiway Mileage		
Adams	92.106	60.784	21.673	174.563	1,736.048	1,910.611
Alamosa	33.872	29.426	85.366	148.664	564.114	712.778
Arapahoe	77.566	39.268	45.397	162.231	913.955	1,076.186
Archuleta	75.303	25.100	30.000	130.403	383.436	513.839
Baca	47.193	99.058	151.132	297.383	2,331.151	2,628.534
Bent	37.914	30.700	26.000	94.614	1,425.029	1,519.643
Boulder	35.004	153.298	14.100	202.402	759.469	961.871
Chaffee	97.956	11.700	7.700	117.356	342.719	460.075
Cheyenne	75.234	50.188	40.900	166.322	1,822.077	1,988.399
Clear Creek	54.190	22.954	60.194	137.338	96.870	234.208
Conejos	61.049	40.038	64.981	166.068	753.811	919.879
Costilla	64.513	36.400	59.400	160.313	500.563	660.876
Crowley	-------	39.636	45.987	85.623	666.613	752.236
Custer	-------	47.020	77.400	124.420	334.100	458.520
Delta	25.956	92.551	52.800	171.307	693.968	865.275
Denver	40.369	13.495	31.409	85.273	1,125.085	1,210.358
Dolores	20.014	2.200	66.027	88.241	383.074	471.315
Douglas	69.750	25.074	114.945	209.769	458.845	668.614
Eagle	84.095	27.847	92.215	204.157	328.105	532.262
Elbert	53.891	52.761	55.050	161.702	1,381.590	1,543.292
El Paso	140.019	88.512	137.560	366.091	2,218.055	2,584.146
Fremont	72.765	51.781	109.800	234.346	782.500	1,016.846
Garfield	83.602	30.431	69.600	183.633	739.771	923.404
Gilpin	-------	30.367	29.451	59.818	117.661	177.479
Grand	122.189	50.123	65.000	237.312	368.118	605.430
Gunnison	75.340	100.040	177.800	353.180	703.981	1,057.161
Hinsdale	-------	12.335	45.000	57.335	92.900	150.235
Huerfano	58.500	61.500	92.447	212.447	979.308	1,191.755
Jackson	3.813	99.430	73.280	176.523	320.200	496.723
Jefferson	78.258	88.265	167.355	333.878	592.975	926.853
Kiowa	26.600	111.468	46.800	184.868	1,408.673	1,593.541
Kit Carson	60.332	65.900	106.464	232.696	2,974.346	3,207.042
Lake	39.276	26.834	29.900	96.010	137.093	233.103
La Plata	99.538	31.300	40.298	171.136	723.590	894.726
Larimer	176.110	42.358	132.280	350.748	1,375.766	1,726.514
Las Animas	86.054	111.656	146.821	344.531	2,440.033	2,784.564
Lincoln	67.245	72.727	261.781	401.753	2,222.421	2,624.174
Logan	101.294	53.932	62.200	218.426	2,219.009	2,437.435
Mesa	94.613	84.879	107.771	287.263	1,257.799	1,545.062
Mineral	25.244	17.290	37.725	80.259	64.800	145.059
Moffat	168.860	17.700	41.333	227.893	2,025.154	2,253.047
Montezuma	73.655	42.065	68.675	184.395	805.442	989.837
Montrose	68.858	68.773	159.800	297.431	1,125.836	1,423.267
Morgan	53.124	60.724	56.300	170.148	1,561.494	1,731.642
Otero	74.848	46.790	40.800	162.438	1,085.470	1,247.908
Ouray	49.157	5.100	9.900	64.157	215.064	279.221
Park	122.350	39.012	87.400	248.762	1,134.165	1,382.927
Phillips	32.870	35.500	58.500	126.870	1,125.232	1,252.102
Pitkin	-------	38.661	71.200	109.861	149.300	259.161
Prowers	83.382	52.554	105.253	241.189	1,426.420	1,667.609
Pueblo	102.075	80.296	110.077	292.448	1,975.822	2,268.270
Rio Blanco	41.516	41.600	198.826	281.942	456.250	738.192
Rio Grande	53.908	31.166	28.675	113.749	560.929	674.678
Routt	57.149	60.958	136.158	254.265	792.425	1,046.690
Saguache	66.385	102.999	46.900	216.284	811.122	1,027.406
San Juan	33.981	9.100	16.300	59.381	37.875	97.256
San Miguel	32.652	16.827	122.800	172.279	483.802	656.081
Sedgwick	23.821	19.900	59.200	102.921	673.353	776.274
Summit	61.227	28.488	28.200	117.915	82.251	200.166
Teller	21.034	31.981	90.203	143.218	236.779	379.997
Washington	96.545	96.858	130.250	323.653	3,517.900	3,841.553
Weld	183.789	197.986	146.219	527.994	4,845.009	5,373.003
Yuma	87.671	89.200	130.000	306.871	2,428.200	2,735.071
Totals	4,045.624	3,345.864	5,024.878	12,416.466	66,294.915	78,711.381

FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE USERS

The Federal Government levies a tax of 1½ cents per gallon on motor fuel, and excise taxes on lubricating oils, tires, inner tubes, automobile truck chassis and bodies and automobile parts and accessories. The total of federal tax collections from these sources amounted to $730,275,172 in 1946 and $1,057,328,624 in 1947.

THE USE OF NUMBERS IN DESIGNATING HIGHWAY ROUTES

The use of "U. S." numbers in designating various highways was adopted in the 1920s by the American Association of State Highway Officials to simplify the designation of certain highway routes of national and more than local significance. Thru the years, "U. S." numbers have supplanted such names as the "Lincoln Highway," "DLD" or Detroit-Lincoln-Denver highway, etc.

Under the numbering system adopted, the policy was established of using even numbers to designate east-west routes and odd numbers to designate north-south routes.

Three national, coast-to-coast routes, have been designated thru Colorado under this plan of numbering the routes. These three highways are U. S. 6 from Provincetown, Massachusetts, to Los Angeles, California; U. S. 40 from Atlantic City, New Jersey, to San Francisco and U. S. 50 from Annapolis, Maryland, thru Washington, D. C., and west thru Colorado and Utah to Los Angeles.

A point that is very confusing to many people is that all federal aid primary routes in Colorado which are under the maintenance of the State Highway Department, are not U. S.—numbered routes. Examples are: COLO-185 north from Denver; COLO-13 in northwestern Colorado and others designated with "Colorado" numbers. On the other hand one U. S. numbered route, U. S. 160 from the Kansas line to Trinidad, in southeastern Colorado is not on the federal aid system and must be maintained by the counties of Baca and Las Animas. However, from Trinidad to Walsenburg, U. S. 85-87 also carries the number U. S. 160. From Walsenburg west thru the San Luis Valley and southwestern Colorado, U. S. 160 is a federal aid primary route maintained by the State Highway Department and is the main artery of that section of the State.

To eliminate confusion as to which numbered routes on the State highway system are the responsibility of the State Highway Department for maintenance (federal aid primary routes) and which are the responsibility of the counties for maintenance, metal signs have been erected to indicate routes under county maintenance.

THE PROPOSED VALLEY HIGHWAY THRU DENVER

The proposed Valley Highway thru Denver involves the construction of a north-south limited access highway, 9.25 miles long and of the highest type of design. Built of concrete, with cloverleaf designs at various intersections, overpasses, underpasses and bridges where needed, the route would be constructed to four-lane standards with provisions for widening to six lanes at some time in the future when increased traffic would require the additions. The traffic lanes would be separated by a wide median strip. Traffic speed would be 50 miles per hour.

In general the route would extend from the north city limits near Globeville and parallel Acoma street south to the banks of the South Platte river where the route would parallel the river on the west side to a point near West Colfax avenue. There the route would cross the South Platte and parallel the river along the east bank to a point south of West Alameda avenue where it would turn southeast, following the general route of Buchtel boulevard to the southeast city limits of Denver near Denver University.

The highway would serve two purposes: (1) to move traffic rapidly thru the central section of Denver, providing fast means of egress from and ingress to the downtown business section and (2) serve as a connecting link thru Denver to Highway 185 that runs north from Denver and Highway 83 or some other route which will be built to high standards between Denver and Colorado Springs. Both of these routes have been designated by the State Highway Department and the U. S. Public Roads Administration as a segment of a national system of inter-regional highways to be built in the next 20 years to a high standard of design.

The Valley Highway project was initiated in September, 1944, by the late State Highway Engineer Chas. D. Vail, when he signed a contract between the State Highway Department and the engineering firm of Crocker and Ryan, of Denver, which provided for the development of the project as a post-war undertaking.

In December 1944, the Crocker and Ryan firm submitted a report to the State Highway Department containing recommendations as to the route to be built, the design standards and other data and placed an estimate on the cost of building the super-highway at $14,500,000.

In 1946, the State Highway Department, the U. S. Public Roads Administration and the City of Denver entered into a three-way agreement which provided for construction of the highway by the State Highway Department with state and federal funds and the city of Denver to furnish the right-of-way.

The 1946 budget of the State Highway Department included $1,630,500 of state and federal funds for construction of the first section of the route, beginning at the north city limits of Denver. An allocation of $400,000 of state and federal funds was made in the 1947 highway budget to provide for elimination of railroad grade crossings as a part of the project.

In 1947, city officials of Denver initiated steps to acquire right-of-way needed for construction of the first section for which funds are provided. A number of years will be required to build the highway, due (1) to the limited amount of federal and state funds that can be provided each year and (2) to right-of-way difficulties, construction costs, etc.

THE LOVELAND PASS PIONEER HIGHWAY TUNNEL

The State Highway Department let a contract for $280,960 on November 25, 1941 for the construction of a pioneer tunnel, seven feet wide by seven feet high and 5,484 feet long, to be built under Loveland Pass, on U. S. Highway 6 between Silver Plume and Dillon in Clear Creek and Summit counties. The pioneer bore was completed in 1943.

Purpose of the tunnel was to determine the problems that would be encountered later in enlarging the tunnel to a width of 32 feet to provide for two 11-foot traffic lanes for motor vehicles.

The tunnel is located at an elevation of 11,310 feet above sea level. It is 682 feet below the summit of Loveland Pass which crosses the Continental Divide at an elevation of 11,992 feet. The tunnel would reduce the highway distance by about four miles and would eliminate the danger of snow slides and difficult maintenance conditions that prevail in the winter months. Estimated cost of completing the tunnel before the War was placed at approximately $1,500,000 by Highway Department engineers. Due to post-war construction costs, estimates of the cost have been increased to more than double the original estimate.

The Busk-Ivanhoe tunnel is located across the boundary between Lake and Pitkin counties, west of Leadville. It penetrates the Sawatch mountain range and connects the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the Continental Divide, a distance of 9,394 feet. The elevation is 10,810 feet above sea level at Busk and 10,944 feet at Ivanhoe. It was driven almost entirely through granite and cost $1,250,000. Thirty men were killed in the progress of the work. It was started on August 1, 1890, as a private enterprise, the promoters expecting to lease or sell it to the Colorado Midland railway, which had been completed in 1889 from Colorado Springs by way of Ute pass and Leadville to New Castle. The tunnel saved 530 feet in elevation and seven miles in distance for the railroad. The project was a financial failure, the promoters having undertaken its construction without a contract for its use by the railroad and the latter subsequently bought it at a fractional part of its original cost. The railroad in turn, was unprofitable and passed into the hands of a private owner, who junked most of it during the first world war. On May 13, 1922, he quit-claimed the right-of-way for that portion of the railroad abandoned to the State Highway Department for highway purposes, title in the tunnel itself not being transferred. State highway No. 104 now runs to the tunnel entrances on each side of the mountain. The tunnel has not been maintained in good condition for automobile travel.

MOUNTAIN PASSES ON COLORADO HIGHWAYS: NAMES, LOCATION AND ELEVATION

(Source: State Highway Department)

Note—This list includes the passes best known to travelers on main highway routes. There are many others which are lower in elevation and less notable.

Pass	County	Elevation	Highway	Season
Berthoud	Clear Creek, Grand	11,314	U. S. 40	Open year round.
Cameron	Larimer, Jackson	10,285	State Highway 14	Closed in winter.
Cochetopa	Saguache	10,032	State Highway 114	Closed in winter.
Cumbres	Conejos	10,025	U. S. 285	Closed in winter.
Fall River	Larimer	11,797	U. S. 34	Closed in winter.
Fremont	Lake, Summit	11,318	State Highway 91	Open year round.
Hoosier	Park, Summit	11,541	State Highway 9	Open year round.
Independence	Lake, Pitkin	12,095	State Highway 82	Closed in winter.
Kebler	Gunnison	10,000	State Highway 135	Closed in winter.
Kenosha	Park	10,001	U. S. 285	Open year round.
La Veta	Costilla	9,382	U. S. 160	Open year round.
Lizard Head	Dolores, San Miguel	10,000	State Highway 145	Closed in winter.
Loveland	Summit	11,992	U. S. 6	Temporarily closed during winter storms.
Milner	Grand, Larimer	10,759	U. S. 34 in Rocky Mt. National Park	Closed in winter.
Molas Lake	San Juan	10,000	U. S. 550	Open year round.
Monarch	Chaffee, Gunnison	11,312	U. S. 50	Open year round.
Poncha	Chaffee, Saguache	9,010	U. S. 285	Open year round.
Rabbit Ears	Jackson, Routt, Grand	9,680	U. S. 40	Open year round.
Raton	Las Animas	7,834	U. S. 85 and 87	Open year round.
Red Mountain	Ouray, San Juan	11,018	U. S. 550	Temporarily closed during winter storms.
Slumgullion	Hinsdale	11,361	State Highway 149	Closed in winter.
Spring Creek	Hinsdale	10,901	State Highway 149	Closed in winter.
Tennessee	Lake, Eagle	10,424	U. S. 24	Open year round.
Trail Ridge (high point)	Larimer	12,183	U. S. 34	Closed in winter.
Trout Creek	Park, Chaffee	9,346	U. S. 24 and 285	Open year round.
Vail	Summit, Eagle	10,603	U. S. 6	Open year round.
Wilkerson	Park	9,525	U. S. 24	Open year round.
Willow Creek	Jackson, Grand	9,683	State Highway 125	Closed in winter.
Wolf Creek	Mineral, Archuleta	10,850	U. S. 160	Open year round.

REGULATIONS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES AND OPERATORS

Licensing of Vehicles—All owners of motor vehicles and trailers operated upon the highways of Colorado are required by law to take out licenses annually and to display the license plates issued therewith upon the vehicles in a prescribed manner. These licenses are issued through the Motor Vehicle Bureau of the State Department of Revenue. The county clerks and recorders of the various counties of the State, with the exception of Denver, are the authorized agents of the state motor vehicle supervisor for the issuance of licenses and the collection of license fees. Licenses for owners in the city and county of Denver are isued by the motor vehicle bureau of the manager of revenue's office in the municipal building.

Ownership Tax—An initiated constitutional amendment providing that the General Assembly shall enact laws classifying motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, and requiring the payment of a graduated specific ownership tax thereon was adopted at the general election on November 3, 1936. This tax is in addition to any fees collected for the registration of titles or for licenses issued to owners, operators or chauffeurs, and takes the place of former ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles.

The laws required by the amendment were enacted by the 31st General Assembly and approved April 14, 1937. The county clerks and recorders of the several counties, except Denver, were authorized to collect the ownership tax along with registration of titles and the issuance of licenses, while in Denver the Manager of Revenue was made the agent. The act classified motor vehicles under two divisions. Class A includes all motor vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers used in serving the public in the business of transportation, and Class B includes all motor vehicles not used for hire, and not included under Class A. The amount of the tax is based on factory prices and the number of years in which the vehicle has been in service. The specific ownership tax, through this plan, becomes payable in advance of general taxes. Since it replaces the ad

valorem tax on motor vehicles formerly levied by county assessors through the State Tax Commission, the commission is given jurisdiction over the funds.

Public Carriers—The public carrier act, approved May 29, 1937, places all persons or concerns using the highways of the State for the business of transporting persons or property for compensation or hire under the jurisdiction of the State Public Utility Commission. It provides for a tax, in addition to the regular license fees or taxes upon motor vehicles, upon all public carriers not operated exclusively within the limits of an incorporated town or city. The tax is for both freight and passenger service. The commission is authorized to make rules and regulations and to require a cash deposit to insure compliance therewith. Certificates of convenience and necessity must be secured from the commission for the operation of all such motor vehicles. Another act, approved as of the same date, places private carriers operating motor vehicles for compensation or hire under regulation by the commission. A third act approved as of the same date provides for the regulation of commercial carriers.

County License Numbers—Commencing in 1932, the system of licensing cars in Colorado was changed, and each county is indicated by an initial number, (1 thru 63 for the 63 counties in Colorado) followed by the number of each particular license from 1 up to the maximum for that county.

Disposition of Fines—Fifty per cent of fines assessed against motor vehicle law violators by justices of the peace go to the State Highway Department and 50 per cent is deposited in county road funds.

Drivers' Licenses—All persons, except those specifically exempted by law (minimum age, 16 years), are required to have operators' or chauffeurs' licenses before operating motor vehicles upon the highways of the State. These licenses are obtained from the same agencies through which the motor vehicle licenses are issued. Other laws provide for the registration of titles of motor vehicles; for the licensing and registration of auto camps; and for the operation of all motor vehicles upon the highways of the State.

Brake and Light Certificate—Colorado law requires that each motor vehicle be inspected by licensed inspection stations every six months, in January and June. If brakes and lights are functioning properly, a sticker is placed on the windshield of the vehicle by the inspector and the current sticker must be displayed at all times.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Death Toll—Colorado's death toll from motor vehicle traffic accidents has risen sharply since the close of the War, according to the Motor Vehicle Division of the State Department of Revenue. From a low point of 196 deaths in 1943 the number of fatalities has increased each year as follows: 1944, 203; 1945, 276; 1946, 357 and 1947, 369.

Colorado's traffic death rate in 1947 was far above the national average. Whereas 22.3 persons per 100,000 of population died from traffic accidents thoughout the Nation, in 1947, Colorado's death rate was 31.8 persons per 100,000 of population.

Traffic Accidents—A total of 13,881 motor vehicle traffic accidents were reported to the Motor Vehicle Division in 1946. This represented a 32 per cent increase over 1945. Final figures for 1947 will show an increase over 1946.

The increase in the number of accidents in 1946 and 1947 is attributed partly to better reporting of accidents made possible by increases in personnel of the Colorado State Patrol and the traffic accident section of the Motor Vehicle Division. However, the accident rate has increased due to the increased volume of traffic on the highways and in the cities.

Students of traffic accident data will find all of the statistics desired in the Traffic Accident section of the Motor Vehicle Division, Room 40, State Capitol Building, Denver.

Revocation and Suspension of Drivers' Licenses—An intensified campaign conducted by the State Patrol, city and county enforcement agencies, the courts and the Motor Vehicle Division, resulted in the revocation of 981 drivers' licenses and suspension of 2,036 others, in 1947. This compared with 1,000 revocations and 1,176 suspensions in 1946.

Intoxication of drivers was the principal cause of revocations and suspensions. In 1947, revocations of license were issued to 902 for intoxication, nine for reckless driving and 70 for all other causes. Suspensions were issued to 967 for intoxication, 581 for failure to comply with the financial responsibility law enacted in 1947 and 488 for other causes.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION TRENDS

The total of motor vehicles of all types registered in 1947 reached a new all-time high at 443,435. This was an increase of 10.2 per cent over the 402,549 registered in 1946, the previous high, and was 18.1 per cent above the pre-war peak of 375,511 registered in 1941.

Receipts from license fee registrations also went to a new high in 1947 and were over $3,000,000 for the first time in history. Collections of $3,031,467 compares with $2,722,637 collected in 1946 and $2,472,749 collected in 1941.

One-third of the passenger cars operating on the Nation's highways as of July 1, 1946 were 10 years old or more, according to the automobile statistical agency, R. L. Polk and company of Detroit. Only 6 per cent were less than 5 years old, as of that date.

STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND RECEIPTS, 1913-1947

(Source: State Department of Revenue—Motor Vehicle Division)

Note—Trucks were included with passenger cars for 1913 to 1919. Licenses for trailers were first issued in 1920. C-plates for commercials, to designate trucks under 1-ton, were first issued in 1943; previously they were included with passenger cars. Old Driver's License Law was repealed in 1935 and present Operator's and Chauffeur's licensing law became effective in 1936.

Year	Total Receipts	Passenger Cars	Commercial	Trucks	Trailers	Motorcycles	Drivers
1913	$ 60,833.00	13,135	.....	.....	.....	2,753	1,980
1914	80,047.00	17,756	.....	.....	.....	3,683	2,058
1915	120,800.84	27,568	.....	.....	.....	4,268	3,536
1916	197,794.75	43,296	.....	.....	.....	4,731	6,754
1917	279,292.21	66,850	.....	.....	.....	4,505	9,291
1918	372,490.25	83,244	.....	.....	.....	3,872	9,686
1919	491,713.36	104,865	.....	.....	.....	3,636	10,291
1920	815,100.10	119,964	.....	7,585	49	3,364	9,814
1921	906,059.27	136,336	.....	9,403	45	2,868	7,340
1922	991,677.22	151,499	.....	10,829	62	2,770	7,058
1923	1,126,218.55	175,669	.....	13,287	64	2,473	7,736
1924	1,258,204.80	197,361	.....	15,886	86	2,226	7,559
1925	1,430,299.47	221,513	.....	18,584	82	1,862	7,776
1926	1,507,379.19	232,308	.....	20,905	86	1,480	7,162
1927	1,600,221.73	245,107	.....	23,385	88	1,362	7,664
1928	1,790,182.73	259,948	.....	23,961	85	1,234	7,977
1929	1,835,385.53	273,960	.....	28,501	150	1,142	7,916
1930	1,901,219.94	276,847	.....	31,662	188	1,059	7,296
1931	1,910,741.49	276,376	.....	32,082	258	962	6,255
1932	1,762,936.63	255,854	.....	30,006	563	805	7,594
1933	1,615,844.46	239,058	.....	27,433	832	788	5,396
1934	1,718,026.69	246,373	.....	27,858	946	826	5,247
1935	1,777,162.65	256,148	.....	28,430	968	901	6,685
1936	2,048,596.82	284,131	.....	32,013	1,493	1,108	.....
1937	2,215,830.47	304,419	.....	32,798	1,468	1,316	.....
1938	2,186,612.45	301,838	.....	30,936	1,422	1,271	.....
1939	2,269,030.33	312,847	.....	30,636	1,574	1,355	.....
1940	2,344,101.68	321,810	.....	30,300	1,703	1,379	.....
1941	2,472,749.63	336,718	.....	31,050	1,887	1,308	.....
1942	2,405,473.28	331,476	.....	31,784	1,991	1,589	.....
1943	2,329,105.44	277,117	38,856	31,461	2,002	1,472	.....
1944	2,267,997.70	262,557	39,867	32,103	2,188	1,689	.....
1945	2,354,663.04	269,616	41,874	34,963	2,558	2,110	.....
1946	2,717,320.67	301,622	49,203	41,340	3,573	3,416	.....
1947	3,020,435.84	325,472	55,052	46,901	7,311	4,218	.....

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES BY CLASS OF VEHICLE, 1941 AND 1944-1947

Note—Both 1946 and 1947 supersede the 1941 previous all-time peak year for all classes of motor vehicle registrations except for the miscellaneous classification.

Class of Fees	License Fees Collected				
	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947
Passenger cars	$1,778,212	$1,402,129	$1,425,228	$1,586,519	$1,711,198
"C" Plates	(1)	226,844	237,460	268,637	300,758
Truck	496,543	527,159	567,881	671,858	758,267
Trailer	46,124	57,827	67,477	90,239	119,415
Motorcycle	2,307	2,682	3,513	5,536	6,915
Miscellaneous	149,563	53,119	53,104	99,848	134,914
State Total	$2,472,749	$2,269,760	$2,354,663	$2,722,637	$3,031,467

(1) Licenses for trucks under one ton and busses are included with passenger cars.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES, 1947

(Source: State Department of Revenue—Motor Vehicle Division)

Note: C-Plates are issued to busses, panel delivery vehicles, station wagons and light trucks under 1-ton capacity.

COUNTY	County Key Number	Passenger	C-Plates	Trucks	Trailers	Motorcycles	Receipts
Adams	12	8,660	1,432	1,943	288	102	$ 92,152.88
Alamosa	30	2,374	504	509	53	56	25,796.60
Arapahoe	10	13,662	1,770	1,095	285	207	105,518.95
Archuleta	48	487	242	101	17	0	5,694.57
Baca	22	2,098	709	696	71	18	27,165.41
Bent	29	1,977	394	334	18	23	18,143.93
Boulder	7	12,580	1,666	1,545	318	246	106,666.81
Chaffee	31	1,904	502	255	37	16	17,916.24
Cheyenne	46	892	258	265	17	7	10,799.56
Clear Creek	51	991	194	130	17	5	9,591.65
Conejos	25	1,578	648	349	20	17	18,184.49
Costilla	38	731	256	188	11	2	8,212.08
Crowley	36	1,319	253	381	15	17	14,877.75
Custer	52	415	158	102	9	0	4,997.68
Delta	18	4,109	1,312	753	48	25	41,512.07
Denver	1	101,893	9,190	7,949	2,159	1,287	814,332.62
Dolores	58	491	228	144	12	3	5,686.57
Douglas	47	1,096	266	243	27	5	12,318.42
Eagle	44	1,021	340	165	20	1	10,486.81
Elbert	34	1,299	474	291	29	2	14,637.91
El Paso	4	19,728	2,847	1,524	297	324	157,928.58
Fremont	14	4,597	1,277	717	157	106	46,494.52
Garfield	24	2,644	913	522	61	20	28,912.24
Gilpin	60	330	82	37	3	6	2,799.97
Grand	53	1,146	317	291	51	18	14,508.72
Gunnison	40	1,447	398	227	37	12	14,411.43
Hinsdale	63	54	19	23	0	2	767.21
Huerfano	16	2,215	632	251	40	11	20,065.92
Jackson	59	505	169	140	27	4	6,537.37
Jefferson	11	13,932	2,029	1,240	362	175	111,893.46
Kiowa	45	848	277	267	27	12	10,652.63
Kit Carson	26	2,468	635	750	36	27	28,983.28
Lake	41	1,490	274	162	13	6	12,762.56
La Plata	20	2,920	931	457	85	28	31,213.80
Larimer	6	12,279	1,936	1,954	340	223	112,715.07
Las Animas	5	4,894	1,230	765	76	38	50,962.74
Lincoln	33	1,753	601	450	79	10	20,452.01
Logan	13	5,018	918	1,440	206	64	61,739.44
Mesa	8	9,453	2,561	1,489	141	142	92,990.99
Mineral	62	159	59	33	4	2	1,836.59
Moffat	42	1,833	633	521	210	10	28,199.25
Montezuma	32	1,979	855	431	97	23	23,591.08
Montrose	21	3,211	1,088	659	48	25	34,444.42
Morgan	15	4,891	757	1,434	92	55	56,095.55
Otero	9	6,047	1,019	1,123	145	95	59,529.23
Ouray	56	462	214	70	8	1	5,006.39
Park	54	659	234	169	27	3	7,870.55
Phillips	37	1,592	407	473	38	21	19,089.50
Pitkin	57	360	160	60	6	0	3,747.78
Prowers	17	3,722	776	775	119	64	39,930.71
Pueblo	2	18,639	2,690	1,740	282	350	154,433.37
Rio Blanco	49	1,380	535	293	64	3	17,564.91
Rio Grande	23	2,852	633	790	79	13	33,687.06
Routt	28	2,232	714	423	62	20	23,115.60
Saguache	35	1,116	350	330	14	8	13,887.56
San Juan	55	293	87	58	0	0	3,264.24
San Miguel	50	438	202	79	9	2	4,810.31
Sedgwick	39	1,478	248	481	33	15	17,882.33
Summit	61	340	97	74	6	2	3,844.95
Teller	43	946	308	167	18	2	9,699.18
Washington	27	2,336	587	674	78	26	27,078.03
Weld	3	17,929	2,884	5,086	313	184	205,194.93
Yuma	19	3,280	673	814	50	27	35,147.38
Total	..	325,472	55,052	46,901	7,311	4,218	$3,020,435.84

COLORADO STATE PATROL

Organized as the Colorado State Highway Courtesy Patrol, in 1935, to enforce motor vehicle laws and traffic regulations on the highways, the name of this enforcement agency was changed in 1945 to the Colorado State Patrol.

Since its organization in 1935 with 50 officers, the personnel of the State Patrol has been increased three times under legislation approved by the General Assembly. The present personnel totals 202.

In 1947 the Patrol issued 25 per cent more penalty assessment tickets to motorists than in 1946 and 62 per cent more than in 1945. Construction and operation of a two-way radio station was authorized by the General Assembly in 1947 to aid in traffic enforcement.

More information on the State Patrol is carried in the section on State Government, elsewhere in this Year Book.

COLORADO'S TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM

An effective State and Community Traffic Safety program became a reality in Colorado when the Colorado Highway Safety Council was established by enactment of the General Assembly on April 25, 1947. Further details are described in the section on State Government.

After a Safety Conference called by Governor Lee Knous—attended by 300 representative citizens from all sections of the State—and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee, the detailed compilation of traffic accident statistics was isued by the Council which revealed to each county its relative position in the traffic accident toll of the State.

One of the greatest Traffic Accident Prevention programs in the history of the State is now being undertaken through research, training, education, engineering, enforcement, administration and legislation.

Colorado Served by 4,388 Miles of Railroads

Colorado's peak in railroad mileage was reached in 1914 when the State had a total of 5,814 miles of steam and electric railroads. They were valued in that year at $179,460,890 or an average of $30,867 per mile.

Thru the years the railroad mileage has decreased as a result of the abandonment of unprofitable lines caused by the changing economy of the State. Much of this abandoned mileage has been narrow-gauge routes which once served the State's booming mining industry.

In 1947 the railroad mileage in the State totaled 4,388.35 miles of main tracks and 424.3 miles of rolling stock miles owned and operated by 22 railroad companies. The assessed valuation totaled $121,196,155 or an average of $27,620 per mile of main track routes.

The following table shows the 22 railroads in the State, together with the mileage and assessed valuation of each, as reported by the State Tax Commission for 1947.

RAILROAD	Main Track Miles	Rolling Stock Miles	Assessed Valuation
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co.	617.29	26.09	$ 21,027,920
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.	395.51	35.77	12,532,940
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.	165.85	91.79	3,051,870
Colorado Railroad, Inc.	24.00	....	15,480
Colorado and Southeastern Railroad Co.	4.19	14.51	28,020
Colorado and Southern Railway Co.	376.65	65.32	10,014,140
Colorado and Wyoming Railway Co.	37.09	....	2,546,120
Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway Co.	1,293.33	174.62	29,825,170
Denver and Salt Lake Railway Co.	220.05	12.10	7,918,450
Denver and Salt Lake Western Railway Co.	38.06	....	852,000
Great Western Railway Co.	84.82	....	969,630
Laramie, North Park and Western Railroad Co.	43.88	....	100,000
Manitou and Pikes Peak Railway Co.	8.90	....	90,730
Midland Terminal Railway Co.	55.44	....	554,400
Missouri Pacific Co.	152.04	....	3,589,930
Northwestern Terminal Railway Co.	3.18	....	332,800
Rio Grande Junction Railway Co.	62.08	....	1,389,700
Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co.	171.16	....	171,160
San Luis Central Railroad Co.	12.21	3.00	128,700
San Luis Valley Southern Railroad Co.	31.68	....	43,095
Union Pacific Railway Co.	590.94	1.10	26,013,900
Total	4,388.35	424.30	$121,196,155

Aviation Development in Colorado

History—Since shortly after World War I when the first heavier-than-air craft appeared in Colorado, aviation has developed to a marked degree in the State.

Interest has always been high but progress has been slow for many years due largely to the scarcity of suitable landing areas and the high cost of the planes. As manufacturers developed new methods of fabrication, the light plane came into its own in the late 1930s and the progress of aviation has been increasing at a steady rate except for the early years of World War II when private flying was banned for a time.

Since the end of the War, the progress of aviation and all of its related industries have grown so much that the hit-or-miss methods of construction of airports have been abandoned and comprehensive surveys have been made in order that a well-defined plan and program for aviation development in Colorado could be made.

Governing Agencies—The Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration are the agencies authorized by Federal law (in 1938) to formulate and enforce rules and regulations governing all aircraft, private, commercial and certified airline carriers and approved flying schools.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration maintains several branch offices in Denver; included are the communications, airway traffic control, airport engineering, control tower and flight operation branches. The flight branch has three sections in itself. They are: the airman's, general inspection, and air carrier sections. The duties of each branch are varied and quite complex, but as a whole they encourage and foster the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce, establish civil airways, landing areas, and navigational facilities, provide for the control of air traffic along designated airways and control zones and supervise technical development in the field of aeronautics.

The Civil Aeronautics Board is charged with the regulation of air carrier operations that pertain to the economic aspects, the promulgation of safety standards and civil air regulations and the investigation of aircraft accidents.

State Division of Aeronautics Set Up in 1946

The 1937 General Assembly created the State Aeronautics Commission with power to establish and regulate and maintain airports, but no appropriation was made for its use. In 1945 a special session of the Legislature appropriated funds to set up and staff a Division of Aeronautics under a five-man Aeronautics Commission and the Division was established in early 1946.

This Division of Aeronautics, since its inception, is actively engaged in promoting aviation and aviation components in the state. The first step for the new department was to undertake a comprehensive survey of all airports and airport facilities in the State. Also included was an economical survey showing the practicability of various size airports in regards to the communities supporting them.

As a result of this survey, a state-wide system of airports has been planned and is the basis of the national airport plan as adapted to Colorado.

The Division of Aeronautics in accepting the responsibility of fostering and promoting aviation in Colorado is maintaining close contact with the flight operations throughout the state and is a clearing house for various problems that operators encounter in their business.

Air Maps—Maps of Colorado have been published showing accepted air routes over the mountains and are available to all who may request them. Adequate weather broadcasts for pilots were arranged for by this department to cover the entire State. The coordination of all the search and rescue agencies in the State for the search of lost aircraft is another of the ideas put into operation by this State agency and it is expected that greater service will be rendered in the years to come.

The State Public Utilities Commission is charged with the issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity, authorizing the transportation of persons and property by air, between all points in the state. By late 1947 approximately 60 carriers were certified to carry on this air charter work.

Aircraft and Pilots Have Increased Sharply in Past Few Years

On July 1, 1947, the number of certified aircraft in Colorado had jumped to 1088. This figure compared to 226 on the same date in 1942 and shows the tremendous gain of private plane owners in the last five years. Partly re-

sponsible for this gain is the appearance of surplus army, navy aircraft on the civilian market. However, this should not be taken as an abnormal situation that is to fall off in a year or so because the number of licensed pilots on July 1, 1947 is estimated at 6,000. This figure is necessarily arbitrary, due to the large number of veterans taking flight training under Public Law 346.

The small plane is coming into its own economically and operators are finding many fields open to them by adapting their planes to many and varied jobs. In addition to the regular channels of producing income such as flight instruction and charter and sightseeing trips, the progressive operator has adapted his plane for crop dusting, spraying, aerial photography, hunting predatory animals, soil erosion and conservation surveys and forest patrols.

Ranchers, industries and small business in ever increasing numbers are finding that the small plane is readily adaptable to many phases of their work and that economically it is a necessary investment in carrying out many phases of their business.

Both Passenger and Freight Airlines Serve Colorado

Certified air carriers or scheduled airlines as they are commonly known have had a phenomenal growth since the end of the War. Of the six scheduled airlines serving the State of Colorado at the present time, four were in operation before the war. These are: United Airlines, Continental Air Lines, Braniff Airways, and Western Airlines. Two new airlines, Monarch and Challenger, were authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board to operate inter-state and intra-state on non-designated airways. These are known as feeder lines and it is the beginning of a new network of airline operations that carry passengers and mail to smaller communities. This will make it possible to obtain airline connections from many small towns in the State to any part of the United States and also to many foreign countries.

The growth and expansion of airlines has been so rapid that figures on mileage flown, passengers carried, mail and freight transported, are changing so often that they would be outdated in three months. To give a small idea of the scope of air travel out of Denver alone, over fifty scheduled flights take off daily to all parts of the United States.

Many new freight carriers have started operating since the war, and Denver is a depot for Slick, California, Eastern, and the Flying Tiger airlines which are operating regular schedules across the country. This branch of the airline industry is expected to have a great future in the State. Many shipments of fruit, flowers, and other perishables find their way into far-away markets, arriving in a few hours after they are picked.

Growth and Development of Airfields in Colorado

There are 93 airports in Colorado as of July 1, 1947. This does not include army fields or landing strips and fields located on private property for private use. As compared to 43 airports on the same date in 1942, this is quite a substantial growth in five years. Not included in the 93 listed are 8 army fields of which 4 are inactive and closed, 2 that are open to limited public use and 2 that are retained for army, national guard, and navy use. Many farmers and ranchers throughout the State have their own landing strips. An accurate count of those strips is not available but it is estimated to be over 25.

The Federal Government has also entered the airport construction program through a seven year plan to aid communities in building airports and airport facilities. The National Airport Plan, as it is called, is set up in Colorado so that the Federal Government will undertake 53% of the construction costs of approved airfields, the cities and towns or counties must guarantee the remaining 47% of the construction costs.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration, Airports Section, is the agency so charted with administering the National Airport Plan. Their services, such as site approvals, a limited amount of engineering preparation of a master plan and the processing of required papers and various other details, are available on request. The C.A.A. in determining what sites should be approved cooperates with the Division of Aeronautics in their recommendations and in many cases the two departments work hand in hand toward the ultimate goal, which is a network of landing fields throughout the State.

Numerous Colorado Cities Now Served by Airlines

Many towns such as Greeley, Gunnison, Montrose, Durango, Monte Vista, Canon City, Trinidad and others have improved their fields to a Class 3 so that they may have regularly scheduled or feeder line service. Improvements are being made on these fields constantly, and most of the towns have applied for Federal Aid for additional help in improving their fields.

Denver, as the hub of air travel in the Rocky Mountain Area, has runways of sufficient length and hardness to accommodate the largest airliners now in operation. Continental and Monarch airlines maintain their home offices at Stapleton Airport using the Modification Center and its very adequate hangar and office facilities for their base. United Airlines very recently made Denver its base for flight operations for its Western Division and moved several hundred of its personnel to Denver.

Denver was eighth in standing in the amount of traffic handled by airports in the United States. In order to accommodate this increase in traffic and flight operations, plans have been made to construct a new administration building, improve the runways and aprons and enlarge all the facilities now available at Stapleton Airport.

It is also realized that the increase in private and airline traffic constitutes a very definite problem because of the great variance in speed of the different types of planes used. In order to minimize this danger it is in the future planning to construt small fields around the outskirts of Denver to handle personal flying. Some land has already been bought by the City for this purpose.

Pueblo, Grand Junction and Colorado Springs are also stops for scheduled airlines. Each of these cities has plans for keeping abreast of the increase in air travel and air commerce.

INTERSTATE COMMERCIAL AIR LINES OPERATING IN COLORADO AND INTRASTATE SERVICE FOR COLORADO CITIES UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD AS OF JANUARY 1, 1948

(Source: U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board)

Air Line Company	Direction of Interstate Service	Intra-state Service	Colorado Cities Served
Braniff International Airways	South	Yes	Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, to Fort Worth
Continental Air Lines, Inc.	East and South	Yes	Denver to Kansas City; Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, La Junta, to Hutchinson, Kansas; Denver, Trinidad,* to Albuquerque, N. M.
United Air Lines	North, East and West	Yes	Denver to Cheyenne; Denver, Grand Junction, to Los Angeles; Denver to Omaha.
Western Air Lines, Inc.	North	No	Denver to Cheyenne and northern cities.
Monarch Air Lines, Inc.	West and South	Yes	Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Alamosa, Monte Vista, Durango, Montrose, Gunnison, Grand Junction on routes to Salt Lake City and Albuquerque. *Other cities: Cortez, Leadville, Salida, Craig, Glenwood Springs, Rifle, Kremmling, Boulder, Grand Lake.
Challenger Air Lines Co.	North	Yes	Denver, Greeley, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Fort Collins.*

*These cities are certified for service by these companies at some future date after airports are constructed and feasible routes are determined.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Colorado's principal telephone communication system is that owned and operated by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company with headquarters in Denver. The company owns 618,165 miles of telephone wires in the State with an assessed valuation of $20,331,970. The company is a subsidiary of the vast American Telephone and Telegraph company. The latter owns 18,532 miles of wire in Colorado with an assessed valuation of $1,739,730. Twenty-nine other telephone companies, all small community lines, are listed by the State Tax Commission as operating in the State.

The Western Union Telegraph company operates 27,947 miles of wire in Colorado with an assessed valuation of $1,000,820. The only other telegraph company in the State is the Colorado and Wyoming Telegraph company with 591 miles of wire valued at $33,630.

COMMUNICATIONS

RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN COLORADO

Radio communication is no longer just a media for advertising by means of professional entertainment, but has become a vital part of everyday activity in almost every branch of public and commercial activities. As of late 1947, permits had been issued by the Federal Communications Commission for radic facilities for use by private industry in Colorado, as follows: three for taxicab companies; one for the trucking industry; and six for public utility radio stations. The public utility stations include those used by the power, petroleum, gas, and transportation companies.

In Colorado, the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company is now offering a subscription radio service to mobile units on a common carrier basis and also operates the Rural Radio Service between Cheyenne Wells and several isolated ranches on an experimental basis. The Denver Fire Department plans to inaugurate its own radio communication service, while several utility industries control their service trucks while in operation, thereby increasing business efficiency as well as promoting safety. Construction of private and new commercial airports has greatly increased the number of aviation ground stations and hundreds of itinerant aircraft are now equipped with two-way radio.

FCC Controls Activities—All radio activities in the United States are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission and it is unlawful for anyone to operate any apparatus of energy or communication or signals by radio within any state, territory, or possession, except in accordance with a license issued by the Commission. Regional headquarters for the Commission located in the New Customs House in Denver, serves Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, eight counties in southwest South Dakota, and eleven counties in Northwest Nebraska.

Inspections of all classes of radio broadcasting stations are made periodically. There is within the district at a location not made public, but outside the State, a radio intelligence station equipped with highly specialized direction finders, recorders, directive antenna arrays, frequency measuring equipment and associated apparatus for a continual and effective policing of all radio communications channels for the purpose of detecting and locating unauthorized stations operating in violation of laws, treaties, or other regulations. Mobile equipment is used for short-range direction finding for obtaining "fixes" or illegal stations.

State Has 29 Stations—As of December 31, 1947 the Federal Communications Commission had issued licenses to 29 broadcasting stations in Colorado. Twenty-five of these are licensed to operate on unlimited time, one for specified hours, and three on divided time. Eight of the Colorado stations are affiliated with national network systems.

Station **KOA** in Denver is one of the key stations of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) and operates on unlimited time as one of the 33 "clear channel" stations in the United States with no other station on the same frequency. Its plant has a 50 000-watt capacity.

Stations **KVOD**, Denver, **KGHF**, Pubelo, and **KSFT**, Trinidad are outlets for the American Broadcasting Company (ABC). Stations **K L Z**, Denver, and **KVOR**, Colorado Springs, are affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS). **KFEL**, Denver, and **KFXJ**, Grand Junction, are affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System (MBS).

Prior to December 7, 1941, there were 400 amateur radio stations in Colorado under license from the Federal Communications Commission. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, communication by amateurs was suspended generally for the duration of the War. As of December 31, 1947, there were approximately 800 licensed amateur stations.

Police Radio—Police patrol cars equipped with high frequency radios, which permit communication between police headquarters and police officers, are coming into wide use in Colorado and include both one-way and two-way communication. Their primary purpose is to assist in crime prevention and apprehending criminals. The cities and towns using this type of equipment are: Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, La Junta, Sterling, Greeley, Fort Collins, Longmont, Boulder, Trinidad, and Grand Junction.

The State Highway Patrol has now installed a complete new two-way radio system, which is available for use by other State agencies, as well as the Patrol.

Another modern innovation is the use of radio by the railroads between freight train crew members, extending from the cab of the engineer to the caboose. The Denver and Rio Grande and the Burlington and Quincy railroads have installed radio equipment for use in train dispatching both in yards and between cities in Colorado. The principal results sought are faster service in handling trains and the improvement of the safety factor.

Radio Receiving Sets—The Bureau of the Census reported 258,573 dwelling units with radios in Colorado on April 1, 1940. In 1947, the report of the State Tax Commission showed 174,450 radios assessed by county assessors or 84,123 less than were enumerated in the 1940 census. Appraised value of the radios in 1947 totaled $3,378,703 or an average of $19.37 per radio.

Nine Colorado broadcasting stations reported to the Federal Communications Commission for 1945. Total revenue from the sale of station time was $2,406,894, of which $624,171 was from the sale of station time to major networks by network stations, $3,611 from sale of time by network stations to regional users, $686,521 from sale of time by non-network stations to national and regional users, and $1,092,591 from sale of time by non-network stations to local users.

Radio Stations licensed in Colorado as of December 31, 1947, are shown in the accompanying table.

RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS LICENSED IN COLORADO, DECEMBER 31, 1947

Location	Call Signal	Licensee	Power (Watts)	Frequency in Kilocycles	Time
Alamosa	KGIW	E. L. Allen	250	1450	Specified Hours
Boulder	KBOL	KBOL, Inc.	250	1490	Unlimited
Canon City	KRLN	Royal Gorge Broadcasters	250	1400	Unlimited
Colorado Springs	KCSM	James L. Frank	250	1450	Unlimited
Colorado Springs	KRDO	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Co.	250	1240	Unlimited
Colorado Springs	KVOR	Out West Broadcasting Co.	1,000	1300	Unlimited
Craig	KRAI	Craig Broadcasting Co.	250	1230	Unlimited
Denver	KFEL	Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc.	5,000	950	Unlimited
Denver	KLZ	KLZ Broadcasting Company	5,000	560	Unlimited
Denver	KMYR	KMYR Broadcasting Company	250	1340	Unlimited
Denver	KOA	National Broadcasting Co.	50,000	850	Unlimited
Denver	KPOF	Pillar of Fire	1,000(N) 5,000(D)	910	Shares with KFKA
Denver	KVOD	Colorado Radio Corp.	5,000	630	Unlimited
Durango	KIUP	San Juan Broadcasting Co.	250	1400	Unlimited
Fort Collins	KCOL	The Northern Colorado Broadcasting Co.	250	1400	Unlimited
Grand Junction	KVWN	Voice of Western Colorado	250	1230	Unlimited
Grand Junction	KXFJ	Western Slope Broadcasting Co.	500(N) 1,000(D)	920	Unlimited
Greeley	KFKA	Midwestern Radio Corp.	1,000	910	Shares with KPOF
La Junta	KOKO	Southeast Colorado Broadcasting Co.	250	1400	Unlimited
Lamar	KLMR	Southeast Colorado Company	250	1340	Unlimited
Montrose	KUBC	Uncompahgre Broadcasting Co.	250	1240	Unlimited
Pueblo	KROM	Rocky Mountain Broadcasting Co.	1,000(N) 5,000(D)	930	Unlimited
Pueblo	KDZA	Pueblo Radio Co., Inc.	250	1230	Unlimited
Pueblo	KADP	Alva Adams, Jr.	250	1490	Unlimited
Pueblo	KCSJ	Star Broadcasting Co., Inc.	1,000	590	Unlimited
Pueblo	KGHF	Colorado Broacasting Company, Inc.	500(N) 1,000(D)	1350	Unlimited
Sterling	KGEK	Elmer G. Beehler	100	1230	Specified Hours
Trinidad	KCRT	Radio and Sound Service	250	1240	Unlimited
Trinidad	KSFT	Trinidad Broadcasting Corp.	500(N) 1,000(D)	1280	Unlimited

NEWS SERVICES IN COLORADO

Three major news-gathering agencies have regional offices in Denver serving the daily papers of Colorado and surrounding states by leased wire.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press serves 32 newspapers by leased wire in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana—15 of the dailies being in Colorado. In addition, many radio stations are supplied with up-to-the-minute news by this agency. Lewis Hawkins is chief of the Denver Bureau.

The Associated Press is a non-profit cooperative enterprise of 1,400 daily newspapers, employing about 7,500 full and part-time correspondents and staff workers. It maintains ninety-two bureaus in the United States, and its leased wire system covers more than 285,000 miles. Besides its news and market leased-wire system, the Associated Press operates also a 20,000-mile system of leased-wire solely for the transmission of pictures by wire; thus, a picture may be sent from New York to Denver in a few minutes.

UNITED PRESS

The United Press reports by leased wire to 17 Colorado daily papers, as well as 4 in Wyoming and 13 in Montana. This agency is also the source of news for 20 radio stations in Colorado and many in surrounding states and is the relay point for news released to all states west of Denver, including the Pacific Coast states. The United Press is one of the world's largest news-gathering agencies. Its correspondents gather news from every section of the United States and all corners of the globe. Norman Johnson is manager of the Denver Bureau.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

International News Service, the third of the major press associations in the United States, serves Colorado and New Mexico newspapers and radio stations. The service was organized in 1909. It is a world-wide news-gathering and disseminating agency with its own staff correspondents and special representatives in all corners of the globe. Lyle Mariner is the manager of the Denver Bureau.

COLORADO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Ninety-five per cent of the newspapers in Colorado are members of the Colorado Press Association which was founded in Denver, August 6, 1876. The Association publishes a monthly magazine, **The Colorado Editor**, and issues bulletins from time to time dealing with problems of special interest to newspaper publishers. The organization also watches legislation which may affect the publishing business and keeps its members informed of any public trends which may be beneficial or adverse to their interests.

The Association was formed originally as a business and social organization. In 1922 Edwin A. Bemis, publisher of the Littleton Independent, was chosen by members of the organization to establish a business office. Mr. Bemis has served continuously since that date as secretary and managing director. The business offices of the Association were located at the University of Colorado from 1926 to August 1945, when they were moved to the campus of the University of Denver.

The total membership of the Association includes 185 newspapers and journals and various associate members. The officers and members of the board of directors are as follows: James Madison, Sterling Farm Journal, president; Dean Hammond, Del Norte Prospector, vice-president; Edwin A. Bemis, Littleton Independent, secretary and managing director; H. W. Hailey, Rocky Mountain News, treasurer. Directors: Houstoun Waring, Littleton Independent; Robert W. Spencer, Fort Morgan Daily Times; Al Burtis, La Junta Daily Tribune-Democrat; A Boon McCallum, Delta Independent; Charles Hansen, Greeley Daily Tribune; Roscoe Bullard, Wray Gazette; R. G. Lyttle, Meeker Herald.

DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS

A directory of Colorado manufacturers has been compiled by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Colorado, under the direction of Henry B. Moore of the Bureau staff. The directory lists more than 1,600 manufacturers in Colorado, tells what they manufacture and provides other information of interest. The book can be secured from the Bureau at the State University, Boulder.

COLORADO NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS

(Bold face type indicates daily newspapers.)

Akron News-Reporter, R. B. Cooley
Alamosa Courier
R. E. Fletcher & R. F. Barnes
Alamosa News, T. Hoefer & P. Miller
Antonito Ledger-News, G. F. Williams
Arvada Enterprise, Smith & Graves
Aspen Times, V. E. Ringle
Ault Progress, Harry M. Kurtz
Aurora News-Democrat, R. N. Gwynn
Aurora Upstart, Mary E. Dalrymple
Berthoud Bulletin R. K. Welch
Blanca News, Mrs. Catherine S. Wood
Boulder Camera, A. A. Paddock
Boulder County Journal, V. M. Noxon
Breckenridge Journal, Lorine Talbott
Brighton Blade, W. C. Dorr
Brighton Republican, B. G. Gaunt
Brush News-Tribune, Don M. McCarty
Buena Vista Republican, G. E. Gregg
Burlington Record, A. W. Hudler
Calhan News, George S. Heaton
Canon City Daily Record, Don Hardy
Castle Rock Record Journal,
Marjorie Case Oman
Center Post-Dispatch, W. W. Morford
Central City Register-Call,
R. L. Laird
Cheyenne Wells News,
Mrs. M. D. Brakeman
Cheyenne Wells Record, Neil Larmon
Colorado Springs News, John N.
Green, Pub.; B. Lee Pace, Ed.
Colorado Springs Independent, R. E.
& M. A. Erickson & Shirley Bonds
Colorado Springs Labor News,
Fred Bernheim
Colorado Springs Gazette and Telegraph
Cortez Montezuma Valley Journal,
D. F. Brown
Cortez Sentinel, H. H. Beaber
Craig Empire-Courier, C. A. Stoddard
and L. S. McCandless
Crawford Chronicle, A. R. Knight
Cripple Creek Times Record,
K. W. Geddes
Deer Trail Tribune, C. G. Pierce
Del Norte Prospector, Dean Hammond
Delta Free Press, F. R. Stearns
Delta Independent, G. F. Roberts
Denver Barnum News, J. H. Rosenburg
Denver Catholic Register,
Rev. J. W. M. Smith
Denver Colo. Graphic, H. Fishback
Denver Colorado Herald, H. Trepper
Denver Colorado Labor Advocate,
Power Pub. Co.
Denver Democrat, L. J. Barkhausen
Denver East Criterian,
Nell D. Littlejohn
Denver Highland Chief, J. Carroll
Denver Intermountain Jewish News
Carl Mandell, Business Mgr.
Denver Il Resviglio, Frank Mancini
Denver Leader, George F. Mangini
Denver Liberty Press, Jack Hyland
Denver Mining Record, C. E. Newmeyer
Denver Monitor, Stephen Russell
Denver Neighborhood News,
A. M. Sanberg
Denver Post, E. Palmer Hoyt
Denver Rocky Mountain Herald,
Helen Ferril
Denver Rocky Mountain News,
Jack Foster
Denver Rocky Shimpo, (Japanese)
Denver Record-Stockman, Inc,
Ashford Tyler
Denver So. Pearl St. Shoppers Guide
Eichmann Press
Denver Star, Denver Star Pub. Co.
(Colored).
Denver Statesman, Hicks & Dorsey
(Colored).
Denver Washington Park Press,
J. P. Jordan
Denver Western Nyheter
Enoch Peterson
Denver West Side Hustler,
J. P. Jordan
Dolores Star, Fred L. Bradshaw
Dove Creek Press, Dale Schultz
Durango News, Leo R. Brewington
Durango Herald-Democrat,
A. C. Dorsett & H. J. Anderson
Eads Kiowa County Press,
James C. LaVelle
Eagle Enterprise, Adrian Reynolds
Eaton Herald, Harry M. Kurtz
Englewood Enterprise, S. H. Lovelace
Englewood Herald, Stuart H. Lovelace
Englewood Press, Lyle Lindesmith
Erie Herald, Roy Hays
Estes Park Trail, Glenn Prosser
Evergreen Mountaineer, S. Mason
Fairplay Republican, Flint E. Holmes
Flagler News, T. Guard
Florence Citizen, V. E. Koleber
Fort Collins Coloradoan,
Clyde E. Moffitt
Fort Lupton Press, LeRoy Carter
Fort Morgan Herald, Don M. McCarty
Fort Morgan Daily Times,
R. B. Spencer
Fountain Herald, C. J. Haase, Jr.
Fowler Tribune, C. W. Buck
Frederick Farmer and Miner,
W. G. Workman
Fruita Times, Wallace Dobbins
Georgetown Courier, C. H. Randall
Glenwood Springs Post,
J. E. Samuelson
Golden Colorado Transcript,
H. Fleet Parsons
Golden Outlook, George A. Barley
Golden Republican, Golden Press, Inc.,
Lakewood; Joe Powell, Mgr.
Grand Junction Sentinel,
Walter Walker
Granby Sky-Hi News, Ted L. Varner

COLORADO NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS (Continued)

Grand Valley News, W. J. Van Horn
Greeley Booster, L. A. Walling
Greeley Journal, Richard Tatman
Greeley Tribune-Republican, Chas. Hansen; F. E. Merrill, Ed.
Grover Crow Valley News, W. N. Thompson
Gunnison News Champion, Rial R. Lake
Gunnison Courier, Kenneth Bundy
Haxton Harvest, L. E. Taylor
Hayden Routt County Republican, O. T. Bourns
Holly Chieftain, Thomas B. Dugan
Holyoke Enterprise, Max Starbuck
Hotchkiss Herald, Enoch Crumpton & Jack Little
Hudson News, LeRoy Carter
Hugo Eastern Colorado Plainsman, J. E. Sterling
Idaho Springs Mining Journal, Harold Ashmun
Ignacio La Plata County Chieftain, Fay Jones
Johnstown Breeze, Otho Franklin
Julesburg Grit-Advocate, E. T. Hogue
Keenesburg Keene Valley Sun, G. C. Lewis
Kim County Record, Victor L. Waters
Kiowa Divide Review, F. H. Lemon
Kit Carson Press, Neil Larmon
Kremmling Middle Park Times, Joe S. Lundberg
Lafayette Leader, C. W. Dinsmore
La Jara Gazette, Mrs. Mary Mudd
LaJunta Daily Tribune-Democrat, Al H. Burtis
Lakewood-Jefferson Record, R. Weir
Lakewood-East Jefferson Sentinel, Gifford Phillips, Pub.
Lamar Daily News, Fred Betz
Lamar Register, J. W. Merrill
Las Animas Democrat, A. M. Wimmell
Las Animas Leader, R. B. McDermott
La Veta Advertiser, Ed Engberg, Mgr.; Earl Gault, Ed.
Leadville Herald Democrat, W. C. Eckberg
Limon Leader, Dale & Donald D. Cooley
Littleton Independent, Houstoun Waring
Longmont Ledger, George L. Bickel
Longmont Times-Call, Ray V. Lanyon
Louisville Times, A. R. Hobson
Loveland Reporter-Herald, Harley E. Holden
Mancos Times-Tribune, R. M. Sprenger
Manitou Pikes Peak Journal, W. J. Graham
Manzanola Sun, Al Pangborn
Meeker Herald, Richard G. Lyttle
Monte Vista Journal, Lonnie Pippin
Montrose Press, William P. Allen, Henry Bell, Ed.
Niwot Tribune, Doyle Hornbaker
Norwood Star, Arnold Kretzmann
Olathe Criterion, Phil Bennett
Ordway New Era, L. I. Giffin
Otis Independent, John W. Graves
Ouray Herald, C. R. Spencer
Ovid Record, Glen Edmonds
Pagosa Springs Sun, Jerry Sheridan
Palisade Tribune, Guy Baily
Paonia Paoian, Arthur L. Craig
Peetz Gazette, George E. Hungerford
Platteville Herald, James Noel
Pueblo Indicator, William Byrnes
Pueblo Times, Jack R. Craddock
Pueblo Western Ideal (Colored), M. O. Seymour & G. W. Henry
Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain F. S. Hoag: Frank Hoag, Jr.
Pueblo L'Unione, Vincenzo Massari
Pueblo Blast, C. F. & I. Co., Orv Weller
Rangely News, Lenore Kyner
Rifle Telegram, K. C. Loomis
Rocky Ford Enterprise, James B. Woody
Rocky Ford Daily Gazette, James Martin
Saguache Crescent, Mrs. Mary E. Ogden
Salida Mail & Record, Leigh & Maxine Abbey
San Luis El Heraldo Del Valle, R. C. Valdez, Earl Gault
Silverton Standard, Ross C. Beaber
Simla Sun, George S. Heaton
Springfield Plainsman-Herald, Bruce Thompson
Springfield, Baca County Banner, Cecil E. Day
Steamboat Springs Pilot, C. H. Leckenby
Sterling Advocate, J. W. Woodring: A. M. Biggerstaff
Sterling Farm Journal, C. O. Unfug
Strasburg News, Frank L. Hunter
Stratton Press, Roy E. Herburger
Telluride Tribune, Milford Lein
Trinidad Free Press, D. J. Penno
Trinidad Chronicle News, J. G. Wheeler
Trinidad Morning Light, Emilio Maio
Walden Star, Clark Varner
Walsenburg World Independent, Wm. P. Allen & Associates
Walsenburg Huerfano County News, Lawrence E. Gault
Wellington Sun, C. A. Long
Westcliffe Tribune, C. W. DeWall
Westminster Journal, A. B. Withers
Westwood Tribune, Ted D. F. Schafler
Wiggins Courier, H. E. MacIvor
Winsor Beacon, O. L. Bisline
Wray Gazette, Roscoe Bullard
Wray Rattler, Mrs. Arthur E. Weber
Yuma Pioneer, Leo Chance

Farm Magazines

Colorado Rancher-Farmer, Denver, Marvin Russell, Ed.
Western Farm Life, Denver, James H. White, Ed.

ORGANIZATIONS

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO

Agricultural Assns. Office
Lloyd Case, Secy.
503 Howes St., Ft. Collins

American National Livestock Assn.
F. E. Mollin, Exec. Secy.
515 Cooper Bldg., Denver

Bldg. Materials Merchants Service
H. S. Berge, Secy.
Tramway Bldg., Denver

Colorado Chain Stores Assn.
E. G. Weber, Secy.-Treas.
608 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver

Colorado Construction League
Earle W. Devalon, Secy.
301 Flat Iron Bldg., Denver

Colorado Contractors Assn.
Earle W. Devalon, Mng. Dir.
301 Flat Iron Bldg., Denver

Colorado Dude & Guest Ranch Assn.
John Holzwarth, Secy.
Grand Lake, Colorado

Colorado Education Association
Craig Minear, Exec. Secy.
1605 Pennsylvania St., Denver

Colorado Food Brokers Association
Benj. Kurtzman, Secy.
310 Union Station Bldg., Denver

Colorado Frozen Foods Locker Assn.
Lloyd N. Case, Secy.
503 Howes St., Ft. Collins

Colorado Good Roads Association
R. E. Harvey, Exec. Dir.
1438 Tremont, Denver

Colo. Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers
Lloyd N. Case, Secy.-Treas.
Fort Collins, Colorado

Colorado Hotel Association
M. E. Rowley, Secy.-Treas.
605 Empire Bldg., Denver

Colo. Liquified Petroleum Gas Assn.
W. E. McCabe, Secy.
4800 York, Denver

Colorado Medical Society
Harvey Sethman, Exec. Secy.
Republic Bldg., Denver

Colo. Merchant Master Plumbers Assn.
Myron McGinley, Exec. Secy.
708 E. & C. Bldg., Denver

Colorado Mining Association
Robert S. Palmer,
204 State Office Bldg., Denver

Colorado Motor Car Dealers' Assn.
Thomas D. Braden, Secy.
16 West 13th Ave., Denver

Colorado Motor Carriers Assn.
Mrs. Margaret Sears, Secy.-Treas.
407 Denham Bldg., Denver

Colorado Motor Court Association
G. O. Rogers, Secy.
Trav-O-Tel., Aurora, Colorado

Colo. & New Mexico Coal Oprs. Assn.
Mrs. A. M. Smith, Asst. Secy.
513 Boston Bldg., Denver

Colo. Petroleum Industries Com.
O. S. Wood, Exec. Secy.
811 Midland Savings Bldg., Denver

Colorado Pharmacal Association
Charles J. Clayton
1441 Welton St., Denver

Colorado Press Association
Edwin A. Bemis, Secy.
University Park Campus, Denver

Colo. Public Expenditure Council
Fred Bennion, Exec. Dir.
535 Cooper Bldg., Denver

Colo. Raw Fur Dealers' Assn.
Charles Nichols, Jr., Secy.
Pueblo, Colorado

Colorado Restaurant Association
Dan S. Walker, Secy.
Baur's, 1512 Curtis St., Denver

Colorado Retail Dry Goods Assn.
Cliff Snyder
4535 E. 18th Ave., Denver

Colo. State Chamber of Commerce
Donald D. Keim, Secy.
512 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Denver, Colorado

Colo. State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Mrs. Ruth Park, Secy.
2419 Greenwood, Pueblo

Colo. State Flower Growers Assn.
Ray N. App, Secy.
c/o Denver Wholesale Florists Co.
West 11th Ave. and Cherokee
Denver, Colorado

Colorado State Grange
Rudolph Johnson, Secy.
Boulder, Colorado

Colo. Stock Growers & Feeders Assn.
B. F. Davis, Secy.
411 Cooper Bldg., Denver

Colorado Tax Equality League
Bart O'Hara, Secy.
450 Equitable Bldg., Denver

Colorado Wool Growers Association
Lloyd N. Case, Secy.
Ft. Collins, Colorado

Colorado Wool Marketing Assn.
Newton Bowman, Secy.-Treas.
425 Continental Oil Bldg.,
Denver, Colorado

Colo.-Wyoming Laundry Owners Assn.
Frank H. LeRoy, Secy.
1186 So. Elizabeth, Denver

Denver Assn. of Home Builders
Stanley Brandenburg, Mgr.
738 U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Denver

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO (Continued)

Denver Assn. of Manufacturers Reps.
Numa L. James, Secy.
1720 Welton, Denver

Denver Automobile Dealers Assn.
Thomas D. Braden, Secy.
16 West 13th Ave., Denver

Denver Board of Realtors
Phil Berg, Secy.
214 California Bldg., Denver

Denver Convention & Visitors Bureau
Clarence N. Hockom, Mgr.
519 17th Street, Denver

Denver Grain Exchange Association
Alma Hooker, Secy.
701 Cooper Bldg., Denver

Denver Hotel & Apartment House Owners Assn.
James E. Renner, Secy.
1148 Josephine Street
Denver, Colorado

Denver Laundry Owners Association
Frank H. LeRoy, Secy.
1186 S. Elizabeth St., Denver

Denver Master Plumbers Association
Myron G. McGinley, Secy.
Ernest & Cranmer Bldg., Denver

Denver Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association
Harry F. Chrysler, Secy.
704 Interstate Trust Bldg., Denver

Denver Dairy Products Association
Ammon Bradshaw, Exec. Secy.
415 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Denver, Colorado

Denver Tire Dealers Association
John E. Gorsuch, Secy.
705 First National Bank Bldg.
Denver, Colorado

Farmers Union Service, Inc.
L. G. McCubbin, Secy.
3501 E. 46th Ave., Denver

Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors—Denver Association
Myron C. McGinley, Exec. Secy.
708 Ernest & Cranmer Bldg., Denver

Life Agency Managers' Association
C. E. Childs, Secy.
401 Continental Oil Bldg., Denver

Manufacturers Assn. of Colorado
L. H. Kittell, Secy.
205 Colorado National Bank Bldg.,
Denver, Colorado

Manufacturers Bureau of Denver
C. J. Hotchkiss, Secy.
1842 Arapahoe St., Denver

Mt. States Beet Growers Marketing Association
Richard W. Blake, Secy.
Box 414, Greeley, Colo.

Mt. States Employers Council
James Logan, Director
504 Boston Bldg., Denver

Mt. States Hardware and Implement Association
Mrs. John T. Bartlett, Secy.
637 Pine St., Boulder

Mt. States Lumber Dealers Assn.
J. V. Smith, Secy.
217 Colorado National Bank Bldg.,
Denver, Colorado

Nat'l Electrical Contractors Assn.
D. M. Larsen, Secy. Rocky Mt. Chapter
217 Boston Bldg., Denver

Northern Colorado Coals, Inc.
N. C. Brooks, Secy.
623 Denham Bldg., Denver

Portland Cement Association
E. W. Thorson, Dist. Engr.
522 Boston Bldg., Denver

Retail Merchants Bureau
Geo. A. Flannigan, Secy.
517 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Denver, Colorado

Rocky Mt. Association of Credit Men
J. B. McKelvey, Secy. Mgr.
810 14th St., Denver

Rocky Mt. Assn. of Distributors
A. M. Hays, Secy.
Hendrie & Bolthoff
1639 17th St., Denver

Rocky Mountain Bakers Association
Fred Linsenmaier, Secy.
970 So. Vine St., Denver

Rocky Mountain Electrical League
Ralph B. Hubbard, Mgr.
334 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver

Rocky Mt. Fire Underwriters Assn.
Frederic Williams, Secy.
930 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver

Rocky Mt. Millwork Distributors
Sam Block, Secy.
P. O. Box 2246, Denver

Rocky Mt. Motorists, Inc., AAA
Clarence Werthan, Mgr.
1509 Cheyenne Place, Denver

Rocky Mountain Oil-Gas Association
Frank C. Fogarty, Exec. Secy.
Box 640, Casper, Wyoming

Routt County Coal Operators Assn.
W. J. Thompson, Secy.
704 Boston Bldg., Denver

Savings & Loan League of Colorado
Orville Beam, Secy.
1510 Glenarm Place, Denver

State Grange & Hog Growers Assn.
Alfred Crow, Secy.
16 West 13th Ave., Denver

U. S. Dept. of Commerce
C. R. Brokaw, Reg. Dir.
203 Boston Bldg., Denver

Vegetable Growers Association
Fred J. Green, Secy.
P. O. Box 5215, Denver

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND CIVIC CLUBS

AGUILAR
Chamber of Commerce
Joseph F. Gioga, Secy.

AKRON
Civic Club
John A. Gilchrist, Secy.

ALAMOSA
Chamber of Commerce
Wilbur Foshay, Secy.

ARTESIA
Chamber of Commerce
Lawrence W. Hoggat, Secy.

ARVADA
Chamber of Commerce
Tony Siani, Secy.

ASPEN
Lions Club
Thomas H. Effinger, Secy.

AURORA
Chamber of Commerce
10329 East Colfax Ave.
Elwood Jordan, Secy.

BERTHOUD
Chamber of Commerce
Emerson Stowell, Secy.

BOULDER
Chamber of Commerce
Francis W. Reich, Secy.

BRIGHTON
Chamber of Commerce
Ray E. Mohler, Secy.

BRUSH
Civic Club
Mrs. Mary E. McSween, Secy.

BUENA VISTA
Chamber of Commerce
Sarah W. Allinger, Secy.

BURLINGTON
Junior Chamber of Commerce
A. N. Beezley, Secy.

BYERS
Commercial Association
Walter L. Best, Secy.

CANON CITY
Chamber of Commerce
Milton Andrus, Secy.

CENTRAL CITY
Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Helen L. Cannon, Secy.

COLORADO SPRINGS
Chamber of Commerce
Howard N. Yates, Secy.

CRIPPLE CREEK
Jr. Chamber of Commerce
Frank Collom, Secy.

CRAIG
Chamber of Comerce
Noel P. Keim, Secy.

DEL NORTE
Chamber of Comerce
Mrs. Dorothy Graham, Secy.

DELTA
Chamber of Commerce
D. F. Whiteside, Secy.

DENVER
Denver Chamber of Commerce
Geo. E. Collisson, Secy.
East Denver Board of Trade
J. Alan Romich, Secy.
2239 E. Colfax Ave.
South Denver Civic Association
Russell D. McNeill, Secy.
104 Broadway(9)
State Chamber of Commerce
Donald D. Keim, Secy.
512 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
State Junior Chamber of Commerce
A. Neil Ross, Secy.
422 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

DERBY
South Adams County Business
Men's Association.
Dr. Harold F. Newton, Secy.

DILLON
Chamber of Commerce
I. W. Blundell, Secy.

DOLORES
Chamber of Commerce
T. R. Yowell, Secy.

DOVE CREEK
Dove Creek Chamber of Commerce
Dale Schultz, Secy-Treas.

DURANGO
Chamber of Commerce
Earl E. Ewing, Secy.

ENGLEWOOD
Chamber of Commerce
Walter Mast, Mgr.
City Hall

ESTES PARK
Chamber of Commerce
Warren Davie, Secy.

EVERGREEN
Chamber of Comerce
H. H. Wallower, Jr., Secy.

FAIRPLAY
Chamber of Commerce
V. C. Baker, Secy.

FLORENCE
Chamber of Commerce
Harry C. Reese, Secy.

FORT COLLINS
Chamber of Commerce
Donald J. Olson, Secy.

FORT LUPTON
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Wilson Cozad, Secy.

FORT MORGAN
Chamber of Commerce

FRUITA
Chamber of Commerce
D. F. Hutchison, Secy.

GEORGETOWN
Civic Association
Mrs. Mary Anne Lee, Secy.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND CIVIC CLUBS (Continued)

GLENWOOD SPRINGS
Chamber of Commerce
Dr. C. W. McFadden, Secy.

GOLDEN
Chamber of Commerce
F. W. Beier, Secy.

GRAND JUNCTION
Chamber of Commerce
W. M. Wood, Secy.

GRAND LAKE
Chamber of Commerce
Lesta M. Pettingell, Secy.

GREELEY
Chamber of Commerce
E. H. Folbrecht, Secy.

GUNNISON
Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Alma Miller, Secy.

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS
Chamber of Commerce
L. B. Hager, Secy.

IDAHO SPRINGS
Chamber of Commerce
H. William Guinn, Secy.

JOHNSTOWN
Community Club
V. E. Whitmore, Secy.

JULESBURG
Chamber of Commerce
W. B. Reed, Secy.

KIT CARSON
Chamber of Commerce
L. E. Price, Secy.

LA JUNTA
Chamber of Commerce
Marc G. Williamson, Secy.

LAKEWOOD
Chamber of Commerce
Verne Hiner, Secy.
9200 W. Colfax

LAMAR
Chamber of Commerce
Allan H. Pett, Secy.

LAS ANIMAS
Chamber of Commerce
Chester A. Grover, Secy.

LA VETA
Chamber of Commerce
Edw. E. Engberg, Secy.

LEADVILLE
Chamber of Commerce
Chas. R. Casey, Secy.

LIMON
Chamber of Commerce
Ronald Cooley, Secy.

LITTLETON
Civic and Commercial Assn.
R. E. Nutting, Secy.

LONGMONT
Chamber of Commerce
T. G. Thompson, Secy.

LOVELAND
Chamber of Commerce
Paul Olinger, Secy.

MANCOS
Chamber of Commerce
George H. Wagner, Secy.

MEEKER
Rio Blanco Commercial Club
Neil S. Mincer, Secy.

MONTE VISTA
Comercial Club
J. H. Peatty, Secy.

MONTROSE
Chamber of Commerce
J. Jay Harkness, Secy.

OURAY
Chamber of Commerce
Beverly Spencer, Secy.

PAGOSA SPRINGS
Lions Club
H. Ray Macht, Secy.

PUEBLO
Chamber of Commerce
Jack Lacy, Secy.

RANGELY
Chamber of Commerce
Lenore Kyner, Secy.

RIFLE
Chamber of Commerce
J. E. Stauffer, Secy.

ROCKY FORD
Chamber of Commerce
W. H. Kittle, Secy.

SALIDA
Chamber of Commerce
H. L. Haley, Secy.

SPRINGFIELD
Chamber of Commerce
Lydia Scholl, Secy.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
Chamber of Commerce
Don Lorenz, Secy.

STERLING
Chamber of Comerce

SWINK
Chamber of Commerce
G. E. Kimble, Secy.

TRINIDAD
Trinidad–Las Animas County
Chamber of Commerce
E. O. Schoembs, Secy.

WALSENBURG
Huerfano County
Chamber of Commerce
Rev. Henry E. Wright, Secy.

WESTCLIFFE
Custer County
Chamber of Commerce
Myron J. Chesley, Secy.

WRAY
Commercial Club
J. G. Evans, Secy.

YUMA
Chamber of Commerce
Vernon E. Trunde, Secy.

JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

One of the most active organizations in promoting programs for community betterment in Colorado is the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has a State organization as well as local chapters.

State Junior Chamber of Commerce officers are as follows: Roy Erickson, Denver, President; Jim Hickman, Boulder, Executive Vice-President; Mel Cowles, Greeley, Vice-President; Ed C. Leigh, Jr., Lamar, Vice-President; Elmer Snyder, Florence, Vice-President; Mark Kramer, Alamosa, Vice-President; George H. Joseph, Durango, Vice-President; Joe Rebel, Denver, National Director; George Rountree, Colorado Springs, National Director; A. Neil Ross, Secretary-Manager, Chamber of Commerce building, Denver.

Junior Chambers of Commerce in the various cities and towns of Colorado and the presidents of each local chapter are as follows:

Alamosa—Eddie Azar, Pres.
Boulder—Al Lefferdink, Pres.
Brighton—Ruby Stapper, Pres.
Burlington—Wayne Sell, Pres.
Canon City—Al Sanders, Pres.
Colorado Springs—George Thomas, Pres.
Cortez—Tom Tripp, Pres.
Cripple Creek—J. W. Reifenrath, Pres.
Delta—Jim Malbray, Pres.
Denver—Albert F. Lewinson, Pres.
Durango—Floyd Cochran, Pres.
Eaton—Dave McDonald, Pres.
Englewood—Bill Evans, Pres.
Florence—Henry Lukezic, Pres.
Fort Collins—Don Crenshaw, Pres.
Fountain—Ted Osborne, Pres.
Grand Junction—B. A. Kellogg, Pres.
Greeley—Emmett W. Savard, Pres.
Idaho Springs—G. D. Heiserman, Pres.
La Junta—H. E. Copeland, Pres.
Lamar—Ray Colvin, Pres.
Longmont—Roy R. Wright, Pres.
Monte Vista—Willis H. Fassett, Jr., Pres.
Montrose—Wm. D. Weller, Pres.
Pueblo—Earl Metz, Pres.
Rocky Ford—Howard Winsor, Pres.
Sterling—Everett Jones, Pres.
Trinidad—Joseph F. Nigro, Pres.
Victor—William B. Moore, Jr., Pres.
Wray—Murl Colby, Pres.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO

Labor organizations are an important factor in the economy of Colorado. In addition to the major national organizations there are numerous independent and company unions with chapters throughout the State. The following national organizations have headquarters in Denver:

The Colorado State Federation of Labor is a council representing 238 affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor. State headquarters is at 312 Insurance building, Denver. The officers of the State Federation are George W. Brayfield, president, and George E. Robertson, secretary-treasurer.

The Colorado State Industrial Union Council is a council composed of all of the unions in the state affiliated with the Congress for Industrial Organization. (C. I. O.) The total membership in the State is reported at 12,500. There are chapters of the council in Denver and eight other cities. The officers of the State Council are Frank Pechnik of Pueblo, president; Eugene Rosati of Denver, secretary-treasurer.

The United Mine Workers of America maintain a district office for Colorado and New Mexico at 315 Security building, Denver. There are 47 affiliated unions in Colorado with a membership of 6,000. The officers of the District organization are Frank Hefferly, president; Fred K. Hefferly, secretary-treasurer.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is represented by about twenty unions in the state with offices located in Denver. There is no state-wide council representing all of the unions.

COLORADO'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

General Summary—Financing of the Public Schools in Colorado—
Retirement Plan for Teachers—Average Teacher Salaries—
Federal Funds for Vocational Education—
Federal-State School Lunch Program

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: STATISTICAL DATA

Teachers and School Population, 1946; Expenses, Interest Payments, Capital Outlays for Schools, by Counties, and Per Pupil Cost; School Bonds and Registered Warrants Outstanding, by Counties; County General School Levies and Revenues for 1947; Summary of Receipts of All School Districts Combined

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The Catholic School System in Colorado—Lutheran School System

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JUNIOR COLLEGES IN COLORADO

COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS DOUBLE THE PRE-WAR NUMBER
BUILDING PROGRAMS AT STATE'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BUILDINGS PROVIDED COLLEGES BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ENDOWED AND PRIVATE COLLEGES

University of Denver—Colorado College—Regis College—
Colorado Woman's College—Loretto Heights College
—Iliff School of Theology

ENROLLMENT DATA, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Receipts and Expenditures, Colorado Institutions of Higher Education for Various Years; Valuation of Buildings and Improvements at Colleges

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MUSEUMS—OBSERVATORIES—LIBRARIES

Colorado Museum of Natural History—State Historical Museum
—Historical Monuments, Museums, Zoos—Mount Evans
Laboratory—Climax Observatory—Chamberlain
Observatory—Archaeological and
Paleontological Research

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN COLORADO

COLORADO'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

GENERAL SUMMARY

Colorado's system of public education ranks favorably with those of other states in the Union and the State is well provided with educational facilities and opportunities for advancement in learning. In addition to a state-wide system of elementary and secondary schools, the State has many outstanding universities, colleges, junior colleges and professional schools as well as an extensive system of private and parochial schools and numerous business, art, vocational and other training schools.

In the field of tax-supported elementary and secondary schools, the State had 1,821 local school districts in 1946, together with 25 county high schools, 30 union high schools and 149 district high schools. Numerous parochial and private schools provide additional facilities for elementary and secondary training.

In the field of higher education, the State provides a state university, an agricultural college, a school of mines and three teacher-training colleges. One university and three colleges are maintained thru private endowments, gifts and fees, and two colleges are under parochial sponsorship. Six junior colleges are operated with local tax funds and a seventh is financed thru private funds.

Effect of the War Years

During World War II, public school enrollment declined and college enrollments fell off sharply. In a number of the colleges, the decline in enrollment was offset to a degree by the establishment of war training courses financed by the War and Navy Departments. A number of cities and communities had difficulty in supplying adequate school facilities for children of war-plant workers, due to the increase in numbers of families moving into the areas to engage in war work.

The operation of many schools was made more difficult by the changing economic conditions arising from the War. Many qualified teachers left the classrooms to accept better paying positions elsewhere and as a result of this development the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was forced to certify 2,295 emergency teachers in 1945-1946 and almost an equal number in 1946-1947 and 1947-1948.

During the period 1942-1946 several hundred rural schools in the State were closed, due to the shortage of teachers in practically all cases, although in some instances schools did not operate because of a lack of pupils. During the same period consolidation of districts and unification of schools reduced the number of school units from 1,973 in 1942 to 1,821 in 1946. Two new county high schools were created, in Moffat and Montezuma counties.

Although the average salary for all teachers in the State rose from $1,388 in 1942 to approximately $1,600 in 1943-44 and $1,800 in 1945-46, the shortage of teachers continued in many areas of the State where salaries remained well below the average.

To alleviate the situation the General Assembly met in special session in late 1945 and approved the Minimum Educational Program Act, which granted additional State aid to school districts under certain conditions as specified in the Act. State aid was again increased in 1947, when the 36th General Assembly met in regular session. (This subject is covered more fully in another chapter.)

FINANCING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF COLORADO

The methods by which the public schools of Colorado are financed have become quite complex in recent years due to legislative action that has been taken in order to provide more State aid to the schools.

In former years, prior to some 10 years ago, the principal revenue of the schools was derived from property taxes, as follows: (1) From the school mill levies on property made by the local school boards of the school districts, plus a county general mill levy for school purposes made by the boards of county commissioners, which levy could not, under the law, exceed five mills. The other source of income was from the Permanent School Fund of the State. This fund represents the income collected each year from State-owned lands which are administered by the State Land Board and this income totals approximately $800,000 annually, the total varying from year to year depending upon prices, rentals received from State-owned land, etc. This fund is allocated to the various counties on the basis of persons of school age in each of the 63

counties as certified by the county superintendent of schools to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and in turn certified by the latter to the State Auditor, who allocates the funds.

A change from the historical method of public school financing by means of property taxes has taken place since 1937. At the general election in 1936, the people of Colorado approved a constitutional amendment which permitted the enactment of a State income tax. In 1937, the General Assembly enacted a State income tax on a moderate basis and provided that the income from the tax should be allocated to the school districts in the various counties on the basis of the school population of each school district. The funds so received were to be used as a replacement for property taxes. In other words, property taxes were to be reduced by an amount equal to the amount received from the allocation of the income tax money.

The income tax became effective July 1, 1937, and the collections from the tax in 1938, covering the last six months of 1937, were $1,284,403. After deductions were made for administrative costs (3 per cent) and to cover anticipated refunds (5 per cent), the balance of the income tax collections was placed in a fund called the "Reserve for General County School Funds" for allocation to the schools.

These funds were allocated to the counties on the basis of the last school census. However, it was provided that (1) no county could receive an allocation of income tax funds in excess of the amount of funds raised by the county through its general county school levy; and (2) no school district could receive an amount in excess of the amount raised by it through its special school mill levy. Provision was made that any excess of income tax funds created by this latter requirement of the school districts would be retained by the State Treasurer in a fund marked "For Special School Fund." Once each year, in October, moneys accumulated in this Special School Fund were available for allocation to the various County General School Funds on the basis of school population, provided, of course, that the board of county commissioners had certified, in each instance, that property taxes for school purposes had been reduced in an amount equal to the amount to be received from the Special School Fund.

State Aid Program Revised in 1939

In 1939 the General Assembly voted to allocate 35 per cent of the income tax revenue to the "Reserve for General County School Funds" and 65 per cent to the "Reserve for General Fund of the State" for the purpose of augmenting other general fund revenues of the State for the payment of regular appropriations for State purposes. The legislation provided that any funds remaining in the Reserve General Fund, after payment of State appropriations, were automatically allocated to the "Reserve for General County School Funds," under certain limitations. Likewise, the allocation of money from this fund to the counties, for the school districts in the counties, was restricted to those counties and school districts which used the funds as a replacement for property taxes.

The program adopted in 1939 was re-enacted by the General Assembly in 1941 to carry through the biennium ending in 1943. During the 1939-1943 period, funds accumulated in the "Reserve for General County School Funds," due to the fact that many school districts and counties did not qualify for the funds, this fund accumulated to a total of $4,960,190 and in 1947 the General Assembly enacted legislation placing the money in the General Fund of the State.

Minimum Educational Program Adopted in 1943

In 1943 the General Assembly adopted a new program of State aid to the schools in legislation cited as the "Minimum Educational Program Act of the State of Colorado."

This Act specified that after July 1, 1943, a minimum of $1,000 would be provided for each elementary classroom unit and a minimum of $1,333 for each high school classroom unit. The number of teachers in a school district determined the number of classroom units.

The Act further declared that funds for providing the minimum program would come from three sources, namely, from the counties, from the school districts and from State funds. School district boards could elect whether or not they desired to adopt the minimum program provided in the legislation, but were not prohibited from providing more than the minimum program. A further provision specified that school districts which failed to elect to adopt the minimum program could not qualify for grants from the State School Equalization Fund, which fund was created to guarantee the minimum program.

In another legislative measure, the General Assembly allocated 35 per cent of the income tax collections to the "Reserve for General County School Funds" to be allocated in accordance with legislation adopted in 1939 and 1941. To provide supplemental funds for the minimum program, under the limitations set up, 15 per cent of the income tax collections were allocated to the State School Equalization Fund and the remainder of the collections, 50 per cent, were allocated to the General Fund of the State for regular State appropriations.

Under the provisions of the 1943 legislation, distributions of income tax funds to the counties were as follows: For the year 1944, $1,675,925 from the Reserve for General County School Fund and $191,085 from the State School Equalization Fund; for the year 1945, $1,539,524 from the Reserve for General County School Fund and $703,416 from the State School Equalization Fund.

The 1943 program was re-enacted by the General Assembly in its regular session in early 1945. However, the maladjustments created by war-time conditions over a period of four years were such as to require a special session of the General Assembly in late 1945.

Minimum Educational Program Revised in 1945

In the 1945 special session the General Assembly revised the Minimum Educational Program Act as the basis for providing State aid to the public schools. This Act declared that "from and after January 1, 1946, for the maintenance of each whole classroom unit, there shall be provided the minimum sum of $1,800" for a term of nine months.

A classroom unit was defined as consisting of 15 pupils. Ratio reductions were provided for schools operating only seven or eight-month terms and for schools with less than 15 pupils in the classroom unit.

This Act provided that the County General School Fund for each county would include (1) the proceeds for the county tax of not exceeding five mills levied for the County General School Fund; (2) the proceeds from the State income tax allocated by the State for county school purposes; and (3) the county's share of the Permanent School Fund—the income from State land.

If these funds, together with the revenue provided from the mill levy made by the local school district, were insufficient to pay the minimum of $1,800 per classroom unit, then the boards of county commissioners in counties of less than 100,000 population were authorized to make a special levy up to one mill for county general school purposes. School districts that desired to provide more than the minimum requirements established under the Act could do so by increasing the school district mill levy. The Act also provided minimum levies which school districts were required to levy in order to qualify for State aid as provided under the legislation.

To provide additional State funds to implement the program, the General Assembly allocated the receipts from the State income tax as follows: to the "Reserve for General County School Funds," 35 per cent; to the "State School Equalization Fund," 35 per cent; to the General Fund of the State, 30 per cent.

Under this program the counties received allocations from the income tax, in 1946, as follows: from the Reserve for County General School Fund, $1,488,910, and from the State School Equalization Fund, $994,736.

New State Aid Program for Schools Adopted in 1947

The Thirty-sixth General Assembly adopted a new program of State aid to the schools during its regular session in early 1947.

The legislation adopted stated that "the State of Colorado hereby declares it is the policy of the State to provide to school districts of this State which qualify under the provisions of this Act, such additional State support as is consistent with sound financial policy . . ."

The Act specifies the manner in which funds in the State School Equalization Fund shall be distributed by the State Treasurer to the counties of the State upon the basis of aggregate days attendance of pupils in each school district in the counties and at a rate not to exceed 15 cents per day per pupil ("average daily attendance" formula).

To qualify for State funds, school districts must make minimum special mill levies as follows: in county high school districts and in union high school districts, 1½ mills; in districts of the first, second and third class which are parts of county or union high school districts, 4½ mills; in all other districts, 6 mills. Districts must maintain a school term of at least 140 days, but no

additional credit is allowed for terms exceeding 180 days. A further provision requires that at least three-fourths of the funds received shall be used in payment of teachers' salaries.

The act specifies the procedure for certification of school attendance records to the county superintendent of schools by each school district, and the certification of the county records to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The latter, in turn, shall, on or before June 30 of each year, certify the aggregate number of days of attendance of the districts which have qualified in the entire State to the State Treasurer. On or before August 15 of each year, the State Treasurer shall distribute the moneys remaining in the State School Equalization Fund, on the basis of attendance records certified to him, providing that other provisions of the program have been complied with.

To implement the program the General Assembly appropriated $2,150,000 to the "Reserve for General County School Fund" for each of the fiscal years, 1947-1948 and 1948-1949, and $6,000,000 to the "State School Equalization Fund" for each of the two fiscal years, 1947-1948 and 1948-1949.

State Appropriations for Schools Total $16,300,000 for 1947-1949

Thus the total appropriations of State funds for aid to the public schools amount to $16,300,000 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1949.

To provide State funds required for this increased financial program as well as other State needs, the General Assembly increased State income tax rates somewhat, as is described in the chapter under taxation elsewhere in this Year Book, and allocated all of the revenue from the income tax to the General Fund of the State; also, the General Assembly provided for a general property tax levy of two mills for each of the years 1947 and 1948, the revenue from which will be placed in the General Fund of the State.

To summarize, the public schools of Colorado are now operating under a minimum educational program that is financed on a basis which not only provides for increased salaries for teachers in the public schools, substantially above previous levels, but also provides State aid at a current rate of $8,150,000 annually as compared with $2,483,286 paid in 1946.

Under the present program the public schools are financed (1) from property taxes levied by the local school districts; and (2) from the County General School Fund, which includes (a) the revenue from the county general school levy made by each board of county commissioners and which levy averages 3.397 mills throughout the State for the year 1947; (b) the income from the Permanent School Fund, amounting to approximately $800,000 annually; (c) the State appropriation of $2,150,000 to the Reserve for General County School Funds and (d) the State appropriation of $6,000,000 to the State School Equalization Fund.

FINANCIAL DATA ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN COLORADO, 1942-1946
(Source: Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

Financial Data	Year			
	1946*	1945	1944	1943
Receipts	$28,779,165	$26,038,515	$25,524,406	$25,723,362
Disbursements	28,705,946	25,855,301	24,622,807	24,281,402
Current Expenses	23,866,503	21,946,160	20,599,435	19,954,587
Debt Service	3,298,644	3,288,445	3,577,160	3,743,669
Capital Outlay	1,528,489	620,696	466,212	583,146
Indebtedness	14,510,274	14,727,486	16,976,337	19,309,914
Valuation of School Property	70,869,869	70,409,438	69,615,789	69,311,551

*1946 figures are preliminary estimates.

RETIREMENT PLAN FOR TEACHERS PROVIDED BY LEGISLATION

In 1943, the General Assembly adopted legislation which provides the methods by which retirement plans may be set up for school district employes as well as municipal, city and county employes in Colorado. The 1943 Act created the Public Employes' Retirement Board to supplant the State Employes' Retirement Board and authorized the board to administer retirement programs for all public employes covered in retirement plans. (The old board administered the retirement program for State employes only.)

Under the terms of the legislation, school districts which adopt retirement programs for teachers and other employes must pay into the retirement fund 3½ per cent of the total amount of all monthly salaries of the employes. The employes likewise must pay 3½ per cent of their salaries into the fund.

The legislation provides that any public employe who has been affiliated with the retirement system for 20 years and has attained the age of 65 years, or who has been covered by such retirement plan for 35 years, shall be eligible for retirement. Upon retirement, under the program, the employe will receive 40 per cent of his or her average salary during the last five years of service, provided that such retirement annuity does not exceed $100 per month. The law also provides the basis of retirement for those who have been in the retirement plan for five years or more and have reached the age of 65.

In 1947, the General Assembly amended the 1943 Act to permit school districts to make a special levy not to exceed 3 mills for the purpose of meeting the district's share of matching funds for the retirement of teachers in the employ of the district.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES IN 15 WESTERN STATES FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS, 1946-47 and 1947-48

(Source: Estimated by NEA Research Division of the National Educational Association and as reported in State Government, magazine published by the Council of State Governments).

State	Instructional Staff (including Principals and Supervisors		Classroom teachers only					
			1946-47			1947-48		
	1946-47	1947-48	Elementary	Secondary	All	Elementary	Secondary	All
Arizona	2,505	3,000	2,390	2,884	2,460	2,800	3,200	2,940
California	3,000	3,600	2,528	3,159	2,800	3,000	3,600	3,300
Colorado	1,900	2,100	1,510	2,210	1,700	1,730	2,535	1,950
Idaho	1,839	2,215	1,628	2,057	1,780	1,950	2,260	2,047
Kansas	1,866	2,100	1,496	2,245	1,780	1,690	2,500	1,980
Montana	1,900	2,700	1,650	2,160	1,800	2,450	3,050	2,650
Nebraska	1,660	1,800	1,440	2,100	1,610	1,575	2,300	1,770
Nevada	2,100	3,100	1,900	2,200	2,000	2,700	3,250	3,000
New Mexico	2,300	2,700	2,120	2,420	2,235	2,520	2,850	2,650
Oklahoma	1,700	1,890	1,389	1,887	1,600	1,689	2,187	1,800
Oregon	2,500	3,000	2,184	2,559	2,305	2,600	2,950	2,700
Texas	1,950	2,700	1,700	2,050	1,750	2,400	2,600	2,500
Utah	2,248	2,900	2,190	2,190	2,190	2,813	2,813	2,813
Washington	2,659	3,250	2,409	2,797	2,613	3,070	3,520	3,200
Wyoming	1,882	2,300	1,600	2,100	1,800	2,030	2,425	2,225

FEDERAL FUNDS AID VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917 and the State Acceptance Act the same year, vocational education has functioned in Colorado as a cooperative local, State and Federal enterprise. The George-Deen Act of 1937, accepted by the State the same year, and amended by the George-Barden Act of 1946, provided for the "further development of vocational education in the several states."

The Federal acts stipulate that vocational education shall be administered and supervised by State boards for vocational education. In 1937 the General Assembly established by legislative act the present five-member board which includes one representative each of agriculture, homemaking, employers, employees, and distributive occupations. Members are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and are paid only actual expenses incurred in conducting the business of the board. Although the board is a self-governing body with powers defined by statute, vocational education under the State board is a division of the Department of Education.

Federal Funds Based on Population

The Federal vocational acts allot funds to the states on the basis of population and require dollar-for-dollar matching by State and/or local funds. The board in turn contracts with school districts for a percentage of reimbursement for the maintenance of day, part-time and evening vocational classes of less than college grade for youth and adults.

The laws governing the junior colleges of Colorado make it possible for these colleges to participate in vocational education in cooperation with the State board.

Local supervision and control of vocational education programs are carried on by boards of education, subject to standards and requirements prescribed by the State board.

The State Treasurer is designated by the Federal and State acts as the custodian of funds and makes disbursements on authority of vouchers issued by the State board.

The cooperative relationship between the State and Federal governments is outlined in detail in a plan of agreement between the State board and the U. S. Office of Education. The board administers the program through its Executive Director, E. C. Comstock, who is directly responsible to the board for the activities of the six divisions of vocational education: agriculture, trades and industry, home economics, distributive occupations, occupational information and guidance, and rehabilitation. Each division has a State supervisor.

Physically Handicapped Are Trained

The State board, in cooperation with the Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, is also responsible for administration of vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped under provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920, as amended in 1943 by Public Law 113 (Session Laws 1925 and 1945).

The Federal Act provides for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians and their placement in suitable occupations, and requires a percentage of matching by State funds.

In addition to the State administrative office, area rehabilitation offices are maintained in Alamosa, Denver, Grand Junction, Greeley and Pueblo.

Operating under a single State plan with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the State board also serves as a coordinating and transmitting agency for the Colorado Industries for the Blind, which organization receives funds through the board under the same vocational rehabilitation acts.

Another function of the State board is the training of vocational instructors and the improvement of teachers in service. A teacher training program is maintained at Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, in cooperation with that institution, and programs in other State institutions are contemplated.

The training of apprentices in Colorado was made a responsibility of the State board with the passage of the State Apprenticeship Act in 1937, establishing an apprentice training service to provide for indentureship in the skilled trades. This service is included in the trade and industrial service.

On-the-Job Training in Agriculture and Mining

In cooperation with the Veterans Administration, and in accordance with provisions of P. L. 346 (G. I. Bill) the State board is providing on-the-job training for veterans in the fields of agriculture and mining. The Veterans Administration reimburses the board for the actual cost of instruction and supervision and no State funds are used directly for this purpose.

Total Federal appropriations to the State for vocational education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, amount to $221,005.86. The General Assembly in 1947 appropriated $150,000 for each year of the current biennium for vocational education and rehabilitation. Of this amount $35,000 has been allocated by the board for vocational rehabilitation services. Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation are appropriated quarterly on the basis of estimated need. The amount budgeted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, is $110,500.

Program Covered 25,308 in 1946-1947

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, vocational education programs in the various services were maintained in 118 schools of the State and a total of 22,914 persons were enrolled. This number includes the 1,581 apprentices who were actively indentured at the close of the fiscal period. There were in addition 431 persons receiving assistance from the rehabilitation division. The veterans' training program had 852 enrolled, while 1,111 participated in teacher training services.

Colorado therefore had a grand total of 25,308 persons enrolled in vocational education under the State board for the fiscal year 1946-47. With increased Federal and State appropriations, now provided, considerable expansion in all services is anticipated.

(See article under Agriculture on Future Farmers of America.)

THE FEDERAL-STATE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM, 1947-1948

The National School Lunch Act (Public Law 396, June, 1946) made possible a grant-in-aid program to assist the states in the "establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of non-profit school lunch programs."

The State Department of Education is the agency in Colorado designated to assume responsibility for carrying out this program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture. The School Lunch Division was established in October, 1946, within the State Department of Education to supervise the lunch program.

In addition to monetary assistance, the law provides for direct distribution of foods to school lunch programs. The commodities are selected on the basis of providing schools with those foods which are most necessary for supplementing the important nutritional requirements of the lunch. During the current school year the following commodities have been distributed to Colorado school lunch programs: dried milk, dried eggs, dried fruits, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, canned tomatoes and concentrated orange juice.

As in other grant-in-aid programs, the State is required to match federal funds. The matching funds may be acquired from various sources within the State, public or private, and may include the payments children make for their lunches. Payment for lunches is the chief source of matching funds in Colorado. However, Congress has indicated that hereafter a larger proportion of matching funds must come from State appropriations. If this policy is adhered to, the State Legislature must appropriate more funds for the development of programs. Also, school districts must give lunch programs their proportionate share of budgets if Colorado wishes to be eligible for federal school lunch funds in the future.

The lunch programs must be sponsored locally by a non-profit organization, and for that reason community interest is vital in the establishment and maintenance of the programs. Parents, teachers, and school administrators, as well as professional and civic groups, will determine the extent to which the program will expand and improve.

To aid in the lunch program administration at the State level, a School Lunch Advisory Council has been appointed. The council meets periodically with representatives of the State Department of Education and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Serving on the council are representatives of State agencies interested in education and child health. Among those represented are: Colorado Parent-Teacher Association; Colorado Tuberculosis Association; Colorado Department of Public Health and Health Nursing.

The following is a summary showing the status of the school lunch program in Colorado:

Colorado's share of the Federal appropriation for the school lunch program for the fiscal year, 1947-48, is $349,553.

State funds appropriated by the State Legislature for the 1947-48 fiscal year total $14,650, which funds are for administration of the school lunch program.

Total number of public schools of high school grade and under in Colorado	1,781
Total number of schools participating in the lunch program	307
Per cent of Colorado schools participating in the program	17.2%
Total number of students enrolled in high school grades and under	178,801
Average daily participation in the lunch program	34,920
Per cent of Colorado students participating in the program	19.5%
Per cent of free meals served	2.6%
Average charge to students for lunch:	
Type A (complete balanced meal with milk)	16¢
Type A without milk	14.6¢
Type B without milk	10¢
Type C (milk only)	3.1¢

The School Lunch Programs in operation throughout Colorado are sponsored by non-profit organizations as follows: Boards of Education sponsor 76 programs; School Lunch Committees sponsor 57; Parent-Teacher Associations sponsor 83; Parent-Teacher Clubs sponsor 13; Community Clubs sponsor 16; Home Demonstration Clubs and Extension Clubs sponsor 19, and miscellaneous clubs sponsor 43 programs.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TEACHERS AND SCHOOL POPULATION, 1946

(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction.)

COUNTY	Total Number			Teachers			School Population		
	No. of School Dists.	School Bldgs. Used	School Bldgs. Owned	Male	Female	Total	Persons of School Age	Enrollment	†Aver. Daily Attend.
Alamosa	14	15	15	13	68	81	2,819	1,893	1,712
Arapahoe	28	40	48	50	249	299	9,990	7,333	6,826
Archuleta	20	19	22	5	28	33	864	500	468
Baca	53	51	73	17	79	96	1,775	1,298	1,217
Bent	33	28	43	13	70	83	2,021	1,584	1,457
Boulder	52	56	76	75	253	328	8,937	6,350	5,938
Chaffee	22	17	29	15	42	57	1,856	1,245	1,177
Cheyenne	8	11	14	8	31	39	740	568	521
Clear Creek	9	8	11	5	22	27	572	485	434
Conejos	27	32	34	11	106	117	3,935	2,452	2,229
Costilla	13	17	17	9	47	56	2,319	1,449	1,193
Crowley	10	9	14	12	45	57	1,871	1,079	1,006
Custer	22	19	19	2	23	25	359	267	233
Delta	18	23	37	33	105	138	4,553	3,464	3,153
Denver	1	92	92	344	1,156	1,500	78,553	54,036	47,762
Dolores	11	12	16	1	21	22	465	401	342
Douglas	31	27	29	7	44	51	797	630	591
Eagle	21	28	28	12	47	59	1,074	757	717
Elbert	45	36	71	12	58	70	1,227	858	773
El Paso	33	59	62	102	292	394	12,331	9,138	8,487
Fremont	29	38	43	33	110	143	4,234	2,962	2,787
Garfield	39	43	43	28	91	119	2,649	2,021	1,862
Gilpin	10	6	13	2	8	10	166	138	129
Grand	15	18	19	8	31	39	790	699	643
Gunnison	22	22	26	9	52	61	1,311	996	926
Hinsdale	4	3	4	..	4	4	30	19	19
Huerfano	49	46	63	19	88	107	4,273	1,810	1,743
Jackson	6	10	13	2	20	22	397	280	270
Jefferson	42	50	54	49	238	287	9,696	7,162	6,403
Kiowa	16	11	19	7	33	40	708	536	510
Kit Carson	79	68	90	20	91	111	2,202	1,521	1,391
Lake	8	8	8	11	30	41	1,454	752	744
La Plata	36	51	59	19	106	125	3,957	2,448	2,262
Larimer	45	57	70	58	241	299	8,801	6,040	5,652
Las Animas	101	107	137	57	260	317	8,737	5,195	4,664
Lincoln	34	40	62	11	62	73	1,421	1,103	1,035
Logan	51	60	67	34	166	200	4,866	3,300	2,935
Mesa	34	51	62	71	245	316	9,221	6,875	6,095
Mineral	2	2	3	1	5	6	145	101	92
Moffat	37	33	53	8	57	65	1,364	1,080	978
Montezuma	31	38	43	15	73	88	2,650	1,996	1,853
Montrose	26	37	44	19	108	127	3,846	2,819	2,645
Morgan	19	33	73	29	133	162	4,866	3,487	3,184
Otero	18	30	31	49	171	220	8,323	5,162	4,756
Ouray	10	8	9	4	16	20	382	325	301
Park	19	10	24	3	14	17	289	242	218
Phillips	38	32	42	7	63	70	1,211	985	913
Pitkin	15	8	14	2	14	16	299	228	193
Prowers	45	54	60	25	117	142	3,269	2,555	2,368
Pueblo	42	78	82	91	434	525	18,627	12,537	11,527
Rio Blanco	15	20	32	4	35	39	956	642	610
Rio Grande	6	17	18	20	84	104	4,212	2,486	2,264
Routt	45	43	50	17	89	106	2,411	1,801	1,727
Saguache	18	14	23	12	38	50	1,681	1,083	882
San Juan	1	1	3	3	10	13	238	232	212
San Miguel	14	15	19	3	27	30	587	442	398
Sedgwick	26	23	29	12	48	60	1,338	935	860
Summit	8	6	8	3	9	12	209	153	139
Teller	10	10	15	8	25	33	940	637	572
Washington	86	99	113	13	123	136	1,949	1,499	1,364
Weld	126	150	185	107	505	612	18,267	12,116	11,045
Yuma	115	101	131	29	117	146	2,876	2,092	1,969
State	‡1,905	§2,209	2,749	1,695	7,168	8,863	289,298	*199,688	181,530

*In addition to this total (199,688) day enrollment, there were 19,589 students enrolled in evening and opportunity schools. Total enrollment, 219,277. †Carried to nearest whole number. ‡Includes 52 joint districts. Of total, 43 are first class; 81 second class; and 1,781 third class districts. In addition there are 23 county high school and 33 union high school districts. §Includes buildings used for 1,844 elementary, 55 junior high, 286 senior high, 7 junior colleges, and 12 evening and opportunity schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1946, WITH PER PUPIL COST BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

Note—This table is made up from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and is composed of county totals only for specified items, the distribution of these totals being shown in a table for all districts in the state combined. Omitted from this table are $795,957.06 for warrants paid that were issued in previous years, and $1,788,042.59 for the redemption of bonds, the latter being paid principally from sinking funds accumulated over a period of years and are not applicable to any single year. The figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

COUNTY	Current Expenses		Interest on Bonds and Registered Warrants		Capital Outlay		Value of Property	
	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil
Adams	$ 471,760	$105.87	$ 10,830	$ 2.43	$ 23,900	$ 5.36	$ 1,110,717	$249.26
Alamosa	185,176	97.82	5,910	3.12	21,712	11.46	535,665	282.97
Arapahoe	762,890	104.03	17,506	2.39	89,733	12.24	1,571,334	214.28
Archuleta	49,639	99.28	2,054	4.11	2,404	4.81	150,669	301.34
Baca	225,967	174.09	4,195	3.23	11,506	8.86	439,975	338.96
Bent	188,509	119.01	1,421	.90	658	.42	493,825	311.76
Boulder	820,705	129.24	14,595	2.30	16,737	2.64	2,425,203	381.92
Chaffee	129,130	103.72	2,387	1.92	389	.31	333,275	267.69
Cheyenne	127,996	225.35	3,017	5.31	59	.10	351,050	618.05
Clear Creek	57,756	119.08	3,105	6.40	1,318	2.72	342,750	706.70
Conejos	178,223	72.68	3,159	1.29	21,504	8.77	538,750	219.72
Costilla	79,544	54.90	12,270	8.47	.....	....	208,750	144.06
Crowley	146,422	135.70	11,333	10.50	3,881	3.60	407,530	377.69
Custer	36,200	135.58	613	2.30	358	1.34	95,634	358.18
Delta	335,697	96.91	5,359	1.55	13,575	3.92	749,327	216.32
Denver	6,113,614	113.14	143,431	2.65	68,087	1.26	23,121,414	427.89
Dolores	38,840	96.86	500	1.25	696	1.74	49,650	123.82
Douglas	117,046	185.79	601	.95	478	.76	265,775	421.87
Eagle	127,406	168.30	2,891	3.82	1,289	1.70	336,114	444.01
Elbert	159,915	186.38	1,968	2.29	1,663	1.94	281,360	327.93
El Paso	1,194,260	130.69	10,314	1.13	89,604	9.80	3,972,901	434.77
Fremont	342,338	115.58	16,696	5.64	3,051	1.03	972,092	328.19
Garfield	249,336	123.37	7,598	3.76	2,782	1.38	822,727	407.09
Gilpin	26,996	195.62	890	6.45	501	3.63	124,830	904.57
Grand	80,700	115.45	1,674	2.39	2,367	3.39	136,660	195.50
Gunnison	157,050	157.68	9,663	9.70	3,400	3.41	520,277	522.37
Hinsdale	4,039	212.58	28	1.47	.....	....	7,500	394.74
Huerfano	217,001	119.89	4,887	2.70	5,941	3.28	716,396	395.80
Jackson	41,416	147.91	327	1.17	607	2.17	62,300	222.50
Jefferson	660,760	92.26	8,545	1.19	52,717	7.36	2,076,615	289.95
Kiowa	133,392	248.86	4,245	7.92	818	1.53	280,650	523.60
Kit Carson	245,954	161.71	7,578	4.98	232	.15	561,261	369.01
Lake	113,306	150.67	.....	....	1,682	2.24	217,064	288.65
La Plata	257,583	105.22	3,355	1.37	3,604	1.47	733,382	299.58
Larimer	731,119	121.05	23,707	3.93	12,517	2.07	2,261,661	374.45
Las Animas	677,093	130.34	6,311	1.21	62,616	12.05	1,365,900	262.93
Lincoln	192,725	174.73	5,015	4.55	10,097	9.15	275,400	249.68
Logan	493,136	149.44	10,632	3.22	41,695	12.63	1,062,950	322.11
Mesa	790,661	115.01	25,486	3.71	47,700	6.94	2,099,692	305.41
Mineral	14,195	140.54	.....	....	.....	....	10,500	103.96
Moffat	140,572	130.16	1,241	1.15	10,434	9.66	353,770	327.56
Montezuma	163,169	81.75	4,869	2.44	4,596	2.30	283,050	141.81
Montrose	288,280	102.26	5,448	1.93	7,119	2.53	1,077,920	382.38
Morgan	429,420	123.15	20,333	5.83	11,548	3.31	1,061,900	304.53
Otero	566,304	109.71	13,685	2.65	9,238	1.79	1,891,166	366.36
Ouray	44,121	135.76	1,624	5.00	1,756	5.40	155,678	479.01
Park	46,994	195.19	.....	....	.....	....	105,152	434.51
Phillips	142,323	144.50	3,573	3.63	2,978	3.02	231,200	234.72
Pitkin	36,441	159.83	910	3.99	2,122	9.31	54,005	236.86
Prowers	339,743	132.97	8,522	3.34	11,646	4.56	766,390	299.96
Pueblo	1,525,122	121.65	43,628	3.48	736,989	5.87	4,811,238	383.76
Rio Blanco	67,898	105.76	2,251	3.51	15,648	24.37	335,200	522.12
Rio Grande	278,262	111.93	9,042	3.64	5,842	2.35	730,442	293.82
Routt	245,523	136.33	5,358	2.98	13,004	7.22	524,650	291.31
Saguache	122,840	113.43	4,891	4.52	3,122	2.88	398,320	367.79
San Juan	32,106	138.39	1,260	5.43	836	3.60	134,200	578.45
San Miguel	59,795	135.28	1,575	3.56	1,815	4.11	115,400	261.09
Sedgwick	146,864	157.07	10,977	11.74	4,120	4.41	460,550	492.57
Summit	30,770	201.11	1,150	7.52	101	.66	85,558	559.20
Teller	81,487	127.92	385	.60	4,059	6.37	182,165	285.97
Washington	260,009	173.45	4,521	3.02	954	.64	520,296	347.10
Weld	1,542,757	127.33	20,589	1.70	48,191	3.98	3,949,104	325.94
Yuma	300,108	143.46	6,022	2.88	11,492	5.49	552,990	264.34
State	$23,866,503	$119.52	$ 565,950	$ 2.83	$1,528,489	$ 7.65	$70,869,869	$354.90

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SCHOOL BONDS AND REGISTERED WARRANTS OUTSTANDING, BY COUNTIES, AND BY AMOUNTS, AND PER PUPIL, BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1940 AND 1946 FISCAL YEARS

(Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	1940				1946			
	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil
Adams	$ 363,200	$ 22,608	$ 385,808	$ 97.50	$ 262,185	$ 42,245	$ 304,430	$ 73.29
Alamosa	216,500	54,469	270,969	130.71	131,500	2,033	133,533	78.00
Arapahoe	414,500	27,686	442,186	79.16	897,300	102,007	999,307	146.40
Archuleta	74,900	2,179	77,079	105.44	64,500	2,333	66,833	142.81
Baca	176,550	48,422	224,972	158.99	91,600	30,675	122,275	100.47
Bent	103,000	7,749	110,749	63.98	4,000	3,091	7,091	4.87
Boulder	581,300	58,298	639,598	96.84	379,900	70,894	450,794	75.92
Chaffee	79,500	478	79,978	53.35	47,700	3,209	50,909	43.25
Cheyenne	144,500	3,662	148,162	255.45	50,000	6,073	56,073	107.63
Clear Creek	107,500	6,971	114,471	190.79	76,000	2,579	78,579	181.06
Conejos	214,028	97,661	311,689	117.71	133,000	------	133,000	59.67
Costilla	131,300	158,806	290,106	210.22	97,800	77,935	175,735	147.31
Crowley	349,000	(1)	349,000	340.49	286,500	9,476	295,976	294.21
Custer	29,500	7,200	36,700	106.07	18,100	576	18,676	80.15
Delta	171,500	32,212	203,712	60.20	101,500	21,689	123,189	39.07
Denver	6,016,000	------	6,016,000	119.68	2,872,500	------	2,872,500	60.14
Dolores	11,700	2,092	13,792	35.01	8,600	1,757	10,357	30.28
Douglas	46,000	3,778	49,778	76.70	12,000	5,397	17,397	29.44
Eagle	77,823	1,500	79,323	82.20	79,000	8,624	87,624	122.21
Elbert	57,300	25,304	82,604	79.89	27,000	13,310	40,310	52.15
El Paso	980,000	56,567	1,036,567	124.10	168,400	77,783	246,183	29.01
Fremont	468,500	61,786	530,286	149.71	352,000	5,490	357,490	128.27
Garfield	325,200	9,957	335,157	170.91	149,700	8,820	158,520	85.13
Gilpin	27,000	17,737	44,737	185.63	20,000	2,693	22,693	175.91
Grand	71,000	1,330	72,330	114.81	------	6,817	6,817	10.60
Gunnison	324,500	36,266	360,766	308.61	195,000	2,121	197,121	212.87
Hinsdale	------	11,206	11,206	207.52	------	------	------	----
Huerfano	127,500	116,067	243,567	79.86	74,800	24,611	99,411	57.03
Jackson	28,000	1,991	29,991	115.80	10,000	842	10,842	40.16
Jefferson	536,100	71,258	607,358	116.15	460,400	59,812	520,212	81.25
Kiowa	144,000	5,959	149,959	258.11	82,500	3,576	86,076	168.78
Kit Carson	233,100	23,988	257,088	163.44	130,225	26,864	157,089	112.93
Lake	------	239	239	.27	------	997	997	1.34
La Plata	178,800	1,861	180,661	64.34	91,000	6,266	97,266	43.00
Larimer	922,600	39,086	961,686	144.20	543,600	31,388	574,988	101.73
Las Animas	284,400	303,618	588,018	89.49	142,400	27,839	170,239	36.50
Lincoln	143,900	9,542	153,442	122.85	99,500	8,747	108,247	104.59
Logan	396,900	20,157	417,057	114.42	227,900	17,877	245,777	83.74
Mesa	918,900	81,153	1,000,053	152.21	695,800	38,271	734,071	120.44
Mineral	------	------	------	----	------	------	------	----
Moffat	77,700	9,225	86,925	96.69	31,500	20,255	51,755	52.92
Montezuma	78,200	49,571	127,771	61.31	78,700	36	78,736	42.49
Montrose	246,200	2,659	248,859	79.15	176,900	4,147	181,047	68.45
Morgan	620,000	8,563	628,563	168.20	478,500	13,149	491,649	154.41
Otero	543,500	41,606	585,106	119.24	320,000	31,076	351,076	73.82
Ouray	67,200	1,488	68,688	187.16	43,500	2,274	45,774	152.07
Park	11,000	2,153	13,153	26.52	------	151	151	.69
Phillips	135,500	10,777	146,277	140.51	38,500	5,071	43,571	47.72
Pitkin	------	3,562	3,562	12.41	26,000	1,365	27,365	141.79
Prowers	347,200	68,680	415,880	169.88	210,200	9,396	219,596	92.73
Pueblo	1,486,200	38,305	1,524,505	134.18	1,554,100	43,548	1,597,648	140.38
Rio Blanco	580,000	5,791	585,791	1,051.69	38,600	6,853	45,453	74.51
Rio Grande	354,879	12,741	367,620	142.54	172,945	12,477	185,422	81.90
Routt	190,100	5,410	195,510	98.39	114,500	14,742	129,242	74.84
Saguache	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	124,500	4,925	129,425	146.74
San Juan	------	------	------	----	29,000	964	29,964	141.34
San Miguel	56,400	29,916	83,316	143.65	32,000	1,389	33,389	83.89
Sedgwick	348,000	3,063	351,063	315.13	256,000	4,886	260,886	303.36
Summit	34,000	2,350	36,350	257.80	22,000	694	22,694	163.27
Teller	15,000	4,203	19,203	17.93	9,000	4,280	13,280	23.22
Washington	135,200	18,705	153,905	86.61	87,500	18,179	105,679	77.48
Weld	1,252,800	57,694	1,310,494	101.74	421,200	72,333	493,533	44.68
Yuma	238,803	134	238,937	94.37	133,603	709	134,312	68.21
State	$22,293,883	$ 1,804,439	$24,098,322	$120.98	$13,482,658	$ 1,027,720	$14,510,378	$ 79.93

(1) Not available.

COUNTY GENERAL SCHOOL LEVIES AND REVENUE FOR YEAR 1947

(As Reported by State Tax Commission)

County	Assessed Valuation	County Levy for Schools	Amount County Levy Will Raise	State Funds Allocated to Counties	Total of County and State Funds
Adams	$ 28,374,070	3.211	$ 91,120.70	$ 50,749.65	$ 141,870.35
Alamosa	9,846,470	2.837	27,938.74	21,293.61	49,232.35
Arapahoe	27,152,010	2.667	72,424.83	63,335.22	135,760.05
Archuleta	3,319,145	3.124	10,368.41	6,227.31	16,595.72
Baca	11,152,852	3.769	42,036.54	13,727.72	55,764.26
Bent	11,345,103	3.593	40,764.40	15,961.11	56,725.51
Boulder	43,119,780	3.465	149,411.93	66,186.97	215,598.90
Chaffee	8,104,225	3.262	26,436.93	14,084.19	40,521.12
Cheyenne	8,940,990	4.441	39,707.10	4,997.85	44,704.95
Clear Creek	4,295,600	3.872	16,632.92	4,845.08	21,478.00
Conejos	6,935,130	0.264	1,829.51	32,846.14	34,675.65
Costilla	3,327,644	0.301	1,004.48	15,633.74	16,638.22
Crowley	5,937,710	2.587	15,364.29	14,324.26	29,688.55
Custer	2,113,954	3.613	7,637.98	2,931.79	10,569.77
Delta	11,863,520	2.001	23,736.10	35,581.50	59,317.60
Denver	458,461,615	3.797	1,740,718.42	551,589.65	2,292,308.07
Dolores	2,370,915	3.171	7,518.73	4,335.84	11,854.57
Douglas	7,918,675	4.239	33,569.76	6,023.61	39,593.37
Eagle	8,108,126	4.039	32,749.22	7,791.41	40,540.63
Elbert	10,456,830	4.107	42,943.19	9,340.96	52,284.15
El Paso	61,057,185	3.399	207,555.01	97,730.91	305,285.92
Fremont	15,429,310	2.840	43,827.54	33,319.01	77,146.55
Garfield	14,770,555	3.639	53,744.97	20,107.80	73,852.77
Gilpin	2,377,199	4.348	10,336.43	1,549.56	11,885.99
Grand	6,609,330	3.892	25,720.83	7,325.82	33,046.65
Gunnison	9,442,670	3.953	37,326.77	9,886.58	47,213.35
Hinsdale	630,110	4.700	2,961.39	189.16	3,150.55
Huerfano	9,266,685	1.929	17,874.04	28,459.38	46,333.42
Jackson	3,429,655	4.136	14,187.39	2,960.88	17,148.27
Jefferson	29,272,205	2.228	65,216.87	81,144.15	146,361.02
Kiowa	7,931,935	4.338	34,407.20	5,252.47	39,659.67
Kit Carson	13,104,725	3.751	49,165.11	16,368.51	65,523.62
Lake	11,440,460	4.101	46,922.88	10,279.42	57,202.30
La Plata	10,691,160	2.271	24,283.48	29,172.32	53,455.80
Larimer	40,391,160	3.230	130,479.98	71,475.82	201,955.80
Las Animas	27,453,280	2.803	76,957.54	60,308.86	137,266.40
Lincoln	10,937,585	4.054	44,335.76	10,352.17	54,687.93
Logan	25,093,365	3.611	90,620.09	34,846.74	125,466.83
Mesa	25,794,240	2.222	57,320.79	71,650.41	128,971.20
Mineral	1,254,550	4.234	5,312.45	960.30	6,272.75
Moffat	9,626,632	3.835	36,915.28	11,217.88	48,133.16
Montezuma	5,940,750	1.616	9,603.22	20,100.53	29,703.75
Montrose	10,831,110	2.303	24,946.86	29,208.69	54,155.55
Morgan	21,257,310	3.181	67,627.77	38,658.78	106,286.55
Otero	24,666,555	2.358	58,157.02	65,175.76	123,332.78
Ouray	2,890,613	3.892	11,252.10	3,200.95	14,453.05
Park	4,826,760	4.424	21,354.79	2,779.01	24,133.80
Phillips	7,944,940	3.835	30,471.04	9,253.66	39,724.70
Pitkin	2,575,220	3.921	10,097.09	2,779.01	12,876.10
Prowers	16,729,125	3.478	58,183.51	25,462.12	83,645.63
Pueblo	68,814,895	2.992	205,916.99	138,157.49	344,074.48
Rio Blanco	13,709,505	4.347	59,599.41	8,948.12	68,547.53
Rio Grande	9,305,288	1.704	15,855.49	30,670.95	46,526.44
Routt	12,758,540	3.540	45,168.97	18,623.73	63,792.70
Saguache	6,928,810	3.223	22,334.93	12,309.12	34,644.05
San Juan	2,878,348	4.168	11,998.29	2,393.45	14,391.74
San Miguel	3,452,140	3.704	12,786.64	4,474.06	17,260.70
Sedgwick	9,172,280	4.002	36,709.58	9,151.82	45,861.40
Summit	3,798,760	4.532	17,218.72	1,775.08	18,993.80
Teller	4,260,770	3.019	12,864.97	8,438.88	21,303.85
Washington	11,808,685	3.783	44,675.52	14,367.91	59,043.43
Weld	75,651,215	3.196	241,815.47	136,440.61	378,256.08
Yuma	11,823,520	3.201	37,853.09	21,264.51	59,117.60
Totals	$1,341,173,499	3.397	$4,555,867.45	$2,150,000.00	$6,705,867.45

COLORADO'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS COMBINED FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1943 THROUGH 1946, WITH TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND CASH BALANCES

(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

	1946	1945	1944	1943
PENSION FUND:				
Cash on hand July 1	$ 155,365.07	$ 134,735.94	$ 115,488.65	$ 89,431.48
Receipts	744,219.53	397,693.67	368,235.12	348,658.18
Available for pensions	$ 899,584.60	$ 532,429.61	$ 483,723.77	$ 438,089.66
COUNTY GENERAL SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT:				
Cash on hand July 1	$ 788,996.06	$ 650,071.77	$ 552,975.07	$ 401,450.50
Receipts:				
County general school fund tax levies	3,622,598.44	3,575,940.92	3,826,163.96	4,217,928.73
State aid: From Permanent School Fund	818,629.12	789,996.76	801,537.39	772,117.98
From State income tax allocations	1,488,910.25	1,539,524.03	1,675,925.50	1,114,997.58
Available for minimum salaries	$ 6,719,133.87	$ 6,555,533.48	$ 6,856,601.92	$ 6,506,494.79
SPECIAL FUND ACCOUNT OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS:				
Cash on hand July 1	$ 8,919,384.73	$ 8,079,647.06	$ 6,571,173.58	$ 4,680,530.75
Receipts:				
Special fund: Income from district levies	15,831,267.68	14,927,551.46	14,500,825.95	14,560,715.59
Tuition from other districts	282,471.28	249,876.81	205,694.30	199,389.78
Tuition from individuals	123,058.41	112,938.82	58,035.22	54,309.96
From State School Equalization Fund	994,375.95	703,416.05	191,084.61	198,951.14
From district treasurers	281,185.50	280,309.60	391,600.97	354,539.35
Vocational education	135,770.77	150,041.12	122,884.96	136,922.89
Other sources	687,539.56	845,390.20	794,761.66	1,032,373.51
Available	$27,255,053.88	$25,349,171.12	$22,836,061.25	$21,209,732.92
GENERAL FUND (OLD):				
Cash on hand July 1	$ 4,997.47	$ 3,708.38	$ 11,219.42	$ 6,404.88
Other fines or income	19,020.09	16,424.47	15,195.14	9,447.76
Available	$ 24,017.56	$ 20,132.85	$ 26,414.56	$ 15,852.64
LIBRARY FUND:				
Cash on hand July 1	$ 2,168.55	$ 5,743.39	$ 3,387.53	$ 2,550.18
Receipts	2,143.35	2,251.82	5,622.25	10,055.93
Available	$ 4,311.90	$ 7,995.21	$ 9,009.78	$ 12,606.11
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES	$34,902,101.81	$32,465,262.27	$30,211,811.28	$28,182,776.17
CAPITAL AND DEBT SERVICE FUND:				
Cash on hand July 1	$ 1,748,264.50	$ 1,774,449.27	$ 1,728,877.53	$ 1,544,593.03
Receipts:				
Sale of bonds	1,378,645.02	53,849.40	54,900.00	39,480.00
Taxes for interest and redemption of bonds	2,189,889.29	2,326,178.24	2,466,933.08	2,633,599.38
Special tax fund for capital outlay	121,466.95	5,179.45	14,136.92	15,165.48
Other sources	57,973.41	61,952.17	30,869.09	32,708.68
Available for capital and debt services	$ 5,496,239.17	$ 4,221,608.53	$ 4,295,716.62	$ 4,265,546.57
RECAPITULATION:				
Cash on hand July 1	$11,619,176.38	$10,648,355.81	$ 8,983,121.78	$ 6,724,960.82
Receipts, all funds	28,779,164.60	26,038,514.99	25,624,406.12	25,723,361.92
Warrants written but not paid during year	959,755.54	854,431.64	860,731.05	879,805.17
Total cash on hand and receipts	$41,358,096.52	$37,541,302.44	$35,368,258.95	$33,328,127.91
Disbursements	28,697,144.95	25,855,301.25	24,622,806.81	24,281,402.09
Rebates on taxes	8,800.60	15,222.12	18,935.42	17,724.42
Net disbursements	$28,705,945.55	$25,870,523.37	$24,641,742.23	$24,299,126.51
Cash on hand at end of the year	12,652,150.97	11,670,779.07	10,726,516.72	9,029,001.40
Total disbursements and cash on hand	$41,358,096.52	$37,541,302.44	$35,368,258.95	$33,328,127.91

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN COLORADO

Catholic schools in Colorado gained 4,379 students in the decade between 1936 and 1946. During the year 1946-1947 a total of 17,554 young people were educated under Catholic auspices in the State in an educational program that includes both elementary and secondary schools.

Schools of the Archdiocese of Denver enrolled 12,552 students in the 1946-1947 school year. This was 542 more than the preceding year, and 3,258 more than in 1936-1937. More than half of the recent growth was shown in the Denver schools, in which 8,692 students were enrolled. Future development plans provide for three new parishes in Denver which will include school buildings for the increasing enrollment.

The Diocese of Pueblo gained about 200 pupils in 1946 to bring the total number of children in diocesan schools to 5,002, approximately 1,000 more than the number under instruction a decade ago.

During 1946 the citizens of Pueblo subscribed a half-million dollars for new high school facilities. The Diocese also completed a new grade school addition to the existing parish plant at Trinidad.

Seven hundred and seventy-five full and part-time teachers staff the Catholic schools of the State. Of this number 560 are nuns, six are brothers, 109 are priests, and 89 are lay persons. The teaching corps is made up of 21 religious communities of nuns, together with the Christian Brothers, the Jesuit and Benedictine Fathers, and the secular clergy.

Comparative data on enrollment in the Catholic schools of Colorado are as follows:

Year	Total Enrollment	High Schools	Grade Schools	Denver Archdiocese	Pueblo Diocese
1946-1947	17,554	3,950	13,604	12,552	5,002
1945-1946	16,810	3,722	13,088	12,010	4,800
1936-1937	13,175	2,658	10,517	9,294	3,881

THE LUTHERAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

The history of the Lutheran elementary schools in Colorado dates back to approximately 1880. During that year a school was established in Denver. In the last decade considerable activity and growth have been evident. Each congregation maintains and supports its own school. The teachers for the most part receive their training at Concordia Teachers College at Seward, Nebraska, and Concordia Teachers College at River Forest, Illinois.

The general purpose of the Lutheran schools is to give the children not only a good secular education but also to equip them with a good Christian education. The schools follow the course of study prepared for Lutheran schools, supplemented by the State course of study.

Data on the Lutheran school system in Colorado are as follows:

Year	Total Enrollment	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers		
			Total	Male	Female
1947-1948	968	20	32	19	13
1946-1947	1,001	20	34	18	16

PRIVATE SCHOOLS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY TRAINING

A number of private schools, including military schools, are operated in Colorado which provide kindergarten, elementary and high school training. Data on the enrollments in these schools are not available. A number of such schools are established in Denver and have an estimated total enrollment of approximately 1,000. The teachers employed in this work in Denver number about 30 men and 112 women.

JUNIOR COLLEGES IN COLORADO

Colorado has six junior colleges, located at Trinidad, Pueblo, Grand Junction, Sterling, La Junta, and Lamar. During the war and since the junior colleges were active in organizing and operating vocational training programs. Equipment was made available through Federal funds and programs were planned by the colleges in cooperation with the State Board of Vocational Education.

The Junior College of Grand Junction and the Junior College of Trinidad, the first of their kind in the State, were created April 20, 1925, by acts of the Legislature. The Junior College Act, passed by the Legislature in 1937, established the general authority for the formation of junior college districts throughout the State. These districts may consist of one or more counties having a school population of 3,500 or more and an assessed valuation of at least $20,000,000. A junior college is defined by the Act as an educational institution which shall provide not to exceed two years of training in the arts, sciences, and humanities beyond the twelfth grade of the public high school curriculum and for vocational education.

Colleges organized under the law become a part of the State's educational system and, like secondary schools, share in the income from the State's permanent school fund. Five of the six junior colleges have been organized under the State law. The Junior College at La Junta has not as yet been incorporated into the State's educational system.

Enrollment for the regular terms in the junior colleges is shown in an accompanying table. In the 1947-1948 school year, the total faculty employed by the six colleges was 158—107 men and 51 women—as follows:

College	Total	Male	Female	College	Total	Male	Female
Pueblo	58	42	16	Sterling	10	6	4
Mesa	31	20	11	Lamar	7	3	4
Trinidad	40	29	11	La Junta	12	7	5

COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS DOUBLE PRE-WAR NUMBER

The 78th Congress approved, in 1944, Public Laws 16 and 346, which measures provide for a broad program of educational and vocational rehabilitation training for veterans of World War II. Under the terms of this legislation the Federal Government pays charges for tuition, books and supplies not to exceed $500 for an ordinary school year of two semesters. Also, the veteran is paid a monthly subsistence allowance ranging from $75 per month for single veterans, $105 for veterans with one dependent and up to $120 for veterans with more than one dependent. The maximum period of training is 48 months.

Under the stimulus of this program, college enrollments have more than doubled since the close of the war, as compared with pre-war enrollments. Whereas the total enrollment in all State- and privately-supported colleges numbered 14,950 in the fall of 1941, the number had climbed to 30,334 for the 1947 fall quarter. Of the 30,334 total, 16,621 were male veterans and 664 were female veterans of World War II. (Enrollment statistics appear elsewhere.)

This program enabled thousands of veterans to re-enter college and complete their education which had been interrupted by the war. Additional thousands who had entered the Armed Forces upon completion of their high school training also enrolled for college training, following their discharge from service. Others qualified for college training through the assistance given by the State Department of Education. During 1945 and 1946, the Department's division of secondary education, in co-operation with high school superintendents, conducted high school examinations and issued high school equivalency certificates to more than 7,000 veterans, thus enabling them to qualify for college training.

The tremendous expansion of college enrollments has taxed the classroom facilities of the universities and colleges of the State to the utmost. Again the Federal Government has provided assistance by moving buildings from war installations to the campuses of the colleges and remodeling such buildings for temporary classroom purposes.

The housing of veterans and their families likewise developed many problems and "vets' villages," composed of quonset huts and other buildings secured from war surplus stocks, have been established in areas near the various college campuses. At several institutions permanent dormitories, financed by bond issues, have been built or are under construction.

BUILDING PROGRAMS AT STATE'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Funds for the construction of buildings at Colorado's institutions of higher learning are provided from State mill levies on property.

This plan goes back to 1917, when the first levies were established by the General Assembly to provide funds for buildings at several of the State's colleges. The levies were enacted for a 10-year period and were renewed in 1927.

In 1937 the State Planning Commission developed a program to finance the building needs of all of the State's institutions, some 22 at that time, by means of mill levies enacted for a 10-year period.

Under the plan a mill levy was set up for each State institution, the income from which became available for the construction of buildings at the institution as the funds accumulated from year to year.

Under this plan the State's educational institutions of higher learning received approximately $5,167,000 for their building programs, during the 10-year period 1937-1947. Prior to World War II, in the period from 1937 to 1941, considerable construction was completed at the various State colleges through the use of the mill levy funds provided by the State and supplemented by Federal funds, in a number of instances, through the Public Works Administration. The total of these State-Federal funds amounted to $4,279,333, of which $1,457,015 were Federal funds.

No construction was carried on at the colleges during the war and building funds were allowed to accumulate. Following the close of the war temporary buildings were provided a number of the colleges by the Federal Government.

Very little construction financed by mill levy funds has been undertaken by the colleges since the end of the war. Dormitory projects have been financed from commercial loans, gifts, etc. A few emergency projects have been placed under construction and the total of mill levy funds spent on such construction at the State's seven colleges amounted to $403,888 for the years 1946 and 1947. The balances on hand in the building funds of the seven educational institutions as of December 31, 1947, totaled $2,831,500.

BUILDINGS PROVIDED COLLEGES BY GOVERNMENT

Assistance in providing educational facilities to educational institutions of higher learning in connection with their veterans' training programs has been provided since the end of World War II by the Federal Government through the United States Office of Education and the Bureau of Community Facilities.

Fifteen of Colorado's universities, colleges and junior colleges have participated in this program. The facilities provided consist of classrooms, laboratories, cafeterias, shop buildings, libraries, miscellaneous educational facilities, together with operating equipment furnished from surplus. Federal funds allotted to the provision of these facilities amounted to $1,289,797.

The Veterans' Educational Program was authorized by Public Law 697, passed by the 79th Congress and approved August 8, 1946, and was further supplemented by Public Law 76 of the 80th Congress, approved May 26, 1947. The purpose of the enabling legislation was to authorize Federal assistance, through the use of surplus government buildings and equipment, in relieving acute shortages of educational facilities for the training and education of veterans enrolled under the so-called "GI Bill of Rights."

The responsibility for administering the program was assigned to the United States Office of Education and the Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency, within their respective specialized fields. Each institution was required to file with the representative of the U. S. Office of Education a "Justification of Need" which constituted an estimate of the educational facilities it required. Based on such estimates the U. S. Office of Education made a careful survey to determine the requirements of each institution as related to the number of veterans enrolled and the facilities available for their education.

The "Finding of Need" reports of the U. S. Office of Education were then filed with the Bureau of Community Facilities, which proceeded to locate and acquire surplus government buildings and equipment suitable for the requirements of the institutions. In some instances buildings were dismantled, transported, and re-erected at appropriate sites entirely at the expense of the Government. In other instances the colleges assumed the cost of re-erection. In a few cases the colleges assumed the entire cost of dismantling, transportation, and re-erection.

In Colorado, applications were approved for the provision of approximately 345,000 square feet of space for various purposes and facilities needed by the institutions. The added facilities and equipment permitted an increase of

approximately 2,800 in the number of veterans enrolled in the universities and colleges of Colorado.

Institutions allocated surplus government buildings, furniture, and equipment in Colorado were: the University of Colorado, 31,100 square feet for classrooms, laboratories, cafeteria, and veterans' service building; the University of Denver, 152,400 square feet for classrooms, laboratories, cafeteria, student activity building, and field house; Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 30,900 square feet for classrooms, laboratories, cafeteria and a library; Colorado School of Mines, 16,900 square feet for a petroleum engineering laboratory and a cafeteria; Colorado College, 9,800 square feet for classrooms; Trinidad Junior College, 14,200 square feet for classrooms, library and cafeteria; Pueblo Junior College, 14,000 square feet for classrooms, laboratories, and cafeteria; La Junta Junior College, 14,400 square feet for classrooms and shop building; Mesa Junior College, 14,300 square feet for classrooms, shop, and cafeteria; Western State College, 11,300 square feet for classrooms and laboratories; Adams State College, 5,900 square feet for classrooms and student lounge; Regis College, 9,700 square feet for classrooms and library; Denver Extension of the University of Colorado, 15,400 square feet for classrooms; Sterling Junior College, 4,700 square feet for a shop building.

Government surplus equipment estimated to be worth $375,000 was provided for the 14 institutions already mentioned and for the Colorado State College of Education at Greeley.

ENDOWED AND PRIVATE COLLEGES

Colorado has six private colleges which offer educational opportunities for students from all parts of the nation and many foreign countries. The total enrollment in these institutions in 1947-1948 was 13,062, compared with a total enrollment in 1940-1941 of 5,826. The total number of professors and instructors employed by these colleges in 1947-1948 was 521, composed of 319 men and 202 women; in 1940-1941 the faculties numbered 514—333 men and 181 women.

The number of professors and instructors for each institution during 1947-1948 is shown in the following table:

College	Faculty		
	Total	Male	Female
University of Denver	325	210	115
Colorado College	65	52	13
Colorado Woman's College	50	13	37
Regis	27	27	
Loretto Heights	49	12	37
Iliff School of Theology	5	5	**

THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER AT DENVER

The Colorado Seminary was established in Denver in 1864 and was reorganized in 1880 as the University of Denver. The man who inspired the founding of the Seminary and the University was John Evans, second territorial governor of Colorado, 1862-1865. Evans had already gained fame in Indiana and Illinois as a physician and founder of hospitals, promoter of public school education, founder and manager of railroads, inventor and religious benefactor. In Illinois he had been instrumental in the founding of Northwestern University and the city of Evanston, home of Northwestern, is named for him. Coloradans also named one of the State's loftiest peaks Mount Evans, west of Denver, in tribute to the achievements of this Colorado builder.

The University is governed by a board of 28 trustees, elected in classes of seven each, for four-year terms. Robert W. Selig of Denver is president of the board and Dr. James F. Price is the Acting Chancellor of the University.

In 1946 an aggressive campaign of expansion was developed and undertaken and has continued since. A public campaign for funds in early 1947 raised approximately $2,000,000 and these funds are being used principally in the development of a "Downtown University" adjacent to Denver's Civic Center. The enrollment at the University has climbed from 4,080 in the fall quarter of 1941 to a total of 10,263 in the fall quarter of 1947. Of the latter total, 7,492 were veterans and 331 were women veterans of World War II.

The objectives of the University are stated as follows: (1) to provide a liberal education for all students to the end that they may live fuller, more useful and more gracious lives, and may better shoulder the duties of respon-

sible free citizens; (2) to provide thorough professional and technical education to meet the demands of industry, commerce, aviation, government, and agencies of culture and public service for competent personnel equipped with understanding of our complex and dynamic industrial society; (3) to provide continuing educational service for adults that they may more effectively carry on their occupations, further enrich their personal lives, and better understand our domestic and world problems; (4) to encourage scholarly research to enhance the productive capacities of the city and the region, to widen the horizons of scientific knowledge, and to deepen the understanding of human values.

The following colleges and schools constituted the university in 1947: College of Arts and Sciences, School of Architecture and Planning, School of Art, School of Education, Lamont School of Music, School of Speech, School of the Theatre, College of Business Administration, School of Aeronautics, School of Hotel and Restaurant Management, School of Public Administration, College of Engineering, Departments of Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Commercial Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, Graduate College, School of Librarianship, School of Social Work, College of Law, Denver Junior College.

The Colleges of Business Administration and Law and the Schools of Aeronautics, Architecture and Planning, Art, Librarianship, and Public Administration have their own buildings near Civil Center in the heart of the Denver business district. The work of these schools is directly coordinated with the everyday activities of the business community. The Lamont School of Music is located at 909 Grant Street, near downtown Denver. All other schools and colleges, including Arts and Sciences and Engineering, are located at University Park, approximately six miles southeast of the business center of Denver.

COLORADO COLLEGE AT COLORADO SPRINGS

Colorado College was founded in 1874 as a liberal arts college and was one of the first such colleges established west of the Mississippi River. The college is a privately endowed, co-educational, non-sectarian institution and is governed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. Maj. Gen. W. H. Gill, retired, is president of the college.

The work of the college is divided into four schools, as follows: The School of Arts and Sciences, which includes the first two years of undergraduate work; and three advanced schools, namely, the School of Letters and Fine Arts, the School of Natural Sciences, and the School of Social Sciences. The advanced schools include the last two years of undergraduate work and one year of graduate work.

Degrees granted by the college are the Bachelor of Arts and the Master of Arts. The courses offered by the college are required for advanced study in the following professional fields: education, engineering, journalism, law, government administration, medicine, social work, theology, and graduate study.

The geographical location of Colorado Springs—in the great Pikes Peak recreational area—makes it inevitable that a great part of the leisure time of the students at Colorado College is spent out-of-doors. Nearby is Broadmoor, a suburban community developed into one of Colorado's show places by the late Spencer Penrose. The relationship between the college and Broadmoor has been a particularly friendly one and the students benefit by the generous arrangements which have prevailed with respect to the use of the Broadmoor's skating rink and ice palace, golf course and riding horses. This arrangement has resulted in the development of hockey as a major sport at the College.

REGIS COLLEGE, DENVER

Regis College, a Catholic liberal arts college for men, is situated in the northwestern section of Denver. Founded in 1877, it was authorized to confer degrees by an act of the Legislature on March 28, 1899, and was incorporated on November 27, 1893. The college is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers and derives its financial support from free will offerings and tuition. Facilities of the college are available for both day and resident students.

The principal officers of the college are as follows: the Very Reverend Raphael C. McCarthy, S.J., Ph.D., president; the Reverend Eugene H. Kessler, S.J., dean; the Reverend George L. Klaus, superintendent of grounds and buildings; the Reverend Francis X. Hoefkens, S.J., treasurer.

Regis college confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science with concentration in any one of the following five fields of knowledge: language and literature, social science, natural science and mathematics,

philosophy and religion, and commerce. Majors are available in accounting, business administration, biology, chemistry, economics, English, history, mathematics, philosophy. The curriculum is so arranged as to prepare young men for entrance into professional schools: medicine, dentistry, law, engineering.

LORETTO HEIGHTS COLLEGE, DENVER

Loretto Heights College, a Catholic senior college for women, is conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, who came to Denver in 1864 and have since been engaged in educational activities in this area.

Empowered to confer degrees in 1918, the college offers more than 150 courses in 21 major fields. Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Dietetics, and Bachelor of Nursing are granted upon satisfactory completion of 128 semester hours in the following departments: art, music, speech, journalism, English, Greek, Latin, French and Spanish; education, history, philosophy, psychology, religion, sociology, secretarial studies, and physical education; mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and home economics.

The physical plant of the college occupies a 105-acre site in southwest suburban Denver and includes the administration building, two large residence halls, a chapel and art studio, besides numerous smaller buildings. The library has more than 21,000 volumes; all laboratories are equipped with ample modern apparatus; and there are facilities on the campus for such diverse extracurricular activities as bowling, horseback riding, dramatic and literary productions, and formal and informal social functions. A new activities building containing swimming pool and gymnasium is planned for future construction.

The principal officers of the college in 1947 were: Sister Frances Marie, president; Sister Mary Florence, dean of studies; Sister Eileen Marie, dean of women; and Sister Pauline Marie, director of admissions.

COLORADO WOMAN'S COLLEGE, DENVER

Colorado Woman's College, a privately endowed junior college for women, was founded in Denver in 1888. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1890 but a series of delays caused by panics and depressions interfered with the opening of the college until 1909. Dr. James E. Huchingson has been president of the college since 1932.

Colorado Woman's College has a two-million-dollar campus, accommodating both resident and non-resident students. Its ultra-modern, commodiously arranged, fireproof dormitories house 450 resident students. A new activities building provides a beautiful dining room with a seating capacity of 700, an unsurpassed gymnasium and swimming pool, and extensive facilities for social and recreational activities.

The two-year liberal arts course offered by the college provides a general, well-rounded social education and also provides the required basic subjects for those women who wish to continue advanced studies in the following professional fields: education, medicine, nursing, business education, home economics, journalism, physical education, religion, speech, and dramatic art.

ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, DENVER

Iliff School of Theology, one of the ten seminaries of the Methodist church in the United States, offers a professional course leading to the degrees of Master of Theology and Doctor of Theology. It is the only Protestant graduate school of religion between Chicago and the west coast. The ten-acre campus of the school is adjacent to that of the University of Denver. During the period of its early history, the institution was one of the professional schools of the University of Denver. This relationship was discontinued in 1900, and since that time the two institutions have been separate corporations.

Iliff School of Theology opened its doors in 1892 to provide for the education of ministers in the Methodist church and other denominations. The building and equipment, valued at $200,000, were contributed by William Seward Iliff, Bishop Henry White Warren, Elizabeth Iliff Warren, and Louise Iliff. Final incorporation took place in August, 1903. Since September, 1910, the school has been in continuous operation under the supervision of a board of 31 trustees elected by the Colorado Conference of the Metohdist church.

The school has an excellent professional library available for graduate and research work. Its graduates number 320 ministers, representing 17 different denominations. On February 12, 1948, the Reverend Edward Randolph Bartlett, Ph.D., D.D., was inaugurated as the ninth president of the institution. The president of the board of trustees is Gerald L. Schlessman of Denver.

ENROLLMENT IN STATE CONTROLLED AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY YEARS

Year	Colleges and Universities		Public Schools	Parochial Schools*	Total
	State Controlled	Privately Controlled			
1928-1929	7,509	4,112	256,134	.....	.....
1929-1930	7,319	4,753	252,718	12,853	277,643
1930-1931	8,033	4,749	260,635	12,747	286,164
1931-1932	8,304	4,660	257,940	12,835	283,739
1932-1933	7,826	4,665	240,909	10,786	264,186
1933-1934	7,253	4,380	238,808	12,489	262,930
1934-1935	7,841	5,356	249,520	12,748	275,465
1935-1936	8,221	5,241	245,371	12,740	271,573
1936-1937	8,849	5,558	254,565	13,854	282,826
1937-1938	9,135	5,498	233,141	12,282	260,056
1938-1939	9,644	5,700	232,170	13,487	261,001
1939-1940	9,906	6,121	229,022	13,894	258,943
1940-1941	9,611	5,828	225,848	13,983	255,270
1941-1942	9,134	5,816	221,761	14,197	250,908
1942-1943	7,918	4,875	212,621	14,345	239,759
1943-1944	5,828	4,233	207,427	15,101	232,589
1944-1945	5,884	6,154	207,109	16,106	235,253
1945-1946	9,870	10,313	219,277	16,810	256,270

* Total enrollment, including enrollment in evening vocational schools.

ENROLLMENT DATA, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF COLORADO, 1940-1947

YEAR	Total Enrollment	MALE			FEMALE		
		Total Male	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Total Female	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Total Enrollment, State and Private, Senior and Junior Colleges and Universities							
1947-1948	33,055	23,940	17,876	6,064	9,115	677	8,438
1946-1947	28,988	20,342	16,386	3,956	8,646	562	8,084
1945-1946	22,153	12,559	....	....	9,594	....	....
1944-1945	13,760	5,490	....	....	8,270	....	....
1943-1944	11,245	4,595	....	....	6,650	....	....
1942-1943	14.361	7,672	....	....	6,689	....	....
1941-1942	16,090	9,128	....	....	6,962	....	....
All State Colleges and Colorado University							
1947-1948	17,272	12,678	9,129	3,549	4,594	333	4,261
1946-1947	15,604	11,162	9,116	2,046	4,442	302	4,140
1945-1946	9,870	5,574	....	....	4,296	....	....
1944-1945	5,884	2,309	....	....	3,575	....	....
1943-1944	5,828	2,664	....	....	3,164	....	....
1942-1943	7,918	4,726	....	....	3,192	....	....
1941-1942	9,134	5,615	....	....	3,519	....	....
1940-1941	9,611	6,202	....	....	3,409	....	....
Enrollment at All Private Colleges and Universities							
1947-1948	13,062	9,280	7,492	1,788	3,782	331	3,451
1946-1947	11,023	7,409	6,025	1,384	3,614	251	3,363
1945-1946	10,313	5,842	....	....	4,471	....	....
1944-1945	6,154	2,549	....	....	3,605	....	....
1943-1944	4,233	1,432	....	....	2,801	....	....
1942-1943	4,875	2,273	....	....	2,602	....	....
1941-1942	5,816	2,902	....	....	2,914	....	....
1940-1941	5,828	3,000	....	....	2,828	....	....
Enrollment at All Junior Colleges (Not State Supported)							
1947-1948	2,721	1,982	1,255	727	739	13	726
1946-1947	2,361	1,771	1,245	526	590	9	581
1945-1946	1,970	1,143	....	....	827	....	....
1944-1945	1,722	632	....	....	1,090	....	....
1943-1944	1,184	499	....	....	685	....	....
1942-1943	1,568	673	....	....	895	....	....
1941-1942	1,140	611	....	....	529	....	....
University of Colorado, Boulder and Denver Campuses							
1947-1948	9,364	6,527	4,735	1,792	2,837	260	2,577
1946-1947	8,151	5,502	4,547	955	2,649	212	2,437
1945-1946	4,905	2,437	....	....	2,468	....	....
1944-1945	3,774	1,613	....	....	2,161	....	....
1943-1944	3,502	1,810	....	....	1,692	....	....
1942-1943	3,868	2,338	....	....	1,530	....	....
1941-1942	4,072	2,582	....	....	1,490	....	....
1940-1941	4,260	2,854	....	....	1,406	....	....

ENROLLMENT DATA, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF COLORADO, 1940-1947 (Continued)

YEAR	Total Enrollment	MALE			FEMALE		
		Total Male	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Total Female	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Fort Collins							
1947-1948	3,709	3,128	2,281	847	581	23	558
1946-1947	3,518	2,956	2,368	588	562	26	536
1945-1946	2,057	1,524	....	....	533	....	....
1944-1945	736	336	....	....	400	....	....
1943-1944	756	349	....	....	407	....	....
1942-1943	1,707	1,172	....	....	535	....	....
1941-1942	1,982	1,354	....	....	628	....	....
1940-1941	2,057	1,448	....	....	609	....	....
Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Fort Lewis Branch							
1947-1948	213	153	92	61	60	1	59
1946-1947	266	182	164	18	84	2	82
1945-1946	116	54	....	....	62	....	....
1944-1945	54	9	....	....	45	....	....
1943-1944	68	20	....	....	48	....	....
1942-1943	77	36	....	....	41	....	....
1941-1942	123	62	....	....	61	....	....
1940-1941	129	77	....	....	52	....	....
Colorado School of Mines, Golden							
1947-1948	1,127	1,125	805	320	2	....	2
1946-1947	1,104	1,102	851	251	2	....	2
1945-1946	613	613	....	....	....	....	....
1944-1945	170	170	....	....	....	....	....
1943-1944	297	297	....	....	....	....	....
1942-1943	673	673	....	....	....	....	....
1941-1942	787	787	....	....	....	....	....
1940-1941	769	769	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley							
1947-1948	1,808	1,022	738	284	786	36	750
1946-1947	1,610	812	731	81	798	40	758
1945-1946	1,474	636	....	....	838	....	....
1944-1945	776	112	....	....	664	....	....
1943-1944	784	111	....	....	673	....	....
1942-1943	1,097	315	....	....	782	....	....
1941-1942	1,427	522	....	....	905	....	....
1940-1941	1,583	649	....	....	934	....	....
Western State College, Gunnison							
1947-1948	688	465	311	154	223	13	210
1946-1947	567	345	261	84	222	18	204
1945-1946	389	164	....	....	225	....	....
1944-1945	194	48	....	....	146	....	....
1943-1944	233	49	....	....	184	....	....
1942-1943	309	119	....	....	190	....	....
1941-1942	428	186	....	....	242	....	....
1940-1941	495	265	....	....	230	....	....
Adams State College, Alamosa							
1947-1948	363	258	167	91	105	....	105
1946-1947	388	263	194	69	125	4	121
1945-1946	316	146	....	....	170	....	....
1944-1945	180	21	....	....	159	....	....
1943-1944	188	28	....	....	160	....	....
1942-1943	187	73	....	....	114	....	....
1941-1942	315	122	....	....	193	....	....
1940-1941	318	140	....	....	178	....	....
University of Denver (Private)							
1947-1948	10,263	7,893	6,670	1,223	2,370	308	2,062
1946-1947	8,594	6,279	5,207	1,072	2,315	229	2,086
1945-1946	8,611	5,330	....	....	3,281	....	....
1944-1945	4,589	2,008	....	....	2,581	....	....
1943-1944	3,095	1,187	....	....	1,908	....	....
1942-1943	3,236	1,618	....	....	1,618	....	....
1941-1942	4,080	2,106	....	....	1,974	....	....
1940-1941	4,069	2,173	....	....	1,896	....	....
Colorado College (Private)							
1947-1948	1,299	846	536	310	453	17	436
1946-1947	1,153	700	531	169	453	14	439
1945-1946	532	147	....	....	385	....	....
1944-1945	750	430	....	....	320	....	....
1943-1944	316	53	....	....	263	....	....
1942-1943	712	311	....	....	401	....	....
1941-1942	788	431	....	....	357	....	....
1940-1941	833	474	....	....	359	....	....

ENROLLMENT DATA, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF COLORADO, 1940-1947 (Continued)

YEAR	Total Enrollment	MALE			FEMALE		
		Total Male	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Total Female	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Colorado Woman's College (Private)							
1947-1948	518	....	....	....	518	....	518
1946-1947	417	....	....	....	417	....	417
1945-1946	425	....	....	....	425	....	425
1944-1945	405	....	....	....	405	....	405
1943-1944	397	....	....	....	397	....	397
1942-1943	363	....	....	....	363	....	363
1941-1942	360	....	....	....	360	....	360
1940-1941	356	....	....	....	356	....	356
Regis College (Private)							
1947-1948	482	482	265	217	....	....	....
1946-1947	369	369	273	96	....	....	....
1945-1946	252	252	....	....	....	....	....
1944-1945	66	66	....	....	....	....	....
1943-1944	70	70	....	....	....	....	....
1942-1943	228	228	....	....	....	....	....
1941-1942	242	242	....	....	....	....	....
1940-1941	235	235	....	....	....	....	....
Loretto Heights College (Private)							
1947-1948	438	....	....	....	438	6	432
1946-1947	422	....	....	....	422	8	414
1945-1946	373	....	....	....	373	....	....
1944-1945	297	....	....	....	297	....	....
1943-1944	227	....	....	....	227	....	....
1942-1943	218	....	....	....	218	....	....
1941-1942	218	....	....	....	218	....	....
1940-1941	210	....	....	....	210	....	....
Iliff School of Theology (Private)							
1947-1948	62	59	21	38	3	....	3
1946-1947	68	61	14	47	7	....	7
1945-1946	120	113	....	....	7	....	....
1944-1945	47	45	....	....	2	....	....
1943-1944	128	122	....	....	6	....	....
1942-1943	118	116	....	....	2	....	....
1941-1942	128	123	....	....	5	....	....
1940-1941	125	118	....	....	7	....	....
Trinidad Junior College, Trinidad							
1947-1948	535	450	380	70	85	3	82
1946-1947	369	319	252	67	50	2	48
1945-1946	879	503	....	....	376	....	....
1944-1945	1,085	483	....	....	602	....	....
1943-1944	798	422	....	....	376	....	....
1942-1943	936	442	....	....	494	....	....
1941-1942	208	107	....	....	101	....	....
Baca-Prowers Junior College, Lamar							
1947-1948	73	53	20	33	20	....	20
1946-1947	92	54	19	35	38	....	38
Sterling Junior College, Sterling							
1947-1948	127	102	70	32	25	....	25
1946-1947	96	71	43	28	25	1	24
La Junta Junior College, La Junta (Not Under State Junior College Law)							
1947-1948	169	123	72	51	46	....	46
1946-1947	194	153	122	31	41	....	41
Mesa Junior College, Grand Junction							
1947-1948	625	398	233	165	227	5	222
1946-1947	544	358	317	41	186	3	183
1945-1946	552	297	....	....	255	....	....
1944-1945	411	93	....	....	318	....	....
1943-1944	262	41	....	....	221	....	....
1942-1943	455	147	....	....	308	....	....
1941-1942	528	294	....	....	234	....	....
Pueblo Junior College, Pueblo							
1947-1948	1,192	856	480	376	336	5	331
1946-1947	1,066	816	496	320	250	3	247
1945-1946	539	343	....	....	196	....	....
1944-1945	226	56	....	....	170	....	....
1943-1944	124	36	....	....	88	....	....
1942-1943	177	84	....	....	93	....	....
1941-1942	404	210	....	....	194	....	....

RECEIPTS, BY SOURCES, OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR 1945-1946, WITH TOTALS FOR 1937-1938 AND 1933-1934.

(Source: U. S. Office of Education)

INSTITUTIONS	Receipts for Educational and Extension Purposes								Receipts Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities
	Student Fees	Income from Endowment	Federal Government	State or Local Government	Private Gifts and Grants	Sales and Service of Educational Department	Receipts from Other Sources	Total	
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES									
Publicly controlled:									
School of Mines	$ 79,963	$	$	$ 272,319	$	$ 432	$ 15,470	$ 368,184	$ .....
A. & M. College	199,827	25,410	749,289	702,195	.....	303,388	259,203	2,239,312	206,564
University of Colorado	892,518	18,588	214,866	1,526,910	188,329	930,647	42,557	3,814,415	1,060,920
Total, 1945-46	$ 1,172,308	$ 43,998	$ 964,155	$ 2,501,424	$ 188,329	$ 1,234,467	$ 317,230	$ 6,421,911	$ 1,267,484
Total, 1937-38	855,426	21,224	405,405	1,548,614	31,595	535,127	20,337	3,417,728	494,374
Total, 1933-34	524,054	23,439	244,162	1,434,698	2,000	226,808	54,775	2,509,936	155,598
Privately controlled:									
Colorado College	$ 281,030	$ 86,458	$	$	$ 83,266	$	$ 8,051	$ 458,805	$ 280,313
Regis College	61,036	1,510	.....	.....	110,059	.....	21,124	193,729	105,504
University of Denver	1,601,243	64,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665,820	297,390
Total, 1945-46	$ 1,943,309	$ 152,545	$	$	$ 193,325	$	$ 29,175	$ 2,318,354	$ 683,207
Total, 1937-38*	753,127	176,700	405	.....	208,449	3,248	31,511	1,173,440	331,744
Total, 1933-34*	532,099	126,186	6,733	.....	268,409	11,233	27,640	972,300	216,585
TEACHERS COLLEGES									
Publicly controlled:									
Adams State College	$ 13,175	$	$	$ 108,471	$	$	$ 3,824	$ 125,470	$ 48,705
State College of Education	174,404	.....	.....	389,396	.....	.....	28,191	591,991	346,344
Western State College	19,500	.....	2,300	154,319	.....	18,130	.....	194,249	66,280
Total, 1945-46	$ 207,079	$	$ 2,300	$ 652,186	$	$ 18,130	$ 32,015	$ 911,710	$ 461,329
Total, 1937-38	281,566	.....	.....	437,667	.....	.....	.....	719,233	222,428
Total, 1933-34	162,095	.....	.....	452,970	.....	.....	.....	615,065	101,490
JUNIOR COLLEGES									
Publicly controlled:									
Grand Junction	$ 15,478	$	$	$ 59,925	$	$	$ 15,764	$ 91,167	$ 6,407
Pueblo	34,825	.....	1,975	166,841	.....	1,009	20,201	224,851	3,887
La Junta	4,616	.....	.....	19,313	.....	.....	1,171	25,100	.....
Total, 1945-46*	$ 54,919	$	$ 1,975	$ 246,079	$	$ 1,009	$ 37,136	$ 341,118	$ 10,294
Total, 1937-38*	37,095	375	.....	87,151	5,600	8,982	785	139,988	27,625
Total, 1933-34*	17,643	512	.....	58,615	.....	3,505	3,347	83,652	12,339
Privately controlled:									
Colorado Woman's College	$ 136,239	$ 713	$	$	$ 1,200	$ 1,672	$ 3,667	$ 143,491	$ 200,051
Colorado Woman's College 1937-38	42,024	396	.....	.....	30,212	.....	99	72,731	120,938
Colorado Woman's College 1933-34	54,150	775	.....	.....	3,493	.....	3,307	60,725	63,746
GRAND TOTAL, 1945-46*	$ 3,513,854	$ 197,256	$ 968,430	$ 3,399,689	$ 382,854	$ 1,255,278	$ 419,223	$10,136,584	$ 2,622,365
GRAND TOTAL, 1937-38*	1,969,238	198,695	405,810	2,073,432	275,856	547,357	52,732	5,523,120	1,197,109
GRAND TOTAL, 1933-34*	1,290,041	150,912	250,895	1,946,313	273,902	241,546	88,069	4,241,678	549,758

*Reports for 1945-1946 for the following institutions are not available: Iliff School of Theology, Loretto Heights College, Trinidad State Junior College. The 1945-1946 report of the University of Denver includes data for Westminster Law School, and the 1945-1946 report for the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts includes data for Fort Lewis Branch. Data for Fort Lewis Branch for the school year 1937-1938 is included in the totals for the Junior Colleges.

EXPENDITURES OF COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.
SCHOOL YEAR 1945-1946, WITH TOTALS FOR 1937-1938, AND 1933-1934

(Source: Office of Education)

Institutions	EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL							Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities	Other Non-Educational Expenditures	Capital Outlay			GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES
	Administration and General Expense	Resident Instruction and Related Activities	Organized Research Separately Budgeted	Extension	Libraries	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Total Educational and General Expenditures			Buildings and Grounds	Equipment	Debt Retirement	
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES													
Publicly Controlled:													
School of Mines	$ 85,145	$ 153,380	$ 10,432	$ ------	$ 8,367	$ 90,444	$ 347,768	$ -------	$ ------	$ ------	$ 24,151	$ ------	$ 371,919
State A. & M College	119,940	716,841	414,790	648,781	34,359	138,746	2,073,457	363,090	218,555	------	2,024	------	2,657,126
University of Colorado	334,751	2,290,398	-------	164,189	84,168	218,404	3,091,910	1,095,324	15,908	127,722	109,538	491,000	4,931,402
Total, 1945-1946	$ 539,836	$3,160,619	$425,222	$812,970	$126,894	$447,594	$5,513,135	$1,458,414	$234,463	$127,722	$135,713	$491,000	$7,960,447
Total, 1937-1938	189,836	2,280,113	253,912	343,542	78,609	331,292	3,477,304	418,397	35,578	796,787	15,457	------	4,743,523
Total, 1933-1934	212,866	1,526,112	215,690	229,157	92,836	264,679	2,541,340	156,380	26,766	2,276	18,916	------	2,745,678
Privately Controlled:													
Colorado College	$ 81,554	$ 201,646	$ ------	$ ------	$ 18,836	$ 72,660	$ 374,696	$ 252,076	$ 40,245	$ ------	$ ------	$ ------	$ 667,017
Regis College	35,386	59,688	------	------	5,494	39,709	140,277	117,255	26,655	28,846	------	------	313,013
University of Denver	180,000	917,781	48,661	------	78,982	195,400	1,420,824	241,379	73,423	127,850	------	------	1,863,476
Total, 1945-1946	$ 296,940	$1,179,115	$ 48,661	$ ------	$103,312	$307,769	$1,935,797	$ 610,690	$140,323	$156,696	$ ------	$ ------	$2,843,506
Total, 1937-1938	180,631	652,102	8,460	3,440	65,284	160,163	1,070,080	253,727	101,349	32,083	8,586	------	1,465,825
Total, 1933-1934	135,665	576,279	9,920	5,187	50,254	126,304	903,609	175,898	100,639	16,358	7,321	------	1,203,825
TEACHERS COLLEGES													
Publicly Controlled:													
Adams State College	$ 21,054	$ 81,165	$ ------	$ ------	$ 4,912	$ 25,024	$ 132,155	$ 35,173	$ ------	$ 6,185	$ 11,786	$ 12,200	$ 197,499
State College of Education	119,175	331,952	2,530	3,054	28,536	88,761	574,008	277,066	18,723	312	------	10,500	880,609
Western State College	35,840	117,204	------	------	10,540	55,000	218,584	39,691	------	9,500	838	7,500	276,113
Total, 1945-1946	$ 176,069	$ 530,321	$ 2,530	$ 3,054	$ 43,988	$168,785	$ 924,747	$ 351,930	$ 18,723	$ 15,997	$ 12,624	$ 30,200	$1,354,221
Total, 1937-1938	111,725	447,836	------	17,108	28,762	102,086	707,517	191,837	9,005	2,912	8,883	------	920,154
Total, 1933-1934	106,632	355,119	------	20,409	21,943	70,935	575,038	97,237	3,000	5,000	465	------	680,740
JUNIOR COLLEGES													
Publicly Controlled:													
Grand Junction	$ 10,700	$ 58,466	$ ------	$ ------	$ 4,552	$ 11,671	$ 85,389	$ 19,218	$ ------	$ 790	$ 967	$ 6,000	$ 112,364
Pueblo	10,704	73,470	------	------	1,908	13,434	99,516	52,368	5,130	------	41,716	48	198,778
La Junta	7,600	12,300	------	600	700	2,800	24,000	-------	------	------	------	------	24,000
Total, 1945-1946	$ 29,004	$ 144,236	$ ------	$ 600	$ 7,160	$ 27,905	$ 208,905	$ 71,586	$ 5,130	$ 790	$ 42,683	$ 6,048	$ 335,142
Total, 1937-1938	25,462	103,986	896	------	2,539	17,506	150,389	23,471	1,054	31,727	13,177	------	219,818
Total, 1933-1934	12,662	43,655	------	------	2,616	7,388	66,321	7,305	------	4,103	4,258	------	81,987
Privately Controlled:													
Colorado Woman's College	$ 68,665	$ 92,536	$ ------	$ ------	$ 4,028	$ 18,319	$ 183,548	$ 134,244	$ 5,772	$136,978	$ 5,521	$ 50,000	$ 516,063
Colo. W. Col., 1937-1938	44,171	36,376	------	------	1,879	4,910	87,336	72,521	16,024	------	429	------	176,310
Colo. W. Col., 1933-1934	41,139	28,002	------	------	1,439	4,018	74,598	39,906	25,724	------	------	------	140,228
Grand Total, 1945-1946*	$1,110,514	$5,106,827	$476,413	$816,624	$285,382	$970,372	$8,766,132	$2,626,864	$404,411	$438,183	$196,541	$577,248	$13,009,379
Grand Total. 1937-1938*	551,825	3,520,413	263,268	364,090	177,073	615,957	5,492,626	959,953	163,010	863,509	46,532	------	7,525,630
Grand Total, 1933-1934*	508,964	2,529,167	225,610	254,753	169,088	473,324	4,160,906	476,726	156,129	27,737	30,960	------	4,852,458

* Reports for 1945-1946 for the following institutions are not available: Iliff School of Theology, Loretto Heights College, Trinidad State Junior College. The 1945-1946 report of the University of Denver includes data for Westminster Law School, and the 1945-1946 report for the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts includes data for Fort Lewis Branch. Data for Fort Lewis Branch for the years 1937-1938 is included in the totals for the Junior Colleges.

EDUCATION: VALUATION OF BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS AT COLORADO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

State Colleges and Professional Schools

(Source: State Auditor)

Institution	Valuation 1946	Valuation 1936	Valuation 1926
University of Colorado	$ 7,956,555	$ 5,380,106	$ 4,844,097
Colorado A. & M. College	3,732,012	3,834,300	2,151,840
Colorado School of Mines	1,192,132	491,746	471,968
State College of Education	1,754,366	1,331,168	1,320,849
Western State College	926,470	513,195	269,100
Adams State College	808,597	244,250	95,449
TOTAL	$16,370,132	$11,794,765	$ 9,153,303

Private Colleges

(Source: U. S. Office of Education—Latest available figures)

Institution	Valuation 1943-1944	Valuation 1937-1938	Valuation 1933-1934
Colorado College	$ 2,145,767	$ 2,037,483	$ 1,711,333
Iliff School of Theology	201,046	175,000	175,000
Loretto Heights College	1,284,111*	1,284,111	1,284,116
Regis College	720,713	671,960	691,502
University of Denver	2,211,354	1,668,407	1,601,519
Colorado Woman's College	736,820	550,343	569,048
TOTAL	$ 7,299,811**	$ 6,387,304	$ 6,032,518

* No report for 1943-1944. Valuation for 1937-1938 repeated.
** Comparable figures for the State Junior Colleges are not available.

MUSEUMS—OBSERVATORIES—LIBRARIES

Colorado has a number of outstanding museums which house works of art, relics of ancient races, historical documents, specimens of prehistoric beasts and reptiles, and present fauna and flora. The exhibits in some of these museums are among the finest in the country and afford excellent opportunities for study by scientists, archaeologists, geologists and ethnologists, as well as being of interest to the general public. The collections are being continually augmented by specimens gathered by expeditions sent out not only in Colorado and other states but to foreign countries.

COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

One of Colorado's many outstanding attractions, the Colorado Museum of Natural History is owned by the City of Denver and is located in City Park.

The Colorado Museum of Natural History Association was organized in December, 1900, to buy the Edwin Carter collection of mammals and birds with funds provided by subscriptions of $1,000 each. Contracts were let in 1901 for part of the building and this unit was completed in June, 1903. The main building was finished in July, 1908, at a total cost of $107,934.

The next unit to be completed was the Standley Memorial Wing, erected in 1918 in memory of Joseph Standley by Mrs. Ellen M. Standley, at a cost of $66,250. The James Memorial Wing, in memory of William H. James, donated by Mrs. Elsie James Lemen and Harry C. James, trustee, was finished in 1929 at a cost of $84,975.

The Phipps Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 750 on the main floor and 200 in the balcony, and a modern theatrical stage ample for a 70-piece orchestra, was built in 1939 and was dedicated on January 11, 1940. The construction of this addition was made possible through a donation of $137,500 by Ex-Senator and Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps and Public Works Administration grants of $112,500. The auditorium is used each week for lectures, with prominent explorers, naturalists and photographers presenting illustrated programs dealing with world-wide subjects. Two lectures are scheduled for each Sunday afternoon and approximately 2,000 people attend these each week. Special travelogues and other attractions are scheduled from time to time.

The total construction cost of buildings and equipment, including exhibits, cases, library and furniture, is in excess of $1,250,000. The citizens of Denver approved a bond issue of $350,000 in 1947 for expansion work to be completed by 1950.

The museum, which is supported in part by the City of Denver and in part by donations and endowment funds, has a highly competent staff of scientists headed by the director, Alfred M. Bailey, which is constantly engaged in the collection and preparation of new and rare specimens and has sent expeditions to Alaska, Central America, South America and other countries.

The number of visitors to the museum reached an all-time high in 1946, with a total of 1,027,845. Attendance dropped to 883,270 in 1947. Attendance during the war years reached 900,000 annually, with a large percentage of the visitors being members of the armed forces stationed in Denver. Visitors at the Museum from 1912 through 1947 totaled 12,667,933.

THE COLORADO STATE MUSEUM

The Colorado State Museum is located just south of the State Capitol in Denver and is housed in a building constructed by the State in 1915 at a cost of $460,000. It is operated by the State Historical Society of Colorado and comprises three divisions: (1) Executive and Historical Department; (2) State Museum Department, and (3) Archives Department.

The museum contains one of the most complete collections of artifacts of the Pueblo culture in the United States; Indian relics, the machinery which coined gold in a private mint in Denver in 1860, models of scenes and incidents of early life in the West which are reconstructed to scale, war relics, and numerous documents and records of great historical value. The collection includes 16,500 books, 19,000 historical pamphlets and other material. Through an appropriation of $50,000 passed by the Legislature for the biennium 1945-1947, a new vault has been built in the sub-basement. It is completely modern in every respect, equipped with humidity and temperature control, electric power, fumigation and other facilities to preserve historical records of value.

The State Historical Society and the State Museum are supported by revenue from two sources: appropriations by the Legislature out of State funds and the annual dues paid by members. Appropriations from the Legislature average around $11,000 annually.

Historical Monuments. Under an act approved by the 36th General Assembly in 1947, the State Historical Society will develop several historical monuments and regional museums, for which purpose the Legislature appropriated $67,000. The monuments being established include: (1) Restoration of old Ft. Garland in the San Luis Valley, erected in 1858 and abandoned by the Army in 1883; (2) The Healy House and Dexter Cabin at Leadville. The Dexter Cabin, erected in 1879, is to be moved to the Healy House grounds and renovation work is planned for completion June 1, 1948; (3) Ouray Memorial Park near Montrose. On this site is a granite shaft memorial to Chief Ouray and his wife Chipeta, erected by the State. This park is important as a State monument for the reason that Chief Ouray always maintained a steadfast friendship for the whites and is mainly responsible for the peaceful cession to the United States Government of approximately two-thirds of the land area of Western Colorado; (4) Zebulon Montgomery Pike Stockade; a log structure erected by Lieutenant Pike in February, 1807, on the banks of the Conejos River about 9 miles east of La Jara. It is proposed to convert this area into a recreation park and reconstruct the log stockade in accordance with Pike's description. The State owns 120 acres at the site and is negotiating with the Federal Government for an additional 840 acres of public domain. This land, all to be used for a recreation park, includes Pike's Lookout Hill, where he kept a sentry prior to his capture by Mexican soldiers.

Denver Art Museum is located in the Denver Municipal Building and, as its name indicates, is devoted to the furthering of the arts. It is supported in part by the city and in part by private subscriptions through its membership. It has on exhibition the largest and most valuable art collection in the State and also maintains an unusually fine exhibit of Indian art.

The museum is open to the public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Mondays and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Sundays.

Chappell House, 1300 Logan Street, Denver, was presented to the Denver Art Association in 1922 by Delos Chappell and Mrs. George Cranmer, and is now operated as a branch of the Denver Art Museum. It sends out traveling exhibits and supplements the work of that organization. It also houses temporary exhibitions which are shown to the public each year on the exhibition schedule of the Art Museum. The now nationally famous Children's Museum is housed here, co-sponsored by the Junior League of Denver. Attendance at

the Children's Museum was 15,000 in 1947. Chappell House maintains headquarters for the Art Museum's educational program which had the national record in 1947 of 2,200 students a day in its free art classes conducted during the summer.

It also maintains an exhibit of Indian art and handicraft at the Red Rocks pueblo, a reproduction of a family group habitation of the Pueblo Indians, in the Red Rocks Park of the Denver Mountain Parks System.

"Buffalo Bill" Cody Memorial Museum is located on Lookout Mountain near Golden, in Denver's Mountain Parks System, and contains many interesting relics of Col. W. F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, famed Indian scout of the early West, whose grave adjoins the site of the museum.

Mesa Verde Park Museum is located in the Mesa Verde national park, in Montezuma county, in the southwestern part of the State, and houses relics of the cliffdwellers, being entirely an archaeological collection gathered from the ruins in the park. It is owned by the Government and conducted by the park officials. The museum now contains the largest and most comprehensive exhibit of the archaeology of the park that is available for public inspection anywhere.

Canon City Museum, located in Canon City, is owned by the city and contains natural history exhibits and historical documents.

Fort Bent Museum, in Court House Park, La Junta, has a scaled model of Bent's Fort, and exhibits of fossils and relics of early days in the Arkansas Valley, including old newspapers and documents.

Meeker Museum in Greeley was the home of Nathan C. Meeker, founder of the Meeker Colony, and Federal agent at the White River Agency in 1879 when he was slain in a Ute Indian uprising. The museum houses furniture, saddles, trappings and other relics of the early pioneers.

Corwin Hospital Museum at Pueblo houses world war relics and relics of the South Sea islands, Australia, South America and other countries collected by Dr. Richard Corwin in his world travels.

Fine Arts Center at Colorado Springs is affiliated with Colorado College and in 1936 occupied a new building, a gift of Mrs. F. M. P. Taylor. It houses an art school, galleries, a small theatre, a museum and studios for artists and maintains a permanent collection of Indian and southwestern art.

Pioneer Museum in Fort Collins was opened in 1942 as a result of the work of pioneer societies and the Indian Relic and Hobby Club of that city at a cost of $18,881 in WPA funds and $6,300 local funds, and is owned by the city. It houses a collection of African, Canadian and Alaskan hunting trophies loaned by John C. Ayers' estate; an exhibit of Rocky Mountain animals loaned by William Jeffers; and an exhibit of Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, French and Spanish swords and guns dating back to 500 A. D. A feature of the museum is the Antoine Janis cabin, built in 1844, constructed by the scout and his wife, and the oldest cabin in the State, which contains a collection of pioneer relics.

University of Colorado Museum at Boulder had its beginning in a small way in 1902, when Prof. Junius Henderson (1865-1937) was appointed curator. The expanding requirements for the housing of the exhibits resulted in the construction in 1937 of a museum building, which was made possible with a Federal grant of funds. The number of specimens exceed a milion.

Denver Zoo—The City of Denver owns and maintains in its City Park the largest and most important zoo in the State, or in the Rocky Mountain region. It was established in 1896 when a cub bear named "Billy Bryan" was presented to the mayor. A feature of the zoo is a replica of a mountain fully enclosed and planted with native shrubbery, to form a natural habitat for its inhabitants. The bears' dens are built in the base of the mountain in the form of natural caves. A cliffdwellers ruin partly surrounded by a moat in the form of a small mountain stream provides a habitat for the seals. Another feature of the zoo is "monkey island," a summer home for the simians. The population of the zoo is approximately 140 species and 1,350 specimens of mammals, birds and reptiles.

Cheyenne Mountain Zoo is located on Cheyenne Mountain above Broadmoor in Colorado Springs. Established by the late Spencer Penrose, who developed the Broadmoor area, the zoo contains numerous animals, housed in large concrete rooms, and many rare birds of other lands.

MOUNT EVANS LABORATORY IS WORLD'S HIGHEST

The world's highest laboratory, and in some respects the most unique, is located at an altitude of 14,150 feet, close to the summit of Mount Evans, in Clear Creek county, 60 miles west of Denver. It was built in the summer of 1936 as a joint project of the University of Denver and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, primarily for the study of cosmic rays. It is 3,160 feet higher than the famous laboratory on the Jungfrau Joch mountain in Switzerland, and is only 600 feet distant from the terminus of the Mount Evans highway, the highest automobile road in the United States. In the summer of 1947 an automobile trail was completed to the promentory (second summit) on which the laboratory is located.

The laboratory consists of two rooms, each 20 by 24 feet, one being fitted as a laboratory and the other for living quarters, with complete equipment for housing six observers. The laboratory was designed to withstand a wind velocity of 150 miles an hour, to screen out electrical disturbances and to make it impervious and impregnable to rodents. In order to protect it from lightning the end walls, the roof and the floor are completely surrounded with metal, which is connected with ground wires buried deep in the mountain.

During the summer of 1947 a stone generator house was constructed to the east of the laboratory to house the fuel driven electrical generators which the present investigations require. The generator house was located so as to minimize its exposure to the high velocity winds prevalent on the summit during the winter months. When completed it will be thoroughly electrically shielded by a complete internal covering of metal mesh. Because the atomic particles provided by nature in the form of cosmic rays carry individually much greater energy than particles accelerated by man-made machines such as cyclotrons and synchrotrons, many of the world's leading nuclear physicists are intensely interested in the study of cosmic rays.

The first step in the extension of facilities is to provide a base laboratory at Echo Lake, which is on the way to Mt. Evans. The installation is to be two log units, each approximately 30 feet by 40 feet in size. One of these units will provide living quarters, the other laboratory facilities for scientific research at an intermediate altitude. Construction of the Echo Lake units was started September, 1947.

The extent to which the laboratory facilities at these altitudes in Colorado are used is indicated by the fact that scientists from the following universities conducted experiments at these locations in the summer of 1947: Cornell University, University of Chicago, University of Denver, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, University of California, and the University of Montreal, Canada.

Not only are the mountain altitudes in Colorado of great utility for scientific investigations, but so is the plains area, but for a different reason. The flat lands, free from large areas of water, make an attractive location for the recovery of flights of unmoored (free) balloons; therefore, it is of interest that Denver is becoming a favorite free balloon launching site platform in addition to being a cosmic ray center. During the summer of 1947 scientists from both the eastern seaboard and the western coast launched balloon flights from the University of Denver campus. Cloud chambers were carried aloft in free balloons for the first time in history in flights launched by Nobel prize winner, Carl D. Anderson, and his associate, Dr. Robert Leighton, and ionizing particle track records were obtained at altitudes double the height of any previous observations taken in airplanes.

Many of the leading universities, scientific societies, and museums have used the facilities at Denver, Echo Lake, and Mt. Evans. Research in botany and biology has been conducted at these stations in addition to the work in atomic physics. Colorado's unique geography of flat plains and high mountains offer locations for scientific research of many types.

HARVARD AND COLORADO UNIVERSITIES OPERATE OBSERVATORY AT CLIMAX

The world's highest astronomical observatory was built and equipped in 1940 at Climax, in Lake county, 12 miles northeast of Leadville, by Harvard University, under the supervision of Dr. Donald H. Menzel, professor of astrophysics at the Harvard Observatory. The plant houses a coronagraph, which creates artificial solar eclipses by masking out the sun itself and allowing only the light of the corona to be observed and studied at any time of the day or

season of the year. Heretofore these studies have been limited to the brief period of a total eclipse of the sun and often required the transportation of elaborate equipment to remote parts of the earth to observe it for a few minutes under the most favorable conditions.

The coronagraph, a new type of "sun telescope," was invented and developed by B. Lyot, in the observatory of the Pic du Midi, France. The one set up in the Colorado observatory is the only coronagraph in the western hemisphere and was perfected at Cambridge for shipment to Climax.

The observatory is equipped to take motion and still pictures of the corona, giving scientists their first record of how this peculiar light changes from day to day and how its streamers project into space. One of the immediately practical results is the forecasting of magnetic disturbances on the earth such as those which take place several times each year, when the communications systems are disrupted. The upheavals in the sun's corona and the occurrence of the magnetic storms on the earth are believed to have a direct relationship with each other. The disturbances are believed to result from the bombardment of the earth by electrical particles ejected from the sun. By close observation from day to day of the changes of the corona it may be possible to predict the electrical bombardments and prepare for them.

The coronagraph at Climax has also been used to photograph the large clouds of hydrogen gas known as prominences which rise to great elevations above the surface of the sun. These promiuences, which partake of violent motion with speeds as high as many hundreds of miles per second, are photographed on motion picture film on every clear day.

The work of the observatory will be greatly expanded in the coming years. To facilitate the development of the observatory, a new organization was formed to administer its operation. This organization is now known as the High Altitude Observatory of Harvard University and the University of Colorado. The board of trustees of the High Altitude Observatory comprises three alumni of Harvard University and three alumni of the University of Colorado. The permanent staff members of the observatory now include Dr. Walter Orr Roberts, superintendent, and Dr. John W. Evans, staff member.

The site for the observatory was chosen after a nationwide survey in search of the most favorable location. The most effective operation of the coronagraph requires the clearest of skies and freedom of the atmosphere from dust and all suspended particles. The elevation at Climax is 11,520 feet. The ground for the observatory was donated by the Climax Molybdenum Company, which operates at Climax the largest metal mining undertaking in Colorado.

DENVER UNIVERSITY'S CHAMBERLIN OBSERVATORY HAS REGION'S LARGEST TELESCOPE

Chamberlin Observatory is located in the southeastern section of Denver, four blocks east of the University of Denver campus. The building and its equipment were the gift of Humphrey Barker Chamberlin, who had great hopes of what might be accomplished by a large telescope at this high altitude. The telescope was installed in 1894.

The observatory was designed by Herbert Alonzo Howe, who served as its director for many years, 1891-1926. It was through his efforts that the gift was obtained and that the Chamberlin Observatory became one of the well-known observatories of the United States.

The observatory contains the twelfth largest refracting telescope in the United States, having a 20-inch lens. The nearest refractors to Denver that are larger are the Yerkes 40-inch telescope in Wisconsin and the 24-inch Lowell telescope at Flagstaff, Arizona.

For many years one of the major activities at the observatory has been the entertainment and instruction of visitors on "Public Evenings" once each week. The popularity of this feature, under the direction of Albert W. Recht, the present director, is such as to require advance reservations.

The telescope has a focal length of 26 feet 8 inches, weighs over twelve tons and was built at a cost of $21,000, of which the lenses costs $11,000. Other instruments and equipment of the observatory include a 6-inch telescope, a meridian circle having a lens four inches in diameter, astronomical clocks, chronographs, a sextant, an electric calculator, and a short-wave radio receiver. The total cost of the observatory building and its equipment was $56,000.

COLORADO OFFERS RICH FIELD FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND PALEONTOLOGISTS

Colorado is an attractive field for the paleontologist, the scientist who deals with the life of past geological periods through the study of fossil remains of organisms. All geological formations known to science are present in the State, ranging from pre-Cambrian granite to the youngest beds of Tertiary age.

There are a number of beds exposed at the surface in Colorado which are not only of scientific value, but of particular interest to tourists who may gather evidence of the life of past ages as souvenirs of their visit to the State.

The yield of fossils from the known beds in the State is by no means confined to species of plant and insect life, but includes fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest. The Dinosaur National Monument in northwestern Colorado is one of the largest of these. It is more fully described in the chapter in this volume on national parks and monuments.

There is on exhibition in the Hall of Fossil Mammals at the Colorado Museum of Natural History in Denver what is credited to be one of the finest collections of mounted fossils of prehistoric animals in any museum.

Colorado is also an attractive field for archaeological exploration, and expeditions sent out at frequent intervals by the country's principal museums of natural history. They have discovered in the State many ruins and relics of past ages which furnish valuable information of the early American races.

One of the largest and best known of these areas is the Mesa Verde National Park in Montezuma county, where many hundreds of ruins of cliff dwellings, temples and other structures have been uncovered and many others are known to exist. It is estimated that this area once had a population of at least 70,000.

Congress passed a law in 1906 for the preservation of American antiquities, which provides that permits must be obtained before excavation can be made on government land. Specimens can be obtained only by reputable museums, universities, colleges and scientific societies under these permits.

Colorado's opportunities for discoveries of relics of the past are not confined to the more scientific minded. There are numerous Indian battlefields and camps throughout the State where arrowheads, pottery and other evidences of Indian occupation are to be found and the principal libraries have guidebooks giving information concerning their location. There are many valuable collections of Indian relics in museums and private homes in the State.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN COLORADO

A survey of public libraries in Colorado, conducted by the State Librarian in 1947, shows 118 free public libraries and agencies operating. Of this number 105 are municipal or town libraries, 12 are county systems, and one is a regional set-up. Total circulation as reported by 85 libraries for 1946 was 3,357,846. The combined book stock as indicated by 85 libraries was 1,331,991. Eighty-four libraries reported an aggregate of $614,478.76 in operating revenue.

A majority of the public libraries in Colorado secure financial support from mill levies and annual appropriations. Many depend entirely on donations and fees, however. The maximum levy allowed under the 1947 Library Law is set at one and one-half mills for municipal libraries, and one-half mill for county or regional libraries.

The State Library, which is located in the Capitol Building, is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is a reference library; a depository for the preservation of State records and reports, the United States government reports and documents of other states and territories. It contains 250,428 volumes.

The State Legislative Reference Library is highly specialized and the service afforded includes supplying reference service to members of the Legislature and State officers in the drafting of bills and statutory revisions. It contains books, pamphlets, reports, newspaper files and miscellaneous material pertaining to its special line of work. The State Law Library is under the supervision of the Supreme Court and is conducted for the benefit of the court and the lawyers appearing before it. It contains 60,000 volumes.

Two of the 13 large-area library systems in the State operate mobile units, and the Colorado State Library owns a demonstration bookmobile which it loans to areas in the State where bookmobile service is contemplated.

One of the chief duties of the State Librarian in connection with the extension service of the library is aimed to increase local library facilities in the State. Areas which contemplate the establishment of libraries are encouraged and counseled as to the most satisfactory methods in procedures or organization.

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Colorado's Share of Federal Funds; Hospital Projects; Public Health Centers; Maternal and Child Health Program—Blue Cross Plan—Tuberculosis Association; Number of Hospitals in Colorado; Patients; Census of Hospitals

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS—BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates; Causes of Death; Accidental Deaths

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PUBLIC WELFARE

THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Old Age Pensions; Aid to Dependent Children; the Blind; the Tubercular; Child Welfare Services; General Assistance Funds; Other Welfare Activities
Average Number of Recipients of Old Age Pensions by Years
Receipts and Expenditures, State Department, Public Welfare
Expenditures of Federal and State Funds for Welfare Purposes
Expenditures of County Funds for Public Welfare Purposes
State and Federal Funds Allocated to Counties for Welfare
Expenditures for Welfare Purposes from County Funds Only
Total Expenditures, All Agencies, for Public Welfare

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Unemployment Compensation—Benefit Payments—Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances; Payments—Employment Service—Amount of All Benefit Payments by Industry Group

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STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Workmen"s Compensation—Occupation Disease Law
Receipts and Disbursements, State Compensation Insurance Fund;
Accidents and Claims, Workmen's Compensation Department
Child Labor Amendment—Strikes in Colorado—Railroad Accidents

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Provision of improved facilities for hospitalization and medical care for all of the people of Colorado is the objective of the Federal-State hospital construction program authorized by the United States Congress in 1946 and the Colorado Legislature in 1947.

A five-year State Hospital Plan, developed by the Hospital Facilities Section of the State Department of Public Health with the advice of the State Advisory Hospital Council, was completed on October 7, 1947 and approved by the United States Public Health Service on October 23, 1947.

The State Plan recommended the construction of general hospital facilities having a combined bed capacity of 1,388, tuberculosis hospital facilities of 654 additional beds, mental hospital facilities of 96 additional beds, and specialized beds for the care and treatment of the chronically ill.

A general hospital must be reasonably accessible to the people it is to serve. Studies of general hospital facilities by areas of service conducted by the State Department of Public Health show that there are areas of the state having no general hospital facilities available within a distance of 75 to 100 miles. Many other communities have only a very small percentage of their hospital needs met by existing institutions. Until such a time as reasonably adequate general hospital facilities are provided in these areas, priority in the State Hospital Plan will be given to the construction of general hospitals. During this phase of the program special studies will be made of the tuberculosis, mental, and chronic disease problems in the state, out of which will come recommendations to be embodied in a revision of the state plan which will indicate the best location for the necessary additional facilities.

Colorado's Share of Federal Funds, $657,150—During 1947 Congress authorized the expenditure of $75,000,000 of federal funds during the 1947-1948 fiscal year to assist in the construction of approved hospital projects, on the basis of one-third federal funds to two-thirds local funds. Colorado's share of the Federal funds was $657,150. A similar appropriation was approved in 1948 by Congress for the 1948-1949 fiscal year, and it is anticipated that a like amount will be available in each year that the federal-state plan is in effect.

Hospital projects which were approved for construction in 1948 were as follows: Kit Carson County Public Hospital at Burlington, a 32-bed institution, estimated total cost $209,520, federal share of cost $68,670; Montrose County Public Hospital at Montrose, a 25-bed institution, estimated total cost $307,000, federal share of cost $100,000; Weld County Public Hospital at Greeley, a 220-bed institution, estimated total cost $2,500,000, total federal share of cost to be allocated over a period of three years $550,000, amount allocated in 1948 $200,000; Fort Morgan Community Hospital at Fort Morgan, a 50-bed institution, estimated total cost $439,600, federal share of cost $145,533; Delta Memorial Hospital at Delta, a 27-bed institution, estimated total cost $132,100, federal share of cost $43,333; Washington County Public Hospital at Akron, a 20-bed institution, estimated total cost $201,670, federal share of cost $64,890. The unexpended balance of the first federal allotment as of March 1948 was $34,734.

The State Plan divides Colorado into 29 hospital areas: one base area which includes the Denver metropolitan area and the surrounding counties—Adams, Arapahoe, Douglas, and Jefferson; six intermediate areas; and 22 rural areas.

A survey of existing hospitals in Colorado made in 1946 by the United States Public Health Service and the State Department of Public Health rated the hospitals in each community on the basis of modern standards of building design and plant equipment. The term "acceptable beds" used in the following tabulation means that the hospitals providing space for this number of beds are reasonably modern in architectural design and plant equipment. In determining the priority status of the various general hospital areas in the state, the State Department of Public Health took into consideration the percentage of need for hospitals met by existing acceptable institutions and travel conditions affecting the accessibility of these facilities.

The 1946 compilation of existing acceptable general hospital beds and the number of additional beds which may be provided in the five-year federal-state construction program are shown in the following table:

Area	Acceptable Beds	Beds Needed	Area	Acceptable Beds	Beds Needed
Base area			Rural area 9		
Denver	2,064	178	Climax	10	0
Intermediate area 1			Leadville	38	0
Fort Collins	54	50	Rural area 10		
Estes Park	8	0	Salida	85	0
Loveland	0	40	Fairplay	15	0
Intermediate area 2			Rural area 11		
Greeley	15	258	Simla	0	10
Intermediate area 3			Limon	0	35
Boulder	162	30	Rural area 12		
Longmont	60	0	Burlington	0	32
Intermediate area 4			Flagler	12	0
Grand Junction	28	101	Cheyenne Wells	0	20
Collbran	15	0	Rural area 13		
Intermediate area 5			Paonia	8	0
Colorado Springs	304	50	Montrose	16	50
Cripple Creek	16	0	Delta	0	50
Intermediate area 6			Telluride	0	15
Pueblo	440	50	Nucla	0	5
Rural area 1			Rural area 14		
Oak Creek	13	0	Gunnison	17	8
Hayden	15	0	Rural area 15		
Craig	0	25	Westcliffe	0	5
Steamboat Springs	0	25	Canon City	57	0
Meeker	0	5	Rural area 16		
Rural area 2			Las Animas	15	0
Walden	0	5	Rocky Ford	0	15
Rural area 3			La Junta	58	42
Sterling	60	25	Rural area 17		
Julesburg	11	0	Eads	15	0
Holyoke	11	0	Lamar	35	33
Rural area 4			Springfield	0	20
Kremmling	0	15	Rural area 18		
Grand Lake	0	5	Durango	56	18
Rural area 5			Silverton	19	0
Fort Morgan	0	50	Pagosa Springs	0	8
Brush	23	16	Rural area 19		
Wray	15	0	Alamosa	42	14
Akron	0	20	Monte Vista	30	0
Rural area 6			Del Norte	42	0
Gilman	8	0	Antonito	0	4
Glenwood Springs	87	0	San Luis	0	8
Aspen	14	0	Rural area 20		
Rural area 7			Trinidad	65	10
Dillon	0	8	Walsenburg	20	50
Rural area 8			Rural area 21		
Idaho Springs	0	16	Cortez	0	40
			Rural area 22		
			Ouray	15	0
			Total	4,164	1,388

Tuberculosis Hospitals—The State Hospital Plan recommends the construction of a 200-bed tuberculosis hospital at the Medical Center in Denver. Such an institution would supply much needed beds where expert diagnosis and modern treatment are available for Colorado citizens. The plan will be amended from time to time to designate the best locations for these tuberculosis facilities.

Nervous and Mental Hospitals—Although the existing acceptable facilities meet 98 per cent of the nervous and mental hospital needs in the state, there is an acute shortage of facilities for early treatment of the nervous and mentally ill. A special study of the problems related to nervous and mental illness, and of the facilities for their diagnosis and treatment, is being planned by the State Department of Public Health and the Colorado State Medical Society. Based on this study, recommendations will be made as to the best locations for these facilities.

Chronic Disease Hospitals—In common with most of the nation, Colorado has neglected to provide hospital facilities especially adapted to care for the needs of the chronically ill. At present the state has only 1.46 per cent of the total need for hospital beds of this type. Construction of facilities of this type will be incorporated in subsequent revisions of the State Plan.

Public Health Centers—The State Hospital Plan recommends the construction of 14 Public Health Centers and 32 auxiliary or branch offices in connection with General hospitals or Community clinics. These centers will provide office space and laboratory equipment for the sixteen local health departments which the State Department of Public Health believes should be established in the state. The functions of the local public health departments are discussed in the following section.

Local Public Health Departments are official health agencies supported by taxes and administered by the local communities in the same manner as the public schools or police or fire departments. A local public health department promotes good health and prevents disease for the whole community. It does not provide curative medical care except in some cases, such as venereal disease, where treatment of the known cases provides the only satisfactory way of controlling the spread of the disease.

The most economical and effective health unit serves a population of approximately 50,000. In Colorado it is necessary to combine several counties into a district to include this recommended population. A minimum staff recommended for a department or district includes one full-time medical officer, who in addition to being a licensed doctor of medicine must have had public health training or experience; a sanitary engineer and at least one sanitarian, one supervising public health nurse and additional public health nurses in the ratio of one nurse to each 5,000 population; a health educator; and adequate clerical staff.

A full-time local public health department provides the following basic public health services: communicable disease control; maternal, infant and child health services; school health services; public health education; sanitation services; laboratory services; and vital statistics. The amount of funds and personnel available and the support given to the program by the people in each community determine the amount and extent of expansion of these and other services in each area. The cost of the basic services is approximately $1.00—$1.50 per capita; the greater part of the funds are provided by the counties served by the department, but some assistance is possible from State and Federal funds if necessary.

Health Department Districts Formed—Following the passage of Senate Bill 83 in March 1947 by the State Legislature, several areas in Colorado took advantage of the legislation which permitted two or more counties to join together into a local health department or district. Prior to the passage of this enabling legislation, five single counties (Weld, El Paso, Otero, Las Animas, and Denver) had established single county health departments.

Four new districts, in which several counties have combined, have been formed and became operative January 1, 1948. These multiple county units, designated as health districts, are as follows: the Alfred Freudenthal health district—Huerfano and Las Animas counties; the Tri-County health district—Arapahoe, Adams, and Jefferson counties; the Northeast Colorado health district—Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma counties; the San Juan Basin health district—Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, and San Juan counties.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM

Maternal and Child Health is a federal-state program in which the federal government makes grants available to the states to be used in providing state and local health services to mothers and children, especially in rural areas. In August 1946 Congress increased the total amount available to all states for both types of grants from $5,820,000 to $11,000,000. Grants made to Colorado amounted to $71,057.52 in 1945 and $83,713.64 in 1946.

The grants-in-aid are administered by the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration. The services to the public are administered by the State Department of Public Health through its district health departments.

THE BLUE CROSS HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE PLAN

One of the major factors in the civilian demand for hospital service during the post-war period is the increasing popularity of the service offered by the Blue Cross, otherwise known as Colorado Hospital Service and Colorado Medical Service, Inc. These two non-profit organizations, offering prepaid hospital and surgical care to subscribers, serve a large part of the population of Colorado. The two organizations are under the administration of the Colorado Hospital Service but are separately governed by independent boards of trustees, serving without pay or remuneration.

Colorado Hospital Service, one of the 87 Blue Cross Plans throughout the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, began operation in 1938. Since that time membership in the Colorado Blue Cross Plan has grown to 450,000 men, women, and children eligible to receive hospital care in any one of the 38 member hospitals throughout Colorado. Based on the 1940 census, this tremendous figure represents approximately 40 per cent of the population of Colorado. Heaviest enrollment is found in the urban areas, where one out of two persons is a Blue Cross subscriber. In rural areas, one out of every six persons is a Blue Cross subscriber.

Colorado Medical Service—The surgical care plan of the Colorado Medical Service, offered as a companion plan to Blue Cross, is sponsored by the Colorado State Medical Society and has the active support of an estimated 1,200 practicing doctors located in Colorado. The contract provisions of the surgical care plan are provided by physicians participating in the plan, who have agreed to accept a fee payment for their services to the subscribers. Payment is full and final for services to subscribers below certain established income levels. The participating physician may make an additional charge to subscribers who are above the stipulated income levels.

THE COLORADO TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Health education for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis is the chief activity of the Colorado Tuberculosis Association, an organization known for years as the sponsor of the Christmas seals. The 40th Christmas Seal sale in 1946 gave the organization an income of $157,398.75.

The outstanding project of the organization during recent years is the Mobile X-ray Unit, sponsored jointly by the State and Local Tuberculosis Associations and the Tuberculosis Control Division of the State Department of Public Health.

According to the 40-year report of the Colorado Tuberculosis Association published March 1948, the mobile x-ray units took 177,500 x-rays in Colorado between 1944 and 1947, covering 22 per cent of Colorado's population.

The Association estimates that if the results of the x-rays taken were applied to the total population of Colorado, then it would appear that there are 9,235 people who would be found with chest pathology. If these 9,000 people were given clinical service of large X-rays, sputum examination, tuberculin test and physical examination, 2,400 active cases would be found, according to a study made by Dr. H. M. Maier, Director of Tuberculosis Control, State Department of Public Health. This study covered the reports of follow-up from July 1, 1944 to July 1, 1946 of 862 suspected cases found through the screening method, from a total of 56,831 persons outside of Denver.

Of this group 50.7 per cent had no previous knowledge of being afflicted with the disease, and 63.6 per cent of the minimal active group, most important from the view of treatment, had no previous diagnosis. In the Spanish-speaking group, 45.2 per cent of the cases with pulmonary tuberculosis had active disease, and 74.5 per cent of the Spanish-speaking group did not have any previous knowledge of having pulmonary tuberculosis.

In order to give the public a better understanding of the importance of the X-ray in checking the spread of tuberculosis, the Association uses every known modern educational method. Motion pictures and effective pamphlets are used in lectures sponsored by the Association in the schools of the State and before meetings of community groups.

In addition to the general health education program, the Association has a continuing interest in promoting improved legislation which will have as its goal the control and eventual eradication of this dread disease.

COLORADO HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, BEDS, BASSINETS, NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, AND AVERAGE CENSUS, 1941, 1943, 1945, AND 1946 BY TYPES OF CONTROL

(Source: American Medical Association)

Government hospitals:	Hospitals	Beds	Bassinets	Patients Admitted	Average Census
Federal:					
1941	7	2,571	19	14,521	2,054
1943	13	10,230	57	104,921	6,647
1945	12	12,418	65	76,720	9,877
1946	7	6,363	56	38,818	5,097
State:					
1941	8	5,447	20	8,735	4,948
1943	8	5,691	25	6,962	5,232
1945	8	5,759	20	6,469	5,323
1946	8	6,325	25	6,808	5,487
County:					
1941	4	267	40	6,207	222
1943	5	295	37	6,068	218
1945	5	280	57	6,901	189
1946	6	269	55	7,824	176
City:					
1941	..	....	....	....	....
1943	1	87	19	2,814	95
1945	1	113	17	2,962	74
1946	1	89	17	3,115	76
City-County:					
1941	2	744	36	9,030	373
1943	2	744	36	9,121	292
1945	2	694	36	10,074	322
1946	2	674	36	10,287	321
Nonprofit organizations:					
Church related:					
1941	27	2,633	403	55,757	1,789
1943	26	2,544	424	65,162	1,982
1945	27	2,652	465	74,598	2,196
1946	28	2,661	508	82,055	2,355
Nonprofit associations:					
1941	25	2,151	93	17,083	1,394
1943	25	2,389	136	21,060	1,567
1945	25	2,288	120	24,539	1,595
1946	25	2,299	135	25,530	1,534
Proprietary hospitals:					
Individual and partnership:					
1941	23	610	89	7,917	364
1943	21	618	86	7,837	395
1945	19	629	90	8,927	419
1946	16	1,554	374	8,309	409
Corporations (profit unrestricted):					
1941	3	212	2	813	111
1943	3	196	11	1,610	87
1945	3	157	7	942	76
1946	4	175	15	912	73
Recapitulation:					
Government hospitals:					
1941	21	9,059	115	38,493	7,597
1943	29	17,047	174	129,886	12,484
1945	28	19,264	195	103,126	15,785
1946	24	13,720	189	66,852	11,157
Nonprofit organizations:					
1941	52	4,784	496	72,840	3,183
1943	51	4,933	560	86,222	3,549
1945	52	4,940	585	99,137	3,791
1946	53	4,960	643	107,585	3,889
Proprietary hospitals:					
1941	26	822	91	8,730	475
1943	24	814	97	9,447	482
1945	22	786	97	9,869	495
1946	20	1,729	389	9,221	482
Grand total:					
1941	99	14,665	702	120,063	11,255
1943	104	22,794	831	225,555	16,515
1945	102	24,990	877	212,132	20,071
1946	97	20,409	1,221	183,658	15,528

CENSUS OF COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, WITH LOCATION, TYPE, OWNERSHIP, CAPACITY AND CENSUS.

(Source: Journal of the American Medical Association, 1947)

Name and Location	Type * of Service	Ownership or Control	Number of Beds	Average Census	Bassinets	Number of Births	Admissions
HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS							
Akron, Washington County:							
Victory Hospital	Gen	County	15	7	5	68	471
Alamosa, Alamosa County:							
Community Hospital	Gen	Church	49	53	21	582	3,876
Aspen, Pitkin County:							
Citizens Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	15	4	2	7	136
Boulder, Boulder County:							
Boulder-Colorado Sanitorium	Gen	Church	101	75	10	178	2,209
Boulder County Hospital	Gen	County	35	22	6	27	369
Community Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	45	42	12	363	1,969
Brush, Morgan County:							
Eben-Ezer Hospital	Gen	Church	31	20	10	152	1,064
Burlington, Kit Carson County:							
Kit Carson County Public Hosp.	Gen	County	14	10	3	32	345
Camp Carson, El Paso County:							
Station Hospital	Gen	Army	350	901	--	--	8,874
Canon City, Fremont County:							
Colorado Hospital	Gen	Indiv	35	32	8	116	915
Colo. State Penitentiary	Inst	State	40	22	--	--	885
St. Thomas More Hospital	Gen	Church	42	25	7	121	1,097
Cheyenne Wells, Cheyenne County:							
County Hospital	Gen	Indiv	34	5	7	48	236
Climax, Lake County:							
Climax Molybdenum Company Hosp.	Indus	NP Ass'n	10	2	--	--	159
Collbran, Mesa County:							
Plateau Valley Congregational Hosp.	Gen	Church	13	8	4	46	346
Colorado Springs, El Paso County:							
Colo. Springs Psychopathic Hosp.	N & M	Part	150	149	--	--	306
El Paso Contagious and Observation Hospital—Unit of Memorial Hospital							
Glockner Sanatorium and Hospital	Gen TB	Church	175	153	30	655	3,148
Memorial Hospital	Gen	City	89	76	17	497	3,115
St. Francis Hospital and Sanatorium	Gen TB	Church	175	156	20	351	2,657
Union Printers Home & Sanatorium	Gen TB	NP Ass'n	455	222	--	--	176
Cripple Creek, Teller County:							
Cripple Creek Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	25	5	6	43	290
Del Norte, Rio Grande County:							
St. Joseph's Hospital	Gen	Church	45	31	11	129	1,267
St. Mary's Pavilion—Unit of St. Joseph's Hospital							
Delta, Delta County:							
Delta Memorial Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	11	6	2	54	259
Denver, Denver County:							
Bethesda Sanatorium	TB	Church	48	35	--	--	34
Beth Israel	Gen	NP Ass'n	55	48	10	103	2,004
Children's Hospital	Chil	NP Ass'n	190	179	15	--	8,252
Colo. General Hospital	Gen	State	241	158	25	555	3,696
Colo. Pyschopathic Hospital	Ment	State	78	84	--	--	814
Denver General Hospital	Gen TB	CyCo	614	300	36	515	9,562
Ex-Patients Tubercular Home	TB	NP Ass'n	50	37	--	--	27
Fitzsimons General Hospital	Gen	Army	4,067	2,903	52	955	23,328
Mercy Hospital	Gen	Church	245	239	35	1,299	9,108
Mount Airy Sanitarium	N & M	Part	70	64	--	--	746
National Jewish Hospital	TB	NP Ass'n	224	208	--	--	244
Porter Sanitarium and Hospital	Gen	Church	130	116	23	666	4,686
Presbyterian Hospital	Gen	Church	180	170	45	1,491	6,765
Robert Speer Memorial—Unit of General Hospital							
St. Anthony Hospital	Gen	Church	200	194	40	1,337	7,201
St. Joseph's Hospital	Gen	Church	279	279	61	2,446	9,985
St. Luke's Hospital	Gen	Church	240	225	40	1,475	8,175
Station Hospital, Lowry	Gen	Army	452	270	--	90	5,413
Steele Memorial Hospital	Iso	CyCo	60	21	--	--	725

* Type of service:
Gen—General
Inst—Institutional
Indus—Industrial
N and M—Nervous and mental
Gen TB—General and Tuberculosis
TB—Tuberculosis
Chil—Children
Ment—Mental
Iso—Isolation
Mat—Maternity
MeDe—Mental Defective

CENSUS OF COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, WITH LOCATION, TYPE, OWNERSHIP, CAPACITY AND CENSUS—Continued.

Name and Location	Type * of Service	Ownership or Control	Number of Beds	Average Census	Bassinets	Number of Births	Admissions
HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS—Continued							
Durango, La Plata County:							
La Plata County Hospital	Gen	County	24	14	6	18	478
Mercy Hospital	Gen	Church	62	59	10	353	4,661
Edgewater, Jefferson County							
Craig Colony	TB	NP Ass'n	45	34	--	--	31
Sands House	TB	NP Ass'n	39	25	--	--	23
Englewood, Arapahoe County:							
Federal Correctional	Inst	USPHS	25	12	--	--	616
Swedish Nat'l Sanatorium	TB	NP Ass'n	72	55	--	--	80
Flagler, Kit Carson County:							
Flagler Hospital	Gen	Indiv	12	8	4	98	389
Fort Collins, Larimer County							
Larimer County Hospital	Gen	County	78	56	15	600	2,915
Fort Logan, Arapahoe County:							
Veterans Administration Hospital	Gen	Vet	300	--	--	Estab. 1946	
Fort Lyon, Bent County:							
Veterans Administration Hospital	Mental	Vet	1,148	1,001	--	--	317
Fort Morgan, Morgan County:							
Fort Morgan Hospital	Gen	Indiv	25	13	8	124	670
Fruita, Mesa County:							
Fruita Community Hospital	Gen	Corp	14	6	5	74	406
Glenwood Springs, Garfield County:							
Dr. Porter's Hospital	Gen	Part	18	12	6	114	527
Grand Junction, Mesa County:							
St. Mary's Hospital	Gen	Church	75	51	15	534	2,341
Greeley, Weld County:							
Weld County Public Hospital	Gen	County	103	67	20	705	3,246
Gunnison, Gunnison County:							
Community Hospital	Gen	Indiv	25	No data supplied			
Hayden, Routt County:							
Solandt Memorial Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	16	11	4	100	417
Holyoke, Phillips County:							
Holyoke Hospital	Gen	Indiv	11	7	5	71	406
Ignacio, La Plata County:							
Edward T. Taylor Indian Hospital	Gen	IA	21	10	4	16	270
Julesburg, Sedgwick County:							
Community Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	12	11	6	99	369
La Junta, Otero County:							
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe R. R. Hospital and Sanitarium	Indus	NP Ass'n	36	16	--	--	509
Mennonite Hospital and Sanitarium	Gen	Church	58	52	15	502	2,533
Lamar, Prowers County:							
Sacred Heart Hospital	Gen	Church	35	30	12	391	1,286
Leadville, Lake County:							
St. Vincent Hospital	Gen	Church	40	25	10	157	680
Longmont, Boulder County:							
Longmont Hospital	Gen	Indiv	35	27	10	194	1,225
St. Vrain Hospital	Gen	Indiv	25	11	5	78	564
Monte Vista, Rio Grande County:							
Monte Vista Community Hospital	Gen	Church	25	19	10	143	1,168
Montrose, Montrose County:							
St. Luke's Hospital	Gen	Indiv	22	17	9	161	601

* Type of service:
Gen—General
Inst—Institutional
Indus—Industrial
N and M—Nervous and mental
Gen TB—General and Tuberculosis
TB—Tuberculosis
Chil—Children
Ment—Mental
Iso—Isolation
Mat—Maternity
MeDe—Mental Defective

CENSUS OF COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIUMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, WITH LOCATION, TYPE, OWNERSHIP, CAPACITY AND CENSUS—Continued.

Name and Location	Type * of Service	Ownership or Control	Number of Beds	Average Census	Bassinets	Number of Births	Admissions
HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS—Continued							
Oak Creek, Routt County:							
Oak Creek Hospital	Gen	Indiv	15	No data supplied			
Ouray, Ouray County:							
Ouray Hospital	Gen	Corp	16	--	2	Estab. 1946	
Pueblo, Pueblo County:							
Colorado State Hospital	Mental	State	5,061	4,404	--	--	870
Corwin Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	206	145	21	589	4,976
Parkview Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	100	80	20	429	2,298
St. Mary's Hospital	Gen	Church	146	106	28	487	3,062
Woodcroft Hospital	N & M	Corp	130	63	--	--	183
Rocky Ford, Otero County:							
Physicians Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	13	13	5	131	609
Salida, Chaffee County:							
Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Hospital	Gen	NP Ass'n	85	61	7	130	2,231
Spivak, Jefferson County:							
Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society	TB	NP Ass'n	300	210	--	--	122
Sterling, Logan County:							
Good Samaritan Hospital	Gen	Church	30	23	12	180	1,327
St. Benedict Hospital	Gen	Church	32	26	9	205	1,391
Trinidad, Las Animas County:							
Mount San Rafael Hospital	Gen	Church	65	45	12	314	1,780
Walsenburg, Huerfano County:							
Lamme Hospital	Gen	Indiv	20	8	4	95	543
Wheat Ridge, Jefferson County:							
Evangelical Lutheran Sanitarium	TB	Church	110	85	--	--	54
Woodmen, El Paso County:							
Modern Woodmen of America San.	TB	NP Ass'n	65	45	--	--	65
Wray, Yuma County	Gen	Corp	15	2	8	87	284
RELATED INSTITUTIONS							
Boulder, Boulder County							
Mesa Vista Sanatorium	TB	Part	55	No data supplied			
Colorado Springs, El Paso County:							
Cragmor Sanatorium	TB	NP Ass'n	150	65	--	--	164
Denver, Denver County							
Booth Memorial Hospital	Mat	Church	8	3	15	93	96
Florence Crittenton Home and Hosp.	Mat	NP Ass'n	66	45	25	141	130
St. Francis Sanatorium	TB	Church	22	22	--	--	58
Englewood, Arapahoe County:							
Costello Home	TB	NP Ass'n	14	5	--	--	7
Temple Sanatorium	N & M	Indiv	23	--	--	Reopened	
Golden, Jefferson County:							
Hospital—State Industrial School for Boys	Inst	State	25	6	--	--	274
Grand Junction, Mesa County:							
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives	MeDe	State	500	453	--	--	27
Homelake, Rio Grande County:							
Colorado State Soldiers and Sailors Home	Inst	State	85	12	--	--	56
Ridge, Jefferson County:							
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives	MeDe	State	345	340	--	--	48

* Type of service:
Gen—General
Inst—Institutional
Indus—Industrial
N and M—Nervous and mental
Gen TB—General and Tuberculosis
TB—Tuberculosis
Chil—Children
Ment—Mental
Iso—Isolation
Mat—Maternity
MeDe—Mental Defective

WAR AND POST-WAR SERVICE IN COLORADO HOSPITALS

Changing needs during the war and post-war periods for various kinds of hospital service are indicated in the hospital data published annually by the council of medical education and hospitals in the Journal of the American Medical Association. In 1946, 183,658 patients were admitted to 97 registered hospitals in Colorado. During 1943, 225,555 patients were admitted to 104 hospitals. The total number of available beds in Colorado hospitals was 14,665 in 1941, 22,794 in 1943, 24,990 in 1945, and 20,409 in 1946. The closing of temporary military hospitals after the end of World War II accounted for the over-all drop in patient load between 1945 and 1946. Civilian demand for specialized types of hospital care, however, increased during the war and post-war years even though in some instances the number of available beds declined.

Shortage of Nurses Noted—In its analysis of the hospital data for the year 1946 the Journal of the American Medical Association expressed great concern over the shortage of nurses. Enrollment in schools of nursing declined while demands for hospital service increased.

The number of student nurses in Colorado declined from 1,587 in 1944 to 1,231 in 1946, although the number of graduate nurses employed in Colorado hospitals increased from 1,513 to 1,814 during the same period.

An accompanying table gives the list of hospitals in the State registered with the American Medical Association in 1946.

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS—BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births in Colorado in 1947 numbered 32,030, an increase of 9.8 per cent over 1946, 36.2 per cent more than 1945, and 52.3 per cent more than 1940. The birth rate per 1,000 population rose from 18.7 in 1940 to 26.5 in 1946 and 28.0 in 1947.

A post-war shift in population from rural to urban areas can be seen in the data shown in the accompanying table of births by counties. In 1947, 68.7 per cent of the total births in the state was allocated by residence to the following counties: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, Weld and Mesa. In 1946 and 1940 the percentages of total births allocated to these counties were 68.5 and 61.0 respectively. Of these counties, Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson showed the highest percentages of increase in births from 1940 to 1947. Percentages of increase were as follows: Adams 1947—245.1, 1946—182.1; Arapahoe 1947—580.8, 1946—637.2; Boulder 1947—68.1, 1946—40.4; Denver 1947—52.7, 1946—39.1; El Paso 1947—73.9, 1946—49.1; Jefferson 1947—471.6, 1946—427.9; Larimer 1947—60.3, 1946—36.4; Pueblo 1947—72.5, 1946—52.8; Weld 1947—27.7, 1946—22.2; and Mesa 1947—40.2, 1946—26.4.

Original birth and death certificates are received regularly by the State Department of Public Health from the local registrars, who retain copies. The State Department sends transcripts of the certificates to the Office of Vital Statistics of the United States Public Health Service in Washington, D. C. The State Department and the national office code and tabulate the information according to the rules of each division. Because the coding rules and tabulating procedures of the state and federal vital statistics offices differ in some respects, adjustment of the statistics or limiting footnotes are necessary when figures from the two sources are compared. Some of the principal differences in the two systems of coding are related to residence allocation; others pertain to classification according to age and to selection of the primary cause of death.

After a wartime decrease, the civilian population of Colorado increased gradually toward the 1940 level. On July 1, 1947, the total population of the state was larger than in 1940 but less than in 1943. During the eight year period 1940-1947, residence allocated births per 1,000 estimated civilian population at first exhibited an upward tendency, leveled off in the later war years, and increased greatly in 1946 and 1947. The trend in the birth rate is shown in the following table.

MIDYEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES AND BIRTH STATISTICS FOR COLORADO 1940-1947

Year	Estimated Population July 1		Births	
	Total, Exclusive of Armed Forces Overseas	Civilian	Number	Rate per 1,000 Est. Civilian Pop.
1940	1,125,240	1,122,785	21,034	18.7
1941	1,119,857	1,112,813	21,393	19.2
1942	1,110,907	1,086,975	23,566	21.7
1943	1,163,052	1,061,747	24,367	22.9
1944	1,146,957	1,058,327	23,931	22.6
1945	1,120,595	1,060,239	23,511	22.2
1946	1,137,581	1,102,990	29,176	26.5
1947	1,159,000	1,142,000	32,030	28.0

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES

Infant mortality rates for Colorado, by place of residence, decreased from 60.4 deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births in 1940 to 49.7 in 1942, but then remained fairly stable at about 50 through 1945. Provisional figures indicate a considerable decrease in the rate in 1946. The maternal mortality rates for the state, by place of residence, dropped sharply from 1940 through 1942, rose somewhat in 1943, and thereafter exhibited a steady, gradual decline.

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN COLORADO, 1940-1946

Year	Deaths Under 1 Year		Maternal Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1940	1,270	60.4	86	4.1
1941	1,113	52.0	72	3.4
1942	1,172	49.7	44	1.9
1943	1,228	50.4	63	2.6
1944	1,183	49.4	59	2.5
1945	1,188	50.5	56	2.4
1946	1,186	40.6	67	2.3

Infant and maternal mortality rates computed on live births tend slightly to exaggerate these mortality problems in Colorado and other states in which registration of births is somewhat incomplete. Since 1940, when about 90 per cent of the births in Colorado were registered, the completeness of registration in this state has risen to about 94 per cent. Infant mortality rates in Colorado compared with rates for the United States for 1945 are as follows: infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births—Colorado, 50.5, United States 38.3; infant deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births—Colorado 28.3, United States 24.3.

Several points require emphasis in relation to the county data tables which follow. The estimated populations of the counties in July, 1946, are a distribution of the estimated total civilian population of the state on July 1 of that year, as published by the United States Bureau of the Census.

The county distribution was made by the Records and Statistics Section of the State Department of Public Health upon the basis of earlier population data, statistics of natural increase, and scattering local information of population changes due to migration. All rates calculated on live births as the base (infant, neonatal, and maternal mortality rates) give an exaggerated picture for many counties because under-registration of births results in too small a base. In its most recent test of birth registration by counties, the United States Bureau of the Census found that the completeness of registration in Colorado ranged from 32.9 per cent in the lowest county to 100 per cent in 12 counties.

Regardless of completeness of birth registration, infant and neonatal mortality rates for a single year for counties with small populations are not statistically dependable. Such rates may vary greatly from year to year, depending upon chance circumstances.

BIRTHS IN COLORADO BY COUNTIES, 1947, 1946, AND 1940

(Source: State Department of Public Health)

County	Population July 1946	Births 1947	Births 1946	Births 1940	Birth Rate 1946	Hospital Births 1946	Per cent of 1946 Total
Colorado	1,102,990	32,030	29,176	21,154	26.5	25,783	88.4
Adams	22,040	773	632	224	28.7	538	85.1
Alamosa	9,790	288	244	348	24.9	229	93.9
Arapahoe	36,210	1,171	1,268	172	35.0	1,207	95.2
Archuleta	2,950	66	75	64	25.4	41	54.7
Baca	6,135	191	192	118	31.3	105	54.7
Bent	8,795	209	202	192	23.0	194	96.0
Boulder	39,060	1,143	955	680	24.4	881	92.3
Chaffee	7,255	155	139	146	19.2	126	90.6
Cheyenne	2,745	67	65	48	23.7	53	81.5
Clear Creek	3,845	70	63	35	16.2	44	69.8
Conejos	10,080	233	240	102	23.8	176	73.3
Costilla	6,205	197	147	72	23.7	79	53.7
Crowley	4,940	148	162	103	32.8	110	67.9
Custer	1,935	30	32	31	16.5	30	93.8
Delta	14,620	408	358	365	24.5	226	63.1
Denver	345,270	10,338	9,421	6,772	27.3	8,931	94.8
Dolores	1,975	56	47	15	23.8	38	80.9
Douglas	2,895	81	61	12	21.1	57	93.4
Eagle	4,875	113	94	80	19.3	83	88.3
Elbert	4,370	94	85	44	19.5	73	85.9
El Paso	60,525	1,570	1,346	903	22.2	1,312	97.5
Fremont	17,395	366	366	274	21.0	333	91.0
Garfield	9,285	234	250	249	26.9	199	79.6
Gilpin	1,540	12	11	7	7.1	11	100.0
Grand	3,475	123	112	31	32.2	87	77.7
Gunnison	4,870	119	124	94	25.5	107	86.3
Hinsdale	290	3	2	3	6.9	2	100.0
Huerfano	10,815	310	275	211	25.4	131	47.6
Jackson	1,745	13	25	12	14.3	22	88.0
Jefferson	35,020	1,086	1,003	190	28.6	956	95.3
Kiowa	2,460	54	73	24	29.7	70	96.0
Kit Carson	6,870	177	189	193	27.5	166	87.8
Lake	6,335	187	162	139	25.6	157	97.0
La Plata	11,800	448	342	394	29.0	294	86.0
Larimer	34,730	1,053	896	657	25.8	851	95.0
Las Animas	24,600	728	713	731	29.0	424	59.5
Lincoln	5,185	143	131	125	25.3	112	85.5
Logan	15,625	435	390	438	25.0	361	92.6
Mesa	29,375	955	861	681	29.3	771	89.5
Mineral	675	19	13	8	19.3	12	92.3
Moffat	5,880	163	119	50	20.2	96	80.7
Montezuma	10,290	260	243	249	23.6	219	90.1
Montrose	13,650	341	303	341	22.2	268	88.4
Morgan	15,635	475	399	446	25.5	354	88.7
Otero	23,145	763	689	579	29.8	604	87.7
Ouray	1,915	42	30	38	15.7	23	76.6
Park	1,940	38	43	53	22.2	19	44.2
Phillips	4,435	123	124	96	28.0	98	90.3
Pitkin	1,430	23	25	14	17.5	24	96.0
Prowers	12,090	452	346	340	28.6	322	93.1
Pueblo	72,115	2,236	1,980	1,296	27.5	1,658	83.7
Rio Blanco	3,400	97	67	46	19.7	47	70.1
Rio Grande	11,845	367	349	316	29.5	250	71.6
Routt	8,880	251	211	221	23.8	191	90.5
Saguache	4,920	165	141	96	28.7	107	75.9
San Juan	1,175	45	33	23	28.1	33	100.0
San Miguel	1,970	44	61	64	31.0	49	80.3
Sedgwick	4,440	116	131	132	29.5	115	87.8
Summit	1,635	22	14	17	8.6	14	100.0
Teller	2,895	65	82	107	28.3	80	97.6
Washington	6,815	158	150	105	22.0	144	96.0
Weld	63,115	1,691	1,618	1,324	25.6	1,221	75.5
Yuma	10,780	227	252	214	23.4	248	98.4

DEATHS IN COLORADO BY COUNTIES, 1946 AND 1940

County	Deaths 1946	Deaths 1940	Excess Births* Over Deaths		Infant Mortality Deaths Under 1 Year	
			1946	1940	1946	1940
Colorado	11,886	12,430	17,290	8,724	1,186	1,266
Adams	224	308	408	−84	20	15
Alamosa	92	133	152	215	28	43
Arapahoe	335	212	933	−40	39	4
Archuleta	33	30	42	34	2	7
Baca	61	27	131	91	6	4
Bent	67	89	135	103	8	17
Boulder	397	436	558	244	28	34
Chaffee	78	107	61	39	3	9
Cheyenne	15	13	50	35	..	1
Clear Creek	43	33	20	2	5	1
Conejos	97	98	143	4	26	19
Costilla	40	35	107	37	5	2
Crowley	42	35	120	68	4	7
Custer	14	9	18	22	..	..
Delta	147	156	211	209	15	21
Denver	4,278	4,457	5,143	2,315	288	331
Dolores	11	16	36	−1	2	4
Douglas	37	25	24	−13	..	..
Eagle	40	51	54	29	8	17
Elbert	40	25	45	19	4	2
El Paso	715	782	631	121	71	37
Fremont	214	234	152	40	14	25
Garfield	95	104	155	145	12	7
Gilpin	17	8	−6	−1	..	1
Grand	22	21	90	10	2	1
Gunnison	54	62	70	32	7	6
Hinsdale	3	2	−1	1	..	..
Huerfano	140	167	135	44	16	35
Jackson	11	5	14	7	1	1
Jefferson	345	225	658	−35	23	6
Kiowa	34	21	39	3	4	1
Kit Carson	57	53	132	140	2	11
Lake	77	64	85	75	15	13
La Plata	132	187	210	207	15	45
Larimer	344	309	552	348	34	29
Las Animas	306	340	407	391	49	40
Lincoln	36	35	95	90	3	2
Logan	158	135	232	303	12	20
Mesa	332	326	529	355	33	48
Mineral	6	4	7	4	1	..
Moffat	43	27	76	23	5	5
Montezuma	87	109	156	140	12	21
Montrose	134	138	169	203	23	19
Morgan	166	159	233	287	22	16
Otero	242	217	447	362	44	31
Ouray	26	23	4	15	4	3
Park	20	21	23	32	1	3
Phillips	37	41	87	55	6	3
Pitkin	18	12	7	2	..	..
Prowers	107	130	239	210	11	20
Pueblo	681	1,015	1,299	281	90	57
Rio Blanco	27	13	40	33	4	2
Rio Grande	134	155	215	161	41	46
Routt	70	104	141	117	6	7
Saguache	50	43	91	53	12	16
San Juan	11	26	22	−3	1	3
San Miguel	26	30	35	34	2	5
Sedgwick	45	44	86	88	8	3
Summit	19	11	−5	6	..	1
Teller	60	76	22	31	7	5
Washington	58	38	92	67	7	3
Weld	360	538	1,258	786	77	88
Yuma	85	81	167	133	5	7

*A minus sign indicates an excess of deaths over births.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN COLORADO

Ten major causes of death are listed by the United States Public Health Service in its annual publications of vital statistics. These are heart disease, cancer, intracranial lesions of vascular origin, nephritis, pneumonia, accidents, tuberculosis, diabetes, premature birth, and motor vehicle accidents.

Colorado's death rate per 100,000 population exceeded the national death rate for pneumonia, accidental death, and premature birth in 1944 and 1943, the latest years for which these data are available. For the other causes of death, Colorado's rates during these years were less than the national rates or were about the same as the national rates.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1943 AND 1944

Cause of Death	Death Rates Per 100,000 Population			
	Colorado		United States	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Heart Disease	277.9	274.3	315.4	318.3
Cancer	126.2	122.4	129.1	124.5
Intracranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	87.4	83.1	95.0	90.9
Nephritis	68.5	75.5	69.2	74.1
Pneumonia	82.9	86.2	61.7	67.3
Accidents	72.2	75.1	53.5	56.1
Tuberculosis	36.5	40.5	41.3	42.6
Diabetes	19.2	18.1	26.4	27.1
Premature birth	27.6	29.0	25.0	25.8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	19.9	18.5	18.3	17.8

Colorado's overall death rate has varied little over a period of years and is approximately the same as the national death rate. Colorado deaths and death rates for selected years are as follows:

Year	Number of Deaths	Colorado Death Rate	U. S. Death Rate	Year	Number of Deaths	Colorado Death Rate	U. S. Death Rate
1925	12,549	12.1	11.8	1942	12,532	11.3	10.4
1930	13,207	12.7	11.3	1943	12,761	11.0	10.9
1935	13,134	12.4	10.9	1944	12,258	10.7	10.6
1940	12,291	10.9	10.7	1945	12,389	11.1	10.6
1941	11,988	10.7	10.5	1946	11,886	10.8	....

Two of the major causes of death, cancer and accidents, have been studied intensively by the State Department of Public Health during recent years. A summary of recent departmental publications on these subjects is presented here to emphasize the importance of these two problems.

Cancer Control—Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States and also in Colorado. Although the mortality rates are higher for older persons, no age group is entirely free from cancer. Its origin is obscure and often unmarked by definite symptoms. Promising results are obtained only when cancer is diagnosed and treated in the early stages. Unchecked, the course of a malignancy is increasingly distressing until it terminates in death.

Statistical studies based on mortality data for the period 1941-1946 have been made by the Division of Cancer Control of the State Department of Public Health. With the reporting of living cases under the Central Cancer Register Plan, effective in July 1947, important details now lacking can be added to the statistical picture. Then, as cancer detection programs become operative, the reporting of cases will yield an increasingly specific and accurate view of the number and types of cases and of the cancer facility requirements.

In Colorado expansion of the cancer control activities of the medical profession and public health authorities has been planned for several years. Among the programs under development are scientific research in cancer at the University of Colorado School of Medicine; case reporting and statistical research through the State Department of Public Health; and establishment of cancer detection centers through cooperative action of state and local medical, cancer, and public health organizations.

Eventually, programs providing opportunity to everyone for a physical examination at least once a year may be established throughout the state. The planned annual physical examination brings apparently well persons under medical supervision and thus tends to discourage the dangerous practice of self-diagnosis and self-treatment of seemingly minor symptoms which is prevalent among far too many individuals.

Since July 1947 all new cancer cases are reported by physicians, hospitals, and diagnostic and treatment clinics as the patients are admitted to care. Reporting from the three different sources should provide fairly complete information on the diagnosis and progress of the individual cases. Until a fairly complete register of cancer cases becomes established through the new reporting system, it will be necessary in planning control programs to rely upon estimates of the number of persons with the disease. As computed by the Division of Cancer Control, the estimated number of Coloradoans suffering from known or detectable malignancies ranges from a moderate figure of about 4,800 cases to a higher estimate of 5,800 cases. A fairly high level of case detection and diagnosis was assumed in arriving at the larger figure. It should be emphasized that the estimated 4,800 cases in the state as a whole is a conservative figure.

Deaths from Cancer—In 1946, the total number of deaths from cancer among Colorado residents as tabulated by the State Department of Public Health was 1,383. Of this number 737 deaths, or 53.3 per cent, were those of females; and 646, or 46.7 per cent, were male deaths.

The tabulation of 1946 data showed that the greatest proportion of cancer deaths of both males and females occurred among persons between 65 and 75 years old. About one-third, or 32.8 per cent, of the male deaths and 30.8 per cent of the female deaths were those of persons in this ten-year age group.

The 1946 tabulation showed also that while cancer is primarily a disease of the middle and older age groups it does occur in the very young. In 1946 there were 8 deaths among Colorado children under 5, and another 8 deaths of boys and girls between 5 and 20 years old.

Cancer problems requiring future study include: (1) the desirable number and situation of detection centers; (2) the availability of diagnostic and treatment facilities to residents of the various areas of the state; and (3) the provision of adequate, appropriate facilities and personnel for terminal care, with due consideration of the sex and age groups needing such care.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH RATE HIGH IN COLORADO

Every year for the past decade, accident deaths have been more frequent in Colorado, in proportion to the population, than in the United States as a whole. In 1945, the latest year for which comparative statistics are now available, the rate for Colorado was about 25 per cent higher than that for the United States as a whole; or 90.8 accident deaths in Colorado per 100,000 population in comparison with a rate of 72.7 accident deaths per 100,000 population for the United States

DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES, COLORADO AND UNITED STATES

Year	Deaths from accidents per 100,000 Estimated Population As of July 1, Excluding Armed Forces Overseas					
	Colorado			United States		
	Total	Motor Vehicle	Other	Total	Motor Vehicle	Other
1937	103.9	38.3	65.6	81.4	30.7	50.7
1938	95.7	33.0	62.7	72.0	25.0	47.0
1939	87.3	30.1	57.2	70.9	24.8	46.1
1940	90.9	33.1	57.8	73.6	26.2	74.4
1941	79.5	28.9	50.6	76.3	30.0	46.3
1942	87.3	22.1	65.2	71.7	21.2	50.5
1943	93.8	17.1	76.7	73.9	17.8	56.1
1944	90.9	19.8	71.1	71.8	18.3	53.5
1945	90.8	27.2	63.6	72.7	21.3	51.4
1946	89.7	33.8	55.9	..*	..	..

*Rates for the United States not published.

PUBLIC WELFARE

THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Most of the social services in Colorado concerned with public health, public welfare, and employment security are administered by the State and the county governments with the cooperation of the United States Government through the Federal Security Agency.

The Federal Security Agency as reorganized on July 16, 1946, has four main operating branches as follows:

1. The Social Security Administration administers the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program, and the Federal-State programs of Unemployment Compensation, Old-Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Child Welfare, Maternal and Child Health Services, and Services to Crippled Children.

2. The United States Office of Education, under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, conducts educational research studies on all levels of education from elementary schools through the colleges and universities. It also directs the educational functions of the agency relating to the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Kentucky, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and Howard University.

3. The United States Public Health Service, under the direction of the Surgeon General, coordinates the activities of all agencies concerned with the improvement of the public health. This service also includes the Division of Vital Statistics, transferred from the Department of Commerce.

4. The Office of Special Services was created to include the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The State Department of Public Welfare was created in 1936 to administer or supervise all forms of public assistance in Colorado, and such other welfare activities or services as may be vested in it by law. It also cooperates with the Federal Government in welfare matters, administering Federal funds granted to the State for these purposes, and designates county departments to serve as agents in the performance of all State welfare matters in the counties. The programs administered by the State Department are discussed in the following sections.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Adjustment of old age pensions to meet rising living costs was accomplished by the 36th General Assembly in March, 1947. The Old Age Pension Law, as amended, reads as follows: "The amount of pension which any applicant, eligible under this act, shall be paid shall be not less than forty-five dollars ($45.00) per month, together with such additional amount per month as shall be found by the State department to represent need, limited, however, by the funds available in the Old Age Pension Fund. It is the intent under this provision to provide as nearly as possible throughout the calendar year a uniform monthly distribution of the total funds allocated to the payment of old age pensions and to use fully all grants-in-aid for old age assistance provided by the United States Government."

Old Age Assistance is the Federal-State program administered by the Social Security Administration in which Federal grants are made to states having approved plans for meeting a part of the costs incurred in providing assistance to needy aged individuals who are 65 years or older and who are not inmates of public institutions.

Since October 1, 1946, the Federal Government has made Old Age Assistance grants to Colorado equal to one-half of all payments to eligible persons over 65 years of age, up to $45 per month, plus an additional $2.50 for each eligible person in any one month. In other words, Federal aid grants to Colorado for old age assistance now runs $25 per month.

Under the provisions of the amended laws, the State Department of Public Welfare in 1947 set maximum pension payments at $63 for March through May, $69 for June through October, and $89 in December. According to an amendment to the State Constitution voted by the citizens of Colorado in 1936 State revenues from which old age pensions are paid are stipulated as 85 per cent of the sales and liquor taxes together with an additional 10 per cent of the inheritance tax and incorporation fees.

The amendment guarantees a minimum pension of $45 per month less income, etc., and requires that all money remaining in the Old Age Pension Fund at the end of the calendar year must be paid to qualified pensioners within ten days following the end of the year. This latter provision is commonly referred to as the "jackpot" fund. Balances in the fund provided for bonus payments in January of 1938, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948, beginning with a payment of $27.77 per person in 1938 and reaching an all-time high of $220.80 for each pensioner in 1947. Although the bonus provision went into effect in 1937, balances were non-existent at the close of a number of years. Money in the Old Age Pension Fund was insufficient even for monthly payments of $45 less income during the period of February, 1938, through July, 1943.

SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSION LEGISLATION

The first old age pension law in Colorado was enacted in 1927. It provided that the county commissioners of any county might establish an old age pension system in that county, financed by county appropriations, to be based on need and limited to $1 per day for persons 70 years or older. This law was superseded in 1931 by a legislative act requiring the counties to establish old age pension systems and make adequate appropriations. It was to be administered by county judges and the minimum age was reduced to 65 years. No actual payments to old people were made under either of the above acts and subsequently the 1931 act was declared unconstitutional, on the grounds that it conferred judicial powers upon the county commissioners.

In 1933 another act was passed by the General Assembly making the county commissioners trustees for the funds with the county judges as administrators. This measure provided for State aid to the counties with a limit of $30 per month on pensions to each person, based on need.

In order to obtain the benefit of the financial assistance provided by the Federal Government in the Social Security Act of 1935, the General Assembly passed an Old Age Assistance Act on March 31, 1936. This act placed the minimum age limit at 65 years, provided that the applicant must be a citizen of the United States and must have resided in Colorado for five out of the last nine years. Pension payments were based on the needs of the individual with a limit of $30 per month per person. It also provided for payment of the funeral expenses of the pensioner in an amount not to exceed $100.

An amendment to the Colorado Constitution, placed on the ballot by petition and adopted at the general election on November 3, 1936, expanded the State's pension system. It established the Old Age Pension Fund, previously mentioned, reduced the age limit for pensions to 60 years and set a minimum pension limit of $45 per month. A legislative act approved April 25, 1941, set a requirement of 35 years continuous residence in Colorado after April 25, 1906, for applicants for pensions between the ages of 60 and 65. Data concerning numbers of recipients of pensions and total amounts expended are shown in the accompanying tables which are taken from the annual reports of the State Department of Public Welfare.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROGRAM

Aid to Dependent Children is a program designed to furnish essentials for healthful growth and development of children who are deprived of parental support. In nearly every community there are homes which have been broken by the death or desertion of one or both parents, and homes where illness or physical incapacity prevents the earner from providing for the family. Regular monthly payments which provide for the family's basic needs help to keep families together and to preserve normal family relationships. Children in such families are given an opportunity to grow up in a natural home environment under the care of a mother, father, or other close relative. They are also enabled to take advantage of educational, health, and recreational facilities in the community to the same extent as other children. By making such payments, the State and the nation are making a capital investment which will bring returns in later years in the form of service performed by better educated, healthier, happier citizens.

April, 1947 marked the second anniversary of the operation of the Aid to Dependent Children program on a "no ceiling" basis. Individual payments in April made to 4,107 families with 11,278 eligible children ranged from $2.00 for a family with one child, to $216.65 for a family with nine children, while the average family grant for the State as a whole was $69.62. In December, 1947, 4,281 families received average payments of $76.77 per family or $28.07 per child.

The provisions of the amendment liberalizing the State Aid to Dependent Children law approved March 12, 1945, were as follows: "The amount of assistance which shall be granted for any dependent child under the age of eighteen years shall be on the basis of the budgetary need as determined by the county department with due regard to the resources and the necessary expenditures of the family and the conditions existing in each case and in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the State Department." The amendment further provided that "the State shall reimburse each county or public welfare district to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the amount expended for assistance, pursuant to the provisions of this act."

The Federal Government participates in monthly payments which do not exceed $24 for one child and $15 for each additional eligible child in the family. The Federal payments amount to two-thirds of the first $9 per child, plus one-half of any amount in excess of $9 but less than the Federal maximum limits, plus one-half of administrative costs. The seventy-five per cent reimbursement to the counties for payments at or below these limits consists of State and Federal funds combined, but reimbursements of seventy-five per cent for amounts in excess of the Federal maximum limits are wholly from State funds. In each month, a high percentage of families require payments beyond the amount in which the Federal Government shares.

AID TO THE BLIND

Individuals assisted by the Aid to the Blind program fall into two main groups: (1) blind persons who are granted monthly payments with or without the additional assistance of medical or surgical treatment for the restoration of sight; (2) persons who are provided with eye treatment for the restoration of sight or the prevention of blindness. Both monthly payments and medical care are furnished on the basis of individual need.

An amendment to the Aid to the Blind law passed by the General Assembly in 1947 provided for monthly payments to the blind on a "no ceiling" basis. In establishing monthly requirements, the county departments use a minimum subsistence budget for food and clothing; however, special needs of the blind are taken into consideration and items are included which would not be placed in budgets for persons with sight.

The number of recipients decreased almost consistently month after month from 1942 to 1947. The 387 receiving payment in October, 1947 represented a drop of 39 per cent from the same month in 1942. The payments, ranging from $13 to $121.22, averaged $48.74 in comparison with $37.48 in May, 1947, when no person could receive more than $40 under this program. In October, 1947, 301, or about four of every five, received $40 or more while only 86 received less than $40.

The Federal Government participates in monthly payments which do not exceed $45. The Federal payments amount to two-thirds of the first $15 per person, plus one-half of any amount in excess of $15 but less than $45, plus one-half of the cost of administration.

Only ophthalmologists approved by the State Department of Public Welfare are authorized to diagnose and recommend treatment for the cure or prevention of blindness. A total of 170 persons applied for medical services in 1946. Operations for cataract, or opacity of the lens, accounted for four out of five cases treated under the Aid to the Blind law in 1946. The other two causes of blindness most common were glaucoma and pterygium accounting for one out of ten of the cases given treatment. Glaucoma is a disease which causes loss of sight by destruction of the optic nerve fibers through increased internal tension of the eyeball. A pterygium is a fleshy growth which often tends to extend across the surface of the eye to obstruct vision.

HOME-TEACHING SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

Home-teaching services are available upon request to any blind person in the State regardless of his economic status. These services are furnished by the Division of Services for the Blind of the State Department of Public Welfare. Instruction is given in Braille or Moon type, typewriting, handicrafts, homemaking, agriculture, elementary subjects, and adjustment to blindness.

During the year 1946 the teachers of the division made 742 service calls and 1,932 teaching visits, giving home lessons to interested students. Of these lessons 1,038 were concerned with the use of Braille or Moon type, 465 were instructions in the handicrafts, and 429 were devoted to other subjects. The

Library of Congress assigns each year several hundred Talking Book Reproducers to the division for the use of blind students. These machines are distributed on a loan basis and may be kept as long as they are in use. Books reproduced on records cover a variety of subjects and are available at the Denver Public Library at no expense to the blind.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE

Tuberculosis Assistance is a program of free medical care for indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis. It is financed entirely out of State and county funds. The Federal Government does not share the expense of the program. From 1941 through 1946 the General Assembly appropriated $50,000 annually for this program. In 1947 the appropriation was increased to $125,000 for each fiscal year. The State appropriations are used to reimburse the counties for one-half of their expenditures.

Persons who are without sufficient means to obtain necessary treatment for tuberculosis and who have resided in the State for three years or more at time of application meet eligibility requirements for Tuberculosis Assistance. Patients are hospitalized only in Colorado sanatoria which have been approved as to equipment, management, and operation by the director of Tuberculosis Assistance of the State Department of Public Welfare. All cases are assured the necessary medical and surgical attention of specialists in the treatment of tuberculosis, inasmuch as each approved sanatorium has such a specialist on its staff.

Hospitalization of tuberculosis patients is essential if the goal of obliterating the disease is to be realized. Patients have a far better chance to regain health under adequate medical and nursing care. It is also obvious that persons living in homes where there are active cases are continuously exposed to the infection; too many cases develop as a result of a prolonged contact. The disease is usually insidious in its onset and often progresses slowly. Diagnosis in the early stages, while difficult at times, is very important in the prevention of its spread and is highly essential for the present and future welfare of the entire population.

A review of the 204 cases being cared for under the Tuberculosis Assistance program at the end of 1946 revealed that 35 per cent were undergoing some form of collapse therapy, 27 per cent had had this treatment at some previous time, and three per cent had decided against it.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

The Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Public Welfare is interested in any child in need of social service. It endeavors, through the county departments of public welfare, to provide services to all children in the community, irrespective of race, creed, or social or economic status. The services are afforded on an individual basis and on a group basis. Case work services on the individual basis are extended to homeless, neglected and dependent children; those in danger of becoming delinquent; and the mentally or physically handicapped. On the group basis, the services of a group work consultant are provided to promote the establishment of community recreation and group programs for all children and for referring case work services to those local agencies.

Psychiatric services form a part of the program and are carried out in cooperation with Colorado Psychopathic Hospital in Denver. Regularly scheduled clinics are operated in five of the counties where there are child welfare workers on the staffs of the county departments of public welfare. Children from other counties are referred to these clinics or are taken to the Child Guidance Clinic of the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital in Denver.

It is the aim of the child welfare program to provide services to children in their own homes whenever possible. There are times, however, when conditions warrant the removal of a child from his home to another. When this is necessary, careful study of the home is made and the child is placed in the one that best meets his needs. The county departments of public welfare are responsible for locating foster homes and for submitting a comprehensive study of each to the Child Welfare Division. Decisions of approval, rejection, or the need for further study of the home are then sent to the counties.

Adoption, the legal process through which the relationship of parent and child is established by law, is the most technical of all foster home placements. Assurance of full opportunities for sound physical, mental, emotional, and

spiritual development is recognized to be essential. Adoption laws provide for social investigation of the home and a trial period under the supervision of a child-placing agency before the adoption becomes final. Only thus can it be determined that the home is suited to the child, and the child to the home.

Homemaker service is given to preserve the home and to keep children in their natural setting while mothers are temporarily absent or are in the home but incapacitated. This service was first made possible in 1937 when the State Board of Public Welfare approved the use of child-care appropriations to meet the cost. Suitability of women to serve as homemakers is determined by the Child Welfare Division after reports are submitted by the county departments.

In Colorado, as well as elsewhere, war situations gave impetus to the day nursery movement. The nursery program developed under the Lanham Act continues in some counties despite its termination as a Federal project. Children placed in the nurseries are not deprived of family life. They remain an integral part of the family unit inasmuch as they are kept only during the working hours of the mother.

The case load of the child welfare program has remained more or less constant for several years. Of the 2,221 children for whom services were initiated during 1946, four out of five had not previously been given service under this program; the remainder had been serviced at some prior time.

Child welfare activities in Colorado date back to 1874, with the founding of the Colorado Institute for Deaf Mutes, and were continued through various agencies down to April 1, 1936, when they were placed under the child welfare division of the State Department of Public Welfare.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

General Assistance is a welfare program which is wholly financed by the State and the counties without Federal grants-in-aid. The funds provided by this program are expended to meet necessary subsistence and health requirements of persons who are ineligible for other forms of public aid and to furnish medical care for recipients of Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind monthly payments.

In recent years the larger share of General Assistance funds has been used for hospitalization and medical services. The number of persons during the last few years requiring General Assistance funds for subsistence purposes has been relatively small. In December, 1946, 1,257 families and 2,672 single persons received subsistence payments; in December, 1947, 1,367 families and 2,742 single persons received these allowances. The average payment per family in December, 1947, was $49.54 and the average payment per single person was $37.02.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Administration of the forementioned major public welfare programs constitutes the chief function of the State Department of Public Welfare. During the 12 years of its existence, however, the department has been called upon to perform many other special functions. During World War II, under a cooperative plan between the State department and Colorado Selective Service, the county departments of public welfare furnished medical and social histories on all registrants to be used by the medical examiners at the time of induction. The department also cooperates with the Colorado State Hospital at Pueblo in obtaining medical and social histories which are utilized by the hospital in the diagnosis, treatment, parole, and discharge of patients.

Various tables and statistics follow.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS PER MONTH IN COLORADO FOR CALENDAR YEARS, 1936-1947

(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

Year	Total*	Class A	Year	Total*	Class A	Year	Total*	Class A
1936*	23,537	-----	1940	41,048	37,502	1944	41,030	38,798
1937*	29,311	-----	1941	42,445	38,872	1945	40,491	38,483
1938	36,586	33,792	1942	42,676	39,440	1946	40,692	38,846
1939	38,990	35,739	1943	41,602	38,944	1947	42,850	40,755

*Note: The columns headed "Total" include both Class A and Class B pensioners. Class A includes persons 65 years old and over; Class B includes persons 60 to 65 years of age. There were no Class B pensioners prior to September 1, 1937.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES BY CALENDAR YEARS
(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

Receipts and Expenditures	1947 Amount	1947 Per Cent	1946 Amount	1945 Amount	1940 Amount
Balance, January 1	$11,757,783	...	$ 7,090,984	$ 5,804,513	$ 1,295,696
RECEIPTS					
Sales tax	$21,225,331	49.7	$17,323,630	$11,991,441	$ 6,946,076
Liquor tax	3,706,358	8.7	4,956,656	3,954,201	2,316,233
Use tax	1,402,021	3.3	894,799	795,147	358,739
License fees — cities and towns (liquor)	504,125	1.2	481,522	415,079	886,412
Inheritance tax (10%)	133,490	.3	204,990	89,865	69,340
Incorporation fees (10%)	3,334	...	3,131	1,090	767
Federal grants-in-aid	15,043,933	35.2	10,146,667	10,249,376	9,115,290
State appropriations:					
General assistance	611,900	1.4	659,212	739,098	1,952,826
Tuberculosis assistance	113,108	.2	117,244	105,373	50,000
Miscellaneous (refunds)	797	...	16,723	33,045	96,794
Total receipts	$42,744,397	100.0	$34,804,574	$28,373,715	$21,792,478
Total balance and receipts	$54,502,180	...	$41,895,558	$34,178,228	$23,088,174
EXPENDITURES					
Old age pensions	$40,854,481	84.9	$23,463,499	$22,053,356	$15,925,563
Aid to dependent children	2,565,634	5.3	2,022,077	1,410,219	1,580,727
Aid to the blind	173,831	.4	162,090	171,036	163,450
Child welfare service	74,872	.2	44,797	41,453	37,298
General assistance	990,399	2.1	974,096	954,857	1,927,378
Tuberculosis assistance	146,118	.3	118,691	105,373	52,039
Transfers to general fund	2,263,963	4.7	2,445,318	1,481,678	500,561
Distribution of surplus commodities	8,717	...	11,313	18,375	106,773
Administrative expense	1,032,930	2.1	895,894	850,897	908,676
Miscellaneous	.....	...	.....	.....	207,810
Total expenditures	$48,110,945	100.0	$30,137,775	$27,087,244	$21,410,275
Cash balance as of Dec. 31	$ 6,391,235*	...	$11,757,783	$ 7,090,984	$ 1,677,899

*Includes a balance of $4,896,183 in the Old Age Pension Fund. Disposition of this sum was made in January, 1948, as follows: Federal funds withheld, $50,748; January allotments for pensions and burials, $3,780,927; available for bonus, $1,064,508. The bonus amounted to $23.71 per person eligible in January, 1948.

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE PURPOSES

Year	Total Expenditures	Administrative Expense	Old Age Pensions	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Tuberculosis Assistance	Child Care	General Assistance
1936	$ 8,372,500	$ 228,860	$ 5,160,569	$ 231,779	$ 77,143	------	------	$ 2,674,149
1937	15,143,658	395,041	11,340,260	750,013	146,673	------	------	2,511,671
1938	17,520,666	425,267	13,656,032	881,148	150,297	$ 42,953	------	2,364,969
1939	17,977,180	552,490	13,878,829	1,123,421	157,696	53,712	------	2,211,032
1940	20,296,125	713,115	15,903,375	1,538,861	163,474	49,922	------	1,927,378
1941	21,444,891	739,862	17,013,080	1,704,858	173,743	58,995	------	1,754,353
1942	22,423,165	688,987	18,106,750	1,610,820	205,654	88,479	------	1,722,475
1943	23,211,523	597,015	19,797,697	1,256,704	196,981	93,401	------	1,269,725
1944	23,324,889	602,718	20,312,293	1,107,753	179,976	96,667	$ 7,981	1,017,501
1945	25,361,708	647,043	22,053,556	1,410,219	171,036	101,373	23,824	954,857
1946	27,448,549	681,332	23,463,499	2,022,077	162,090	114,725	30,730	974,096
1947	45,574,120	798,096	40,854,481	2,565,634	173,831	141,660	50,019	990,399
Total	$268,103,974	$ 7,069,826	$221,540,221	$16,203,287	$ 1,958,594	$ 841,887	$112,554	$20,372,605

EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE PURPOSES, BY CALENDAR YEARS

Year	Total Expenditures	Administrative Expense	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Tuberculosis Assistance	Child Care	General Assistance
1937	$ 2,400,135	$ 488,658	$ 385,625	$ 48,488	$ 2,928	------	$ 1,474,436
1938	2,815,015	523,474	446,786	50,672	44,550	------	1,749,533
1939	2,840,938	409,082	570,939	52,462	54,773	------	1,753,682
1940	2,904,809	342,984	526,739	54,483	48,039	------	1,932,564
1941	3,055,130	355,344	568,296	60,720	62,709	------	2,008,061
1942	3,272,134	316,173	528,539	68,646	88,698	------	2,270,078
1943	2,906,373	274,005	412,489	64,842	92,724	------	2,062,313
1944	3,507,938	272,830	369,389	59,921	98,826	$ 6,060	2,700,912
1945	3,458,983	287,896	489,390	56,519	100,328	20,055	2,504,795
1946	3,809,683	310,648	690,270	54,129	114,842	25,275	2,614,519
1947	4,965,275	374,593	871,371	58,525	143,629	51,843	3,465,314
Total	$35,936,413	$3,955,687	$5,859,833	$629,407	$852,046	$103,233	$24,536,207

STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

January 1, 1947 through December 31, 1947

(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

County	Totals	Old Age Pensions	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Tuberculosis Aid	General Assistance	Child Care	Administrative Expense
TOTALS	$45,574,120.06	$40,854,480.61	$2,565,634.50	$173,831.14	$141,660.30	$990,398.64	$50,018.91	$798,095.96
Adams	658,380.11	590,003.43	40,272.00	996.34	957.36	16,354.63	219.04	9,577.31
Alamosa	329,491.41	296,123.72	15,615.57	1,948.52	100.35	7,014.51	815.85	7,872.89
Arapahoe	1,202,391.43	1,070,356.21	64,118.62	3,021.46	7,400.36	22,958.95	5,819.44	28,716.39
Archuleta	145,524.80	131,422.22	7,767.69	----------	94.64	3,042.03	---------	3,198.22
Baca	233,590.18	226,841.55	1,721.03	172.20	----------	2,355.39	---------	2,500.01
Bent	285,657.48	263,070.88	8,545.52	792.02	1,561.95	3,978.43	148.75	7,559.93
Boulder	1,785,955.33	1,608,109.74	94,426.53	9,736.12	8,558.41	35,176.70	3,500.67	26,447.16
Chaffee	415,948.14	384,325.38	15,995.45	1,998.37	300.19	8,087.55	---------	5,241.20
Cheyenne	148,526.09	136,877.62	5,149.57	360.00	----------	2,800.79	45.05	3,293.06
Clear Creek	144,169.98	128,034.00	8,325.27	1,204.65	----------	3,624.63	---------	2,981.43
Conejos	485,364.79	436,771.92	30,922.73	1,994.87	926.07	6,502.46	121.75	8,124.99
Costilla	364,813.61	329,756.04	18,441.03	2,345.14	----------	6,860.79	---------	7,410.61
Crowley	219,852.18	202,637.42	6,773.09	----------	1,702.64	3,967.13	---------	4,771,90
Custer	112,645.31	102,457.20	5,051.72	657.07	----------	994.09	---------	3,485.23
Delta	967,079.21	903,596.98	29,302.96	1,895.03	4,151.28	11,723.72	2,236.61	14,172.63
Denver	12,888,310.18	11,173,261.73	1,012,603.56	54,887.40	39,825.15	360,000.00	10,183.51	237,548.83
Dolores	51,173.26	45,574.09	2,675.17	----------	----------	708.15	---------	2,215.85
Douglas	126,791.39	113,683.72	5,969.33	531.00	----------	2,846.20	318.79	3,442.35
Eagle	147,311.83	130,121.31	7,381.50	----------	----------	5,416.56	152.50	4,239.96
Elbert	152,255.48	143,499.38	2,645.29	319.32	----------	1,725.04	---------	4,066.45
El Paso	2,494,561.08	2,277,169.02	91,154.93	9,170.54	21,636.89	52,099.69	3,713.68	39,616.93
Fremont	1,227,304.55	1,157,768.08	36,995.72	4,762.72	1,089.23	12,603.22	370.57	13,715.01
Garfield	517,442.40	482,556.78	11,280.47	2,307.80	----------	10,471.88	894.73	9,930.74
Gilpin	54,659.36	51,137.02	546.38	----------	----------	1,189.16	---------	1,786.80
Grand	81,919.88	75,308.82	1,517.24	120.00	----------	2,950.62	87.65	1,935.55
Gunnison	140,545.72	126,452.06	5,930.19	----------	13.87	3,765.93	143.00	4,240.67

Hinsdale	7,187.07	6,473.37	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	713.70
Huerfano	784,689.96	712,539.52	43,869.82	4,212.14	765.10	10,009.10	----------	13,294.28
Jackson	22,901.07	19,178.08	1,203.56	----------	316.19	1,428.99	----------	774.25
Jefferson	1,155,496.56	1,045,368.12	48,310.61	4,089.23	4,311.79	25,595.44	6,061.88	21,759.49
Kiowa	118,862.15	110,106.28	2,175.83	665.90	----------	2,063.48	----------	3,850.66
Kit Carson	361,286.63	341,754.86	10,333.05	1,361.64	----------	2,962.61	413.67	4,460.80
Lake	125,892.71	111,066.35	4,603.80	322.50	1,035.37	3,923.90	367.58	4,573.21
La Plata	632,310.29	581,244.29	26,866.40	2,163.56	1,153.42	9,791.84	369.69	10,721.09
Larimer	1,826,980.78	1,677,910.21	79,358.54	5,732.55	2,726.09	32,088.63	2,118.63	27,046.13
Las Animas	1,642,835.20	1,449,839.28	111,999.90	9,518.78	6,135.39	38,780.61	484.73	26,076.51
Lincoln	256,017.49	239,250.35	9,196.90	114.19	----------	2,912.26	----------	4,543.79
Logan	519,952.63	465,161.26	25,608.39	2,579.25	852.03	13,192.45	284.35	12,274.90
Mesa	1,523,195.47	1,432,219.79	43,573.87	4,634.77	1,168.79	19,639.75	791.30	21,167.20
Mineral	25,763.00	23,297.52	686.25	----------	----------	469.92	----------	1,309.31
Moffat	165,543.08	156,835.43	1,801.70	374.06	----------	2,964.07	971.20	2,596.62
Montezuma	423,754.38	390,106.11	23,556.00	694.61	----------	5,923.27	----------	3,474.39
Montrose	733,826.95	692,260.66	22,339.99	1,781.40	980.34	8,355.41	336.73	7,772.42
Morgan	662,037.07	593,231.60	38,964.13	183.86	342.25	12,245.15	1,718.98	15,351.10
Otero	952,385.74	868,873.56	35,638.25	4,225.01	6,851.55	17,419.37	989.06	18,388.94
Ouray	85,162.23	80,410.89	979.68	360.00	636.98	1,075.81	15.62	1,683.25
Park	107,616.15	99,930.58	2,098.00	----------	----------	2,737.06	----------	2,850.51
Phillips	194,692.72	181,089.65	6,342.06	403.72	----------	3,992.44	----------	2,864.85
Pitkin	111,115.57	104,176.87	1,097.03	615.00	----------	1,797.26	64.82	3,364.59
Prowers	599,743.74	553,320.88	22,512.42	2,779.16	1,888.76	9,303.60	568.89	9,370.03
Pueblo	2,492,330.09	2,235,636.98	132,884.61	12,692.42	8,343.15	64,678.27	2,458.95	35,635.71
Rio Blanco	104,599.57	97,543.86	2,856.58	----------	----------	1,345.96	----------	2,853.17
Rio Grande	418,306.21	380,673.82	20,760.40	897.00	2,294.38	6,280.31	402.38	6,997.92
Routt	323,929.43	292,580.87	16,975.50	1,235.70	----------	6,900.21	575.05	5,662.10
Saguache	256,866.62	229,454.08	17,693.52	597.06	----------	6,010.14	196.87	2,914.95
San Juan	39,258.03	34,579.04	1,632.75	----------	----------	1,761.49	----------	1,284.75
San Miguel	81,824.45	74,681.57	2,357.25	540.00	----------	1,953.93	----------	2,291.70
Sedgwick	150,654.31	135,002.41	7,581.85	360.00	1,669.04	3,013.82	----------	3,027.19
Summit	56,944.74	50,126.58	2,120.25	----------	201.43	1,343.50	----------	3,152.98
Teller	177,399.75	170,233.36	1,785.31	----------	----------	3,064.41	----------	2,316.67
Washington	261,130.37	238,069.13	11,169.88	----------	92.14	5,096.83	73.23	6,629.16
Weld	2,359,469.58	2,019,173.37	221,118.75	9,278.10	11,577.72	59,463.13	1,457.36	37,401.15
Yuma	430,493.09	374,163.71	32,453.11	2,198.96	----------	11,595.97	526.95	9,554.39

EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY

January 1, 1947, Through December 31, 1947

(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

County	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Tuberculosis Aid	General Assistance	Child Care	Administrative Expense
TOTALS	$4,965,274.73	$871,371.01	$ 58,524.52	$143,629.51	$3,465,313.86	$ 51,843.25	$374,592.58
Adams	44,381.03	13,639.25	299.11	844.43	24,690.62	194.78	4,712.84
Alamosa	20,773.65	5,262.31	636.97	100.35	10,488.88	815.85	3,469.29
Arapahoe	80,447.32	21,308.04	982.74	6,852.49	32,858.27	5,960.63	12,485.15
Archuleta	8,980.56	2,667.00	------	149.47	4,569.31	------	1,594.78
Baca	4,676.54	611.66	65.67	------	2,878.95	------	1,120.26
Bent	13,594.50	2,977.80	264.45	1,591.10	5,609.63	156.75	2,994.77
Boulder	138,692.23	31,717.94	3,272.45	8,662.70	81,003.73	3,509.10	10,526.31
Chaffee	26,867.80	5,505.42	678.38	394.03	17,746.72	------	2,543.25
Cheyenne	12,371.63	1,781.41	120.00	------	8,904.42	45.04	1,520.76
Clear Creek	16,416.87	2,818.92	419.88	------	11,580.55	------	1,597.52
Conejos	25,236.82	10,521.00	673.27	924.68	8,966.29	137.25	4,014.33
Costilla	13,499.40	6,092.10	795.21	------	2,930.29	------	3,681.80
Crowley	12,607.57	2,252.81	------	1,696.93	6,654.07	------	2,003.76
Custer	4,461.26	1,741.61	209.00	------	1,162.46	------	1,348.19
Delta	40,267.71	9,885.99	686.00	3,876.91	16,442.92	2,131.07	7,244.82
Denver	2,807,368.83	348,315.12	18,639.21	41,138.36	2,280,394.00	10,476.48	108,405.66
Dolores	3,323.26	905.71	44.12	------	917.42	------	1,456.01
Douglas	8,657.13	2,025.53	186.50	------	4,582.62	356.13	1,506.35
Eagle	17,732.54	2,447.00	------	------	13,192.68	218.00	1,874.86
Elbert	5,630.76	876.13	115.25	------	2,876.78	------	1,762.60
El Paso	187,340.37	30,478.76	3,114.04	21,636.95	109,335.45	4,156.80	18,618.37
Fremont	40,942.94	12,339.49	1,628.78	1,044.69	19,012.22	403.54	6,514.22
Garfield	27,644.93	3,724.81	784.71	------	17,135.80	845.93	5,153.68
Gilpin	2,625.33	170.12	------	------	1,604.45	------	850.76
Grand	7,008.70	520.59	30.00	------	5,447.34	87.66	923.11
Gunnison	8,755.90	2,017.68	------	13.88	4,650.17	143.00	1,931.17
Hinsdale	237.34	------	------	------	------	------	237.34
Huerfano	38,936.98	14,669.69	1,387.22	773.71	14,640.38	------	7,465.98
Jackson	3,543.66	413.54	------	393.44	2,290.08	------	446.60
Jefferson	76,118.75	16,145.07	1,328.44	4,489.17	38,358.25	6,815.92	8,981.90
Kiowa	5,441.21	717.04	219.04	------	2,763.54	------	1,741.59
Kit Carson	11,127.33	3,378.18	476.11	------	4,276.35	518.53	2,478.16
Lake	10,636.32	1,547.42	97.50	1,041.36	5,370.59	421.30	2,158.15
La Plata	35,390.95	8,799.20	729.51	977.92	19,802.98	363.78	4,717.56
Larimer	113,985.91	26,781.01	1,981.22	2,846.58	65,722.92	2,021.83	14,632.35
Las Animas	119,925.82	37,690.40	3,190.38	6,796.89	59,516.38	472.56	12,259.21
Lincoln	9,531.59	3,100.98	38.06	------	4,502.19	------	1,890.36
Logan	37,698.08	8,775.49	871.12	794.33	20,230.81	375.85	6,650.48
Mesa	57,778.83	14,617.05	1,562.39	1,263.78	29,687.89	832.46	9,815.26
Mineral	1,581.34	237.75	------	------	718.80	------	624.79
Moffat	7,809.34	684.29	129.38	------	4,968.06	848.46	1,179.15
Montezuma	18,580.23	7,954.00	245.79	------	8,670.31	------	1,710.13
Montrose	26,915.94	7,584.46	644.80	1,068.64	13,514.82	327.13	3,776.09
Morgan	39,692.02	13,223.44	61.29	327.23	16,334.98	1,835.08	7,910.00
Otero	56,392.64	11,671.66	1,419.09	7,285.33	25,097.40	996.55	9,922.61
Ouray	3,329.94	320.65	110.00	585.30	1,556.93	------	757.06
Park	7,517.12	732.20	------	------	5,179.70	------	1,605.22
Phillips	9,280.20	2,152.71	138.62	------	5,499.83	------	1,489.04
Pitkin	5,944.58	365.35	195.00	------	3,878.16	55.82	1,450.25
Prowers	29,885.89	7,494.35	927.78	1,687.67	14,495.04	629.61	4,651.44
Pueblo	197,830.97	44,670.76	4,176.78	8,250.58	120,236.73	2,543.05	17,953.07
Rio Blanco	4,678.77	978.49	------	------	2,364.70	------	1,335.58
Rio Grande	25,352.49	7,128.60	314.26	2,342.47	11,316.49	415.14	3,835.53
Routt	19,770.73	5,760.25	411.75	------	10,139.00	623.70	2,836.03
Saguache	20,054.78	6,126.36	183.20	------	12,011.74	216.97	1,516.51
San Juan	7,668.81	570.75	12.50	------	6,560.59	------	524.97
San Miguel	5,118.76	781.00	180.00	------	3,021.03	------	1,136.73
Sedgwick	10,831.39	2,603.85	120.00	1,615.73	5,134.65	------	1,357.16
Summit	5,070.99	695.50	------	201.44	2,798.01	------	1,376.04
Teller	5,665.55	613.26	------	------	4,094.80	------	957.49
Washington	14,043.10	3,726.08	------	171.40	6,909.85	------	3,235.77
Weld	303,017.67	76,036.00	3,034.13	11,789.57	196,050.61	1,388.07	15,719.29
Yuma	38,583.13	11,019.98	693.42	------	21,963.23	503.43	4,403.07

TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND COUNTY FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE PURPOSES, BY CALENDAR YEARS
(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

Year	Total Expenditures	Administrative Expense	Old Age Pensions	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Tuberculosis Assistance	Child Care	General Assistance
1936	$ 8,372,500	$ 228,860	$ 5,160,569	$ 231,779	$ 77,143	------	------	$ 2,674,149
1937	17,543,793	883,699	11,340,260	1,135,638	195,161	$ 2,928	------	3,986,107
1938	20,335,681	948,741	13,656,032	1,327,934	200,969	87,503	------	4,114,502
1939	20,818,118	961,572	13,878,829	1,694,360	210,158	108,485	------	3,964,714
1940	23,200,934	1,056,099	15,903,375	2,065,600	217,957	97,961	------	3,859,942
1941	24,500,021	1,095,206	17,013,080	2,273,154	234,463	121,704	------	3,762,414
1942	25,695,299	1,005,160	18,106,750	2,139,359	274,300	177,177	------	3,992,553
1943	26,117,896	871,020	19,797,697	1,669,193	261,823	186,125	------	3,332,038
1944	26,832,827	875,548	20,312,293	1,477,142	239,897	195,493	$ 14,041	3,718,413
1945	28,820,691	934,939	22,053,356	1,899,609	227,555	201,701	43,879	3,459,652
1946	31,258,232	991,980	23,463,499	2,712,347	216,219	229,567	56,005	3,588,615
1947	50,539,395	1,172,689	40,854,481	3,437,005	232,356	285,289	101,862	4,455,713
Total	$304,035,387	$11,025,513	$221,540,221	$22,063,120	$2,588,001	$1,693,933	$215,787	$44,908,812

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The Colorado Department of Employment Security is responsible for administering the State unemployment compensation and employment service functions in cooperation with national programs and Federal "enabling" legislation. By current agreement with the Veterans' Administration, the department also administers the payment of readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans. Co-ordinated phases of the employment security program are carried out through two functional divisions.

The Division of Unemployment Compensation stems from the Federal Social Security Act of August 14, 1935, which facilitated the enactment and administration of "job insurance" laws in the states.

The Colorado State Employment Service traces back to the Wagner-Peyser Act of June 6, 1933, which created the United States Employment Service and provided for the inauguration of a nationwide system of public employment offices.

Because both programs developed out of a general recognition of some interstate and national aspects of employment and unemployment problems, the State laws and the respective administrative agencies conform to certain basic Federal standards and share in Federal appropriations for administrative costs. Both divisions of the Colorado department operated originally as separate Federal-State agencies, later cooperating by designation and agreement in the unemployment compensation program, and finally, on May 20, 1939, under an act of the State Legislature, merged into the Department of Employment Security. The department is in the charge of an executive director, aided by a director of employment service, a chief of unemployment compensation and appropriate staff. The department is also aided by an advisory council consisting of eleven men and women representing employers, employees and the general public. The history and operations of the two divisions are described in the following summaries:

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Unemployment Compensation Act of Colorado was approved by the Governor on November 20, 1936, and by the Social Security Board on November 27, 1936. The administrative organization was set up as a division within the Industrial Commission as of December 1, 1936. The act was amended in 1937, 1939, 1943, 1945 and 1947, largely for purposes of simplifying technical procedures. However, amendments in 1939 were particularly significant. One removed railroad employers and workers from the State program in accordance with a separate unemployment insurance plan approved for the railroad industry under the Railroad Retirement Board. Another amendment set up the Department of Employment Security to include the Colorado State Employment Service Division and the Unemployment Compensation Division. The Industrial Commission serves in an advisory and regulatory capacity in the adoption of rules and regulations affecting the administration of the Employment Security Act, and serves also as the highest appeals body prior to court action in cases of disputed claims.

Amendments effective April 28, 1947, raised the weekly benefit amount for insured workers to a minimum of $6.00 and a maximum of $17.50, increased the

maximum duration of benefits to twenty weeks, and made some revisions affecting the definition of wages, employer liability and related sections of the law.

The Division of Unemployment Compensation determines employer liability under the act; collects employer contributions; maintains employer and employee accounts and records; coordinates the claims taking operations in local employment offices; determines the amount and duration of benefits; and, after determination of eligibility, pays unemployment compensation benefits to workers under the Colorado act and pays veterans' readjustment allowances under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

The Employment Security Act of Colorado covers in general the collection of taxes or contributions levied upon employers who have eight or more employees on at least one day of the week for twenty different weeks in the calendar year, and establishes basic conditions for the payment of benefits to workers who become unemployed after having earned job insurance credits in employment covered by the act. The proceeds of this levy make up the State's unemployment compensation trust fund which is deposited with the United States Treasury and earns interest at approximately 1.9 per cent computed quarterly. This trust fund can be used only for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to eligible unemployed workers in the State. No part of the fund can be used for administrative or other purposes.

The base rate for the unemployment compensation tax in Colorado is 2.7 per cent of the employee wage up to $3,000. This is paid by the employer and no part of the tax is paid by or deducted from the wages of the employee.

There are three accounts maintained within the unemployment compensation fund—the clearing account, deposited with the State Treasurer for cash refunds for overpayments; the trust fund, deposited with the United States Treasurer and invested in notes and securities guaranteed by the Federal Government; and the benefit payment account, deposited in a Denver bank for current benefit payments. The status of the fund on December 31, 1946, was as follows:

Clearing account (State Treasury)	$ 1,764.08
Unemployment trust fund (United States Treasury)	40,164,599.27
Benefit payment account (First National Bank, Denver)	26,893.83
Total available for benefits	$40,193,257.18

The levying of contributions to the unemployment compensation fund in Colorado began in 1936 in order to build up a benefit fund and in order to permit workers to earn credits for benefits in case of unemployment. Contributions and interest, on delinquent contributions as well as on the trust fund, as collected by years up to December 31, 1946, are as follows:

Year	Contributions	Interest	Year	Contributions	Interest
1936	$1,585,763.37	$ 4,452.64	1942	$5,788,162.29	$348,872.74
1937	3,659,912.39	6,771.87	1943	6,119,462.05	431,959.45
1938	3,467,082.79	169,176.29	1944	5,009,297.15	496,822.07
1939	5,021,448.89	245,888.41	1945	5,184,241.05	605,045.67
1940	4,646,385.20	278,600.64	1946	4,963,653.11	706,931.90
1941	5,162,583.43	267,816.56			
Totals for Period 1936-1946				$50,608,210.76	$3,562,338.24

Benefit payments began under the law on January 1, 1939. The amount of payments, including those for total and partial unemployment, by years through 1946 reflects high war-time employment and the period of displacement and readjustment of workers during 1946:

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1939	$3,465,330.01	1943	$ 165,481.95
1940	4,168,790.37	1944	135,533.47
1941	2,223,041.51	1945	191,963.25
1942	822,813.69	1946	1,294,151.92

In addition to claims taken, processed and paid to workers who earned unemployment benefits in Colorado, this department also handled claims for workers from all 48 states, Alaska and Hawaii. Claims filed by workers in Colorado against out-of-state job insurance accounts covered 14,495 weeks of benefits and amounted to $197,720.47 in payments.

In the administration of the program during 1946 the department imposed a total of 2,220 disqualifications upon claimants, involving a total of 15,142 weeks of benefits and an average of nearly seven weeks per disqualification. These penalties were imposed in 1,817 cases for voluntary quitting of jobs, in 282 cases for refusal of suitable jobs and in 121 cases for discharges due to misconduct on the job.

Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances

The Colorado Department of Employment Security began the administration of Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance claims as of September 4, 1944. This service is performed in agreement with the Veterans' Administration to effect a general economy through use of this department's existing facilities rather than establish a duplicate system of local employment and claims offices and a duplicate organization for determination and payment of benefits. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act allows for the payment of unemployment benefits of $20 per week for a maximum of 52 weeks under conditions similar to the State job insurance program. Adjusted allowances are also paid to veterans who are self-employed but earn less than $100 per month. Funds for the payment of veterans' benefits are made available through the Veterans' Administration, and have no relation to employers' accounts or the trust fund under the Colorado Employment Security Act.

A total of 58,854 veterans of World War II filed applications through local employment offices for readjustment allowances during 1946. This was an increase of 50,610 over 1945, due to mass demobilization. Unemployed veterans filed 52,614 applications and self-employed veterans filed 6,240 applications. In terms of compensable weekly claims, 321,899 were allowed to totally unemployed veterans and 35,643 to self-employed veterans. Readjustment allowances to veterans during the year amounted to $10,004,651.00.

Two tables are published herewith to show:

1. Number, amount and type of servicemen's readjustment allowance payments made by months during 1946; and
2. Amount of all benefit payments made to insured workers by industry groups, indicating those industries which experienced greatest worker turnover during the year, either because of seasonal trends or postwar reconversion adjustments.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS BY TYPE OF CLAIMANT AND BY MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1946

Month	All Payments		Unemployment Payments		Self-Employment Payments	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number*	Amount*
Total	326,018	$10,004,651	289,095	$6,385,433	36,923	$3,619,218
January	12,514	302,571	12,088	260,568	426	42,003
February	25,717	647,944	24,869	565,112	848	82,832
March	36,606	985,178	34,582	786,078	2,024	199,100
April	37,241	1,020,463	34,420	742,366	2,821	278,097
May	35,472	1,071,421	31,568	686,182	3,904	385,239
June	34,561	1,128,171	29,872	665,190	4,689	462,981
July	33,163	1,079,547	28,643	635,158	4,520	444,389
August	31,154	1,004,376	26,928	589,631	4,226	414,745
September	24,666	857,707	20,695	468,285	3,971	389,422
October	16,094	622,485	12,495	271,828	3,599	350,657
November	15,225	557,108	12,289	272,685	2,936	284,423
December	23,605	727,680	20,646	442,350	2,959	285,330

*Although self-employment claims were received and processed by this department throughout the entire year, the department did not make payments on such claims until October, 1946. Previously the payments were handled by a U. S. Treasury Disbursing Office.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Colorado State Employment Service, a division of the Department of Employment Security, is affiliated with the United States Employment Service in about the same manner as the Division of Unemployment Compensation is related to the Federal Security Agency—to insure uniform policies and practices, to facilitate exchange of labor market information and to permit the free movement of labor without wasteful migration.

The United States Employment Service was created by the Wagner-Peyser Act, approved by the President on June 6, 1933. It provided for the establishment of a nationwide system of free public employment offices, to be supported by a Federal-State dollar-matching arrangement. Supplementary legislation provided for a temporary National Re-employment Service, entirely federally financed, to operate until states could meet the matching finance provisions, and during the interim, to direct the employment of workers on public projects during the period of recession. On March 1, 1934, Colorado established a State employment service under Wagner-Peyser provisions to serve the Denver and Pueblo areas. On August 1, 1937, the Colorado State Employment Service was established on a state-wide basis and the National Re-employment Service withdrew. An act of the State Legislature, effective May 20, 1939, made the State Employment Service a division of the Department of Employment Security. But, on January 1, 1942, under an executive order of the President, the Federal Government took over the State Employment Service on a "loan" basis to mobilize workers for the war effort. The service and its offices continued co-operative work in the State employment security program, but facilities and staff were federalized and devoted primarily to war recruitment. This divergence of functions was intensified when, on September 17, 1942, the President transferred the United States Employment Service and its State operations to the War Manpower Commission to be the "operating arm" of that agency for the complete mobilization and utilization of manpower.

With the end of hostilities, the War Manpower Commission was abolished and the United States Employment Service was transferred to the Department of Labor. On November 16, 1946, by an act of Congress, the State Employment Service facilities and personnel were returned to State control, and the Colorado State Employment Service was returned to its previous status as a division of the Department of Employment Security. Through a period of transition, however, the Federal Government is paying full administrative costs of the service, until arrangements are again completed for Federal-State support.

The war-time statistical record of Colorado's Employment Service is too great and complex to present here. However, the following table of some significant activities during November and December, 1946, including the six weeks of 1946 after return to State operation, will indicate the volume and nature of services performed through the 31 local offices of this division throughout Colorado:

Activity	Nov.-Dec.
Reception Contacts	959,101
New Applications for Work	81,357
Applicant Interviews	166,150
Local Referrals to Jobs	130,378
Local Placements (non-agriculture)	68,379
Counselling Interviews	4,477
Aptitude Tests	7,006
Claims Taken (U. C. and S. R. A.)	325,635
Employer Visits	24,675
Active Application File	225,003

The Colorado State Employment Service activities, coordinated with those of the Unemployment Compensation Division, result in fact-finding, informational and other services which are expressed as a "six-point program." In addition to job insurance functions, the Colorado Department of Employment Security serves workers and employers through:

1. The gathering and dissemination of labor market information, securing information about occupations, job opportunities and labor supply;
2. Placement service to employers and workers;
3. Employment and occupational counselling;
4. Special services to veterans;
5. Industrial and personnel management services to employers;
6. Community cooperation in matters affecting full employment and in dealing with problems of unemployment.

**AMOUNT OF ALL BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY INDUSTRY GROUPS*
1946 COMPARED WITH 1945**

Industry Group	Amounts of all Payments	
	1945	1946
TOTAL—ALL INDUSTRIES	$193,362	$1,297,106
AGRICULTURE	0	4,871
MINING	26,209	186,394
Metalliferous Mining	3,841	45,470
Bituminous Coal Mining	21,737	132,511
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	13	4,143
Nonmetallic Mining and Quarrying	618	4,270
CONSTRUCTION	11,636	64,563
General Contractors—Building Construction	7,724	33,102
General Contractors—Other	2,094	15,600
Special Trade Contractors	1,818	15,861
MANUFACTURING	99,603	589,417
Ordnance and Accessories	20,485	126,984
Food Manufacturing	22,322	133,593
Tobacco Manufacturing	0	443
Textile Mill Products	0	751
Apparel and Other Finished Articles	14,062	37,756
Basic Lumber Products	1,026	9,146
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	2,212	11,468
Paper and Allied Products	690	3,939
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1,652	8,758
Chemicals and Allied Products	16,002	97,020
Products of Petroleum and Coal	10	891
Rubber Products	2,902	25,146
Leather and Leather Products	2,658	9,959
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1,529	10,718
Iron and Steel and Their Products	3,250	37,250
Transportation Equipment (Except Autos)	4,026	20,046
Nonferrous Metals and Their Products	332	10,266
Electrical Machinery	326	1,737
Machinery Other Than Electrical	3,502	22,383
Automobiles and Automobile Equipment	1,176	9,411
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,441	11,752
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	17,350	102,485
Street, Suburban and Interurban Railroads	508	3,259
Trucking and/or Warehousing for Hire	1,113	14,030
Other Transportation	636	5,141
Services Allied to Transportation, N.E.C.	13,426	65,377
Communications—Telephone, etc.	902	8,240
Utilities—Electric and Gas	765	5,477
Other Local Utilities, N.E.C.	0	961
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	25,692	241,888
Full Service and Limited—Function Wholesalers	3,110	32,045
Other Wholesale Distributors	2,311	30,964
Wholesale and Retail Trade Combined, N.E.C.	676	12,885
Retail General Merchandise	5,909	43,777
Retail Food (Includes Liquor Stores)	1,465	19,823
Retail Automotive	1,082	9,981
Retail Apparel and Accessories	2,525	14,863
Retail Trade, N.E.C.	2,608	19,930
Eating and Drinking Places	5,823	54,339
Retail Filling Stations	183	3,281
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	1,864	16,113
Banks and Trust Companies	515	3,470
Security Dealers and Investment Bankers	90	90
Finance Agencies, N.E.C.	0	1,436
Insurance Carriers	714	2,190
Insurance Agents and Brokers	44	101
Real Estate	501	7,876
Real Estate, Insurance, Loans, Law: Any Combination	0	950
Holding Companies (Except Real Estate)	0	0
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	10,632	85,133
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, etc.	2,172	20,506
Personal Services	2,907	25,876
Business Services, N.E.C.	1,173	7,293
Employment Agencies, Commercial and Trade Schools	0	1,161
Automobile Repair Services and Garages	1,150	3,292
Miscellaneous Repair Services and Hand Trades	238	1,609
Motion Pictures	312	6,962
Amusement and Recreation and Related Services, N.E.C.	809	7,149
Medical and Other Health Services	128	2,117
Law Offices and Related Services	0	105
Educational Institutions and Agencies	0	30
Other Professional and Social Services Agencies	8	1,858
Non Profit Membership Organizations	1,735	7,175
INDUSTRY NOT KNOWN	376	360
VET. PAYMENTS	0	5,882

*Industry classification of last employer of base period.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE LAW

Colorado has had an Industrial Commission since August 1, 1915, to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides for compensation to employees for disability due to accidents or to dependents in case of death. The Commission administers the Industrial Relations Act, the State Compensation Fund, the Occupational Disease Law, and other laws having to do with the relationship between employers and employees in the State. It also has the jurisdiction of the wage claims, factory inspection and boiler inspection departments, under the Administrative Code Law of 1933.

Since the Industrial Commission began to operate in 1915, 143,807 claims for compensation have been filed up to the end of 1945. Of these, 136,743 were for accidents to males, and 7,064 for accidents to females. There were 4,425 claims for fatalities and the remainder were for non-fatal accidents. The coal industry accounted for 31.52 per cent of all accidents which resulted in death and 17.82 per cent of all non-fatal accidents.

Employers of labor are required under the law to carry insurance for the protection of employees coming under the compensation act. The State has its own compensation insurance fund for the protection of its employees and those of county and school districts. Other employers may come under this fund, provide their own insurance, or take out insurance with private companies.

From the period of 1915-1945 records show the Compensation Insurance Fund paid losses to the amount of $17,524,030.05 for employers who elected to insure with the fund. Premiums paid for the same period amounted to $29,322,758.34. Total losses paid by all competing companies, including the State fund, amounted to $35,725,615.35 and the total premiums collected by the same companies amounted to $68,508,314.55.

The administration of the three State laws governing the employment of women and children in Colorado has been assigned to the Minimum Wage Division; namely, the Minimum Wage Law for Women and Minors, the Woman's Eight-Hour Law, and the Child Labor Law. Th employment of young workers presents a serious labor problem and vigilance is exercised by the division to prevent employment in occupations and at ages detrimental to their health and education. Before children can be legally employed they must secure permits from the superintendents of schools, principals of parochial schools or someone authorized by them.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION: RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND, CALENDAR YEARS 1943-1946
(State Industrial Commission)

	1946	1945	1944	1943
Receipts:				
Premiums written	$2,117,884.95	$1,911,523.74	$1,986,682.75	$1,940,701.99
Interest received	159,648.15	142,853.55	147,590.02	153,344.06
Miscellaneous	1,644.72	3,259.38	20,053.54	15,004.10
From Sale and redemption of bonds	167,500.00	1,610,367.19	3,117,816.88	1,543,693.13
Warrants	489.06	482.23	587.64	2,014.07
Total income	$2,447,166.88	$3,668,486.09	$5,272,730.83	$3,654,757.35
Cash on hand, Dec. 31 of previous year	205,408.85	381,148.53	514,210.30	254,841.77
Premiums outstanding, Dec. 31 of previous year	290,524.03	15,564.56	220,093.61	180,732.31
TOTAL	$2,943,099.76	$4,065,199.18	$6,007,034.74	$4,090,331.43
Disbursements:				
Compensation and Medical Benefits paid	$ 953,083.08	$ 902,709.33	$ 941,240.50	$1,090,483.53
Dividends paid policyholders	464,825.21	470,625.35	432,608.47	560,269.72
Premiums charged off	112.85	140.96	5,484.39	304.82
Operating expenses	176,113.56	195,127.96	171,360.52	181,496.53
Bonds and warrants purchased:				
Bonds	501,286.76	2,240,444.21	3,816,479.90	1,764,983.32
Warrants	385.00	409.86	251.95	1,385.52
Total disbursements	$2,095,806.46	$3,809,457.67	$5,367,425.73	$3,598,923.44
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, current year	619,183.67	205,408.85	381,148.53	514,210.30
Premiums outstanding, Dec. 31, current year	228,109.63	50,332.66	258,460.48	491,407.99
TOTAL	$2,943,099.76	$4,065,199.18	$6,007,034.74	$4,090,331.43

The Department of Wage Claims provides for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employees concerning wages. Data on claims and collections for the war period are as follows:

Years	Number of Claims Collected	Money Collected
1945-1946	725	$39,863.96
1943-1944	837	27,780.05
1941-1942	1,486	33,328.35

Colorado's Occupational Disease Law became effective January 1, 1946. The act applies to all employers who are subject to the Colorado Workmen's Compensation Act, that is, employers of four or more, with exception of private domestic servants and farm and ranch labor. An employer who is not otherwise under the act may elect to come under the Occupational Disease Law by filing written notice with the Industrial Commission, whereas, an employer who is subject to the law may reject the same by filing notice with the Commission and posting notice on his premises. The Colorado Occupational Disease Law is a schedule law rather than a blanket, or all-coverage, act. The Occupational Disease Act places liability on the employer in whose employment the workman was last injuriously exposed without right to any contribution from any prior employer.

ACCIDENTS AND CLAIMS: WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT, STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30
(Source: State Industrial Commission of Colorado)

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1915-45
Number of Accidents:	37,646	33,978	40,890	61,795	36,884	729,031
Number of Claims:						
Male	4,887	4,668	4,612	6,109	5,496	136,743
Female	695	512	446	464	446	7,064
TOTAL	5,582	5,180	5,058	6,573	5,942	143,807
FATAL CLAIMS						
Coal Industries:						
Number	25	28	28	51	22	1,395
Per cent	23.36	28.87	25.92	41.80	18.64	31.52
Metal Industries:						
Number	8	12	20	29	19	845
Per cent	7.48	12.37	21.30	23.77	16.10	19.10
Miscellaneous Industries:						
Number	74	57	57	42	77	2,185
Per cent	69.16	58.76	52.78	34.43	65.26	49.38
Total Fatal	107	97	108	122	118	4,425
NON-FATAL CLAIMS						
Coal Industries:						
Number	720	770	649	565	617	24,838
Per cent	13.15	15.15	13.11	8.76	10.59	17.82
Metal Industries:						
Number	242	307	382	444	644	15,440
Per cent	4.42	6.04	7.72	6.88	11.06	11.08
Miscellaneous Industries:						
Number	4,513	4,006	3,919	5,442	4,563	99,104
Per cent	82.43	78.81	79.17	84.36	78.35	71.10
Total Non-fatal	5,475	5,083	4,950	6,451	5,942	139,382
Total All Claims	5,582	5,180	5,058	6,573	5,842	143,807
Awards by the Commission	320	325	400	900	986	19,750
Awards by referee	1,427	1,331	1,288	2,415	2,011	45,629
Compensation Agreements approved	4,947	4,346	4,510	5,790	5,329	120,184
Amputations	222	173	290	346	266	5,496
Loss of Use	673	272	468	482	541	5,755
Permanent Total	9	2	5	6	11	379
Permanent Partial	928	476	688	312	396	8,219
Temporary Total	5,102	4,422	4,410	5,335	4,731	129,573
Temporary Partial	170	60	79	67	104	1,430
Facial Disfigurement	28	75	41	68	39	1,114
Blood poison	..	81	16	80	82	1,701*
Wholly dependent, fatal claims	82	75	91	92	84	2,482
Part dependent, fatal claims	4	7	9	11	15	461
No dependent—fatal claims	21	15	8	18	12	931
Foreign dependent, fatal claims	..	1	0	1	..	275*
Compensation Denied:						
Fatal	21	7	17	25	33	862
Non-Fatal	256	128	225	269	208	7,290
TOTAL	277	135	242	294	241	8,152
Compensation reduced	..	18	12	30	27	342*
Average Weekly Wage	$42.30	$39.23	$37.13	$33.78	$27.68	$32.08
Average Weekly rate of Compensation	$13.56	$13.41	$13.15	$12.40	$11.74	$11.62

*Classification omitted, 1945.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Colorado was the fourth state in the union to ratify the Child Labor Amendment, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress in a joint resolution adopted April 26, 1924, granting Congress the power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age. Colorado ratified the amendment in 1931. Twenty-eight states have ratified the amendment. Ratification by 36 states is necessary to make the amendment effective.

STRIKES IN COLORADO

Colorado's position among the states in number of man-days of idleness caused by strikes improved between 1943 and 1947, although the number of strikes in Colorado during the years 1944 to 1947 were two or three times the number for 1943 and four or five times the number for 1940. Thirty-one states reported more man-days of idleness in 1947 than Colorado had compared with 17 states in 1943, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Twenty-six states had a larger number of strikes in 1947 than Colorado had compared with 37 states in 1943.

Work-stoppages were less extensive in 1947 than in 1946 both in Colorado and the nation as a whole. There were 3,693 strikes in the United States in 1947, in which 2,170,000 workers were involved; idleness during these strikes amounted to 34,600,000 man days. In 1946, the peak year for work-stoppages, there were 4,985 strikes in the United States, in which 4,600,000 workers were involved. Idleness during these strikes amounted to 116,000,000 man-days or 1.43 cent of the available working time.

The accompanying table gives a summary of strikes in Colorado from 1927 to 1947 inclusive.

STRIKES: NUMBER IN COLORADO IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1927 TO 1947, INCLUSIVE, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	Number of Strikes Beginning in Year	Workers Involved			Man-Days Idle During Year	
		Number	Per Cent of Total for All States	Average Per Strike	Number	Per Cent of Total for All States
1927	6	4,856	1.5	809	233,293	0.9
1928	5	480	0.2	96	168,121	1.3
1929	1	45	*	45	315	*
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	4	105	*	26	224	*
1932	3	340	0.1	113	3,810	*
1933	4	499	*	125	3,630	*
1934	12	1,914	0.1	160	13,947	0.1
1935	5	8,170	0.7	1,634	56,764	0.4
1936	8	1,707	0.2	213	13,084	0.1
1937	17	1,407	0.1	83	36,002	0.1
1938	11	1,922	0.3	175	15,070	0.2
1939	17	8,018	0.7	472	75,986	0.4
1940	5	209	*	42	2,794	*
1941	10	5,727	0.2	573	57,555	0.2
1942	10	760	0.1	76	2,177	0.1
1943	9	7,356	0.4	817	99,153	0.7
1944	21	2,290	0.1	105	13,400	0.2
1945	28	13,900	0.4	496	86,000	0.2
1946	26	26,200	0.6	1,008	590,000	0.5
1947	27	11,400	0.5	422	217,000	0.6

*Less than a tenth of 1 per cent.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

Comparable data on various types of railroad accidents in Colorado as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1937 and 1947 are as follows. **Highway Grade-Crossing Accidents:** total accidents 1947—37, 1937—51; total casualties 1947—65, 1937—77; killed 1947—36, 1937—20; injured 1947—29, 1937—57. Casualties in which automobiles were involved: total accidents 1947—33, 1937—48; total casualties 1947—60, 1937—74; killed 1947—32, 1937—18; injured 1947—28, 1937—56. **Train and Train-Service Casualties:** number of accidents 1947—208, 1937—194; number killed 1947—59, 1937—55; non-trespassers 1947—45, 1937—31, trespassers 1947—14, 1937—24; number of injured 1947—209, 1937—295; non-trespassers 1947—205, 1937—277; trespassers 1947—4, 1937—18; total casualties 1947—268, 1937—350.

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Tax Collections in Colorado by All Units of Government—

Principal Sources of State Government Income—

Federal Grants-in-Aid to Colorado—

Income of the State Government—

Summary of State Government Revenues, 1945-1947

Sources of Revenue for State and Local Government

State Aid to Counties Has Increased

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Assembly Appropriates Small Part of State Funds

Table of Appropriations Made by the General Assembly

Summary of Appropriations for State Institutions

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE

State Property Tax Levy for 1947

State Bonded Indebtedness and Anticipation Warrants

STATE TAX COLLECTIONS IN 48 STATES: 1947

RETAIL SALES TAX AND USE TAX

RETAIL SALES TAX COLLECTIONS BY COUNTIES, BY YEARS

Retail Sales Tax Collections, by Classes of Business

State Inheritance and Gift Taxes

STATE INCOME TAX—COLLECTIONS BY YEARS

Intoxicating Liquors and Taxes

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

FOREWORD

The collection and distribution of tax moneys by the various units of government—Federal, State and local—have had a profound effect on the economy of Colorado in recent years. The other States of the Union are similarly affected.

The subject is too complex to relate in detail here. However, it is pertinent to point out that the tremendous growth in Federal taxes is a direct result of the huge cost of World War II. The fact that the Federal Government issued more than 200 billions of dollars of bonds to help underwrite a world-wide war served to unleash inflationary forces which permeate every segment of the nation's economy. Ordinary conditions no longer prevail. The nation is doing business with 40-cent and 50-cent dollars as compared with pre-war conditions. This adjustment to a cheaper dollar affects state and local governments just as it affects each individual.

For the reason that Federal tax collections and Federal expenditures affect every Coloradan, this particular subject is covered more fully in another section of this Year Book entitled "Federal Government Revenues."

Inflation Increases Cost of Government

State and local tax collections in Colorado have increased chiefly because of the inflationary effects of the aftermath of War. Likewise, the costs of State and local government have increased sharply, in terms of a cheaper dollar—a 50-cent dollar.

Responsibilities which have been assumed by the State of Colorado in recent years and which were unknown only a comparatively few years ago have also resulted in a marked increase in taxes. One of these obligations was assumed in 1936 when the State adopted a 2-cent sales tax and ear-marked 85 per cent of the income for old age pensions. At the same time the State assumed the responsibility of providing funds for various other welfare services. Another obligation undertaken by the State was State-aid to public school education and to finance this and other functions of government a state income tax was adopted in 1937. A third item of importance is the increased distribution to the Counties of State-collected taxes and fees for County road improvements.

Tables which follow show the total of State-collected funds which are distributed thru the Counties and it will be noted that the total amount is a substantial portion (49 per cent in 1947) of the State-collected taxes.

Various tables have been compiled for this section of the Year Book which are intended to aid the student of government desiring data regarding the various costs of services rendered by State and local government.

The following table is presented for the purpose of summarizing the picture of tax collections in Colorado. **It will be noted that whereas all tax collections in 1947 are five times the amount collected in 1930, collections by the Federal Government alone have increased by 21 times the amount collected in 1930.**

TAX COLLECTIONS IN COLORADO BY ALL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Unit of Government	1947	1940	1930
Collected by the Federal Government	$263,878,657	$ 35,920,331	$12,468,451
Collected by the State Government	78,046,663	44,896,709	20,674,007
Collected by the Counties (property taxes only):			
For County Purposes	11,589,498	7,454,306	10,318,495
For General School Purposes	3,627,850	4,099,720	5,899,870
For School Districts	22,200,351	15,285,619	18,254,887
Collected by the Cities (property taxes only)	10,593,681	10,274,713	9,328,844
Percent, Federal Tax Collections of Total	67.67%	30.47%	16.20%
Total	$389,936,700	$117,931,398	$76,944,554

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF STATE GOVERNMENT INCOME

Colorado's State Government receives income from a wide variety of taxes, licenses and fees levied by the State. In addition, the State receives various Federal grants-in-aid for highways, old age pensions and other welfare aids, health and vocational education. The principal State taxes and the disposition of the income from each are briefly summarized, as follows:

Property Tax. For a number of years the income from the State mill levy on property has all been "ear-marked" for State institutions and agencies. However, the income from two mills of the State levy will go to the General Fund of the State in 1948 and 1949;

Inheritance and Gift taxes; Insurance and Corporation taxes. Collections from these sources go into the General Fund of the State;

Sales and Use taxes; Liquor tax. Under the provisions of a constitutional amendment, 85 per cent of all these taxes are "ear-marked" for old age pensions. The balance, 15 per cent, goes into the General Fund of the State;

State Income Tax. Receipts from this tax go into the General Fund of the State.

Motor Vehicle Licenses, Fines, Etc. Collections by the State are allocated 50 per cent to the State Highway Department and 50 per cent to the Counties, for roads;

Motor Fuel tax. The income from the 4-cent tax is divided as follows: 70 per cent to the State Highway Department; 27 per cent to the Counties and 3 per cent to the cities throughout the State; the income from the 2-cent additional tax enacted in 1947 is allocated 50 per cent to the State Highway Department, 44 per cent to the Counties and 6 per cent to the cities;

P. U. C. Carrier taxes. Receipts from the "ton-mile" tax on commercial trucks and the collections from commercial busses are allocated almost equally to the State Highway Department and the Counties, after deductions are made for the Public Utilities commission, under the provisions of the several laws covering these operations;

Game and Fish Licenses and collections. These funds are appropriated by the General Assembly to the Game and Fish Commission;

Store License Tax. The receipts go into the General Fund of the State;

State School Land. Collections by the State from rentals of State-owned land and the income from the permanent school fund go to the public schools of the State;

Service Tax was repealed in 1945. Receipts went into the General Fund:

Employment Security Taxes collected by the State are transfered by the State Treasurer to the Federal Government in Washington, D. C.;

State Compensation Insurance Fund. Receipts go into the State Compensation Fund;

Royalties collected from coal, oil and gas leases on State land are allocated two-thirds to the counties in which the royalties originated and one-third to the Colorado School of Mines;

Miscellaneous taxes and fees are collected by the State and its agencies on a large number of operations. The total of these miscellaneous collections amounts to several million dollars annually.

The table entitled "Summary of State Government Revenues in Colorado, July 1, 1944 thru June 30, 1947" published elsewhere in this section shows the amounts collected by the State from various sources of income.

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID TO COLORADO

Federal grants-in-aid to the States have reached substantial proportions in recent years and in Colorado such grants amounted to 20.8 per cent of all the funds received by the State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. Of the total of $98,534,756 received by the State from all sources in 1947, Federal grants-in-aid provided $20,488,093.

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID TO COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947 BY DEPARTMENTS ADMINISTERING THE VARIOUS FUNDS

(Source: State Treasurer)

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE DEPARTMENTS	Amount
STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT	
State Highway Supplementary	$ 2,567,459.13
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE	
Old Age Pensions	$11,658,764.93
Aid to Dependent Children	1,375,318.38
Aid to the Blind	114,706.45
Child Welfare	12,666.22
Administration	507,095.37
Total	$13,668,551.35
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	
Public Health Work	$ 141,903.00
Maternal and Child Health	94,654.81
Services for Crippled Children	121,268.30
Venereal Disease Control	71,254.00
Colorado Rapid Treatment Center	26,399.00
Tuberculosis Control	74,144.00
Emergency Maternal and Infant Care	83,402.07
Total	$ 613,025.18
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY	
Unemployment Compensation Administration	$ 743,857.76
Unemployment Compensation Benefits	1,085,000.00
Total	$ 1,828,857.76
STATE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT	
Pittman-Robertson Funds	$ 51,162.75
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	
Federal School Lunches	$ 471,879.86
Federal Vocational Education, Special	1,396.93
Federal Vocational Education, Rehabilitation	36,613.93
Federal Vocational Education, Smith-Hughes Act	52,043.13
Federal Vocational Education, George-Deen Act	120,381.87
Federal Vocational Education, Veterans Training	98,620.61
Total	$ 780,936.33
VETERANS' FUNDS	
Governors' Council on Veterans' Education	$ 62,566.02
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	20,836.13
Total	$ 83,402.15
STATE TREASURER: FUNDS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES	
Clarke-McNary Act	$ 27,724.51
Forest Reserve Funds	146,748.75
Federal Flood Control	2,436.31
U. S. Mineral Leasing Act	315,522.99
Taylor Grazing Act	27,250.80
Federal Power Act	606.03
Total	$ 520,289.39
Total of all Grants-in-Aid	$20,113,684.04

INCOME OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Total income of the State Government of Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947 amounted to $98,534.756, an increase of 54.5 per cent over the receipts for 1940. The amount was also 4.4 times the receipts for 1930, 8 times the receipts for 1920, and 23.5 times the receipts for 1915.

Of the total income for 1947, $78,046,663 represented revenues from State taxes, licenses, and fees. Federal grants-in-aid amounted to $20,488,093, or 20.8 per cent of the total.

TOTAL INCOME OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FROM STATE SOURCES AND FEDERAL GRANTS FOR YEARS SHOWN

Year	Total Income	Income from State Sources	Income from Federal Grants	Federal Grants in Per Cent of Total Income
1915	$ 4,192,781	$ 4,192,781	.....	...
1917	6,639,570	6,541,095	$ 98,475	1.5
1920	12,448,839	11,460,993	987,846	7.9
1925	17,717,150	16,273,495	1,443,655	8.1
1930	22,331,396	20,674,007	1,657,389	7.4
1931	24,997,532	21,361,808	3,635,724	14.5
1932	23,421,369	19,256,999	4,164,370	17.8
1933	20,088,185	16,435,180	3,653,005	18.2
1934	24,317,300	18,419,001	5,898,299	24.3
1935	33,417,542	27,209,765	6,207,777	18.6
1936	45,583,379	39,963,331	5,620,048	12.3
1937	56,479,770	47,556,634	8,923,136	15.8
1938	54,316,727	41,976,900	12,339,827	22.7
1939	53,509,244	38,851,463	14,657,781	27.4
1940	63,796,991	44,896,709	18,900,282	29.6
1941	62,503,697	46,260,796	16,242,901	26.0
1942	66,775,098	50,887,667	15,887,431	23.8
1943	65,925,549	51,248,222	14,677,327	22.3
1944	68,143,294	54,414,235	13,729,059	20.1
1945	69,668,290	54,999,649	14,668,641	21.1
1946	76,765,226	64,171,205	12,594,020	16.4
1947	98,534,756	78,046,663	20,488,093	20.8

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF STATE INCOME FOR YEARS SHOWN

Not shown in the following tables are the following receipts: (1) Collections from Motor Fuel tax, Motor Vehicle License fees and P. U. C. Carrier fees, all of which funds go for highway purposes; (2) Game and Fish licenses, etc., which are appropriated to the Game and Fish Department; (3) Unemployment Compensation taxes which are transferred to the Federal Government; (4) State Compensation Fund receipts and (5) a number of miscellaneous funds, each of which contributes a share of State income.

Year	Property Tax	Inheritance & Gift Tax	Insurance & Corporation Taxes	Liquor Tax	Sales and Use Tax	State Income Tax	Store Licenses
1915	$1,950,490	$ 442,770	$ 254,075	$ 38,293	$ ------	$ ------	$ ------
1920	4,954,897	468,208	445,513	------	------	------	------
1925	5,785,599	911,211	642,687	------	------	------	------
1930	5,893,165	908,328	827,413	------	------	------	------
1935	4,005,299	529,101	719,850	1,384,719	1,231,206	------	169,370
1936	3,856,179	717,092	756,261	2,341,502	5,809,285	------	204,682
1937	3,505,038	938,002	798,474	2,602,172	6,688,908	------	224,661
1938	4,210,525	1,063,092	835,978	2,599,521	6,919,971	$11,776	477,143
1939	5,049,296	838,284	835,536	2,372,977	7,190,484	2,061,968	180,780
1940	5,240,804	1,029,080	853,356	2,587,384	7,616,759	3,118,506	192,555
1941	5,165,245	1,039,067	1,157,777	3,191,252	8,224,800	3,559,239	162,394
1942	5,438,878	1,100,964	942,398	3,145,553	8,915,025	4,324,240	145,953
1943	5,525,308	1,366,734	976,550	3,591,638	9,953,320	5,635,750	139,929
1944	5,121,379	1,344,088	994,195	3,426,938	•10,719,091	6,546,280	136,675
1945	4,719,044	1,110,658	1,072,964	4,505,863	11,882,856	6,217,157	142,416
1946	4,585,672	2,469,828	1,180,270	5,325,580	15,529,228	7,063,123	157,734
1947	4,339,644	1,459,277	1,488,803	4,845,923	20,996,371	8,630,700	172,051

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES IN COLORADO JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 30, 1947

(Source: State Treasurer)

RECEIPTS	July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945
Principal Taxes and Licenses			
1. General Property Tax	$ 4,339,644.03	$ 4,447,125.33	$ 4,598,064.19
2. Income Tax	8,630,700.18	7,063,122.96	6,217,156.93
3. Excise Taxes and Licenses			
a) Sales Tax (2 per cent)	19,789,375.40	14,582,789.66	11,325,027.07
b) Service Tax (Discontinued Feb. 28, 1945)	12,147.29	53,529.13	1,595,231.79
c) Use Tax	1,206,996.08	946,438.60	557,829.44
d) State Liquor Tax	4,107,036.53	4,658,346.15	3,928,754.88
e) State Liquor Licenses	,226,375.00	204,625.00	177,525.00
f) 85% of City and County Liquor Licenses	512,511.27	462,609.31	399,583.28
g) Store Licenses (Chain Stores)	172,050.74	157,734.28	142,415.58
4. Motor Fuel Tax	14,504,406.08	10,851,838.73	8,030,382.76
5. Motor Vehicle Taxes			
a) Motor Vehicle Ownership Tax B	102,461.20	57,347.85	58,907.36
b) Motor Vehicle Ownership Tax A	136,949.73	81,199.02	62,073.42
c) Motor Vehicle Licenses	2,965,057.51	2,625,102.68	2,330,441.15
d) Motor Vehicle Miscellaneous	367,623.62	380,225.45	248,967.97
6. P.U.C. Carrier Taxes on Trucks and Busses	1,274,509.14	1,097,813.53	1,075,378.61
7. Inheritance Tax	1,380,795.21	2,292,584.84	1,059,318.45
8. Gift Tax	78,481.94	177,242.99	51,338.91
9. Insurance Tax	1,374,460.09	1,075,138.17	970,874.31
10. Foreign and Domestic Corporations Tax	114,343.26	105,131.81	102,089.38
Sub-Total Principal Taxes and Licenses	$61,295,924.30	$51,319,945.49	$42,931.360.48
Receipts from Fees and Licenses			
1. Division of Agriculture Fees, Licenses, etc.	$ 322,146.72	$ 416,739.05	$ 371,344.87
2. Game and Fish Licenses, Fees, and Miscellaneous	1,538,094.70	1,047,043.82	878,474.89
3. Secretary of State Examining and Licensing Boards	176,807.49	261,556.67	188,386.17
4. State Board of Stock Inspection Licenses, Fees	155,734.82	129,276.95	128,958.37
Sub-Total Receipts from Fees and Licenses	$ 2,192,783.73	$ 1,854,616.49	$ 1,567,164.30
Taxes for Special Purposes			
1. Coal Mining Tax	34,218.87	32,014.53	33,000.25
2. Hail Insurance Tax	42,576.99	37,111.65	20,558.34
3. Metal Mining Tax	21,002.97	22,554.43	32,479.45
4. Oleomargarine Tax	325.00	525.00	425.00
5. Predatory Animal Tax	43,627.49	49,343.22	49,765.65
6. Safety and Accident Prevention Tax	19,627.55	20,091.07	19,951.81
Sub-Total Receipts from Taxes for Special Purposes	$ 161,378.87	$ 161,639.90	$ 156,180.50

Miscellaneous Receipts of Departments and Institutions			
1. Division of Commerce, Miscellaneous	$ 115,587.35	$ 206,581.21	$ 199,139.19
2. Educatonal Institutions	1,646,698.07	608,728.82	579,351.08
3. Department of Education, Miscellaneous	23,978.18	33,589.43	22,909.61
4. State Highway Department, Miscellaneous	1,438,909.20	215,798.41	214,244.67
5. Hospitals, Penal, Correctional and Charitable Institutions	531,494.58	695,785.34	675,094.92
6. Division of Industrial Relations, Miscellaneous	22,756.11	31,159.38	21,705.02
7. Division of Public Health, Miscellaneous	58,069.50	67,691.67	58,172.91
8. Division of Public Welfare, Miscellaneous	197,677.01	194,626.12	173,229.02
9. Department of Revenue, Miscellaneous	69,229.59	27,962.79	65,129.50
10. Miscellaneous Undistributed Accounts	335,940.38	78,992.00	35,201.50
Sub-Total Miscellaneous Receipts	$ 4,440,339.97	$ 2,160,915.17	$ 2,044,177.42
Other Taxes and Funds Collected by the State			
1. Employment Security Taxes Collected for Transmittal to trust funds in Washington D.C.	$ 5,672,254.15	$ 4,998,255.42	$ 4,876,813.25
2. State Compensation Insurance Fund	2,129,525.07	1,918,238.90	1,963,168.58
Sub-Total Other Taxes and Funds Collected by the State	$ 7,801,779.22	$ 6,916,494.32	$ 6,839,981.83
Receipts from Other State Sources:			
1. State Land Board Fees, Rentals and Sales	$ 1,551,060.55	$ 1,176,354.86	$ 921,389.85
2. Interest earned on Bonds, etc.	603,396.73	581,239.23	539,394.15
Sub-Total Other Receipts	$ 2,154,457.28	$ 1,757,594.09	$ 1,460,784.00
TOTAL COLLECTIONS FROM TAXES, LICENSES, LAND INCOME, INTEREST, ETC.	$78,046,663.27	$64,171,205.46	$54,999,648.53
Other Receipts			
1. Grants in aid from U.S. Government	$20,488,093.17	$12,594,020.49	$14,668,640.81
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM STATE AND FEDERAL SOURCES	$98,534,756.44	$76,765,225.95	$69,668,289.34
Other Activities and Transactions of the State Treasurer's Office			
1. Collections Received: Public Employees' Retirement Fund: (Treasurer's Office is Depository for this Fund)	$ 1,175,961.40	$ 898,091.59	$ 703,915.00
2. Investments sold	1,534,521.16	2,393,648.05	3,407,769.62
3. Warrants Transferred	2,323,254.00	2,451,018.83	2,416,488.23

STATE SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whereas property taxes are the principal source of revenue for the operation of city and county governments and school districts in Colorado, such is not the case with respect to State government revenues. For example: Of the total of $78,046,663 collected by the State government from State sources in 1947, only $4,310,125 of this amount came from property taxes.

The principal sources of State revenues are the sales and use tax, income tax, motor fuel tax, liquor tax and various other taxes and fees. Tables elsewhere in this section show the amounts collected by the State from its various sources of income.

The following table shows to what extent other sources of revenue have supplanted property taxes as the principal source of income for the various units of government. This shift in taxes has taken place in State government only—the local units of government still rely chiefly on the property tax.

TAXES COLLECTED IN COLORADO BY STATE AND LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Year	Total Taxes Collected	Total from Property Taxes	Total from Other State Sources	Percent of Total Paid by Property Taxes
1930	$ 64,170,194	$49,206,716	$14,963,488	76.6%
1940	81,763,422	41,709,092	40,054,330	51.0%
1947	126,058,043	52,321,507	73,736,536	41.5%

STATE AID TO COUNTIES HAS INCREASED

State-collected taxes and funds have been distributed to the 63 counties of Colorado on an increasing scale in recent years. For example, of the total of $98,534,756 received by the State in 1947, from all sources, a total of $48,529,578 or 49 per cent was expended through the 63 counties.

These expenditures of State funds to the counties in 1947 were as follows: $37,573,675 for old age pensions, aid to dependent children, special relief, and welfare purposes; $6,107,748 for public school purposes and $4,848,155 for roads.

In 1940, State-collected funds distributed thru the counties totaled $24,864,722 or 39 per cent of the total State receipts of $63,796,991.

In 1930 the State distributed $3,379,172 to the counties or 15.1 per cent of the $22,331,396 collected by the State in that year.

Thus it will be seen that whereas State-collected funds increased by four times, from 1930 thru 1947, State funds distributed to the counties increased by almost 15 times in the same period.

STATE FUNDS DISTRIBUTED TO AND THROUGH THE 63 COUNTIES; PURPOSES FOR WHICH STATE FUNDS ARE FURNISHED; AND PERCENT OF SUCH FUNDS TO TOTAL STATE FUNDS

YEAR	For County Roads (Counties share of gas taxes, license fees, etc.)	For Public Schools		Public Welfare: Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children etc.	Total of State Funds Distributed to and Through the Counties	Per Cent of Total State Funds
		Interest on Investments; Earnings from State-Owned School Lands	From Income Tax Collections and Appropriations			
1915	$ 407,923	$388,005	$ ----	$ ----	$ 795,928	19.0
1920	549,070	789,594	----	56,724	1,395,388	11.2
1925	1,565,998	990,540	----	135,351	2,691,889	15.2
1930	2,562,798	778,318	----	38,056	3,379,172	15.1
1935	2,416,777	684,947	----	1,545,289	4,647,013	13.9
1936	2,710,880	697,483	----	6,676,952	10,085,315	22.1
1937	3,130,013	720,159	----	12,890,695	16,740,867	29.6
1938	3,313,038	768,405	----	17,263,843	21,345,286	39.3
1939	3,246,415	695,941	876,224	16,958,463	21,777,043	40.7
1940	3,396,939	853,738	1,087,575	19,526,470	24,864,722	39.0
1941	3,692,520	638,758	1,111,798	20,503,682	25,946,758	41.5
1942	3,812,887	809,067	1,069,230	22,012,791	27,703,975	41.5
1943	3,513,031	784,168	1,502,556	23,412,541	29,212,296	44.3
1944	3,360,557	816,531	1,955,776	23,026,743	29,159,607	42.8
1945	3,247,149	798,847	2,345,524	25,788,432	32,179,952	46.2
1946	3,778,111	818,735	2,363,040	26,950,775	33,910,661	44.2
1947	4,848,155	782,843	5,324,905	37,573,675	48,529,578	49.2

GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATES SMALL PART OF STATE FUNDS

Appropriations made by the General Assembly for the operation of various State departments, boards, bureaus, commissions and institutions, for each two-year period do not, by any means, cover all of the funds received or expended by the State and its agencies.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for example, the State expended $61,000,858.13 for the operation of State departments and agencies and in State aid to the counties for old age pensions, roads, welfare, education, etc.

Of the total of over $61,000,000 expended in the fiscal year 1946, however, the General Assembly appropriated only slightly over $14,000,000 or 23 per cent, approximately, of all the funds spent.

That this situation prevails is due to the "ear-marking" of various State funds. For example, by constitutional amendment adopted by vote of the people in 1936, 85 per cent of all excise taxes collected by the State are automatically siphoned into the public welfare fund for the payment of old age pensions. The total of these funds has been running approximately 40 per cent of total State expenditures for the past several years. (See chapter on Public Welfare, this volume).

Other "ear-marked" funds are the receipts from gas tax collections, motor vehicle license fees and other fees charged on motor vehicle cars and trucks. All of such collections are automatically allocated under various laws to the State Highway Department, the counties and the cities for the construction and maintenance of highways and other roads, as provided under a constitutional amendment adopted by the voters of Colorado in 1934. The total of these collections are currently running in excess of $15,000,000 annually. (See chapter on highway finances in the chapter on Transportation, elsewhere in this volume).

A third group of "ear-marked" taxes are the mill levies on property which are levied by the State and which funds automatically go to various State institutions, principally the educational institutions, for maintenance and operation of those institutions.

For many years various State agencies operated on "cash funds"—the funds which those agencies collected through licenses and fees. In recent years the General Assembly has enacted legislation which places most of the "cash funds" under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly. Such funds are now appropriated by the General Assembly back to the agencies which collected them. The exceptions are the "ear-marked" funds previously described.

A compilation of the appropriations made by the General Assembly for the past three bienniums, 1943-1945, 1945-1947 and 1947-1949, has been prepared by James A. Noonan, State Controller, and is published in this chapter.

A study of the appropriations and the total of appropriations, together with a study of the total distribution and expenditure of funds collected by the State, which tabulations are published in this chapter, will serve to emphasize that the General Assembly appropriates for expenditure only a portion of the funds collected by the State.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

The State Department of Revenue was created by the General Assembly in 1941 to consolidate the collection of taxes by various State agencies. The Department, whose functions and organization are described in the chapter on State Government, has more than 400 employees and has district representatives—auditors, etc.—throughout the State.

The department not only administers and collects the sales, service, use, motor fuel, motor vehicle and other taxes, but serves as the clearing and auditing agency for numerous bureaus, examining boards and inspection services of the State government which collect fees for licenses, permits and services. These funds are transferred to the department where they are audited and credited to the several accounts, of which there are approximately 90, and then are deposited with the State Treasurer.

The revenue collected by the Department of Revenue does not, however, comprise the total income of the State. The general property tax goes directly from county treasurers to the State Treasurer. Federal aid, likewise, goes from the United States treasury into the State treasury. The unemployment compensation tax is payable to the State Treasurer and is transferred by him to the federal treasury. While it is included in the State's revenue receipts, it is offset by an equal disbursement.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE BIENNIUMS SHOWN

(Source: State Controller)

LONG APPROPRIATION BILL—ITEMIZED BY DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT	1943-1945 BIENNIUM		1945-1947 BIENNIUM		1947-1949 BIENNIUM	
	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds
Accounts and Control, Division of	$ 32,600.00	$	$ 8,000.00*	$	$ 216,950.00	$
Agriculture, Director of	8,810.00	2,400.00	8,158.00	7,056.30	8,051.55	10,674.30
Agriculture, (Deficiency Appropriation)				19.80†		
Attorney General	120,000.00		124,319.60		154,781.10	
(Statutory Salary Increase)			500.00§			
(Trs. from Welfare Fund)			6,000.00*			
Auditor, Office of State	91,744.00		88,896.00		117,454.10	
(Statutory Salary Increase)			500.00§			
(Statutory Salary Increase—Deputy)			135.00§			
(Deficiency Appropriation)			185.00†			
Bank Commissioner	96,300.00		77,385.40		105,800.00	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			60.00†			
Blind, Board of Industries for the	37,138.00		38,728.00		42,574.30	
Budgets, Division of	21,340.00		19,818.00			
(Deficiency Appropriation)			1,640.00†			
Building and Loan Department	20,800.00		23,238.00		28,681.80	
Buildings, Supt. of Public	455,110.00		485,567.80		641,050.00	
Child Care, Board of Standards on			2,000.00		20,721.80	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			2,080.00†			
Civil Service Commission	60,320.00		65,684.60		140,500.00	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			4,000.00†			
Coal Mine Inspection, State		93,430.00		83,752.04		92,630.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)				522.13†		
Colo. Commission on Veterans' Education					40,000.00	
Dairy Commissioner, State	36,280.00	95.00	48,032.00	100.00	64,137.10	120.00
District Court	308,800.00		317,300.00		321,370.00	
15th Judicial District	1,839.75†					
15th Judicial District Exp	250.00†					
(Deficiency Appropriation—Exp.)			3,452.70†			

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

Emergency Fund	$ 100,000.00	$	$ 50,000.00	$	$ 50,000.00	$
Transfer to Welfare Dept.			(5,013.00)			
(Parenthesis indicates negative amount.)						
Fair Commission, State		136,455.00		123,947.40		184,297.00
Game and Fish Department, State:						
Regular Appropriation		1,534,000.00		1,815,438.06		4,438,808.48
Deficiency Appropriation		50,000.00†		361,076.25†		
1st Ex. Session, 35th General Assembly				311,920.00‡		
Capitol Imp. Appr., 1st Ex. Ses., 35th G. A.				500,000.00‡		
Governor, Office of	59,200.00		51,770.00		72,212.00	
Hail Insurance Department		28,600.00		25,385.40		35,636.30
Health, Division of Public	101,238.00		114,687.60		163,825.80	
(Restaurant Inspection)		43,520.00		48,994.79		61,339.70
(Bedding Inspection Div.)		7,650.00		7,382.83		11,099.50
Historical Society	35,500.00	2,400.00	58,742.00		124,000.00	
Home and School Service, Bureau of	12,920.00		10,804.40			
(Deficiency Appropriation)			50.00†			
Industrial Commission:						
Regular Appropriation	241,210.00		214,891.20		267,350.00	
Private Theatrical Emp. Division		60.00		280.00		300.00
Safety & Accident Prevention Division		29,320.00		34,007.70		39,811.00
Inheritance Tax Department	49,500.00		61,139.20		82,906.80	
Instruction, Supt. of Public	67,320.00		73,663.00		112,450.80	
(Statutory Salary Inc.)			500.00§			
(Deficiency Appropriation)			1,656.93†			
(School Lunch Program)			3,477.50†		28,600.00	
Teachers, St. Bd. of Examiners		11,280.00		9,534.38		19,777.80
(Deficiency Appropriation)				19.92†		
(Transfer from Library)				530.64		
Insurance Department	85,620.00		78,394.80		122,324.40	
Improvement Tax on State Property	4,000.00					
Land Commissioners, St. Board of	125,060.00	18,630.00	125,656.76	18,630.00	143,230.00	24,840.00
(Min. Land Exp.)		12,436.00		12,958.40		23,188.90
(Forestry Division)	3,600.00		3,300.00		14,978.90	
Law Examiners, St. Board of	4,800.00		1,200.00		2,400.00	
Legislative Reference Office	7,705.00		7,600.00		11,727.30	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			1,000.00†			

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE BIENNIUMS SHOWN—(Continued)

(Source: State Controller)

LONG APPROPRIATION BILL—ITEMIZED BY DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT	1943-1945 BIENNIUM		1945-1947 BIENNIUM		1947-1949 BIENNIUM	
	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds
Library, State	$ 15,340.00		$ 29,208.00		$ 40,467.40	
(Transfer to Teachers Cer.)			(530.64)			
(Parenthesis indicates negative amount.)						
Lieutenant Governor	2,000.00		2,000.00		3,600.00	
(Statutory Salary Increase)			100.00§			
(Statutory Exp.)			80.00§			
Markets, Director of	14,800.00		16,770.00		24,430.00	
(Fruit & Vegetable Insp. Div.)		275,014.00		340,500.90		468,000.00
(Fruit & Vegetable Def. Appr.)		34,053.61†		10,883.55†		
(Poultry and Egg Inspection)		59,414.00		60,098.29		80,817.80
(Poultry and Egg Def. Appr.)				318.23†		
(Produce Dealers)		65,270.00		69,988.34		104,715.40
(Produce Dealers Def. Appr.)				220.00†		
(Feed Control)		38,000.00		41,073.78		52,444.50
(Federal State Turkey Insp.)		3,000.00		1,841.00		2,400.00
Metal Mining Fund		39,898.00		61,185.93		80,803.50
(Deficiency Appropriation)				45.00†		
Mines, Bureau of	51,350.00		56,589.40		69,192.80	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			55.00†			
National Guard, Colorado		170,000.00		200,000.00		200,000.00
Oil Inspection Department		60,960.00		65,528.02		91,111.00
Planning Commission, State	41,100.00		38,079.60		72,750.00	
Plant and Insect Control	37,640.00	3,684.00	42,024.00	3,745.11	57,404.10	2,340.00
Public Utilities Commission	75,040.00	191,330.00	76,614.40	193,632.33	105,879.20	305,900.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)				947.34†		
Purchases, Division of	36,710.00		36,249.80		73,912.90	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			513.58†			
(Mailing Department)	4,710.00		5,416.80			
(Multigraph Department)	8,910.00		9,832.80			
Retirement Fund	70,000.00		70,000.00		70,000.00	
Revenue, Department of		1,985,250.00		2,116,691.70		2,942,200.00

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

Secretary of State	104,100.00		107,841.20		142,668.60	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			2,500.00†			
(Statutory Salary Inc.)			463.68§			
(Stat. Sal. Inc., Deputy)			135.00§			
Liquor Permit and License Division		201,550.00		200,772.17		262,289.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)		2,000.00†		25,000.00†		
Supervisor of Registrations		4,330.00				
Abstracters' Bd. of Examiners		1,500.00		1,700.00		2,160.00
Accountancy, State Bd. of		4,700.00		3,800.00		5,900.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)				1,600.00†		
Architects, State Board of		1,965.00		1,830.00		2,800.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)				1,035.91†		
Barbers, Bd. of Examiners of		23,560.00		25,821.22		27,678.60
(Deficiency Appropriation)				90.00†		
Basic Sciences, St. Bd. of Ex. in		6,320.00		6,206.00		9,000.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)				240.00†		
Boxing Commission		10,905.00		7,383.90		16,620.70
Chiropractic Bd. of Examiners		4,980.00		5,024.00		5,200.00
Collection Agency Board		3,210.00		2,860.00		3,390.00
Cosmetology, State Board of		37,845.00		43,392.93		51,158.50
Dental Examiners, State Board of		4,050.00		4,755.00		6,100.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)		1,000.00†		1,420.50†		
Engineers and Land Surveyors Board		7,975.00		6,100.00		12,600.00
Funeral Directors & Embalmers Board		6,660.00		4,800.00		6,220.00
Medical Examiners, State Board of		23,140.00		19,995.01		29,435.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)				80.91†		
Nurse Examiners, State Board of		24,370.00		28,555.01		42,920.00
Optometric Examiners, State Board of		2,750.00		2,700.00		4,080.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)				1,440.20†		
Pharmacy, State Board of		29,900.00		29,685.87		41,829.20
(Deficiency Appropriation)				2,250.00†		
Real Estate Brokers' Board		23,010.00		23,342.69		30,837.60
(Deficiency Appropriation)				2,700.00†		
Shorthand Reporters', State Board of		50.00		50.00		80.00
Veterinary Examiners, State Board of		876.00		900.00		1,460.00
Securities, Division of	19,460.00		17,034.40		29,075.00	
Stock Inspection Commissioners, State		271,318.80		308,164.45		398,953.40
(Deficiency Appropriation)				600.00†		
Supreme Court	181,520.00		181,116.00		177,040.00	

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE BIENNIUMS SHOWN—(Continued)

(Source: State Controller)

LONG APPROPRIATION BILL—ITEMIZED BY DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT	1943-1945 BIENNIUM		1945-1947 BIENNIUM		1947-1949 BIENNIUM	
	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds
Tax Commission	$ 79,160.00	$	$ 76,713.80	$	$ 102,800.00	$
Treasurer	177,240.00		187,086.80		164,440.00	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			11,000.00†			
(Statutory Salary Inc., Deputy)			135.00§			
Water Resources-Comp. Water Commissioners	See Special Bills		See Special Bills		370,000.00	
Water Resources, Division of	158,720.00		156,107.80		240,450.00	
Welfare, State Department of Public		913,444.00		510,251.40		653,880.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)				557.50†		
(Tf. from Emergency Fund)				5,013.00		
Western States Postwar Indus. Commission			10,000.00			
Workmen's Compensation Premium	25,000.00		25,000.00		20,000.00	
	$ 3,291,804.75	$ 6,507,558.41	$ 3,337,336.91	$ 7,808,373.23	$ 4,862,187.75	$10,887,847.18
TOTAL—Long Appropriation Bill	$ 9,799,363.16		$11,145,710.14		$15,750,034.93	

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT	1943-1945 BIENNIUM		1945-1947 BIENNIUM		1947-1949 BIENNIUM	
	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds
Adams State Teachers College	$ 80,000.00	$	$ 90,000.00	$	$ 200,000.00	$
Advertising and Publicity	50,000.00		100,000.00		100,000.00	
Aeronautics, Division of			37,000.00‡		75,000.00	
Agriculture College	34,000.00		67,000.00		300,000.00	
Experiment Station	27,800.00		40,000.00		65,000.00	
Extension Service	185,000.00		185,000.00		300,000.00	
Poultry Show	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	
Seed Certification	8,000.00		8,000.00		8,000.00	
Seed Laboratory	9,000.00		12,000.00		12,000.00	
Pure Seed Show	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	
Stockshow Premiums	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00	

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

Agriculture, Board of	$	$	$	$	$
Control of Bind Weed			20,000.00		20,000.00
Control Plant Diseases			18,500.00		38,000.00
Agriculture, Division of					
Insect Pests & Plant Diseases			50,000.00		38,425.00
Attorney General:					
Re-Surveying and Re-Marking Boundary lines between New Mexico and Colorado			8,000.00*		
Boys Industrial School	280,000.00		350,000.00		450,000.00
(Construction of Buildings)			190,000.00‡		
(Deficiency Appropriation)			46,000.00†		
Child and Animal Protection	9,200.00		15,000.00		20,000.00
Children's Code Commission					7,000.00
Civil Air Patrol			20,000.00		25,000.00
Colorado Com. on Veterans' Education and Training (Revolving Fund)					10,000.00
Deaf and Blind Readers		2,000.00			
Defense, State and National	72,000.00		40,000.00		
Dependent Children's Home	280,000.00		310,000.00		368,000.00
(Deficiency Appropriation)			35,000.00†		
(Building Program)					85,000.00
Drainage Districts Assessments			10,270.00		
Education, State College of	45,000.00		121,000.00		225,000.00
Fair Commission Improvements		5,000.00			
Fort Lewis School	15,000.00		15,000.00		40,000.00
Geological Survey, Colorado	25,000.00		25,000.00		25,000.00
Girls' Industrial School	100,000.00		130,000.00		175,000.00
(Construction of Buildings)					25,000.00
(Purchase of Land)			12,500.00*		
Health, Division of Public:					
Crippled Children Service	50,000.00		90,000.00		150,000.00
Local Health Services					150,000.00
Maternal & Child Health Service	35,000.00		35,000.00		35,000.00
Public Health Services	30,000.00		30,000.00		150,000.00
T. B. Control	12,000.00				15,000.00
V. D. Control Service	12,000.00		12,000.00		25,000.00

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

DEPARTMENT	1943-1945 BIENNIUM		1945-1947 BIENNIUM		1947-1949 BIENNIUM	
	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds	Gen. Rev. Fund	Cash Funds
Highway Construction Fund	$	$	$ 3,500,000.00‡	$	$	$
Historical Society (Const. of Vaults)			46,000.00			
(Const. Local Museum, Monuments, etc.)					67,000.00	
Home Guard	75,000.00					
Industrial Development Research			100,000.00		100,000.00	
Industries for the Blind, Rehab. Division					12,000.00	
Interim Committee of Colorado			7,500.00			
Interstate Coop. Commission	1,000.00		2,500.00		5,000.00	
Instruction, State Supt. of Public:						
Edu. of Physically Handicapped Children			20,000.00		25,000.00	
Institutional Board, State	1,000.00†		5,000.00			
Legislature (1st Extra Session of 34th G. A.)	10,215.00†					
(2nd Extra Session of 34th G. A.)	9,715.00†					
(35th General Assembly)	216,000.00†		613.26†			
(1st Extra Session of 35th G. A.)			22,365.00†			
(36th General Assembly)			221,900.00†			
(Additional Appropriation for 36th G. A.)			125,000.00†			
McIntyre Monument	200.00					
Mental Defectives Home (Grand Junction)	300,000.00		276,640.00		500,000.00	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			45,000.00†			
(Rehabilitation Appropriation)			500,000.00‡			
(Sewer Line)			32,000.00			
(Ridge, Colorado)	250,000.00		280,000.00		350,000.00	
(Ridge, Deficiency Appropriation)			45,000.00†			
(Ridge, Rehabilitation)			300,000.00‡			
Mineral Resources Board	5,000.00		20,000.00		20,000.00	
Mines, Colorado School of	55,000.00		80,000.00		150,000.00	
National Guard, Colorado:						
Colorado State Service Office	8,000.00†		33,148.00		See Veterans' Affairs, Colorado Dept. of	
Penitentiary, Colorado State	1,200,000.00		750,000.00		1,225,000.00	
Pharmacy, State Board of (V. D. Control)					2,750.00	
Reformatory, Colorado State	230,000.00		235,000.00		352,500.00	
(Deficiency Appropriation)			27,650.00†			

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

Reformatory, Colorado State (Cont'd).....	$	$	$	$	$
(Land Purchase).....	9,340.00†				
(Installing Boilers).....		25,000.00*			
Reorganization Committee, State Gov.....		4,500.00*			
General County School Fund Replacement..				4,300,000.00	
State School Equalization Fund.....				12,000,000.00	
Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, Colorado.....	115,000.00	130,000.00		170,000.00	
(Construction of Buildings).....				75,000.00	
State Hospital.....	2,100,000.00	2,700,000.00		5,500,000.00	
(Deficiency Appropriation).....	180,000.00†	1,254,919.62†			
(Land Purchase).....	19,500.00†				
Stock Inspection Commissioners:					
Predatory Animal Control.....	15,000.00	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Rodent Pest Control.....	5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Animal Tuberculosis Control.....	5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Goat Disease Control—Brucella Melitensis..		3,000.00		3,000.00	
(Deficiency Appropriation).....		1,498.50†			
Tax Commission—Re-Survey for purpose of Re-Appraisals		10,000.00¢*		90,000.00	
Uniform State Laws Commission.....	200.00	200.00		200.00	
University of Colorado.....	280,000.00	350,000.00		750,000.00	
Medical School.....	40,000.00	70,000.00		400,000.00	
Colorado General.....	570,000.00	760,000.00		1,290,000.00	
Colorado General.....	21,000.00†	244,755.00†			
Psychopathic Hospital.....	275,000.00	300,000.00		550,500.00	
Psychopathic Hospital.....		91,222.00†			
Veterans' Convention.....	5,000.00				
Affairs, Colorado Dept. of.....				200,000.00	
Service Department.....	19,650.00				
(¢Unexpended balance to be forwarded to 1947-1949)					
Vocational Education, State Board of.....	120,000.00	155,000.00		300,000.00	
Water Commissioners.....	248,000.00	314,000.00		See Long Bill	
(Deficiency Appropriation).....		3,000.00†			
Water Conservation Board.....	140,000.00	153,775.20		175,000.00	
(Survey of Underground Water Supply)..		25,000.00		25,000.00	
Welfare, Department of Public:					
Unemployable Relief.....	1,500,000.00	1,250,000.00		1,500,000.00	
Tuberculosis Control.....	200,000.00	200,000.00		350,000.00	

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

Department	Gen. Rev. Fund 1945-1947 BIENNIUM	Cash Funds 1945-1947 BIENNIUM	Gen. Rev. Fund 1947-1949 BIENNIUM	Cash Funds 1947-1949 BIENNIUM	Gen. Rev. Fund 1943-1945 BIENNIUM	Cash Funds 1943-1945 BIENNIUM
Western State College	$ 45,000.00	$	$ 55,000.00	$	$ 225,000.00	$
Revenue, Dept. (Adm.)-(Ch. 157, S. L. 1943, Sec. 3 (12)	225,000.00		225,000.00		50,000.00	
Revenue, Dept. Purchase of Real Estate, H. B. 65, 36th G. A.			25,000.00*			
Division of Public Bldgs., Balance of Purchase Price of Land Purchased			31,000.00*			
Miscellaneous Deficiencies:						
Election Expense (Printing of Initiated and Referred Measure)	6,197.51†		3,368.10†			
Goat Disease (Certificate of Indebtedness)	4,059.50†					
Alden, Lambert (Relief)	134.02†					
Hamby, Loren (Relief)			10,000.00£			
Metal Mine Inspectors (Relief)	2,400.00†					
Sampson, Frank (Relief)	1,500.00†					
Thurston, Wm. R. (Relief—Paid from Military Fund)				4,750.00£		
Bank-Small Loans Act (Statutory Salaries)			12,000.00			
All Appropriations	$13,177,915.78	$ 6,514,558.41	$20,581,161.59	$ 7,813,123.23	$38,800,562.75	$10,887,847.18
TOTAL	$19,692,474.19		$28,394,284.82		$49,688,409.93	
Appropriation for "Old Age Pensions" under amendment adopted by the people Nov. 7, 1944 (Funds not used)	500,000.00		3,000,000.00		(1)	
	$20,192,474.19		$31,394,284.82		$49,688,409.93	

(1) Senate Bill No. 90, adopted by 36th General Assembly, suspended appropriations for Old Age Pensions, under the 1944 amendment, until June 30, 1949.

†Legislative Expense and Deficiency Appropriations passed by the 34th General Assembly $ 1,088,052.30

Appropriations passed for Expenses, 1st and 2nd Extra Session of 34th G. A. and Legislative and Deficiency Appropriations passed by 35th General Assembly 578,204.39

Footnotes to asterisks, etc., in tables are explained on page 457.

	1945-1947 Biennium: General Revenue and Cash Fund Appropriations	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS PASSED BY 35TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY		$23,286,036.00
Appropriations passed by the 1st Extraordinary Session of the 35th General Assembly Dec. 1945		
From General Revenue:		
‡Aeronautics, Division of	$ 37,000.00	
‡Industrial School for Boys (Building Construction)	190,000.00	
‡Highway Construction Fund for State Highway Department	3,500.000.00	
‡Mental Defectives, State Home at Grand Junction (Rehabilitation)	500,000.00	
‡Mental Defectives, State Home at Ridge (Rehabilitation)	300,000.00	
‡Legislature Expense (1st Extra Session, 35th General Assembly)	22,365.00	4,549,365.00
From Cash Fund:		
‡Game and Fish Department—Additional Appropriations	311,920.00	
‡Game and Fish Department—Construction of Capital Improvements	500,000.00	811,920.00
Additional Appropriations passed by the 36th General Assembly for the 1945-1947 Biennium:		
From General Revenue:		
*Accounts and Control created by H.B. 326	$ 8,000.00	
*Attorney General Transfer from Welfare Fund	6,000.00	
*Attorney General (H.B. 238 Re-Survey Boundary Line N. M.-Colo.)	8,000.00	
*Girls Industrial Schools (H.B. 886, Land Purchase)	12,500.00	
*Reformatory, State (H.B. 417, Installation of Boiler)	25,000.00	
*Reorganization State Government Committee (H.B. 131)	4,500.00	
*Tax Commission (H.B. 343 Re-Survey and Re-Appraisal)	10,000.00	
*Capitol Buildings, Division of (H.B. 100 Land Purchase)	31,000.00	
*Revenue, Dept. of (H.B. 65, Land Purchase)	25,000.00	130,000.00
Appropriations passed by the 36th General Assembly 1945-1947 Biennium:		
From General Revenue (Continued):		
†Deficiency Appropriations for Departments, Institutions, etc.	$1,829,083.93	
†Legislature (Deficiency 1st Extra Session 35th General Assembly)	613.26	
†Legislature Expense (36th General Assembly)	236,900.00	
†Legislature (Expense S.B. No. 26) Vetoed by Governor	110,000.00	
£Relief of Loren Hamby	10,000.00	
§Statutory Salary Increases (Ch. 126-1945 Session Laws)	2,143.68	
§Statutory Salary Increases (H.B. 358, 36th General Assembly)	405.00	
§Small Loan Act (Ch. 121, Session Laws 1943)	12,000.00	$ 2.331,145.87
From Cash Funds:		
†Deficiency Appropriations for Departments, Boards, etc.	411,067.24	
£Relief of Wm. R. Thurston	4,750.00	415,817.24
GRAND TOTAL		$31,394,284.82

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

(Source: State Division of Accounts and Controls)

NOTE. This summary of appropriations for State institutions was compiled from the list of appropriations made by the General Assembly which appears on the preceding pages.

INSTITUTION	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:			
Adams State Teachers College	$ 80,000	$ 90,000	$ 200,000
Colorado A & M College	34,000	67,000	300,000
Appropriations for Specific Purposes:			
Bind Weed Control			20,000
Experiment Station	27,800	40,000	65,000
Extension Service	185,000	185,000	300,000
Plant Disease Control			38,000
Poultry and Rabbit Show	2,000	2,000	2,000
Seed Certification	8,000	8,000	8,000
Seed Laboratory	9,000	12,000	12,000
Seed Show	2,000	2,000	2,000
Stockshow Premiums	10,000	10,000	10,000
Colorado State College of Education	45,000	121,000	225,000
Fort Lewis A & M College	15,000	15,000	40,000
Colorado School of Mines	55,000	80,000	150,000
University of Colorado	280,000	350,000	750,000
University Medical School	40,000	70,000	400,000
Western State College	45,000	55,000	225,000
Total Appropriations	$ 837,800	$ 1,107,000	$ 2,747,000
PENAL AND ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS:			
Boys' Industrial School	$ 280,000	$ 350,000	$ 450,000
Building Program		190,000	
Deficiency Appropriation		46,000	
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children	280,000	310,000	368,000
Deficiency Appropriation		35,000	
Building Program			85,000
Girls' Industrial School	100,000	130,000	175,000
Land Purchase		12,500	
Building Program			25,000
Mental Defectives' Home, Grand Junction	300,000	276,640	500,000
Deficiency Appropriation		45,000	
Rehabilitation Fund		500,000	
Sewer Line		32,000	
Mental Defectives' Home, Ridge	250,000	280,000	350,000
Deficiency Appropriation		45,000	
Rehabilitation Fund		300,000	
Colorado State Penitentiary	1,200,000	750,000	1,225,000
Colorado State Reformatory	230,000	235,000	352,500
Land Purchase	9,340		
Deficiency Appropriation		27,650	
Installation of Boilers		25,000	
Soldiers and Sailors Home	115,000	130,000	170,000
Building Program			75,000
Colorado State Hospital	2,100,000	2,700,000	5,500,000
Land Purchase	19,500		
Deficiency Appropriation	180,000	1,254,920	
Colorado General Hospital	570,000	760,000	1,290,000
Deficiency Appropriation	21,000	244,755	
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	275,000	300,000	550,500
Deficiency Appropriation		91,222	
Total Appropriations	$ 5,929,840	$ 9,070,687	$11,116,000

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE

Only a portion of the funds collected by the State from various sources are expended in the operation of State departments, board, bureaus, commissions and State institutions.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for example, the State Treasurer's report shows that the State's disbursements of funds and other financial transactions totaled $74,762,638.52. An analysis of the disbursements shows that only $24,859,383.97, or 33.2 per cent of the total, was expended in the operation of State departments and State institutions. This includes the amount of $5,199,002 spent in that fiscal year by the State Highway Department.

A table which follows shows all disbursements and transactions concerning funds collected by the State for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946. Comparable tables of disbursements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1947 were not available when this was published.

A study of the tables which follow reveals that almost 50 per cent ($36,141,474 of the total of over $74,000,000) of the disbursements made by the State went to the 63 Counties for distribution to old age pensioners, for other welfare purposes, for State aid to the public schools, for county roads and for health and other purposes.

A further study of this table that follows shows that $2,732,640 which had been collected by the State thru its various agencies were refunded to taxpayers. These refunds were principally gasoline tax refunds. This disbursement can not be properly called a State expenditure.

Also, the State collects social security taxes but merely sends those collections to the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, D. C., where such funds are credited to the Unemployment Compensation Fund for Colorado. Another table in this chapter shows federal grants-in-aid and other federal payments to Colorado. One of the items is that of the benefit payments made as well as returns made to the State Department of Employment Security by the Federal government. This is a partial return of the social security taxes collected by the State and transmitted to Washington.

Referring again to the table of State disbursements that follows, it will be noted that the State made investments totaling $3,583,139.60, from funds collected in 1946. In practically all cases, these investments constituted the purchase of bonds by the State and are not expenditures for operating the State government.

Finally, an item designated as "Warrant transfers" shows that transactions amounting to $2,393,387 were carried on in the 1946 fiscal year which involved various transfers of funds between the State Treasurer's office and various State agencies. These transactions, while carried as a part of the total of over $74,000,000 of disbursements made by the State, are not State expenditures for operation of any of the departments.

While this brief analysis deals with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a similar analysis of the previous year, 1945, shows that the total of funds expended for State departments and institutions totaled only 32.2 per cent of all the disbursements and transactions carried on by the State in that year. In other words, out of a total of $69,753,617.69 disbursed by the State in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, only $21,828,196.32 were used for the operation of the various State departments and institutions.

Elsewhere in this section are other tables showing the income of the State from various sources and also disbursements made by the State over a period of years. The figures must be carefully studied and analyzed to get a true picture of taxation in Colorado and of the expenditure of tax funds.

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE, FOR YEARS SHOWN

(Sources: State Treasurer and State Auditor)

Year	Total Disbursements and Transactions (Col. 1)	State Institutions (Col. 2)	State Highway Department (Col. 3)	Disbursements to Counties (Col. 4)	Disbursement For All Other Purposes* (Col. 5)
1915	$ 6,448,177	$ 1,616,462	$ 212,597	$ 875,147	$ 3,743,971
1917	8,211,827	2,363,353	720,994	1,252,352	3,875,128
1920	13,186,742	4,404,655	3,896,945	1,453,714	3,431,428
1925	17,704,215	3,658,821	4,836,353	3,938,092	5,270,949
1930	22,613,771	3,955,083	6,407,813	3,975,318	8,275,557
1931	25,134,615	4,251,287	8,229,655	4,256,033	8,397,640
1932	25,529,164	3,867,360	9,231,482	5,625,500	6,804,822
1933	21,559,962	5,157,036	6,637,392	5,230,730	4,534,804
1934	24,235,141	4,625,548	9,372,407	7,183,435	3,053,751
1935	31,465,498	3,278,571	10,242,041	7,818,370	10,126,516
1936	35,145,347	3,438,224	9,649,531	12,774,497	9,283,095
1937	54,670,155	3,510,597	20,748,168	19,692,842	10,718,548
1938	69,241,321	3,396,189	27,671,288	24,945,598	13,228,246
1939	65,293,509	5,608,053	14,923,116	22,020,323	22,742,017
1940	67,529,370	5,521,135	10,186,235	25,103,872	26,718,128
1941	65,217,153	7,554,225	10,217,844	26,172,320	21,272,764
1942	65,741,699	7,326,106	8,096,945	27,935,990	22,382,658
1943	66,861,368	7,008,521	5,257,484	29,504,476	25,090,887
1944	68,526,674	6,642,924	4,976,387	29,417,992	27,489,371
1945	69,671,992	7,204,895	4,820,378	31,922,578	25,724,141
1946	74,720,748	7,818,235	5,300,950	34,388,637	27,212,926
1947	100,574,449	8,622,347	9,750,722	49,090,569	33,110,811

Col. 1. To interpret these figures, read article entitled "Disbursement of Funds Collected by the State".

Col. 2. This column represents expenditure of State funds by all State institutions.

Col. 3. Expenditures by the State Highway Department on a fiscal year basis (Highway Dept. operates on calendar year).

Col. 4. Represents disbursements for old age pensions, roads, schools, etc.

Col. 5. This column includes funds expended for operating State departments and agencies, refunds to taxpayers, investments purchased, unemployment compensation funds collected, etc., etc. Some of these disbursements are detailed in the table that follows this.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE, FOR YEARS SHOWN

NOTE. The table below is a companion table to the one on the preceding page, except that figures are not compiled prior to 1935. This table shows in column 2, the amount of State collections each year which are placed in investments (bonds principally) and, in column 3, that total of State investments at the end of each fiscal year. That the total does not correspond to the additions each year is due to the fact that investments are also sold during the year and thus column 3 is the net increase in investments at the end of the year. Column 4, entitled Cash Balance, is the total of all funds held by the State Treasurer, not including investments, on hand at the end of each fiscal year. Some of these funds are highway funds, others are public welfare, etc., etc. The point is that the Cash Balance does not represent surplus funds, as a major portion of the funds are operating funds of the various State departments and institutions. Also included are funds to be allocated to the counties, schools, etc. Column 5 lists the amount of funds collected by the State in Unemployment Compensation taxes which are transferred to the Federal treasury in Washington, D. C.

Year	Total Disbursements and Transactions (Col. 1)	Investments Purchased During Year (Col. 2)	Total Investments, June 30, Each Year (Col. 3)	Cash Balance Year Ending June 30 (Col. 4)	Unemployment Compensation Funds (Col. 5)
1935	$ 31,465,498	$ 1,775,727	$13,981,465	$ 7,613,979	....
1936	35,145,347	3,444,749	16,035,539	18,861,983	....
1937	54,670,155	1,852,101	16,555,345	24,752,229	$ 2,295,234
1938	69,241,321	1,749,538	17,177,980	14,956,727	4,035,587
1939	65,293,509	1,924,306	....	26,006,198	4,959,759
1940	67,529,370	2,231,834	17,139,566	28,013,587	4,894,381
1941	65,217,153	1,751,713	....	29,294,710	4,699,595
1942	65,741,699	3,387,873	18,180,071	34,100,623	5,270,525
1943	66,861,368	2,280,754	19,226,229	22,487,438	6,523,586
1944	68,526,674	6,177,678	21,431,842	29,303,893	5,537,752
1945	69,671,992	5,148,656	23,172,729	35,431,761	4,868,704
1946	74,720,748	3,583,140	24,362,222	44,792,714	5,005,444
1947	100,574,449	3,873,809	26,701,510	47,364,003	5,672,894

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE

Cash and General Revenue Funds, July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1946
Comparable Summary for 1947 Not Available
(Source: Office of State Treasurer)

STATE GOVERNMENT OPERATION EXPENSE

	Year Ending June 30, 1946	Year Ending June 30, 1945
State Government Departments:		
Legislative	$ 11,730.47	$ 145,551.35
Executive	66,336.42	63,425.97
Division of the Treasury	85,933.26	103,310.80
Division of Taxation and Revenue	975,857.04	912,166.58
Division of Audits	32,312.97	39,877.99
Division of Legal Affairs	91,950.09	79,459.45
Department of State	151,863.92	144,655.98
Judicial Division	241,746.01	237,179.98
Department of Education	252,959.28	304,050.17
Civil Service	30,293.07	28,185.05
Division of Public Buildings	228,960.70	229,746.67
	$ 2,169,943.23	$ 2,287,609.99
Protection to Person and Property:		
Division of National Guard	$ 117,445.57	$ 104,624.10
Colorado State Patrol	395,807.94	45,262.00
State Board of Stock Inspection	221,328.87	222,421.49
Division of Industrial Relations	939,228.12	778,954.49
Division of Commerce	283,283.55	266,200.60
Secretary of State: Examining and Licensing Boards	108,766.47	98,851.37
Others	13,580.15	13,492.84
	$ 2,079,440.67	$ 1,529,806.89
Conservation of Health and Sanitation:		
Division of Public Health	$ 857,026.32	$ 828,694.79
Public Welfare:		
Department of Public Welfare	249,049.00	257,553.45
Division of Highways:		
State Highway Department	5,199,002.63	5,045,084.10
Development and Conservation, Natural Resources:		
Division of Conservation	161,037.84	167,467.49
Division of Natural Resources	319,230.48	261,410.36
Department of Game and Fish	838,443.73	745,686.63
Division of Agriculture—Experiment Station, Extension Service, etc.	677,797.13	604,473.72
	$ 1,996,509.18	$ 1,779,038.20
Hospitals, Correctional and Charitable Institutions	$ 4,782,603.85	$ 3,950,314.38
Educational Institutions	3,309,205.71	2,884,956.25
Undistributed Accounts	124,794.85	60,157.04
Payment of Annuities, Compensation Claims and Awards	1,741,241.78	849,342.39
Debt Service:		
Debt Retirement	1,879,700.00	1,838,453.54
Interest	470,866.75	517,185.30
Total	$ 2,350,566.75	$ 2,355,638.84
Total Expenditures for Operating State Departments and Institutions	**$24,859,383.97**	**$21,828,196.32**
DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE-COLLECTED FUNDS FOR OTHER PURPOSES:		
Refunds to Taxpayers	$ 2,732,640.28	$ 2,275,689.54
Accrued Interest on Investments	66,613.51	13,976.23
Disbursements by the State Treasurer of State-Collected Funds to the Counties, For Purposes Indicated Below:		
Public Welfare Purposes	$ 3,645,526.50	$ 3,036,573.20
Old Age Pensions	23,690,088.78	22,568,293.72
Public Health	146,391.41	183,564.86
State Aid to Schools	4,131,889.84	3,692,502.27
State Aid for County Roads	4,353,408.36	3,613,607.98
Other Purposes	174,169.27	173,497.97
Total Distribution to the Counties	$36,141,474.16	$33,268,040.00
Transfer to U. S. Government of Unemployment Compensation Fund Collections	$ 4,986,000.00	$ 4,868,513.58
Investments Purchased by the State	3,583,139.60	5,148,655.77
Warrant Transfers	2,393,387.00	2,349,546.25
Grand Total, All Disbursements by State	**$74,762,638.52**	**$69,753,617.69**

PROPERTY TAX LEVY MADE BY THE STATE FOR STATE PURPOSES–1947

The 1947 tax levy for all State purposes is 4.53 mills. The assessed valuation of Colorado for 1947, as fixed by the Colorado Tax Commission and accepted by the State Board of Equalization, is $1,341,073,339. The various mill levies for 1947 and the purposes of the levies are as follows:

PURPOSE OF LEVY	Levy	Amount to Be Raised
General Revenue (H.B. 950—1947)	2.00000	$2,682,146.68
State University	.51989	697,210.62
University Medical and Nurses Training School	.10000	134,107.33
State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	.26042	349,242.32
Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station	.07171	96,168.37
Fort Lewis School	.04919	65,967.40
School of Mines	.15918	213,472.05
School of Mines Experiment Station	.01616	21,671.75
State College of Education	.26042	349,242.32
Western State College	.10044	134,697.41
Adams State College	.05000	67,053.67
Deaf and Blind	.14022	188,045.30
Colorado State Hospital	.26822	359,702.69
Stock Inspection	.03333	44,697.97
State Fair Tax	.03000	40,232.20
State Military	.07000	93,875.13
Sinking Fund—Funding Bonds, 1910	.04000	53,642.93
Interest on Funding Bonds, 1910	.01206	16,173.34
Police Pensions	.20000	268,214.67
For Buildings at Following Institutions:		
Adams State College	.00271	3,634.31
Colorado General Hospital	.00579	7,764.81
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	.00217	2,910.13
Colorado State Fair Commission	.00108	1,448.36
Colorado State Hospital	.03876	51,980.00
Capitol Buildings	.01547	20,746.40
State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	.00920	12,337.87
Fort Lewis Branch A & M	.00253	3,392.92
State College of Education	.00724	9,709.37
Grand Junction Mental Defectives Home	.00297	3,982.99
State Home for Mental Defectives, Ridge	.00362	4,854.69
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	.00072	965.57
State Military (National Guard)	.00049	657.13
State Penitentiary	.01449	19,432.15
State Reformatory	.00304	4,076.86
University of Colorado	.01775	23,804.05
Western State College	.00289	3,875.70
Workshop for the Blind	.00029	388.91
School of Mines	.00869	11,653.93
Industrial School for Boys	.00362	4,854.69
Home for Dependent Children	.00217	2,910.13
Industrial School for Girls	.00217	2,910.13
School for Deaf and Blind	.00090	1,206.97
Total	4.53000	$6,075,062.22

STATE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS AND HIGHWAY ANTICIPATION WARRANTS

The indebtedness of the State of Colorado, as of December 31, 1947, was $530,000 in general obligation bonds of the State and $12,315,000 in Highway Anticipation Warrants.

The Highway Anticipation Warrants are an obligation of the State Highway Department. The original issue of these warrants, made in 1936 by Act of the General Assembly to finance an expanded road-building program, totaled $25,000,000. Retirement of the warrants and payment of interest on them was to be provided from the income of the State Highway Department from its share of gas tax collections and motor vehicle license fees each year.

As of December 31, 1947, $12,685,000 of the principal amount of the Anticipation Warrants and $6,438,637.50 in interest had been paid out of the income of the State Highway Department. There remains to be paid, $12,315,000 of the principal and $1,233,912.50 in interest. The final payment will be made in 1954.

The payments on the Anticipation Warrants have been averaging $1,975,000 in principal and interest each year. A payment of $1,635,000 on the principal, to be made in 1948, will leave a balance of $10,690,000 remaining to be retired by 1954.

STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY MAJOR SOURCE, IN 48 STATES: 1947

A Preliminary Table, Prepared by the Bureau of the Census
(Dollar amounts in **thousands,** except per capitas)

NOTE. Seven states were higher than Colorado in the per capita collection of state taxes in 1947, according to this table below, compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Washington was highest of the 48 states with an average of $84.05 per capita. Other states higher than Colorado were Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New York, and Oregon.

STATE	TOTAL		Sales and gross receipts[2]	Licenses	Individual income	Corporation income	Property	Death and gift	Severance	Other taxes	Unemployment compensation
	Amount	Per capita[1]									
Number of States using tax*	48		48	48	31	33	45	47	22	23	48
Total	$6,766,841	$48.66	$3,456,134	$894,065	$417,570	$460,980	$261,995	$166,352	$94,086	$46,432	$969,227
Alabama	87,411	31.13	55,841	9,820	6,652	606	6,583	340	646	1,002	5,921
Arizona	40,594	65.18	26,548	2,769	5,001	117	2,626	57	-----	-----	3,476
Arkansas	71,605	37.99	47,875	7,582	5,457	-----	3,523	115	1,696	-----	5,357
California	699,032	73.19	382,847	39,389	51,221	59,151	29,244	20,079	515	-----	116,586
Colorado	**66,374**	**58.35**	**38,567**	**7,333**	**5,487**	**3,076**	**4,643**	**1,588**	**24**	-----	**5,656**
Connecticut	91,420	46.56	35,317	12,042	-----	8,970	357	5,190	-----	-----	29,544
Delaware	15,255	53.24	5,755	5,961	1,755	-----	-----	549	-----	-----	1,235
Florida	134,779	58.34	89,707	23,634	-----	-----	4,427	2,352	4	2,038	12,617
Georgia	112,267	35.89	63,311	7,711	21,746	-----	5,973	373	-----	2	13,151
Idaho	27,898	59.07	12,078	3,294	4,523	2,146	2,139	216	63	4	3,435
Illinois	361,564	45.04	271,666	38,740	-----	-----	189	7,926	-----	-----	43,043
Indiana	149,855	39.78	101,769	18,616	-----	-----	7,904	6,960	-----	600	14,006
Iowa	116,102	45.65	75,963	16,598	10,268	1,918	69	2,753	-----	143	8,390
Kansas	81,803	43.95	53,347	9,758	7,062	2,190	2,349	627	-----	-----	6,470
Kentucky	94,212	34.31	45,068	9,939	6,782	5,478	12,343	2,395	92	575	11,540
Louisiana	138,848	55.11	72,382	13,861	6,287	6,750	9,240	1,502	18,353	-----	10,473
Maine	35,274	40.26	15,030	7,382	-----	-----	5,316	1,121	-----	4	6,421
Maryland	78,386	35.84	33,761	11,098	11,789	3,049	3,021	2,378	-----	741	12,549

Massachusetts	221,365	48.23	74,654	54,222	35,129	15,188	5,026	8,775	-----	287	28,084
Michigan	336,307	55.45	224,440	47,929	-----	-----	14,330	5,369	613	-----	43,626
Minnesota	134,337	47.61	51,902	14,290	17,063	15,127	9,298	3,047	7,736	108	15,766
Mississippi	72,401	34.48	50,042	2,434	2,995	5,619	905	120	2,845	93	7,348
Missouri	139,493	36.94	84,398	20,871	10,659	-----	2,883	2,362	-----	-----	18,320
Montana	23,259	48.61	8,764	4,087	2,283	1,315	1,511	362	776	-----	4,161
Nebraska	37,666	29.53	19,727	5,328	-----	-----	7,467	203	-----	1,783	3,158
Nevada	8,286	61.19	3,444	1,520	-----	-----	1,559	-----	37	-----	1,726
New Hampshire	21,798	42.18	10,887	4,591	673	-----	1,003	934	-----	74	3,636
New Jersey	241,441	56.09	73,243	45,930	-----	-----	27,989	15,529	-----	-----	78,750
New Mexico	(3)	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,715
New York	818,778	59.58	242,258	93,380	114,571	141,920	1,663	24,600	-----	30,471	169,915
North Carolina	193,549	53.16	89,346	26,438	24,783	29,708	4,416	2,140	-----	44	16,674
North Dakota	26,979	50.23	18,394	2,509	2,458	813	1,707	114	-----	-----	984
Ohio	359,825	47.87	237,585	50,030	-----	-----	14,388	5,244	-----	-----	52,578
Oklahoma	124,291	55.86	77,921	12,671	14,606	-----	-----	1,596	12,091	-----	5,406
Oregon	87,332	60.12	22,589	11,530	19,972	10,922	-----	1,192	129	-----	11,998
Pennsylvania	378,897	37.80	137,165	94,742	-----	50,854	2,307	19,167	-----	707	73,955
Rhode Island	42,308	56.79	18,952	8,018	-----	303	-----	1,143	-----	-----	13,892
South Carolina	75,635	39.62	44,184	4,251	8,343	11,939	-----	275	-----	641	6,002
South Dakota	24,796	45.28	19,056	4,051	96	98	105	209	397	-----	784
Tennessee	94,373	31.48	51,834	17,175	2,131	4,237	1,566	1,707	-----	217	15,506
Texas	243,441	34.98	107,484	39,403	-----	-----	28,413	4,494	46,288	2,176	15,183
Utah	36,359	57.09	19,665	2,925	3,177	1,508	2,113	534	393	-----	6,044
Vermont	16,908	47.90	7,533	4,074	1,260	670	357	463	-----	410	2,141
Virginia	106,091	35.53	47,931	17,435	10,120	9,536	6,891	1,366	36	2,518	10,258
Washington	189,462	84.05	140,183	10,405	-----	-----	6,641	2,754	21	566	28,892
West Virginia	83,147	46.01	62,340	8,757	-----	-----	162	897	-----	724	10,267
Wisconsin	159,100	50.22	47,827	20,947	30,160	30,277	14,831	4,555	68	14	10,421
Wyoming	12,674	48.21	8,375	2,161	-----	-----	870	101	-----	-----	1,167

*Includes states which imposed the specified taxes for collection during the 1947 fiscal year, but excludes states for which amounts were collected on taxes that expired or were repealed prior to the beginning of the 1947 fiscal year.

[1]Based on estimated population on July 1, 1946, excluding armed forces overseas.

[2]Includes motor fuel (gasoline) taxes.

(3) Reported too late to be tabulated.

RETAIL SALES TAX AND USE TAX

The first sales tax law in Colorado was enacted in 1935 as a temporary relief measure. It was later re-enacted and made permanent. The use tax was added to enable the State to tax purchases made outside of Colorado and brought into the State for use and consumption.

The tax is 2 per cent on sales at retail or for use. It is collected from the public by sales tax licensees, usually the retailer, and remitted by them to the State on or before the 15th day of the month following that in which it was collected. Two mill tokens were formerly used, but in 1945, by legislative act, a bracket system was set up by which one cent is collected on sales between 19 cents and 68 cents; two cents on sales between 69 cents and $1.18.

Exemptions are granted on sales for resale, sales to governmental agencies, real estate sales and in other specific instances set forth by law, rule and regulation.

The licensee collecting the tax is permitted to deduct 5 per cent for collection and reporting. Five per cent of the amount received by the Department of Revenue is allowed for administration. The remainder is allocated by constitutional amendment to the public welfare fund, 85 per cent for the payment of Old Age Pensions and 15 per cent for the payment of other public assistance and welfare administrative expenses.

Sales tax collections, by fiscal years ending June 30, with the monthly average number of returns and tax payments per return, are as follows:

Year	Number Returns	Amount	Amount Per Return	Year	Number Returns	Amount	Amount Per Return
1936	23,172	$5,838,001	$251.94	1942	25,152	$ 8,544,087	$339.70
1937	24,026	6,697,167	278.75	1943	23,881	9,517,474	398.54
1938	25,965	6,780,921	261.16	1944	20,734	10,251,619	494.44
1939	24,434	6,857,090	200.64	1945	20,632	11,319,108	548.62
1940	23,360	7,316,633	333.09	1946	23,258	14,576,387	626.73
1941	22,534	7,744,082	343.66	1947	26,587	19,782,606	744.07

The sources of sales tax revenues by business classifications, in percentages for specified fiscal years, are as follows:

RETAIL SALES TAX AND USE TAX

Group	Per Cent of Total						
	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Food	26.0	27.71	30.07	30.39	29.85	26.28	24.60
General Merchandise	20.48	22.67	23.85	23.75	24.45	22.67	21.16
Automotive	16.51	13.17	10.45	10.41	9.48	12.89	17.69
Apparel	6.76	8.31	8.66	8.38	8.45	7.07	6.46
Unclassified Retail	6.18	6.39	6.82	6.56	5.98	6.95	5.17
Public Utility	4.29	4.79	5.67	5.76	5.95	6.94	7.26
Lumber and Building	7.20	6.16	5.00	5.28	5.64	6.61	7.52
Mfg. Trading or Jobbing	6.36	5.56	5.07	4.77	5.38	5.68	5.35
Furniture	5.07	3.90	3.21	3.19	3.35	3.31	3.20
Professional and Personal Service	.90	1.02	.82	.80	.76	.74	.70
Farm and Garden Produce	.25	.32	.38	.45	.47	.55	.57
Jobbers	..	..	..	.26	.24	.31	.32
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The trend in the volume of Colorado retail trade is shown by the amount of taxed retail sales each year. The following table gives the taxed retail sales and the per cent each year's sales is to the year 1936. The figures are for the fiscal years ending June 30:

Year	Taxed Retail Sales	Per Cent of 1936	Year	Taxed Retail Sales	Per Cent of 1936
1936	$307,000,000	100	1942	$ 450,000,000	146
1937	352,000,000	115	1943	501,000,000	163
1938	357,000,000	116	1944	540,000,000	176
1939	361,000,000	117	1945	596,000,000	194
1940	385,000,000	125	1946	767,000,000	250
1941	408,000,000	133	1947	1,041,000,000	340

The number of concerns licensed to do business under the retail sales tax law declined from 1940 to 1944 and then gradually increased through 1947. The number of retail concerns licensed in specified quarters and the change from the same quarter of the preceding year are as follows:

Year and Quarter	Number of Concerns	Change	Year and Quarter	Number of Concerns	Change
1940: March 31	29,325	—342	1944: March 31	21,368	—896
1941: March 31	29,066	—259	1945: March 31	22,385	+1,017
1942: March 31	26,941	—2,125	1946: April 15	25,561	+3,176
1943: March 31	22,264	—4,677	1947: March 10	27,421	+1,860

Two accompanying tables show tax revenues by counties and years, and comparative revenues and trends by major groups by years.

Use tax collections for fiscal years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year	Amount	Per Cent Increase	Year	Amount	Per Cent Increase
1941	$ 446,998	...	1945	$ 557,903	+27.1
1942	411,482	—7.9	1946	946,612	+69.7
1943	371,570	—9.7	1947	1,206,914	+27.5
1944	438,968	+18.1			

The use tax is levied on tangible personal property purchased outside of Colorado and brought into the state for storage, use, or consumption. Exemptions from the tax are tangible personal property subject to the retail sales tax, property purchased for resale, motor fuels subject to the state tax, property of non-residents for storage, use, or consumption while temporarily within the state, property used in manufacturing processes, and property for the use of the federal, state, or local governments, or religious or charitable organizations.

SERVICE TAX REPEALED IN 1945

The State Service Tax Act which was enacted by the General Assembly in May, 1937 was repealed by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly in 1945 and the tax was discontinued as of February 28, 1945. The tax provided for a levy of 2 per cent of the value of services rendered for a valuable consideration by any person engaged in any business or occupation designated in the law when said act or service was rendered, furnished or performed for the ultimate user thereof.

The revenue from the Service Tax went to the General Fund of the State. Collections under the tax, by years, were as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1938	$1,274,139	1941	$1,233,435	1944	$1,868,458
1939	1,293,286	1942	1,383,239	1945	1,595,232
1940	1,197,150	1943	1,804,446	1946	53,529

RETAIL SALES TAX COLLECTED BY COUNTIES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

County	1947	1946	1945	1944	1940
Adams	$ 194,465	$ 135,022	$ 97,323	$ 80,793	$ 45,176
Alamosa	118,845	87,645	67,155	56,398	53,305
Arapahoe	419,428	270,162	196,194	176,199	99,091
Archuleta	21,697	15,045	12,812	11,898	9,928
Baca	83,466	61,364	47,642	37,054	13,789
Bent	56,727	44,455	33,161	26,952	20,499
Boulder	474,788	327,390	236,180	206,897	175,935
Chaffee	85,003	60,842	44,031	46,479	38,103
Cheyenne	29,387	20,702	15,483	11,782	7,783
Clear Creek	36,336	23,773	15,266	14,519	15,538
Conejos	50,951	40,770	31,672	27,077	20,459
Costilla	19,408	16,987	14,045	12,650	9,719
Crowley	36,731	28,172	20,580	17,411	12,121
Custer	8,852	6,186	4,998	4,381	4,060
Delta	159,027	116,300	90,198	75,702	57,276
Denver	6,237,745	4,702,166	3,549,918	3,168,123	2,304,983
Dolores	14,961	9,486	8,276	7,675	3,708
Douglas	24,194	16,650	12,628	11,190	7,449
Eagle	32,157	23,600	21,231	24,668	19,582
Elbert	24,929	19,963	15,454	12,768	8,393
El Paso	954,526	744,558	590,382	589,640	322,665
Fremont	146,752	113,420	81,148	69,102	59,691
Garfield	113,002	74,874	57,369	50,166	42,308
Gilpin	5,477	3,527	2,456	2,669	4,588
Grand	56,859	33,382	24,900	19,736	19,179
Gunnison	57,017	36,741	25,081	23,060	23,966
Hinsdale	1,464	725	588	509	678
Huerfano	76,111	60,960	48,676	43,652	42,125
Jackson	17,000	11,755	10,250	8,970	6,419
Jefferson	331,673	222,764	149,252	137,845	84,939
Kiowa	21,118	13,367	10,833	7,458	5,202
Kit Carson	97,599	64,225	45,025	35,999	19,996
Lake	57,117	41,333	40,571	52,352	36,663
La Plata	154,138	106,576	74,038	65,317	60,623
Larimer	460,945	293,881	217,698	181,525	155,947
Las Animas	182,816	144,642	120,925	112,192	88,822
Lincoln	73,133	49,611	36,182	31,905	20,481
Logan	191,850	134,374	98,396	90,146	64,519
Mesa	436,168	305,237	224,755	195,586	145,011
Mineral	6,306	4,232	3,261	3,541	4,730
Moffat	96,888	60,184	35,414	26,165	19,960
Montezuma	101,027	68,942	53,727	44,442	31,075
Montrose	118,131	85,187	68,240	59,781	52,512
Morgan	193,581	129,488	98,900	84,994	57,070
Otero	258,264	202,677	167,678	147,774	83,481
Ouray	17,921	10,888	8,953	7,557	6,581
Park	16,444	10,005	7,055	7,169	11,655
Phillips	72,159	48,435	38,447	35,062	17,698
Pitkin	13,624	6,592	4,255	4,517	4,344
Prowers	165,053	125,454	99,351	84,938	44,480
Pueblo	823,045	657,982	548,990	496,364	321,200
Rio Blanco	59,096	29,124	15,269	13,957	10,477
Rio Grande	116,259	89,092	70,247	57,434	47,053
Routt	87,180	64,404	48,015	43,186	35,755
Saguache	37,113	27,710	22,522	19,535	15,178
San Juan	14,138	9,495	7,492	7,045	6,480
San Miguel	18,459	11,858	9,400	9,811	11,228
Sedgwick	57,154	38,787	30,071	26,724	18,333
Summit	7,033	4,642	3,716	3,901	3,185
Teller	29,202	16,960	12,001	11,272	21,762
Washington	55,263	40,955	27,954	23,917	12,538
Weld	606,538	444,724	341,531	288,183	219,494
Yuma	112,772	83,601	59,431	51,424	32,552
Total, Counties	$14,646,513	$10,751,050	$ 8,174,692	$ 7,307,144	$5,219,535
Chain Stores*	3,092,151	2,297,423	1,959,082	1,834,860	1,317,376
Foreign Corp.*	2,039,755	1,523,669	1,182,132	1,072,396	776,329
Concessioners*	3,309	3,474	2,884	2,661	3,288
Transient Concessioners*	871	770	318	223	103
Occasional Auto Sales	....	....	....	34,335	....
Total, State	**$19,782,606**	**$14,576,387**	**$11,319,108**	**$10,251,619**	**$7,316,633**

*Returns from chain stores and from accounting departments outside of Colorado are not broken down to show receipts per county.

RETAIL SALES TAX: COMPARATIVE SALES TAX REVENUES BY GENERAL CLASSES OF BUSINESS, FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, WITH TREND EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES THAT EACH YEAR IS OF 1936

(Source: Department of Revenue)

Year	Business Class					Annual Total Tax
	Food	General[1] Merchandise	Automotive	Apparel	All Others[2]	
1936	$1,666,681	$1,573,238	$ 754,046	$ 470,439	$1,373,595	$ 5,838,001
1937	1,806,048	1,801,801	924,059	522,641	1,642,616	6,697,167
1938	1,835,226	1,789,801	975,111	508,806	1,671,975	6,780,921
1939	1,799,151	1,745,327	989,006	476,277	1,847,327	6,857,090
1940	1,862,162	1,815,053	1,182,714	489,021	1,967,680	7,316,632
1941	1,907,021	1,887,905	1,378,087	500,593	2,070,474	7,744,082
1942	2,245,689	2,220,183	1,101,693	603,604	2,372,916	8,544,087
1943	2,841,455	2,645,496	902,011	804,280	2,324,230	9,517,474
1944	3,115,962	2,762,204	1,066,916	859,054	2,447,483	10,251,619
1945	3,404,141	3,062,735	1,183,495	979,772	2,688,965	11,319,108
1946	4,039,618	3,874,162	1,920,555	1,211,294	3,530,758	14,576,387
1947	5,144,291	5,052,765	3,265,588	1,337,956	4,982,006	19,782,606

[1]Includes furniture class.

[2]Includes jobbers, lumber and building, professional and personal services, public utility, unclassified retail, farm and garden produce, and manufacturing, trading or jobbing.

Trend of Revenues Expressed in Percentages (1936 Equals 100)

1936	100	100	100	100	100	100
1937	108	115	122	111	120	115
1938	110	114	129	108	122	118
1939	108	111	131	101	134	117
1940	112	115	157	104	143	125
1941	114	120	183	106	151	133
1942	134	141	147	128	173	146
1943	170	168	119	171	169	163
1944	187	176	141	183	178	176
1945	204	195	157	208	196	194
1946	242	246	255	257	257	250
1947	309	321	433	284	363	339

STATE INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXES

The present state laws levying a tax on transfers of property by inheritance and succession through will or gift or instrument made in contemplation of death, or intended to take effect at or after the death of the maker thereof are the culmination of legislative enactments extending back to 1901. The original act was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court and was reenacted, with changes, at an extra session of the legislature, and since then has been amended or reenacted a number of times down through 1945. The law is complicated and cannot be reviewed in detail here.

Inheritance taxes go into the general fund and are a part of the general revenue of the state.

An additional 10 per cent is levied upon the net taxable estates, which goes into the old-age pension fund.

The gift tax law, which imposes a tax upon gifts made after its effective date, August 4, 1937, was designed not only as a revenue producer but as a supplement to the inheritance and succession tax laws. It brings within the scope of the law transfers made during life, which could not be established as having been made in contemplation of death. Gifts within the meaning of the law are not confined to transfers of property without consideration, but include also sales and exchanges for less than an adequate or full consideration, the creation of irrevocable trusts for the benefit of others, the income of beneficiaries from such trusts, etc. The amounts of the tax, classes affected and exemptions follow in general the provisions of the inheritance tax laws.

It is an annual tax and annual returns are filed on or before March 1 of each year. The revenue from the tax goes into the general fund.

The administration of the inheritance and gift tax laws is vested in an inheritance tax commissioner appointed by the attorney general and who holds office at the pleasure of the attorney general.

STATE INCOME TAX

State income tax collections in Colorado from 1938 through 1947 amounted to $50,724,680, of which $29,757,890 or 58.7 per cent was collected from individuals, $20,339,947 or 40.1 per cent from corporations, and $616,655 or 1.2 per cent from fiduciaries. The increase in total tax collected in 1947 over 1940 was $6,270,362 or 186.6 per cent.

The first full year in which the tax was collected was 1939. Each succeeding year has recorded a gain over the preceding year with the exception of 1945. The amount of tax collected in 1945 was 3.7 per cent less than in 1944 and .5 per cent less than in 1943. The total number of returns filed in each calendar year, with the number to taxable returns, and the percentage of taxable to all returns, is as follows:

State Income Tax

Year	Total Returns	Number Taxable	% Taxable	Year	Total Returns	Number Taxable	% Taxable
1938	61,112	40,428	66.2	1943	117,061	83,079	71.0
1939	67,624	46,567	68.9	1944	123,842	81,798	66.1
1940	70,194	49,157	70.0	1945	132,499	89,308	67.4
1941	82,812	55,195	66.7	1946	142,030	94,520	66.5
1942	99,504	67,906	68.2	1947	172,603	121,657	70.5

The state income tax was authorized by an amendment to Article X of the State Constitution which was adopted by the electorate on November 3, 1936 by a vote of 167,268 to 159,143. The General Assembly enacted the first income tax law effective July 1, 1937. The basic law as amended by the General Assembly in 1947 has the following general provisions:

The tax is levied upon the net income of all residents, and the income of non-residents which is derived from sources within the state, and from corporations and fiduciaries. Returns must be filed by individuals with a gross income of $5,000, a net income of $750 or a surtax income which exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars.

The taxpayer is allowed an exemption of $750, and an additional exemption of $750 for a spouse and each dependent. A comparison of the tax under the original law and the amended law of 1947 is as follows:

Net Income	1947 Tax Rate Per Cent	1937 Tax Rate Per Cent	Net Income	1947 Tax Rate Per Cent	1937 Tax Rate Per Cent
Under $1,000	1	1	$ 6,000 to $ 6,999	5	4
$1,000 to 1,999	1½	1	7,000 to 7,999	6	4
2,000 to 2,999	2	2	8,000 to 8,999	7	5
3,000 to 3,999	2½	2	9,000 to 9,999	8	5
4,000 to 4,999	3	3	10,000 to 10,999	9	6
5,000 to 5,999	4	3	All over 11,000	10	6

There is a surtax of 2 per cent on income derived from dividends, interest, royalties, etc. Corporations pay 5 per cent on their entire net income. The provisions of the amended law expire Dec. 31, 1948.

The income tax becomes due and payable on incomes for the preceding year, calendar or fiscal, on April 15 of each year. The tax may be paid in whole by that date or may be divided into four separate installments.

The law is administered and the tax collected by the State Department of Revenue. The amendment of 1947 provides that 5 per cent of the tax shall go into an income tax refund fund, 5 per cent into the Department of Revenue Administration Fund, and the remainder into the general fund of the State of Colorado. The accompanying table gives a summary of income tax collections by calendar years.

STATE INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS AND NUMBER OF TAXABLE RETURNS BY SOURCES AND BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

Year	Total		Individual		Corporation		Fiduciary	
	Collections	Returns	Collections	Returns	Collections	Returns	Coll.	Ret.
1938.....	$ 1,284,403	40,428	$ 722,770	38,436	$ 561,633	1,992	.....	...
1939.....	2,829,302	46,567	1,729,629	44,152	1,054,447	1,963	$ 45,266	452
1940.....	3,361,132	49,157	2,091,242	46,348	1,224,768	2,183	45,121	626
1941.....	3,543,432	55,195	2,398,859	52,716	1,106,286	1,969	38,287	510
1942.....	4,596,081	67,906	3,084,783	64,475	1,441,273	2,763	70,025	668
1943.....	6,160,740	83,079	3,620,668	79,038	2,445,802	3,443	84,270	598
1944.....	6,359,497	81,798	3,302,384	77,701	2,976,493	3,540	80,445	514
1945.....	6,126,933	89,308	3,035,378	84,969	3,038,556	3,749	52,987	590
1946.....	6,831,666	94,520	4,124,318	89,675	2,628,694	4,226	78,654	619
1947.....	9,631,494	121,657	5,647,859	117,066	3,861,995	3,881	121,640	710
Total....	$50,724,680		$29,757,890		$20,339,947		$616,655	

The income tax law became effective July 1, 1937, and returns in 1938 were for the six-month period of 1937. Data for all years are from returns filed in those years for the previous year. Partnership returns are required for informational purposes only and are not shown in the table. Comparable data from 1948 returns showing the effect of the revised 1947 law were not available at the time of this compilation.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND CONTROL SUPERVISES STATE APPROPRIATIONS

Control of all appropriations made by the General Assembly was placed in the Division of Accounts and Control under the provisions of a law adopted by the Assembly in 1947 which created the new Division and defined its powers. The agency serves as the over-all financial, budgetary and administrative planning and accounting department of the State government.

The annual and quarterly budgets of all State departments and institutions must be submitted to the Division and must receive the approval of the Division before funds can be expended. Likewise, proposed budget requests to the General Assembly for biennial appropriations must first be submitted in detail to the Division for review, revision and approval. All such proposals must be in the hands of the State Controller on or before October 1, preceding the convening of the General Assembly.

All of the functions and powers of the Division are described more fully on page 60, in the section on State Government in this volume. The head of the Division is the State Controller, James A. Noonan.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND TAXES

State laws governing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Colorado are administered by the Secretary of State through the liquor License Division. An act of the legislature approved April 12, 1935, allows the sale of intoxicating liquors by the drink in hotels, clubs, and restaurants and of package goods by retail drug stores and liquor stores. It prohibits the sale of liquors to persons under 21 years of age, drunkards and intoxicated persons, and on election days, Sundays, and Christmas during specified hours. It provides for the licensing of all dealers and their regulation, and allows local option for cities, towns and counties, and prescribes penalties for the violation of the provisions of the act.

The manufacture and sale of beverages not exceeding 3.2 per cent alcoholic content is regulated under a separate law and the licenses have very few restrictions. Detailed information concerning the provisions of the laws is published by the office of the Secretary of State.

Federal operations involving alcoholic beverages and industrial alcohol are handled by the alcohol tax unit of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, which maintains a district office in Denver. The unit is charged with the administration of the federal laws relating to the manufacture, warehousing, and distribution of spirituous liquors, wines, fermented liquors and industrial alcohol. It is also charged with the investigation, detection, and prevention of willful and fraudulent violations of internal revenue laws relating to liquors.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FROM LIQUOR LICENSE FEES AND EXCISE TAXES BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of State, Liquor License Division)

Year	Miscellaneous Receipts	Receipts from License Fees	Receipts from Excise Tax	Total Receipts
1934		$ 156,380.50	$ 813,284.74	$ 969,665.24
1935	$ 214.00	163,209.56	1,866,210.46	2,029,634.02
1936	905.00	220,075.00	2,296,408.62	2,517,388.62
1937	1,045.49	190,300.00	2,370,945.50	2,562,290.99
1938	722.03	223,100.00	2,173,093.65	2,396,915.68
1939	1,167.93	221,500.00	2,175,783.28	2,398,451.21
1940	622.50	209,450.00	2,232,890.44	2,442,962.94
1941	779.94	181,350.00	2,395,693.37	2,577,823.31
1942	409.00	155,150.00	3,072,995.05	3,228,554.05
1943	390.50	158,250.00	2,885,647.36	3,044,287.86
1944	431.00	173,100.00	3,560,176.57	3,733,707.57
1945	386.00	198,700.00	3,805,054.42	4,004,140.42
1946	457.50	220,500.00	4,842,779.24	5,063,736.74
1947	458.00	235,675.00	3,601,889.00	3,838,022.00
Totals	$7,988.89	$2,706,740.06	$38,092,871.70	$40,807,600.65

Note: The license fees collected by the cities and counties are approximately $400,000 per year. Of this amount, 15 per cent, or $60,000, is retained by the cities and counties for their general funds. The balance—85 per cent—or $340,000 is remitted to the State for allocation to the Old Age Pension Fund.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS: RECEIPTS FROM LIQUOR LICENSE FEES AND EXCISE TAX, APPORTIONMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of State, Liquor License Division)

	1947	1946	1945	1944
Receipts:				
License Fees	$ 235,675.00	$ 220,575.00	$ 198,700.00	$ 173,150.00
3.2% Beer Tax	204,775.26	163,208.94	219,623.07	219,436.99
Repeal Beer Tax	584,887.35	488,468.91	494,690.58	438,885.25
Wine, 14% and under, Tax	16,432.47	25,358.79	16,778.46	27,985.41
Wine, over 14%, Tax	202,628.40	277,534.80	210,972.42	228,172.68
Spirits Tax	2,835,676.60	4,055,943.80	3,096,675.20	2,774,804.60
Tax Liability Payments	2,721.42	2,901.11	4,236.73	4,056.55
Sale of Report Books*	458.00	457.50	386.00	431.00
Total Receipts	$4,083,254.50	$5,234,448.85	$4,242,062.46	$3,866,922.48
Less Refunds:				
On Licenses	.....	$ 75.00	.....	$ 50.00
3.2% Beer Tax	$ 92,889.75	68,279.21	$ 127,795.26	65,239.79
Repeal Beer Tax	120,821.35	70,081.17	104,014.17	59,194.86
Wine, under 14%, Tax	112.92	376.23	309.57	36.09
Wine, over 14%, Tax	859.68	238.50	822.84	96.57
Spirits Tax	30,548.80	31,662.00	4,980.20	8,597.60
Total Refunds	$ 245,232.50	$ 170,712.11	$ 237,922.04	$ 133,214.91
Net Receipts:				
From Taxes	$3,601,889.00	$4,842,779.24	$3,805,054.42	$3,560,176.57
From License Fees and Miscellaneous	236,133.00	220,957.50	199,086.00	173,531.00
Totals	$3,838,022.00	$5,063,736.74	$4,004,140.42	$3,733,707.57
Apportionment of Receipts				
State Public Welfare Fund and General Fund (95%)	$3,645,685.79	$4,810,115.28	$3,803,566.68	$3,546,612.74
Expense Fund for Administrative Expense of Liquor Department	192,336.21	253,621.46	200,573.74	187,094.83
Totals	$3,838,022.00	$5,063,736.74	$4,004,140.42	$3,733,707.57
Administrative Expenses:				
Total	$ 127,806.07	$ 95,793.72	$ 94,276.33	$ 95,617.30
Per cent of net receipts	3.33	1.89	2.35	2.56

*The total amount of these items goes directly into the 5% Administrative Expense Fund.

STATE PROPERTY AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

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DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY YEARS

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Disbursements of State Institutions for Fiscal Year, 1947
State Land—Status of Various Land Grants

STATE SCHOOL LANDS

State Lands—State Land Board—Receipts from State Lands—
Permanent School Fund—Investments—Farm Loans
Sales of State Land—Leased Lands—Coal Land
STATE FORESTS—MEXICAN LAND GRANTS IN COLORADO

LAND CLASSIFICATION BY TYPES OF OWNERSHIP

Acreages in Various Classifications—Percentage
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LAND AREA AND OWNERSHIP OF THE 11 WESTERN STATES

TABLE OF COLORADO LAND CLASSIFICATION BY COUNTIES

Area of State by Types of Land and Ownership and by Counties

STATE PROPERTY AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

The State of Colorado owns lands, buildings, improvements, equipment, coal and mineral rights, investments, and other items which have an estimated value of $362,285,061, according to an inventory maintained by the State Auditor's office. The two principal holdings are State-owned land and mineral rights administered by the State Land Board, and highways, right-of-ways and buildings administered by the State Highway Department. Third in rank are the buildings and improvements owned by the various State institutions, with a value of $37,237,538. Elsewhere in this section is a table which lists the various types of property owned.

The State maintains eight educational, eight eleemosynary and four penal and reform institutions, also three other departments which operate buildings maintained by direct taxes. The three which are not institutions but do maintain and operate a number of buildings are the Capitol Buildings group under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, the State Fair Commission and the National Guard or State Military Department. In addition, two State departments, namely the State Highway Department and the State Fish and Game Commission, own and operate buildings which are maintained out of the cash income of the departments.

A majority of the State institutions have governing boards whose members are appointed by the Governor. An exception is the University of Colorado which is under the supervision of the Board of Regents elected by the voters of the State at the General election.

Six institutions do not have boards and the heads of the institutions are directly responsible to the Governor. These include the State Penitentiary, State Reformatory, Boy's Industrial School, State Hospital at Pueblo and the Homes for Mental Defectives at Ridge and Grand Junction.

An accompanying table shows the disbursements of the State institutions over a period of the last several years. Total disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947 amounted to $15,134,484 as compared with $10,062,398 in 1946 and $10,138,100 in 1939.

Increased costs of operating the institutions are due to the increased cost of food, materials and equipment in the penal, reform and eleemosynary institutions and to increased enrollment of students in the educational insituations. Salary increases for employees of all the institutions and for faculties of the educational institutions also account for part of the increased costs.

The increased cost of operating all institutions is approximately 50 per cent above the costs in 1939. Significantly, the cost of living index had climbed 69 per cent in 1947 as compared with 1939.

Tables which follow provide certain data and information relating to the State's various institutions and their operation. The section on State Government in the first section of this Year Book describes briefly the organization and functions of each State institution and other information. Additional statistics regarding the State's educational institutions are to be found also in the section on Education.

STATE GOVERNMENT: INVENTORY VALUE OF STATE PROPERTY
(Source: State Auditor)

Classification*	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1942	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1934
Lands	$195,784,554	$191,896,915	$184,630,595	$ 37,020,700	$ 34,504,420
Buildings and improvements	37,237,538	33,682,412	33,734,289	170,647,362	90,985,874
Machinery	1,905,015	2,092,060	1,834,494	1,786,490	1,247,882
Tools and equipment	3,496,745	2,025,415	1,274,507	1,164,507	905,121
Furniture and office equipment	2,885,790	2,751,476	3,779,331	2,916,254	1,668,898
Libraries and collections	2,484,037	2,364,568	2,148,778	1,937,987	1,645,415
Automobiles, trucks, etc.	1,205,024	839,447	934,705	901,373	552,539
General supplies	1,604,423	1,465,388	1,245,129	524,855	336,019
Livestock	1,653,332	1,836,516	1,773,615	1,713,993	1,242,244
Land, water and mineral rights	100,138,328	100,123,278	100,102,139	100,042,055	100,128,890
Total, exclusive of cash funds	$348,394,786	$339,077,475	$331,457,582	$318,655,576	$233,217,302
Investments	13,990,275	----	----	----	----
Cash in funds, institutions, and departments	46,170,501	30,454,986	34,763,987	26,585,628	10,654,765
Total, including cash funds	$408,555,562	$369,532,461	$366,221,569	$345,241,204	$243,872,067

*Lands include highway right-of-ways; land, water, and mineral rights include the value of all mineral rights—coal, oil, etc., owned or retained by the State in the amount of $100,000,000.

STATE GOVERNMENT: INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY JUNE 30, 1946

(Source: State Auditor)

INSTITUTION	Lands	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	Furniture and Office Equipment	Libraries and Collections	Autos, Trucks etc.	Livestock	Land, Water and Mineral Rights	Total*
Adams State College	$ 15,000	$ 808,597	$ 12,500	$ 28,500	$ 26,000	$ 2,500	$	$	$ 897,448
Colorado A & M College	658,090	3,331,012	559,227	284,950	298,611	39,986	89,250	59,183	6,268,175
Boys' Industrial School	52,000	264,150	83,342	6,340	.....	5,900	12,993	.....	424,950
Industrial Workshop for the Blind	8,000	60,000	31,500	1,500	.....	600	.....	.....	102,579
Fort Lewis Branch, A & M	94,770	401,000	49,250	26,700	24,400	9,000	35,000	25,000	673,851
Girls' Industrial School	20,100	650,600	77,203	3,579	600	5,000	1,500	5,000	765,987
Mental Defectives Home (Grand Junction)	26,000	658,283	58,444	16,665	475	1,800	8,820	4,820	835,806
Mental Defectives Home (Ridge)	93,000	553,074	59,520	27,183	300	2,500	10,000	7,700	754,276
School for Deaf and Blind	45,800	1,096,265	68,510	48,291	17,519	2,210	5,150	.....	1,284,745
State Penitentiary	176,110	1,530,604	289,464	18,000	50	15,000	23,500	.....	2,063,831
State Reformatory	40,300	854,595	70,714	26,737	1,000	11,150	19,735	8,000	1,033,503
School of Mines	180,324	1,192,133	697,060	166,932	108,715	2,160	.....	.....	2,401,622
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	64,000	322,380	47,024	16,000	900	806	9,950	8,000	470,060
State College of Education	210,000	1,754,366	35,000	307,122	73,296	3,080	.....	.....	2,383,863
State Home for Dependent Children	53,920	237,170	36,670	16,965	.....	4,984	11,230	.....	364,560
Colorado State Hospital	227,300	3,667,441	628,213	145,939	2,294	9,969	155,832	20,625	4,858,613
University of Colorado	638,403	7,956,555	1,321,213	614,896	1,048,174	30,109	.....	.....	12,437,736
Western State College	12,303	926,470	18,186	92,599	50,380	2,600	.....	.....	1,111,393
Board of Land Commissioners	31,680,900	10,000	5,900	5,325	500	5,200	.....	100,000,000	144,778,508
State Game and Fish Department	923,774	447,656	67,619	9,230	116	56,820	1,270,287	.....	2,775,504
State Highway Department	159,275,488	726,481	1,772,341	40,500	.....	864,223	.....	.....	162,753,534
Military (National Guard)	42,410	705,578	45,586	8,824	.....	11,289	85	.....	813,772
State Fair Commission	20,000	983,594	15,279	9,858	654	2,050	.....	.....	1,033,685
State Historical Society	11,250	6,400	4,150	33,500	301,350	.....	.....	.....	368,218
State Library	.....	.....	370	2,222	218,338	283	.....	.....	221,217
Capitol Buildings Group	1,215,112	8,084,000	140,096	247,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,687,127
Supreme Court	.....	.....	450	.....	125,000	.....	.....	.....	126,340
All other departments	200	9,134	811,352	619,514	185,364	115,805	.....	.....	46,864,659
TOTAL	$195,784,554	$37,237,538	$7,006,183	$2,885,790	$2,484,036	$1,205,024	$1,653,332	$100,138,328	$408,555,562

*Includes cash on hand and investments. Cash on hand on June 30, 1946 for departments and funds was $46,170,500.91. Investments amounted to $13,990,274.65.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS

The Colorado Statehouse stands athwart the crest of a grassy knoll that slopes up gently from the heart of the business section of Denver and dominates the city and the valley of the South Platte River. The main entrance faces to the west and one of the steps of the west entrance is frequently photographed by tourists—it is exactly one mile (5,280 feet) above sea level. The majestic Rockies for a distance of 150 miles to the north and south are visible from the Capitol dome. The main entrance looks across Denver's Civic Center to the City and County building which is the seat of Denver's municipal government.

The Capitol building is of Corinthian style of architecture and is an adaptation of the National Capitol. The site, consisting of 10 acres, was donated to the State by Henry C. Brown, builder of the Brown Palace Hotel and a large landowner in Denver's early history.

The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 4, 1890 by the Masonic lodge and the building was first occupied in 1895. Actually the building was not completed until 1907. The cost of the building was $2,800,000 and the replacement value is estimated in excess of $8,000,000. It is constructed of gray granite quarried near Gunnison, Colorado. The foundations and wall backing are of Fort Collins sandstone. The wainscoting and many of the interior pilasters are of Colorado onyx, a brilliant agate-like stone that was found near Beulah, west of Pueblo.

The floor plan was designed on an axis in the form of a Greek cross, 383 feet long by 315 feet wide. Each face of the structure is dominated by a high Corinthian portico. Broad corridors, paved with white marble, extend from each of the four entrances to the central staircase in the rotunda. Immediately above, a circular well pierces the structure to the tower beneath the dome. A group of murals depicting the development of the State, adorns the walls in the first-floor rotunda. These are the gift of the Boettcher Foundation in 1938 and were painted by Allen True of Denver, distinguished American painter. The lyrical inscriptions that accompany each panel were composed by the noted poet and writer, Thomas Hornsby Ferril of Denver.

The great dome itself is 42 feet in diameter and its tip is 272 feet above the ground. In 1908 the dome was covered with 200 ounces of gold leaf at a cost of $14,680.

The State Museum Building, located across East Fourteenth avenue from the Capitol, was constructed in 1915 at a cost of $480,000. Exhibits illustrate life in the old West and incidents in Colorado's early history. Relics of the early West, together with archaeological and mineral exhibits of priceless value are all under the supervision of the State Historical Society of Colorado.

The State Office Building, a five-story structure located across East Colfax avenue from the Capitol, was built in 1920 and 1921 at a cost of $1,475,000. In it are located numerous departments of the State government.

The Capitol Annex, on East Fourteenth avenue—across from the Capitol, was built in 1938 with State and Federal funds under a PWA grant at a cost of $1,298,000, including a heating and power plant for the entire capitol group. The exterior of this beautiul seven-story building is constructed from Colorado's famous white Yule marble from the quarry at Marble in Gunnison-Pitkin counties. Corridors are finished with native travertine. The building was occupied in late 1939 by various departments of State government.

The Capitol group of buildings is under the supervision of James E. Merrick, superintendent of public buildings.

BUILDING PROGRAM FOR THE STATE'S 23 INSTITUTIONS

Funds for the construction of buildings and improvements at Colorado's various State institutions are provided principally from a mill levy on property. Each of the State's institutions and agencies which have buildings receives the income from a State levy for building purposes.

The first overall program for financing construction at the various State institutions was developed by the State Planning Commission in 1937 and was submitted to the General Assembly. The Commission recommended a total of 20 specific levies, one for each institution, and the total of these levies amounted to 1.15 mills each year for 10 years ending in 1946.

The program was adopted by the General Assembly as submitted. The revenues from the levies totaled approximately $12,088,000 from 1937 thru 1946. A feature of the program was the provision that anticipation warrants could be issued against the expected income. This was for the purpose of making it possible for the institutions to match their building funds with PWA funds made available by the Federal Government during the late 1930's.

Under this arrangement, Federal funds amounting to $4,015,588 were secured which were matched by State funds for building programs at a number of institutions. Construction was carried on until well into 1941 when the State Planning Commission recommended the stoppage of all work on account of the stepped-up program of national defense which was then being launched by the Federal Government. Expenditures of State and Federal funds totaled $11,411,000 when the advent of World War II stopped all work of this character.

During the War years funds accumulated in the mill levy accounts and totaled approximately $5,000,000 by the end of 1946.

New Program Developed For 10 Years Ending 1956

In the latter part of 1946, the State Planning Commission, working with the heads of the various State institutions, prepared a new 10-year financing program for submission to the Governor and the General Assembly.

Due to the lack of construction during the long War the need for buildings at a number of the State's institutions, particularly the penal and eleemosynary institutions, had grown acute. Likewise, the increased enrollments at the State's educational institutions had developed serious shortages of classroom facilities. As a result of these needs, requests were made to the State Planning Commission for a total of $44,137,500 to provide for buildings during the 10-year period, 1947-1956.

After careful study, the Planning Commission settled on 23 mill levies which totaled 1.489 mills and which would have raised an estimated $20,543,000 during the next 10 years ending in 1956. The Planning Commission prepared 23 separate legislative bills, one for each institution, and submitted the program to the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. Each bill carries the provision that anticipation warrants can be issued in an amount not exceeding 80 per cent of the expected income from each mill levy during the 10-year life of the program, provided that the State Planing Commission certifies to the State Treasurer that an emergency exists and that the issuance of anticipation

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

(See Chapter on Education for enrollments in State Educational Institutions)

INSTITUTION	1947	1946	1945	1944	1941	1939	1929	1919
Colorado State Hospital	4,565	4,355	4,255	4,217	4,676	4,323	2,898	1,926
Colorado State Penitentiary	1,139	1,048	1,059	1,143	1,340	1,534	1,061	571
Colorado State Reformatory	208	179	118	153	209	231	155	157
Home, Dependent and Neglected Children	273	234	258	236	294	308	198	192
Home, Mental Defectives (Grand Junction)	460	460	446	434	427	384	260	---
Home, Mental Defectives (Ridge)	345	338	337	338	326	298	108	73
State Industrial School for Boys	166	200	184	185	179	178	247	337
State Industrial School for Girls	138	143	150	150	233	146	135	136
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	153	142	142	128	172	192	185	153
Workshop for the Blind*	---	---	---	---	34	26	27	18
Total	7,447	7,099	6,949	6,984	7,890	7,620	5,274	3,563

*Vending stand personnel not considered as population of an institution. Vending stands are self-sustaining.

warrants is justified in carrying out a building program for the institution requiring such warrants because of the lack of building funds on hand. Another provision of the program requires that all building programs of the State's institutions must be submitted to the State Planning Commission for approval.

Due to the State's difficulty in providing sufficient funds for other State purposes, including an enlarged program of State aid for public school education, the General Assembly found it necessary to modify the building program for the first two years of the ten-year period.

Under the program adopted by the General Assembly, all levies were cut to one-tenth of the amount recommended, for the years 1947 and 1948. Beginning in 1949 and continuing for eight years thru 1956 the levies will be the full amounts recomended by the State Planning Commission.

The program adopted will raise an estimated $17,059,320 during the period 1947, thru 1956. These funds, when collected from year to year, will be added to building funds on hand. As of December 31, 1947 these funds totaled $4,922,063.72 in the mill levy funds, plus a total of $896,057.91 remaining in special appropriations which have been made in recent years by the General Assembly for buildings and improvements at various State institutions.

The status of building funds for each of the State's 23 institutions, as of December 31, 1947, is as follows:

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Balance in Building Fund, Dec. 31, 1947	Estimated Income Next 10 Years	Total of Building Funds, 1947-1956
Educational			
University of Colorado	$ 848,376.08	$ 2,034,598	$ 2,882,974
Colorado State A and M	255,004.78	1,054,656	1,309,661
Colorado State College of Education	476,851.22	830,376	1,307,227
Colorado School of Mines	589,615.72	996,546	1,586,162
Western State College	200,026.57	332,202	532,229
Adams State College	2,350.12	311,350	313,700
Fort Lewis Branch, State A and M	22,647.13	290,610	313,257
School for Deaf and Blind	90,754.71	103,812	194,567
Penal and Reform			
State Penitentiary	285,595.53	1,660,890	1,946,486
State Reformatory	54,206.40	348,720	402,926
Industrial School for Boys	9,206.88	415,188	424,395
Industrial School for Girls	6,844.91	249,130	255,975
Eleemosynary			
Colorado General Hospital	90,268.38	664,318	754,586
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	60,450.85	249,130	309,581
State Hospital for the Insane	880,251.05	4,442,792	5,323,043
Mental Defectives Home, Grand Junction	44,232.50	340,474	384,707
Mental Defectives Home, Ridge	144,546.47	415,188	559,734
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children	5,802.06	249,130	254,932
Industrial Workshop for the Blind	12,520.30	33,234	45,754
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	27,884.54	83,072	110,957
Miscellaneous			
Capitol Buildings Group	564,486.80	1,772,862	2,337,349
State Fair Commission	122,684.20	124,552	247,236
State Military Department (National Guard)	6,514.55	56,490	63,005
Totals	$4,922,063.72	$17,059,320	$21,981,384
Balances, Dec. 31, 1947, in Special Appropriations, Made by General Assembly for Building and Improvements			
Industrial School for Boys	$ 170,450.14		
Mental Defectives Home, Grand Junction	243,271.50		
Mental Defectives Home, Ridge	296,967.17		
State Reformatory	381.20		
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	75,000.00		
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children	84,987.90		
Industrial School for Girls	25,000.00		
Total Balances in Special Appropriations	$896,057.91		

Note—The amounts in Special Appropriations for the various institutions listed are in addition to the Building Funds provided in the 10-year Building Program.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

Note—Disbursements for Colorado State A & M College in the table below include Federal and State funds for the Extension Service, Experiment Station, and various agricultural projects which are not a part of the student instruction program of the College. Disbursements shown for the University of Colorado include expenditures for the School of Medicine, the School of Nursing, Colorado General and Colorado Psychopathic Hospitals, all in Denver. Expenditures do not include dormitory operations at any of the Educational institutions.

INSTITUTION	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939	1935
Educational:						
Colorado State A & M	$2,229,694	$1,071,039	$1,736,247	$2,813,085	$1,657,315	$ 917,072
Fort Lewis Branch, A & M	198,302	144,860	110,817	121,231	101,516	83,206
Adams State College	225,429	197,500	120,192	107,753	214,578	64,075
Colorado School of Mines	683,324	380,556	268,781	404,451	622,068	305,669
Colorado State College of Education	716,271	541,642	487,187	448,785	755,842	511,894
University of Colorado	4,931,792	3,170,631	2,707,784	2,424,311	3,203,113	2,014,626
Western State College	271,969	202,385	152,906	144,014	235,143	143,559
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	203,552	184,162	179,215	175,466	172,121	163,097
Total	$9,460,333	$5,892,775	$5,763,129	$6,639,096	$6,961,696	$4,203,198
Eleemosynary:						
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children	$ 192,449	$ 158,254	$ 141,526	$ 136,124	$ 96,810	$ 96,892
Colorado State Hospital	2,936,564	2,128,533	1,743,995	1,578,124	1,284,765	1,026,395
Home, Mental Defectives (Ridge)	218,302	154,464	123,097	108,968	159,017	49,470
Home, Mental Defectives (Grand Junction)	354,231	195,561	153,060	149,480	210,571	84,542
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	105,075	94,849	106,880	79,554	65,758	64,254
Industrial Workshop for the Blind	138,879	148,939	161,838	133,001	91,483	46,701
Total	$3,945,500	$2,880,600	$2,430,396	$2,185,251	$1,908,404	$1,368,254
Penal and Reform:						
Colorado State Penitentiary	$1,187,585	$ 809,605	$ 743,969	$ 718,721	$ 805,375	$ 513,772
State Industrial School for Boys	226,022	205,453	142,218	147,391	213,777	139,644
State Industrial School for Girls	106,777	85,895	67,751	80,345	84,495	65,142
Colorado State Reformatory	208,267	188,070	135,258	156,027	164,353	62,302
Total	$1,728,651	$1,289,023	$1,089,196	$1,102,484	$1,268,000	$ 780,861
Recapitulation:						
Educational	$9,460,333	$5,892,775	$5,763,129	$6,639,096	$6,961,696	$4,203,198
Eleemosynary	3,945,500	2,880,600	2,430,396	2,185,251	1,908,404	1,368,254
Penal and Reform	1,728,651	1,289,023	1,089,196	1,102,484	1,268,000	780,861
GRAND TOTAL	$15,134,484	$10,062,398	$9,282,721	$9,926,831	$10,138,100	$6,352,313

PER CAPITA COSTS OF STATE ELEEMOSYNARY, PENAL, AND REFORM INSTITUTIONS, BY YEARS

(Source: State Auditor)

INSTITUTION	1947	1946	1945	1944
Eleemosynary Institutions				
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, Denver	$ 695.63	$661.66	$541.48	$539.46
State Hospital, Pueblo	591.59	443.64	365.85	342.44
Home for Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	392.07	300.59	336.08	344.42
Home for Mental Defectives, Ridge	535.76	412.92	365.27	319.43
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista	629.05	613.64	450.39	537.24
Penal and Reform Institutions				
State Penitentiary, Canon City	329.23	357.74	567.79	506.58
State Reformatory, Buena Vista	697.07	652.68	945.01	741.15
Industrial School for Boys, Golden	1,296.69	875.00	760.87	735.79
Industrial School for Girls, Morrison	773.74	600.24	451.66	535.63

Note—Per capita costs are net costs of operation and maintenance. Building costs are excluded.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947

INSTITUTION	Total	Salaries	Operations and Maintenance	Equipment	Lands and Buildings
Educational:					
Colorado State A & M	$ 2,229,694	$ 1,483,428	$ 746,266	$ ----	$ ----
Fort Lewis Branch	198,302	105,185	78,079	12,478	2,560
Adams State College	225,429	145,065	34,687	13,759	31,918
Colorado School of Mines	683,324	369,652	118,935	72,849	121,888
Colorado State College of Education	716,271	585,405	126,678	----	4,188
Western State College	271,969	172,450	71,874	27,645	----
University of Colorado	4,931,792	3,405,359	1,375,968	150,465	----
School for the Deaf and Blind	203,552	132,135	68,769	----	2,648
Total	$ 9,460,333	$ 6,398,679	$ 2,621,256	$ 277,196	$ 163,202
Eleemosynary:					
Home, Dependent-Neglected Children	$ 192,449	$ 71,172	$ 118,736	$ 2,541	$ ----
Colorado State Hospital	2,936,564	1,750,945	1,132,189	30,368	23,062
Home, Mental Defectives (Ridge)	218,302	90,729	98,045	776	28,752
Home, Mental Defectives (Grand Junction)	354,231	70,991	108,827	11,508	162,905
Soldiers' & Sailors' Home	105,075	39,418	65,157	----	500
Industrial Workshop for the Blind	138,879	46,624	92,255	----	----
Total	$ 3,945,500	$ 2,069,879	$ 1,615,209	$ 45,193	$ 215,219
Penal and Reform:					
Colorado State Penitentiary	$ 1,187,585	$ 358,860	$ 755,011	$ 26,462	$ 47,252
Industrial School for Boys	226,022	104,316	103,235	18,471	----
Industrial School for Girls	106,777	52,059	49,159	5,559	----
Colorado State Reformatory	208,267	77,207	99,520	20,059	11,481
Total	$ 1,728,651	$ 592,442	$ 1,006,925	$ 70,551	$ 58,733
Recapitulation:					
Educational	$ 9,460,333	$ 6,398,679	$ 2,621,256	$ 277,196	$ 163,202
Eleemosynary	3,945,500	2,069,879	1,615,209	45,193	215,219
Penal and Reform	1,728,651	592,442	1,006,925	70,551	58,733
Grand Total	$15,134,484	$ 9,061,000	$ 5,243,390	$ 392,940	$ 437,154

DETAIL OF 1947 EXPENDITURES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Division of the University	Total Expenditures	Salaries	Operation and Maintenance	Equipment and Improvements
Boulder Campus	$ 2,874,926*	$ 2,223,142	$ 543,124	$ 108,660
School of Medicine, Denver	452,973	313,226	132,133	7,614
School of Nursing, Denver	129,326	58,220	71,106	----
Colorado General Hospital	1,065,717	552,615	486,589	26,513
Colorado Pyschopathic Hospital	408,850	258,156	143,016	7,678
Total All Divisions	$ 4,931,792	$ 3,405,359	$ 1,375,968	$ 150,465

*Total expenditures for the Boulder Campus of the University of Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947 were $4,489,011, including expenditures from funds obtained from auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, etc.). The amount of $2,874,926 represents expenditures from the General Fund of the University, which consists of tax funds, tuition, and departmental fees.

STATE LAND: STATUS OF VARIOUS LAND GRANTS, JUNE 30, 1946

(Source: State Land Board)

Grant	Acres Original Grant (Net)	Acres Sold	Net Acres Remaining	*Acres Under Lease
Public School Lands	3,753,939	876,963	2,876,976	2,817,050
Agricultural College	90,000	60,680	29,319	29,186
Internal Improvement	499,816	329,625	170,192	173,016
State Penitentiary	31,985	22,856	9,129	7,644
Public Building	31,905	27,271	4,633	3,637
Saline	18,830	6,273	12,557	12,449
State Reformatory	520	....	520	....
State University	45,844	36,753	9,091	7,548
General Fund	33,217	7,239	25,978	26,622
Permanent Fund	78,276	34,072	44,204	51,167
Total	4,584,332	1,401,732	3,182,599	3,128,319

*Includes some duplication, where surface and mineral leases exist on same areas.

STATE SCHOOL LANDS

State land in Colorado consists of the various areas turned over by the Federal Government to the State under general acts of Congress and special statutory grants, to be administered for the particular state interest for which the grants were made. The most important of these grants were made under an act of Congress passed in 1875, the year before Colorado became a state, by which the United States gave to the State of Colorado an amount of land equal to one-eighteenth of the area of the State, for the benefit of the public schools. The total was 4,584,301 acres.

The original school land grant gave to the State sections 16, and 36 in every township. As there were large Indian reservations and extensive private land holdings in Colorado at the time the grant was made, the State was permitted to select other public lands in lieu of those within these reservations and public holdings. As a result, the State acquired large blocks of land in various localities, sometimes almost entire townships. Later, when the national forests were created, the State also exchanged considerable areas of State land within the forest boundaries for government land in other localities.

In addition to federal land granted the State, there have been some accretions to total holdings through the foreclosure of farm mortgages on loans from the State school fund. The quantity of land owned by the State also undergoes changes through sales and cancellation of purchase certificates.

After these exchanges and adjustments have been made, the status of State land on June 30, 1946, was as follows: original acreage of lands granted to the State—4,584,301; total acreage of land sold—1,902,468; cancellations of certificates of purchase—501,600; total acreage sold, net—1,400,867; total acreage remaining the property of the State on June 30, 1946—3,183,433 acres.

In 1948 over 95 per cent of the total grant lands in Colorado was under lease. After World War I the highest percentage of total grant lands under lease was 70 per cent. During World War II and the three years following VJ Day all available pasture land and agricultural land has been is use under lease.

STATE LAND BOARD

State land, which is administered by the State Board of Land Commissioners, is leased and sold under regulations made by the board. Leases are made for grazing purposes, for agriculture and for exploration for oil, gas, coal, clay, and other minerals. Before any State land can be sold it must be appraised by representatives of the board and the applicant must agree to pay the price fixed by the appraiser. The land is then sold at public auction, selling at or above the appraised price, the minimum legal price being $3.50 per acre. The terms upon which State land may be purchased are very liberal. Ten per cent of the purchase price is payable in cash and the remainder is payable in installments extending over a period of 33 years. Leases are made in much the same way, minimum prices being fixed at which state land may be leased for various purposes.

Receipts of the State Land Board from all sources, including sales of land, rentals and royalties, interest, etc., paid to the State Treasurer for biennial periods ending November 30 down to and including 1930 and June 30 thereafter are as follows:

Period	Amount	Period	Amount	Period	Amount
1877-1878	$ 44,000	1901-1902	$ 372,373	1925-1926	$2,275,575
1879-1880	112,000	1903-1904	574,176	1927-1928	1,912,417
1881-1882	112,184	1905-1906	684,684	1929-1930	1,895,065
1883-1884	239,509	1907-1908	825,902	1930-1932	1,040,210
1885-1886	291,252	1909-1910	1,294,064	1932-1934	826,386
1887-1888	642,045	1911-1912	1,596,429	1934-1936	1,157,405
1889-1890	758,378	1913-1914	1,364,764	1936-1938	1,371,370
1891-1892	479,706	1915-1916	1,788,431	1938-1940	1,146,779
1893-1894	255,757	1917-1918	2,509,239	1940-1942	1,275,935
1895-1896	231,562	1919-1920	3,160,643	1942-1944	1,924,809
1897-1898	238,009	1921-1922	2,053,991	1944-1946	2,218,557
1899-1900	355,306	1923-1924	1,908,170		

Funds Invested—The terms of the grants from the government provide that funds derived from the sale of land shall go into permanent funds and only the interest and the revenues derived from the administration of the unsold land shall be used for the benefit of the schools or special interests for which the grants were made. These permanent funds are invested in interest-bearing securities. The amounts in the principal funds on June 30, 1947 were as follows: Public School Fund, $13,923,702.33; Agricultural College Fund, $571,432.32; State University Fund $118,838.33.

The income from these funds is deposited with the State Treasurer and is apportioned to the various counties of the state for distribution to the public schools or to the Agricultural College and the State University according to the law. For the period ending June 30, 1946, these transactions were as follows: reported by the State Treasurer, $1,618,467.89; amount apportioned for Teachers' Minimum Salary Fund, $1,618,467.89.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND: STATUS OF FUND ON JUNE 30 OF SPECIFIED YEARS AND INTEREST RECEIVED ON INVESTMENTS FOR PRECEDING TWO-YEAR PERIOD

(Source: State Board of Land Commissioners)

Note—The permanent school fund is derived from the sale of state land received by grants from the federal government. Only the interest on the fund and revenues received from the administration of the unsold land may be used for the benefit of the schools under the terms of the grants. This table shows the status of the fund at the end of biennial periods.

	1946	1944	1942	1940	1938
INVESTMENTS					
State bonds	$ 1,861,642.90	$ 2,005,013.24	$ 1,965,901.11	$ 2,190,897.92	$ 1,771,709.50
County and municipal bonds	3,366,137.43	3,753,652.73	4,085,721.48	3,824,943.08	4,465,646.23
Bonds of school districts	2,811,199.10	3,176,524.15	3,468,847.73	3,655,309.01	3,703,468.08
Farm loans	726,858.09	808,034.83	920,773.03	968,167.88	1,030,843.67
United States bonds	4,770,302.50	2,853,302.50	1,199,802.50	399,802.50	399,802.50
Cash on hand	121,560.00	29,043.90	334,951.53	601,369.42	50,381.37
Total	$13,657,700.02	$12,625,571.35	$11,975,997.38	$11,640,489.81	$11,421,851.35
INTEREST					
State bonds	$121,800.79	$ 67,991.60	$136,563.25	$ 95,919.75	$ 81,760.00
County and municipal bonds	263,895.11	360,914.73	323,188.75	412,029.40	444,339.48
Bonds of school districts	256,149.45	284,730.78	317,374.66	332,045.78	341,697.33
Farm loans	22,930.30	39,467.19	48,679.91	53,149.77	78,846.46
United States bonds	174,417.37	83,956.84	29,274.57	24,976.25	20,851.25
Total	$839,193.02	$837,061.14	$855,081.14	$918,120.95	$967,494.52

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND: FARM LOANS OUTSTANDING, ACREAGE COVERED, APPRAISED VALUE AND AMOUNT OF LOANS AT END OF BIENNIAL PERIODS

(Source: State Land Board)

Note—Biennial periods ended November 30 from 1924 to 1930, inclusive, and June 30 thereafter.

Year	No. Loans	Total Acreage	Appraised Value	Amount of Loans
1924	597	145,422	$5,326,560	$1,211,600
1926	673	166,578	5,906,664	1,371,050
1928	471	123,864	4,269,850	1,129,915
1930	444	120,718	4,030,827	908,897
1932	528	160,046	5,266,073	1,214,777
1934	538	163,101	5,537,158	1,273,130
1936	471	139,921	4,493,207	1,118,493
1938	443	132,244	4,476,701	1,130,851
1940	425	125,541	4,174,372	968,259
1942	409	122,520	3,974,737	920,874
1944	358	110,321	3,609,036	808,004
1946	50	....	558,502	120,765*

*Includes only active loans. An additional amount of $606,093.30 is represented by the foreclosed lands now owned by the State in place of the notes and trust deeds representing loans.

Sales of state land for biennial periods, and average prices per acre, since 1885 are as follows:

Period	Acres	Average Price	Period	Acres	Average Price
1885-1886	12,836	....	1915-1916	134,219	$10.27
1887-1888	67,738	$ 7.80	1917-1918	224,006	14.37
1889-1890	78,464	7.85	1919-1920	156,503	21.38
1891-1892	28,320	....	1921-1922	33,754	17.74
1893-1894	9,621	....	1923-1924	10,347	12.62
1895-1896	41,980	4.57	1925-1926	21,384	13.28
1897-1898	12,980	14.71	1927-1928	25,513	15.33
1899-1900	3,130	4.35	1929-1930	99,136	10.96
1901-1902	10,329	6.25	1930-1932*	25,030	9.55
1903-1904	11,120	6.25	1932-1934	4,375	12.03
1905-1906	29,926	6.90	1934-1936	9,218	11.76
1907-1908	60,356	8.31	1936-1938	19,770	11.76
1909-1910	287,341	11.59	1938-1940	30,758	8.18
1911-1912	79,639	10.38	1940-1942	15,305	9.73
1913-1914	91,216	7.35	1942-1944	62,080	8.22
			1944-1946	57,393	16.40

*Prior to 1930 fiscal years ended on November 30. Thereafter they ended on June 30.

Leased Lands—A summary of State land acreage under lease on June 30, 1946 is as follows: agriculture and grazing—3,128,316; mineral—1,842; clays, limestone, etc.—11,940; oil, and gas—463,788; coal—11,405; total—3,617,291.

The State reserves the mineral rights under all land sold and leases for coal, oil, gas and minerals listed above are in part upon land reported sold for agricultural purposes.

Acres of State land under lease for oil and gas at the end of biennial periods and rentals and royalties paid are as follows:

Period	Acres Leased	Amount Received	Period	Acres Leased	Amount Received
1916-1918	270,411	$ 15,938	1930-1932	464,602	$ 43,767
1918-1920	279,627	32,111	1932-1934	393,829	60,086
1920-1922	242,052	13,723	1934-1936	539,201	135,038
1922-1924	506,386	52,653	1936-1938	416,299	149,143
1924-1926	210,398	38,757	1938-1940	161,197	62,412
1926-1928	207,854	38,608	1940-1942	63,001	27,266
1928-1930	516,711	103,295	1942-1944	132,227	54,982
			1944-1946	463,788	201,650

State land leased for coal at the end of biennial periods, tons of coal mined, and income received were as follows:

Period	Acres Leased	Tonnage Mined	Amount Received	Period	Acres Leased	Tonnage Mined	Amount Received
1898-1900	5,720	....	$12,883	1922-1924	13,949	1,610,355	$171,112
1900-1902	10,040	....	17,188	1924-1926	14,034	1,870,956	215,232
1902-1904	29,954	....	27,013	1926-1928	17,814	1,479,073	188,723
1904-1906	20,954	....	49,077	1928-1930	15,774	1,227,158	197,916
1906-1908	18,275	1,182,976	104,456	1930-1932	15,034	374,621	95,322
1908-1910	18,836	1,143,679	110,134	1932-1934	14,394	352,981	50,038
1910-1912	21,876	986,695	102,585	1934-1936	13,120	273,467	50,250
1912-1914	15,837	686,905	81,089	1936-1938	14,040	399,237	52,137
1914-1916	10,354	674,092	89,865	1938-1940	12,685	300,927	54,534
1916-1918	13,469	1,662,124	190,663	1940-1942	11,685	285,989	40,259
1918-1920	13,634	1,648,035	174,113	1942-1944	12,245	428,928	66,967
1920-1922	17,114	1,355,420	141,307	1944-1946	11,405	595,071	98,808

Coal Land—In 1942 approximately 473,692 acres of State land in Colorado was coal land, according to estimates made by the State Land Board based on reports of the United States Geological Survey. These authorities report that there is little or no change in these estimates for the year 1948. This land is one of the most valuable assets owned by the State, practically all of which was granted to Colorado by the Federal Government for the benefit of the public school system. The original estimates placed a value of $100,000,000

on this coal land; it is distributed through nearly every coal bearing district in the state as follows:

County	Acres	County	Acres	County	Acres
Adams	9,600	El Paso	44,700	La Plata	9,960
Arapahoe	9,080	Fremont	1,960	Las Animas	33,360
Archuleta	732	Grand	2,960	Moffat	120,400
Boulder	760	Gunnison	3,440	Montezuma	4,160
Denver	1,920	Huerfano	11,400	Park	3,880
Douglas	13,180	Jackson	25,080	Routt	69,720
Elbert	30,020	Jefferson	1,820	Weld	75,560
Total acreage					473,692

STATE FORESTS

The Thirty-first Colorado General Assembly enacted a law approved April 15, 1937, creating a State Park Board, now known as the State Board of Forestry, to control, develop and maintain all state parks, monuments and recreational areas theretofore or thereafter established, acquired or designated to be used for such purposes. The three trustees are the three members of the State Land Board.

Thereafter the trustees organized the first State forest, located in Jackson and Larimer counties, comprising 70,819 acres. The state forest was created primarily out of federal and state land, there being exchanges of holdings between the General Land Office and the State Land Board to bring the area into a compact body under one authority. The federal land thus acquired by the state is designated as school land and the proceeds therefrom go into the permanent school fund.

The state forest headquarters are at Gould, Colo., with Everett J. Lee, state forest supervisor, in charge. There are 13 grazing permits outstanding in the state forest and several timber contracts. The largest of the latter is held by the Michigan River Timber Company, which operates several saw mills in the forest. The cutting of timber is restricted to trees designated by the supervisor. The cost of administration comes from a fund composed of revenues from forest operations.

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS IN COLORADO

Important influence in the early history of land development in Colorado were the so-called Spanish or Mexican Land Grants. These grants consisted of immense areas of land which were given to private individuals by the Mexican government as a recognition for their services. As a result of these grants numerous colonies of Mexican settlers were established in southern Colorado which were devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits. These colonies led a prosperous and peaceful existence, unaffected by the events of the outside world. Spanish culture was predominant. Since the United States government recognized the private ownership rights of the Mexican settlers in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the influx of American settlers of Anglo-Saxon origin which took place in the northern part of the state was not encouraged in the southern area. Numerous disputes over land titles occurred, however, during the early years before the definite boundaries of the original land grants were determined. The best-known of the Mexican Land Grants were as follows:

The Beaubien and Miranda, or Maxwell land grant, embraces more than one million acres of land, of which approximately 380,000 acres is in Colorado, in the southern and southwestern parts of Las Animas county. The grant was confirmed by Congress in 1860.

The Sangre de Cristo grant, the largest of the group and including more than a million acres, embraces the greater part of the valleys of the Costilla, Culebra, and Trinchera rivers in the San Luis Valley and extends from the Rio Grande river to the summit of the Sangre de Cristo range.

The Nolan grant, located along the St. Charles river, in Pueblo county, to the south and southwest of Pueblo was confirmed in 1870 to the extent of 48,695 acres.

The Vigil and St. Vrain grant is in the valleys of the Huerfano, Apishapa and Cucharas rivers, lies to the north of the Maxwell grant. Originally more than 4,000,000 acres, it was reduced by Congress to 97,390 acres.

The Conejos grant, involving a large tract in Conejos county, was never confirmed and most of the land was taken up under the United States homestead laws, in many instances by original grantees.

LAND CLASSIFICATION BY TYPES OF OWNERSHIP

Any attempt to compile a table of the area of Colorado by types of land ownership is met with obstacles which are difficult to overcome. Among the problems encountered are the lack of uniform date of accounting, the constant shifting of titles from one owner to another, the incompleteness of land surveys, the dual ownership of large areas where the surface and the subsurface titles are separately held, and the wide variety of publicly and privately-owned land.

A table published herewith attempts to harmonize these differences and present what is believed to be the most accurate distribution of the land area of the State according to ownership it is possible to compile. A summary for the State, giving areas and percentages of land by types and ownership, is as follows:

Land in Private Ownership On Tax Roll:	Acres
Irrigated Farm Land	1,938,562
Dry Farming Land	6,941,004
Meadow Hay and Irrigated Pasture Land	488,967
Suburban Fruit and Vegetable Tracts	67,589
Grazing Land	25,891,405
Arid, Waste, Seep and Restoration Land	1,596,796
Timber Land	24,482
Total Farm Land	36,948,805
Coal Land	94,816
Coal and Oil Reserves	2,988,573
Oil and Oil Shale	129,503
Quarry Land and Mineral Claims	63,482
Total Mineral Land and Claims	3,276,374
Miscellaneous Land	83,695
Town and City Lots	160,825
Grand Total, Land on Tax Rolls	40,469,699
Non-Taxable, Private Land:	
Railway Rights-of-Way	102,198
Privately owned land not taxed	120,666
Grand Total, All Privately Owned Land	40,692,653
Less deductions for duplication of mineral Lands and other lands	1,632,976
Net Acreage of Privately Owned Land	39,059,677
State-owned Land:	
School land	2,876,977
Other State Land	308,626
Total, State-owned Land	3,185,603
Local Government Land:	
County-owned Land	141,444
Municipal	143,417
Total Local Government Land	284,861
Federal-owned Land:	
National Parks and National Monuments	517,083
National Forests	13,655,045
Military Reservations and Naval Reserves	250,968
Soil Conservation Service	655,308
Indian Lands	711,964
Lands outside Taylor Grazing Districts	663,875
Lands within Taylor Grazing Districts	7,554,496
Total Federal Land, Except Certain Withdrawals	24,008,739
Total land area	66,538,880

LAND OWNERSHIP:

LAND OWNERSHIP	Acres	Per Cent of Total State Acreage
Privately owned land (on tax rolls)	39,059,677	58.71
State-owned, school and other lands	3,185,603	4.78
County and Municipal owned land	284,861	.43
Owned by United States Government (Federal-owned)	24,008,739	36.08
Total	66,538,880	100.00

This land classification table is broken down by counties as to types of ownership and also distributes the areas according to acreage on the State tax rolls, non-taxable land, railway rights-of-way, town and city lots and other subdivisions. All figures used in the compilation are obtained from official sources as to specified dates. However, certain inconsistencies are immediately apparent. Lincoln county, for example, has a total land area of 1,659,520 acres with 2,268,977 acres on the tax rolls, or 609,457 more acres taxed than there is land in the county. The explanation primarily lies in the fact that large areas of land in the county have a dual ownership.

The railroads in the early days were given land grants by the Federal Government to foster construction. In selling this land the railroads transferred fee title to the surface only and retained title to the minerals in the subsurface. The result is a duplication of acreage, there being two owners, both of which are assessed and taxed. Most of the land thus taxed under dual ownership is located in counties in eastern Colorado through which the land-grant railroads operate. Not included in the accompanying table are 573,342 acres in Cheyenne and 416,640 acres in Elbert counties classed as oil and shale land which are omitted because the duplication is apparent.

Twenty-four of the counties in the State show an excess of land accounted for over and above the actual acreage in the county. These discrepancies are not all, however, accounted for through dual ownership, but are due to several causes. One of these is the difference in dates of the official compilation of certain types of land shown in the table.

The exact area in acres of some of the counties is not definitely established due to inaccuracies of early surveys. The Bureau of the Census in 1940 increased the area of Colorado by 191,351 acres as a result of more accurate information, but in no instance was the boundary of the State or any county changed. Cadastral surveys by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management are continually under way. The United States Geological Survey also is engaged in mapping the land in the State.

LAND AREA AND OWNERSHIP OF THE 11 WESTERN STATES

Total area of United States.....3,022,387 square miles
Total area of 11 Western States.....1,187,753 square miles
Per cent, area of 11 Western States is to U. S. total.....39.3%
Total area of the 11 Western States .....1,187,753 square miles
Area of Western States owned by the Federal Government 633,432 square miles
Per Cent of Western States' area owned by Federal Government.....53%

Western States Ranked According to Total Area	Total Area in Square Miles	Land Owned by Federal Government	Per cent of State Total Owned by U. S.
California	158,693	72,632	46%
Montana	147,138	51,510	35%
New Mexico	121,666	53,455	44%
Arizona	113,909	83,380	73%
Nevada	110,540	95,904	87%
COLORADO	104,247	39,833	38%
Wyoming	97,914	50,087	51%
Oregon	96,981	51,221	53%
Utah	84,916	59,216	70%
Idaho	83,557	52,703	63%
Washington	68,192	23,491	34%
Total	1,187,753	633,432	53%

COLORADO LAND CLASSIFICATION, AREA OF STATE, BY TYPES OF LAND AND OWNERSHIP AND BY COUNTIES

(Source: All figures are from official sources as of dates specified)*

Area in Acres and Land in Private Ownership on the Tax Rolls as of April 1, 1947 — Farm Land

County and Column Number	Area in Acres: Land	Area in Acres: Water	Area in Acres: Total	Irrigated Land: Class A	Irrigated Land: Class B	Dry Farming Land	Meadow Hay and Irrigated Pasture Land	Suburban Fruit and Vegetable Tracts	Grazing Land	Arid, Waste Seep and Restoration Land	Timber Land	Total Farm Land
1. Adams	797,452	3,200	800,652	41,635	22,579	470,522	7,295	4,580	166,840	18,440	......	731,891
2. Alamosa	460,800	1,920	462,720	......	57,073	......	20,287	......	233,422	......	......	310,782
3. Arapahoe	525,265	(1)	525,265	9,340	6,363	286,921	460	10,442	106,810	10,670	......	431,006
4. Archuleta	872,960	(1)	872,960	......	9,754	11,214	799	......	252,813	19,171	280	294,031
5. Baca	1,641,600	(1)	1,641,600	......	......	665,567	......	......	700,537	......	......	1,366,104
6. Bent	981,120	6,400	987,520	11,495	41,620	40,477	......	......	686,323	10,461	......	790,376
7. Boulder	481,920	3,200	485,120	48,624	28,273	26,790	19,545	3,625	133,616	2,457	......	262,930
8. Chaffee	664,960	640	665,600	......	17,246	......	3,414	587	86,755	......	......	108,002
9. Cheyenne	1,134,080	(1)	1,134,080	......	......	311,240	......	......	762,533	......	......	1,073,773
10. Clear Creek	252,160	640	252,800	......	......	......	284	......	18,891	......	4,090	23,265
11. Conejos	813,440	1,920	815,360	......	47,259	......	51,340	......	121,616	46,273	......	266,488
12. Costilla	777,600	3,200	780,800	807	8,238	......	4,980	......	212,526	515,323	......	741,874
13. Crowley	513,920	5,760	519,680	......	39,871	8,721	......	7	374,090	8,668	......	431,357
14. Custer	471,680	640	472,320	......	4,273	7,375	11,403	......	265,564	......	......	288,615
15. Delta	740,480	2,560	743,040	22,451	33,575	......	......	5,701	253,355	......	......	315,082
16. Denver	41,763[2]	640	42,403	1,229	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,229
17. Dolores	657,920	640	658,560	......	......	57,374	783	......	126,000	45,287	160	229,604
18. Douglas	539,520	640	540,160	3,533	7,244	51,309	......	......	311,970	3,020	......	377,076
19. Eagle	1,078,400	640	1,079,040	10,588	9,939	991	3,455	......	182,800	1,378	......	209,151
20. Elbert	1,192,960	(1)	1,192,960	......	......	230,953	9,375	......	855,452	......	......	1,095,780
21. El Paso	1,381,120	640	1,381,760	3,922	16,145	200,270	......	1,639	692,418	19,042	......	933,436
22. Fremont	999,680	(1)	999,680	4,968	4,535	7,302	......	7,388	408,471	......	......	432,664
23. Garfield	1,916,160	3,840	1,920,000	9,730	41,522	6,783	18,986	490	368,882	3,018	......	449,411
24. Gilpin	95,360	(1)	95,360	......	......	......	520	......	35,031	......	......	35,551
25. Grand	1,194,880	1,280	1,196,160	......	......	......	26,678	......	289,855	......	12,376	328,909
26. Gunnison	2,074,880	640	2,075,520	......	......	......	34,604	......	298,606	60,369	1,121	394,700
27. Hinsdale	676,480	3,200	679,680	......	1,929	......	......	......	22,205	......	......	24,134
28. Huerfano	1,009,920	1,280	1,011,200	1,557	8,990	13,917	2,771	19	665,883	41,410	......	734,547
29. Jackson	1,038,720	3,200	1,041,920	......	......	......	69,961	......	56,314	*242,340	400	369,015
30. Jefferson	503,040	3,200	506,240	22,689	13,201	18,781	......	8,670	252,446	......	......	315,787
31. Kiowa	1,146,880	1,280	1,148,160	......	......	173,717	......	......	877,510	1,130	......	1,052,357
32. Kit Carson	1,389,440	(1)	1,389,440	......	......	755,462	1,842	......	548,059	7,604	......	1,312,967
33. Lake	243,200	2,560	245,760	......	......	......	6,615	......	20,801	......	......	27,416
34. La Plata	1,080,960	1,280	1,082,240	1,541	34,283	28,478	2,490	208	372,596	1,897	650	442,143
35. Larimer	1,676,160	13,440	1,689,600	58,853	42,698	52,254	19,098	3,837	598,394	......	......	775,134
36. Las Animas	3,068,160	2,560	3,070,720	2,340	17,651	36,166	2,139	......	2,610,502	6,651	......	2,675,449
37. Lincoln	1,659,520	(1)	1,659,520	......	......	323,154	2,236	......	1,212,099	......	......	1,537,489
38. Logan	1,169,280	14,080	1,183,360	18,755	72,483	388,369	17,631	......	491,906	22,066	......	1,011,210
39. Mesa	2,120,320	13,440	2,133,760	27,709	54,919	3,740	5,321	7,729	422,834	24,828	......	547,080
40. Mineral	589,440	1,280	590,720	......	1,086	......	2,510	......	19,592	5,490	......	28,678
41. Moffat	3,042,560	4,480	3,047,040	......	12,228	34,511	4,485	......	1,037,287	2,064	......	1,090,575
42. Montezuma	1,340,800	1,280	1,342,080	......	34,341	56,624	......	662	253,536	**......	......	345,163
43. Montrose	1,432,960	640	1,433,600	12,676	53,878	......	18,877	401	214,228	140,324	......	440,384
44. Morgan	820,480	11,520	832,000	28,622	66,963	188,625	60	......	425,039	41,640	......	750,949
45. Otero	810,880	5,760	816,640	43,671	31,499	......	......	160	407,610	17,450	......	500,390
46. Ouray	345,600	(1)	345,600	......	7,538	2,033	3,510	......	125,493	22,720	47	161,341
47. Park	1,386,240	7,680	1,393,920	......	......	4,404	23,092	......	512,655	......	......	540,151
48. Phillips	435,200	(1)	435,200	......	......	361,052	......	......	50,048	......	......	411,100
49. Pitkin	623,360	640	624,000	4,103	8,885	685	......	......	70,410	8,891	......	92,974
50. Prowers	1,040,640	6,400	1,047,040	8,408	78,845	140,789	4,524	629	734,345	20,217	......	987,757
51. Pueblo	1,536,640	8,320	1,544,960	17,443	12,513	14,531	......	8,794	1,059,542	4,219	......	1,117,042
52. Rio Blanco	2,088,320	640	2,088,960	......	16,737	13,102	4,751	......	390,480	1,755	......	426,825
53. Rio Grande	586,240	(1)	586,240	8,400	82,508	......	34,474	......	110,369	1,512	......	237,263
54. Routt	1,491,200	640	1,491,840	......	34,511	66,714	4,685	......	599,851	5,341	3,171	714,273
55. Saguache	2,012,160	1,280	2,013,440	......	49,406	......	21,677	......	298,132	213,670	......	582,885
56. San Juan	250,880	(1)	250,880	......	......	......	......	......	160	......	......	160
57. San Miguel	821,120	640	821,760	......	6,007	9,750	1,273	......	245,202	......	426	262,658
58. Sedgwick	348,160	6,400	354,560	7,540	12,518	186,059	5,083	......	96,489	......	......	307,689
59. Summit	393,600	640	394,240	......	......	......	5,225	......	34,215	......	360	39,800
60. Teller	354,560	640	355,200	......	......	8,307	2,134	......	135,990	......	1,401	147,832
61. Washington	1,616,000	3,200	1,619,200	5,057	1,746	680,501	......	......	797,314	......	......	1,484,618
62. Weld	2,562,560	18,560	2,581,120	193,473	152,995	481,131	6,454	2,021	1,246,399	......	......	2,082,473
63. Yuma	1,525,120	(1)	1,525,120	......	1,536	514,339	1,841	......	930,294	......	......	1,448,010
Totals	66,538,880	179,200	66,718,080	631,159	1,307,403	6,941,004	488,967	67,589	25,891,405	1,596,796	24,482	36,948,805

Land in Private Ownership on the Tax Rolls as of April 1, 1947 (continued) — Mineral Land and Claims; Non-Taxable Land

County and Column Number	Coal Land	Coal and Oil Reserves	Oil and Oil Shale	Quarry Land and Mineral Claims	Total Mineral Land and Claims	Miscellaneous Land	Town and City Lots	Grand Total Land on Tax Rolls	Railway Rights-of-Way (Jan. 1, 1944)	Privately Owned Land Not Taxed (1940)	Grand Total All Privately Owned Land
1. Adams	......	283,846	......	......	283,846	......	3,200	1,018,937	3,395	4,986	1,027,318
2. Alamosa	......	......	......	......	......	......	980	311,762	923	......	312,685
3. Arapahoe	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,200	434,206	1,558	2,140	437,904
4. Archuleta	......	......	......	......	......	......	850	294,881	790	......	295,671
5. Baca	......	......	......	......	......	......	440	1,366,544	2,351	1,431	1,370,326
6. Bent	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,625	792,001	7,247	1,687	800,935
7. Boulder	4,217	26,714	......	......	30,931	4,883	8,250	306,994	1,297	5,245	313,536
8. Chaffee	......	......	......	3,714	3,714	78	2,910	114,704	2,103	280	117,087
9. Cheyenne	......	573,342	......	......	573,342	......	960	1,648,075	3,110	240	1,651,425
10. Clear Creek	......	......	......	2,675	2,675	......	806	26,746	......	......	26,746
11. Conejos	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,250	267,738	1,271	1,396	270,405
12. Costilla	......	......	......	......	......	33,497	675	776,046	464	......	776,510
13. Crowley	......	10,040	......	......	10,040	......	785	442,182	469	4,671	447,322
14. Custer	......	......	......	......	......	......	485	289,100	215	22	289,337
15. Delta	870	2,670	......	......	3,540	......	1,100	319,722	1,334	595	321,651
16. Denver	......	......	......	......	......	3,952	34,700	39,881	1,647	......	41,528
17. Dolores	113	......	......	......	113	......	160	229,877	......	......	229,877
18. Douglas	......	......	......	......	......	......	675	377,751	1,195	1,778	380,724
19. Eagle	......	......	......	......	......	132	375	209,658	2,704	406	212,768
20. Elbert	......	416,640	......	......	416,640	......	440	1,512,860	1,998	80	1,514,938
21. El Paso	9,898	......	......	......	9,898	......	15,250	958,584	3,420	8,013	970,017
22. Fremont	9,517	19,361	......	7,052	35,930	9,640	1,275	479,509	2,842	510	482,861
23. Garfield	4,451	8,619	121,680	36	134,786	516	995	585,708	1,620	146	587,474
24. Gilpin	......	......	......	3,113	3,113	......	495	39,159	307	......	39,466
25. Grand	......	......	......	......	......	......	425	329,334	1,659	820	331,813
26. Gunnison	4,266	6,815	......	4,874	15,955	......	1,880	412,535	2,654	......	415,189
27. Hinsdale	......	......	......	783	783	360	175	25,452	......	147	25,689
28. Huerfano	5,000	473	......	......	5,473	......	1,250	741,270	2,236	......	743,506
29. Jackson	5,565	......	......	110	5,675	422	144	375,256	888	......	376,144
30. Jefferson	90	45,842	......	290	46,222	......	5,750	367,759	678	6,442	374,879
31. Kiowa	......	250,866	......	......	250,866	......	220	1,303,443	1,144	106	1,304,693
32. Kit Carson	......	......	......	......	......	......	975	1,313,942	1,251	23	1,315,216
33. Lake	......	......	......	16,910	16,910	......	1,250	45,576	1,475	......	47,051
34. La Plata	1,224	......	......	344	1,568	......	1,525	445,236	1,936	167	447,339
35. Larimer	......	......	......	494	494	......	4,400	780,028	2,631	18,692	801,351
36. Las Animas	7,790	83,279	......	......	91,069	62	7,250	2,773,830	4,626	1,323	2,779,779
37. Lincoln	......	582,064	......	......	582,064	......	1,350	2,120,903	2,183	128	2,123,214
38. Logan	......	24,854	......	......	24,854	......	2,010	1,038,074	2,708	2,701	1,043,483
39. Mesa	1,936	311	......	......	2,247	......	4,000	553,327	2,601	133	556,061
40. Mineral	......	......	......	......	......	1,964	425	31,067	492	1,240	32,799
41. Moffat	1,384	2,445	......	......	3,829	2,040	675	1,097,119	133	......	1,097,252
42. Montezuma	......	......	......	......	......	1,371	730	347,264	......	793	348,057
43. Montrose	85	......	......	......	85	......	1,090	441,559	1,205	180	442,944
44. Morgan	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,010	752,959	1,905	2,619	757,483
45. Otero	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,150	502,540	2,525	1,774	506,839
46. Ouray	109	33	......	167	309	......	910	162,560	319	......	162,879
47. Park	......	......	......	20,255	20,255	407	785	561,598	......	830	562,428
48. Phillips	......	25,868	......	......	25,868	......	895	437,863	690	40	438,593
49. Pitkin	......	......	......	......	......	......	450	93,424	393	......	93,817
50. Prowers	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,060	988,817	1,540	1,610	991,967
51. Pueblo	......	......	......	......	......	24,301	17,250	1,158,593	4,130	2,994	1,165,717
52. Rio Blanco	1,260	5,634	7,823	885	15,602	70	400	442,897	......	......	442,897
53. Rio Grande	......	......	......	......	......	......	985	238,248	741	200	239,189
54. Routt	28,715	......	......	......	28,715	......	800	743,788	1,596	......	745,384
55. Saguache	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,150	584,035	2,250	53	586,338
56. San Juan	......	......	......	......	......	......	560	720	383	......	1,103
57. San Miguel	200	3,161	......	1,780	5,141	......	240	268,039	......	......	268,039
58. Sedgwick	......	39,321	......	......	39,321	......	875	347,885	1,181	6,715	355,781
59. Summit	......	......	......	......	......	......	450	40,250	55	......	40,305
60. Teller	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,250	149,082	592	4,635	154,309
61. Washington	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,100	1,485,718	1,139	1,478	1,488,335
62. Weld	8,126	576,375	......	......	584,501	......	8,850	2,675,824	9,006	31,197	2,716,027
63. Yuma	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,250	1,449,260	993	......	1,450,253
Totals	94,816	2,988,573	129,503	63,482	3,276,374	83,695	160,825	40,469,699	102,198	120,666	40,692,653

State Owned Land; Local Government Land; United States Government Land (Not including Power, Reclamation and certain other withdrawals)

County and Column Number	School Land (1946)	Other State Land (1946)	Total State Owned Land	County (1940)	Municipal (1940)	Total	National Parks and Monuments (June 30, 1947)	National Forests (June 30, 1947)	Military Reservations, Naval Reserves (June 30, 1947)	Soil Conservation Service (June 30, 1947)	Indian Lands (Nov. 15, 1947)	Bureau of Land Management: Outside of Grazing Districts (June 30, 1947)	Bureau of Land Management: Within Grazing Districts (June 30, 1947)	Total Federal Land Except Certain Withdrawals	Grand Total Computed Land Area	Total Land Area (Census)	Difference Between Computed and Actual Totals[3]	County and Column Number
1. Adams	27,882	5,270	33,152	107	941	1,048	......	......	22,171	......	......	......	......	22,171	1,083,689	797,452	+286,237	Adams 1.
2. Alamosa	13,586	40,464	54,050	2,003	40	2,043	27,353	29,032	3,628	......	......	......	25,894	85,907	454,685	460,800	—6,115	Alamosa 2.
3. Arapahoe	11,848	1,285	13,133	43	41,234	41,277	......	......	61,010	......	......	......	......	61,010	553,324	525,265	+28,059	Arapahoe 3.
4. Archuleta	4,138	......	4,138	160	14	174	......	417,361	......	......	127,838	......	10,171	555,370	855,353	872,960	—17,607	Archuleta 4.
5. Baca	43,681	1,475	45,156	36	50	86	......	......	......	203,115	......	3,163	......	206,278	1,621,846	1,641,600	—19,754	Baca 5.
6. Bent	135,938	8,124	144,062	127	20	147	......	......	......	......	......	10,407	......	10,407	955,551	981,120	—25,569	Bent 6.
7. Boulder	3,130	......	3,130	70	12,070	12,140	25,367	129,152	......	......	......	5,747	......	160,266	489,072	481,920	+7,152	Boulder 7.
8. Chaffee	11,508	9,259	20,767	2,787	178	2,965	......	452,322	......	......	......	42,078	4,931	499,331	640,150	664,960	—24,810	Chaffee 8.
9. Cheyenne	55,447	5,141	60,588	304	......	304	......	......	......	......	......	479	......	479	1,712,796	1,134,080	+578,716	Cheyenne 9.
10. Clear Creek	2,586	......	2,586	......	7,266	7,266	......	176,569	......	......	......	20,559	......	197,128	233,726	252,160	—18,434	Clear Creek 10.
11. Conejos	50,065	7,141	57,206	......	140	140	......	275,544	......	......	......	......	174,054	449,598	777,349	813,440	—36,091	Conejos 11.
12. Costilla	......	2,386	2,386	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	778,896	777,600	+1,296	Costilla 12.
13. Crowley	60,807	2,519	63,326	436	461	897	......	......	......	......	......	4,206	......	4,206	515,751	513,920	+1,831	Crowley 13.
14. Custer	12,157	......	12,157	162	290	452	......	170,058	......	......	......	7,460	6,604	184,122	486,068	471,680	+14,388	Custer 14.
15. Delta	......	20	20	106	......	106	......	190,034	79	......	......	159	210,358	400,630	722,407	740,480	—18,073	Delta 15.
16. Denver	159	......	159	......	......	......	......	......	1,016	......	......	......	......	1,016	42,703	41,763	+940	Denver 16.
17. Dolores	4,259	......	4,259	7,050	......	7,050	......	331,899	......	......	......	......	66,422	398,321	639,507	657,920	—18,413	Dolores 17.
18. Douglas	8,055	322	8,377	33	5,770	5,803	......	137,390	......	......	......	400	......	137,790	532,694	539,520	—6,826	Douglas 18.
19. Eagle	9,838	......	9,838	56	......	56	1,392	600,269	......	......	......	880	191,997	794,538	1,017,200	1,078,400	—61,200	Eagle 19.
20. Elbert	81,390	4,188	85,578	40	520	560	......	......	......	......	......	400	......	400	1,601,476	1,192,960	+408,516	Elbert 20.
21. El Paso	192,762	160	192,922	1,602	13,237	14,839	......	100,012	67,635	......	......	5,054	......	172,701	1,350,479	1,381,120	—30,641	El Paso 21.
22. Fremont	62,570	2,798	65,368	5	6,780	6,785	......	96,713	......	......	......	963	333,370	431,046	986,060	999,680	—13,620	Fremont 22.
23. Garfield	1	......	1	3,553	1,510	5,063	......	516,737	{32,600 {36,568	......	......	3,880	774,324	1,364,109	1,956,647	1,916,160	+40,487	Garfield 23.
24. Gilpin	1,510	......	1,510	......	280	280	......	58,149	......	......	......	5,272	......	63,421	104,677	95,360	+9,317	Gilpin 24.
25. Grand	53,922	......	53,922	418	......	418	90,162	547,602	......	......	......	11,512	95,621	744,897	1,131,050	1,194,880	—63,830	Grand 25.
26. Gunnison	13,478	......	13,478	200	430	630	......	1,252,919	......	......	......	803	338,999	1,592,721	2,022,018	2,074,880	—52,862	Gunnison 26.
27. Hinsdale	6,393	......	6,393	60	......	60	......	534,363	......	......	......	......	127,689	662,052	694,194	676,480	+17,714	Hinsdale 27.
28. Huerfano	43,879	1,735	45,614	80	240	320	......	140,590	......	......	......	74,092	......	214,682	1,004,122	1,009,920	—5,798	Huerfano 28.
29. Jackson	111,128	16,372	127,500	......	......	......	......	344,480	......	......	......	520	185,139	530,139	1,033,783	1,038,720	—4,937	Jackson 29.
30. Jefferson	3,638	3,448	7,086	186	17,382	17,568	......	103,565	......	......	......	2,765	......	106,330	505,863	503,040	+2,823	Jefferson 30.
31. Kiowa	73,663	2,600	76,263	1,241	4	1,245	......	......	......	......	......	858	......	858	1,383,059	1,146,880	+236,179	Kiowa 31.
32. Kit Carson	57,127	3,193	60,320	1,141	200	1,341	......	......	......	......	......	426	......	426	1,377,303	1,389,440	—12,137	Kit Carson 32.
33. Lake	978	593	1,571	60	360	420	......	148,869	......	......	......	23,277	......	172,146	221,188	243,200	—22,012	Lake 33.
34. La Plata	8,488	1,618	10,106	1,271	3,926	5,197	......	381,441	......	......	172,059	......	35,015	588,515	1,051,157	1,080,960	—29,803	La Plata 34.
35. Larimer	48,988	5,242	54,230	151	2,453	2,604	137,097	611,390	......	......	......	28,865	......	777,352	1,635,537	1,676,160	—40,623	Larimer 35.
36. Las Animas	154,269	7,529	161,798	877	2,605	3,482	......	31,321	......	52,045	......	90,865	......	174,231	3,119,290	3,068,160	+51,130	Las Animas 36.
37. Lincoln	133,576	5,228	138,804	2,605	91	2,696	......	......	......	......	......	4,263	......	4,263	2,268,977	1,659,520	+609,457	Lincoln 37.
38. Logan	141,245	7,464	148,709	608	1,210	1,818	......	......	......	......	......	1,916	......	1,916	1,195,926	1,169,280	+26,646	Logan 38.
39. Mesa	1	......	1	472	1,128	1,600	18,121	565,647	......	......	......	3,123	867,559	1,454,450	2,012,112	2,120,320	—108,208	Mesa 39.
40. Mineral	226	......	226	......	......	......	300	525,467	......	......	......	......	......	525,767	558,792	589,440	—30,648	Mineral 40.
41. Moffat	209,722	3,241	212,963	7,521	40	7,561	144,916	41,981	......	37,536	......	91,970	1,253,459	1,569,862	2,887,638	3,042,560	—154,922	Moffat 41.
42. Montezuma	7,007	4,685	11,692	14,566	218	14,784	51,167	260,672	......	......	412,067	......	207,798	931,704	1,306,237	1,340,800	—34,563	Montezuma 42.
43. Montrose	199	......	199	545	715	1,260	13,176	305,130	1,420	......	......	160	573,850	893,736	1,338,139	1,432,960	—94,821	Montrose 43.
44. Morgan	54,860	6,226	61,086	480	22	502	......	......	......	......	......	1,828	......	1,828	820,899	820,480	+419	Morgan 44.
45. Otero	118,319	2,593	120,912	1,188	862	2,050	......	......	......	160,772	......	6,765	......	167,537	797,338	810,880	—13,542	Otero 45.
46. Ouray	2,193	......	2,193	49	208	257	......	127,140	......	......	......	11,830	21,938	160,908	326,237	345,600	—19,363	Ouray 46.
47. Park	32,004	53,199	85,203	169	11,075	11,244	......	650,334	......	......	......	40,254	50,720	741,308	1,400,183	1,386,240	+13,943	Park 47.
48. Phillips	19,540	......	19,540	600	160	760	......	......	......	......	......	40	......	40	458,933	435,200	+23,733	Phillips 48.
49. Pitkin	1,052	......	1,052	......	30	30	......	468,054	......	......	......	......	31,880	499,934	594,833	623,360	—28,527	Pitkin 49.
50. Prowers	43,150	5,351	48,501	294	691	985	......	......	......	......	......	1,391	......	1,391	1,042,844	1,040,640	+2,204	Prowers 50.
51. Pueblo	226,247	7,480	233,727	2,005	1,040	3,045	......	29,730	24,841	......	......	22,179	......	76,750	1,479,239	1,536,640	—57,401	Pueblo 51.
52. Rio Blanco	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	365,203	......	......	......	27,681	1,190,773	1,583,657	2,026,554	2,088,320	—61,766	Rio Blanco 52.
53. Rio Grande	8,250	7,193	15,443	54	770	824	......	265,367	......	......	......	......	52,914	318,281	573,737	586,240	—12,503	Rio Grande 53.
54. Routt	68,849	1,039	69,888	8,570	430	9,000	......	571,577	......	......	......	86,317	......	657,894	1,482,166	1,491,200	—9,034	Routt 54.
55. Saguache	46,418	53,051	99,469	80	......	80	8,032	954,246	......	......	......	......	309,740	1,272,018	1,957,905	2,012,160	—54,255	Saguache 55.
56. San Juan	6,107	......	6,107	......	172	172	......	185,995	......	......	......	......	63,144	249,139	256,521	250,880	+5,641	San Juan 56.
57. San Miguel	17,759	......	17,759	......	......	......	......	176,934	......	......	......	1,965	316,002	494,901	780,699	821,120	—40,421	San Miguel 57.
58. Sedgwick	26,166	......	26,166	33	240	273	......	......	......	......	......	117	......	117	382,337	348,160	+34,177	Sedgwick 58.
59. Summit	321	......	321	......	......	......	......	274,398	......	......	......	3,854	8,904	287,156	327,782	393,600	—65,818	Summit 59.
60. Teller	8,733	......	8,733	......	5,598	5,598	......	109,389	......	......	......	804	25,227	135,420	304,060	354,560	—50,500	Teller 60.
61. Washington	109,793	4,528	114,321	27,995	......	27,995	......	......	......	......	......	1,555	......	1,555	1,632,206	1,616,000	+16,206	Washington 61.
62. Weld	173,161	11,104	184,265	49,205	96	49,301	......	......	......	201,840	......	8,543	......	210,383	3,159,976	2,562,560	+597,416	Weld 62.
63. Yuma	52,811	3,362	56,173	40	220	260	......	......	......	......	......	2,230	......	2,230	1,508,916	1,525,120	—16,204	Yuma 63.
Totals	2,876,977	308,626	3,185,603	141,444	143,417	284,861	517,083	13,655,045	250,968	655,308	711,964	663,875	7,554,496	24,008,739	68,171,856	66,538,880	+1,632,976	

*Sources: State Tax Commission, State Land Board, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Bureau of Census, Tri-County Planning Commission, Denver City Planning Commission.
(1) Less than 0.5 of a square mile.
[2]Includes parts of Adams County and Arapahoe County annexed to Denver City and County after 1940.
[3]Excess (+) or deficiency over or under total land area of the county. For explanation of these and other discrepancies see text under "Colorado Land Classification by Types of Ownership."

PROPERTY TAXES—ASSESSMENTS—LEVIES

CHART: ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, 1913-1947

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY TAX REVENUES IN 1947

Assessed Valuation of Colorado Counties in 1946 and 1947
County Revenues from Property Taxes
County School Revenues from General Property Taxes

ASSESSED VALUE, BY CLASSES OF PROPERTY, FOR YEARS 1915 THROUGH 1947

ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1915 THROUGH 1947

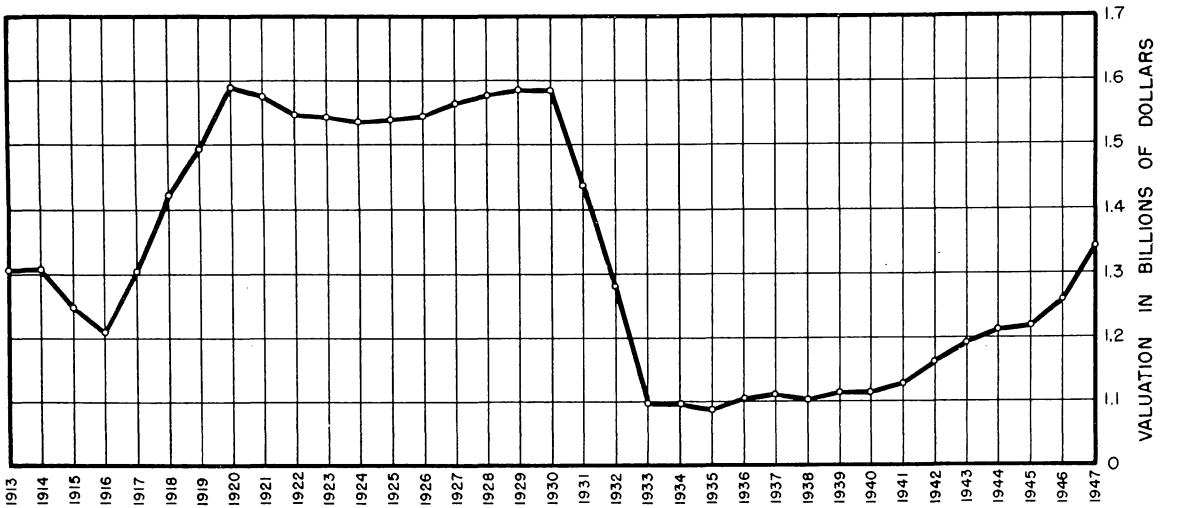
Abstract of Assessed Value of All Real and Personal Property
Mileage and Value of Railroads, Telephone and Telegraph Lines
Summary of Corporation Valuations, by Counties
Summary of Acreage and Improvements, by Classes and Counties

AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUE OF IRRIGATED LAND, DRY FARMING LAND AND GRAZING LAND BY COUNTIES, FOR YEARS 1926, 1936, 1946

Summary of number and Gross Value of all Livestock, by Counties
Summary of Value of Personal Property Other Than Livestock

COLORADO COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS AND POPULATION

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY IN COLORADO FROM 1913 THROUGH 1947



Year	Valuation
1913	$ 1,306,536,692
1914	1,309,559,205
1915	1,249,199,210
1916	1,211,697,278
1917	1,305,286,409
1918	1,422,113,275
1919	1,495,213,659
1920	$ 1,590,267,667
1921	1,578,256,000
1922	1,548,618,000
1923	1,543,590,000
1924	1,538,097,000
1925	1,540,732,000
1926	1,546,830,000
1927	$ 1,565,291,000
1928	1,577,560,000
1929	1,586,920,000
1930	1,586,463,000
1931	1,438,448,000
1932	1,280,564,000
1933	1,099,604,000
1934	$ 1,099,333,000
1935	1,088,351,000
1936	1,103,563,000
1937	1,110,851,000
1938	1,102,040,000
1939	1,114,278,000
1940	1,112,976,000
1941	$ 1,127,181,000
1942	1,161,901,000
1943	1,192,220,000
1944	1,211,700,805
1945	1,218,818,355
1946	1,259,701,414
1947	1,341,073,339

SOURCE: RECORDS OF STATE TAX COMMISSION

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

PROPERTY TAXES—ASSESSMENTS—LEVIES

All taxable property of persons and corporations in the State is listed and appraised as to value for taxation purposes as of April 1 each year. This work is done through the county assessors as to property within the taxing districts of the counties.

The assessments on public utilities, such as railroads, telephone and telegraph lines, power lines, express companies, etc., are made by the State Tax Commission.

The county commissioners certify their valuations to the State Tax Commission on or before September 1. The Commission then checks the assessors' valuations and upon approving them, transmits them with its own valuations on public utilities to the State Board of Equalization between the first and third Mondays in October. This board has the power to equalize assessments among counties and classes of property, but no authority to levy assessments.

The final valuations by the assessors and the Tax Commission following approval by the Board of Equalization, then go back to the county assessors and county clerks. They are then certified to the levying agencies for the determination of the mill levies necessary to raise the revenue for all governmental purposes.

The State, the counties, cities and towns and school districts levy taxes on property situated within their respective boundaries. These levies are spread equally over all property in the district subject to the jurisdiction of the levying agent, in amount sufficient to raise the revenues required to defray the governmental cost of the taxing district.

The levies are certified to the county treasurers, who apply them to each and every parcel of property assessed. The aggregate rate at which any one parcel of property is taxed is equal to the total of all levies made by all the taxing agents.

The final valuations upon which taxes are collected are those thus certified to the county treasurers, plus certain additions made by the treasurers between the time the assessments are closed by the assessors and the spreading of the valuations and levies upon the tax rolls.

In this chapter and in all accompanying tables showing assessed valuations since 1937, no figures are given for motor vehicles. This omission is due to the adoption of a constitutional amendment in November, 1936, changing the method of taxing this class of property. Motor vehicles are divided into two classes by this amendment: Class A, comprising motor vehicles and trucks for hire, and Class B, which includes vehicles not for hire.

Owners of vehicles under Class A pay the taxes direct to the State Tax Commission which, in turn, prorates the receipts on a highway mileage basis to the several counties.

Class B taxes are paid directly to the county clerks of the several counties at the time the motor vehicle licenses are issued. Inasmuch as these taxes are collected in advance of other taxes they are handled on a separate basis. The amendment provides for a uniform basis of taxation throughout the State on valuation tables prepared by the motor vehicle department of the state government.

Intangibles, such as bank stocks, money, credits and bank accounts, promissory notes, bonds and debentures were eliminated from assessment beginning with 1938 as a result of a change in the laws. The tax on intangibles was replaced by an income tax law, approved June 2, 1937, which went into effect July 1, 1937.

The taxes assessed on all real and personal property are placed on the tax rolls of the county treasurers as of January 1 of each year, being based on the valuations and levies made during the preceding year.

Taxes become due and payable January 1, and delinquent one half on March 1 and the remainder August 1.

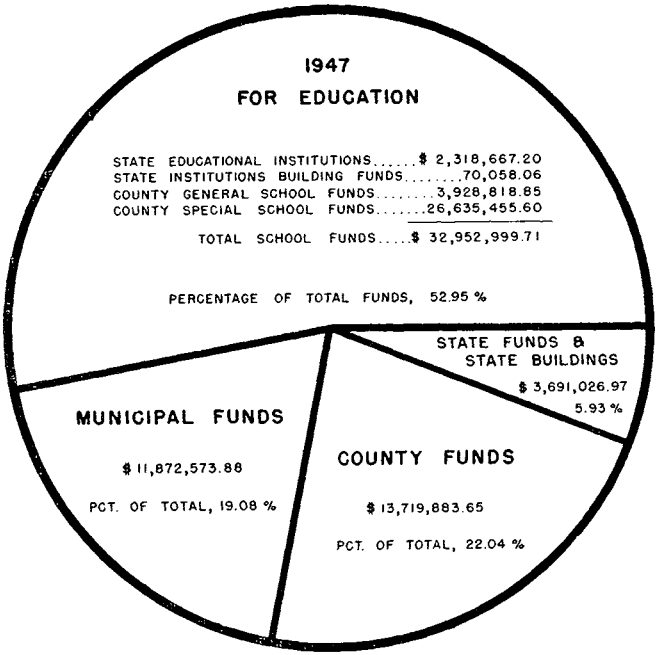
All taxes on property are paid to the county treasurers who in turn allocate the collections to the various units of government as based on the mill levy of each unit. The general property tax for State purposes goes directly from the county treasurers to the State Treasurer.

Published in this chapter are a number of tables showing assessed valuations, by years and by counties, on all classes and types of property. More detailed information, if desired, can be obtained from the annual reports published by the State Tax Commission, State Office Building, Denver.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY TAX REVENUES IN 1947

The following graph shows the distribution of $62,236,484.21 derived from property taxes by the levies on a total assessed valuation for the year 1947 of $1,342,108,659 as compiled from reports of County Commissioners, certifying levies and revenues:

TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS IN CIRCLE, $62,236,484.21



PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED IN COLORADO FOR ALL PURPOSES

The following table shows the taxes levied by the State, the Counties, and the Cities, the General School levies by the Counties and the Special School levies by the local school districts, together with the total of all property taxes levied by these divisions of government, for the years shown:

Year	State	County	City	General School	Special School	Total
1930.....	$5,710,519	$10,088,346	$ 9,353,494	$ 5,786,907	$18,267,450	$49,206,716
1931.....	5,050,622	8,733,128	8,753,895	5,557,516	16,768,640	44,863,801
1932.....	4,482,057	7,411,648	7,897,828	5,280,083	14,926,305	39,997,921
1933.....	3,745,196	7,229,104	7,236,566	4,802,598	13,779,605	36,793,069
1934.....	3,749,125	7,459,086	7,238,172	4,730,441	13,636,177	36,813,001
1935.....	3,268,849	7,685,489	7,753,184	4,792,005	13,462,059	36,961,586
1936.....	3,316,553	8,179,228	7,948,636	4,830,877	13,863,511	38,138,805
1937.....	5,002,024	8,636,312	8,066,232	4,871,440	14,181,968	40,757,976
1938.....	4,970,548	8,872,102	7,490,693	4,236,093	14,830,933	40,400,369
1939.....	4,906,543	7,454,306	10,274,713	4,099,720	15,285,619	42,020,901
1940.....	4,842,379	7,108,136	10,336,038	3,875,583	15,546,956	41,709,092
1941.....	4,788,820	7,357,844	10,081,451	3,959,849	15,701,188	41,889,154
1942.....	4,657,352	7,003,992	10,215,071	3,763,523	16,139,973	41,779,903
1943.....	4,595,903	6,933,872	10,832,754	3,515,417	16,793,520	42,671,466
1944.....	4,412,171	6,932,737	11,780,511	3,363,125	17,280,785	43,769,331
1945.....	4,267,319	10,164,072	10,121,871	3,520,575	19,139,663	47,213,502
1946.....	4,310,125	11,589,498	10,593,681	3,627,850	22,200,351	52,321,507
1947.....	6,079,752	13,719,884	11,872,574	3,928,819	26,623,632	62,236,484

Note: The levies shown here are collected in the year following. For example: The levies made in 1947 will be collected in 1948.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF COLORADO COUNTIES IN 1946 AND 1947

COUNTY	1946	1947	Increase	Decrease
Adams	$ 25,963,880	$ 28,374,070	$ 2,410,190	$ ....
Arapahoe	26,871,775	27,152,010	280,235	....
Alamosa	9,169,190	9,846,470	677,280	....
Archuleta	3,349,940	3,319,145	....	30,795
Baca	11,000,186	11,152,852	152,666	....
Bent	10,890,530	11,345,103	454,573	....
Boulder	40,433,130	43,119,780	2,686,650	....
Chaffee	7,500,195	8,104,225	604.030	....
Cheyenne	8,935,935	8,940,990	5,055	....
Clear Creek	3,997,770	4,295,600	297,830	....
Conejos	6,705,645	6,935,130	229.485	....
Costilla	3,169,309	3,327,644	158,335	....
Crowley	5,872,400	5,937,710	65,310	....
Custer	2,093,022	2,113,954	20,932	....
Delta	11,142,345	11,863,520	721,175	....
Denver	421,977,365	458,461,615	36,484,250	....
Dolores	2,349,040	2,370,915	21,875	....
Douglas	7,762,625	7,918,675	156,050	....
Eagle	7,824,421	8,108,126	283,705	....
Elbert	10,416,611	10,456,830	40,219	....
El Paso	56,595,510	61,057,185	4,461,675	....
Fremont	14,475,265	15,429,310	954,045	....
Garfield	14,374,030	14,770,555	396,525	....
Gilpin	2,367,789	2,377,199	9,410	....
Grand	6,479,095	6,609,330	130,235	....
Gunnison	9,070,580	9,442,670	372,090	....
Hinsdale	663,445	630,110	....	33,335
Huerfano	9,224,135	9,266,685	42,550	....
Jackson	3,402,161	3,429,655	27,494	....
Jefferson	27,003,440	29,272,205	2,268,765	....
Kiowa	7,724,078	7,931,935	207,857	....
Kit Carson	11,796,785	13,104,725	1,307,940	....
Lake	14,722,310	11,440,460	....	3,281,850
La Plata	10,272,190	10,691,160	418,970	....
Larimer	37,776,925	40,391,160	2,614,235	....
Las Animas	26,597,150	27,453,280	856,130	....
Lincoln	11,169,305	10,934,715	....	234,590
Logan	23,989,220	25,093,365	1,104,145	....
Mesa	23,728,670	25,794,240	2,065,570	....
Mineral	1,215,685	1,254,550	38,865	....
Moffat	8,483,377	9,626,632	1,143,255	....
Montezuma	5,646,770	5,940,750	293,980	....
Montrose	10,331,105	10,831,110	500,005	....
Morgan	20,130,805	21,257,310	1,126,505	....
Otero	23,411,045	24,666,555	1,255,510	....
Ouray	2,568,902	2,890,613	321,711	....
Park	4,730,570	4,826,760	96,190	....
Phillips	7,551,810	7,944,940	393.130	....
Pitkin	2,279,440	2,575,220	295,780	....
Prowers	15,763,035	16,729,125	966,090	....
Pueblo	65,851,570	68,814,895	2,963,325	....
Rio Blanco	7,811,800	13,709,505	5,897,705	....
Rio Grande	8,817,665	9,305,288	487,633	....
Routt	12,462,290	12,758,540	296,250	....
Saguache	6,855,960	6,928,810	72,850	....
San Juan	2,914,083	2,878,348	....	35,735
San Miguel	3,199,035	3,354,850	155,815	....
Sedgwick	8,749,185	9,172,280	423,095	....
Summit	3,740,845	3,798,760	57.915	....
Teller	4,302,110	4,260,770	....	41,340
Washington	10,915,710	11,808,685	892,975	....
Weld	71,987,810	75,651,215	3,663,405	....
Yuma	11,441,990	11,823,520	381,530	....
TOTAL	$1,259,701,414	$1,341,073,339	$84,711,000	$3,657,645

COUNTY REVENUES FROM PROPERTY TAXES
(Exclusive of School Revenue)

COUNTY	1946 Revenue	1947 Revenue	Increase Dollars	Decrease Dollars	Increase Per Cent
Adams	$ 165,421	$ 169,399	$ 3,987	....	2.40
Alamosa	56,522	53,089	.....	$ 3,433	...
Arapahoe	217,621	371,364	153,743	....	71.00
Archuleta	30,586	31,254	668	....	2.18
Baca	44,620	31,350	.....	13,270	...
Bent	91,596	84,401	.....	7,195	...
Boulder	353,967	414,222	60,255	....	17.00
Chaffee	78,977	78,827	.....	150	...
Cheyenne	64,737	58,887	.....	5,850	...
Clear Creek	55,802	58,007	2,205	....	3.90
Conejos	59,595	61,356	1,761	....	2.90
Costilla	58,123	63,198	5,075	....	8.73
Crowley	65,240	75,313	10,073	....	15.40
Custer	28,567	33,404	4,837	....	16.90
Delta	129,613	201,910	72,297	....	55.70
Denver	2,691,034	2,810,369	119,335	....	4.43
Dolores	40,611	38,947	.....	1,664	...
Douglas	70,869	76,849	5,980	....	8.40
Eagle	64,409	71,984	7,575	....	11.70
Elbert	86,361	105,566	19,205	....	22.20
El Paso	413,458	425,032	11,574	....	2.80
Fremont	107,893	113,088	5,195	....	4.80
Garfield	127,811	146,040	18,229	....	14.30
Gilpin	28,995	29,597	602	....	2.00
Grand	57,796	66,864	9,068	....	15.70
Gunnison	143,940	145,582	1,642	....	1.14
Hinsdale	15,040	16,138	1,098	....	7.30
Huerfano	214,796	216,674	1,878	....	.87
Jackson	23,552	29,734	6,182	....	26.20
Jefferson	328,009	433,675	105,666	....	32.20
Kiowa	85,296	96,319	11,023	....	12.90
Kit Carson	93,294	115,549	22,255	....	23.80
Lake	150,871	123,372	.....	27,499	...
La Plata	140,972	159,486	18,514	....	13.10
Larimer	370,785	488,455	117,670	....	31.70
Las Animas	325,394	376,003	50,609	....	15.5
Lincoln	77,719	75,169	.....	2,550	...
Logan	136,014	141,416	5,402	....	4.00
Mesa	241,239	287,140	45,901	....	19.00
Mineral	11,872	15,232	3,360	....	28.30
Moffat	46,969	61,655	14,686	....	31.20
Montezuma	67,790	77,315	9,525	....	14.00
Montrose	113,641	126,349	12,708	....	11.10
Morgan	146,795	190,437	43,642	....	29.70
Otero	133,970	159,195	25,225	....	18.80
Ouray	47,519	48,423	904	....	1.90
Park	35,626	36,661	1,035	....	2.90
Phillips	45,034	46,066	1,032	....	2.30
Pitkin	31,747	31,433	.....	314	...
Prowers	108,158	112,709	4,551	....	4.20
Pueblo	388,641	438,643	50,002	....	12.90
Rio Blanco	54,031	82,805	28,774	....	53.20
Rio Grande	81,589	100,457	18,868	....	23.10
Routt	118,870	122,280	3,410	....	2.90
Saguache	63,568	62,732	.....	836	...
San Juan	51,982	54,599	2,617	....	5.00
San Miguel	40,227	39,668	.....	559	...
Sedgwick	79,657	87,841	8,184	....	10.20
Summit	42,860	52,745	9,885	....	23.00
Teller	49,981	65,607	15,626	....	31.20
Washington	72,382	96,058	23,676	....	32.70
Weld	702,388	776,028	73,640	....	10.50
Yuma	91,599	109,518	17,919	....	19.50
TOTAL	$10,164,041	$11,369,485	$ 1,268,764	$63,320	11.86%

COUNTY SCHOOL REVENUES FROM GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES

COUNTY	1946 Revenue	1947 Revenue	Increase Dollars	School Population	Cost Per Pupil
Adams	$ 439,147	$ 476,661	$ 37,514	6,824	$ 69.85
Alamosa	176,078	191,590	15,512	2,839	67.48
Arapahoe	509,329	676,512	167,183	10,478	64.56
Archuleta	48,282	52,635	4,353	837	62.88
Baca	168,273	200,185	31,912	1,853	108.03
Bent	183,441	205,234	21,793	2,182	94.05
Boulder	708,253	791,135	82,882	9,589	82.50
Chaffee	102,507	106,469	3,962	1,915	55.60
Cheyenne	135,301	160,798	25,497	740	217.29
Clear Creek	73,173	76,026	2,853	637	119.35
Conejos	120,536	120,272	....	4,325	27.81
Costilla	64,530	67,082	2,552	2,604	25.76
Crowley	136,747	136,245	....	1,894	71.93
Custer	33,608	34,061	453	381	89.40
Delta	250,215	281,347	31,132	4,754	59.18
Denver	6,464,948	8,017,569	1,552,621	78,929	101.57
Dolores	28,303	34,142	5,839	492	69.39
Douglas	115,990	126,581	10,591	833	151.96
Eagle	122,737	136,292	13,555	1,047	130.17
Elbert	142,278	149,283	7,005	1,262	118.29
El Paso	1,311,345	1,491,231	179,886	13,045	114.31
Fremont	289,894	310,244	20,350	4,460	69.56
Garfield	234,502	274,573	40,071	2,777	98.87
Gilpin	30,273	35,231	4,958	193	182.54
Grand	73,596	110,681	37,085	893	123.94
Gunnison	180,187	195,197	15,010	1,311	148.89
Hinsdale	6,924	7,200	276	33	218.18
Huerfano	177,952	177,215	....	4,161	42.59
Jackson	39,108	40,648	1,540	387	105.03
Jefferson	522,310	613,990	91,680	10,656	57.62
Kiowa	126,144	123,751	....	725	170.69
Kit Carson	195,772	233,030	37,258	2,210	105.44
Lake	126,367	127,212	845	1,389	91.58
La Plata	217,976	209,942	....	4,008	52.38
Larimer	708,522	560,666	52,144	9,225	82.45
Las Animas	641,089	602,160	....	8,486	70.96
Lincoln	190,643	209,195	18,552	1,433	145.98
Logan	527,611	541,116	13,505	4,876	110.97
Mesa	617,041	618,172	1,131	9,652	64.05
Mineral	12,991	20,022	7,031	150	133.48
Moffat	135,011	174,149	39,138	1,525	114.20
Montezuma	112,967	101,964	....	2,761	36.93
Montrose	224,105	234,513	10,408	3,810	60.50
Morgan	429,098	475,412	46,314	5,012	94.85
Otero	459,183	502,515	43,329	8,433	59.63
Ouray	53,151	57,268	4,117	401	142.81
Park	40,617	42,104	1,487	344	122.39
Phillips	129,285	143,432	14,147	1,220	117.56
Pitkin	33,733	35,890	2,157	328	109.42
Prowers	300,571	349,856	49,285	3,378	103.56
Pueblo	1,537,667	1,872,508	334,841	18,849	99.34
Rio Blanco	76,723	150,519	73,796	956	157.44
Rio Grande	204,284	224,836	20,552	4,337	51.84
Routt	187,461	238,400	50,939	2,496	95.51
Saguache	126,370	131,594	5,224	1,576	83.50
San Juan	55,080	52,556	....	322	163.22
San Miguel	48,947	50,495	1,548	609	82.91
Sedgwick	164,582	180,430	15,848	1,282	140.74
Summit	26,520	26,276	....	218	120.53
Teller	79,910	78,242	....	1,080	72.45
Washington	212,333	228,265	15,932	2,012	113.45
Weld	1,431,623	1,472,949	41,326	18,980	77.60
Yuma	241,146	246,798	5,652	2,867	86.08
TOTAL	$22,471,953	$25,812,566	$ 3,340,613	297,281	$ 86.83

TAXATION: GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASSES, FOR ALL PROPERTY, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, BY YEARS

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Year	Land and Improvements	Mineral Land and Improvements	Town Lots and Improvements	Livestock, Poultry and Bees	Bicycles, Motorcycles, Automobiles, Planes	Bank Deposits, Money Credits, Notes	Agr. Imp. Tractors, Harness	Amount Invested in Mdse.	Capital in Manufacturing	All Other Property	*Total Gross Assessment by Assessors
1915	318,098,562	57,413,617	374,735,280	72,699,588	7,978,368	54,297,701	7,433,882	40,666,915	12,048,092	35,133,122	980,505,127
1916	318,389,925	62,395,713	378,970,604	81,631,676	11,402,424	56,301,726	7,561,526	41,625,609	20,794,553	36,481,183	1,015,554,939
1917	358,374,259	63,791,921	379,415,144	93,174,264	17,549,202	69,926,604	9,872,963	55,139,990	25,214,748	40,549,991	1,113,009,086
1918	410,003,061	63,090,428	381,243,444	114,622,555	26,831,349	85,330,242	9,872,712	79,846,131	29,341,520	44,786,437	1,244,967,879
1919	469,918,193	59,931,971	385,779,834	114,571,936	32,291,605	91,902,467	12,189,286	92,371,171	31,936,595	46,326,694	1,337,219,752
1920	529,811,177	57,529,745	407,973,988	102,792,539	46,479,662	96,933,777	14,379,817	92,129,113	39,428,674	51,716,126	1,439,174,618
1921	543,939,445	56,325,042	418,796,292	68,921,432	51,112,260	91,076,850	14,077,186	87,361,814	41,037,125	53,208,519	1,425,855,965
1922	533,733,995	54,168,222	429,160,986	62,821,752	43,887,596	48,555,937	12,402,950	79,842,423	38,705,447	54,005,943	1,357,285,251
1923	522,928,735	55,866,347	446,281,329	55,741,929	41,108,338	48,229,245	10,570,140	79,756,623	37,350,254	53,511,555	1,351,344,495
1924	506,799,879	54,537,042	462,432,766	48,859,346	43,361,435	45,585,642	9,880,861	80,238,703	39,702,880	53,989,923	1,345,388,477
1925	493,003,251	55,131,488	478,594,338	47,022,156	47,330,833	42,743,510	9,985,955	81,055,785	38,336,462	53,901,967	1,347,105,745
1926	488,682,668	53,925,764	503,718,773	46,406,718	46,035,357	39,030,829	10,190,859	76,264,162	36,716,344	53,133,408	1,354,104,882
1927	485,591,227	52,924,960	513,553,845	49,337,956	48,085,926	37,964,393	10,198,982	76,648,132	37,919,838	54,559,363	1,366,784,622
1928	474,136,857	51,422,445	526,006,389	57,129,404	47,576,260	40,284,138	10,467,523	77,131,541	37,390,163	57,411,034	1,378,955,754
1929	468,884,680	47,797,732	529,374,806	62,350,561	53,685,246	76,672,204	10,646,398	73,714,596	12,464,438	83,863,111	1,419,453,772
1930	458,116,090	46,572,812	532,111,032	58,425,846	50,642,770	96,743,125	11,341,646	74,751,964	13,495,823	84,401,912	1,426,603,020
1931	372,226,205	42,913,655	502,319,294	48,628,808	45,353,804	94,359,199	11,360,400	66,090,039	10,752,855	86,431,810	1,280,436,069
1932	347,080,890	37,528,819	468,398,546	32,374,837	36,162,595	81,743,561	8,946,836	55,900,831	7,785,740	78,917,092	1,154,839,747
1933	293,286,428	30,941,659	390,548,670	27,490,827	27,123,115	75,432,969	7,868,555	51,393,675	-------	76,401,553	980,487,451
1934	292,662,374	29,501,112	390,840,849	32,068,547	30,173,627	70,516,034	7,558,055	50,472,765	-------	75,712,065	979,505,428
1935	279,462,450	29,419,571	391,772,971	30,511,666	37,374,228	72,965,367	7,094,766	50,953,327	-------	75,584,015	975,138,361
1936	278,291,737	29,596,888	394,431,098	32,423,085	42,769,878	86,668,011	7,462,644	52,390,229	-------	78,873,951	1,002,907,521
1937	276,556,310	31,742,374	405,713,003	34,895,380	23,665,216	40,622,204	6,041,669	57,433,881	-------	64,557,492	941,227,529
1938	275,145,427	34,486,189	408,374,708	30,849,668	150,978	-------	9,919,460	60,474,244	-------	91,584,715	910,985,389
1939	264,990,558	48,806,501	414,478,265	32,186,291	292,172	-------	10,399,134	59,386,057	-------	96,766,170	927,305,148
1940	260,162,188	45,390,717	425,151,575	33,273,254	310,580	-------	11,097,176	63,215,854	-------	111,436,032	950,037,376
1941	258,471,917	44,443,661	432,829,106	39,541,451	376,814	-------	12,325,290	65,884,344	-------	112,629,445	966,502,028
1942	258,732,956	38,663,134	440,386,978	51,308,427	343,437	-------	14,076,264	74,835,356	-------	119,080,568	997,427,120
1943	256,372,451	41,876,417	441,892,014	67,838,775	264,619	-------	15,768,664	75,757,537	-------	122,223,189	1,021,993,666
1944	258,465,279	42,486,228	445,894,096	72,965,988	123,270	-------	17,335,827	80,177,639	-------	119,686,715	1,037,135,042
1945	261,194,093	42,674,160	450,540,447	67,543,447	171,065	-------	20,591,690	82,164,312	-------	120,065,604	1,044,944,818
1946	265,182,870	41,412,511	469,378,212	65,822,985	285,858	-------	22,963,211	91,112,315	-------	128,700,907	1,084,858,869
1947	279,721,315	37,659,489	490,047,582	61,008,622	757,365	-------	25,851,557	119,619,078	-------	143,645,512	1,163,311,173

Note—Due to changes in the laws, motor vehicles were not assessed in 1937 and subsequent years, and assessment of intangibles was discontinued in 1938.
*Before deducting exemptions for heads of families.

TAXATION: ASSESSED VALUE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, AS RETURNED BY THE STATE TAX COMMISSION, AND NET TOTAL, INCLUDING COUNTY ASSESSORS' RETURNS, BY YEARS

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Year	RAILROADS (Steam and Electric)			TELEPHONE LINES			TELEGRAPH LINES			Value All Other Property	Total by Tax Commission	Total Assessment Including County Assessors'
	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile			
1915	5,604	173,499,550	30,959	255,407	10,558,510	41.34	28,279	1,477,640	52.25	68,149,950	253,685,650	1,189,970,513
1916	5,588	168,911,680	30,227	276,498	12,741,550	46.08	28,008	1,607,850	57.41	59,190,084	242,451,164	1,209,561,143
1917	5,587	169,796,900	30,391	278,072	12,890,130	46.35	28,055	2,050,320	73.08	62,830,300	247,567,650	1,305,286,409
1918	5,542	169,086,470	30,510	285,074	12,666,340	44.43	26,114	2,184,780	83.66	61,719,150	245,656,740	1,422,113,275
1919	5,500	165,833,130	30,161	307,613	12,722,800	41.36	26,916	2,221,400	82.53	50,999,800	231,777,130	1,495,213,659
1920	5,406	161,677,790	29,907	526,351	12,976,670	24.94	25,456	2,390,850	93.92	50,408,880	227,454,190	1,590,267,667
1921	5,327	160,314,680	30,094	321,374	13,214,700	41.12	26,020	2,431,240	93.44	50,458,340	226,418,960	1,578,256,499
1922	5,164	160,487,820	31,078	333,567	13,332,880	39.97	26,809	2,386,820	89.03	49,919,450	226,126,970	1,548,617,879
1923	5,087	160,693,730	31,589	371,700	13,544,500	36.44	27,724	2,484,100	89.60	51,244,150	227,966,480	1,543,589,603
1924	5,459	160,669,940	29,432	416,136	13,879,710	33.35	26,971	2,505,740	92.91	50,714,760	227,770,150	1,540,500,479
1925	5,045	160,404,460	32,516	421,731	13,945,600	33.07	28,113	2,479,000	88.18	50,558,380	227,387,440	1,540,732,487
1926	5,036	158,898,470	31,552	469,564	14,146,180	30.12	28,283	2,634,790	93.16	50,259,840	225,939,280	1,546,830,046
1927	4,826	164,118,640	34,007	493,100	14,313,420	29.03	28,306	2,669,170	94.30	51,715,260	232,816,490	1,565,290,666
1928	4,995	161,387,910	32,309	490,555	14,499,940	29.56	27,852	2,639,930	94.79	54,499,920	233,027,700	1,577,560,380
1929	4,992	165,567,770	33,168	447,853	15,676,400	35.00	27,931	2,658,390	95.18	56,949,040	240,851,600	1,586,919,769
1930	4,961	172,658,060	34,803	478,850	16,686,810	34.85	27,394	2,678,680	97.78	61,061,430	253,084,980	1,586,462,903
1931	4,973	170,411,240	34,267	504,175	17,279,370	34.27	29,217	2,559,430	87.60	61,060,105	251,310,145	1,488,448,065
1932	4,970	141,069,820	28,384	507,751	15,172,370	29.88	29,304	1,943,210	66.31	55,024,540	213,209,940	1,280,563,890
1933	4,956	130,518,610	26,335	520,913	14,290,320	27.43	29,657	1,712,240	57.73	52,520,275	199,041,445	1,099,603,890
1934	4,981	129,235,470	25,946	519,309	14,599,710	28.16	29,627	1,594,620	53.82	52,923,745	198,353,545	1,099,332,563
1935	4,909	123,644,280	25,187	521,885	15,230,830	29.18	29,590	1,621,080	54.78	53,364,355	193,860,545	1,088,350,535
1936	4,846	123,374,230	25,459	527,808	15,837,300	30.01	29,580	1,684,110	56.93	54,435,415	195,331,055	1,103,563,605
1937	4,875	146,835,840	30,120	533,094	19,528,044	36.63	29,490	2,083,920	70.67	61,191,713	229,639,517	1,110,851,795
1938	4,782	140,905,370	29,466	554,926	19,393,990	34.95	29,750	1,492,540	50.16	62,846,244	224,638,144	1,102,040,724
1939	4,572	142,197,927	31,101	559,873	19,940,380	35.62	29,533	1,393,160	47.16	57,978,025	221,509,492	1,114,278,215
1940	4,516	118,167,000	26,166	562,877	20,301,720	36.07	29,525	1,393,160	47.19	58,634,000	198,495,880	1,112,976,403
1941	4,507	115,187,420	25,557	573,546	20,596,310	35.91	30,227	1,253,840	41.48	60,259,985	197,112,985	1,127,180,803
1942	4,463	118,536,850	26,560	591,064	20,974,810	35.49	29,259	1,297,930	42.65	61,050,425	201,833,015	1,161,901,207
1943	4,425	122,807,540	27,753	599,925	21,239,030	35.40	30,231	1,279,175	42.31	62,435,640	207,779,385	1,192,220,800
1944	4,410	125,682,240	28,499	599,175	21,536,910	35.94	30,141	1,189,490	39.46	63,857,555	212,266,195	1,211,700,805
1945	4,421	124,843,630	28,239	597,717	21,563,900	36.08	29,883	1,119,230	37.45	64,860,980	212,387,740	1,218,818,355
1946	4,403	126,951,055	28,833	605,810	21,634,190	35.71	31,341	1,108,130	35.36	65,902,755	215,596,130	1,260,019,984
1947	4,388	129,116,295	29,425	641,657	22,193,750	34.59	28,538	1,034,450	36.25	68,733,550	221,078,045	1,341,164,404

TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1946 AND 1945

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—This table shows the gross and net value of all property in Colorado as assessed for taxation purposes in 1946 and 1945 by the county assessors and the state tax commission, after all corrections and revisions. Distributions of the major items by counties, with mill levies for various purposes, will be found in separate tables. Following the certification of these valuations to the county treasurers, there are added to them such delinquent assessments and changes as have been returned in the period between the certification and the spreading of the valuations upon the tax rolls. The revised valuations are known as "Treasurers' Statements" and comprise the amounts upon which all levies are made.

	1946		1945	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Real Estate				
Irrigated land, Class A (over $50.00 per acre)	590,826	$ 39,510,118	606,273	$ 40,051,326
Irrigated land, Class B (under $50.00 per acre)	1,371,533	44,609,710	1,155,577	43,728,388
Dry farm land	6,975,974	43,390,729	6,904,895	42,166,191
Meadow hay and irrigated pasture land	485,448	7,617,459	538,530	7,880,940
Suburban fruit and vegetable tracts	61,410	6,613,586	63,760	6,624,591
Grazing land	26,034,507	56,861,511	26,110,644	56,669,792
Arid, waste, seep and restoration land	1,332,202	915,921	1,290,914	941,163
Timber land	28,395	385,035	29,008	397,785
Total	36,880,295	$ 199,904,069	36,699,601	$ 198,460,176
Producing coal land	3,415	$ 859,630	3,483	$ 912,430
Non-producing coal land	15,190	360,127	16,455	432,101
Developed coal land	3,217	495,050	3,162	490,030
Undeveloped coal land	81,382	615,485	84,775	633,885
Total	103,204	$ 2,330,292	107,875	$ 2,468,446
Oil land	8,918	$ 314,532	9,755	$ 692,620
Oil shale land	121,722	2,485,440	141,910	406,570
Total	130,640	$ 2,799,972	151,665	$ 1,099,190
Metalliferous mining claims (non-producing)	252,410	$ 8,215,105	266,973	$ 8,421,547
Output metalliferous mines	.....	7,482,511	.....	9,089,069
Quarry lands (stone, clay, marble, etc.)	7,698	236,355	7,308	216,515
Placer claims	57,384	672,397	59,223	662,952
Total	317,492	$ 16,606,368	333,504	$ 18,390,083
Mineral Reserves Oil and Coal	3,292,185	$ 1,953,571	3,202,671	$ 1,897,521
Equities state school lands	.....	344,360	.....	368,290
Miscellaneous lands (not included in above) (mountain sites)	32,583	4,072,325	36,135	3,954,130
Total	3,324,768	$ 6,370,256	3,238,806	$ 6,219,941
Town, city and other lots	.....	$ 137,095,225	.....	$ 134,567,605
Improvements				
Improvements farm lands	.....	$ 65,278,801	.....	$ 62,733,917
Improvements coal lands	.....	1,861,390	.....	2,026,500
Improvements oil and miscellaneous lands	.....	10,555,305	.....	10,335,945
Improvements mineral lands	.....	5,305,613	.....	6,456,475
Improvements on all lots	.....	332,282,987	.....	315,972,842
Total	.....	$ 415,284,096	.....	$ 397,525,679
(A) Grand Total Real Estate and Improvements	.....	$ 780,390,278	.....	$ 758,731,120

TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1946 AND 1945—Continued

	1946		1945	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Personal Property				
CATTLE				
Registered herd bulls (18 mo. or over)	1,737	$ 435,625	1,430	$ 352,595
Pure bred cattle (coming yearlings)	7,015	394,390	7,030	415,398
Pure bred cattle (yearlings and over)	16,972	1,351,295	15,625	1,297,555
Range bulls	24,673	2,598,262	23,823	2,502,080
Calves (coming yearlings)	391,576	10,130,084	378,893	9,700,834
Range and stock cattle (coming two years and over)	627,428	23,331,135	629,260	23,256,158
Steers (coming two years old)	38,521	1,692,231	41,466	1,728,873
Pure bred dairy cows	2,563	234,300	2,432	229,560
Grade dairy cows	136,730	8,317,779	152,529	9,105,417
Total	1,247,215	$ 48,485,101	1,252,488	$ 48,588,470
HORSES				
Pure bred stallions and mares	394	$ 49,795	399	$ 48,140
Ranch, work and dray	81,824	2,430,581	93,523	3,073,545
Saddle and cow ponies	33,440	938,455	36,962	991,555
Total	115,658	$ 3,418,831	130,884	$ 4,113,240
MULES				
Jacks	44	$ 2,900	48	$ 3,735
Work mules	4,198	139,256	5,493	202,967
Burros	557	7,825	551	8,370
Total	4,799	$ 149,981	6,092	$ 215,072
SHEEP				
Bucks and ewes (pure bred and registered)	6,948	$ 106,080	8,323	$ 132,920
Bucks and ewes (pure bred not registered)	16,393	249,925	16,956	262,655
Stock sheep (mixed bunches)	1,089,660	6,570,652	1,204,421	7,252,820
Ewes (old)	118,474	400,715	122,607	407,103
Total	1,231,475	$ 7,327,372	1,352,307	$ 8,055,498
LIVESTOCK FED IN TRANSIT				
Cattle fed in transit	195,916	$ 2,488,156	174,024	$ 2,228,941
Sheep fed in transit	641,361	907,458	747,661	1,100,925
Total	837,277	$ 3,395,614	921,685	$ 3,329,866
Swine	117,929	$ 1,156,356	125,866	$ 1,256,167
Goats	12,031	48,996	13,461	50,711
Foxes	7,821	157,465	7,375	150,485
Muskrat, skunk, mink, etc.	3,203	15,535	1,740	10,025
Poultry (dozen)	215,496	1,374,256	220,993	1,430,295
Turkeys (dozen)	2,471	62,005	4,116	99,852
Ducks and geese (dozen)	27	305	15	200
Bees (stands)	43,886	179,099	44,803	182,960
All other animals	4,370	52,069	6,113	60,606
Total	.....	$ 3,046,086	.....	$ 3,241,301

TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1946 AND 1945—Continued

	1946		1945	
	Acres or Number	Amount	Acres or Number	Amount
Washing machines and mangles	50,947	$ 1,396,213	39,648	$ 1,152,399
Electric appliances	11,049	951,290	23,444	809,675
Tractors	33,068	12,500,320	30,266	10,731,443
Aeroplanes	305	285,858	169	171,065
Electric refrigerators	118,261	7,437,625	112,949	7,136,492
Slot machines	1,037	161,940	1,344	86,815
Pianos, organs and band instruments	65,157	3,940,809	64,343	3,781,343
Radios	160,924	2,654,872	152,694	2,548,027
Total	.....	$ 29,328,927	.....	$ 26,417,259
Agricultural implements, machinery and harness	.....	$ 10,462,891	.....	$ 9,860,247
Household furniture, clocks, watches, jewelry, silverware, etc.	.....	52,416,066	.....	48,787,726
Libraries	.....	386,105	.....	367,665
Store and office furniture and fixtures	.....	14,841,764	.....	13,833,403
Stocks of merchandise	.....	91,112,315	.....	82,164,312
Manufacturing and industrial plant supplies	.....	1,069,925	.....	714,631
Oil well machinery and equipment	.....	1,224,877	.....	450,890
Metalliferous mining machinery and equipment	.....	4,567,254	.....	4,463,483
Coal mining machinery and equipment	.....	1,895,335	.....	1,752,650
Industrial machinery and equipment (movable)	.....	28,013,820	.....	26,195,251
All other personal property	.....	3,326,327	.....	3,662,734
Total	.....	$ 209,316,679	.....	$ 192,252,992
(B) Total Personal Property	.....	$ 304,468,591	.....	$ 286,213,698
Less exemptions to heads of families	.....	40,435,015	.....	38,514,203
Grand Total Net Assessment Personal Property	.....	$ 264,033,576	.....	$ 247,699,495
Grand Total Assessment Real Estate and Improvements	.....	780,390,278	.....	758,731,120
TOTAL NET ASSESSMENT BY ASSESSOR	.....	$1,044,423,854	.....	$1,006,430,615
(C) PUBLIC UTILITIES ASSESSED BY TAX COMMISSION:				
Steam Railroads	.....	$ 119,254,640	.....	$ 117,607,410
Electric and Cable Railroads	.....	7,696,415	.....	7,236,220
Electric Companies	.....	50,816,900	.....	50,664,690
Gas Companies	.....	8,823,525	.....	8,414,200
Telegraph and Telephone Companies	.....	22,742,320	.....	22,683,130
Domestic Water Companies	.....	561,610	.....	555,110
Irrigation Companies	.....	75,580	.....	75,580
Rural Electrification Companies	.....	2,303,065	.....	2,052,140
Car Line Companies	.....	1,227,690	.....	1,510,180
Miscellaneous Utility Companies	.....	741,115	.....	815,250
Pipe Line Companies	.....	1,353,270	.....	773,830
TOTAL ASSESSMENT BY COLORADO TAX COMMISSION	.....	$ 215,596,130	.....	$ 212,387,740
GRAND TOTAL ASSESSMENT	.....	$1,260,019,984	.....	$1,218,818,355

TAXATION: MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS RETURNED BY STATE TAX COMMISSION, BY COUNTIES, 1946

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Railroad		Telegraph		Telephone	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams	93.01	$ 3,817,760	1,288.75	$ 47,330	9,348.35	$ 376,355
Alamosa	51.45	1,104,570	98.18	3,610	2,386.00	79,610
Arapahoe	50.25	1,955,700	2,203.58	27,890	15,853.68	615,935
Archuleta	32.25	692,370	61.26	2,250	283.00	11,670
Baca	104.50	3,441,760	23.52	860	1,056.00	35,910
Bent	111.04	3,657,160	486.99	17,890	1,973.20	67,970
Boulder	85.28	2,620,330	223.89	8,220	16,098.20	553,550
Chaffee	77.00	1,653,090	383.91	13,500	2,562.00	88,010
Cheyenne	63.13	2,755,370	570.26	20,940	936.04	53,180
Clear Creek	....	.....	....	220	1,240.00	42,160
Conejos	48.45	1,040,160	98.54	3,620	1,297.00	44,090
Costilla	63.63	731,400	63.07	2,320	853.00	29,010
Crowley	31.34	727,740	64.32	2,360	1,010.04	38,175
Custer	....	.....	....	.....	364.00	12,380
Delta	69.50	1,492.070	210.03	7,710	3,808.40	114,150
Denver	59.94	8,931,255	3,085.53	113,520	317,845.91	10,842,295
Dolores	17.72	17,720	....	.....	40.30	2,250
Douglas	74.38	2,016,870	1,721.91	64,600	3,192.60	146,700
Eagle	120.26	2,841,900	457.87	16,820	1,592.50	52,080
Elbert	56.45	1,803,820	427.86	15,720	1,836.84	135,095
El Paso	162.53	3,945,635	2,465.76	92,300	38,545.64	1,370,385
Fremont	87.98	2,115,970	420.64	16,780	4,480.00	152,320
Garfield	85.55	1,836,650	558.84	20,530	3,426.00	116,480
Gilpin	13.74	593,940	.....	.....	736.00	25,020
Grand	60.53	2,518,730	.....	.....	1,832.00	62,280
Gunnison	110.40	2,370,140	199.97	8,230	1,748.00	59,350
Hinsdale	....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	1,610
Huerfano	92.80	2,216,760	737.53	27,820	2,639.44	110,140
Jackson	43.88	100,000	.....	.....	355.00	12,070
Jefferson	46.52	1,734,480	333.29	12,240	19,229.00	653,750
Kiowa	87.48	2,031,340	176.92	6,480	1,458.32	111,495
Kit Carson	60.18	901,650	304.59	11,190	1,142.00	37,330
Lake	42.23	966,190	222.94	8,190	1,830.00	62,220
La Plata	121.00	1,988,770	165.39	6,070	3,090.00	105,050
Larimer	138.91	4,114,410	218.16	8,010	16,269.97	637,370
Las Animas	190.14	6,721,940	1,767.61	66,920	6,428.05	259,320
Lincoln	73.31	2,330,440	541.01	19,870	2,434.16	168,450
Logan	133.60	4,921,550	795.26	29,210	4,849.60	223,280
Mesa	99.45	2,135,060	758.90	27,870	10,269.38	348,050
Mineral	17.40	373,560	17.82	650	181.00	6,150
Moffat	7.51	268,180	.....	.....	1,597.00	54,300
Montezuma	62.69	62,690	26.55	980	1,118.00	38,010
Montrose	52.35	1,123,890	128.53	4,720	3,453.12	116,300
Morgan	90.57	3,360,140	1,018.48	37,410	5,549.60	241,990
Otero	92.25	3,036,350	1,026.83	37,710	5,032.64	176,330
Ouray	37.38	530,270	35.14	1,290	925.00	31,450
Park	....	.....	551.44	20,250	1,951.00	66,330
Phillips	36.29	1,131,870	36.30	1,330	800.48	23,500
Pitkin	19.70	422,930	19.56	720	580.00	19,720
Prowers	79.77	2,627,260	512.22	18,810	4,049.80	189,730
Pueblo	212.17	5,316,980	2,201.97	82,600	39,356.40	1,391,075
Rio Blanco	....	.....	.....	.....	1,179.00	40,080
Rio Grande	52.51	989,245	66.85	2,460	2,160.00	70,250
Routt	90.95	3,247,740	.....	.....	2,047.00	69,590
Saguache	90.15	1,929,445	174.53	6,950	1,602.14	50,150
San Juan	13.10	281,240	13.14	480	403.00	13,700
San Miguel	47.70	47,700	.....	.....	838.00	28,490
Sedgwick	31.50	1,363,760	356.70	13,100	1,380.24	79,660
Summit	....	.....	.....	.....	748.00	25,430
Teller	39.30	480,995	.....	.....	2,136.00	72,620
Washington	40.44	1,309,840	424.55	15,590	858.85	32,240
Weld	389.25	12,943,470	3,188.88	117,120	21,569.00	883,160
Yuma	40.36	1,258,800	404.85	14,870	1,907.14	57,390
State	4,403.15	$126,951,055	31,340.62	$1,108,130	605,810.04	$21,634,190

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF CORPORATION VALUATION BY TAX COMMISSION, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, 1946

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Steam Railroads	Electric Railroads	Electric Light and Power	Natural Gas	Telephone	Telegraph	*Domestic Water Irrigation and Mining	Private Car Lines	†Miscellaneous Utilities and Pipe Lines	Total
Adams	$ 3,817,760	.....	$ 446,020	$ 5,525	$ 376,355	$ 47,330	$ 7,250	$ 32,440	$ 127,380	$ 4,860,060
Alamosa	1,104,570	.....	283,945	.....	79,610	3,610	.....	7,880	4,495	1,484,110
Arapahoe	1,901,910	$ 53,790	949,910	441,360	615,935	27,890	41,400	17,920	11,770	4,061,885
Archuleta	692,370	.....	28,770	.....	11,670	2,250	.....	210	680	735,950
Baca	3,441,760	.....	59,620	88,320	35,910	860	.....	36,860	1,050	3,664,380
Bent	3,657,160	.....	80,305	107,665	67,970	17,890	.....	40,230	11,175	3,982,395
Boulder	2,620,330	.....	7,365,895	153,080	553,550	8,220	.....	29,910	13,355	10,744,340
Chaffee	1,653,090	.....	811,950	.....	88,010	13,500	.....	16,920	13,635	2,597,105
Cheyenne	2,755,370	.....	23,690	.....	53,180	20,940	.....	22,870	17,360	2,893,410
Clear Creek	.....	.....	587,090	.....	42,160	220	.....	.....	8,140	637,610
Conejos	1,040,160	.....	84,405	.....	44,090	3,620	.....	320	1,150	1,173,745
Costilla	731,400	.....	69,435	.....	29,010	2,320	.....	12,370	9,500	854,035
Crowley	727,740	.....	152,010	33,460	38,175	2,360	61,700	9,800	8,620	1,033,865
Custer	.....	.....	46,310	.....	12,380	.....	.....	.....	280	58,970
Delta	1,492,070	.....	196,660	.....	114,150	7,710	.....	26,690	8,955	1,846,235
Denver	1,765,000	7,166,255	20,526,150	2,890	10,842,295	113,520	3,980	16,380	16,925	40,453,395
Dolores	17,720	.....	45,890	.....	2,250	.....	.....	120	380	66,360
Douglas	2,016,870	.....	47,165	614,910	146,700	64,600	.....	25,930	20,460	2,936,635
Eagle	2,841,900	.....	299,920	.....	52,080	16,820	.....	47,130	30,950	3,288,800
Elbert	1,803,820	.....	72,965	.....	135,095	15,720	.....	18,730	16,130	2,062,460
El Paso	3,911,255	34,380	104,935	1,142,440	1,370,385	92,300	233,070	52,100	41,805	6,982,670
Fremont	2,115,970	.....	1,334,145	40,205	152,320	16,780	4,000	31,010	19,940	3,714,370
Garfield	1,836,650	.....	2,359,275	.....	116,480	20,530	.....	30,980	18,995	4,382,910
Gilpin	593,940	.....	126,785	.....	25,020	.....	7,500	3,750	5,150	762,145
Grand	2,518,730	.....	101,515	.....	62,280	.....	.....	16,650	17,880	2,717,055
Gunnison	2,370,140	.....	160,795	.....	59,350	8,230	.....	1,660	2,005	2,602,180
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,610
Huerfano	2,216,760	.....	530,480	.....	110,140	27,820	.....	35,040	25,790	2,946,030

Jackson	100,000	.....	.....	.....	12,070	.....	.....	7,040	930	120,040
Jefferson	1,292,490	441,990	1,114,025	268,760	653,750	12,240	70,950	11,140	8,390	3,873,735
Kiowa	2,031,340	.....	20,280	.....	111,495	6,480	.....	30,960	24,060	2,224,615
Kit Carson	901,650	.....	55,990	.....	37,330	11,190	.....	20,670	16,550	1,043,380
Lake	966,190	.....	487,865	.....	62,220	8,190	126,420	14,140	6,870	1,671,895
La Plata	1,988,770	.....	721,770	156,630	105,050	6,070	.....	800	3,095	2,982,185
Larimer	4,114,410	.....	595,160	247,380	637,370	8,010	.....	52,260	34,545	5,689,135
Las Animas	6,721,940	.....	1,088,505	1,825,030	259,320	66,920	.....	57,470	38,560	10,057,745
Lincoln	2,330,440	.....	82,850	.....	168,450	19,870	.....	25,070	20,190	2,646,870
Logan	4,921,550	.....	880,345	48,080	223,280	29,210	.....	47,280	16,845	6,166,590
Mesa	2,135,060	.....	1,132,120	.....	348,050	27,870	.....	38,150	27,830	3,709,080
Mineral	373,560	.....	.....	.....	6,150	650	.....	5,650	370	386,380
Moffat	268,180	.....	56,490	109,640	54,300	.....	.....	1,990	765,740	1,256,340
Montezuma	62,690	.....	103,380	.....	38,010	980	.....	410	1,330	206,800
Montrose	1,123,890	.....	238,650	.....	116,300	4,720	.....	5,550	5,105	1,494,215
Morgan	3,360,140	.....	380,620	.....	241,990	37,410	.....	31,920	22,305	4,074,385
Otero	3,036,350	.....	608,360	414,520	176,330	37,710	17,910	32,680	21,315	4,345,175
Ouray	530,270	.....	149,910	.....	31,450	1,290	.....	250	790	713,960
Park	.....	.....	118,580	.....	66,330	20,250	.....	.....	.....	205,160
Phillips	1,131,870	.....	51,035	.....	23,500	1,330	.....	12,100	770	1,220,605
Pitkin	422,930	.....	123,800	.....	19,720	720	.....	6,570	430	574,170
Prowers	2,627,260	.....	134,030	268,540	189,730	18,810	.....	28,070	11,575	3,278,015
Pueblo	5,316,980	.....	3,106,180	2,621,890	1,391,075	82,600	.....	66,380	51,725	12,637,330
Rio Blanco	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,080	.....	.....	.....	187,110	227,190
Rio Grande	989,245	.....	209,465	.....	70,250	2,460	.....	16,300	995	1,288,715
Routt	3,247,740	.....	395,430	.....	69,590	.....	.....	25,200	1,930	3,739,890
Saguache	1,929,445	.....	114,305	.....	50,150	6,950	.....	590	1,750	2,103,190
San Juan	281,240	.....	148,075	.....	13,700	480	.....	.....	280	443,775
San Miguel	47,700	.....	588,495	.....	28,490	.....	.....	310	990	665,985
Sedgwick	1,363,760	.....	24,425	.....	79,660	13,100	.....	10,150	8,440	1,499,535
Summit	.....	.....	562,780	.....	25,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	588,210
Teller	480,995	.....	563,195	.....	72,620	.....	70,510	.....	.....	1,187,320
Washington	1,309,840	.....	136,810	.....	32,240	15,590	.....	13,610	11,170	1,519,260
Weld	12,943,470	.....	2,226,615	233,200	883,160	117,120	.....	117,360	329,855	16,850,780
Yuma	1,258,800	.....	4,390	.....	57,390	14,870	.....	13,220	11,090	1,359,760
State	$119,254,640	$7,696,415	$53,119,965	$8,823,525	$21,634,190	$1,108,130	$644,690	$1,227,690	$2,086,885	$215,596,130

*Includes $562,610 for domestic water companies, $75,580 for irrigation companies and $7,500 for mining companies.
†Includes pipe line companies as follows: Adams $102,860; Denver $595; Weld $278,070.

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF ACREAGE AND GROSS ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS, BY CLASSES AND BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1946

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Acreage of town and suburban lots is not included. (See Abstract for break-down.)

COUNTY	Real Estate						Value Improvements				Total, All Land and Improvements (Value)
	Farm Land		Mineral Land and Miscellaneous		Town and Suburban Lots	Total, All Real Estate	Farm Land	Mineral Land and Miscellaneous	Town and Suburban Lots	Total Improvements	
	Acres	Value	Acres	*Value	Value	Value					
Adams	734,080	$ 8,214,390	283,840	$ 149,390	$ 701,540	$ 9,065,320	$ 4,345,110	.....	$ 2,483,060	$ 6,828,170	$ 15,893,490
Alamosa	312,233	2,325,880	201	22,610	649,075	2,997,565	505,000	$ 4,400	2,476,015	2,985,415	5,982,980
Arapahoe	431,897	4,047,015	.....	112,615	2,382,505	6,542,135	2,935,930	3,230	9,582,835	12,521,995	19,064,130
Archuleta	304,275	1,111,055	410	64,885	88,705	1,264,645	281,375	6,225	250,190	537,790	1,802,435
Baca	1,362,422	3,946,930	.....	64,200	98,285	4,109,415	423,505	26,895	537,945	988,345	5,097,760
Bent	790,263	3,688,978	.....	7,165	228,688	3,924,831	504,520	15,940	866,520	1,386,980	5,311,811
Boulder	264,806	6,158,700	41,688	676,650	3,840,540	10,675,890	2,932,170	298,830	10,201,550	13,432,550	24,108,440
Chaffee	107,006	879,810	8,416	267,530	671,680	1,819,020	351,865	111,185	1,577,700	2,040,750	3,859,770
Cheyenne	1,073,759	3,222,325	571,630	291,765	62,295	3,576,385	241,725	1,550	344,185	587,460	4,163,845
Clear Creek	19,443	140,010	35,193	1,239,440	341,080	1,720,530	15,520	562,540	622,700	1,200,760	2,921,290
Conejos	265,877	3,079,115	.....	27,405	144,045	3,250,565	432,475	25,665	535,115	993,255	4,243,820
Costilla	767,920	1,345,879	530	20,230	91,700	1,457,809	196,080	.....	146,760	342,840	1,800,649
Crowley	431,514	2,247,940	6,842	3,920	163,510	2,415,370	614,595	32,440	464,065	1,111,100	3,526,470
Custer	276,876	1,007,536	6,353	94,496	43,409	1,145,441	242,780	12,108	139,123	394,011	1,539,452
Delta	309,764	3,318,815	898	22,275	707,390	4,048,480	956,925	43,000	1,564,615	2,564,540	6,613,020
Denver	417	36,430	4,330	3,007,660	88,123,430	91,167,520	20,280	6,190,610	189,197,400	195,408,290	286,575,810
Dolores	228,747	1,208,830	2,189	227,425	83,715	1,519,970	60,025	84,765	107,970	252,760	1,772,730
Douglas	376,460	1,750,460	.....	22,595	60,710	1,833,765	1,321,670	20,905	329,060	1,671,635	3,505,400
Eagle	208,744	1,620,443	4,537	362,492	80,610	2,063,545	336,850	373,976	386,478	1,097,304	3,160,849
Elbert	1,046,295	4,481,280	413,266	212,533	47,637	4,741,450	777,570	13,800	298,040	1,089,410	5,830,860
El Paso	933,345	4,308,180	15,366	169,800	8,964,690	13,442,670	1,489,680	883,620	22,812,570	25,185,870	38,628,540
Fremont	430,348	2,025,000	46,370	509,245	1,366,805	3,901,050	916,730	897,125	3,115,425	4,929,280	8,830,330
Garfield	448,700	3,382,930	134,688	539,715	490,940	4,413,585	705,820	120,210	1,475,345	2,301,375	6,714,960
Gilpin	35,608	111,861	17,811	837,207	106,040	1,055,108	52,130	105,295	238,660	396,085	1,451,193
Grand	329,896	1,247,065	1,406	57,035	271,830	1,575,930	401,950	4,500	678,065	1,084,515	2,660,445
Gunnison	388,987	1,763,505	32,659	856,985	208,890	2,829,380	443,025	364,535	964,220	1,771,780	4,601,160
Hinsdale	24,134	82,990	6,600	211,620	28,930	323,540	26,290	60,645	50,090	137,025	460,565
Huerfano	727,469	1,909,105	24,231	228,020	664,335	2,801,460	322,270	5,810	1,679,525	2,007,605	4,809,065

Jackson	372,183	1,117,170	6,792	88,461	38,531	1,244,162	241,101	31,125	156,647	428,873	1,673,035
Jefferson	315,119	5,083,120	46,239	643,715	1,401,535	7,128,370	5,303,980	1,317,080	6,577,140	13,198,200	20,326,570
Kiowa	1,051,506	3,476,640	226,270	228,109	62,377	3,767,126	119,960	1,040	259,552	380,552	4,147,678
Kit Carson ...	1,307,008	5,762,280	121,770	64,915	279,800	6,106,995	575,100	79,780	846,160	1,501,040	7,608,035
Lake	26,318	108,530	38,567	6,701,810	188,465	6,998,805	86,380	1,695,645	543,200	2,325,225	9,324,030
La Plata ...	443,729	2,108,705	3,868	113,195	923,990	3,145,890	482,425	70,230	1,691,105	2,243,760	5,389,650
Larimer	775,200	8,055,650	191,276	343,710	3,163,460	11,562,820	5,849,850	.....	8,233,640	14,083,490	25,646,310
Las Animas...	2,675,900	5,519,330	79,798	307,425	2,224,073	8,050,828	765,955	257,330	3,419,693	4,442,978	12,493,806
Lincoln	1,493,520	4,660,940	563,789	288,405	163,445	5,112,790	329,550	62,545	647,495	1,039,590	6,152,380
Logan	990,865	6,642,070	24,854	32,530	986,060	7,660,660	1,325,050	101,915	3,716,020	5,142,985	12,803,645
Mesa	549,661	5,652,150	2,310	33,360	1,548,010	7,233,520	2,331,170	22,520	5,578,350	7,932,040	15,165,560
Mineral	28,968	139,110	3,887	168,470	23,871	331,451	130,480	67,396	106,709	304,585	636,036
Moffat	1,084,169	2,309,105	4,209	20,710	222,950	2,552,765	365,470	592,763	1,076,935	2,035,168	4,587,933
Montezuma ..	345,052	2,397,000	2,363	78,255	228,760	2,704,015	617,800	35,155	827,765	1,480,720	4,184,735
Montrose	440,436	2,918,515	7,322	106,990	555,470	3,580,975	827,370	99,855	1,427,520	2,354,745	5,935,720
Morgan	749,162	5,938,100	.....	21,830	760,870	6,720,800	1,949,880	21,610	2,713,710	4,685,200	11,406,000
Otero	505,792	5,006,850	.....	490	1,369,505	6,376,845	2,730,470	150,720	4,954,235	7,835,425	14,212,270
Ouray	161,712	612,505	8,013	379,065	62,480	1,054,050	96,795	129,045	173,916	399,756	1,453,806
Park	535,630	1,496,300	34,473	581,855	93,265	2,171,420	486,970	84,750	331,190	902,910	3,074,330
Phillips	410,450	3,247,560	22,886	12,650	177,710	3,437,920	494,595	93,690	589,450	1,177,735	4,615,655
Pitkin	93,085	704,770	393	103,490	79,660	887,920	224,170	.....	135,470	359,640	1,247,560
Prowers	982,150	6,004,480	.....	7,890	639,920	6,652,290	875,370	30,550	1,940,230	2,846,150	9,498,440
Pueblo	1,185,692	4,916,282	.....	3,520	6,956,026	11,875,828	5,540,820	9,610	17,738,197	23,288,627	35,164,455
Rio Blanco ...	437,906	1,725,450	15,148	2,179,960	100,375	4,005,785	446,960	147,165	373,080	967,205	4,972,990
Rio Grande...	229,318	3,446,655	.....	80,230	356,645	3,883,530	614,345	76,870	1,020,315	1,711,530	5,595,060
Routt	707,371	3,054,770	37,034	410,740	237,320	3,702,830	718,770	276,460	993,190	1,988,420	5,691,250
Saguache	582,954	2,339,630	.....	78,010	116,530	2,534,170	344,170	25,340	434,510	804,020	3,338,190
San Juan.....	160	480	35,362	1,446,515	104,848	1,551,843	175	305,850	226,322	532,347	2,084,190
San Miguel ...	262,854	819,060	13,121	378,480	99,090	1,296,630	156,330	199,710	345,900	701,940	1,998,570
Sedgwick	308,988	3,064,070	37,601	18,800	188,590	3,271,460	1,290,410	11,150	647,650	1,949,210	5,220,670
Summit	39,800	201,345	.....	1,130,050	46,380	1,377,775	72,150	604,550	114,350	791,050	2,168,825
Teller	148,946	342,260	50,413	901,670	122,910	1,366,840	272,570	186,980	628,280	1,087,830	2,454,670
Washington ..	1,482,190	5,454,960	50,550	26,325	120,165	5,601,450	493,245	7,565	536,645	1,037,455	6,638,905
Weld	2,077,306	21,524,530	588,342	816,700	2,388,450	24,729,680	6,603,620	656,510	9,278,330	16,538,460	41,268,140
Yuma	1,447,910	5,391,240	.....	1,650	350,680	5,743,570	661,480	.....	874,860	1,536,340	7,279,910
State.....	36,880,295	$199,904,069	3,876,104	$28,106,888	$137,095,225	$365,106,182	$65,278,801	$17,722,308	$332,282,987	$415,284,096	$780,390,278

*Includes Output Metalliferous Mines, and Equities in State and School Land.

TAXATION: AVERAGE ASSESSED VALUE PER ACRE OF IRRIGATED, DRY LAND FARMING, AND GRAZING LAND, BY COUNTIES AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR SPECIFIED YEARS

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Irrigated			Dry Farming			Grazing		
	1946	1936	1926	1946	1936	1926	1946	1936	1926
Adams	$59.91	$57.69	$ 94.19	$ 6.60	$ 7.05	$11.17	$ 3.90	$ 3.78	$ 6.89
Alamosa	24.25	25.00	38.00	...	7.00	15.00	2.47	1.51	3.69
Arapahoe	66.80	67.74	141.18	6.20	6.51	10.09	2.71	3.37	5.04
Archuleta	30.15	27.61	41.64	8.01	7.98	10.11	2.51	1.90	2.64
Baca	...	...	12.50	4.01	3.37	6.25	1.84	1.83	3.43
Bent	43.83	42.55	79.60	3.84	3.75	13.87	1.74	1.73	4.01
Boulder	50.83	58.63	108.15	17.33	17.35	34.45	3.76	3.51	8.58
Chaffee	34.03	32.05	50.08	...	...	...	2.44	2.85	3.83
Cheyenne	...	...	...	5.14	3.78	11.58	1.90	2.90	3.90
Clear Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.17	6.36	10.42
Conejos	40.95	32.20	45.00	...	...	...	2.91	1.45	1.90
Costilla	21.68	14.39	29.69	...	...	3.00	1.33	1.57	1.04
Crowley	35.64	35.51	89.21	5.79	4.44	9.05	2.10	2.22	4.45
Custer	26.52	27.46	29.84	9.83	9.67	10.00	2.06	2.11	3.53
Delta	44.46	34.60	72.54	...	10.42	17.50	2.06	2.83	4.44
Denver	87.36	...	613.29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolores	...	8.14	19.59	12.68	6.00	4.12	3.32	2.74	3.34
Douglas	33.10	50.77	81.52	8.92	7.88	17.62	2.96	2.98	4.20
Eagle	49.73	46.00	65.88	19.06	21.01	...	2.68	2.88	4.25
Elbert	...	...	...	7.87	7.56	14.86	3.05	2.91	5.86
El Paso	46.38	48.45	75.00	6.03	6.64	15.25	2.32	2.25	5.25
Fremont	48.02	57.00	100.27	7.66	5.22	8.64	2.16	2.04	3.07
Garfield	40.98	43.92	70.45	8.54	10.97	19.63	2.34	1.85	3.10
Gilpin	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.04	3.10	3.07
Grand	...	21.58	34.84	...	...	...	2.13	1.94	3.57
Gunnison	...	30.86	42.18	10.90	...	...	2.23	2.34	3.28
Hinsdale	20.00	20.00	15.00	...	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	3.52
Huerfano	39.16	29.31	43.58	8.56	4.06	7.35	1.92	2.03	3.00

Jackson	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	1.37	3.00	3.11
Jefferson	68.50	65.20	143.00	18.48	20.20	46.00	4.29	4.54	7.21
Kiowa	...	...	...	4.63	4.08	10.41	3.12	2.21	4.29
Kit Carson	...	22.98	40.00	5.44	5.74	15.13	3.00	2.49	5.83
Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.45	2.90	5.64
La Plata	29.65	29.41	42.94	10.63	10.00	16.09	1.90	2.08	3.73
Larimer	56.31	55.44	112.88	10.75	6.46	20.01	1.85	2.20	4.31
Las Animas	32.25	36.20	51.89	4.99	5.01	10.00	1.70	2.08	3.76
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	3.64	11.77	2.50	2.27	6.35
Logan	32.47	41.00	72.72	5.28	5.00	15.47	2.13	1.67	4.00
Mesa	43.83	46.00	72.87	6.94	13.41	...	2.34	2.49	4.54
Mineral	14.12	12.29	14.04	9.97	...	...	3.43	3.44	3.85
Moffat	26.08	25.24	34.32	5.93	5.97	6.37	1.66	1.62	2.74
Montezuma	28.87	25.25	36.90	12.28	9.31	19.76	2.92	2.06	2.97
Montrose	32.80	33.92	52.92	...	9.54	18.01	1.99	2.11	3.10
Morgan	42.59	44.90	79.09	4.86	4.68	11.38	2.28	2.29	4.50
Otero	55.35	54.58	108.70	9.24	6.40	10.36	1.87	1.87	3.19
Ouray	31.84	31.37	51.50	5.73	7.27	10.00	2.24	2.26	3.49
Park	...	...	...	10.00	10.84	15.00	1.64	1.68	3.16
Phillips	...	...	...	8.72	8.68	25.22	2.05	2.05	3.25
Pitkin	40.02	40.68	57.20	18.01	7.35	20.00	2.39	2.51	3.44
Prowers	41.82	41.59	65.97	4.12	3.78	6.74	2.56	2.66	3.00
Pueblo	63.44	62.21	100.24	7.50	11.30	16.26	1.50	1.51	4.00
Rio Blanco	35.61	35.90	62.23	7.80	7.84	21.57	2.20	2.20	3.88
Rio Grande	33.14	37.43	52.04	...	...	...	2.32	2.00	4.95
Routt	29.25	28.64	49.84	9.44	9.31	20.17	2.21	2.22	4.43
Saguache	22.92	27.00	44.00	...	...	...	2.45	1.10	3.56
San Juan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	5.20	6.40
San Miguel	22.91	23.82	37.79	9.71	11.60	19.03	2.38	2.40	3.50
Sedgwick	48.95	50.53	75.61	9.79	8.85	21.78	2.35	2.35	4.63
Summit	...	25.42	32.58	...	...	...	2.00	2.10	3.83
Teller	...	...	...	6.62	8.01	10.34	1.76	1.85	2.43
Washington	47.60	46.68	82.97	4.58	3.89	12.48	2.58	2.25	5.69
Weld	46.87	47.69	94.84	5.61	5.30	10.99	1.94	1.98	4.45
Yuma	22.86	23.93	37.65	7.08	6.38	19.32	1.82	1.60	3.70
State	$42.87	$42.13	$76.87	$ 6.22	$ 5.34	$12.84	$ 2.19	$ 2.14	$ 4.06

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND GROSS VALUE OF ALL LIVESTOCK, INCLUDING CATTLE AND SHEEP FED IN TRANSIT, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1946

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Included under cattle and sheep are 195,916 cattle, valued at $2,488,156, and 641,361 sheep, valued at $907,458, fed in transit. (See Abstract for break-down.)

COUNTY	Cattle		Horses		Mules		Sheep		*All Other Value	Total All Livestock, Etc., Value
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value		
Adams	24,679	$ 960,295	2,089	$ 61,880	69	$ 2,620	23,354	$ 93,835	$ 183,915	$ 1,302,545
Alamosa	10,588	446,580	844	44,845	24	1,725	21,471	132,800	34,100	660,050
Arapahoe	16,848	810,725	1,780	65,045	53	1,620	6,018	34,665	83,595	995,650
Archuleta	9,879	338,560	1,152	57,600	74	1,350	19,718	122,175	10,435	530,120
Baca	29,529	975,396	1,595	32,130	26	685	25,227	64,420	55,240	1,127,871
Bent	23,932	829,428	2,213	30,370	29	600	13,159	103,396	44,895	1,008,689
Boulder	28,621	910,760	2,264	95,350	87	3,680	7,845	17,320	104,840	1,131,950
Chaffee	4,746	190,950	705	21,840	2	70	3,457	21,415	9,870	244,145
Cheyenne	39,521	1,346,095	722	17,805	27	560	16,594	87,790	21,200	1,473,450
Clear Creek	339	14,470	98	5,210	....	....	1,034	6,200	2,440	28,320
Conejos	10,846	414,210	1,785	79,865	67	1,185	53,429	316,440	49,890	861,590
Costilla	6,833	182,925	567	21,950	23	1,090	11,712	72,375	11,710	290,050
Crowley	20,670	634,250	1,140	24,805	59	1,595	5,079	13,445	35,995	710,090
Custer	8,347	308,845	729	22,010	4	85	5,637	29,343	9,053	369,336
Delta	22,923	878,275	3,346	94,200	202	6,095	39,019	194,180	68,450	1,241,200
Denver	422	27,390	327	20,860	...	....	.....	.....	8,890	57,140
Dolores	3,566	130,605	251	6,730	9	260	23,315	144,875	3,935	286,405
Douglas	16,431	713,385	1,082	35,200	...	....	217	1,345	30,935	780,865
Eagle	13,751	564,317	1,284	53,815	58	2,810	29,057	180,536	10,425	811,903
Elbert	39,092	1,498,066	1,825	61,293	41	1,560	20,770	128,622	52,590	1,742,131
El Paso	36,750	1,559,200	3,356	110,190	114	3,960	7,857	47,390	120,570	1,841,310
Fremont	14,034	556,640	1,411	48,565	79	2,120	1,478	7,800	49,320	664,445
Garfield	33,157	1,329,795	4,100	156,795	106	4,345	52,646	327,370	56,440	1,874,745
Gilpin	629	21,435	122	3,670	...	....	100	600	1,868	27,573
Grand	12,937	531,310	1,744	57,810	...	....	7,818	44,770	3,580	637,470
Gunnison	25,574	951,295	1,795	62,285	121	4,940	36,605	229,655	7,830	1,256,005
Hinsdale	3,040	108,360	250	10,165	6	175	11,135	66,935	.....	185,635
Huerfano	16,600	622,910	1,839	64,705	84	2,785	21,704	138,545	27,080	856,025

Jackson	26,613	932,757	657	63,382	...	....	18,057	102,022	2,098	1,100,259
Jefferson	15,005	663,140	2,987	83,130	57	1,730	1,372	10,795	178,631	937,426
Kiowa	31,280	1,006,360	728	18,912	30	1,060	7,522	39,674	21,541	1,087,547
Kit Carson	55,034	2,106,300	4,453	59,500	125	2,790	16,397	64,725	103,330	2,336,645
Lake	905	35,165	125	4,360	...	....	1,538	9,225	.....	48,750
La Plata	15,908	620,710	2,573	83,975	152	4,010	29,545	175,670	56,870	941,235
Larimer	49,379	1,457,780	4,289	113,530	141	4,900	130,314	205,630	110,300	1,892,140
Las Animas	58,770	2,019,078	3,497	81,678	208	13,100	26,570	140,277	43,878	2,298,011
Lincoln	49,343	1,722,115	1,496	46,570	12	275	15,074	84,740	46,880	1,900,580
Logan	54,843	1,834,340	4,302	96,470	217	5,265	38,134	80,800	127,085	2,143,960
Mesa	33,809	1,302,520	3,951	124,380	212	7,160	31,471	199,660	75,120	1,708,840
Mineral	1,077	41,510	158	7,100	7	370	10,088	60,558	667	110,205
Moffat	14,252	533,260	2,687	68,440	25	770	119,485	753,085	14,445	1,370,000
Montezuma	11,231	396,570	1,870	61,600	57	1,595	24,527	149,955	39,365	649,085
Montrose	20,187	767,795	3,753	110,535	380	9,440	63,801	349,265	67,205	1,304,240
Morgan	45,151	1,165,115	3,439	89,405	189	4,825	81,435	121,225	102,080	1,482,650
Otero	26,120	833,810	2,151	62,825	284	8,275	36,319	101,890	86,330	1,093,130
Ouray	6,050	213,100	477	14,265	12	290	9,370	57,451	3,205	288,311
Park	15,949	606,705	1,101	41,255	77	805	20,765	116,135	8,575	773,475
Phillips	13,150	553,960	743	17,860	15	290	3,409	18,500	77,945	668,555
Pitkin	6,271	227,350	701	24,790	24	870	15,954	99,290	4,930	357,230
Prowers	29,614	963,129	2,598	72,576	66	1,856	73,570	119,925	75,000	1,232,486
Pueblo	30,129	1,122,345	1,849	62,575	152	6,570	14,396	72,730	50,720	1,314,940
Rio Blanco	20,230	750,020	2,048	74,360	29	940	58,898	363,595	7,600	1,196,515
Rio Grande	9,529	382,145	1,485	51,555	154	5,215	77,539	415,375	59,805	914,095
Routt	25,061	1,048,025	3,466	106,055	14	370	67,699	412,530	24,595	1,591,575
Saguache	20,093	725,430	1,326	46,330	25	1,250	53,746	306,840	19,210	1,099,060
San Juan	123	5,006	29	1,015	40	1,420	8,880	53,291	.....	60,732
San Miguel	5,398	189,500	422	12,800	66	1,930	35,286	215,940	2,290	422,460
Sedgwick	15,508	528,050	827	21,980	33	820	11,748	28,760	38,010	617,620
Summit	3,077	141,550	317	12,750	4	120	3,204	19,225	720	174,365
Teller	5,756	210,905	570	18,230	...	....	450	3,600	2,145	234,880
Washington	46,382	1,657,960	3,689	58,135	88	1,285	21,820	105,795	106,870	1,930,045
Weld	160,538	4,624,230	7,861	182,510	416	11,500	272,300	523,880	269,530	5,611,650
Yuma	47,082	1,729,050	2,618	57,010	124	2,970	6,698	24,530	120,020	1,933,580
State	1,443,131	$50,973,257	115,658	$3,418,831	4,799	$149,981	1,872,836	$8,234,830	$3,046,086	$65,822,985

*Includes swine, goats, foxes, muskrat, skunk, mink, poultry, ducks and bees; only the assessed value of these items is listed.

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, OTHER THAN LIVESTOCK, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1946

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Break-down of items in this summary is shown in Report of State Tax Commission.

COUNTY	Radios, Electric Appliances, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines and Mangles	Metalliferous Mining, Coal Mining, and Oil Drilling Machinery and Equipment	Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Harness	Tractors	Household Furniture, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Libraries, Etc.	Store and Office Furniture and Fixtures	Stocks of Merchandise and Liquors	Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	All Other Personal Property	Total Personal Property Other Than Livestock
Adams	$ 244,975	.....	$ 565,620	$ 551,810	$ 729,495	$ 142,835	$ 1,561,170	$ 889,885	$ 76,625	$ 4,762,415
Alamosa	93,195	.....	137,035	169,345	469,115	79,640	307,440	89,175	39,505	1,384,450
Arapahoe	513,075	.....	215,920	239,690	1,370,200	263,090	877,885	670,300	108,795	4,258,955
Archuleta	16,470	$ 73,780	51,220	40,330	61,885	29,665	73,480	.....	4,205	351,035
Baca	41,885	.....	416,945	346,130	135,320	55,685	266,380	.....	48,365	1,310,710
Bent	31,599	.....	131,248	173,749	68,315	48,547	245,052	6,065	15,060	719,635
Boulder	420,660	229,050	231,400	286,990	1,792,250	494,480	2,004,430	194,180	269,740	5,923,180
Chaffee	53,820	112,125	34,485	32,665	263,195	92,670	275,860	169,010	36,120	1,069,950
Cheyenne	11,255	.....	95,940	101,725	63,905	28,810	179,280	.....	7,515	488,430
Clear Creek	41,100	105,310	870	.....	150,170	46,150	133,590	.....	42,970	520,160
Conejos	40,750	.....	87,625	147,245	121,095	23,990	146,350	24,920	19,915	611,890
Costilla	12,795	.....	76,760	77,525	39,715	13,280	66,605	.....	7,600	294,280
Crowley	43,975	.....	175,995	192,595	133,400	16,750	165,490	49,670	10,100	787,975
Custer	10,183	4,300	30,802	25,350	48,360	5,439	31,829	22,226	5,240	183,729
Delta	160,935	.....	180,055	197,805	340,625	73,065	622,995	367,535	51,170	1,994,185
Denver	5,826,080	.....	2,700	.....	29,574,960	7,691,550	50,594,480	13,234,700	3,575,010	110,499,480
Dolores	8,845	.....	52,685	91,740	21,645	6,705	71,965	11,265	460	265,310
Douglas	37,540	.....	110,975	100,920	124,110	23,455	223,070	3,285	36,005	659,360
Eagle	43,195	235,555	66,727	55,110	98,230	18,245	113,968	.....	52,967	683,997
Elbert	35,307	.....	321,475	286,312	134,321	26,940	112,675	.....	8,730	925,760
El Paso	564,810	.....	130,590	197,100	2,986,240	1,410,570	4,789,160	467,400	495,740	11,041,610
Fremont	213,840	44,935	62,105	84,770	557,005	171,530	645,490	103,100	91,460	1,974,235
Garfield	104,695	182,160	187,335	161,495	386,605	111,905	368,195	293,870	27,065	1,823,325
Gilpin	6,853	80,640	1,325	650	44,345	8,260	13,650	.....	6,105	161,828
Grand	16,255	.....	30,430	45,990	134,045	42,875	127,660	105,840	62,805	565,900
Gunnison	62,900	75,750	44,055	48,350	177,185	53,855	260,440	58,860	15,280	796,675
Hinsdale	1,180	.....	7,800	.....	10,400	1,500	1,800	.....	4,105	26,785
Huerfano	34,315	194,780	43,650	34,565	90,260	74,360	294,395	.....	5,915	772,240

Jackson	12,060	119,752	40,709	62,003	42,727	10,848	194,994	62,709	15,772	561,574
Jefferson	360,920	5,000	132,920	166,995	1,119,695	118,010	553,715	552,000	110,680	3,119,935
Kiowa	24,840	15,260	94,652	87,475	63,721	6,665	82,845	.....	7,565	383,023
Kit Carson....	61,030	.....	364,040	213,465	176,820	72,830	201,570	.....	18,465	1,108,220
Lake	55,190	2,378,245	2,060	21,575	200,360	72,065	1,156,265	14,990	28,945	3,929,695
La Plata.....	73,835	14,270	85,335	131,485	289,150	120,565	479,040	78,335	77,145	1,349,160
Larimer	254,920	.....	492,280	402,020	1,292,020	376,890	2,421,560	294,100	157,540	5,691,330
Las Animas...	65,941	592,480	67,555	107,275	398,279	156,416	805,159	1,650	37,546	2,232,301
Lincoln	55,130	.....	127,965	149,455	93,405	28,775	190,750	.....	46,020	691,500
Logan	178,410	.....	765,375	430,010	541,780	198,025	1,190,925	112,950	60,950	3,478,425
Mesa	326,710	2,860	255,170	210,440	941,760	330,100	1,871,970	358,920	71,980	4,369,910
Mineral	6,055	22,349	5,420	4,150	31,445	7,995	14,235	1,000	8,015	100,664
Moffat	50,840	126,055	85,470	111,900	118,135	78,515	349,820	375,250	155,079	1,451,064
Montezuma ...	33,380	1,350	149,100	156,265	194,315	51,060	227,495	64,155	16,435	893,555
Montrose	122,530	323,575	271,115	210,515	330,490	85,780	462,870	187,275	42,235	2,036,385
Morgan	170,740	.....	666,315	551,060	451,375	220,620	1,501,780	67,595	48,085	3,677,570
Otero	377,110	.....	551,610	378,045	771,130	406,370	1,734,900	166,540	153,820	4,539,525
Ouray	8,960	40,000	19,270	9,700	62,480	10,940	29,085	2,800	6,390	189,625
Park	19,930	452,495	54,755	32,945	71,065	31,260	67,115	.....	14,560	744,125
Phillips	61,600	.....	353,280	290,680	186,220	57,405	249,360	.....	74,905	1,273,450
Pitkin	8,890	.....	23,990	25,470	45,460	8,110	25,590	.....	17,020	154,530
Prowers	138,252	.....	298,228	350,546	239,883	106,605	847,390	166,790	23,241	2,170,935
Pueblo	493,670	.....	109,950	208,870	2,160,265	487,345	6,410,920	8,916,060	81,715	18,868,795
Rio Blanco....	17,120	924,875	68,150	66,780	70,050	27,020	82,920	177,025	48,920	1,482,860
Rio Grande....	47,955	4,000	208,545	285,000	236,730	42,530	321,430	85,445	39,235	1,270,870
Routt	57,410	812,980	135,975	101,950	191,025	63,960	289,940	.....	26,910	1,680,150
Saguache	24,600	.....	38,420	87,800	55,870	12,270	130,550	34,420	3,390	387,320
San Juan	7,065	192,845	575	.....	41,575	18,009	47,143	.....	53,579	360,791
San Miguel ...	7,080	19,440	7,580	18,550	59,550	17,610	35,010	.....	17,900	182,720
Sedgwick	51,900	.....	243,070	257,740	158,390	62,090	756,240	11,850	14,880	1,556,160
Summit	5,240	62,520	6,745	7,725	17,100	12,570	15,450	.....	696,535	823,885
Teller	35,105	238,730	12,560	15,650	133,710	21,305	70,245	.....	47,005	574,310
Washington ..	39,585	.....	215,725	322,295	127,145	44,710	198,720	.....	170,960	1,119,140
Weld	434,550	.....	733,440	3,008,110	1,599,360	354,920	3,255,560	590,600	172,140	10,148,680
Yuma	58,960	.....	281,770	326,420	163,290	65,730	264,970	.....	24,800	1,185,940
State $12,440,000		$7,687,466	$10,462,891	$12,500,320	$52,802,171	$14,841,764	$91,112,315	$29,083,745	$7,714,934	$238,645,606

COLORADO COUNTIES, COUNTY SEATS AND POPULATION

Note. No census figures for all cities available later than 1940.

COUNTY	County Seat	Mileage from Denver		Population of County Seat			
		Rail-road	High-way	Census 1940	Census 1930	Census 1920	Census 1910
Adams	Brighton	19	20	4,029	3,394	2,715	850
Alamosa	Alamosa	251	222	5,613	5,107	3,171	3,013
Arapahoe	Littleton	10	9	2,244	2,019	1,636	1,373
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	421	293	1,591	804	1,032	669
Baca	Springfield[2]	...	254	1,082	1,393	295	...
Bent	Las Animas	202	199	3,232	2,517	2,252	2,008
Boulder	Boulder	30	33	12,958	11,223	11,006	9,539
Chaffee	Salida	215	146	4,969	5,065	4,689	4,425
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	177	174	695	595	508	270
Clear Creek	Georgetown	50	46	391	303	703	950
Conejos	Conejos	281	250	(1)	(1)	350	....
Costilla	San Luis	248	231	(1)	(1)	550	....
Crowley	Ordway	169	163	1,150	1,139	1,186	705
Custer	Westcliffe	209	160	429	335	241	250
Delta	Delta	[4]325	295	3,717	2,938	2,623	2,388
Denver	Denver	...	...	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,381
Dolores	Dove Creek	443	359	388	447	326	368
Douglas	Castle Rock	32	30	580	478	461	365
Eagle	Eagle	[4]180	138	518	341	358	186
Elbert	Kiowa[2]	...	56	195	185	148	....
El Paso	Colorado Springs	75	71	36,789	33,237	30,105	29,078
Fremont	Canon City	160	119	6,690	5,938	6,386	5,162
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	[4]185	169	2,253	1,825	2,073	2,019
Gilpin	Central City	45	40	706	572	552	1,782
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	[4]86	96	235	142	123	182
Gunnison	Gunnison	288	206	2,177	1,415	1,329	1,026
Hinsdale	Lake City	351	274	185	259	317	405
Huerfano	Walsenburg	171	166	5,855	5,503	3,565	2,323
Jackson	Walden	256	145	668	284	260	162
Jefferson	Golden	16	12	3,175	2,426	2,135	2,477
Kiowa	Eads	230	169	700	518	406	....
Kit Carson	Burlington	167	164	1,280	1,280	991	368
Lake	Leadville	276	111	4,774	3,771	4,959	1,508
La Plata	Durango	451	356	5,887	5,400	4,116	4,686
Larimer	Fort Collins	68	66	12,251	11,489	8,755	8,210
Las Animas	Trinidad	212	204	13,223	11,732	10,906	10,204
Lincoln	Hugo	104	100	852	712	838	343
Logan	Sterling	123	125	7,411	7,195	6,415	3,044
Mesa	Grand Junction	[4]274	261	12,479	10,247	8,665	7,754
Mineral	Creede	321	272	670	384	500	741
Moffat	Craig	[4]232	213	2,123	1,418	1,297	392
Montezuma	Cortez	506	404	1,778	921	541	565
Montrose	Montrose	[4]346	271	4,764	3,566	3,581	3,254
Morgan	Fort Morgan	78	80	4,884	4,423	3,818	2,800
Otero	La Junta	183	179	7,040	7,193	4,964	4,154
Ouray	Ouray	387	314	951	707	1,165	1,644
Park	Fairplay	115	87	739	221	183	265
Phillips	Holyoke	173	175	1,150	1,226	1,205	659
Pitkin	Aspen	...	172	777	705	1,265	1,834
Prowers	Lamar	235	205	4,445	4,165	2,512	2,977
Pueblo	Pueblo	119	115	52,162	50,096	43,050	44,395
Rio Blanco	Meeker[2]	...	237	1,399	1,069	935	807
Rio Grande	Del Norte	283	232	1,923	1,410	1,007	840
Routt	Steamboat Springs	[4]177	170	1,613	1,198	1,249	1,227
Saguache	Saguache[2]	...	186	1,219	1,010	948	620
San Juan	Silverton	497	332	1,127	1,301	1,150	2,153
San Miguel	Telluride	422	339	1,337	512	1,618	1,756
Sedgwick	Julesburg	197	183	1,619	1,467	1,320	962
Summit	Breckenridge	110	86	381	436	796	834
Teller	Cripple Creek	132	115	2,358	1,427	2,325	6,206
Washington	Akron	112	114	1,417	1,135	1,401	647
Weld	Greeley	52	53	15,995	12,203	10,958	8,179
Yuma	Wray	165	168	2,061	1,785	1,538	1,000

(1) Not incorporated. [2]Not on railroad. [4]Via Moffet tunnel.

THE COLORADO JUDICIARY

THE STATE SUPREME COURT

THE DISTRICT COURTS

THE COUNTY COURTS

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF COLORADO

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—MUNICIPAL AND POLICE COURTS MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS ON CRIME IN COLORADO

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION NEAR MORRISON, COLO.

THE COLORADO JUDICIARY

FOREWORD

The judicial power of the State of Colorado is vested by the State Constitution in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, municipal courts, and police courts. In counties and cities having a population exceeding 100,000, original jurisdiction in cases involving minors and persons whose offenses concern minors may be vested in a juvenile court. The city and county of Denver is the only city or county in the State which has a juvenile court. In all other counties the powers of juvenile courts are exercised by the county judges.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT

Jurisdiction—The State Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction and original jurisdiction in certain types of cases. It has the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, injunction, and other original and remedial writs. The Supreme Court renders opinions upon important questions upon request of the Governor, the Senate, or the House of Representatives. All such opinions are published in connection with the reported decisions of the Court.

The Supreme Court consists of seven judges, elected by the voters of the State at large, for a term of office of ten years. The Justice, not holding office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, who has the shortest time yet to serve on the Court is named the Chief Justice. He presides at all sessions of the Court when it meets in a body. A clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the justices. His duties are prescribed by statute and by the rules of the Supreme Court. Additional information on the Supreme Court will be found in the section on State Government in this Year Book.

THE DISTRICT COURTS

Jurisdiction—The District Courts are the courts of general jurisdiction for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The state is divded into fifteen judical districts of which seven have two district judges each and seven have only one judge. Denver, which comprises a single judicial district, has seven district judges. Thus there are 28 district judges in the State. The judges of the district courts are elected by the voters in each district for terms of six years.

A district judge must be a qualified lawyer, at least thirty years old, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the State for at least two years next preceding his election, and an elector within the judicial district for which he is elected.

A clerk of the district court may be appointed by the judge of the district in each county wherein a term of the court is held. The clerk holds office at the pleasure of the judge.

One district attorney is elected in each of the 15 judicial districts by the voters of the district, at general elections. His term of office is four years. A district attorney must be at least 25 years of age and must possess the same qualifications as judges of the district courts. He appoints assistant district attorneys as permitted by law.

COUNTY COURTS

County courts are courts of record and have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointments of guardians, conservators and administrators and such other criminal and civil jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The jurisdiction of the county courts in civil cases is limited to cases where the debt, damage, or claim or value of property involved does not exceed two thousand dollars, except in cases relating to the estates of deceased persons. The county courts also hear appeals from the justices of the peace, police magistrates, and municipal judges.

One county judge is elected in each county of the state by the voters of the county at the general election for a term of four years. The Colorado law does not require that he be an attorney.

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

District	Judge	Party	District Attorney	Party	Address
First—Adams, Arapahoe, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson	Davies, Harold H.	R	Simon, Richard H.	R	Englewood
	Smith, Osmer E.	R			
Second—Denver	Lindsley, Henry S.	D	Burke, James T.	R	Denver
	Steele, Robert W.	D			
	Walsh, Joseph J.	D			
	Black, William A.	R			
	Webster, Harold M.	R			
	Knauss, Francis J.	R			
	Cook, Joseph E.	R			
Third—Huerfano, Las Animas	East, John L.	D	Mabry, John N.	D	Trinidad
Fourth—Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Teller	Miller, G. Russell	R	Foard, Irl A.	R	Colorado Springs
	Meikle, John M.	D			
Fifth—Eagle, Lake, Summit	Luby, William H.	R	Meehan, Wm. J.	R	Eagle
Sixth—Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Juan	Noland, James M.	D	Bradford, Byron V.	R	Durango
Seventh—Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel	Bruce, George W.	D	Brown, A. Allen	R	Delta
	Littler, Paul L.	R			
Eighth—Boulder, Jackson, Larimer, Weld	Coffin, Claude C.	R	Chilson, Hatfield	R	Loveland
	Bradfield, George H.	R			
Ninth—Pitkin, Garfield, Rio Blanco	Clark, John R.	R	Cole, Allyn	R	Glenwood Springs
Tenth—Crowley, Otero, Pueblo	Leddy, Harry	D	Marsalis, John H.	R	Pueblo
	Phelps, J. Arthur	R			
Eleventh—Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Park	Blunt, Joseph D.	R	Eagleton, E. M.	R	Canon City
Twelfth—Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache	Thomas, J. H.	R	Haynie, L. M.	D	Alamosa
Thirteenth—Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma	Sauter, Raymond L.	R	Paynter, Wm. B.	R	Brush
	Twombly, George C.	R			
Fourteenth—Grand, Moffat, Routt	Gooding, Addison M.	D	Pleasant, Sid	R	Craig
Fifteenth—Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Prowers	Horn, Herschel	R	Allott, Gordon L.	R	Lamar

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in most misdemeanor cases and in civil cases where the amount claimed does not exceed three hundred dollars, and the boundaries or title to real property is not involved.

MUNICIPAL COURTS AND POLICE COURTS

In addition to the state and county courts and officers created by the State Constitution, the General Assembly has constitutional power to provide for the establishment of police magistrates for cities and towns when necessary. Police courts have jurisdiction in all cases arising under the ordinances of the cities and towns. Authority is also granted by the State Constitution to cities operating under a charter to establish and define the jurisdiction of municipal courts and police courts.

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Municipal police departments in Colorado have smaller staffs than the national average of cities of comparable size, although slight increases in personnel have taken place since the termination of World War II. Denver in 1947 had less than 1.5 police personnel per 1,000 inhabitants while the national average for cities of comparable size was 2.23. Ratios of police personnel in other Colorado cities are also lower than the national ratios for cities of comparable size.

Annual surveys of municipal departments are made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with its uniform crime reports. As of April 30, 1947, a total of 127,148 police employees were reported by 3,170 cities, including 9,045 civilians without police power, and 118,103 police officers.

Including civilians, the ratio between the number of police employees and population is 1.75 employees for each 1,000 inhabitants for the reporting cities as a group. This represents an increase of 4.8 per cent over the figure of 1.67 for April 30, 1946.

Larger numbers of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants are required for densely populated areas than for sparsely populated areas. Cities over 250,000 in population reported 2.23 employees per 1,000 population while communities under 10,000 showed 1.21.

During World War II, the national ratios of police employees declined and then showed increases during 1946 and 1947. The following figures indicate the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants for the six-year period, 1942-1947, for cities over 25,000 in population: April 30, 1942, 1.83; April 30, 1943, 1.77; April 30, 1944, 1.73; April 30, 1945, 1.68; April 30, 1946, 1.86; April 30, 1947, 1.94.

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

The number of police employees in Colorado cities of more than 2,500 population in 1946 and 1947 is as follows:

City	1947	1946	City	1947	1946
Denver	483	484	Florence	2	2
Pueblo	56	56	Fort Morgan	6	5
Colorado Springs	40	42	Golden	4	5
Boulder	14	10	La Junta	11	11
Fort Collins	12	10	Lamar	5	4
Grand Junction	18	16	Las Animas	2	--
Greeley	14	14	Leadville	3	3
Trinidad	13	11	Longmont	9	8
Alamosa	6	6	Loveland	7	8
Aurora	7	7	Monte Vista	3	3
Brighton	2	--	Montrose	4	5
Canon City	5	3	Rocky Ford	3	3
Delta	3	5	Salida	6	6
Durango	4	4	Sterling	8	8
Englewood	10	9	Walsenburg	5	8

STATISTICS ON CRIME IN COLORADO

CRIME RATE IN COLORADO

Colorado is a comparatively peaceful state, having only an average crime rate for murder and aggravated assault, but it has a larger proportion of its population addicted to light-fingered crimes such as robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft than some of the other states whose murder and assault rates are higher. These facts can be seen in the accompanying table of crime rates calculated from statistics compiled annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the past fifteen years.

Colorado's murder rate has been about the same as the national average for a number of years. The war and postwar periods apparently had little effect on this category of crime in Colorado. The rates for aggravated assault in this state and in the nation as a whole were nearly doubled between 1935 and 1947, but Colorado's rate remained much lower than the national average. The lowest rates for murder and aggravated assault in the nation are found in the New England states and the highest rates are found in the southern states. The rates for the minor crimes, robbery and theft, however, are frequently much lower in the southern states than in Colorado or other western states. Colorado's rate for larceny or theft increased 48.8 per cent over 1935, while the increase in the national rate for larceny during the period was 28.7 per cent. Colorado's robbery rate increased 123.8 per cent between 1940 and 1947, while the increase in the national rate was only 13.5 per cent

The number of murders in Colorado's principal cities, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, showed little change between 1936 and 1947. The number of assault cases in Denver increased from 84 in 1935 to 103 in 1947, but in Pueblo the increase was from 8 cases in 1935 to 22 in 1940 and 93 in 1947. Of the three cities, Colorado Springs apparently has the most peacefully inclined population, since it had only two assault cases in 1935, three in 1946, and none for selected intervening years.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT: SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE THE COURT FOR THE COLORADO DISTRICT, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts)

	1946	1945	1941	1938	1936
Criminal Cases:					
Pending beginning of year	155	156	41	57	114
Filed	234	352	147	176	236
Terminated	293	353	158	189	278
Convictions	---	---	137	164	218
Pending end of year	96	155	30	44	72
Defendants in criminal cases:					
Pending beginning of year	169	246	57	85	211
Filed	309	388	443	253	364
Terminated	366	465	236	271	469
Pending end of year	112	169	264	67	106
U. S. Government Civil Cases:					
Pending beginning of year	322	136	37	54	109
Filed	590	647	118	136	122
Terminated	630	461	106	131	174
Pending end of year	282	322	49	59	57

Larceny in Denver increased from 2,824 cases in 1935 to 5,548 cases in 1947, a jump of 96.5 per cent. The corresponding increase for Pueblo was 22.5 per cent and for Colorado Springs, 21.7 per cent. The number of larceny cases in Colorado Springs has been consistently greater than in Pueblo, although Colorado Springs has a smaller population.

FEDERAL OFFENSES

Colorado's share of Federal crimes is little more than its proportion of the total population, according to statistical data compiled by the administrative

office of the Federal Courts for the years 1945 and 1946. The number of defendants in criminal proceedings in the U. S. District Court in Colorado declined 20.3 per cent between 1945 and 1946 compared with a decrease of 12 per cent for the nation as a whole. Data on Federal offenses for these two years in Colorado and the United States as a whole are shown in an accompanying table. Another table shows a summary of criminal and civil cases filed and terminated in the U. S. District Court for Colorado for selected years. The most significant fact to be noted is the heavy increase in the work load of the court, with particular reference to civil cases.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 POPULATION IN COLORADO AND UNITED STATES AND TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF DENVER, PUEBLO, AND COLORADO SPRINGS.

(Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Note—The term "offenses known to the police" includes crimes under the designated classifications occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, citizens, prosecuting or court officials or otherwise. Included are the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes, except that attempted murders are reported as aggravated assaults. Complaints found to be groundless upon investigation are not included.

YEAR AND NO. OF CITIES REPORTING	Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary, Breaking or Entering	Larceny—Theft	Auto Theft
COLORADO		(Number of offenses per 100,000 population)				
1935 (16)	7.0	113.1	21.2	617.7	1,071.9	238.8
1940 (21)	3.1	51.6	18.3	344.1	1,385.5	147.3
1944 (21)	2.9	54.4	24.2	464.1	1,172.8	184.7
1945 (22)	4.2	62.7	28.8	580.5	1,213.7	212.0
1946 (23)	6.8	89.3	33.9	667.6	1,401.4	243.2
1947 (23)	5.6	115.5	42.2	657.9	1,594.9	212.6
UNITED STATES		(Number of offenses per 100,000 population)				
1935 (1,423)	6.0	66.4	45.7	310.0	747.0	241.8
1940 (2,001)	5.4	52.5	45.8	348.4	926.3	174.6
1944 (2,161)	4.9	43.8	54.8	305.2	819.0	203.0
1945 (2,267)	5.5	54.3	59.8	359.3	889.9	241.5
1946 (2,262)	6.5	62.8	67.5	399.6	968.2	229.9
1947 (2,392)	6.1	59.6	72.2	389.8	961.2	182.1
DENVER		(Number of offenses known to the police)				
1935	21	448	84	2,360	2,824	703
1940	10	200	60	1,140	4,322	507
1944	11	254	77	1,998	3,908	601
1945	20	282	83	2,536	3,997	660
1946	30	417	88	2,918	4,790	799
1947	17	520	103	2,812	5,548	686
PUEBLO		(Number of offenses known to the police)				
1935	3	37	8	259	476	124
1940	1	50	22	202	480	65
1944	3	14	43	195	378	120
1945	1	25	57	246	389	142
1946	2	41	75	368	487	138
1947	3	63	93	336	583	138
COLORADO SPRINGS		(Number of offenses known to the police)				
1935	--	8	2	102	562	78
1940	1	5	--	85	676	53
1944	--	4	--	59	785	123
1945	1	7	--	77	743	95
1946	1	4	3	64	726	101
1947	--	6	--	73	684	86

NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURTS IN COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES BY TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1945 AND 1946.

(Source: Administrative Office of the Federal Courts)
Note: Colorado's per cent of total U. S. population in 1940 was .85.

TYPE OF OFFENSE	Number of Defendants in U. S. Courts				Colorado Defendants as Per Cent of U. S. Total	
	Colorado		United States			
	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945
Total	309	388	39,941	45,402	0.8	0.9
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act	32	19	2,990	1,566	1.1	1.2
Fraud and Other Theft	46	59	7,702	7,885	0.6	0.7
White Slave Traffic	--	1	219	296	--	0.3
May Act	--	--	98	442	--	--
Narcotics	1	12	1,662	1,450	--	0.8
Liquor, Internal Revenue	--	15	5,471	7,814	--	0.2
Other Liquor	12	11	747	824	1.6	1.3
Antitrust Violations	11	--	213	342	5.2	--
Food and Drug Act	13	20	587	380	2.2	5.3
Immigration Laws	--	--	5,432	5,858	--	--
Impersonation of Federal Officer	3	5	248	414	1.2	1.2
Auto Use Stamp	1	--	46	19	2.2	--
Juvenile Delinquency Act	56	33	2,398	2,131	2.3	1.5
Migratory Bird Laws	--	--	508	417	--	--
Motor Carrier Act	2	--	159	289	1.3	--
Selective Service Act	29	95	2,157	4,301	1.3	2.2
OPA	46	73	3,498	5,555	1.3	1.3
Alien Registration	--	1	6	199	--	0.5
Illegal Use of Uniform	6	15	641	740	.9	2.0
Other	2	2	164	386	1.2	0.5
All Other United States Offenses	43	25	2,240	2,242	1.9	1.1
Offenses local on U. S. Reservations and on the High Seas	6	2	2,205	1,852	0.3	0.1

STATE PENAL AND REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Information is to be found in the section on State Government, in the fore part of this Year Book, concerning the State Penitentiary at Canon City, the State Reformatory at Buena Vista, the Boys' Industrial School at Golden and the Girls' Industrial School near Morrison, Colorado. Statistics and data regarding the institutions will also be found in the section entitled "State Property and State Institutions."

PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS OF COLORADO

County jails in Colorado received 15,324 prisoners in 1946, an increase of 9.4 per cent over 1945, and an increase of 13.9 per cent over 1940. In 1943, the low point during the war years, 11,320 prisoners were received. In 1945, 1,617 women prisoners were received, the largest number in a twenty-year period. In 1946 the number of women prisoners was 1,220, a decrease of 24.6 per cent from 1945. The number of male prisoners in 1946 totaled 14,104, the highest number in the twenty-year period, 13.7 per cent more than in 1945 and 9.5 per cent more than in 1940.

Eight counties reported no prisoners received in 1946 compared with 3 counties in 1943. Twenty-five counties reported no women prisoners received compared with 20 counties in 1943. Thirty counties reported no prisoners on hand at the end of 1946 compared with 29 counties in 1943. Prisoners on hand in the Denver county jail in 1946 were 590 compared with 152 in 1943 and 328 in 1940.

Annual surveys are made by the State Planning Commission to determine the number of prisoners received by the sheriffs in the county jails in fiscal years ending November 30, the distribution of same by sex, and the number in the jails at the close of the year. Included are all prisoners received, regardless of whether they have been tried or convicted, and among the number are those held for investigation, for drunkenness, disturbances, and minor offenses. The large number received during a year and the comparatively small number at the close of the year indicate the short periods of their incarceration.

PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS OF COLORADO

The number of prisoners, by sex, received in county jails by counties reporting in fiscal years is as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total	% Female	Year	Male	Female	Total	% Female
1925	11,071	729	11,800	6.18	1936	10,937	878	11,815	7.44
1926	9,132	574	9,706	5.91	1937	12,730	782	13,512	5.79
1927	9,956	505	10,461	4.83	1938	10,669	533	11,202	4.76
1928	10,193	474	10,667	4.44	1939	12,372	535	12,907	4.94
1929	9,904	682	10,586	6.43	1940	12,866	592	13,458	4.39
1930	10,115	819	10,934	7.50	1941	11,774	682	12,456	5.48
1931	12,277	994	13,271	7.45	1942	10,535	955	11,490	8.3
1932	10,422	495	10,917	4.53	1943	10,077	1,243	11,320	11.0
1933	11,161	767	11,928	6.43	1944	10,138	1,375	11,513	11.9
1934	11,621	831	12,452	6.68	1945	12,394	1,617	14,011	11.5
1935	10,845	931	11,776	7.91	1946	14,104	1,220	15,324	8.0

The number of prisoners in the county jails of the state on November 30, of the years named, as reported by the sheriffs, were as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1924	...	..	847	1936	660	33	693
1925	518	41	559	1937	1,065	53	1,118
1926	492	29	521	1938	509	24	533
1927	676	43	719	1939	1,104	51	1,155
1928	604	43	647	1940	588	30	618
1929	471	25	496	1941	609	36	645
1930	849	64	913	1942	414	63	427
1931	571	48	619	1943	589	134	723
1932	550	48	598	1944	704	120	824
1933	502	18	520	1945	963	151	1,114
1934	516	15	531	1946	1,640	127	1,767
1935	478	29	507				

LEGAL EXECUTIONS IN COLORADO

Death in a lethal gas chamber has been the legal means of executing criminals condemned to death in Colorado since March 31, 1933. Prior to that date hanging was the legal method used. All executions are carried out at the State Penitentiary at Canon City. Sixty-seven legal executions took place in the State between November 6, 1890, and December 31, 1947.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION NEAR MORRISON

One of six institutions constructed in recent years at strategic points throughout the United States to aid the Federal Government in handling specific types of cases and to improve standards of treatment for short-term prisoners, is the Federal Correctional Institution, located eight miles southwest of Denver, near Morrison, which was opened on July 1, 1940. It is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice and was built at a cost of approximately $1,500,000 for the imprisonment of young first offenders between the ages of 14 and 21, and a number of jail cases originating locally.

The institution is constructed of reinforced concrete in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the procurement division of the Treasury Department. There is no wall about the institution, as the buildings are of the self-enclosing type. It consists of two cellhouses and 10 dormitories, five of the latter being divided into individual rooms and classified as honor dormitories. Each of these units houses approximately 50 prisoners. Adequate exercise yards have been provided, as well as a receiving building, a small hospital, a congregate dining room, assembly hall, classrooms, shop space and warehouse.

The site upon which the institution was built comprises 640 acres. Some of the acreage has been improved with structures and equipment for an institutional farm. This is operated as a part of the program for the betterment of the prisoners and affords a supply of farm products for the institution.

The medical and hospital personnel and facilities are furnished by the U. S. Public Health Service. Each prisoner upon admission to the institution is given a thorough mental and physical examination, classified according to his character and the type of crime he has committed, and assigned to work and quarters in accordance with the findings of the classification committee. Those prisoners who do not fit into the program at Denver are transferred to some other federal institution.

The warden of the institution is Dr. R. P. Hagerman. The number of prisoners varies from month to month but averages around 350.

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Colorado General Assembly: Ratio of Apportionment, Qualification of Members, Salaries and Rights; Assembly Sessions
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GIRL SCOUTS AND CAMP FIRE GIRLS—BOY SCOUTS—
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COLORADO MUNICIPAL LEAGUE—HOME RULE CITIES IN COLORADO
DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING

GOVERNMENT—ELECTIONS—POLITICAL RECORDS

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Colorado General Assembly has 35 Senators who are elected from 25 senatorial districts (1 to 25 inclusive), and 65 representatives who are elected from one or more counties designated as representative districts, the representation of both being apportioned on the basis of population.

Ratio of Apportionment—Senators: one senator for each senatorial district for the first 17,000 of population therein, and one additional senator for each additional 35,000 of population or fraction over 32,000. Representatives: one representative for each representative district for the first 8,000 of the population therein, and one additional representative for each 19,000 of population or fraction over 17,000.

The Constitution provides that the assembly at session next following a census by the United States government shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives on the basis of such enumeration according to ratios fixed by law.

Qualification of Members—A member must be 25 years old or over, a citizen of the United States, and have resided for at least 12 months preceding his election within the limits of the county or district in which he shall be chosen.

Terms of Members—Senators, four years; representatives, two years.

When Elected—At General election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in alternate (even numbered) years. The terms of senators are so arranged that as nearly as possible one-half of the members are elected at each biennial election and the other half hold over until the following biennial election.

Salaries of Members—Each member receives $1,000 for each biennial period ($2,000 per 4-year term for senators) payable at the rate of $7 per day during both regular and special sessions, the remainder, if any, payable on the first day of the last month of each biennial period; together with all actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Limitations on Members—No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall be elected, be appointed to any civil office under the state. No person holding any office (except attorney-at-law, notary public, or in the militia) under the United States or this state, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Vacancies—The Governor shall, as soon as the necessity is apparent, issue a writ of election in the district or county in which the vacancy occurs for the purpose of filling same.

Immunity from Arrest—Members, in all cases except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of surety of the peace, are immune from arrest during their attendance at sessions and in going to or returning from same. For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Impeachment-Punishment—The constitution provides that each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to enforce obedience to its process; to protect its members against violence, or offer of bribes or private solicitation, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member.

When Assembly Convenes—At 12 o'clock noon, on the first Wednesday in January of each alternate (odd numbered) year.

Special Sessions—The Governor may on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which it is to assemble, but it shall not transact any business other than that specified in the call. Also, the Governor, by proclamation, may convene the senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of executive business.

Adjournment—By concurrent action by both houses, but in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time, the Governor may adjourn it upon certification to him of disagreement by the house last moving adjournment. The dates upon which the general assembly has convened and adjourned, and the length in days of each session, are given in an accompanying table.

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY: DATES SESSIONS CONVENED AND ADJOURNED, AND LENGTH IN DAYS OF EACH SESSION

Note—The constitution provides that the general assembly shall convene at 12 o'clock, noon, of the first Wednesday of January of each odd-numbered year.

SESSION	Date Convened	Date Adjourned	Length of Sessions (Days)
1st	Nov. 1, 1876	Mar. 20, 1877	140
2nd	Jan. 1, 1879	Feb. 9, 1879, 6:00 P. M.	35
3rd	Jan. 5, 1881	Feb. 13, 1881, 8:30 P. M.	40
4th	Jan. 3, 1883	Feb. 11, 1883, 12:00 P. M.	40
5th	Jan. 7, 1885	Apr. 6, 1885, 12:00 P. M.	90
6th	Jan. 5, 1887	Apr. 4, 1887, 12:00 P. M.	90
7th	Jan. 2, 1889	Apr. 1, 1889, 11:45 P. M.	90
8th	Jan. 7, 1891	Apr. 6, 1891, 11:45 P. M.	90
9th	Jan. 4, 1893	Apr. 3, 1893, 11:45 P. M.	90
10th	Jan. 2, 1895	Apr. 1, 1895, 12:00 P. M.	90
11th	Jan. 6, 1897	Apr. 5, 1897, 12:00 P. M.	90
Extra	Apr. 6, 1897	Apr. 8, 1897	3
12th	Jan. 4, 1899	Apr. 3, 1899, 12:00 P. M.	90
13th	Jan. 2, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901, 12:00 P. M.	90
Extra	Jan. 27, 1902	Mar. 21, 1902, 10:00 P. M.	54
14th	Jan. 7, 1903	Apr. 6, 1903, 12:00 P. M.	90
15th	Jan. 4, 1905	Apr. 3, 1905, 12:00 P. M.	90
16th	Jan. 2, 1907	Apr. 1, 1907, 12:00 P. M.	90
17th	Jan. 6, 1909	Apr. 5, 1909, 12:00 P. M.	90
Extra	Aug. 9, 1910	Oct. 18, 1910, 6:30 P. M.	71
18th	Jan. 4, 1911	May 6, 1911, 12:00 P. M.	123
19th	Jan. 1, 1913	Apr. 15, 1913, 6:00 P. M.	105
Extra	May 4, 1914	May 16, 1914, 4:30 P. M.	13
20th	Jan. 6, 1915	Apr. 10, 1915, 12:00 P. M.	95
21st	Jan. 3, 1917	Mar. 24, 1917, 12:00 P. M.	81
22nd	Jan. 1, 1919	Apr. 7, 1919, 6:00 P. M.	97
Extra	Dec. 8, 1919	Dec. 19, 1919, 6:00 P. M.	12
23rd	Jan. 5, 1921	Apr. 5, 1921, 12:00 P. M.	91
Extra	Apr. 18, 1922	Apr. 29, 1922, 12:00 P. M.	12
24th	Jan. 3, 1923	Apr. 19, 1923, 11:55 P. M.	107
25th	Jan. 7, 1925	Apr. 16, 1925, 6:00 P. M.	100
26th	Jan. 5, 1927	Apr. 13, 1927, 5:00 P. M.	99
27th	Jan. 2, 1929	Apr. 21, 1929, 1:00 A. M.	110
28th	Jan. 7, 1931	Apr. 24, 1931, 6:00 P. M.	108
29th	Jan. 4, 1933	May 9, 1933, 6:00 P. M.	126
1st Extra	Aug. 2, 1933	Aug. 18, 1933, 6:00 P. M.	17
2nd Extra	Dec. 4, 1933	Jan. 22, 1934, 12:00 Noon	50
30th	Jan. 2, 1935	Apr. 6, 1935, 6:00 P. M.	95
1st Extra	Oct. 30, 1935	Nov. 13, 1935, 6:00 P. M.	15
2nd Extra	Mar. 23, 1936	Apr. 1, 1936, 1:00 P. M.	10
3rd Extra	Nov. 17, 1936	Nov. 20, 1936, 4:30 P. M.	4
31st	Jan. 6, 1937	May 14, 1937, 6:00 P. M.	129
32nd	Jan. 4, 1939	Apr. 24, 1939, 12:00 P. M.	111
33rd	Jan. 1, 1941	Apr. 7, 1941, 12:00 P. M.	97
34th	Jan. 6, 1943	Mar. 30, 1943, 12:00 Noon	83
1st Extra	Jan. 28, 1944	Feb. 4, 1944, 12:40 P. M.	8
2nd Extra	Feb. 4, 1944	Feb. 9, 1944, 12:00 Noon	6
35th	Jan. 3, 1945	Apr. 6, 1945, 12:00 Noon	94
Extra	Nov. 19, 1945	Dec. 4, 1945, 12:00 Noon	16
36th	Jan. 1, 1947	Apr. 18, 1947, 12:00 Noon	108

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

The conduct of elections in Colorado for Federal, State and local offices and on State and local issues, is regulated by State laws, except that home-rule cities with local charters regulate local elections.

With respect to national elections, the United States Constitution prescribes the manner of electing the president of the United States, the basis of representation in Congress and grants to Congress the right to regulate the times, places and manner of electing federal officers. However, it is left to the states to regulate the elections.

Under Colorado laws all elective candidates for offices at general elections are nominated in primary elections held on the second Tuesday in September, biennially.

Candidates for nominations in the primary elections may be chosen in assembly by political parties as party nominees or their names may be placed upon the primary ballots by petition.

Candidates nominated by petition for any district office greater than a county must file petitions signed by not less than 300 qualified electors and for other offices by not less than 100 electors. No petition shall require more signers than 10 per cent of the gubernatorial votes cast by such political party at the last preceding election in such political sub-division.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

Every person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections in Colorado:

He or she shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote; in the county 90 days; in the city or town 30 days; and in the ward or precinct 10 days.

Every female person shall be entitled to vote at all elections in the same manner and in all respects as male persons, and the same qualifications apply.

All voters must be registered upon the rolls opened by the boards of registry in the political subdivisions. A person once registered does not have to register again unless he has failed to vote at the preceding general election or he has changed his residence in the meantime.

All ballots cast in primary elections are for party designations.

The headless ballot is provided at all general elections and electors vote for each candidate individually by placing a cross in a space provided opposite the candidate's name.

DEVELOPMENT AND STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Although not provided for in the United States Constitution, political parties developed in the early years of the Republic as a natural outgrowth of the need for a method by which groups of citizens could agree on a candidate or candidates for public office and unite in active support of their election.

Colorado, like the other states of the Union, has enacted laws from time to time which give recognition to political parties and specify that candidates for office may be named by political parties or by petition.

However, there are no State laws as to the structure or organization of political parties—these matters remain for determination by the membership of the party. Membership is determined principally by the degree of active participation of a citizen in the affairs or activities of the party best representing the political philosophy to which he subscribes.

Party organization begins with the precinct, a unit of area created by law principally for the purpose of establishing voting areas at elections. In each precinct, an organized political party maintains a precinct committeeman and committeewoman who are primarily responsible for representing the "party's" interests by contacting voters who reside within the precinct's boundaries.

The precinct caucus provides the means by which party members (or those desiring to become active in a party) may first express themselves in the selection of party candidates. Prior to any party assembly which will name candidates for various offices, precinct caucuses are held for the purpose of enabling party members to select delegates to the county assembly.

Delegates to the county assembly select their party's candidates for county offices and candidates for the General Assembly. If State and/or district

STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES—(Continued)

candidates are to be named, the county assembly, in turn, selects delegates who will represent the party and the county in the State or district convention.

In Colorado, State conventions of the party select candidates for State offices, subject to the primary election. Also, State conventions are held when it is necessary to select delegates to represent the party and the State at national conventions where candidates are chosen for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States.

District conventions of a party are held when the party must select a candidate for Congress or candidates for district offices, such as district judges and district attorney. (In Colorado, Denver county is also a district. It is one of the four congressional districts and one of 15 judicial districts. All other Congressional and judicial districts in the State include a number of counties).

In the party organizations in Colorado each party has a county chairman and vice-chairwoman. The county chairmen and chairwomen, together with the party's candidates for office, elect their State chairman and vice-chairwoman following the primary elections in September of election years.

When State conventions of a party are held each four years to name delegates to the national convention of the party for the selections of nominees for president and vice-president of the United States, that State convention also selects its national comitteeman and committeewoman to represent the party on the national committee.

In the United States, two major parties have dominated the political scene for almost 100 years, namely, the Democratic and the Republican parties. There have been numerous minor parties but rarely have they affected the outcome of a national election. On the other hand, parties other than the two major national parties have frequently been successful in electing their candidates to State, district or city offices.

In Colorado, as throughout the nation, the two major political parties are the Democratic and the Republican parties. Colorado has a large number of "independent" voters who vote for candidates as personalities rather than as candidates of a political party. As a result of this independent type of voting neither of the major parties has completely dominated the political scene in Colorado for any protracted period.

OFFICERS OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN COLORADO

The Democratic party in Colorado has the following State officers: Senator Wayne N. Aspinall of Palisade, Chairman, State Democratic Central Committee, and Mrs. Gladys Morelock, Rifle, State Vice-chairwoman; Barney L. Whatley, Breckenridge, National Committeeman, and Mrs. Marguerite Peyton Thompson, Salida, National Committeewoman.

The Republican party in Colorado has the following State officers: William L. Lloyd, Pueblo, Chairman, State Republican Central Committee; Leon H. Snyder, Colorado Springs, National Committeeman; Mrs. Alma K. Schneider, Morrison, National Committeewoman.

SALARIES AND TERMS OF STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES

United States Senators receive a salary of $12,500 per annum, and an additional $2,500 tax-free expense account. The term of office is six years. There are 96 Senators—two from each State.

Congressmen, which is the usual designation of members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, receive an annual salary of $12,500 and a $2,500 tax-free expense account. The term of office is two years. On the basis of population, Colorado has four members in the House, out of a total of 435 members representing all of the 48 States.

Executive State Offices—Colorado has seven elected State officers whose terms of office are two years. Annual salaries are as follows: Governor, $10,000 (the State provides an auto and driver but does not provide a residence for the governor); lieutenant-governor, $1,200; treasurer, $6,000; secretary of state, $5,000; auditor, $5,000; attorney general, $6,000; superintendent of public instruction, $4,000.

Supreme Court—The seven justices of the Colorado Supreme Court receive salaries of $6,500 per annum and are elected for terms of 10 years, or unexpired terms of deceased predecessors. After serving ten years on the Court, a justice, upon retirement, is eligible to receive an annual pension of $3,000.

Salaries and Terms of District Judges and District Attorneys

District Judges are elected for terms of six years each and receive a salary of $5,000 annually. There are 28 district judges in the State.

District Attorneys are elected for terms of four years. Salaries vary according to the judicial district, the top salary being $6,000 per annum and the lowest salary, $3,600 per annum. There are 15 district attorneys in the State—one for each judicial district.

PROVISIONS OF THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Although the legislative power of the State of Colorado is vested by the state constitution in the General Assembly, the people, through the adoption of the initiative, reserved to themselves the power to propose amendments to the constitution and statutory laws and to enact or reject same at the polls. Likewise, through the adoption of the referendum, they reserved to themselves the power, at their own option or if so ordered by the general assembly, to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section or part of any act of the general assembly with certain limitations on the type of legislation referred.

The proposed constitutional amendment reserving to the people the right of the initiative and referendum was submitted to popular vote by the legislature in 1910. It was adopted by the people in November of that year, and is Sec. 1 of Art. 5 of the constitution. The initiative and referendum do not, however, deprive the general assembly of the right to enact any law within constitutional limitations or of the right to repeal or amend any initiated or referred law approved by the people, though the veto power of the Governor does not extend to measures initiated by the people or to measures referred to the people by the general assembly.

A number of amendments to the Initiative and Referendum law were adopted by the General Assembly in 1941 and again in 1945 which make it more difficult to initiate measures to be voted upon at the general election. The 1945 amendment requires that 15 per cent of the legal voters must sign an initiated measure in order for it to be placed on the ballot. The number of "legal voters" is determined by adding the total of all electors who cast votes for all candidates for the office of Secretary of State at the preceding general election.

Included in the 1941 amendments is the provision that no petition for any initiated law or amendment to the constitution shall be of any force or effect unless filed with the Secretary of State at least eight months before the election at which the measure will be voted upon.

The Thirty-sixth General Assembly adopted in 1947 a Senate concurrent resolution which submits to the electorate at the general election in 1948 a constitutional amendment providing for the elimination of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and substituting therefor a State Board of Education which shall appoint the Commissioner of Education.

COLORADO PIONEERED IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Colorado was the second state in the Union to grant women the right to vote on an equality with men. The 9th general assembly passed an act, approved April 17, 1893, submitting to the qualified electors of the state at the general election in November, 1894, the question of extending the right of suffrage to women. It was approved by a vote of 35,798 to 29,451.

Prior to the granting of equal suffrage to both sexes in Colorado, similar action had been taken by the Wyoming territorial legislature in 1869, which was approved by the voters of the territory when it adopted its new constitution, Congress approved the constitution on July 1, 1890, and the territory was admitted to the Union on July 10 of that year.

The 19th amendment to the constitution of the United States giving suffrage to women was proclaimed effective August 26, 1920.

In the 51 years between 1895 and 1947, inclusive, 32 women have been elected to the Colorado general assembly, of whom only three have served in the senate.

Numerous public offices in the State have been filled by women, thru the years, including in one instance the office of county judge.

COLORADO: ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT

COUNTY	1944		1940		1936		1932	
	Roosevelt Dem.	Dewey Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Willkie Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Landon Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Hoover Rep.
Adams	4,101	4,933	4,674	4,767	4,865	3,124	4,554	2,812
Alamosa	1,806	1,933	2,467	2,243	2,754	1,188	2,141	1,306
Arapahoe	7,485	9,057	7,571	7,988	6,489	4,272	5,796	4,287
Archuleta	427	602	744	869	761	541	928	462
Baca	941	1,528	1,167	1,567	1,797	1,288	2,247	1,349
Bent	1,456	1,556	1,759	1,899	1,821	1,299	1,948	1,327
Boulder	7,442	10,054	9,039	10,525	9,788	7,244	8,412	7,487
Chaffee	1,731	1,675	2,153	1,933	2,477	1,069	2,393	1,061
Cheyenne	594	923	758	915	903	767	1,042	746
Clear Creek	636	795	1,281	1,018	1,340	720	939	597
Conejos	2,028	1,740	2,481	2,028	2,347	1,305	2,641	1,190
Costilla	1,515	896	1,698	1,121	1,518	930	1,475	707
Crowley	710	1,214	850	1,419	1,163	920	1,266	811
Custer	333	601	495	685	674	526	729	413
Delta	2,351	3,462	3,044	4,175	3,230	2,661	3,467	2,341
Denver	90,001	86,331	90,938	81,328	99,263	50,743	72,868	59,372
Dolores	300	429	379	478	323	225	464	183
Douglas	638	1,214	801	1,298	1,044	895	1,061	836
Eagle	952	922	1,474	1,077	1,541	776	1,348	712
Elbert	628	1,413	934	1,756	1,319	1,374	1,649	1,277
El Paso	11,679	16,392	13,320	16,766	15,652	10,965	11,353	12,017
Fremont	3,180	4,953	4,186	5,150	4,471	3,631	4,295	3,294
Garfield	1,865	2,588	2,141	2,894	2,406	1,945	2,946	1,734
Gilpin	213	272	431	413	736	321	539	271
Grand	554	968	863	1,074	846	714	771	598
Gunnison	1,411	1,221	1,771	1,556	2,179	978	1,807	985
Hinsdale	61	124	103	150	137	129	138	94
Huerfano	3,290	2,119	3,974	2,738	4,793	2,299	4,159	2,490
Jackson	252	463	357	526	433	419	415	390
Jefferson	7,277	9,815	7,745	8,780	7,283	5,271	6,023	5,522
Kiowa	522	970	598	986	918	772	1,113	769
Kit Carson	937	2,471	1,100	2,481	1,730	1,980	2,289	1,835
Lake	1,687	1,236	2,063	1,403	2,164	650	1,436	801
La Plata	2,031	3,023	2,835	3,871	3,040	2,354	3,156	2,124
Larimer	5,172	9,914	6,402	10,720	7,521	7,243	6,494	7,040
Las Animas	6,800	4,179	8,766	4,859	10,220	3,333	8,964	3,651
Lincoln	1,147	1,689	1,185	1,780	1,660	1,420	1,979	1,453
Logan	2,471	3,998	2,819	4,613	4,070	3,136	3,641	3,157
Mesa	6,870	6,653	7,694	7,049	7,824	3,654	6,682	4,388
Mineral	150	170	273	229	285	126	210	112
Moffat	923	1,445	1,056	1,556	1,090	954	1,388	880
Montezuma	1,207	1,610	1,573	2,313	1,579	1,087	1,779	887
Montrose	2,258	2,952	3,013	3,744	2,938	2,248	2,516	1,992
Morgan	1,839	4,166	2,527	4,654	3,146	3,058	3,181	3,370
Otero	3,791	5,002	4,567	5,459	5,775	3,859	5,107	3,974
Ouray	303	503	606	589	677	428	706	398
Park	426	670	869	986	1,336	746	1,057	577
Phillips	761	1,455	919	1,168	1,602	941	1,453	903
Pitkin	355	368	503	484	659	305	727	239
Prowers	1,948	2,796	2,309	3,115	2,896	2,432	3,020	2,568
Pueblo	19,039	13,848	18,805	14,185	18,660	10,071	15,325	10,414
Rio Blanco	451	881	530	1,021	587	830	826	687
Rio Grande	1,325	2,567	2,242	3,075	2,574	1,884	2,539	1,557
Routt	1,940	1,869	2,775	2,212	2,817	1,541	2,643	1,568
Saguache	729	1,204	1,142	1,462	1,326	1,071	1,427	931
San Juan	258	328	378	452	622	196	544	160
San Miguel	630	536	851	729	867	433	862	383
Sedgwick	568	1,228	959	1,448	1,358	977	1,288	884
Summit	237	326	540	479	496	268	397	224
Teller	808	829	2,084	1,268	2,349	940	1,534	752
Washington	1,058	2,259	1,403	2,390	2,071	1,723	2,378	1,385
Weld	8,459	14,546	10,650	16,129	12,933	9,606	11,182	10,754
Yuma	1,374	2,847	1,920	3,531	2,878	2,462	3,220	2,129
Total	234,331	268,731	265,554	279,576	295,021	181,267	250,877	189,617

COLORADO: ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR*

COUNTY	1946		1944		1942		1940	
	Knous (Dem.)	Lavington (Rep.)	Best (Dem.)	Vivian (Rep.)	Bedford (Dem.)	Vivian (Rep.)	Carr (Rep.)	Saunders (Dem.)
Adams	2,926	2,445	4,178	4,742	2,566	3,411	4,913	4,392
Alamosa	1,817	1,622	1,843	1,862	1,301	1,321	2,636	2,125
Arapahoe	4,059	3,922	8,015	8,339	4,616	6,004	8,022	7,408
Archuleta	362	381	400	554	281	428	886	613
Baca	574	608	1,090	1,356	732	1,057	1,563	1,275
Bent	532	598	1,463	1,477	1,344	1,298	1,989	1,783
Boulder	6,719	6,176	8,056	9,325	5,188	7,364	15,517	8,097
Chaffee	1,404	1,054	1,781	1,623	1,252	1,171	1,736	2,189
Cheyenne	348	417	666	850	539	708	850	835
Clear Creek	720	678	637	782	606	742	1,160	1,140
Conejos	1,655	1,607	1,566	2,014	1,155	1,776	2,418	2,002
Costilla	1,333	971	1,350	917	1,146	796	1,216	1,549
Crowley	397	611	774	1,159	699	973	1,448	903
Custer	214	319	357	582	310	472	730	458
Delta	2,253	2,066	2,445	3,338	2,015	2,553	4,118	3,286
Denver	67,172	49,716	89,304	83,694	49,505	59,167	90,162	80,246
Dolores	347	179	301	388	169	227	397	500
Douglas	385	516	708	1,143	641	1,055	1,349	783
Eagle	951	660	927	920	799	800	1,261	1,323
Elbert	171	294	731	1,305	483	1,110	1,652	1,054
El Paso	6,894	10,589	12,290	15,559	6,407	9,543	17,571	12,674
Fremont	2,677	3,442	3,549	4,224	2,534	3,810	5,278	3,965
Garfield	1,698	1,839	1,959	2,425	1,468	1,941	2,946	2,091
Gilpin	219	188	214	269	250	280	437	445
Grand	462	601	565	948	426	729	1,198	745
Gunnison	1,207	750	1,333	1,264	1,203	1,132	1,665	1,608
Hinsdale	125	86	57	125	76	131	159	98
Huerfano	2,654	1,424	3,164	2,154	2,929	2,069	3,088	3,977
Jackson	147	246	235	471	144	341	629	281
Jefferson	4,846	5,253	7,343	9,686	4,636	7,802	9,094	7,289
Kiowa	296	441	680	826	566	804	955	645
Kit Carson	522	1,306	1,066	2,269	803	1,707	2,232	1,397
Lake	1,390	633	1,669	1,210	1,237	793	1,643	1,988
La Plata	1,607	2,035	2,057	2,870	1,431	2,195	3,789	2,819
Larimer	3,876	6,008	5,583	9,388	3,273	6,796	11,653	5,823
Las Animas	4,386	2,586	6,253	4,467	4,910	3,403	5,382	7,767
Lincoln	577	749	1,286	1,520	754	1,211	1,757	1,251
Logan	1,957	2,765	2,493	3,927	1,958	2,959	4,522	3,261
Mesa	6,712	4,513	7,268	6,174	3,964	3,925	6,492	7,617
Mineral	141	124	152	165	128	144	311	208
Moffat	914	868	863	1,484	767	1,202	1,500	1,167
Montezuma	1,204	1,028	1,220	1,555	974	1,183	2,136	1,606
Montrose	2,221	1,443	2,205	2,937	1,751	2,217	3,676	3,047
Morgan	1,412	2,326	2,095	3,631	1,397	2,743	4,418	2,729
Otero	1,892	2,638	4,073	4,718	2,415	3,697	5,845	4,034
Ouray	521	362	277	526	343	472	640	551
Park	380	507	442	667	357	561	1,027	851
Phillips	661	835	758	1,408	680	1,153	1,339	1,055
Pitkin	247	179	354	345	359	337	513	480
Prowers	796	1,229	1,948	2,783	1,337	2,047	3,000	2,385
Pueblo	12,175	11,002	17,623	15,296	10,783	11,239	17,351	14,993
Rio Blanco	428	718	445	886	424	773	1,028	529
Rio Grande	1,317	1,782	1,515	2,420	1,145	2,004	3,391	1,726
Routt	2,127	1,239	1,960	1,794	1,672	1,445	2,431	2,625
Saguache	539	772	722	1,149	533	967	1,517	1,180
San Juan	291	316	257	316	249	303	479	362
San Miguel	547	300	582	587	573	487	700	898
Sedgwick	591	763	589	1,171	579	1,046	1,394	977
Summit	321	233	248	306	326	361	549	476
Teller	700	502	825	783	733	755	1,743	1,684
Washington	639	1,014	1,162	2,114	751	1,498	2,147	1,694
Weld	6,762	8,346	8,705	13,833	5,567	10,748	16,748	10,130
Yuma	1,187	1,663	1,410	2,842	1,243	2,115	3,375	2,203
Totals	174,604	160,483	236,086	259,862	149,402	193,501	296,671	245,292

* Votes not shown for candidates of minor political parties. Total of votes cast for office of Governor for various years are as follows: 1946, 335,087; 1944, 495,948; 1942, 344,135; 1940, 545,636.

COLORADO: VOTE FOR STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES-1946

Justice of the Supreme Court
Worth Allen (Dem.).....151,328
Wilbur M. Alter (Rep.).....173,934
Norris C. Bakke (Dem.).....139,443
Frank L. Hays (Rep.).....161,696

Justice of the Supreme Court
(To fill vacancy)
George A. Luxford (Rep.).....191,025
Wayne D. Williams (Dem.)...140,659

Governor
William Lee Knous (Dem.)...174,604
Leon E. Lavington (Rep.).....160,483

Lieutenant-Governor
Homer L. Pearson (Rep.).....182,177
Lacy L. Wilkinson (Dem.).....147,105

Secretary of State
Robert D. Blackman (Dem.)...134,442
Walter F. Morrison (Rep.)....194,795

Auditor of State
Homer F. Bedford (Dem.).....174,775
John I. Green (Rep.).....156,110

State Treasurer
H. Rodney Anderson (Rep.)...185,021
Ernst H. Sterling (Dem.).....142,582

Attorney General
Elmer P. Cogburn (Dem.).....138,674
H. Lawrence Hinkley (Rep.)..186,825

State Supt. of Public Instruction
Nettie S. Freed (Rep.).....176,651
Inez Johnson Lewis (Dem.)...153,196

Regents of the University of Colorado
Alberta Pike Boyd (Dem.).....163,384
Robert D. Charlton (Rep.)....169,699
Martin D. Currigan (Dem.)....145,465
William W. Gaunt (Rep.).....151,711

Regent of the University of Colorado
(To fill vacancy)
Ralph L. Carr (Rep.).....189,475
J. Glen Donaldson (Dem.).....135,182

* * * *

Congressman, 1st Congressional Dist.
John A. Carroll (Dem.)..... 60,513
Dean M. Gillespie (Rep.)..... 55,724

Congressman, 2nd Congressional Dist.
William S. Hill (Rep.)..... 54,768
Frank A. Safranek (Dem.).... 27,393

Congressman, 3rd Congressional Dist.
J. Edgar Chenoweth (Rep.)... 45,043
Walter W. Johnson (Dem.).... 37,496

Congressman, 4th Congressional Dist.
Robert F. Rockwell (Rep.).... 28,894
Thomas Matthews (Dem.)..... 20,290

COLORADO'S VOTE BY YEARS FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

Year	President		Governor		Year	President		Governor	
	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat		Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
1876...	.....	.....	13,316	14,154	1914‡..	.....	.....	129,096	95,640
1878...	.....	.....	14,396	11,573	1916§..102,308		178,816	117,723	151,962
1880...	27,450	24,647	.....	.....	1918...	.....	.....	112,693	102,397
1882...	.....	.....	27,552	29,897	1920...173,298		104,936	174,488	108,738
1884...	36,290	27,723	30,471	27,420	1922...	.....	.....	134,353	138,098
1886...	.....	.....	26,533	28,129	1924¶..193,956		75,238	177,298	150,229
1888...	50,774	37,567	.....	.....	1926...	.....	.....	116,756	183,342
1890...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1928...253,872		133,131	144,167	240,160
1892...	38,620	*53,584	38,806	8,944	1930...	.....	.....	124,157	197,067
1894...	.....	.....	93,502	8,337	1932...189,617		250,877	183,258	257,188
1896...	26,279	161,269	71,816	87,387	1934...	.....	.....	162,791	237,026
1898...	.....	.....	50,880	92,274	1936...181,267		295,021	210,614	263,311
1900...	93,039	122,733	93,245	121,995	1938...	.....	.....	255,159	199,562
1902...	.....	.....	87,512	80,217	1940...279,576		265,554	296,671	245,302
1904...	134,687	100,105	113,499	124,617	1942...	.....	.....	193,501	149,402
1906...	.....	.....	92,646	74,512	1944...268,731		234,331	259,862	236,086
1908...	123,700	126,644	118,953	130,141	1946...	.....	.....	160,483	174,604
1910...	.....	.....	97,648	115,627					
1912†..	58,386	114,232	63,061	114,044					

*People's party.
†Progressive party vote was 72,306 for president and 66,132 for governor. Socialist vote, 16,418 for president and 16,194 for governor.
‡Progressive vote for governor was 33,320; Socialist, 10,516.
§Socialist vote, 10,049 for president and 12,495 for governor.
¶La Follette Progressive vote for president, 57,368.
fUnofficial.
In 1892 Populist vote for governor was 44,242.
In 1894 Populist vote for governor was 74,894.
Vote for governor in 1880, 1888 and 1890 is not available.

TERMS OF COUNTY OFFICERS IN COLORADO

All elective county offices are for terms of two years except the offices of county judge and county commissioners. These terms run four years.

Each county has three county commissioners (excepting Denver county) whose four-year terms are staggered so that one or two are holdovers when the others are elected at the general biennial elections in November. Two members of the board constitute a quorum. Vacancies are filled by the Governor until the next election.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES AND SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS

In 1945 the General Assembly classified the 63 counties of Colorado in six groups, according to population, for the purpose of providing salary scales for county and other officers. The classifications and the salary scales of each county group are as follows:

Class I Counties consist of the City and County of Denver only and the annual salaries of county and other officers are as follows:

County superintendent of schools	$ 900
County clerk	4,600
County treasurer	4,600
County assessor	4,600
County sheriff	4,600
County judge	7,000
Clerk of the county court	4,200
Clerk of the district court	4,200

Class II Counties consist of the counties of Pueblo, Weld and El Paso as Group A; and Boulder, Larimer, Mesa, Las Animas, Arapahoe and Jefferson as Group B. The annual salaries of county and other officers are as follows:

	Group A	Group B
County commissioners	$2,800	$2,000
County superintendent of schools	3,000	2,800
County clerk	3,300	3,100
County treasurer	3,300	3,100
County assessor	3,300	3,100
County sheriff	3,300	3,100
County judge	5,000	3,600
Clerk of the county court	2,500	2,400
Clerk of the district court	2,500	2,400

Class III Counties consist of the counties of Otero, Adams, Fremont, Logan and Morgan as Group A; Delta, Huerfano, La Plata, Montrose, Rio Grande, Prowers, Yuma, Conejos, Garfield, Routt and Alamosa as Group B. The annual salaries of county and other officers are as follows:

	Group A	Group B
County commissioners	$1,500	$1,200
County superintendent of schools	2,500	2,000
County clerk	2,600	2,400
County treasurer	2,600	2,400
County assessor	2,600	2,400
County sheriff	2,900	2,400
County judge	3,000	2,400
Clerk of the county court	1,800	1,700
Clerk of the district court	2,100	2,000

Class IV Counties consist of the counties of Montezuma, Bent, Washington, Chaffee, Costilla, Kit Carson, Lake, Teller, Baca and Gunnison as Group A; Saguache, Lincoln, Elbert, Crowley, Eagle, Sedwick, Moffat and Phillips as Group B. The annual salaries of county and other officers are as follows:

	Group A	Group B
County commissioners	$1,200	$1,000
County superintendent of schools	1,800	1,650
County clerk	2,400	2,250
County treasurer	2,400	2,250
County assessor	2,400	2,250
County sheriff	2,400	2,400
County judge	2,100	1,900
Clerk of the county court	1,700	1,500
Clerk of the district court	1,800	1,800

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES AND SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS—(Continued)

Class V Counties consist of the counties of Archuleta, Clear Creek, San Miguel, Grand, Douglas, Park, Cheyenne, Rio Blanco, Kiowa, Custer, and Ouray, and the annual salaries of county and other officers are as follows:

County commissioners	$1000
County superintendent of schools	1,500
County Clerk	2,100
County treasurer	2,100
County assessor	2,100
County sheriff	2,300
County judge	1,800
Clerk of the county court	1,200
Clerk of the district court	1,800

Class VI Counties consist of the counties of Dolores, Pitkin, Jackson, Summit, Gilpin and San Juan as Group A; and Mineral as Group B; and Hinsdale as Group C. The annual salaries of county and other officers are as follows:

	Group A	Group B	Group C
County commissioners	$ 800	$ 300	{ $5.00 per day }
County superintendent of schools	1,200	300	$ 100
County clerk	1,800	1,500	1,200
County treasurer	1,800	1,500	1,200
County assessor	1,800	1,300	1,000
County sheriff	1,800	1,300	1,200
County judge	1,500	600	400
Clerk of the county court	1,000	400	400
Clerk of the district court	1,200	400	400

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Adams—Harry C. Flanders (R)
E. G. Waymire (D)
Wm. Eppinger (D)

Alamosa—Ray Wells (R)
J. A. Meehan (D)
S. B. Collins (D)

Arapahoe—Wm. C. Giggal (R)
Hugh Graham (R)
Leonard Grant (D)

Archuleta—John R. Stevens (D)
Dailey Hott (D)
Chas. D. Pargin (R)

Baca—Jess L. Suhler (R)
J. C. Lent (R)
Ray C. Locke (R)

Bent—C. E. Everhart (R)
M. L. Earl (R)
S. A. Pryor (D)

Boulder—Elmer Autrey (R)
A. W. Thurston (R)
W. D. McCaslin (D)

Chaffee—T. R. O'Haver (R)
John Mundlein (D)
Ben Behrman (D)

Cheyenne—Elmer Pearson (R)
F. H. Hadley (R)
C. F. Kibbee (R)

Clear Creek—Bert B. Wright (R)
Anton J. Anderson (D)
Henry C. Nelson (R)

Conejos—W. Fred Haynie (D)
Willie Atencio (D)
J. I. Medina (R)

Costilla—Agapito Garcia (R)
Joe E. Aragon (D)
Epifanio Gold (D)

Crowley—E. G. Clatworthy (R)
J. R. Eagleton (R)
B. H. Sweckard (R)

Custer—Clyde Sheffield (R)
Dewey Austen (D)
C. L. Canda, Jr. (R)

Delta—H. S. Wood (R)
Warren Flint (R)
W. F. Blaine (R)

*Denver—A. A. Blakely
T. P. Campbell
Roland Lee Smith

Dolores—Wade Redford (D)
Roy West (R)
Louis M. Jones (R)

Douglas—Roy Woodworth (R)
Donald D. Williams (D)
Frank Dakan (R)

Eagle—LeRoy Borah (R)
Wayne T. Jones (R)
Ralph Manuel (R)

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*Denver County does not have a Board of County Commissioners. However, the City Charter provides for a Board of Equalization which performs one or two functions of a Board of County Commissioners. This Board is composed of the President of the City Council, the Manager of Parks and Improvements, and the Manager of Revenue.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—(Continued)

Elbert—R. W. Lambert (R)
Chas. Kimzey (D)
E. F. Ager (R)
El Paso—Keith D. McBurney (R)
Fred H. Monk (R)
John M. Torrence (R)
Fremont—Ralph Callaghan (R)
Finis Parks (R)
J. Walter Martin (R)
Garfield—Kenneth Baillie (R)
C. S. Everett (R)
William R. Rees (R)
Gilpin—Otto M. Blake (R)
Andrew Gundy (D)
Geo. McLaughlin (D)
Grand—George E. Field (R)
Fay DeBerard (R)
James E. Quinn (D)
Gunnison—Anton Danni (D)
H. L. Corder (D)
B. H. Jorgenson (D)
Hinsdale—H. L. Townsend (D)
Henry T. Hoffman (R)
L. W. Grandon (R)
Huerfano—Clyde M. Johnson (D)
Sabino Archuleta (D)
Ben Pascoe (D)
Jackson—William Simpson (R)
John A. Peterson (R)
M. P. Cloonan (R)
Jefferson—George S. Greene (R)
Carl Morse (R)
James Biggins (R)
Kiowa—P. L. Reed (R)
Wm. E. Rose (R)
E. T. Hawthorne (R)
Kit Carson—Ernest McArthur (R)
Harley Rhoades (R)
Earl Boren (D)
Lake—Wm. D. O'Leary (D)
Angelo J. Travison (D)
Cy Pierce (D)
La Plata—D. W. Sexton (R)
Lloyd Benton (R)
Peter Scott (R)
Larimer—Ernest Fischer (R)
Robert C. Benson (R)
John G. Nesbit (R)
Las Animas—John Kancilia Jr. (D)
Arthur G. Winter (R)
Claude Foster (R)
Lincoln—C. L. Evans (R)
G. T. Lundy (R)
L. M. Hobson (D)
Logan—Earl Bonham (R)
T. E. Breezely (R)
T. J. Crichton (R)
Mesa—H. Grady Puett (D)
O. C. Mayne (D)
Walter Stout, Jr. (R)
Mineral—Erick W. Nelson (R)
W. Wallace Wright (D)
Wm. Swinehart (R)
Moffat—Claude J. Myers (R)
Van A. James (R)
C. C. Dolan (D)
Montezuma—S. G. Walker (D)
Chas. T. Porter (D)
Ira E. Kelly (R)
Montrose—Fred Sullivan (R)
Nels Jacobsen (R)
Clyde Porter (D)
Morgan—Whitford H. Gill (R)
J. R. Christiansen (D)
R. J. Lamborn (R)
Otero—Glenn D. Steward (R)
Albert D. Miller (R)
E. A. McGlothlin (R)
Ouray—Buel H. Adams (R)
Wm. McCullough (D)
Harry McClure (R)
Park—W. C. Lewis (R)
A. L. Archer (R)
Webb Skinner (R)
Phillips—D. F. Sagehorn (R)
Arthur Falk (R)
S. J. Meakins (D)
Pitkin—Clarence O. Quam (D)
Geo. W. Smith (D)
Orest A. Gerbaz (D)
Prowers—Wm. N. Wilson (R)
W. H. Straney (R)
W. M. Turpin (R)
Pueblo—John H. Reese (R)
John E. Hill (D)
Pete Hughes (D)
Rio Blanco—Thomas Franks (R)
James Coordes (D)
Hugh Caldwell (R)
Rio Grande—R. S. Loser (D)
Geo F. Millikin (D)
J. Ralph Off (R)
Routt—R. E. Jones (R)
Claude A. Luekens (D)
Henry J. Summer (D)
Saguache—C. N. Miller (R)
George H. Curtis (R)
S. V. Cooper (R)
San Juan—Louis Dalla (R)
John Glanville (R)
C. W. Fleming (R)
San Miguel—Wm. Finnegan (D)
John Ferguson, Jr. (D)
Chas. Hawkes (D)
Sedgwick—Wm. J. Jenkins (D)
J. F. Lunsford (R)
John N. Johnson (R)
Summit—Lawrence W. Garvie (R)
Horace M. Gilman (D)
Earl W. Rice (D)
Teller—Lee Wild (D)
W. B. Moore (D)
Maurice Anthony (R)
Washington—Tom Combs (D)
Otto Muchow (R)
Oscar Higgason (R)
Weld—A. Wm. Hanson (R)
Harley S. Warren (R)
Henry I. Brown (R)
Yuma—H. W. Jackson (R)
H. D. Witte (R)
W. A. Thompson (R)

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1949)

COUNTY	CLERK	TREASURER	ASSESSOR	SHERIFF
Adams	Clyde L. Miller (R)	Ben H. Tyler (D)	L. D. Burnside (D)	Homer W. Mayberry (R)
Alamosa	C. E. Storms (D)	E. P. Joyce (D)	Harry L. Saunders (R)	Jimmie L. Cockrum (D)
Arapahoe	Earl K. Downing (R)	Chas. B. Sinclair (R)	Ira Van Dreal (R)	Chas. L. Foster (R)
Archuleta	Frank Conner (R)	Earl L. Lattin (R)	Earl Lattin (D)	Norman Ottaway (D)
Baca	Walter P. Powell (R)	Hannah Baker (D)	H. T. Burton (D)	Joe Dennett (R)
Bent	Myrtle V. Johnson (D)	Floyd C. Smith (R)	R. C. Banta (D)	L. E. Brookshire (D)
Boulder	Jack Londen (R)	Lynn R. McIntosh (R)	A. A. Smith (R)	Arthur T. Everson (R)
Chaffee	Arthur W. Samson (R)	Chas. C. White (D)	James R. Sheehan (D)	Emmett Shewalter (D)
Cheyenne	Verne Sallee (D)	Marie McMillen (R)	W. S. Pursley (R)	E. H. Beyer (I)
Clear Creek	Kenneth E. Moscript (R)	Robert W. Harvey (R)	Edmund Rowse (R)	James Sacra (R)
Conejos	J. A. Rivera (R)	Antonito Lucero (D)	Leandro Jaramillo (R)	Gilbert DeHerrera (R)
Costilla	Abel I. Vigil, Jr. (R)	Joe M. Espinoza (D)	Alfonso Manzanares (R)	Ruperto Roybal (R)
Crowley	Harold M. Green (R)	Philo G. Strever (R)	Harry M. Morgan (R)	John J. O'Connell (D)
Custer	Stella Byrne (D)	Olen A. Kennon (R)	Floyd A. Thompson (R)	James H. Isabell (R)
Delta	O. A. Ehrgott (R)	Clement A. Bowle (R)	J. B. Drake (D)	Leonard L. Wilcox (R)
Denver*	Mae Hynes	Harvey D. Willson	Harvey D. Willson	Leonard M. Campbell
Dolores	Irma D. Morris (D)	Lauphine Elliott (D)	Frank Eggers (D)	W. O. Hancock (R)
Douglas	Chas. A. Prescott (D)	Wm. J. Buckner (R)	Ross W. Johnston (R)	John L. Hammond (R)
Eagle	Thomas F. McBreen (R)	Forrest W. Cave (D)	Ray Angel (R)	W. M. Wilson (R)
Elbert	Delpha S. Moreland (D)	C. W. Elsner (R)	Orley Crouch (R)	G. R. Brown (R)
El Paso	Charles Ozias (D)	W. J. Graham (R)	A. W. Sparkman (R)	Roy H. Slocum (R)
Fremont	Mary J. McDonough (D)	Leslie O. Burris (R)	J. W. Haymaker (R)	Foster W. Ransom (R)
Garfield	Walter J. Frost (D)	Glen B. Helm (R)	Richard Wilson (R)	Edward Taylor (R)
Gilpin	P. L. Robb (D)	Hugh L. Lawry (R)	Victor J. Tavonatti (R)	Oscar Williams (R)
Grand	Alice T. Bloye (R)	Denzel McClung (R)	Glen Sheriff (D)	Chester McQueary (R)
Gunnison	Sam C. Hartman (R)	M. J. Hogan (D)	A. E. Winslow (R)	Herb G. Lashbrook (R)
Hinsdale	Mabel Rawson (R)	Pearl McCloughan (R)	John J. McCoughan (R)	Hugh Coburn (D)
Huerfano	Damaso Vigil, Jr. (D)	Emma Bellotti (D)	Charles Duran (D)	Claud Swift (D)
Jackson	Lillian F. Mitchell (D)	Florence A. Wilkins (D)	Harold Hampton (D)	Hubert L. Asfalg (R)
Jefferson	Robert W. Newton (R)	Frank H. Lancaster (R)	Robert S. Wilson (R)	George E. Koch (R)
Kiowa	Art Bradbury (R)	Donald Durrett (R)	Edwin Immer (R)	Eugene C. Kelley (R)
Kit Carson	Pearl Klockenteger (R)	J. S. Rockwell (R)	Parke Guthrie (R)	O. C. Dunlap (R)
Lake	John Gregory (D)	Emmett Irwin (D)	John J. Bohen (D)	C. E. McMurrough (D)
La Plata	Edith C. Kiel (R)	Thomas Mason (R)	William Horther (R)	Chester Petty (R)
Larimer	A. Walter Lawson (R)	C. S. Ickes (R)	W. Ed Wright (R)	Ray M. Barger (R)
Las Animas	Ed. Bustamante (D)	James Ingles (R)	Isaac Sandoval (R)	Felix Garcia (D)
Lincoln	L. R. Howe (R)	T. G. Watson (D)	E. J. Kidder (R)	Merlin H. Koerner (R)
Logan	Ruth M. Leh (R)	W. F. Alexander (D)	J. H. Berkstresser (R)	Ernie M. Brown (R)
Mesa	Annie M. Dunston (D)	Burrell C. Reynolds (D)	Harold V. Zimmerman (R)	E. E. Redman (D)
Mineral	Jane A. Oates (R)	Wm. T. Jackson (R)	John G. Dabney (D)	Harry L. Larson (D)
Moffat	Muriel P. Stockton (R)	Russell H. Coles (R)	William O. Miner (D)	C. R. Johnston (D)
Montezuma	Gladys Hinton (D)	A. F. Hopper (R)	J. C. Rumburg (R)	Frank Weaver (R)
Montrose	Ira C. Foster (R)	E. R. Randel (R)	James L. Hamilton (R)	Arthur Sutton (R)
Morgan	Loyal C. Baker (R)	Edw. H. Madison (R)	Lewis E. Wilson (R)	Sam Pedersen (D)
Otero	Edward S. Whitcomb (R)	Edward T. Oberling (R)	Emmit B. Clark (R)	George Freidenberger (R)
Ouray	Eva K. Moule (R)	Thomas L. Cline (R)	Patricio Stealey (D)	Jack Ashing (D)
Park	Cherie Burgess (R)	Glen L. Swanson (R)	Walter R. Merritt (R)	S. H. Law (R)
Phillips	Cora E. Smith (R)	Ray E. Crosby (R)	B. A. Stephenson (R)	H. M. Clements (R)
Pitkin	Milbern M. Neihardt (R)	Kenneth S. Watt (R)	Ebert Kling (R)	Otto Johnson (D)
Prowers	J. B. Sweat (R)	I. S. Heath (R)	H. C. Nevius (R)	John Hodson (R)
Pueblo	A. G. Kochenberger (D)	J. E. Creel (D)	M. L. Starkweather (D)	Earl Dunlap (R)
Rio Blanco	Herbert H. Morlan (R)	Chas. L. Tagert (D)	Frank W. Hossack (R)	Robert T. Fulton (R)
Rio Grande	Ralph W. Roberts (R)	W. R. Lanse (R)	E. E. Gooding (D)	Allan Fennell (R)
Routt	Cecil Rorex (D)	T. W. Poulson (D)	Eugene Steele (D)	William Macfarlane (R)
Saguache	Edith L. Jones (R)	W. L. Hammond (D)	Clifford Burnham (R)	Edward I. Paul (R)
San Juan	Helen K. Pratt (R)	Ida L. Grimes (R)	Wm. J. Scanlon (R)	E. G. Hubbard (R)
San Miguel	Sally A. Clark (D)	Donald A. O'Rourke (D)	Everett Vernon (D)	T. H. Mahoney (D)
Sedgwick	Blanche Buchanan (D)	W. R. Bennison (R)	Glen B. McKinstry (R)	Glenn Goddard (R)
Summit	Elva J. McDonald (R)	Frank F. Brown (R)	E. T. Stuard (D)	M. R. Loomis (D)
Teller	Mamie Wells (D)	Wayne Lord (D)	Tom W. Rolofson (D)	Cecil A. Markley (D)
Washington	H. G. Simpson (R)	Harold L. Sisson (R)	Wm. J. Barry (R)	S. B. Lewis (R)
Weld	Ann Spomer (R)	Harold H. Seaman (R)	Homer M. Bruce (R)	George A. Hill (R)
Yuma	John Adcock (R)	Wm. T. Rosenkrans (R)	Harve N. Eastin (D)	Bruce O. Wilson (R)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican. (I) Independent.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS—Continued

(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1949)

COUNTY	COUNTY JUDGE	CORONER	SURVEYOR	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Adams	R. Boyd Garrison (R)	Lyle G. Rice (R)		Thelma C. Gregory (R)
Alamosa	G. H. Sheesley (R)	Dr. S. Anderson (D)	Tom Mullings (D)	Mabel O'Laughlin (D)
Arapahoe	Henry B. Teller (D)	Ivan Joss (R)	David L. Nicholl (R)	Mary H. Peterson (R)
Archuleta	J. T. Martinez (R)	H. B. Thompson (R)	Tom Nossaman (D)	Rachel Tishner (R)
Baca	W. R. Randall (D)	Dr. G. A. Duffy (R)		Era E. Allen (R)
Bent	Herman A. Bailey (D)	George W. Powell (R)		Hazel L. Martin (R)
Boulder	William E. Buck (R)	Geo. W. Howe (R)	J. E. Byron (R)	O. L. Dever (R)
Chaffee	W. S. Buchanan (D)	Joseph E. Stewart (D)	Joe M. Cuenin (R)	Bessie M. Shewalter (D)
Cheyenne	R. A. Martinson (R)	A. H. Brentlinger (R)	D. H. Zuck (R)	Cecile McClaskey (R)
Clear Creek	William E. Walthers (R)	F. D. Fowler (R)	Percy B. Barbour (R)	Vida S. Cannady (R)
Conejos	J. Fidel Chavez (D)	Earl H. Haynie (D)		Mabel Mickelsen (R)
Costilla	Pedro A. Lobato (R)	Dryden W. Smith (D)	Gordon S. Bennett (D)	Belinda S. Carpenter (R)
Crowley	E. M. Stroud (D)	Oscar McNay (R)	T. H. Pleiman (D)	Ruby Lee Guilliams (D)
Custer	August N. Menzel (R)	Chas. A. Menzel (R)		Ruth A. Lange (D)
Delta	Arthur A. Clements (R)	Quincy Lamar (D)	Abner S. McKee (R)	Martha Savage (D)
Denver*	C. E. Kettering (D)	Dr. A. Lapi	Edward A. Smith	J. Glenn Donaldson
Dolores	George E. Hicks (D)	C. M. Engel (R)	Boyd Venable (R)	M. Anna Engel (R)
Douglas	Walter E. Jesiop (D)	C. Douglas Andrews (D)	Henry H. Curtis (R)	Grace I. Lamb (R)
Eagle	Mabel A. Ethel (D)	Paul Andre (R)	W. H. Lea (D)	Mary C. Grant (R)
Elbert	F. D. Hart (R)	Ralph B. Maul (R)	Forrest Head (R)	Esther Carson (R)
El Paso	Irvin E. Jones (D)	Henry W. Maly (R)	R. M. Cannon (R)	Lucy M. Perry (R)
Fremont	C. J. Fredrickson (R)	George Christie (R)	J. Q. McNatt (R)	Joseph W. Stoner (R)
Garfield	Wm. A. Mason (R)	J. I. Burdge (R)	Thomas Walker (R)	Alma M. Harris (D)
Gilpin	Wm. S. Barrick (D)	Edward L. Evans (D)		Elizabeth Parfet (R)
Grand	Wilbern W. Shiflet (R)	D. I. Cox (R)	Frank I. Huntington (R)	Idelia Baumgarten (R)
Gunnison	C. C. McWilliams (D)	Alex Campbell (D)		Emma L. Hards (R)
Hinsdale	E. W. Soderholm (R)	A. P. Griffiths (R)	B. N. Ramsey (D)	H. G. Heath (D)
Huerfano	Joseph A. Barron (D)	Dan Unfug (R)	A. S. Willburn (D)	Frances Nelson (D)
Jackson	J. A. McNamara (D)	C. M. Morgan (R)	Frank DeLynden (D)	Cordelia M. Osier (D)
Jefferson	Christian D. Stoner (R)	O. A. Saunders (R)	Harold Doane (R)	Sara H. Morris (R)
Kiowa	George B. Black (R)	Vernon Stoner (D)		Florence Morris (R)
Kit Carson	E. M. Short (R)	W. R. Hendricks (R)		Florence Wigton (D)
Lake	Chas. H. Schlapfer (R)	Andrew Cassidy (D)	Fred J. McNair (D)	Lucy E. Cramer (R)
La Plata	W. Bruce Jacobson (R)	R. L. Downing (R)	A. L. Kroeger (R)	Korleen Mason (D)
Larimer	H. H. Hartman (R)	Carl W. Kibbey (R)	James H. Andrews (R)	Anna Belle Fagan (R)
Las Animas	Wm. T. Eckhart (D)	Ed Toupal (D)	Harry Hendrickson (D)	Richard D. Murray (D)
Lincoln	C. M. Somerville (D)	Velman Seal (R)	Harold Lee (R)	Bertha Kidder (R)
Logan	Joseph A. Davis (R)	Robt. M. Jackson (R)	J. E. Youngquist (R)	Dorris R. Plummer (D)
Mesa	Adair J. Hotchkiss (D)	Wm. H. Snyder (D)	Frank A. Matteson (R)	Dale R. Lundy (R)
Mineral	R. I. Fisher (D)	S. B. North (D)	O. B. Helmich (D)	Marie D. Birdsey (R)
Moffat	N. F. Nelson (R)	Jas. G. Espey, Jr. (R)	Fred D. Legler (I)	Henry E. Steele (D)
Montezuma	Hoyt Dow (R)	J. W. Ertel (R)	D. C. Hickman (D)	Lotta W. Manaugh (R)
Montrose	Walter H. Kramer (R)	Isaiah Knott (D)	John E. McDaniel (R)	Helen W. Brown (D)
Morgan	Alfred W. Dulweber (D)	Francis Jolliffe (R)		Rose B. Glassey (D)
Otero	Earl W. Haskins (R)	Ralph E. Peacock (R)		Eugene E. Stewart (R)
Ouray	Ed Jelsma (D)	Leo Flor (D)	Franklin Shafer (D)	Cora A. Orendorf (R)
Park	Clarence S. Bullock (R)	W. F. Gerringer (R)	Gerald F. Galloway (R)	Elizabeth Smith (R)
Phillips	Leon Kepler (R)	Robert J. Ralston (R)		Gladys Hofmeister (R)
Pitkin	Wm. R. Shaw (R)	Thomas J. Sardy (D)	Edwin L. Shaw (D)	Lettie Lee Brand (D)
Prowers	E. R. Jones (R)	C. T. Knuckey (R)	Harry Helm (R)	Nan S. Creaghe (R)
Pueblo	Hubert Glover (D)	C. N. Caldwell (D)	V. R. Blackburn (R)	Stanley A. Leftwich (D)
Rio Blanco	C. C. Aldrich (R)	Lloyd Fox (R)	John W. Wharton (R)	Josephine Holland (D)
Rio Grande	M. T. Hancock (D)	L. T. Elofson (R)	Glenn O. Cochran (R)	Ruth M. Mathias (R)
Routt	John W. Cole (D)	A. W. Heyer (D)	Stanley Dismuke (D)	Tommie Brannick (D)
Saguache	W. J. Werner (R)	John M. Coleman (R)		Lulu K. Bell (R)
San Juan	Wm. Palmquist (D)	Wm. E. Maguire (D)	Ray C. Barnes (D)	Anna C. Bell (D)
San Miguel	Herbert E. Dill (D)	J. J. Parker (D)		Grace Betts (D)
Sedgwick	B. D. Parker, Jr. (R)	Dr. Wm. A. Day (R)		Veta Stalcup (R)
Summit	J. M. Armstrong (D)	Lester C. Owens (D)	E. C. Sutton (R)	Lilias P. Stafford (R)
Teller	John H. White (R)	Dr. A. C. Denman (D)	Arthur B. Crosley (R)	Loretta S. Davis (D)
Washington	James G. Holsclaw (R)	Donne Gordon (D)	E. E. Hickman (R)	Emma R. Vance (R)
Weld	Don. A. Carpenter (R)	John Allnutt (R)	T. B. Moodey (R)	John E. Bothell (R)
Yuma	Buffer Roberts (R)	Paul E. Morris (R)	Wm. B. Coston (D)	May Glaser (R)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican. (I) Independent.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter.

ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS, SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN

The accompanying list gives the names of all senators, representatives and governors of Colorado since the creation of Colorado territory in 1861. The lists of other state officials include only the names of those elected to the various offices since the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, in 1876, and the time each served. A star (*) indicates that the incumbent died in office.

Delegates and Representatives to Congress

Hiram J. Graham (Delegate for people of Pike's Peak)	1858-1859
Beverly D. Williams (Delegate from "Jefferson Territory")	1859-1860

Territorial Representatives

Hiram P. Bennet	1861-1865
Allen A. Bradford	1865-1867
George M. Chilcott	1867-1869
Allen A. Bradford	1869-1871
Jerome B. Chaffee	1871-1875
Thomas M. Patterson	1875-1876

State Representatives in Congress

James B. Belford (R)	1876-1877
Thomas M. Patterson (D)	1877-1879
James B. Belford (R)	1879-1885
George G. Symes (R)	1885-1889
Hosea Townsend (R)	1889-1893
John C. Bell (D)	1893-1903
Lafe Pence (P)	1893-1895
John F. Shafroth (R)	1895-1903
Robert W. Bonynge (R)	1903-1909
Herschel M. Hogg (R)	1903-1907
Franklin E. Brooks (R)	1903-1907
George W. Cook (R)	1907-1909
Warren A. Haggott (R)	1907-1909
Atterson W. Rucker (D)	1909-1913
John A. Martin (D)	1909-1913
Edward Keating (D)	1913-1919
George J. Kindel (D)	1913-1915
H. H. Seldomridge (D)	1913-1915
B. C. Hilliard (D)	1915-1919
William N. Vaile (R)	*1919-1927
S. Harrison White (D)	1927-1928
Charles B. Timberlake (R)	1915-1933
Guy U. Hardy (R)	1919-1933
William R. Eaton (R)	1928-1933
Edward T. Taylor (D)	*1909-1941
Lawrence Lewis (D)	*1933-1943
Fred Cummings (D)	1933-1941
John A. Martin (D)	*1933-1940
William S. Hill (R)	1941——
J. Edgar Chenowith (R)	1941——
Robert F. Rockwell (R)	1942——
Dean M. Gillespie (R)	1944-1947
John A. Carroll (D)	1947——

United States Senators

Henry M. Teller (R)	1876-1882
Jerome B. Chaffee (R)	1876-1879
Nathaniel P. Hill (R)	1879-1885
George M. Chilcott (R)	1882
Horace A. W. Tabor (R)	1883
Thomas M. Bowen (R)	1883-1889
Henry M. Teller (R) and (D)	1885-1909
Edward O. Wolcott (R)	1889-1901
Thomas M. Patterson (D)	1901-1907
Simon Guggenheim (R)	1907-1913
Charles J. Hughes, Jr. (D)	*1909-1911
Charles S. Thomas (D)	1913-1921
John F. Shafroth (D)	1913-1919
Lawrence C. Phipps (R)	1919-1931
S. D. Nicholson (R)	*1921-1923
Alva B. Adams (D)	1923-1925
Rice W. Means (R)	1925-1927
Charles W. Waterman (R)	*1927-1932
Walter Walker (D)	1932
Karl C. Schuyler (R)	*1932-1933
Edward P. Costigan (D)	1931-1937
Alva B. Adams (D)	*1933-1941
Edwin C. Johnson (D)	1937——
Eugene D. Millikin (R)	1942——

Justices of the Supreme Court

Benjamin F. Hall	1861-1863
Charles Lee Armour	1861-1865
S. Newton Pettis	1861-1862

Justices of the Supreme Court —(Continued)

Allen A. Bradford	1862-1865
Stephen S. Harding	1863-1865
Charles F. Holly	1865-1866
William H. Gale	1865-1866
Moses Hallett	1866-1876
Wm. R. Gorsline	1866-1870
Christian S. Eyster	1866-1871
James B. Belford	1870-1875
Ebenezer T. Wells	1871-1875, 1877
Andrew W. Brazee	1875-1876
Amherst W. Stone	1875-1876
Henry C. Thatcher	1877-1879
Samuel H. Elbert	1877-1888
Wilbur F. Stone	1877-1886
William E. Beck	1879-1889
Joseph C. Helm	1879-1892, 1907-1909
Melville B. Gerry	1888-1889
Victor A. Elliott	1889-1895
Charles D. Hayt	1889-1898
Luther M. Goddard	1892-1901, 1905-1909
William H. Gabbert	1898-1917
Robert W. Steele	*1901-1910
Julius C. Gunter	1905-1907
John M. Maxwell	1905-1909
George W. Bailey	1905-1909
Charles F. Caswell	*1907-1908
Morton S. Bailey	*1909-1922
William A. Hill	1909-1919
George W. Musser	1909-1915
S. Harrison White	1909-1919
James E. Garrigues	1911-1921
Tully Scott	1913-1923
James H. Teller	1915-1925
George W. Allen	1917-1927
John H. Denison	1919-1929
John W. Sheafor	*1923-1928
R. Hickman Walker	1928
Greeley W. Whitford	1921-1931
Wilbur M. Alter	1928-1933
Julian H. Moore	*1929-1933
John T. Adams	1925-1935
John Campbell	1895-1913, 1922-1937
Charles C. Butler	1927-1937
E. V. Holland	1933-1939
Haslett P. Burke	1919——
Benjamin C. Hilliard	1931——
Francis E. Bouck	*1933-1941
John C. Young	1935-1945
Norris C. Bakke	1937-1947
William L. Knous	1937-1947
Otto Bock	*1939-1942
William S. Jackson	1941——
Frank B. Goudy	*1942-1944
Wilbur M. Alter	1944——
Mortimer Stone	1945——
Frank L. Hays	1947——
George A. Luxford	1947——

Judges of Court of Appeals

George Q. Richmond	1891-1893
Julius B. Bissell	1891-1893
Gilbert B. Reed	1891-1893
Charles I. Thomson	1893-1899
Adair Wilson	1896-1905
Julius C. Gunter	1901-1905
John M. Maxwell	1903-1905
Tully Scott	1912-1913
Edwin W. Hurlbut	1912-1915
Stuart D. Walling	1912-1915
Louis W. Cunningham	1912-1915
Alfred R. King	1912-1915
John C. Bell	1913-1915
William B. Morgan	1913-1915

(Note: The Court of Appeals was abolished in 1915.)

ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS, SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN—(Continued)

Territorial Governor

William Gilpin	1861-1862
John Evans	1862-1865
Alexander Cummings	1865-1867
A. C. Hunt	1867-1869
Edward McCook	1869-1873
Samuel H. Elbert	1873-1874
Edward McCook	1874-1875
John L. Routt	1875-1876

State Governor

John L. Routt	1876-1879
Frederick W. Pitkin	1879-1883
James B. Grant	1883-1885
Benjamin H. Eaton	1885-1887
Alva Adams	1887-1889
Job A. Cooper	1889-1891
John L. Routt	1891-1893
Davis H. Waite	1893-1895
Albert W. McIntire	1895-1897
Alva Adams	1897-1899
Charles S. Thomas	1899-1901
James B. Orman	1901-1903
James H. Peabody	1903-1905
Alva Adams	1905
James H. Peabody	1905
Jesse F. McDonald	1905-1907
Henry A. Buchtel	1907-1909
John F. Shafroth	1909-1913
Elias M. Ammons	1913-1915
George A. Carlson	1915-1917
Julius C. Gunter	1917-1919
Oliver H. Shoup	1919-1923
William E. Sweet	1923-1925
Clarence J. Morley	1925-1927
William H. Adams	1927-1933
Edwin C. Johnson	1933-1937
Ray H. Talbot	1937
Teller Ammons	1937-1939
Ralph L. Carr	1939-1943
John C. Vivian	1943-1947
W. Lee Knous	1947——

Lieutenant Governor

Lafayette Head	1877-1879
Horace A. W. Tabor	1879-1883
William H. Meyer	1883-1885
Peter W. Breene	1885-1887
Norman H. Meldrum	1887-1889
William G. Smith	1889-1891
William Story	1891-1893
David H. Nichols	1893-1895
Jared L. Brush	1895-1899
Francis Carney	1899-1901
David C. Coates	1901-1903
Warren A. Haggott	1903-1905
Arthur Cornforth	1905-1907
E. R. Harper	1907-1909
Stephen R. Fitzgarrald	1909-1915
Moses E. Lewis	1915-1917
James E. Pulliam	1917-1919
George Stephan	1919-1921
Earl Cooley	1921-1923
Robert F. Rockwell	1923-1925
Sterling B. Lacy	1925-1927
George M. Corlett	1927-1931
Edwin C. Johnson	1931-1933
Ray H. Talbot	1933-1937
Frank J. Hayes	1937-1939
John C. Vivian	1939-1943
William E. Higby	1943-1947
Homer L. Pearson	1947——

Secretary of State

William M. Clark	1877-1879
Norman H. Meldrum	1879-1883
Melvin Edwards	1883-1887
James Rice	1887-1891
Edwin J. Eaton	1891-1893
Nelson O. McClees	1893-1895
Albert B. McGaffey	1895-1897
Charles H. S. Whipple	1897-1899
Elmer F. Beckwith	1899-1901
David A. Mills	1901-1903
James Cowie	1903-1907

Secretary of State—(Continued)

Timothy O'Connor	1907-1909
James B. Pearce	1909-1915
John E. Ramer	1915-1917
James R. Noland	1917-1921
Carl S. Milliken	1921-1927
Charles M. Armstrong	1927-1935
James H. Carr	1935
George E. Saunders	1935-1941
Walter F. Morrison	1941-1943
Leslie J. Bennett	1943-1945
Walter F. Morrison	1945——

State Treasurer

George C. Corning	1877-1879
Nathan S. Culver	1879-1881
W. S. Sanders	1881-1883
Fred Walsen	1883-1885
George R. Swallow	1885-1887
Peter W. Breene	1887-1889
W. H. Brisbane	1889-1891
James N. Carlile	1891-1893
Albert Nance	1893-1895
Harry E. Mulnix	1895-1897
George W. Kephart	1897-1899
John H. Fesler	1899-1901
James N. Chipley	1901-1903
Whitney Newton	1903-1905
John A. Holmberg	1905-1907
Alfred E. Bent	1907-1909
William J. Galligan	1909-1911
Roady Kenehan	1911-1913
Michael A. Leddy	1913-1915
Allison E. Stocker	1915-1917
Robert H. Higgins	1917-1919
Harry E. Mulnix	1919-1921
Arthur M. Stong	1921-1923
Harry E. Mulnix	1923-1925
William D. MacGinnis	1925-1927
Harry E. Mulnix	*1927
Herbert Fairall	1927-1929
William D. MacGinnis	1929-1931
John M. Jackson	1931-1933
Homer F. Bedford	1933-1935
Charles M. Armstrong	1935-1937
Homer F. Bedford	1937-1939
Charles M. Armstrong	1939-1941
Homer F. Bedford	1941-1943
Leon E. Lavington	1943-1945
Homer F. Bedford	1945-1947
H. Rodney Anderson	1947——

Auditor of State

David C. Crawford	1877-1879
Eugene K. Stimson	1879-1881
Joseph A. Davis	1881-1883
J. C. Abbott	1883-1885
Hiram A. Spruance	1885-1887
Darwin P. Kingsley	1887-1889
L. B. Schwanbeck	1889-1891
John M. Henderson	1891-1893
F. M. Goodykoontz	1893-1895
Clifford C. Parks	1895-1897
John W. Lowell	1897-1899
George W. Temple	1899-1901
Charles W. Crowter	1901-1903
John A. Holmberg	1903-1905
Alfred E. Bent	1905-1907
George D. Statler	1907-1909
Roady Kenehan	1909-1911
Michael A. Leddy	1911-1913
Roady Kenehan	1913-1915
Harry E. Mulnix	1915-1917
Charles H. Leckenby	1917-1919
Arthur M. Stong	1919-1921
Harry E. Mulnix	1921-1923
Arthur M. Stong	1923-1925
Charles Davis	1925-1927
W. D. MacGinnis	1927-1929
John M. Jackson	1929-1931
William D. MacGinnis	1931-1933
Benjamin F. Stapleton	1933-1935
Homer F. Bedford	1935-1937
Thomas Annear	1937-1939

Auditor of State—(Continued)

Homer F. Bedford	1939-1941
Charles M. Armstrong	1941-1943
James L. Bradley	1943-1945
Leon E. Lavington	1945-1947
Homer F. Bedford	1947———

Attorney General

A. J. Sampson	1877-1879
Charles W. Wright	1879-1881
Charles H. Toll	1881-1883
D. C. Urmy	1883-1885
Theodore H. Thomas	1885-1887
Alvin Marsh	1887-1889
Samuel W. Jones	1889-1891
Joseph H. Maupin	1891-1893
Eugene Engley	1893-1895
Byron L. Carr	1895-1899
David M. Campbell	1899-1901
Charles C. Post	1901-1903
Nathan C. Miller	1903-1907
William H. Dickson	1907-1909
John T. Barnett	1909-1911
Benjamin Griffith	1911-1913
Fred Farrar	1913-1917
Leslie E. Hubbard	1917-1919
Victor E. Keyes	1919-1923
Russell W. Fleming	*1923
Wayne C. Williams	1924-1925
William L. Boatright	1925-1929

Attorney General—(Continued)

Robert E. Winbourn	*1929
John S. Underwood	*1930
Clarence L. Ireland	1931-1933
Paul P. Prosser	*1933-1936
Byron G. Rogers	1936-1941
Gail L. Ireland	1941-1945
H. Lawrence Hinkley	1945———

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Joseph C. Shattuck	1877-1881
Leonidas S. Cornell	1881-1883
Joseph C. Shattuck	1883-1885
Leonidas C. Cornell	1885-1889
Fred Dick	1889-1891
Nathan Coy	1891-1893
John F. Murray	1893-1895
Angenette J. Peavey	1895-1897
Grace Espey Patton	1897-1899
Helen L. Grenfell	1899-1905
Katherine L. Craig	1905-1909
Katherine Cook	1909-1911
Helen M. Wixon	1911-1913
Mary C. C. Bradford	1913-1921
Katherine L. Craig	1921-1923
Mary C. C. Bradford	1923-1927
Katherine L. Craig	1927-1931
Inez Johnson Lewis	1931-1947
Nettie S. Freed	1947———

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

STATE CIVIL SERVICE PROGRAM EXPANDED IN 1947

A greatly expanded program to improve the State civil service system was launched by the State Civil Service Commission in early 1947. This development resulted principally from two factors: first, the Thirty-sixth General Assembly approved a salary and grading plan for all State employees which had been prepared by the Civil Service Commission; secondly, the General Assembly increased the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, for the 1947-1949 biennium, and thereby made it possible for the Commission, for the first time in its history, to employ additional personnel to undertake a program to make State civil service really effective.

The organization of the Civil Service Commission is recorded in the chapter on State Government, in the fore part of this volume. Therefore, this article will deal briefly with an account of the progress made by the Commission in 1947 in the development of its expanded program.

Classification and Compensation. An intensive program in the Classification Division of the Commission was initiated April 1, 1947, and has continued since that time. Forms were developed and training classes for supervisors and personnel officers in the classification procedure were instituted. Departments were contacted and surveys were undertaken. Final decisions were based on investigation and analysis of the duties and responsibilities of each position, and each position was allocated to its proper class in the classificaton plan.

By the end of 1947, or in nine months' time, 2,514 classification questionnaires were received from departments; 297 new positions were studied and allocated; surveys were made of nine state institutions and each position in them was brought under the classification plan. Positions were studied in 79 departments and assistance given to department heads in work simplification. Number of units surveyed within the departments were 189; number of positions involved in uncompleted survey on January 1, 1948 totaled 2,858.

The Civil Service Commission now, in recruiting employees for assignment to various positions, has standards by which the background and training of applicants may be evaluated. Specifications on all classes have been developed for this purpose and 365 different specifications have been written.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE PROGRAM—(Continued)

An attempt has been made to develop career service, placing positions in series, requiring additional experience and training for eligibility to the next higher series. Thus the employee is given an incentive to better himself in State service.

In the Compensation Section studies have been made of similar positions in 36 states and in Federal and industrial positions. Surveys have been made to set pay scales for the State employees in Colorado which are commensurate with like positions in other jurisdictions. Research is continuing in this field.

The Merit and Efficiency Division of the State Civil Service Commission is concerned primarily with the improvement of State service and the determination of salary increases. In order to accomplish these purposes, the division developed in 1947 a merit rating plan by which the work performance of every employee in the classified service is evaluated twice a year.

To carry out this plan a procedures manual was written and an intensive program for training raters, reviewers and department heads was established. The rating procedure includes the use of a rating key whereby each employee is rated upon 20 descriptive factors pertaining to work performance. These factors are weighted according to their relative importance to each job. Provisions are made for employee review of rating, and the right of appeal in cases of differences of opinion.

The rating plan also is serving as an excellent index for indicating in-service training needs, and as a method for determining those individuals who are best qualified for promotion.

The procedures manual and over-all plan are gaining nation-wide attention from governmental and industrial agencies and are being used as a pattern by several of the large colleges in their personnel management courses.

The Division of Examinations became a separate operating division of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1947. Until that date the examination program had been carried out by other members of the Commission staff.

Concentrating their program into the final seven months of the year, a long-term plan was prepared and put into effect. The staff averaged two technicians and two clerks during this period.

The calendar year saw 2,593 applications accepted for positions which had been advertised. Written, oral, and performance tests, and ratings of training and experience were used as tests of fitness to determine eligibility and final ranking of candidates. The program resulted in 1,318 names being placed on eligible lists, the lists from which all appointments are made to given positions.

During 1947, 62 different classified positions were advertised and examinations held for them. This included a complete examination program for the State Employment Service. Thirty-two kinds of positions were transferred from Federal to State control and 208 positions filled as a result of the tests of fitness.

The examined positions during 1947 ranged from the lower paid State positions to such positions as Tax Commissioner and State Director of Employment Service. As a result of open competitive and promotional examinations 384 candidates were given certifications. This number represented a definite improvement over previous years.

The most marked advance, however, was made in terms of standardization of selection techniques. This standardization will result in a greatly accelerated examination program.

GIRL SCOUTS AND CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Two national organizations which provide youth services for girls similar to those provided for boys by the Boy Scouts are the Girl Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls. Both organizations are represented throughout the state. Total estimated membership in these organizations is about 15,000. Both organizations maintain summer camps in the mountain areas of the state which provide excellent facilities for outdoor activities.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Membership in the Boy Scouts of America in Colorado was 19,379 on January 1, 1948 compared with 16,669 for 1947, 16,248 for 1942, and 15,535 for 1941. The Scout program in recent years has been expanded to provide advanced work for young men between the ages of 15 and 21 who are interested in aviation, seamanship, and exploring. Scouts who participate in these activities are known as senior scouts. The regular Boy Scout program is intended for boys 12 years of age and over and the Cub Scout program for boys under the age of 12.

There are five Boy Scout councils in Colorado, each headed by a Scout Executive. Each council supervises the work of the individual units in its district. The Boy Scout membership by districts in 1948 was as follows:

District	Total	Senior Scouts	Boy Scouts	Cub Scouts
State Total	19,379	511	9,963	8,905
Denver	7,131	79	3,303	3,749
Pueblo	4,385	214	2,414	1,757
Greeley	3,875	99	2,139	1,637
Grand Junction	2,311	56	1,379	876
Colorado Springs	1,677	63	728	886

The regional headquarters for Colorado is at Kansas City, Missouri. O. A. Kitterman is the Regional Executive. The Scout Executives for the five Colorado districts are: E. E. Skinner, Denver Area Council; L. E. Glinkman, Rocky Mountain Area Council, Pueblo; Ray M. Ryerson, Pikes Peak Council, Colorado Springs; Elmer Ogren, Longs Peak Council, Greeley; S. E. Worrell, Western Colorado Council, Grand Junction.

Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A.

For years two national organizations have provided educational, social, and recreational facilities for men and women and boys and girls of all ages. These are the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. Both organizations maintain activity centers in Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo and conduct affiliated activities throughout the state. Both organizations in Denver have provided excellent year-around swimming and gymnasium facilities and instruction, not only for their own members but for other organizations as well. Membership in the Y. M. C. A. in Colorado is approximately 12,000, of which 8,000 members reside in Denver. The Y. W. C. A. in Colorado in 1947 had an adult membership of 3,000, of which 1,326 resided in Denver, and a junior membership of 2,000, of which 827 resided in Denver. In addition 21,000 women and girls throughout the state participated in the activities of the Y. W. C. A., 16,500 of whom lived in Denver.

COLORADO HAS HAD ONLY SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE TREMORS

Colorado is not a seismic region. Earthquakes which have caused death and property damage in other areas are unknown in the Rocky Mountain region. Only seven or eight light shocks have been recorded in the state since 1868. These tremors caused windows to rattle and dishes to fall off shelves, but no serious damage was reported. A seismic station has been maintained at Regis College in Denver by the Jesuit Seismological Association since 1909. A. W. Forstall, S. J., a member of the Seismological Society of America and director of the station for many years, was a recoginzed authority on seismic vibrations. Dr. C. A. Heiland, of the Colorado School of Mines, has also served as a consultant for the Coast and Geodetic Survey on the reporting of microseismic observations.

The present director of the seismic station at Regis College is Joseph Vincent Downey, S. J. The instruments used at the station record vibrations in the earth which take place all over the world. The slight shocks which have been reported in Colorado are as follows: November 7, 1882, at Laramie and Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Georgetown, Louisville, and Denver, Colorado; March 22, 1895 at Steamboat Springs, Pleasant Valley, and Hayden Colorado; November 15, 1901 at Buena Vista; November 11, 1913 at Montrose, Ouray, and Telluride; April to May 10, 1928 at Creede; February 13, 21, 25, 1941 at Aspen; August 29, 1941 at Bayfield and the Los Pinos River Valley; December 10, 1946 at Sapinero.

THE COLORADO MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

The Colorado Municipal League is an association of officials of the cities and towns of Colorado. It was organized in 1923 to promote co-operation among the cities and towns of the State in the improvement of municipal government, to secure the enactment of legislation beneficial to the cities and towns and to oppose legislation detrimental to the cities.

The League holds an annual conference, usually covering three days, in one of Colorado's cities. President of the League is Harold Chirnside, Mayor of Sterling, Colorado, and the secretary is D. Mack Easton, Director, Bureau of State and Community Service of the University of Colorado, Boulder. The League publishes a monthly pamphlet for its members.

HOME-RULE CITIES IN COLORADO

Home-rule cities in Colorado are communities of 2,000 or more population whose electors have chosen the charter form of government in accordance with the provision of Article XX of the Colorado Constitution adopted in 1902. This home-rule amendment provides that such charters and city ordinances passed by charter cities supersede any conflicting State laws within the corporate limits of the city or town.

Cities and towns in Colorado which have adopted a charter and are known as home-rule cities, and the forms of government provided by their charters, are as follows:

Charter Cities in Colorado

Boulder ..... City Manager	Fort Collins ..... City Manager and Commission
Canon City ..... City Administrator	Fort Morgan ..... City Manager
Colorado Springs ..... City Manager	Grand Junction ..... City Manager
Delta ..... Commission	Monte Vista ..... City Manager
Denver ..... Mayor-Manager and Council	Montrose ..... City Manager
Durango ..... City Manager	Walsenburg ..... Mayor and Council

The following Colorado cities have not adopted a home-rule charter but do have a city manager or a commission:

No Charter

Golden ..... City Manager	Pueblo ..... Commission
La Junta ..... City Manager	Trinidad ..... City Manager

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING

Under an act of the legislature adopted in 1939, boards of county commissioners are authorized and empowered to provide for the physical development of unincorporated territory within their counties and for the zoning of all or any part of such territory. When a county has a population of more than 15,000, the commissioners are empowered to appoint a commission of five members to be known as the county planning commission. Where a county has 15,000 population or less, the county commissioners constitute the planning board.

Planning commissions thus established are authorized to regulate the size of buildings, the use of the land, issue or approve building permits and otherwise control the type of development of the prescribed areas. The adoption of a master plan for the physical development of the territory to be thus zoned is one of the requisites.

One of the objectives of the law is to prevent a development of areas along the principal highways in a manner detrimental to the health and safety of the community, eliminate hazards to automobile traffic and to serve the best interests of the community as a whole.

County Planning Commissions have been appointed and county zoning adopted in Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, El Paso and Jefferson counties.

Due to the common problems affecting the counties adjacent to Denver County, a **Tri-County Planning Commission** was organized in 1944 which is composed of Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties. The Commission has been dealing with such problems as building codes of unincorporated areas, water, sewage and transportation problems affecting the metropolitan area adjacent to Denver. Offices of the Commission are maintained at 1275 Sherman Street, Denver.

Efforts to establish county planning and zoning commissions in a number of other counties in Colorado have not been successful. Counties in which such plans have been rejected include Grand, Larimer, Mesa, Montrose, Pueblo and Weld counties.

FEDERAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

CHART: FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS IN COLORADO 1915-1947

Foreword: U. S. Internal Revenue Office and Collections

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

STATISTICS ON INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM COLORADO

Corporation Income Returns—Individual Income Taxes, by Years

Sources of Federal Tax Collections from Colorado

Federal Expenditures in Colorado: Direct Payments and Grants

DATA ON FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS, 11 WESTERN STATES

POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS

Summary of Operations—Number of Post Offices, by Years

Receipts of all Post Offices in Colorado, 1925-1947

Post Offices Discontinued—Denver Post Office Branches

Postal Savings—Operations in Colorado, by Years

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES AND RECEIPTS

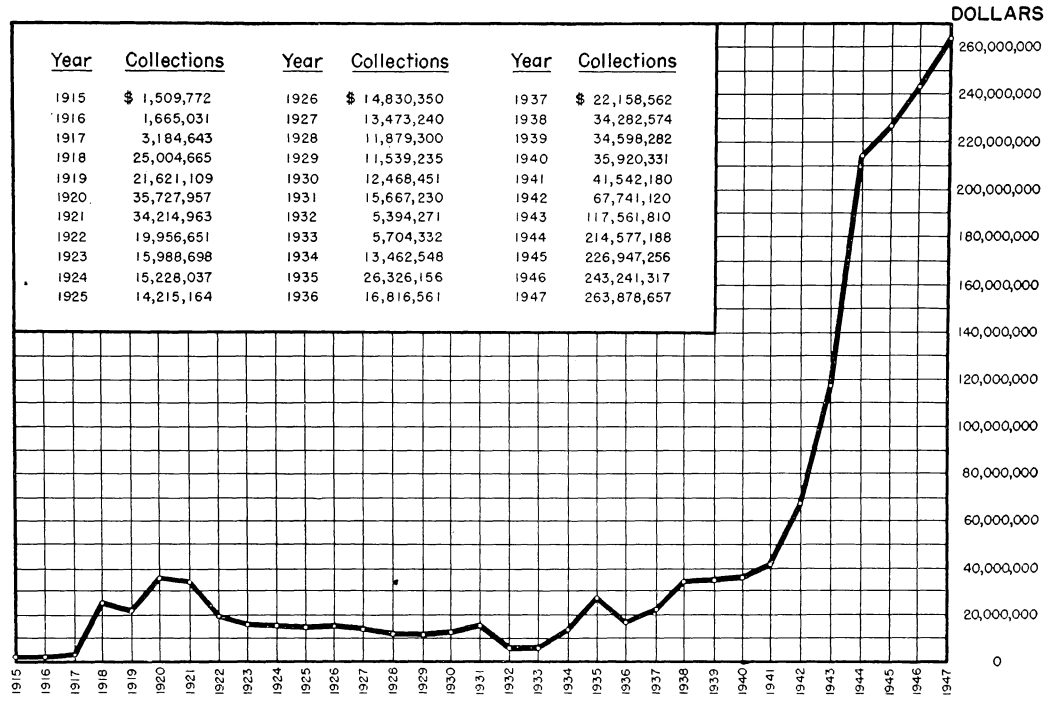
LIST OF THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POST OFFICES

FEDERAL-OWNED PROPERTIES IN COLORADO

U. S. MINT IN DENVER—ASSETS AND GOLD HOLDINGS

TAX COLLECTIONS BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN COLORADO BY YEARS, 1915—1947 INCLUSIVE

Year	Collections	Year	Collections	Year	Collections
1915	$ 1,509,772	1926	$ 14,830,350	1937	$ 22,158,562
1916	1,665,031	1927	13,473,240	1938	34,282,574
1917	3,184,643	1928	11,879,300	1939	34,598,282
1918	25,004,665	1929	11,539,235	1940	35,920,331
1919	21,621,109	1930	12,468,451	1941	41,542,180
1920	35,727,957	1931	15,667,230	1942	67,741,120
1921	34,214,963	1932	5,394,271	1943	117,561,810
1922	19,956,651	1933	5,704,332	1944	214,577,188
1923	15,988,698	1934	13,462,548	1945	226,947,256
1924	15,228,037	1935	26,326,156	1946	243,241,317
1925	14,215,164	1936	16,816,561	1947	263,878,657



SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

PREPARED BY THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

FEDERAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS

The total of all tax collections by the Federal Government in Colorado reached a new all-time high of $263,878,657 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. This is an increase of $20,637,340 over the amount collected in Colorado in 1946 and is 7.3 times the amount collected in 1940.

The collection of all Federal taxes is made through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. The Colorado internal revenue district is co-extensive with the State of Colorado and the collector's offices are located in the New Custom House, Denver. The Colorado Commissioner of Internal Revenue is Ralph A. Nicholas.

The chart on the opposite page tells in graphic fashion the growth of Federal tax collections thru the years, starting with the first collection of income taxes by the Federal Government in 1915. It will be noted that during and following World War I, Federal tax collections reached a high of $35,727,957 in 1920. Collections dropped to a low of $5,394,271 in the depression year, 1932, then began an upward climb which, in 1940, carried the collections to a total higher than the 1920 peak.

World War II necessitated the levying of increased taxes by Congress. Income tax rates were increased moderately, at first. In 1942 the withholding tax on salaries was enacted by Congress along with excess profits on corporations. Levies were again increased on income in 1943 and numerous excise taxes were enacted by Congress. In October, 1945 the excess profits tax was repealed by Congress but otherwise no other changes were made in the various taxes.

Since the War's close, post-war industrial activity, together with full employment at high wages and a high level of prices for farm products, manufactured and retail goods, have combined to continue tax collections at an extraordinary high level.

Tables of Federal tax collections in recent years, published elsewhere in this section, show in detail the various collections from income, corporation, withholding, excise and other taxes.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

For the reason that Federal taxes, Federal expenditures and the Federal debt affect the daily lives of every citizen, it seems appropriate to print herewith the following tables. The Federal debt amounts to $1,765 for every man, woman and child in the United States. On this basis Colorado's share of the debt is over two billion dollars—well in excess of the State's assessed valuation of $1,341,073,339 in 1947.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT, FOR YEARS SHOWN

1915	$ 1,191,264,068	1941	$ 48,961,443,536
1919 (War I peak)	25,482,034,419	1942	72,422,445,116
1920	24,299,321,467	1943	136,696,090,330
1925	20,516,193,888	1944	201,003,387,221
1930	16,185,309,831	1945	258,682,187,410
1935	28,700,892,625	1946	269,422,099,173
1940	42,967,531,038	1947	258,286,383,109
		1948	253,958,000,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FOR YEARS SHOWN

	Receipts	Expenditures		Receipts	Expenditures
1915	$ 697,910,827	$ 760,586,802	1942	12,799,061,621	34,384,026,653
1920	6,694,565,389	6,483,090,191	1943	22,281,642,708	79,705,536,575
1925	3,780,148,685	3,529,643,446	1944	44,148,926,968	95,572,321,160
1930	4,177,941,702	3,994,152,487	1945	46,456,554,580	100,397,472,705
1935	3,800,467,000	7,165,077,552	1946	43,037,798,808	63,713,973,417
1940	$ 5,387,125,000	$ 9,434,327,930	1947	43,258,833,189	42,505,045,529
1941	7,607,211,852	13,830,744,946			

INTERNAL REVENUE: CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Commissioner of U. S. Internal Revenue)

Note—Changes in the revenue acts affect the comparability of statistical data

YEAR	Corporations Reporting Net Income			Corporations Reporting No Net Income		
	No. of Returns	Gross Income	Net Income	No. of Returns	Gross Income	Deficit
1916	2,986	$238,993,105	$ 57,043,218	4,493	$ 42,771,522	$ 13,040,522
1917	3,539	673,894,965	96,761,318	4,079	48,956,851	12,506,521
1918	3,273	654,000,372	74,209,860	3,897	79,061,007	11,030,270
1919	3,107	807,999,998	79,287,797	3,597	165,788,176	16,828,247
1920	2,376	870,395,990	66,034,834	3,836	173,583,367	18,021,558
1921	2,340	486,204,976	34,041,045	4,219	318,578,783	134,544,456
1922	2,720	664,017,735	55,835,080	4,135	178,570,909	29,747,821
1923	2,636	686,561,409	60,490,802	3,708	175,895,200	25,414,654
1924	2,891	707,149,477	60,846,149	3,603	180,972,193	26,209,210
1925	2,983	821,001,998	60,448,005	3,416	161,788,373	26,159,041
1926	3,071	853,411,805	62,872,037	3,509	182,200,330	21,333,038
1927	3,144	745,766,162	47,758,479	2,291	292,356,251	27,717,330
1928	3,342	941,131,878	59,932,477	2,313	147,987,789	17,102,817
1929	3,311	738,303,447	52,349,386	2,474	200,275,469	21,166,262
1930	2,941	446,515,076	30,943,420	2,845	364,806,285	28,736,849
1931	2,359	284,298,000	18,442,088	3,355	366,998,000	40,802,136
1932	980	191,260,000	14,283,000	4,564	322,205,000	42,849,000
1933	1,098	296,951,000	25,825,000	4,251	233,981,000	33,471,000
1934	1,559	385,308,000	32,985,000	3,851	203,087,000	24,175,000
1935	1,854	440,918,000	38,338,000	3,601	204,970,000	24,252,000
1936	2,300	611,121,000	60,733,000	3,012	185,305,000	19,263,000
1937	2,030	572,856,000	56,590,000	3,001	231,672,000	22,100,000
1938	1,737	452,441,000	40,120,000	2,948	230,510,000	19,080,000
1939	1,862	527,415,000	46,794,000	2,650	178,765,000	15,751,000
1940	1,873	573,308,000	51,056,000	2,556	154,780,000	14,420,000
1941	2,161	668,175,000	73,769,000	2,659	*	*
1942	2,278	815,414,000	97,377,000	2,137	*	*
1943	2,343	926,768,000	116,479,000	1,785	*	*

*Data not available. Figures later than 1943 not available.

INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR COLORADO

Note—Returns for 1938 and subsequent years include only those reporting net income and exclude those showing no net income.

Year	Number Returns	Total	Net Income Average	Total	Tax Average
1916	4,435	$ 53,854,130	$12,143	$ 1,055,758	$258
1917	40,627	137,853,875	3,393	5,184,948	128
1918	54,160	159,487,951	2,945	5,844,925	108
1919	57,256	191,001,999	3,320	7,196,593	125
1920	74,198	219,277,184	2,955	6,766,900	91
1921	69,676	174,490,980	2,504	3,862,862	55
1922	67,463	184,572,407	2,736	4,869,555	72
1923	72,366	200,572,724	2,772	3,267,732	45
1924	73,350	205,087,973	2,796	3,162,736	43
1925	35,808	150,363,411	4,199	2,840,926	79
1926	35,110	154,804,655	4,409	2,959,248	84
1927	31,727	148,473,486	4,680	3,307,180	104
1928	31,091	158,931,875	5,112	4,459,057	143
1929	31,268	158,751,528	5,077	3,534,404	113
1930	28,986	125,795,609	4,340	2,439,796	84
1931	25,279	96,661,700	3,824	1,378,043	55
1932	30,537	82,077,771	2,688	1,815,932	59
1933	28,725	74,445,866	2,592	1,710,477	60
1934	31,232	94,502,319	3,026	3,281,526	105
1935	33,475	108,379,317	3,238	4,057,259	121
1936	40,332	146,498,541	3,632	8,934,634	222
1937	45,371	156,162,264	3,442	9,010,069	199
1938	41,701	128,562,793	3,083	5,416,548	130
1939	54,796	163,089,562	2,976	5,862,136	107
1940	108,701	264,903,406	2,437	8,731,077	80
1941	177,986	384,714,000	2,161	23,282,000	131
1942	280,066	584,263,000	2,086	65,987,000	236
1943	335,369	733,582,000	2,187	101,669,000	303

INTERNAL REVENUE: SOURCES OF UNITED STATES TAX COLLECTIONS FROM COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note—Changes in internal revenue laws from time to time prevent the figures for any one year being strictly comparable with other years.

Sources:	1947	1946	1945	1941	1940
Income Taxes:					
Corporation income	$ 34,759,416	$ 25,475,862	$ 28,804,634	$ 8,793,265	$ 6,105,331
Individual income	85,079,742	77,015,965	69,865,148	8,440,073	7,260,695
Withholding tax	59,763,384	54,372,411	47,380,509	....	....
Total income taxes	179,602,543	156,864,237	146,050,291	17,233,338	13,366,026
Excess Profits Tax:					
Declared Value	256,178	412,678	506,577	167,465	80,610
Revenue Acts 1940, 1941, 1942	18,593,450	32,058,766	30,532,890	....	....
Unjust Enrichment	....	....	....	307,449	21,819
Capital Stock	7,171	1,686,179	1,533,978	948,457	812,589
Estate Tax	11,549,305	4,348,702	3,222,181	1,583,029	2,696,524
Gift Tax	539,183	231,843	1,024,594	838,386	103,469
Liquor Taxes	4,853,379	5,176,852	5,561,849	2,221,441	1,722,501
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	5,741	10,178	9,044	21,010	1,636
Oleomargarine	21,199	18,944	21,557	17,935	16,744
Narcotics	4,465	4,789	4,030	4,482	4,158
Marihuana	977	17	68	39	49
Stamp Taxes	453,670	422,316	281,395	116,617	146,570
Manufacturers' Excise Taxes:					
Lubricating Oils	84,090	69,116	9,443	7,734	8,358
Gasoline	1,429,153	1,280,946	1,178,412	798,439	495,908
Tires	745,265	393,961	894,661	242,898	208,782
Inner Tubes	113,390	52,811	117,327	32,777	31,292
Automobiles:					
Parts and Accessories	1,210,950	1,012,501	189,816	37,601	47,979
Truck Chassis and Bodies	112,447	138,109	104,722	....	....
Other Chassis	2,644	72,794	19,901	....	....
Electrical	531,978	451,547	374,931	371,151	343,287
Mechanical	1,062	1,524	1,635	....	....
Radio Sets	4,743	1,202	3,929	217	135
Perfumes	....	....	....	17,020	17,101
Sporting Goods	85,003	51,894	29,078	....	234
Photographic Apparatus	121,482	37,153	14,671	....	....
Firearms	4,051	1,112	2,881	....	....
Musical Instruments	1,332	....	926	....	....
Electric, Gas, and Oil Appliances	85,931	19,110	629	....	....
Optical Equipment	2,310	....	....	....	....
Total Manufacturers' Tax	4,535,833	3,584,118	2,943,018	1,507,837	1,153,078
Retail Excise Taxes:					
Jewelry	2,190,998	2,190,313	1,700,725	....	....
Furs	809,138	765,786	610,823	....	....
Toilet Goods	935,964	942,428	833,924	....	....
Luggage	575,242	631,421	523,649	....	....
Admissions to Theaters, etc.	4,489,389	4,167,445	3,595,745	652,492	89,148
Club Dues and Initiation Fees	256,029	162,118	111,505	55,048	54,126
Employment Taxes:					
Railroad Employees Compensation	3,258,270	2,679,573	2,654,635	1,170,140	1,082,360
Federal Insurance Contributions	8,899,058	6,814,886	6,166,490	3,839,180	3,611,360
Federal Unemployment Tax	1,062,762	847,341	771,535	491,063	521,303
Total Employment Taxes	13,220,091	10,341,800	9,592,660	5,500,389	5,215,073
Bituminous Coal	....	....	619	69,349	59,457
Sugar	7,133,467	6,048,479	6,410,095	9,738,743	9,807,744
Telegraph, Telephone, and Radio Messages	6,293,933	5,263,211	4,515,820	522,034	520,083
Leased Wires	410,508	102,873	85,475	9,044	14,008
Local Telephone Service	3,122,711	3,167,645	2,641,447	....	....
Transportation of Oil	4,075	5,409	4,926	6,636	15,475
Leases of Safe Deposit Boxes	74,432	69,903	66,881	20,683	18,642
Use Tax on Motor Vehicles	2,872	1,394,705	1,413,327	....	....
Bowling Alleys, Billiards	46,080	33,938	42,971	....	....
Coin-operated Devices	186,549	123,016	127,840	....	....
Transportation of Persons	1,629,579	1,547,254	1,233,467	....	....
Transportation of Property	2,074,508	1,463,917	1,743,720	....	....
Miscelleaneous	....	376	218	283	852
Total Taxes Collected	$263,878,657	$243,241,317	$226,947,256	$41,542,179	$35,920,330

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO: DIRECT PAYMENTS MADE TO THE STATE UNDER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AND PAYMENTS OTHER THAN GRANTS AND LOANS, FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury)

Expenditures by Department and Function	Amounts by Fiscal Years			
	1947	1946	1945	1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Agricultural experiment stations	$ 114,243	$ 114,243	$ 112,431	$ 112,430
Agricultural extension work	320,553	280,241	299,012	211,339
Supply and distribution of farm labor	245,000	252,000	134,000	***
Forest funds, etc.	30,883	29,919	11,787	125,993
Roads and trails	146,749	143,348	134,449	165,226
Payments to counties from submarginal land program	***	11,821	8,777	356
School lunch program	508,424	332,777	269,496	***
Payments other than grants:				
Forest roads and trails	675,962	390,679	252,651	***
Farm Security Administration	***	***	***	4,963,812
Agricultural Adjustment Program	9,678,289	10,002,940	10,416,124	11,082,437
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
Payments to States under Federal Water Power Act	606	516	510	509
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
Office of Education				
Colorado A & M College	82,820	82,820	82,820	82,667
Cooperative vocational education and rehabilitation	172,425	172,466	168,844	200,251
Training of war production workers	***	10,174	656,712	***
Public Health Service	308,200*	226,461	94,527	32,083
American Printing House for the Blind	1,029	917	986	1,058
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	36,614	22,556	34,674	746
Social Security Act Payments	13,099,313**	10,801,869	11,257,876	8,849,748
Civilian Conservation Corps	***	***	***	6,900,636
National Youth Administration	***	***	***	985,260
Training of Nurses	120,553	400,089	716,007	***
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
Bureau of Community Facilities	28,139	290,787	645,926	***
Public Roads Administration	2,675,000	772,430	1,638,134	2,700,563
Payments other than grants				
Highways and forest roads	760,524	185,335	108,808	1,378,356
Public Buildings Administration	4	***	2,754,197	1,244,647
Public Works Grants (FEA)	***	***	***	4,563,089
Works Progress Administration	***	***	***	16,050,510
Veterans Educational Facilities	420,362	***	***	***
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY	***	***	11,616	***
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
U. S. Employment Service	371,068	***	***	443,776
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Fish and Wildlife Service	51,163	25,721	29,460	29,916
Payments from Mineral Leasing Receipts	315,523	150,101	108,981	48,852
Payments under certain special funds	27,251	30,335	5,286	19,448
War Relocation Authority	***	181,107	***	***
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION				
State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	20,836	18,182	18,083	17,046
WAR DEPARTMENT				
Lease of flood control lands	1,107	1,329	***	***
National Guard	500,045	14,987	11,669	984,525
TOTAL PAYMENTS	$30,712,685	$25,186,202	$27,186,064	$61,185,280

*Includes amounts for venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, and general health assistance.

**Includes amounts for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, unemployment compensation, maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, child welfare services, and emergency maternity and infant care.

***Amounts for these functions are omitted in years indicated, and are not included in any other items or totals.

STATISTICS ON POPULATION AND FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS, 11 WESTERN STATES

Total population of the United States, 1947 estimate.....143,382,000
Total population, 11 Western States, 1947 estimate..... 18,026,000
Per cent of Western States' population to U. S. total..... 12.6%
Total Federal Tax Collections in United States, 1947.....$39,108,385,742
Total Federal Tax Collections in the 11 Western States..... 4,595,018,331
Per cent of Federal Tax Collections, 11 Western States..... 11.75%

States ranked According to Population	Population Estimated 1947	Federal Tax Collections 1947	Collections Per Capita
California	9,876,000	$3,144,385,640	$318.39
Washington	2,233,000	484,388,554	216.92
Oregon	1,517,000	284,193,102	187.34
Colorado	1,159,000	263,878,657	227.68
Arizona	657,000	75,952,217	115.60
Utah	637,000	84,224,107	132.22
New Mexico	550,000	48,116,166	87.48
Montana	494,000	68,532,698	138.73
Idaho	488,000	65,989,999	135.23
Wyoming	275,000	32,589,057	118.51
Nevada	140,000	42,768,134	305.49
TOTAL	18,026,000	$4,595,018,331	$254.91

Average Per Capita Federal Tax Collections, United States, 1947.....$272.75
Average Per Capita Federal Tax Collections, Western States, 1947.....$254.91

Since the Federal Government owns 53 per cent of the Western Land area, the Government has a direct interest in—and also collects the funds to provide generously for—reclamation and flood control projects, conservation and development of the National Forests and National Parks and Soil Conservation Programs.

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS

Gross postal receipts for Colorado in 1947 amounted to 8.3 per cent more than in 1946, 5.7 per cent more than in 1945, and 57.9 per cent more than in 1940. Postal receipts are considered a reliable indicator of business trends. With the cooperation of the Postoffice Department, the State Planning Commission has made an annual canvass of receipts for calendar years. Accompanying tables show receipts for first and second class post offices for recent years, gross receipts for the entire State since 1925, and amounts of deposits in the postal savings system for the period 1937-1947.

Annual changes in the war and post-war economy in Colorado's major urban areas are reflected in the postal receipts for the first and second class post offices. Denver had 64.1 per cent of the gross postal business for the State in 1947 and 61.8 per cent in 1940. Increases for the seven major cities in the State for selected years were as follows: Denver—1947 receipts increased 8.7 per cent over 1946, 19.1 per cent over 1945, and 63.7 per cent over 1940; Pueblo—1947 receipts increased 6.8 per cent over 1946, decreased 1.4 per cent from 1945, and increased 69.9 per cent over 1940; Colorado Springs—1947 receipts increased 5.7 per cent over 1946, decreased 2.5 per cent from 1945, and increased 77.1 per cent over 1940; Boulder—1947 receipts increased 13.9 per cent over 1946, 28.1 per cent over 1945, and 98.5 per cent over 1940; Fort Collins—1947 receipts increased 15.2 per cent over 1946, 23.8 per cent over 1945 and 71.5 per cent over 1940; Greeley—1947 receipts increased 9.7 per cent over 1946, 5.6 per cent over 1945, and 58.9 per cent over 1940; Grand Junction—1947 receipts increased 9.6 per cent over 1946, 16.4 per cent over 1945, and 69.6 per cent over 1940.

Deposits in the postal savings system at the end of 1947 were 11.7 per cent

more than in 1946, 39.3 per cent more than in 1945, 173.5 per cent more than in 1940, and 182.1 per cent more than in 1937.

The operations of the postoffice department in Colorado constitute the most all-inclusive service and one of the largest single businesses in the State. In 1947 it operated 570 postoffices in cities, towns, and villages and 300 rural routes with a total of 15,041 miles. It conducts a division of railway mail service for the transportation of mail, a division of air mail service charged with all matters relating to the domestic air mail, a bureau of inspection which has charge of all investigations and law violations, a postal savings system in which Colorado citizens had $52,227,611 in 1947 compared with $19,097,410 in 1940, and other divisions such as research, legal, and claims. Through these channels it comes into contact with practically every person in the State and serves as a barometer sensitive to every change in social and economic conditions.

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Postmaster General)

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1940
Post offices (Number):					
First class	21	19	15	15	10
Second class	53	55	45	45	47
Third class	166	166	146	144	125
Fourth class	330	336	370	379	455
Total	570	576	576	583	637
Rural routes:					
Number	300	301	301	302	310
Mileage	15,041	15,009	14,939	14,920	14,865
Gross postal receipts	$11,306,024	$10,439,495	$10,701,318	$9,440,437	$7,158,048

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF ALL OFFICES IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

Year	Number of Offices	Gross Receipts	Increase	
			Amount	Per Cent
1925	785	$ 5,878,128	$ 296,378	.....
1926	765	6,222,229	344,101	5.9
1927	760	6,424,800	202,571	3.3
1928	753	6,497,217	72,417	1.1
1929	743	6,515,907	18,690	.3
1930	728	6,819,263	303,356	4.7
1931	719	6,446,596	—372,668	— 5.5
1932	705	5,655,123	—791,472	—12.3
1933	695	5,539,333	—115,790	— 2.1
1934	683	5,433,125	—106,207	— 1.9
1935	671	5,929,103	495,978	9.1
1936	662	6,234,928	305,825	5.2
1937	660	6,871,957	637,028	10.2
1938	651	6,931,780	59,823	.9
1939	644	7,054,179	122,400	1.8
1940	642	7,158,048	103,869	1.5
1941	632	7,623,408	465,360	6.5
1942	625	7,616,049	— 7,360	— .1
1943	604	8,599,569	983,521	12.9
1944	583	9,440,437	840,868	9.8
1945	576	10,701,318	1,260,881	13.4
1946	576	10,439,405	—261,913	— 2.5
1947	570	11,306,024	866,619	8.3

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED

Colorado had 570 post offices on June 30, 1947 compared with 576 in 1945 and 637 in 1940, according to data released by the office of the Postmaster General. A comparison of the list of third and fourth class post offices in this volume which is taken from the 1947 Postal Guide and the lists published in the Colorado Year Book for 1943-1944 indicates that 70 post offices in rural areas have been discontinued.

DENVER POST OFFICE HAS NUMEROUS BRANCHES

The Denver Post Office in 1947 included 5 branch offices and 41 stations compared with 1 branch office and 37 stations in 1937. The four new branch offices which were formerly independent post offices are Aurora, Edgewater, Lakewood, and Westwood. Fitzsimons was the only branch office in 1937.

POSTAL SAVINGS: OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Postmaster General)

Note—There were 57,639 depositors in the federal postal savings system in Colorado on June 30, 1947, with deposits aggregating $52,227,611. Deposits were received at 124 post offices in the state. The average principal per depositor was $906.12; the number of depositors 51 per 1,000 population; and the amount of deposits per 1,000 population was $46,494.80.

Fiscal Year	Balance to Credit of Depositors Beginning of Year	Deposits Received	Withdrawals	Balance to Credit of Depositors at End of Year	Increase in Balances to the Credit of Depositors	Interest Paid Depositors
1937	$17,117,016	$15,311,958	$13,913,435	$18,515,539	$1,398,523	$285,935.40
1938	18,515,539	14,638,248	14,519,072	18,634,715	119,176	314,953.90
1939	18,634,715	14,254,820	14,009,969	18,879,566	244,851	321,125.92
1940	18,879,566	14,285,508	14,067,664	19,097,410	217,844	328,061.97
1941	19,097,410	13,987,470	13,986,770	19,098,110	700	347,265.45
1942	19,098,110	13,337,007	13,584,661	18,850,456	—247,654	344,896.63
1943	18,850,456	15,483,257	12,046,668	22,287,045	3,436,589	281,667.61
1944	22,287,045	19,963,698	13,667,283	28,583,460	6,296,415	306,451.73
1945	28,583,460	25,443,539	16,528,090	37,498,910	8,915,450	382,656.86
1946	37,498,910	33,765,531	24,516,897	46,747,529	9,248,619	565,473.09
1947	46,747,529	34,534,550	29,054,468	52,227,611	5,480,082	697,823.15

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES

Colorado had 81 first and second class post offices as of December 31, 1947. compared with 52 in 1940. Increases in postal receipts resulted in the reclassification of 28 third class post offices to second class post offices. The Englewood post office in 1947 had become a first class post office. Postal receipts for all first and second class post offices in the State are shown in an accompanying table.

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

	*1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1940
Akron	$ 14,278	$ 15,319	$ 15,534	$ 16,895	$ 12,513	$ 10,636
Alamosa	57,126	52,154	51,853	46,133	42,788	41,686
Antonito	8,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arvada	27,636	26,481	25,291	23,303	19,461	12,154
Aspen	11,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	229,348	201,343	179,009	167,919	142,097	115,558
Brighton	29,830	29,026	30,810	30,004	26,149	19,069
Brush	22,288	20,736	22,436	20,366	17,816	14,494
Burlington	19,305	17,181	18,026	15,248	14,013	11,889
Canon City	66,989	61,210	62,117	59,706	50,594	41,457
Center	12,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne Wells	11,684	10,565	9,847	11,195	10,377	9,587
Colorado Springs	629,381	595,559	645,415	687,966	590,760	355,465
Cortez	24,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Craig	33,700	31,317	27,732	24,130	23,229	17,445
Cripple Creek	7,519	8,078	.....	6,134	5,706	10,140
Del Norte	15,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta	41,490	39,586	37,839	35,226	30,555	25,907
Denver	7,244,442	6,662,550	6,080,237	5,901,944	5,196,808	4,423,323
Dolores	8,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durango	70,299	62,840	57,316	55,971	46,680	45,453
Eaton	12,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Englewood	112,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estes Park	37,941	36,419	25,904	22,818	16,154	24,414
Evergreen	8,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	18,272	17,452	19,293	17,074	23,732	22,326
Fort Collins	157,340	136,576	127,053	117,919	109,052	91,752
Fort Logan	7,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lupton	17,288	15,551	18,188	17,888	14,858	9,991
Fort Morgan	46,555	42,824	43,242	41,076	34,917	29,670
Fowler	9,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruita	28,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS —Continued

	*1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1940
Glenwood Springs	36,350	31,535	35,499	36,321	30,150	22,834
Golden	50,693	44,823	40,785	39,582	34,716	27,387
Grand Junction	193,740	176,819	166,497	161,357	138,158	114,223
Grand Lake	8,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley	171,328	156,210	162,313	152,458	134,490	107,829
Gunnison	26,143	24,122	21,230	20,104	18,574	20,064
Haxtun	8,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holly	11,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke	17,035	15,450	15,147	15,207	12,766	10,652
Hotchkiss	9,169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hugo	8,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho Springs	18,884	18,166	15,344	14,050	13,295	13,200
Julesburg	16,731	15,688	15,920	15,636	13,685	11,882
Lafayette	8,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Junta	72,419	70,391	92,444	94,134	77,559	41,167
Lamar	52,402	50,708	69,086	72,910	60,274	31,826
Las Animas	23,045	22,232	26,016	24,638	21,408	17,926
Leadville	27,286	24,093	30,016	35,020	34,418	26,511
Limon	14,137	13,122	12,042	11,694	10,641	9,518
Littleton	61,399	54,426	44,753	37,325	32,213	26,052
Longmont	66,867	61,263	62,683	58,506	49,823	38,427
Louisville	11,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loveland	54,657	51,415	50,267	47,046	38,357	28,361
Manitou Springs	23,873	26,302	22,286	22,025	17,961	14,478
Meeker	12,963	13,498	13,371	12,159	11,208	10,904
Monte Vista	36,500	33,843	34,554	32,390	27,866	25,188
Montrose	47,569	43,286	44,261	42,789	38,402	35,628
Oak Creek	8,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordway	12,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	11,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palisade	15,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paonia	19,140	18,386	16,876	16,757	15,183	12,078
Pueblo	485,596	454,636	492,623	481,040	418,213	285,799
Rangely	17,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rifle	17,286	17,022	16,194	14,865	12,895	10,973
Rocky Ford	40,742	38,858	39,373	38,924	33,438	25,106
Salida	36,052	35,732	34,440	34,083	31,561	26,144
Silverton	9,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spivak	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	17,220	14,375	14,081	13,599	12,053	11,168
Steamboat Springs	25,694	24,044	22,154	19,538	19,104	16,950
Sterling	71,982	69,224	67,828	64,374	57,047	46,441
Stratton	8,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad	88,631	84,973	92,097	108,587	83,794	63,421
Walsenburg	32,000	31,500	33,552	31,891	28,799	25,287
Wheat Ridge	13,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	10,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wray	19,415	18,210	20,340	19,728	17,349	14,946
Yuma	15,904	15,439	15,213	14,056	12,995	10,691
Total	$11,135,121	$9,852,558	$9,336,427	$9,121,711	$7,986,634	$6,514,877

*Post offices showing no receipts in years 1940-1946 were third or fourth class postoffices prior to 1947.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POST OFFICES

Post office	County
Abarr	Yuma
Adams City	Adams
[3]Adena[2]	Morgan
Agate	Elbert
Aguilar[2]	Las Animas
Allenspark	Boulder
Allison	La Plata
Alma[2]	Park
Almont	Gunnison
Amherst	Phillips
Andrix	Las Animas
Antlers	Garfield
Anton	Washington
[3]Arapahoe[2]	Cheyenne
Arboles	Archuleta
Arickaree	Washington
Arlington	Kiowa
Armel	Yuma
Arova	Cheyenne
Arriba[2]	Lincoln
Artesia	Moffat
Association Camp[4]	Larimer
Atwood	Logan
[3]Ault[2]	Weld
Aurora[2] (Denver Branch P. O.)[6]	Arapahoe
Austin[2]	Delta
Avon	Eagle
Avondale	Pueblo
Axial	Moffat

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POST OFFICES (Continued)

Post office	County
Bailey	Park
Baldwin	Gunnison
Barr Lake	Adams
Basalt[2]	Eagle
[3]Bayfield[2]	La Plata
Bedrock	Montrose
Beecher Island	Yuma
Bellvue	Larimer
Bennett[2]	Adams
Berthoud[2]	Larimer
Bethune	Kit Carson
Beulah	Pueblo
Blackhawk[2]	Gilpin
Blanca[2]	Costilla
Boncarbo	Las Animas
Bond	Eagle
Boone[2]	Pueblo
Bovina	Lincoln
Bowie	Delta
Boyero	Lincoln
Brandon	Kiowa
Branson[2]	Las Animas
[3]Breckenridge[2]	Summit
Breen	La Plata
Briggsdale[2]	Weld
[3]Bristol[2]	Prowers
Brook Forest	Jefferson
Broomfield	Boulder
Buckingham[2]	Weld
[3]Buena Vista[2]	Chaffee
Buffalo Creek	Jefferson
Buford	Rio Blanco
Burns	Eagle
Butte Valley	Huerfano
[3]Byers[2]	Arapahoe
Caddoa[2]	Bent
Cahone	Dolores
Calhan[2]	El Paso
Cameo	Mesa
Campo[2]	Baca
Capulin	Conejos
[3]Carbondale[2]	Garfield
Carlton	Prowers
Carr	Weld
Cascade	El Paso
Castle Rock[2]	Douglas
[3]Cedaredge[2]	Delta
[3]Central City[2]	Gilpin
Chama	Costilla
Cheraw	Otero
Chipita Park[4]	El Paso
Chivington	Kiowa
Chromo	Archuleta
Cimarron	Montrose
Clark	Routt
Clarkville	Yuma
[3]Clifton[2]	Mesa
Climax[2]	Lake
Coal Creek[2]	Fremont
Coaldale	Fremont
Coalmont	Jackson
Cokedale	Las Animas
[3]Collbran[2]	Mesa
Columbine	Routt
Como[2]	Park
Conejos	Conejos
Cope[2]	Washington
Copper Spur	Eagle
Cornish	Weld
Cory	Delta
[3]Cotopaxi[2]	Fremont
Cowdrey	Jackson
Crawford[2]	Delta
[3]Creede[2]	Mineral
[3]Crested Butte[2]	Gunnison
Crestone	Saguache
Crook[2]	Logan
Crowley[2]	Crowley
Cuchara Camps[4]	Huerfano
Dacona	Weld
Dailey	Logan
[3]De Beque[2]	Mesa
Deertrail	Arapahoe
Delagua[2]	Las Animas
Delcarbon	Huerfano
Delhi	Las Animas
De Nova	Washington
Deora	Baca
Derby	Adams
Dillon	Summit
Divide	Teller
Dotsero	Eagle
Dove Creek	Dolores
Doyleville	Gunnison
Drake	Larimer
Dumont	Clear Creek
Dunton	Dolores
Dupont	Adams
Dyke	Archuleta
[3]Eads[2]	Kiowa
Eagle[2]	Eagle
East Lake	Adams
East Portal	Gilpin
Eckert[2]	Delta
Eckley[2]	Yuma
Edler	Baca
Edwards	Eagle
Egnar	San Miguel
Elba	Washington
Elbert[2]	Elbert
Eldora[4]	Boulder
Eldorado Springs	Boulder
Elizabeth[2]	Elbert
Emma	Pitkin
Empire[2]	Clear Creek
Erie[2]	Weld
Escalante Forks	Mesa
Evans	Weld
Fairplay[2]	Park
Falfa	La Plata
Farisita	Huerfano
Farr	Huerfano
Firestone	Weld
Firstview	Cheyenne
Fitzsimons[2]	Adams
Flagler[2]	Kit Carson
Fleming[2]	Logan
Florissant	Teller
Fondis	Elbert
Fort Garland	Costilla
Fort Lyon[2]	Bent
Fountain[2]	El Paso
Foxton	Jefferson
Franktown	Douglas
Fraser[2]	Grand
[3]Frederick[2]	Weld
Frisco	Summit
Galatea	Kiowa
Galeton	Weld
Garcia	Costilla
Gardner	Huerfano
Garfield	Chaffee
Garo	Park
Gary	Morgan
Gateway	Mesa
Genoa[2]	Lincoln
[3]Georgetown[2]	Clear Creek
Gilcrest	Weld
Gill	Weld
Gilman[2]	Eagle
Glade Park	Mesa
Glendevey	Larimer
Glentivar	Park
Glen Haven	Larimer
Gold Hill	Boulder
Goodrich	Morgan
Gould	Jackson
[3]Granada[2]	Prowers
Granby[2]	Grand
Grand Mesa[4]	Delta
[3]Grand Valley[2]	Garfield
Granite	Chaffee
Great Divide	Moffat
Greenland	Douglas
Green Mountain Falls	El Paso
Greystone	Moffat
Grover[2]	Weld
Guffey	Park
Gulnare	Las Animas
Gypsum[2]	Eagle
Hale	Yuma
Hamilton	Moffat
Hardin	Weld
Harrisburg	Washington
[3]Hartman[2]	Prowers
Hartsel	Park
Hasty	Bent
Haswell[2]	Kiowa
Haybro	Routt
[3]Hayden[2]	Routt
Heeney	Summit
Henderson	Adams
Hereford	Weld
Hesperus[2]	La Plata
Hillrose[2]	Morgan
Hillside	Fremont
Hoehne	Las Animas
Homelake	Rio Grande
Hooper[2]	Alamosa
Hot Sulphur Springs[2]	Grand
Howard	Fremont
Hoyt	Morgan
Hudson[2]	Weld
Hughes	Yuma
Hygiene	Boulder
Idalia	Yuma
Idledale	Jefferson
Ignacio[2]	La Plata
Iliff	Logar
Independence[2]	Teller
Indian Hills	Jefferson
Iola	Gunnison
Ione	Weld
Jamestown	Boulder
Jansen	Las Animas
Jarosa	Costilla
Jefferson	Park
Joes	Yuma
[3]Johnstown[2]	Weld
Keensburg[2]	Weld
Kendrick	Lincoln
Keota	Weld
Kersey	Weld
Kim[2]	Las Animas
Kiowa[2]	Elbert
Karval	Lincoln
Kirk[2]	Yuma
Kit Carson[2]	Cheyenne
Kittredge	Jefferson
Kline	La Plata
Kokomo[2]	Summit
Kremmling[2]	Grand
Kutch	Elbert
La Garita	Saguache
Laird	Yuma
[3]La Jara[2]	Conejos
Lake City[2]	Hinsdale
Lake George	Park
Laporte	Larimer
Larkspur	Douglas
La Salle[2]	Weld
Lascar	Huerfano
La Veta[2]	Huerfano
Lawson	Clear Creek
Lay	Moffat
Lazear[2]	Delta
Leonard	San Miguel
Lewis	Montezuma
Lindon	Washington
Livermore	Larimer
Loma[2]	Mesa
Loretto	Arapahoe
Louviers	Douglas
Loyd	Moffat
Lucerne	Weld
Ludlow[2]	Las Animas
Lycan	Baca
Lyons[2]	Boulder
McClave	Bent
McCoy	Eagle
McPhee[2]	Montezuma
[3]Mack[2]	Mesa
Maher	Montrose

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTOFFICES (Continued)

Post office	County
Malta	Lake
Manassa[2]	Conejos
[3]Mancos[2]	Montezuma
[3]Manzanola[2]	Otero
Marshall Pass	Saguache
Masonville	Larimer
Masters	Weld
[3]Matheson	Elbert
Maybell	Moffat
Mead	Weld
Meredith	Pitkin
Merino[2]	Logan
Mesa[2]	Mesa
Mesa Verde National Park	Montezuma
Mesita	Costilla
Mildred	Yuma
Milliken	Weld
Milner	Routt
Mineral Hot Spgs.	Saguache
Minturn[2]	Eagle
Model	Las Animas
Moffat	Saguache
Molina	Mesa
Montezuma	Summit
Monument	El Paso
Morley	Las Animas
Mosca	Alamosa
[3]Mount Harris[2]	Routt
Mount Morrison[2]	Jefferson
Nathrop	Chaffee
Naturita[2]	Montrose
Nederland	Boulder
[3]New Castle[2]	Garfield
[3]New Raymer[2]	Weld
Ninaview	Bent
Niwot	Boulder
North Avondale	Pueblo
[3]Norwood[2]	San Miguel
[3]Nucla[2]	Montrose
Nunn[2]	Weld
Ohio	Gunnison
[3]Olathe[2]	Montrose
Olava	Park
Olney Springs[2]	Crowley
Ophir	San Miguel
Orchard[2]	Morgan
Otis[2]	Washington
[3]Ovid[2]	Sedgwick
Oxford	La Plata
Padroni	Logan
Pagosa Junction	Archuleta
[3]Pagosa Springs[2]	Archuleta
Palmer Lake	El Paso
Paoli	Phillips
Paradox	Montrose
Parkdale	Fremont
Parker	Douglas
Parlin	Gunnison
Parshall	Grand
Peetz[2]	Logan
Penrose[2]	Fremont
Peyton	El Paso
Phippsburg[2]	Routt
Pierce	Weld
Pikeview	El Paso
Pine	Jefferson
Pinecliff	Boulder
Pinnacle	Routt
Pitkin	Gunnison
Placerville	San Miguel
Plainview	Jefferson
Platner	Washington
[3]Platteville[2]	Weld
Pleasant View	Montezuma
Point Lookout	Montezuma
Poncha Springs[2]	Chaffee
Portland[2]	Fremont
Powderhorn	Gunnison
Pritchett[2]	Baca
Proctor	Logan
Pryor	Huerfano
Purcell	Weld
Radium	Grand
Ragged Mountain	Gunnison
Rago	Washington
Ramah[2]	El Paso
Rand	Jackson
[3]Redcliff[2]	Eagle
Red Feather Lakes	Larimer
Redmesa	La Plata
Redvale	Montrose
Red Wing	Huerfano
Rico[2]	Dolores
Ridge	Jefferson
[3]Ridgway[2]	Ouray
Rio Blanco	Rio Blanco
Rockvale[2]	Fremont
Roggen	Weld
Rollinsville	Gilpin
Romeo	Conejos
Rosita	Custer
Routt	Routt
Rush	El Paso
Russell	Costilla
[3]Rye	Pueblo
Saguache[2]	Saguache
Saint Elmo	Chaffee
Sams	San Miguel
San Acacio[2]	Costilla
Sanford[2]	Conejos
San Luis[2]	Costilla
San Pablo	Costilla
Sapinero	Gunnison
Sargents	Saguache
Sedalia	Douglas
Sedgwick[2]	Sedgwick
Segundo	Las Animas
[3]Seibert[2]	Kit Carson
Severence	Weld
Shaw	Lincoln
Shawnee	Park
Sheephorn	Eagle
Sheridan Lake	Kiowa
Silt[2]	Garfield
Silver Cliff	Custer
Silver Plume	Clear Creek
[3]Simla[2]	Elbert
Skull Creek	Moffat
Slater	Moffat
Snowmass	Pitkin
Snyder	Morgan
Somerset[2]	Gunnison
Sopris[2]	Las Animas
South Fork	Rio Grande
Spicer	Jackson
Starkville[2]	Las Animas
Stone City	Pueblo
Stoneham	Weld
Stoner	Montezuma
Stonington[2]	Baca
[3]Strasburg[2]	Arapahoe
Sugar City[2]	Crowley
Summitville	Rio Grande
Superior	Boulder
Swallows	Pueblo
[3]Swink[2]	Otero
Tabernash[2]	Grand
Tacoma	La Plata
[1]Telluride[2]	San Miguel
Tennessee Pass	Lake
Tercio	Las Animas
Texas Creek	Fremont
Thatcher	Las Animas
Thurman	Washington
Tiffany	La Plata
Timnath	Larimer
Timpas	Otero
Tioga	Huerfano
Tobe	Las Animas
Toltec	Huerfano
Toponas	Routt
Towaoc	Montezuma
Towner	Kiowa
Trail Ridge[4]	Larimer
Trinchera	Las Animas
Troutville	Eagle
Tungsten[2]	Boulder
Twin Lakes	Lake
Two Buttes[2]	Baca
Tyrone	Las Animas
Uravan	Montrose
Ute	Montrose
Utleyville	Baca
Valdez	Las Animas
Valleroso	Las Animas
Vernon	Yuma
[3]Victor[2]	Teller
Vilas	Baca
Villagrove	Saguache
Villagreen	Las Animas
Virginia Dale	Larimer
Vona[2]	Kit Carson
Vroman	Otero
Wages	Yuma
Wagon Wheel Gap	Mineral
Walden[2]	Jackson
Walsh[2]	Baca
Ward[2]	Boulder
Watkins	Adams
Weldona[2]	Morgan
[3]Wellington[2]	Larimer
[3]Westcliffe[2]	Custer
Westminster	Adams
West Creek	Douglas
Weston[2]	Las Animas
West Plains	Logan
Wetmore	Custer
Whitewater	Mesa
[3]Wiggins[2]	Morgan
Wild Horse[2]	Cheyenne
Wiley[2]	Prowers
Willard	Logan
Winter Park	Grand
Wolcott	Eagle
Woodland Park[2]	Teller
Woodman[2]	El Paso
Woodrow	Washington
Woody Creek	Pitkin
Yampa[2]	Routt
Yellow Jacket	Montezuma
Yoder	El Paso

[1]Do not issue money orders.
[2]International money order offices.
[3]Postal Savings Depositories.
[4]Summer offices.
[5]Classified station or branch.

FEDERAL-OWNED PROPERTIES IN COLORADO UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION AS OF JANUARY 1, 1948

Location	Name of Building	Total Cost	Cost of Site	Cost of Building
Alamosa	Post Office	$ 58,790	$ 9,000	$ 49,790
Boulder	Post Office	161,103	24,541	136,562
Canon City	Post Office	97,051	14,000	83,051
Colorado Springs	P.O. & Court House	397,836	65,067	332,769
Delta	Post Office	105,364	5,000	100,364
Denver	Old Custom House	668,250	65,825	602,425
Denver	New Custom House	1,958,864	300,000	1,658,864
Denver	Mint Building	2,478,193	181,311	2,296,882
Denver	Terminal Annex and Garage	200,000	200,000	(1)
Denver	Post Office	2,492,389	486,880	2,005,509
Denver	So. Denver Station	129,309	29,850	99,459
Denver	Federal Center (2)	27,507,831	184,513	27,323,318
Durango	Post Office	139,010	10,000	129,010
Englewood	Post Office	76,917	9,487	67,430
Florence	Post Office	64,449	7,500	56,949
Fort Collins	Post Office	99,894	12,000	87,894
Fort Morgan	Post Office	57,198	9,785	47,413
Glenwood Springs	Post Office	115,710	9,500	106,210
Golden	Post Office	68,533	7,425	61,108
Grand Junction	Post Office	379,624	9,800	369,824
Greeley	Post Office	161,210	24,737	136,473
Gunnison	Post Office	63,963	6,500	57,463
La Junta	Post Office	84,935	1	84,934
Lamar	Post Office	74,511	9,589	64,922
Las Animas	Post Office	57,983	3,550	54,433
Leadville	Post Office	83,554	12,084	71,470
Littleton	Post Office	68,570	6,500	62,070
Longmont	Post Office	63,148	7,850	55,298
Loveland	Post Office	69,302	8,250	61,052
Manitou Springs	Post Office	76,409	6,500	69,909
Monte Vista	Post Office	106,086	3,900	102,186
Montrose	Post Office	155,518	15,000	140,518
Pueblo	Post Office	481,172	26,008	455,164
Rifle	Post Office	66,401	8,000	58,401
Rocky Ford	Post Office	56,259	4,000	52,259
Salida	Post Office	65,081	9,250	55,831
Sterling	P.O. & Court House	223,024	15,000	208,024
Trinidad	Post Office	77,040	69	76,971
Walsenburg	Post Office	56,137	9,500	46,637
Total		$39,346,618	$ 1,817,772	$37,528,846

(1) Contract not awarded. (2) The Federal Center was originally built by the Government in 1940-1941 for the Remington Arms Company and is located west of Denver, between Sixth and Alameda avenues.

Note: During World War II construction of post office buildings was reduced to a minimum. Building costs given in this table include fixed equipment such as heating apparatus, elevators, air conditioning, etc., but do not include furniture and equipment. Expenditures for construction, including extensions, remodeling and major alterations of federal public buildings in Colorado (exclusive of expenditures for land) by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows: 1934—$36,522; 1935—$50,517; 1936—$802,693; 1937—$690,507; 1938—$275,490; 1939—$500,600; 1940—$1,036,647; 1941—$712,169; 1942—$274,292; 1943—$50,456; 1944—$13,197; 1945—636; 1946—$367,031; 1947—$1,222,723.

UNITED STATES MINT

The Denver mint, one of the three mints operated by the United States government, was completed in 1905 and the treasury department occupied it in September of that year. The coinage of money began in 1906.

The total investment in this building, machinery and equipment is approximately $3,250,000 of which $60,000 was for the site, $812,679 for the original building, $440,000 for the first addition in 1937 and $1,250,000 for the second addition just completed.

Domestic coin manufactured at the Denver Mint from its opening in 1906 to and including the calendar year 1946, amounted to 3,717,162,320 pieces with a value of $597,218,805.

The manufacture of cents has shown a big increase in recent years. This is credited principally to the traffic in beverages, slot machine vending, sales taxes, social security deductions, etc. In 1929 the Denver mint manufactured only 4,173,000 cents. In 1939, the number was 15,160,000, the minimum over a

UNITED STATES MINT IN DENVER (Continued)

period of several years. The highest production of cents occured in 1944 when 430,578,000 cents were manufactured. The total production of cents from the beginning of coinage operations in 1906, to the end of 1946, was 2,337,750,000 pieces.

Paper money is not produced at the Denver mint, its output consisting of coin. Bullion is received not only from the principal mining states in this country but from several foreign countries. Gold and silver for minting are also obtained from re-deposits, jewelry, and United States and foreign coins. On June 30, 1947, gold bullion stored in the Denver Mint amounted to 163,496,805,084 fine ounces valued at $5,722,388,177.49.

The Denver Mint had 383 employes on June 30, 1947. The revenue for the fiscal year ending on that date was $12,381,382.14. Total expenses were $1,420,264.70 of which $26,255.90 was payable from revenue and the remainder from appropriations.

The mint from time to time manufactures commemorative coins. Among the issues of recent years were quarter-dollars commemorating the bi-centennial celebration of the birth of George Washington; Oregon Trail half-dollars; Arkansas Centennial half-dollars; Daniel Boone bi-centennial half-dollars; Texas Centennial half-dollars, and the Booker T. Washington half-dollars.

Minting coins in Denver dates back to 1860, when a private mint was formerly opened by the banking firm of Clark, Gruber & Company, in which gold coins of the $10 and $20 sizes, made of pure gold, and of greater value than corresponding United States coins, were minted. In the following year coins of these denominations and $2.50 and $5 gold pieces containing alloy, but with one per cent more gold than government coins, were produced. More than $3,000,000 in gold coins were minted in this establishment.

Under a congressional act approved by the president on April 21, 1862, the government prohibited the private coinage of money, authorized the establishment of a branch mint at Denver and the purchase of Clark, Gruber & Company mint. The minting machinery of the private concern is now in the collection of the State Historical society. The firm acted within its legal rights at the time and its operations were of great benefit in establishing a circulating medium in the territory.

CASH ASSETS
DENVER MINT
June 30, 1947

Item	Amount
Gold Bullion	$5,722,388,177.49
Silver Bullion	25,646,965.18
Silver Coin	27,622,560.00
Minor Coin	2,978,270.00
Paper Currency	70,000.00
Minor Coinage Metal	170,183.69
Reimburseable losses on melted coin	6,606.43
Checking credit with U. S. Treasurer	4,816.31
TOTAL	$5,778,887,579.10

GOLD HOLDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, 1947

Depository	Fine ounces	Value	Percentage distribution
Philadelphia Mint	78,342	$ 2,741,966	*
San Francisco Mint	11,895,563	416,344,702	2.0
Denver Mint	163,496,805	5,722,388,177	26.9
New York Assay Office	75,448,300	2,640,690,500	12.4
Seattle Assay Office	23,098	808,414	*
Fort Knox Depository	356,669,010	12,483,415,360	58.7
Other Treasury Offices	2,895	101,331	*
Total U. S. Holdings	607,614,013	$21,266,490,450	100.0

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

FEDERAL OFFICES IN COLORADO

Foreword: Summary of Offices and Number of Employees

DEPARTMENTS WITH CABINET HEADS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND DIVISIONS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DIVISIONS
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND DIVISIONS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND DIVISIONS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND DIVISIONS
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AND DIVISIONS

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Civil Aeronautics Board—U. S. Civil Service Commission—
Bureau of the Budget—Federal Communications Commission—
Federal Housing Administration—Federal Security Agency—
Federal Works Agency—Federal Mediation Service—
Denver Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City—
Interstate Commerce Commission—Housing Expediter—
Railroad Retirement Board—Reconstruction Finance
Corporation—Securities and Exchange Commission
War Assets Administration—Veterans' Administration—
Federal Courts in Colorado

(Editor's Note: Branches of the Department of National Defense not covered in the summary of Federal agencies that follow.)

FEDERAL OFFICES IN COLORADO

FOREWORD

In addition to the Federal offices found in most of the larger cities, Denver is regional headquarters for large staffs of such agencies as the Reclamation Service, Forest Service, Public Roads Administration, and many others.

The total number of Federal employees in Colorado was 23,244 in June, 1947.

A number of the Denver offices are located in the New Custom House which occupies one full city block, bounded by 19th and 20th streets and California and Stout streets. Since the end of World War II, the former Ordnance Plant, located eight miles west of Denver between Sixth and Alameda avenues, has been taken over for Federal offices and is known as the Federal Center.

The Post Office Building at 18th and Stout streets provides space for several agencies. The Old Custom House at 16th and Arapahoe streets is devoted to the military. In addition, Federal offices occupy space in 21 downtown office buildings.

The government telephone exchange is Keystone 4151, through which the majority of the Federal offices can be reached. The Federal Center is on a different exchange, Tabor 2181.

Following is a very brief description of the functions of the principal agencies (excepting the War and Navy departments), their location and chief offices:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Function: Collection and publication of agricultural data. Divisions located in New Custom House: Division of Agricultural Estimates, Floyd K. Reed; territory, Colorado . . . Western Livestock Office, F. W. Beier, Jr.; territory, 17 western states . . . Office of Western Livestock Marketing Research, Harold H. Abel; territory, 11 western states . . . Transportation and Marketing Research Division, Robert E. Beech, 1621 18th street; territory, Denver.

United States Forest Service—Functions: Improvement and protection of the recreational resources within the National Forests for the use of the public; promotion of favorable conditions of water flow: provision of a continuous supply of timber for the use of citizens of the United States, and control of grazing on the National Forests. Regional office, Post Office Building, Denver; territory, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, eastern Wyoming. Regional staff: John W. Spencer, Regional Forester. Six assistant regional foresters, as follows: Operation and Fire Control, Myron W. Thompson; Timber Management, Arthur L. Nelson; Wildlife and Range Management, Earl D. Sandvig; Personnel Management, Huber C. Hilton; Information and Education, Fred R. Johnson; Recreation and Lands, Clare W. Hendee; Engineering, Carl A. Gould, Engineer. (See also section on Federal Public Lands, elsewhere in this volume.)

Production and Marketing Administration—Functions: Regulation and control of marketing of agricultural products; administration of price supports and soil conservation practices and benefits. State Administrative office, Fort Collins: Dewey Harmon, State Director. Division field offices serve Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, western Nebraska, and the Texas Panhandle. Divisions in the New Custom House are the Dairy Branch, Grain Branch, and Fruit and Vegetable Branch. The Livestock Branch is in the Livestock Exchange Building, and the Wool Division is located at Federal Center.

Soil Conservation Service—Function: Promotion of soil conservation practices. Administrative office for Colorado, Fort Collins: Kenneth W. Chalmers, State Conservationist. State Soil Conservation Board, 130 State Office Building, Denver. Field office, 512 Insurance Building, Denver; Ivan D. Wood, Irrigation Engineer; territory, 17 western states.

Bureau of Animal Industry—Function: Diagnosis and research relating to diseases of domestic livestock and poultry. Divisions located in New Custom House: Field and Interstate Inspection Division, E. Heiny; territory, Colorado . . . Pathological Laboratory Division, Charles L. Davis; territory, 17 western states. Local offices in Livestock Exchange Building: Interstate Inspection Division, E. A. Meyer; Brucellosis Cooperative Laboratory, C. E. Morrman; Meat Inspection Division, Joseph W. Hovorka; Virus-Serum Control Division, Henry Tornow, 5030 York street.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering—Function: Research relating to control of weeds and crop diseases. Area office at Federal Center, Eugene T. Oborn.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Function: Research relating to control of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, armyworms, and chinchbugs. Division of Grasshopper Control, Claude Wakeland, Chief, 131 Speer Blvd.; territory, 27 western states.

Farmers Home Administration—Function: Extension of credit and practical supervision to veteran and non-veteran farm operators. Area Fiscal office, D. D. Oberle, Manager; territory, 15 western states . . . Examination office, Ivan D. McCarthy . . . State office, Floyd F. Higbee, State Director, 950 Broadway, Denver.

Office of the Solicitor—Function: Provision of legal services to bureaus of the Department in the field. S. E. Paul, Regional Attorney, 301 Insurance Building; territory, seven states.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Safety Bureau—Function: Investigation of aircraft accidents and promotion of safety in flight operations. Safety Bureau Field Office, Stapleton Field; territory, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, western South Dakota; Ralph A. Reed, Senior Investigator.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Regional Office—Function: Administration of United States Civil Service rules and regulations in connection with employment, promotion, or dismissal of employees in the Federal Civil Service, New Custom House, C. L. Edwards, Regional Director.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration—Function: Planning and development of airports, administration of air traffic control regulations, provision of radio and landline communications facilities. Branches at Stapleton Field: Airports Branch, Colorado and Wyoming; R. D. McDonald, District Airport Engineer . . . Air Carrier Inspection Division, Jack Poteat, Inspector . . . Interstate Airways Communication Stations, Orville E. Hammond, Chief . . . Communications Maintenance Division, Claude Barrett, Chief . . . Traffic Control Center, Paul H. Goedert, Chief . . . Traffic Control Tower, Theodore Holmes, Chief.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Function: Provision of technical advice and general information to business concerning marketing and management problems and current economic trends. Regional Office, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah: Charles E. Brokaw, Regional Director, Boston Building.

National Bureau of Standards—Function: Testing of structural materials for other governmental agencies. Branch office serving all states west of the Mississippi River except the Pacific Coast; New Custom House; O. H. Cox, Engineer.

United States Weather Bureau—Function: Recording and publishing of climatological studies for the state of Colorado. Post Office Building. E. B. Gittings, Officer in Charge.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Bureau of the Budget—Function: Investigation of field operations of federal departments and recommendation of improvements for the promotion of effective and efficient administration. Field office, New Custom House; territory, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Wallace R. Vawter, Chief Field Representative.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Field Engineering and Monitoring Division—Function: Inspection of radio stations, examination of applicants for amateur and commercial operator licenses, and investigation of improper or illegal radio operations. District office, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, western South Dakota, and western Nebraska; William E. Clyne, Engineer in Charge, New Custom House.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Function: Provision of insurance for private lending institutions against loss on loans secured by mortgages on dwelling property. Eugene F. Duffy, State Director, 2106 Broadway, Denver.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Function: Mediation of disputes between employers and employees. Territory, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, parts of Texas and Arizona. Commissioners of Conciliation, Stephen D. Halligan, William B. Hickerson, and Joseph J. Vincent; offices, Burns Vault Building, Denver.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Regional Office—Functions: Administration of federal and federal-state programs concerned with education, vocational rehabilitation, child welfare, employment security, old age and survivors' insurance, public assistance, public health, and food, drug, and cosmetic laws. Heber R. Harper, Regional Director, Equitable Building. Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Idaho . . . Operating Bureaus and Offices located in the Equitable Building: Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Harold C. Corpening, Regional Representative . . . Social Security Administration—Children's Bureau, Dr. Donald J. Bourg, Regional Medical Director and Ruth M. Bartlett, Regional Child Welfare Representative . . . Bureau of Employment Security and United States Employment Service, John E. Gross, Regional Representative . . . Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Richard A. Toomey, Regional Representative . . . Bureau of Public Assistance, Victor D. Carlson, Regional Representative . . . Operating Bureaus and Offices located in the New Custom House: Office of Education, C. M. Whitlow, Representative . . . U. S. Public Health Service, Dr. L. B. Byington, Director . . . Food and Drug Administration, Wendell Vincent, Chief.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Division Office—Functions: Provision of assistance to non-federal agencies in planning public works, construction and maintenance of public buildings, and administration of funds apportioned to the states for federal-aid roads. Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Divisions in the New Custom House: Bureau of Community Facilities, W. H. Cheney, Division Engineer . . . Public Roads Administration, B. W. Matteson, Division Engineer; A. V. Williamson, District Engineer for Colorado . . . Public Buildings Administration, Stanley G. Greene, Division Engineer.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Field Service Office—Function: Reproduction and distribution of all mimeographed, multilithed, and printed publications for all federal agencies in the field, in connection with local requirements. Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. Ray F. Soderquist, Manager, New Custom House.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

Denver Branch—Function: Regulation of the supply, availability, and cost of money, with a view to contributing to the maintenance of a high level of employment, stable values, and rising standards of living. Territory, Colorado and northern New Mexico. G. H. Pipkin, Vice President in Charge. Federal Reserve Bank Building, 17th and Arapahoe streets, Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service—Functions: Control of predators and rodents, enforcement of game laws, research in problems involving wildlife conservation and control. Divisions in the New Custom House: Division of Game Management, Frank F. Poley, Game Management Agent; territory, Colorado . . . Predator and Rodent Control, Roy Fugate, District Agent; territory, Colorado . . . Wildlife Research Laboratory, E. R. Kalmbach, Director; territory, all states west of the Mississippi River.

Bureau of Land Management—Functions: Administration of public land laws governing oil and gas, coal, minerals, grazing, and homesteading; supervision of cadastral survey and resurvey of the public lands and survey of mining claims for patented application. Offices in the New Custom House: Denver District Land Office, Eudochia Bell Smith, Manager; territory, northern Colorado. Denver Public Survey Office, Russell K. Allen, Administrative Cadastral Engineer; territory, Colorado. (See also section on Federal Public Lands elsewhere in this volume.)

Bureau of Mines—Functions: Investigation and research in the fields of development and production of the mineral resources of the United States; investigation of health and safety conditions in and around mines; compilation

and publication of statistical data and technical studies relating to mineral resources. Divisions located in the New Custom House: Health and Safety Division, J. H. East, Jr., Engineer in Charge; territory, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico . . . Metal Production and Economic Branch, A. J. Martin, Supervising Engineer; territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, South Dakota, Wyoming, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma . . . Metallurgical Division, Andrew T. Sweet, Engineer in Charge; territory, Colorado . . . Mining Division, William M. Traver, Jr., Supervising Engineer . . . Oil Shale Mining Division, E. D. Gardner, Chief; territory, Colorado.

Geological Survey—Functions: Investigations and research in the geology of the United States; preparation of scientific studies concerning mineral deposits, water resources, and oil, gas, and coal deposits. Territory, the Rocky Mountain states. Divisions: Conservation Branch, New Customs House—Mineral Classification Division, C. E. Dobbin, Regional Geologist; Mining Division, J. J. Bourquin, District Mining Supervisor; Oil and Gas Leasing Division, G. G. Frazier, District Engineer; Water and Power Division, William C. Senkpiel, District Engineer . . . Geologic Branch, Federal Center—E. B. Eckel, Geologist in Charge . . . Topographic Branch, Federal Center—Robert O. Davis, Division Engineer . . . Water Resources Branch, New Custom House—Ground Water Division, S. W. Lohman, District Geologist; Surface Water Division, Francis M. Bell, District Engineer.

Bureau of Reclamation—Divisional offices. Functions: Responsibility for the development and execution of integrated irrigation and power programs designed to enable the full utilization of natural resources in the development of arid areas. Development includes the preparation of designs, cost estimates, specifications, engineering standards, and procedures and control requirements to govern construction and major repairs for dams, irrigation distribution systems, power plants and related structures. Execution includes supervision of construction contracts, technical engineering and geological research, and supervision of maintenance and operation of dams and plants. Territory, 17 states west of the 100th Meridian. Divisions at Federal Center, Denver: Field Division of the Comptroller, Wendell V. Bramwell, Chief Auditor; Branch of Design and Construction, L. N. McClellan, Chief Engineer; Canal Engineering Division, Henry R. McBirney, Chief; Consultant, Leo J. Foster; Construction Engineering Division, Grant Bloodgood, Chief; Dam Engineering Division, Kenneth B. Keener, Chief; Electrical Engineering Division, Henry H. Plumb, Chief; General Engineering Division, Russell A. See, Chief; Mechanical Engineering Division, James K. Richardson, Chief; Production Control, W. S. MacMillan, Chief; Program Control, F. E. Wilhelm, Chief; Research and Geology Division, R. D. Blanks, Chief; Structural and Architectural Design, Samuel Judd, Chief; Technical Editor's Office, Stephen H. Poe, Chief; Denver Finance Division, A. N. Rankin, Chief; Legal Division, Robert B. Starke, Chief Counsel; Management Planning, Field Services Section, Catherine D. Coon, Chief; Personnel, Field Office, Everett K. Gould, Chief; Branch of Power Utilization-Power Field Division, Edward C. Schurch, Chief; Branch of Power Utilization-Project Planning-Hydrology Division, John R. Riter, Chief; Supply Services Division, Jean C. Thrailkill, Chief.

Bureau of Reclamation—Region 7. Function: Direction of the multi-purpose program of irrigation, land-use, and power development to bring about the full utilization of the water resources of the region. Territory: Southwestern Wyoming, Nebraska, northern half of Kansas, and eastern Colorado. Staff of the Regional Office in the New Custom House: Avery A. Batson, Regional Director; W. E. Blomgran, Assistant Regional Director; Administrative Division, Homer S. Varner, Jr., Administrative Officer; Branch of Design and Construction, Herbert E. Prater, Regional Engineer; Branch of Power Utilization, Harold R. Lee, Power Manager; Branch of Project Planning, John A. Keimig, Planning Engineer; Branch of Operation and Maintenance, John N. Spencer, Supervisor; Land Acquisition Division, Mark W. Radcliffe, Land Officer; Legal Division, Clarence Eynon, Regional Counsel; Personnel Division, Albert R. Novak, Personnel Officer; Programs and Finance Division, Harry M. Kent, Programs and Finance Officer; Safety Division, Alton T. Cromwell, Safety Engineer; Supply Division, William F. Sha, Supply Officer.

Bureau of Reclamation—South Platte River District office. Function: Directs investigations of the proposed Blue River-South Platte Project involving the diversion of waters from the western slope of Colorado into the South Platte for the purpose of new and supplementary irrigation and the development of power in the South Platte River Basin. Territory: That portion of Colorado drained by the South Platte river and the area bounded by Leadville on the south, Wolcott on the west and Fraser on the north. E. D. Huntington, District Manager, Federal Center.

National Park Service—Function: Recreation studies. Area office for Colorado. Harold A. Hubler, Park Planner. Address: 1621 18th street, Denver.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Field Offices: Functions: Supervision of inspection of locomotives, control of distribution of railway cars, investigation of railway accidents, regulation of interstate highway transportation, enforcement of regulations for transportation of explosives. Area, the Rocky Mountain States. Divisions represented: Bureau of Locomotive Inspection—Henry B. Harms and John V. Harrison, Inspectors, New Custom House . . . Bureau of Motor Carriers, Dan P. Harris, Jr., District Director, Midland Savings Building . . . Bureau of Safety, James H. McCarthy, Roy Park, and B. M. Shaller, Inspectors . . . Bureau of Service, New Custom House; C. T. Aspemmier, and S. H. Crowley, Service Agents.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Anti-trust Division—Function: Enforcement of Sherman Anti-trust and kindred laws. Jurisdiction: Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, and parts of Nebraska and Missouri. Daniel B. Britt, Chief, Post Office Building.

Federal Bureau of Investigation—Function: Investigation of violations of criminal statutes and of civil matters in which the United States Government is a party or has an interest. Jurisdiction: Colorado and Wyoming. Russell P. Kramer, Special Agent in Charge, Railway Exchange Building.

Bureau of Prisons-Federal Correctional Institution—Function: A unit of the federal penal and correctional system providing for individualized discipline, care and treatment of juvenile offenders. Jurisdiction: United States and possessions. R. P. Hagerman, Warden, Englewood, Colorado

Immigration and Naturalization Service—Function: Handles all immigration, naturalization, and related official business within the allotted territory. Jurisdiction: Colorado and Wyoming and some counties in Nebraska. John P. Hamaker, Officer in Charge, Post Office Building.

Lands Division—Function: Represents the interests of the United States Government in civil land suits. Jurisdiction: Colorado. F. P. Keenan and C. V. Marmaduke, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, New Custom House.

United States District Attorney—Function: Represents the United States Government in legal matters. Jurisdiction: Colorado. Max M. Bulkeley, Post Office Building.

United States Commissioners—Function: To conduct preliminary hearings for persons arrested for trial in the United States courts. Jurisdiction: northern Colorado. Harold S. Oakes and Joseph D. Neff, U. S. Commissioners, Post Office Building.

United States Marshall's Office—Function: Carries out all orders of the United States courts and acts as disbursing officer for the Department of Justice and the Administrative Office of the United States courts. Maurice T. Smith, U. S. Marshall, Post Office Building. Jurisdiction: Colorado.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Apprenticeship—Function: Establishment of standardized systems of apprenticeship training in the skilled trades. Regional office, Clifford B. Noxon, Supervisor; territory, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. Continental Oil Building.

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights—Function: Enforcement of returning veterans' rights to reemployment. Area office, Harry R. Barnard, Assistant Field Representative; territory, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Burns Vault Building.

Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division—Function: Administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act which are concerned with working conditions and minimum wages in industry. Field office, Henry M. Roberts, Inspector in Charge; territory, Colorado; New Custom House.

National Labor Relations Board—Function: Administration of the National Labor Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Law) with reference to unfair labor practices. Sub-regional office, Clyde F. Wears, Officer in Charge; territory, Colorado and Wyoming; Commonwealth Building.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

Area Office—Function: Administration of the rent control act and veterans' priorities in housing. Territory, northern and western Colorado. Charles H. Queary, Area Rent Director, Kittredge Building.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Denver Post Office—James O. Stevic, Postmaster. Post Office Building.

Division of Post Office Inspectors—Function: Investigation of post offices, violations of postal laws, and all matters relating to the postal service. Territory, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. R. B. Dunbar, Inspector in Charge, Post Office Building.

Railway Mail Service—Function: Supervision of operations in postal transportation by air, railroads, star routes, mail messengers, and other service means. Territory, Colorado and parts of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas. Clifford G. Crossen, District Superintendent, Post Office Building.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Regional Office—Function: Administration of the system of retirement, unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits for railroad employees. Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, northern New Mexico, northern Arizona, and southern Idaho. F. H. Stapleton, Regional Director. Commonwealth Building.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Denver Loan Agency—Function: Extension of loans to business enterprises for working capital, expansion of plant facilities, including loans to veterans under the Service Men's Readjustment Act of 1944. Territory, Colorado and northern New Mexico. Ross L. Hudson, Agency Manager, Railway Exchange Building.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Regional Office—Function: Enforcement of federal laws pertaining to issuance of securities and trading in securities. Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. John L. Geraghty, Regional Administrator, Midland Savings Building.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of the Customs—Function: Collection of duties and taxes on imported merchandise. Territory, Colorado and Wyoming. Harry A. Zinn, Collector of Customs, New Custom House.

Division of Disbursements—Function: Disbursement of federal funds and depositing collections, and issuance of U. S. Savings Bonds to federal employees for U. S. Government agencies in the Rocky Mountain region (except the War, Navy, and Post Office departments). Territory, mainly Colorado and Wyoming. C. E. Evans, Regional Disbursing Officer, New Custom House.

Bureau of Federal Supply—Function: Maintenance of a stock of administrative supplies and equipment available for requisition by all federal agencies. Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Alden W. Pool, Manager, Denver Federal Center.

Bureau of Internal Revenue—Accounts and Collections Unit. Function: Auditing the accounts of Offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue. Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah. William M. Armstrong, Supervisor, Symes Building.

Bureau of Internal Revenue—Alcohol Tax Unit. Function: Administration of the internal revenue laws relating to alcoholic liquors. Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. A. V. Anderson, District Supervisor, Symes Building.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Collector of Internal Revenue—Function: Collection of all internal revenue taxes. Territory, Colorado. Ralph A. Nicholas, Collector, New Custom House.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Intelligence Unit—Function: Investigation of violations of internal revenue laws. Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico. W. E. McElveen, Special Agent in Charge, New Custom House.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Office of Internal Revenue—Function: Auditing and verifying income, estate, and gift tax returns. Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Bert E. Helvern, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, New Custom House.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Technical Staff—Function: Acts as an appellate agency within the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the determination of Federal income, excess profits, estate and gift tax liability. Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Lee B. Cummins, Technical Advisor in Charge, Continental Oil Building.

United States Mint—Function: Receives, melts, assays, and purchases deposits of gold and silver; refines bullion; manufactures and ships coins to the Federal Reserve Banks and branches; stores bullion; makes commercial assays of bullion and ores. Territory: Ships coins to Federal Reserve Banks as requested. Moses E. Smith, Superintendent. U. S. Mint Building, Civic Center, Denver.

Bureau of Narcotics—Function: Enforcement of Federal Narcotic and Marihuana laws. Territory, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Terry A. Talent, District Supervisor, New Custom House.

U. S. Savings Bond Division—Function: Direction of the sales of Savings Bonds. Territory, Colorado. Dewey M. Smith, State Director, Equitable Building.

U. S. Secret Service—Functions: Suppression of counterfeiting or forgery of government checks, bonds, and other obligations. Investigation of thefts of government property under control of the Treasury. Protection of production, transportation, and storage of government money and securities. Territory, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Idaho. E. A. Wildy, Supervising Agent, New Custom House.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Regional Office—Function: Disposal of surplus, real and personal property acquired by the United States Government during World War II. Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah. John A. Skeen, Regional Director, Commonwealth Building.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Branch 13—Function: Supervision of regional offices, contact representatives, and hospitals concerned with the administration of the benefits provided by law to veterans and their dependents. Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. Creighton E. Hays, Deputy Administrator, Denver Federal Center.

Regional Office—Function: Provision of services and benefits to eligible veterans, through direct public contact. Territory, Colorado. A. D. Borden, Manager, Central Savings Bank Building.

Veterans' Administration Hospital, Fort Logan—Function: Diagnosis and treatment of medical, surgical, and tubercular patients. Territory, general medical care, Colorado; specialized care, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. Robert C. Cook, Manager, Fort Logan.

FEDERAL COURTS IN COLORADO

Denver is headquarters for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, which embraces Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, and New Mexico. This circuit was created in 1929 out of the Eighth Circuit, in which Colorado formerly was included.

The four judges of the Circuit Court are Judge Alfred P. Murrah, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Judge Orie L. Phillips, of Denver, presiding judge; Judge Sam G. Bratton, Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Judge Walter A. Huxman, of Topeka, Kansas. Robert B. Cartwright is clerk of the court.

Colorado comprises one Federal Judicial District, known as the District of Colorado. Headquarters for the district are in the Postoffice building in Denver. The directory of the United States District Court in Colorado is as follows: J. Foster Symes, U. S. District Judge; Max M. Bulkeley, U. S. District Attorney; Maurice T. Smith, U. S. Marshall; G. Walter Bowman, clerk of the court.

FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS

FEDERAL LAND AND RESERVES IN COLORADO

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Administration of Taylor Grazing Act
Classification and Adjudication of Land
Grazing Districts in Colorado
Range Improvements in Colorado Grazing Districts
Fire Protection and Fire Record in Grazing Districts

NATIONAL FORESTS IN COLORADO

Foreword—Description of Forest Areas and Organization
Timber Operations in the National Forests
Insect Control Important to Life of the Forests
Reforestation Program Prevents Erosion
Fire Control and Prevention a Major Activity
Grazing in the National Forests
Recreation, Game and Wildlife in the Forests
Development of Roads in the Forest Areas
Receipts from Forest Resources

LOCATION AND AREA OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN COLORADO

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION

FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS

FEDERAL LAND AND RESERVES IN COLORADO

Lands in Colorado owned by the United States Government are administered by the following Federal Agencies: Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Office of Indian Affairs of the **Department of the Interior**; Soil Conservation Service, and Forest Service of the **Department of Agriculture**; and the **Department of National Defense.**

* * * * * *

Land in Colorado owned by the United States Government, with the exception of city lots, may well be divided into two groups. The larger group is composed of lands called the public domain. These are lands which have always been in Federal ownership, although at times withdrawn and reserved for various Federal purposes. In the second group are the lands purchased by the Federal Government.

The Federal lands are controlled and administered by a number of separate agencies under a multitude of laws enacted to deal with areas and types of land according to the uses to which they are put.

In some instances the surface of the land is in private ownership and the subsurface rights are retained by the Government. In other instances the surface of the land is controlled by one agency, and the rights to use the subsurface are applied for through a different agency, and the operations are overseen by a third. The control and titles of land are not static as control of areas is transferred from one agency to another and titles to lands are passing into the hands of individuals through the perfection of applications and entries.

There are extensive areas in the State which have never been surveyed and a still larger area in which the surveys of the early days require checking, and in many cases resurveys. In view of the lack of knowledge on land acreages in these areas and the lack of coordinated statistics as of any one date concerning lands in various forms of ownership, it is difficult to determine with exactness the areas of Federal and non-Federal lands in Colorado.

Surface Control: From the Colorado land records and from the statistical appendix to the 1946 Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office (now a part of the Bureau of Land Management) and acreage figures furnished by various Federal agencies, the acreage of Federal owned land in Colorado is set at 25,578,284 acres, or 38.44 per cent of the total area of the State.

Of the total federally owned acreage, 24,008,739 acres are classified, by Counties, according to the Federal agency having responsibility for the land. (See land classification table elsewhere in this volume).

A total of 1,569,545 acres is included in lands withdrawn for various purposes and which acreage is not classified by counties. These withdrawals are covered later in this chapter.

The total of withdrawals, 1,569,545 acres, when added to the 24,008,739 of other Federal land, makes a total of 25,578,284 acres. This acreage establishes the Federal Government as the largest individual owner of land in Colorado.

Among the Federal agencies, the Forest Service manages the largest block of publicly owned land, with an area on June 30, 1946, of 13,688,045 acres or 53.5 per cent of the Federal lands. The next largest land managing agency in the State is the Bureau of Land Management which controls 7,554,496 acres within grazing districts and 663,875 acres outside the grazing districts, the total of the two being 32.1 per cent of all the Federal land.

Subsurface Resources: In addition to the control and ownership of surface titles, the Federal Government generally controls the mineral deposits on vast areas of land, long since in private ownership. This control was arranged at the time that patent was issued to individuals. Millions of acres, for instance, have passed into private ownership through patent under the stock raising or 640-acre homestead law. In all such instances the mineral

deposits were reserved to the Federal Government. The same is true of nonmetallic minerals in most of the public domain which has passed into private ownership since passage of the oil and gas leasing acts of 1914 and 1920.

No attempt has ever been made, and it probably would be impossible to compile with anything approaching accuracy, a complete inventory of the subsurface holdings of the Federal Government within the State. Mineral deposits are generally subject to leasing or development under sundry laws, even when the surface land is in private ownership or in withdrawals made by the Government.

Withdrawn Lands: Large areas of Government land have been withdrawn from time to time for a variety of purposes. These withdrawn lands may be distinguished from the lands which have been withdrawn and reserved for such purposes as parks and monuments, forests, military purposes, and for the Indians. The withdrawals discussed here were made for surveys and resurveys, mineral leasing, public waters, power reserves, stock driveways, reclamation, and for land classification.

The withdrawals frequently overlap or are superimposed upon each other, and for this reason no accurate tabulation is possible. The following over-all figures are available.

WITHDRAWALS IN FORCE IN COLORADO AS OF JUNE 30, 1946

Type	Acres
Mineral Withdrawals—Coal	4,142,233
Mineral Withdrawals—Oil	215,370
Mineral Withdrawals—Oil Shale	1,172,778
Public Water Reserves	13,012
Power Sites—Reserves	212,561
Power Sites—Classifications	257,398
Stock Driveways	67,832
Reclamation Withdrawal (1946)	176,734
Reclamation Withdrawals and Purchases (Estimated)	800,000
Temporary Withdrawals for various purposes	34,568
Withdrawals not otherwise classified	7,440

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Regional Office: Salt Lake City, Utah; H. Byron Mock, Regional Administrator.

The Bureau of Land Management was created on July 16, 1946, by Presidential Reorganization Plan which amalgamated the General Land Office and the Grazing Service into one agency. This joining of agencies was a natural development after the establishment of 60 grazing districts in the 11 Western States which embraced more than two-thirds of all the remaining unappropriated and unreserved public lands in the 48 States.

The Bureau of Land Management is an agency of the Department of the Interior and has responsibility for the administration of thousands of laws pertaining to the management, protection, and disposition of the public lands of the United States which lie chiefly in the 11 Western States.

The old General Land Office, established in 1812, and now a part of the Bureau of Land Management, together with the Grazing Service, formed in 1934, has had control of the records of all public domain and acted as custodian of lands until turned over to other agencies or to non-Federal ownership.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

The Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, sponsored by the late Representative Edward T. Taylor of Colorado, is the guiding legislation in the protection, management, classification, and disposition of the former public domain. It was written to include the principles of land conservation of the Interior Department and it carries a strong Western influence as the ideas of the plains and valleys are interwoven into it. The act reverses the former Federal policy of promiscuous disposition of public lands and designates a plan of management and protection that calls for classification of lands according to their fitness prior to disposition under the various land laws.

Under a director in Washington, D. C., this agency has divided the United States and Alaska into seven regions of operation, each headed by a regional administrator. Region IV comprises the states of Colorado and Utah.

Functions of the Bureau in Colorado are carried on through district land offices in Denver and Pueblo, a public survey office in Denver, and through the headquarters of eight grazing districts which are in the southern and western part of the State. The resident party in charge of each, with address, follows:

Office	Party in Charge	Title	Address
District Land Office	Mrs. Eudochia Bell Smith	Acting Manager	341 New Customhouse, Denver.
District Land Office	L. T. Morgan	Acting Manager	Federal Building, Pueblo.
Public Survey Office	Russell K. Allen	Cadastral Engineer	329 New Customhouse, Denver.
Colorado Grazing District No. 1 (Meeker)	Sydney H. Whetstone	District Grazier	Meeker.
Colorado Grazing District No. 2 (Summit) and District No. 6 (Yampa)	William W. Campbell	District Grazier	Craig.
Colorado Grazing District No. 3 (Ouray)	Evert L. Brown	District Grazier	Montrose.
Colorado Grazing District No. 4 (Dolores)	Henry E. Snyder	District Grazier	Montrose. (Temporary).
Colorado Grazing District No. 5 (Royal Gorge) and District No. 8 (San Luis)	Douglas A. Cross	District Grazier	Canon City.
Colorado Grazing District No. 7 (Rifle)	Rufus T. Hirons	District Grazier	Federal Building, Grand Junction.

Activities of the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado are directed by a regional office in Salt Lake City, Utah, supervised by Regional Administrator H. Byron Mock, Room 238 Federal Building. The broad functions of supervision in the regional office are divided into three groups: Classification of lands and adjucation of applications are in charge of Norman F. Waddell; Public surveys are directed by Arthur H. Brown; Management of surface resources including grazing, timber, range improvements, range rehabilitation, and fire protection is overseen by Chesley P. Seely.

CLASSIFICATION AND ADJUDICATION OF LAND

All the unappropriated and unreserved public lands in Colorado, formerly subject to entry under the several land laws, were withdrawn from entry on November 26, 1934, by Presidential Order under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, which was approved on June 28, 1934.

The purpose of the Act was to authorize and enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the protection and orderly use of the public land. However, the Taylor Grazing Act and subsequent amendments provides for entry upon the public land, but only after the land has been properly classified and the highest use of the land determined.

The field examination and recommendation for classification is the responsibility of the personnel of the Branches of Land Planning and Classification and of Adjudication of the Bureau of Land Management.

The classification and appraisal of land, investigations and the examination of trespass cases are important functions of the field examiners. The examination of trespasses involves the investigation of illegal mining of coal, cutting of timber, and removal of gravel and other resources from public lands, and the illegal occupation of these lands.

The Bureau of Land Management operates as a vast abstract office of the public lands, maintaining 4000 tract books on which notations are made of all transactions affecting the public lands. The adjudication of applications

and claims for tracts is the responsibility resting with the land offices. Some of the outstanding fields of work are the handling of thousands of oil and gas and other mineral applications to develop the resources on these public lands. Coal, homesteads, and five-acre tracts are additional responsibilities.

This is one of the few agencies of the Federal Government whose operations result in receipts in excess of the cost of administration. During the fiscal year 1946, the receipts amounted to a total of $13,104,067, while expenditures out of appropriations amounted to only $2,822,662. The public lands in the State of Colorado contributed a very considerable amount of the total receipts, principally due to the development of the Rangely Oil Field and the consequent stimulus to prospecting and development of other potential oil fields within the State. The receipts covered into the Treasury for the calendar year 1947 from the two district offices in Colorado were:

Fees and Commissions	$ 5,928.42
Sales of public land	12,711.61
Mineral leasing act	2,559,840.51
Grazing lease rentals	8,520.67
Right-of-way leases	815.55
Miscellaneous	523.94
	$2,588,340.70

Although the mineral resources of the State of Colorado have been developed to a considerable extent, they can undoubtedly be considerably expanded as 3,082,272 acres of public land have been classified as valuable for production of coal and 952,239 acres of public land classified as potentially valuable for production of oil from oil shale. During recent years the development of mineral resources has expanded very rapidly. Total receipts to the Bureau from mineral development on the public lands in the State of Colorado have increased from $238,941.98 for the fiscal year 1943 to $841,219.62 in the fiscal year 1946, and to $2,559,840.51 for the calendar year 1947. The trend of development is illustrated by the following table:

Year	Amount
1920-1942	$1,934,371.45
1943	238,941.98
1944	290,911.79
1945	400,268.12
1946	841,219.62
1947 (calendar year)	2,559,840.51

Leases and Licenses in force as of June 30, 1946, were:

Type of Lease	No. of Leases	Acres
Oil and gas	604	646,619
Coal	89	16,243
Other	1	120
	694	662,982

Current increases in revenues indicate a very substantial increase in number of leases and acreage of leases in the past few months.

An important step in 1946 was the regulation reserving to the United States complete control and ownership of uranium, thorium, and other fissionable materials essential to the development of atomic power.

The laws under which public land may be entered have changed but little, under the Taylor Grazing Act. Stockraising homestead entries are no longer authorized, but the Act provides for the exchange of lands, and also for the sale of isolated tracts of public domain. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to so classify any public land which is more valuable for the production of cultivated crops than for the production of range forage, and to open such land to homestead entry, in tracts not exceeding 320 acres in area.

The Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, provides for the lease or sale of tracts not exceeding 5 acres for home, cabin, camp, health, convalescent, recreational or business sites after such land has been classified as suitable for the purpose intended.

The dwindling area of the more desirable land resulted in rapid decrease of settlement on the public domain during the years preceding the general withdrawal of November 26, 1934. Most of the better land had been acquired during previous periods of expansion. During the twelve years preceding the withdrawal, entries on public land decreased from 1,258,989 acres in 1922 to 192,669 acres in 1933. This decrease continued and in 1940 the total area entered was only 1,166 acres. Each year since 1940 there has been a gradual increase in settlement, principally because of changes in economic conditions and technological advancement. The total acreage classified and entered in 1946 was 9,376 acres.

The two district land offices maintained in the State of Colorado, one at Denver and one at Pueblo, continue to receive applications for entries, licenses, leases, permits, and rights of way on the public domain for all purposes except for grazing licenses within grazing districts.

Public Surveys: The cadastral engineers of the Bureau of Land Management carry on the public land survey system of the United States by dividing the land into townships, sections, and subdivisions of sections, and then legally describing land parcels in terms of the units of this system.

The status of work of the Public Survey Office in Colorado may be gained from the following figures: Of the 66,538,880 acres of land in the state, less than 1,904,000, or slightly less than 3% remains to be surveyed. The records of patent mineral surveys in Colorado are by far the most voluminous of any state in the Union, consisting of approximately 28,000 mineral surveys embracing about 70,000 individual locations.

The unsurveyed areas of the State are situated at high altitudes above timber line or in almost inaccessible canyons where land use is largely restricted to scenic and water shed purposes or for mineral development, where township and sectional surveys are not urgently needed at the present time. For this reason plans for future public land surveys in Colorado are largely for resurveys. However, many of the original surveys, due to age or poorly monumented early surveys are in an advanced stage of obliteration, calling for a continuing program of resurveys.

At the present time the cadastral engineers have a backlog program of 398 townships authorized for survey or resurvey. About 25% of this load is classed as urgent and needing attention in the immediate future.

Range and Timber Management and Protection

Management of surface resources of the otherwise unappropriated and unreserved public lands in grazing districts in Colorado and the grazing lands outside of the grazing districts includes the management of such lands for grazing purposes, and the protection and management of woodland growths, and forest stands in the area.

In grazing management the objectives of the Taylor Grazing Act, are the guiding principle: **"To stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing over-grazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range and for other purposes."**

Following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act 60 grazing districts were established in eleven Western States, eight of which districts lie in Colorado.

There are grazing lands outside the grazing districts in such small parcels and so situated as not to justify their inclusion in any grazing district. They lie chiefly in the northwestern part of Colorado and in the south-central part of the State in the mountains and extending onto the plains in Pueblo County and adjacent counties.

Privileges for the grazing of livestock in grazing districts are granted to applicants within or near a district who are land owners engaged in the livestock business, bona fide occupants or settlers, or owners of water or water rights, as may be necessary to permit the proper use of the lands, water or water rights owned, occupied, or leased by them. Possession of sufficient land or water to insure a year-round operation for a certain number of livestock in connection with the use of the public domain is required of all users.

Public grazing lands outside of grazing districts are leased to owners, homesteaders, lessees, or other lawful occupants of contiguous lands to the extent necessary to permit proper use of such contiguous lands.

Fees for grazing in the grazing districts are 2 cents for range improvements and 6 cents for grazing for each animal-unit-month of use. An animal-unit-month is grazing for a cow or horse or 5 sheep or 5 goats for thirty days. A sliding scale of lease rates has been established for leases of non-district lands making similar charges for use of the two classes of land.

For the State of Colorado the amount of lands in grazing districts, by counties, and the total area of grazing lands outside of the grazing districts is shown in the following table:

GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS IN COLORADO
ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Meeker District No. 1

County	Acres
Garfield	120,698
Moffat	468,574
Rio Blanco	1,190,469
Total	1,783,341

Summit District No. 2

County	Acres
Eagle	236,527
Garfield	13,888
Grand	111,809
Jackson	194,334
Summit	11,061
Total	567,619

Ouray District No. 3

County	Acres
Delta	203,288
Gunnison	381,453
Hinsdale	130,916
Mesa	23,882
Montrose	248,541
Ouray	25,412
Saguache	106,819
San Juan	55,326
LaPlata	3,200
Total	1,178,837

Dolores District No. 4

County	Acres
Archuleta	10,988
Dolores	62,588
LaPlata	31,530
Mesa	158,078
Montezuma	208,621
Montrose	376,932
San Miquel	328,707
Total	1,177,444

Royal Gorge District No. 5

County	Acres
Chaffee	4,550
Custer	7,222
Fremont	358,735
Park	50,160
Teller	25,899
Total	446,566

Yampa District No. 6

County	Acres
Moffat	1,056,883

Rifle District No. 7

County	Acres
Garfield	654,814
Eagle	6,279
Mesa	708,136
Pitkin	31,109
Total	1,400,338

San Luis District No. 8

County	Acres
Alamosa	35,717
Conejos	186,323
Rio Grande	55,869
Saguache	228,129
Total	506,038
Total in 29 Counties	8,117,066

As of June 30, 1947, in the State of Colorado and in 29 counties there was an area of public grazing lands in grazing districts of 7,554,496 acres. Outside the grazing districts in 47 counties and used by 977 stockmen, there were 663,875 acres of public land.

Administration Includes District Advisory Board

The administrative personnel of the Bureau of Land Management in each grazing district are assisted by a district advisory board of approximately 9 persons, composed of elected representatives of the qualified range users of the area and a wildlife representative appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the Colorado Game and Fish Commission. (The work of the district advisory boards has kept the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act in close touch with local conditions and on a wholesomely democratic basis.) The extent of licensed and permitted use in the grazing districts is shown on the following table.

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK OPERATORS AND LIVESTOCK LICENSED AND PERMITTED ON COLORADO GRAZING DISTRICTS IN 1947

(Source: Annual Report, Region IV, Bureau of Land Management)

District		Number of Operators	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Goats	Total
Name	Number						
Meeker	1	160	21,392	756	120,355	25	142,688
Summit	2	256	31,456	824	47,301	..	79,840
Ouray	3	406	35,524	1,246	115,795	55	153,026
Dolores	4	311	17,346	110	92,055	35	109,857
Royal Gorge	5	153	19,968	114	25,420	..	45,655
Yampa	6	81	2,659	280	106,634	..	109,654
Rifle	7	531	40,694	930	100,364	..	142,519
San Luis	8	163	11,567	168	109,860	20	121,778
Total		2,061	180,606	4,428	717,787	135	905,017

Improvements made on Grazing Lands—The lands within grazing districts are the so-called "left-over" lands, a considerable part of which remain unattractive to private ownership. The lands are interspersed with state, corporate, and private lands, forming a complex land pattern. Changes in this land pattern are slowly being made through sales and exchanges of lands which are of mutual advantage to all agencies and parties affected.

Where permanent exchanges are not yet advisable, exchanges of use have been made, giving stockmen grazing privileges on the public lands equal to the carrying capacity of their lands in return for administration by the Bureau of the stockmen's private properties.

Public grazing lands were without proper improvements and facilities for their use by livestock when the grazing districts were established. This was because there was no way, prior to the Taylor Grazing Act, in which the public lands could be improved with some warranty that the parties who made improvements would benefit by them.

Since July 1, 1934, and up to June 30, 1947, the kinds and amounts of range improvements shown below have been made in the eight Colorado grazing districts. The improvements were financed in part by the users and in part by a return of fee collections for the improvement of the grazing districts and by funds supplied by Congress for the improvement and rehabilitation of the public lands and protection of the soil and moisture resources.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS IN COLORADO GRAZING DISTRICTS TO JUNE 30, 1947

Stockwatering Reservoirs and Dams	345	Bridges, over 20 foot space	50
Stockwatering Wells	22	Range Seeding–Acres	71,810
Spring Developments	320	Eradication of Poisonous and Noxious Weeds–Acres	37,913
Truck Trails-Miles	509.8	Rodent Control–Acres	2,379,900
Stock Trails and Driveways–Miles	386.4	Water Spreaders–Lineal Feet	40,950
Fences for Livestock–Miles	379.1	Contour Furrowing–Miles	619
Livestock Corrals	24	Check Dams	268
Cattle Guard on Public Roads	44	Diversion Ditches–Lineal Feet	13,767

BIG GAME IN GRAZING DISTRICTS

The estimated numbers of big game in the Colorado grazing districts, by species and districts are as follows:

District	Deer	Elk	Antelope
Meeker	90,000	35	....
Summit	21,460	483	....
Ouray	35,000	125	....
Dolores	20,000	....	....
Royal Gorge	2,500	37	500
Yampa	9,000	400	800
Rifle	18,000	1,700	....
San Luis	500	1,000	....
	196,460	3,780	1,300

FIRE PROTECTION ON LAND IN GRAZING DISTRICTS

Timber, posts, firewood, and other surface resources are protected from fire and unauthorized uses to the extent that personnel are available. Applications for free-use timber and woodland products are processed, and during the calendar year 1946, 213 permits were issued in Colorado for use of resources with a minimum value of $6,252.00. During 1947 legislation was enacted to permit the sale of timber, poles, posts, firewood, and other vegetal products from the public lands.

A statewide cooperative fire suppression organization has been established, headed by the State Forester. Under the cooperative agreement signed by 11 agencies, any fire which is discovered or reported is fought by the agency first at the fire. This promptness in initiating fire suppression and cooperation of various fire fighting agencies has allowed the field force of the Bureau and its many volunteer fire fighters from farms, ranches, and towns, to hold the damage from range fires at what is considered a reasonable figure. The numbers of fires and acreages burned by ownership of lands are shown in the following table for the past five-year period.

FIVE-YEAR RANGE FIRE RECORD IN COLORADO

Year	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)		
		Federal	Other	Total
1942	91	14,505	4,776	19,281
1943	60	2,839	815	3,654
1944	57	3,829	1,848	5,677
1945	31	632	226	858
1946	42	3,203	2,283	5,486
1947	5	76	..	76

Protect Colorado's Valuable Timber Resources
Protect Timbered Watershed Areas
Help Prevent Forest Fires

NATIONAL FORESTS IN COLORADO

Regional Office: Postoffice Building, Denver, John W. Spencer, Regional Forester.

Much of Colorado's mountainous terrain is of value primarily as forest, range, and watershed. About one third of the State's total area is forest land (19,901,700 acres), of which—along both slopes of the Continental Divide, and extending irregularly along spurs east and west therefrom—the major portion is in national forests, supervised by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. These forests are administrative units which have been established for ease in handling, based mainly upon topographic and watershed features.

There are 12 National Forests wholly within the State and one other, the La Sal, lies partially in Colorado and the balance in Utah. The forests average a little more than a million acres each in area, with a net total of 13,697,257 acres, or about 20 per cent of the area of the State. These forests, together with three in Wyoming, two in South Dakota, and one in Nebraska, make up the Rocky Mountain region of the Forest Service. John W. Spencer is regional forester, with headquarters in the Postoffice building, Denver.

The regional office organization consists of divisions of operation and fire control, personnel management, timber management and state and private forestry, wildlife and range management, recreation and lands, engineering, fiscal control, and information and education.

Each of the 12 Forests is under the control of a supervisor, who has from five to ten rangers and technical assistants and a clerical force to administer and protect the forest.

There are about 260 permanent Forest Service employees in the state of Colorado, located in the Denver regional office, the Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, and the 12 National Forests.

In normal times this force is supplemented during the summer season with guards, lookouts, and other employees needed for fire prevention and suppression and for road, trail, and improvement work. Volunteer fire fighters, organized in most communities, are called into service in cases of emergency.

The 152 National Forests of the United States contain 179,726,390 acres, the area in Colorado being about eight per cent of the total. The first national forest was established in Wyoming on March 30, 1891, by proclamation of President Benjamin Harrison. It was known as the Yellowstone Park timberland reserve, a portion of which is now the Shoshone National Forest.

The White River Plateau timberland reserve, the first in Colorado and second in the United States, was established by President Harrison on October 16, 1891. It is the present White River National Forest.

The National Forests were created primarily for the production of timber and the protection of the watersheds which supply municipalities and irrigation enterprises with water. There are other important uses, such as grazing and recreation, which must be coordinated with the growing of timber in such a way that each will occupy its proper place. **This system of multiple use is the keynote of national forest administration.**

Timber Operations in the National Forests

The bulk of Colorado's merchantable timber is in the national forests. Preponderately, the stands of timber consist of native lodgepole and ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, and Douglas-fir—species which, properly manufactured and dried, produce a proved quality lumber.

Estimated production of lumber in 1946—including sawed railroad ties and heavy, squared mine timbers—was about 112,000,000 feet, an increase of about 21 million board feet over the previous calendar year. Some 225 mills were involved in these operations. In addition to sawed lumber, a considerable volume of telephone poles, round props for mines, and other forest products are produced annually.

From Colorado's national forest lands alone, 1946 cuts totaled 96,792,000 board feet, log scale, from 1,143 timber sales. In addition to timber sold,

2,035 free permits were issued in 1946 to farmers, ranchers, and other individuals residing in and near the forests. These permits were for approximately six million feet, board measure of dead timber, for use as fuel, fencing, and other domestic purposes. Also, during the year 16,241 Christmas trees were cut from the National Forests.

As with other products of the soil, timber is a crop which must be removed when ripe; or like all living things, it will ultimately die and decay. All green trees sold on national forest land are marked or otherwise designated for cutting, and only mature or defective trees, or those to be cut as a thinning measure, are marked or designated for removal.

STAND OF SAW TIMBER ON COMMERICAL FOREST LANDS

Hardwoods	915,500,000 feet, board measure
Softwoods:	
Ponderosa pine	3,735,400,000 feet, board measure
Engelmann spruce	13,778,700,000 feet, board measure
Lodgepole pine	5,487,000,000 feet, board measure
Douglas-fir	1,473,400,000 feet, board measure
True firs	2,165,800,000 feet, board measure
Others	101,700,000 feet, board measure
Total softwoods	26,742,000,000 feet, board measure
Total, all species	*27,657,500,000 feet, board measure

*Of which 23,566,000,000 feet is on the National Forests.

OWNERSHIP AND COMPOSITION OF COLORADO'S FOREST LAND

Commercial Forest Land:	Acres
Total	7,874,500
National forest	5,386,600
Saw timber stands	2,763,900
Private	1,799,000
Saw timber	356,900
Noncommercial (immature and inaccessible)	12,027,000
Saw timber stands	3,993,000

INSECT CONTROL IMPORTANT TO LIFE OF THE FORESTS

Through the years, Colorado's forests have been subjected to devastating insect attacks. Evidence of this is present in many sections, particularly where various species of bark beetles have overrun and killed vast areas of commercial timber. During the decade of drought beginning in 1930, Black Hills bark beetles became active and destroyed thousands of mature ponderosa and lodgepole pine trees. Control efforts under supervision of forest officers have somewhat reduced the numbers of these insects, but the insect attains epidemic proportions at intervals, and constant watch must be maintained for such outbreaks.

In June, 1939, a severe windstorm on the western side of the Continental Divide blew down many thousands of large Engelmann spruce trees. The windthrown trees continued to live, but they favored the rapid increase of Engelmann spruce beetles to such an extent that many millions of board feet of standing saw timber already have been killed, and in many localities the epidemic threatens to destroy practically all of the larger trees. So widespread are the attacks of the spruce beetles that control measures are now virtually impossible, even though extensive control measures have been instituted.

The infested trees remain green often for a year or two after being attacked, and this characteristic makes it possible to initiate large scale salvage operations in areas of heavy infestation before the timber becomes completely valueless. Sales are now under way to salvage as much of the insect-killed timber as possible, and these operations are largely concentrated on the White River and Grand Mesa national forests.

Another extremely destructive insect which not only has spread throughout most of the spruce and fir forests of Colorado during the past decade, but is also doing material damage in forests of many other sections of the United States and Canada, is the spruce bud worm. Heaviest attacks of this insect have been in the southern portion of Colorado.

Reforestation Program Prevents Erosion

Forested watersheds retard the melting snow and equalize the flow of streams. Thus, they are of great value to independent operators and whole municipalities dependent upon water for irrigation and domestic use. Their influence in preventing erosion and in retarding runoff during periods of heavy precipitation is also highly important.

Following the early-day settlement of the state, many man-caused forest fires, as well as those set by lightning, destroyed many hundreds of thousands of acres of the original forested areas in Colorado. Most of these fires occurred from fifty to eighty years ago. In addition there are some areas, both inside and outside the boundaries of the national forests, where the forest cover has been destroyed in more recent times. Of this large area of fire-killed forest, Forest Service officials have estimated that approximately 80,000 acres of national forest land in Colorado should be planted to trees if the original forest cover is to be re-established within a reasonable period of time. That large area represents the more favorable planting sites where commercial timber can be produced for future use.

During the past 38 years a total of 57,277 acres of trees have been planted on the 12 National Forests within Colorado. Of that total, on about 75 per cent the results are reasonably successful.

A more extensive planting program is planned for future years. The sowing of seed for production of young trees for planting has been continued at the Forest Service nursery, near Monument; and an adequate supply of planting stock will be available for a materially expanded planting program on national forest lands. The Monument nursery will supply about three million trees annually.

FIRE CONTROL AND PREVENTION A MAJOR ACTIVITY IN THE FORESTS

The protection of the National Forests from fire is a primary responsibility of the U. S. Forest Service. Forest-fire fighting was an entirely new job when the national forests were created in Colorado in 1908, and little was known concerning the control of big fires under dangerous burning conditions.

The fires caused by railroads, debris burning, incendiary, and by logging operations have shown a marked decrease to the end of the 1946 season.

Fires resulting from camping and hunting use have shown a tendency to remain at a high level, due primarily to the greatly increased use of the forests by recreationists.

The number of fires and the area burned for the last five years indicates recent trends. Areas burned are shown by ownership, the area of national forest land being shown separately from the private land inside the national forests and immediately adjoining, but controlled by the U. S. Forest Service, which was burned over by fires.

Year	Total Fires	No. of Man-caused Fires	National Forest Area Burned Over (Acres)	Private Land Burned Over (Acres)
1942	304	199	569	184
1943	293	159	616	233
1944	286	182	1,585	502
1945	191	88	310	187
1946	224	113	185	233

This does not include fires on forest, brush, and range lands under the jurisdiction of the National Park, Grazing, and Indian Services, and state and privately owned lands, for whose protection the State Forester is responsible.

Lookouts, in towers constructed for detection of fires, are given credit for promptly discovering and reporting many fires which otherwise might have reached serious proportions.

The following permanent lookout structures have been constructed and are manned by the U. S. Forest Service.

Forest	Lookout Name	Approximate Location
Arapaho	Squaw Mountain	8 miles southeast of Idaho Springs
Montezuma	Glade Mountain	21 miles northwest of Dolores
	Jersey Jim	12 miles north of Mancos
Pike	Devil's Head	16 miles southwest of Sedalia
Roosevelt	Deadman Mountain	40 miles northwest of Fort Collins
	Thorodin Mountain	12 miles southwest of Boulder
	White Pine	20 miles west of Fort Collins
Routt	Hahn's Peak	24 miles north of Steamboat Springs
	Rabbit Ears	20 miles southeast of Steamboat Springs
San Juan	Chimney Rock	16 miles southwest of Pagosa Springs
	Eight-Mile Mesa	8 miles south of Pagosa Springs

The need for public cooperation is particularly stressed, since the labor shortage prevalent during the War still continues. Obtaining a supply of labor for fire fighting presents a serious problem. The U. S. Forest Service has been making appeals to the citizens on this account through fire prevention campaigns, which are widely advertised each year.

Grazing in the National Forests

The National Forests are so administered as to secure full use of the grazing resources, to keep such use in harmony with other forest uses and to maintain a maximum forage production. The grazing of livestock on the national forests must be carried on without serious conflict with timber growing, watershed, wildlife, recreation, or other uses.

About 60 per cent of the net acreage of National Forests in Colorado is used for the grazing of domestic stock. A part of the remaining area is suitable for livestock but is considered as serving some other forest use better. The balance is unsuited to grazing by domestic stock because it is barren, rocky, or covered by a dense stand of coniferous timber, supporting little forage.

The number of stock grazed on the National Forests of Colorado is as follows:

Year	Number of Permittees	No. of Stock	Class
1946	2,033	188,491	Cattle and Horses
	606	744,498	Sheep

The cattle ranges are mostly found in the lower elevations where the more rolling topography and types of forage are better suited to this kind of stock. The grazing period for cattle on the national forests is approximately four and one-half months. Sheep ranges are located in the higher elevations, particularly about timber line, where the topography is rugged and the feed is better adapted to sheep. These summer sheep ranges are used for about two and one-half months because of the shorter growing season.

Forest range in Colorado is now fully stocked by permittees who have qualified through ownership of improved ranch property and continued use of the range. New applicants for forage range can be given consideration only through purchase of land or livestock from present permittees, together with waiver of their grazing privileges on the forest.

The grazing fee is a per capita charge for the season and is based on a monthly rate established prior to 1931 for each range. This rate varies from year to year, according to the fluctuations in market price for western cattle and lambs. The national forest ranges provide summer feed for the majority of livestock ranches in the mountainous sections of the State and are of considerable importance to the economics of the stock industry of Colorado.

Many range improvements are necessary to insure proper use of the forage resources and proper handling of permitted stock. Such improvements include trails, stock driveways, bridges, boundary and division fences, corrals; and the development of water places.

The following tabulation shows the extent, type, and value of range improvements constructed, as of June 30, 1945:

Type of Improvement	
Range fences and corrals	2,915 miles
Stock driveways	426 miles
Range water developments	2,058
Artificial reseeding	28,656 acres
Cost of all improvements	$2,405,999

Recreation, Game and Wildlife in the Forests

The use of Colorado's National Forests for recreation, hunting and fishing has played an important part in the attraction of tourists and in serving as a source of diversion for residents of the State. They have been particularly attractive as areas for the development of winter sports, for organized trips to some of the scenic spots of the State, and for hiking, picnicking, and camping purposes. Along with numerous other uses the National Forests are the habitat for many species of game, fish, and wildlife.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS IN THE FOREST AREAS

A comprehensive system of roads and trails has been adopted for the National Forests, and the Forest Service alone, or in cooperation with the State or counties, is engaged in the improvement of roads on that system, using government and cooperative funds. The roads are divided into two major classes: forest highways and forest development roads, which also include trails.

Forest highways include roads that are of prime importance to the State, counties, and communities, and funds for their improvement are programmed upon joint recommendation by the State Highway Department, the Public Roads Administration, and the Forest Service. The Public Roads Administration has direct supervision of their construction.

Forest development roads and trails are of vital importance in the protection of the forest against fires, and are also used in administration and in the marketing of the forest crop. Such roads, with the exception of a few which require expert engineering, are of lower standard than forest highways and are constructed by the Forest Service organization.

Postwar construction of highways and roads is continuing—to the extent that funds permit—on projects which contribute to timber utilization.

RECEIPTS FROM FOREST RESOURCES

The total receipts from use and sale of forest resources of the 12 National Forests in Colorado amounted to $586,118 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 and $199,488 of the fiscal year 1946 receipts were from the sale of timber.

Grazing privileges furnish the greatest single source of receipts on the national forests in the state. These receipts amounted to $358,059 in fiscal year 1946, and $384,090 in the fiscal year 1945. The fees are based on average selling prices received by stockmen for their livestock.

Twenty-five per cent of the fiscal year 1946 total receipts or $146,530, was turned over to Colorado counties in which the National Forests are located to be used for schools and roads, in accordance with Federal statutes. An additional ten per cent, or $58,612, was allotted to the Forest Service for expenditure for roads and trails within the National Forests located in the State. This made a total of 35 per cent, or $205,142 of the gross receipts for fiscal year 1946 which were directly spent within the State.

National Forest expenditures were greatly reduced during the War years and still remain far below pre-War levels. Expenditures for all purposes on the National Forests of Colorado during fiscal year 1946 amounted to $1,719,175.70 as against pre-War expenditures of $2,730,996 a year.

LOCATION AND AREA OF NATIONAL FORESTS

National Forests	Acres	Supervisors' Headquarters	Counties in Which Located
Arapaho	971,879	Idaho Springs	Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Jefferson, Grand, Jackson, Park, Summit
Grand Mesa	652,681	Grand Junction	Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa
Gunnison	1,472,327	Gunnison	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Saguache
La Sal[1]	26,631	Moab, Utah	Mesa, Montrose
Montezuma[2]	757,371	Cortez	Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Miguel
Pike	1,078,005	Colorado Springs	Douglas, El Paso, Teller, Park, Clear Creek, Jefferson
Rio Grande	1,763,399	Monte Vista	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan
Roosevelt	782,740	Fort Collins	Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer
Routt	996,667	Steamboat Springs	Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Routt
San Isabel[3]	1,152,516	Pueblo	Alamosa, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Lake, Las Animas, Park, Pueblo, Saguache
San Juan	1,248,343	Durango	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Rio Grande, San Juan
Uncompahgre	788,308	Delta	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel
White River[4]	1,984,603	Glenwood Springs	Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Moffat, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt

[1]Lies principally in Utah. Colorado area covers parts of Western Mesa and Montrose Counties.

[2]As of May 1, 1947, this Forest and the San Juan were consolidated administratively, under the name of the San Juan National Forest.

[3]Cochetopa consolidated with San Isabel as of July 1, 1944, except one ranger district, which was consolidated with the Gunnison, and one ranger district was added to the Rio Grande forest.

[4]Holy Cross consolidated with White River as of January 1, 1945.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION

A Division of the National Forest Service

The Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, located at Fort Collins, is one of eleven regional experimental stations operated nationally by the Forest Service as a means of finding improved methods of protection, management, and proper use of forage and range resources. Maintained in cooperation with Colorado A & M College, its offices are located on the campus. W. G. McGinnies is the Director.

Established in July, 1935, the Station serves the area included in Region 2 of the Forest Service. In this territory, the Station seeks means of utilizing the products of forest and range most satisfactorily to provide the greatest economic return in the long run.

Research activities include studies in the fields of range management, forest management, and watershed management. Past findings have indicated the best methods of grazing in this region to maintain high beef production; have shown how to reduce sheep losses from poisonous plants, and have measured the influence of supplemental feeds.

The economic aspects of logging and timber production, types of cuttings to improve timber stands and increase water yield, and methods of controlling erosion, run-off and siltation have been determined.

To facilitate organization of the research program, the State has been divided into four broad areas called research centers. These are the Central Plains, east of the mountains; the Front Range, including the mountains along the eastern front; the Continental Divide, including the high mountains; and the Western Slope.

Experimental Ranges at Nunn, Woodland Park and Fraser

The Central Plains Experimental Range, 12 miles northeast of Nunn, is devoted entirely to range studies. Studies are being conducted to determine the proper grazing capacity of short-grass ranges, the effect of summer rotation of pastures on vegetation and cattle gains, and the effect of supplemental protein and mineral feeds on weight gains of cattle on grass pasture. This 10,000-acre area was established in 1937, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

Problems in range research, reseeding, and watershed management peculiar to the Front Range of Colorado are studied at the Manitou Experimental Forest. This forest, covering an area of 26 square miles, was established in 1937. It is located 9 miles north of Woodland Park and is part of the Front Range Research Center.

The Fraser Experimental Forest is located 5 miles northwest of Fraser, on St. Louis Creek. It comprises an area of 11 square miles which is devoted to research in forest and watershed management in the Continental Divide Research Center. The determination of harvest cutting methods most appropriate for the lodgepole pine and spruce-fir type, together with studies of timber yield and factors which influence mortality in cut-over stands, are the principal timber management projects. Watershed management is primarily concerned with the influence of the various harvest cutting methods on snow storage, streamflow, and erosion. Cooperative studies with the Bureau of Reclamation on streamflow forecasting procedures are also conducted.

The Western Slope Research Center was established in 1946. Although headquarters for this station have not been established, preliminary studies of range reseeding, noxious plant and pocket gopher control have been started. Plans are being made to conduct grazing experiments on native range lands typical of the Western Slope, and to develop practical methods of reseeding depleted ranges. Detailed studies will be made of the effect of grazing and timber cutting on water yield and soil erosion.

In addition to cooperation with the Colorado A & M College, projects are carried on with other agencies. The Fish and Wildlife Service cooperates in the study of rodents in relation to range management and maintains an office in the Station. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, also with an office on the college campus, conducts studies relating to forest insects and their control.

Though of primary interest to the Forest Service, research findings are made available to private owners, other public agencies, and range, forest and wood-using industries. Each year field days are held at the Nunn and Woodland Park area for farmers and stockmen of the State.

COLORADO'S PART IN WORLD WAR II

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

WAR INSTALLATIONS IN COLORADO

Lowry Field and Buckley Field, Denver
Pueblo Army Air Base — Camp Hale, near Leadville
Camp Carson — Peterson Field, Colorado Springs
La Junta Army Air Base — Granada Relocation Center
Prisoner of War Camps at Greeley and Trinidad
Federal Center and Modification Center, Denver
Rocky Mountain Arsenal and Medical Depot, Denver
Pueblo Ordnance Depot

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD IN WORLD WAR II

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS (WACS)—WOMEN IN U. S. NAVY (WAVES)

AMERICAN RED CROSS IN COLORADO

Naval Convalescent Hospital, Glenwood Springs

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LEGION
VETERANS' OF FOREIGN WARS
DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS
AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL, DENVER

THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Summary of Regional and State Operations
Veterans' Pensions, Allowances and Services
Disbursements for Pensions and Benefits, 1944-1946
Pensions and Payments to Colorado Veterans

VETERANS' HOSPITALS IN COLORADO

Hospitals Under Construction
Fort Logan Veterans' Hospital
Fort Lyon Veterans' Hospital

COLORADO'S PART IN WORLD WAR II

SUMMARY

The extent of Colorado's participation in World War II in the arming and training of the nation's fighting forces, the construction of war production plants and the manufacture of munitions was of such huge proportions that the full story remains to be compiled by future historians. Volumes will be required to relate in detail the vast scope of operations carried on in Colorado as a part of the national effort of marshalling the nation's tremendous resources into an effective machine for the purpose of waging war on world-wide fronts against aggressor nations.

For the most part only general statements can be made. However, some important facts relating to Colorado's part in this greatest of all wars are as follows:

It is now known that at least 3,469 of Colorado's finest sons went away to war and never returned, that over 2,400 of these gave their lives in battle or died of wounds and that another 1,000 or more died in prison camps or from non-battle causes, or are missing.

It is now known that more than 138,000 Colorado men and women—approximately 12 per cent of the total population—served in the armed forces throughout the world and each contributed his or her share towards the final victory.

It is now known that the various training camps established in Colorado during the war had a total daily population of well over 100,000 during the peak years of training in 1943 and 1944.

It is not known how many of Colorado's public-spirited men and women contributed generously of their services in aiding the war effort, but the total of their number runs into many thousands. Women served in the many activities of the Red Cross, including the blood banks, gray ladies branch, nurses aides division, garment knitting and other activities. Others served in U. S. O. centers and in many other ways to give aid, comfort and hospitality to the men in uniform. The volunteer services furnished by the men were extended to draft boards, rationing boards and, in the first year or so of the War, as air raid wardens. The services rendered by these men and women were invaluable.

It is not known, for it has not yet been compiled, what the total volume of war orders filled by Colorado manufacturers amounted to.

It is well known that the farmers and ranchers of Colorado worked diligently and produced food in abundance during the war years—agricultural income doubled and then tripled.

It is also known that Colorado's mineral wealth contributed an important share to victory, notably in the production of uranium which helped to make the deadly atomic bomb possible. The production of molybdenum, lead, zinc and other minerals also contributed to the manufacture of implements of war.

To what extent the volume of activity in the State can be gauged in dollars and cents during the prosecution of the war might be illustrated by the fact that the Federal government collected a total of over $870,000,000 in taxes from Colorado firms and individuals during the five-year period 1942-1946 inclusive. Assuming that Federal taxes during this period averaged about 15 per cent of total income, then the dollar volume of business totaled approximately $6,000,000,000 for the five-years, 1942-1946.

WAR INSTALLATIONS IN COLORADO

For the record it is appropriate that this first post-war edition of the Colorado Year Book carry brief accounts of the various training centers which were operated by the War and Navy Departments in the State during World War II; also to list the war plants, military depots and other installations which were established and their purposes.

Some of the camps have been completely abandoned and the War Assets Administration has disposed of the buildings and equipment to school districts, towns, veterans or private users. In a number of cases, buildings and sites have been converted to peacetime uses. Some of the land has been disposed of through the Farm Credit Administration. There follows an account of the various camps and other operations carried on during the War.

LOWRY FIELD, DENVER

Lowry Field, a permanent military installation located just east of Denver, is the only Army Air Forces base now on active status in Colorado. It possesses the finest AAF photography school, and also has an armament school which gives instruction in small arms, ammunition, and repairs. Attached to the Field are the 106th Army Airway Communication Service, the Army Flight Service, and the 138th Army Air Force Reserve Unit under the jurisdiction of the 2nd Air Force in Nebraska. Under the latter program, hundreds of local and state reserve fliers come to get their flying time.

The development of Lowry Field began in 1937 following the authorization for the school by Congressional Act approved by the President with an initial appropriation of $2,275,000. The city of Denver purchased Agnes Memorial Sanitarium for $200,000 on December 8, 1937, and deeded it to the Federal government. In 1942 the city completed acquisition of land for the Field, as per agreement, at a total cost of $1,009,053 for 960 acres adjoining the sanitarium site and 64,000 acres of rangeland located 20 miles southeast of the school to be used for a bombing range. It was named in honor of Lt. Francis Brown Lowry of Denver who was killed in action in France in 1918.

A large construction program was undertaken and when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, buildings and other constructed facilities were valued at $24,000,000 and equipment at $16,000,000. The completely modern barracks for permanent party personnel are the largest and most attractive of their type in the Air Forces. At the present time there are more than 500 buildings, worth many millions of dollars.

Starting with a small force of officers and enlisted men which numbered only 6,000 at the time of Pearl Harbor, the expanded program provided that 15,500 students be graduated annually from the armament, photographic and clerical courses to aid in the prosecution of the war. It is estimated that during the peak of war mobilization 20,000 students were receiving training simultaneously in these schools. Approximately 14,000 men are now stationed at this field to supply personnel for essential duties in the Air Forces both in the United States and overseas.

Lowry Field No. 2, adjoining Lowry Field No. 1 on the east, was built as a separate unit to meet wartime emergency, but it is now an integral part of Lowry Field.

The Field has no specific area of operations, and in time of emergency or disaster it is alerted and renders services to the full limit of its ability.

BUCKLEY FIELD, DENVER

Used as an Army Air Force armament school for the training of students in the maintenance and calibration of aircraft weapons during World War II, Buckley Field, located east of Denver and east of Lowry Field, was constructed by the Federal government in 1942. It contained 2,210 acres, including the 960-acre bombing tract of Lowry Field, which was used jointly by the two fields. The construction, except for headquarters, base hospital, and school buildings, was of the temporary type.

Buckley Field was named in honor of Lt. John Harold Buckley, of Longmont, Colorado, who was killed in action in France on April 27, 1918. During World War II the field was under the jurisdiction of the Fourth Division of the Army Air Force Technical Training Command, headquarters, Denver.

In 1946 and 1947 the field was assigned to the Naval Reserve and the Colorado National Guard as headquarters for training activities. Any ex-service man of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or the Marines may belong to this organization and still maintain his civilian activities, since he is required to attend instruction and maintenance work or actual flying only once a week.

The Naval Air Reserve has aircraft maintenance men in all phases who are capable of keeping the machines in perfect order. The pilots are veterans and well experienced. The strength of the Naval Air Reserve is 900 enlisted men and 420 officers. In addition the Naval Air Station has 350 enlisted men and 31 officers and the Marine Air Reserve Training Command has a total of 254 enlisted men and 66 officers. Captain H. S. Hoerner, U. S. N. is the commanding officer of the Naval Air Station.

PUEBLO ARMY AIR BASE

Pueblo Army Air Base was a key unit in the Second Air Force training program during World War II. It specialized in teaching four-engined bomber crews the use of mass-bombing techniques evolved as a result of recent combat experience. Men who had acquired individual skills as fliers, bombardiers, navigators and aerial gunners elsewhere learned to function there as a closely knit team.

The site of the base, a military reservation of 4,130 acres, was selected on December 27, 1941. Initial construction was begun on March 25, 1942, with an expenditure of $9,000,000. The field was officially designated Pueblo Army Air Base on May 15, 1942, and it came under 2nd Air Force jurisdiction on July 8, 1942. A supplemental construction project costing $1,000,000 was used to extend the runways and expand the housing facilities at the base, which, during the peak period quartered more than 4,000 military personnel.

The first unit, consisting of elements of the 302nd Heavy Bomb Group flying B-24 Liberators, arrived at Pueblo AAB on September 22, 1942 to receive instruction. It was followed at intervals of one month by a rapid succession of other four-engined bomber groups, including the 94th, the 351st, the 308th, the 381st, the 400th and the 471st.

Until July, 1943, the base served as an integral part of the Operational Training Unit program. After that date, the activation of new heavy bomber units tapered off considerably, and the Pueblo AAB began to function primarily as a Replacement Training Center. As combat-tested crews returned from overseas for periods of rehabilitation, they were reformed and reorganized. Fresh crew-members replaced those withdrawn as a result of casualties, combat-fatigue or for other reasons. The ensuing retraining period, usually lasting about 30 days, doubly served to fit recruits into the bomber team and to refresh the veterans on more recent developments in techniques and equipment.

In October, 1943, Pueblo AAB expanded its area by 800 square miles or 512,000 acres of land in Las Animas County, using this additional acquisition as a large aerial gunnery range.

Shortly thereafter, in December, the base was officially re-designated as the 471st Combat Crew Training School. It had already begun to train B-29 Superfortress crews for combat missions, and as the need for B-17s and B-24s declined, the shift in emphasis toward the B-29 training program speeded up. The cessation of hostilities abruptly terminated this activity in September, 1945.

Pueblo Army Air Base was inactivated by the War Department on November 1, 1945. It was placed in the hands of the War Assets Administration for disposal on April 25, 1947.

CAMP HALE, NEAR LEADVILLE

Camp Hale, located in the Holy Cross National Forest near the town of Pando in Eagle County, was maintained for the training and conditioning of troops for mountain winter warfare. Ski courses were built and Camp Hale was one of the very few camps where this and other types of winter training were undertaken. The 10th Mountain Division, which was trained at Camp Hale, covered itself with glory in the campaign in Italy.

The War Department first approved plans for the construction of this camp March, 1942. The government already retained the title for the land in Holy Cross National Forest, and the 1,960 acres privately owned were acquired by condemnation proceedings. The first contract was awarded April 27, 1942, construction was begun in June, and the camp was occupied by troops the following winter.

The total cost of construction of Camp Hale, the installations of which were sufficient to accommodate a full brigade, was $32,856,000. June 28, 1942, the War Department officially named the cantonment Camp Hale in memory of Brigadier General Irving Hale of Denver, a graduate of West Point who served with distinction in the Spanish-American war and who organized the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In the fall of 1944 the camp was closed and was transferred to the custody of the district army engineer pending further disposition. Most of the buildings were disposed of or razed. In March, 1947, however, the camp was withdrawn from the category of surplus and placed under the jurisdiction of the Command ing General, Fifth Army, to be tentatively used for winter training again.

CAMP CARSON, COLORADO SPRINGS

Camp Carson, located six miles south of Colorado Springs, is being utilized in training for mountain and winter warfare. The various units stationed there in 1947 had a total personnel of 3,000.

Late in 1941 the War Department approved this 65,000-acre triangular site after Colorado Springs authorities had acquired options on the land, completed surveys for water, power, and gas facilities, made arrangements for railroad facilities, and the El Paso County Planning Commission had zoned the surrounding territory.

The first building was completed February 5, 1942, and on February 10 a $30,054,390 contract for construction was awarded. When this first building program was completed, Camp Carson had the facilities of a modern city, including 36 miles of streets, 5 miles of railroad, recreation and parade grounds, a small arms firing range, a fire department, 17 station hospitals and a base hospital with a 1,260-bed capacity; 181 mess halls, 80 company administration and storehouse buildings, 80 recreation buildings, 107 reading rooms, 5 theaters, 12 chapels, 438 barracks, 44 officers' buildings, and headquarters of both the entire field and of specified units.

The total number of buildings was 1,964 in January, 1943, and in 1944 the peak population of 43,000 was reached.

The post was especially designed for training a modern mechanized army. Training was given under simulated combat conditions which included the use of tanks, tank-destroyers, anti-aircraft guns, bazookas, and other modern weapons.

A Prisoner of War Camp was established on the reservation January 1, 1943, with a capacity of 3,000 prisoners. Additional housing made it possible to handle 8,000 by May, 1943, and the first group of war prisoners was 1,200 Nazis who arrived in July, 1943.

A Hospital Center, composed of the U. S. Army General Hospital and the Camp Carson Convalescent Hospital with a total authorized bed capacity of 7,500, was established May 1, 1945. A Reconditioning Division, six battalions and a total of 29 companies, was created for the rehabilitation, physical reconditioning, vocational training, and educational training of patients returned from overseas.

This military installation was named in honor of Brigadier General Kit Carson, colorful Mexican and Civil War veteran famed for his dealings with the Indians in the development of the West.

PETERSON FIELD, COLORADO SPRINGS

Peterson Field was one of the many military installations created to meet the emergency of World War II. Since the cessation of hostilities, it has been used principally in serving the personnel of Headquarters, 15th Air Force. Also, some of the officers' barracks at the Field have been converted recently into emergency housing units to relieve that critical shortage.

In April, 1942, Colorado Springs was chosen as a site for a tactical unit of the photographic division of the Army Air Corps. The municipal airport was the training base for the first 3,000 students sent there for instruction in photography and mapping, and the men were housed in dormitories of educational institutions and in civic buildings in Colorado Springs. In May the city council authorized the purchase of 1,850 acres adjacent to the airport and about six miles east of the city. Construction, the value of which is now estimated to total $13,000,000, was begun in September. In February, 1943, the Headquarters of the 15th Air Force was transferred from Spokane, Washington to government property, which cost $800,000 to build in Colorado Springs proper. Subsequently, Peterson Field was changed from a training base for photographic reconnaissance to one training heavy bombardment groups and pilots for small fighter planes.

The field is named in honor of Lieut. Edward L. Peterson from Englewood, Colorado, who was the first pilot to lose his life there while in training.

LA JUNTA ARMY AIR BASE

La Junta Municipal Airport, later to play an important role in the Army Air Force flying training program, was a small one only accessible to light planes in the years immediately preceding the war.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority became interested in its possibilities in 1939, and authorized a preliminary expenditure of $75,000 to develop its facilities for commercial aviation. This sum was augmented in 1942 with an additional appropriation of $108,000 designed to increase the length of the runways and improve the airport control facilities.

The desperate straits in which Great Britain found itself in 1941 led to the earmarking of La Junta as a training base for some 4,400 Royal Air Force personnel, and plans went forward with this objective in mind.

These were short-lived, however, as the Pearl Harbor disaster found American needs for skilled flying personnel becoming equally pressing. Early in 1942, operational control of La Junta reverted to the War Department and an initial expenditure of $5,000,000 was authorized providing for extensive construction of military installations over an acquired area of 4,251 acres.

The field was officially re-named La Junta Army Air Base and on August 4, 1942 it was activated as an Army Air Forces Advanced Flying School specializing in the training of pilots of four-engined planes.

The field continued to expand in 1943 when the War Department took possession of some 521,000 acres of farm land south of La Junta for a practice bombing range. Tenants were required to evacuate the area although they were permitted to continue to use the land for grazing purposes at their own risk.

The first training class of 200 Cadets arrived on November 1, 1942. In all, a total of 4,632 men including 132 Chinese pilots, graduated from La Junta AAB qualifying in one or more courses of training leading to their accreditation as multi-engined plane pilots.

La Junta Army Air Base was inactivated by the War Department on February 28, 1947. It was declared surplus on April 18, 1947, and was turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposal.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

Granada, in Prowers County, was the site of a relocation center for Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast during World War II. The center was located on a tract of 10,960 acres of land and consisted of more than 200 units including barracks, dwelling houses, stores, a hospital and utilities for a small town surrounded by irrigated agricultural land. The evacuees were authorized to engage in farming and the center was made self-governing. A detachment of 90 soldiers from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was stationed at the center as guards.

The first detachment of Japanese, consisting of 192 men, 19 women and one infant, arrived on August 29, 1942, from the Merced, California assembly center, these being composed of hospital attendants, mess-hall workers, clerks, and skilled mechanics who were to assist 952 construction workers in completing the project and preparing it for occupation. The population was continually undergoing change, evacuees being sent in from other centers and others being released. From time to time evacuees who swore allegiance to the United States after their standing had been found satisfactory were released to locate in Colorado. The total population of the center in 1944 was 5,892. On May 25, 1944, it was announced that of 22,000 Japanese-Americans released from ten location centers, 2,507 had settled in Colorado.

During the postwar period the Granada center was dismantled by the War Assets Administration and the buildings were sold.

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AT GREELEY

The Prisoner of War Camp at Greeley, Colorado, was activated November 15, 1943, housing German prisoners of war. The prisoners were employed, under guards, as farm laborers for the growing of sugar beets and other crops in the surrounding area. Branch camps were established in the mountain areas where prisoners worked in forestry and logging industries. The camp also housed approximately 3,000 officers and men of the U. S. Army.

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AT TRINIDAD

The Prisoner of War Camp at Trinidad, Colorado, was established December 15, 1942. At its peak there were 4,000 German prisoners confined, mostly composed of Rommel's famed Africa Corps. At one time there were approximately 900 American troops assigned to the prison camp for guard purposes.

FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER

Federal Center, a permanent installation eight miles west of Denver, was occupied in 1946 and 1947 by offices of the civilian departments of the United States Government, after serving as the Denver Ordnance Plant during World War II.

A contract between the War Department and the Remington Arms Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, for the construction and operation of an ordnance plant at Denver was signed on January 4, 1941. The original program thus brought into action involved an expenditure of $122,249,880, the largest amount in any single contract for construction and operation of a plant in the State up to that time. It included $87,449,880 for ammunition to be manufactured, $20,000,000 for the construction of 120 buildings and $14,800,000 for the cost of equipment and management. The output consisted of small arms ammunition of 30-caliber cartridges of the ball, armor-piercing, and tracer types.

Federal Center is located on 2,080 acres west of Denver on what was known as the Hayden ranch in Jefferson county. Ground was broken on March 6, 1941 and the plant was formally dedicated October 26, 1941. The plant at the time of its dedication consisted of 265 buildings of various sizes and types grouped around four separate and independent production units. Included among the structures other than production units were an administration building, power house, fire department, garage, guard-house, supply depots, and storage magazines.

An elaborate system for protecting the plant was set up. The guard-house had accomodations for 400 guards and the area was surrounded by 35 guard towers. Inside were 10.5 miles of railroad track and 20 miles of highway. Two 65-ton locomotives did all the switching of transportation equipment within the reservation.

Employment in the plant reached a peak of 19,500 in July-August, 1943, and shortly thereafter as a result of the curtailment of production of small arms ammunition, the number was decreased. The plant ceased operations on July 1, 1944 and on July 31, 1944, the War Department announced the termination of the Remington Arms Company contract.

On May 2, 1944 the Henry J. Kaiser company was awarded a $25,000,000 ordnance contract to manufacture 8-inch (75-pound) and 155-mm (140-pound) shells, the casings to be manufactured in the Kaiser plant at Fontana, California, shipped to the Denver plant for machining, and then reshipped elsewhere for loading. Additional contracts were awarded to Kaiser amounting to $17,000,000 on June 6, 1944, and $15,000,000 and $7,300,000 on November 22, 1944. The November contracts were for the production of M-52 Point detonating fuses and M-2184 boosters. With the termination of hostilities after VJ Day the plant was closed.

DENVER MODIFICATION CENTER

Planes destined for service on the World's battlefronts during World War II were equipped for combat duty at the Denver Modification Center, located at Stapleton Field. The center was one of the two largest facilities in the United States for modifying army planes for combat service. It was built by the federal government under the supervision of the U. S. Army Engineers, and was operated by the Continental Air Lines, Inc. The cost of the facility was estimated at $5,000,000.

The primary functions of the center were to receive new planes from the aircraft factories, equip them with the latest improved guns, radios, ammunition and bombing facilities and flying devices, ready for combat duty at the battle fronts. Modifications were made by skilled technicians in accordance with the requirements of the war zones to which the planes were sent. The modified planes were turned over to test pilots for final testing and upon certification were delivered to the Air Transport Command, which flew them to the battle fronts of the world.

Operations at the facility began July 17, 1942 and ceased August 31, 1945. During the period of war activity some 2,576 planes of all types were serviced, including four-engined Flying Fortresses, B-29's, and Superfortresses. Complete deactivation of the facility was accomplished on April 1, 1946 and the Center reverted to the city of Denver and became a part of Stapleton Field.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL, DENVER

This Chemical Corps Arsenal is located in Adams County, twelve miles northeast of the business center of Denver. The reservation consists of approximately 20,000 acres starting north and east of the Denver Municipal Airport and extending to a point four miles due north of Aurora. The land was acquired by the Government through condemnation proceedings. The site was chosen because of its excellent strategic location and climatic conditions.

Construction of this Arsenal, which is one of the largest Chemical Corps arsenals in the nation, was rushed to completion in approximately six months' time in 1942. The total cost of the installation, including machinery and equipment, was approximately $62,000,000.

During World War II the Arsenal manufactured various types of toxic war gasses and incendiary bombs. The great majority of the incendiary bombs used in the Pacific war were manufactured there.

The Arsenal was first commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles E. Loucks, who was succeeded in command by Brig. Gen. Alexander Wilson, now retired; and Brig. Gen. Chas. S. Shadle, also retired. The present Commanding Officer is Colonel Adrian St. John.

During World War II the Chemical Corps operated a school at this Arsenal with the training of Army, Air and Navy personnel in all phases of chemical warfare and at the end of hostilities the activities of this school were consolidated with the Chemical Corps School at the Army Chemical Center, Maryland.

In addition to the manufacturing plants, this Arsenal includes an administration building, maintenance shops, warehouses, with a suitable fire department, cafeterias and station dispensaries. Employees are all Federal civil service employees and at the present time the mission of the Arsenal is to maintain the plant in standby, storage of military equipment, demilitarization and maintenance of Chemical Corps equipment.

Industrial companies operate several plants. Some of the plants which were suitable for civilian use have been leased to private industry, such as the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, which operates the chlorine plant to manufacture chlorine and caustic; the Julius Hyman & Company, which manufactures an insecticide known technically as Chlorodane; the Mountain States Bean Company, and numerous other small lessees.

This Arsenal has been designated by the Department of the Army as one of the permanent Army installations. There are assigned at this Arsenal 18 officers and 158 enlisted men and they are also training Chemical Corps Reserve Officers. There is barracks space available to immediately increase the strength up to a total of 500 military personnel.

DENVER MEDICAL DEPOT

Activated June 8, 1942 by the Office of the Surgeon General of the United States, the Denver Medical Depot was established at 3800 York Street to receive, store, and issue medical supplies to the following distribution areas: Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and the western half of Texas.

During the War, this Depot had in its employ approximately 600 civilians and used 80 prisoners of war and received and shipped over 250,000,000 pounds of medical supplies to all overseas theaters of operation.

Declared surplus by the War Department in September, 1946, the Depot was officially turned over to the Veterans Administration in January, 1947 and was operated by the latter as a medical depot until early 1948 when the Department of the Army again took possession. It was turned over to the Colorado State Senior Instructor, Organized Reserves, Department of the Army, and was re-designated as the Denver Armory.

The Organized Reserves occupy six of the ten original permanent buildings. The remaining four buildings were turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposition. Buildings under control of the Organized Reserves are being used for storage of training equipment and for the administration and training of Organized Reserves personnel. One building, in addition to training facilities, is equipped to provide social activities for Colorado Reservists.

There are employed at the Armory 37 Army officers and enlisted men and 23 civilians. Over 1500 Reserve officers and Reserve enlisted men are using the training facilities provided and approximately 7700 Colorado Reservists are served administratively through the facilities. Col. Paul J. Mitchell is the Senior Instructor in charge.

PUEBLO ORDNANCE DEPOT IS ONE OF NATION'S LARGEST

The Pueblo Ordnance Depot, located 15 miles east of Pueblo on highway 96, is a permanent Army installation and one of the largest depots in the United States.

Covering 24,841 acres or approximately 42 square miles, the depot's value as a plant is $25,000,000. The amount of Army materiel now stored at the installation is worth approximately $850,000,000 at present prices. A total of 1,500 civilians are steadily employed at the huge, sprawling depot.

The installation was built early in 1942 and was activated April 27, 1942. Additional facilities have been built from time to time, and construction work still is continuing. Newest addition is the Ammuniton Workshops, a plant in itself worth approximately $500,000. It was constructed in 1947 for the purpose of breaking down ammunition and processing explosive contents.

The depot has more than 800 ammunition storage magazines which are supplemented with 1,125 open storage sites. Ammunition valued at approximately $625,000,000 is stored in an area four miles wide and five miles long.

The general supplies area has 26 block-long warehouses where a wide variety of medical, quartermaster, and general supplies totaling $225,000,000 in value are stored. Included in this area are four artillery maintenance shops and an artillery fire control repair shop, all performing fifth echelon work.

Administration and utilities, another large area, provides the depot with modern facilities that include a fire department, dispensary, post restaurant, garage, machine shop, motor pool, and administrative and executive offces.

One hundred and eighty-six miles of road and 45 miles of railroad link together sections of the installation.

The depot's prime missions include storage of ammunition and general supplies, renovation and demilitarization of ammunition, fifth echelon repair of field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery, fifth echelon repair of all types of fire control instruments, and storage and repair of several thousand wheeled and tracked vehicles.

From October, 1942, to June, 1947, the depot received, stored, and shipped 1,337,632 tons of explosives. The amount of general supplies handled in that period totaled 546,843 tons.

The Pueblo depot also is one of seven designated for experimental storage of metal containers of artillery and components. The air-tight containers are being tested for possible long-term storage. Strippable film, a plastic material used during the War, also is being applied on artillery to keep it from deteriorating during storage.

The Pueblo Ordnance Depot was selected as a permanent depot site mainly because of the mild, dry climate that is very favorable for storage, the excellent railroad connections, and the inland western geographical location.

In command of the installation is Colonel Charles H. Keck, who has a staff of ten officers and 25 enlisted men, besides the 1,500 civilian workers.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD IN WORLD WAR II

On August 31, 1940 an executive order was issued ordering the induction into Federal service of all active elements of the 45th Division which were stationed in Colorado. This induction included the 157th Infantry Regiment, Headquarters 89th Infantry Brigade and Company C, 120th Quartermaster Regiment. The balance of the State's troops, including the 168th Field Artillery, Company D, 193rd Tank Battalion, the 120th Observation Squadron, and the personnel of the State Staff and Detachment, were inducted between 16 September 1940 and 24 February 1941. The total number of troops inducted from Colorado included 174 officers and 2,250 enlisted men.

Throughout World War II the units of the Colorado National Guard blazed their name across both theatres. The 157th Infantry of the 45th Division wrote their name in the history of the European Theatre through the battles of Sicily, Salerno, Anzio, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arne, So. France, Rhineland and Central Europe; while the 168th Field Artillery performed a like fete in the South Pacific Theatre from Australia to Luzon by way of New Guinea, Mindanao, and Leyte.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD (Continued)

During the absence of the National Guard from the State of Colorado, the State Guard was activated and commanded by Lt.-Col. Clyde E. Hill. This organization functioned as a state defense and emergency force from 25 April 1941 to 30 June 1946.

Reactivated Since Close of War

Following the end of World War II the Colorado National Guard went into the first stages of reactivation by organizing and activating units of the 86th Fighter Wing which was to replace the old 120th Observation Squadron. The first units were activated on 30 June 1946 and by the close of the year 1947 had completed the activation of twelve of the authorized sixteen units. The activated units composed of 148 officers and 745 enlisted men were stationed at Buckley Field with the exception of one unit stationed at the University of Denver, parts of which were organized at the University of Colorado.

The State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment composed of notable business and professional men of Denver were activated on 30 October 1946 and act as aids and advisors to the Adjutant General.

The first ground force units activated except for the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment were Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Service Company, 157th Infantry, who were federally recognized on 8 January, 1947.

The remainder of the ground force units, including the balance of the 157th Infantry Regiment, the 168th Field Artillery Battalion, and the 192nd Engineer Combat Company, all a part of the 157th Combat Team, plus the components of the 193rd Tank Battalion, the 199th Engineer Combat Battalion and two separate medical companies, were activated during the year 1947 in major and strategic communities throughout the State.

At the close of 1947 the ground force units consisted of 174 officers and 1,438 enlisted men. The total number of troops in the State reached 322 officers and 2,183 enlisted men. About 40 per cent of the officers in the Guard were commissioned from the ranks since their activation.

Since the activation following World War II, units of the Colorado National Guard have answered the call in three State emergencies. Company C. of the 157th Infantry Regiment was called out to expedite the search for a hunter lost in the Delta area during the 1947 hunting season. Hq. Company and Service Company of the 193rd Tank Battalion were called to duty to aid in the relief of personal hardship and to set up emergency stations during the floods in the Colorado Springs-Manitou Springs area in the early part of 1947. As a climax of the year 1947, "A" company of the 193rd Tank Battalion was called to duty and the remainder of the Tank Battalion was alerted by the Governor to aid in the search and capture of twelve desperate criminals who made a break from the State Penitentiary at Canon City on Tuesday, December 30, 1947.

The total of funds spent by the Federal Government on National Guard operations and functions in the State adds up to a substantial amount each year and approximately 200 persons have full-time employment under the program.

AVERAGE FEDERAL FUNDS SPENT ANNUALLY IN COLORADO FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

Full-Time Personnel:	
Air Corps National Guard	$188,650
Ground Force National Guard	175,190
Construction:	
Air Corps National Guard	99,590
Ground Force National Guard	65,000
Utilities:	6,600
Maintenance:	
Air Corps National Guard	11,500
Ground Force National Guard	5,000
Miscellaneous:	
Transportation, Supply and Equipment,	1,200
	$552,730

In addition to this the National Guard weekly drill pay amounted to approximately $800,000 during the year 1947. This figure will be increased to approximately $1,800,000 per year when the Guard reaches full authorized strength.

THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS (WACS)

Colorado women served in every type of military work during World War II and performed duties assigned in every overseas theater. A total of 1,308 members of the Women's Army Corps (WACS) was from Colorado.

The Women's Army Corps, originally created in 1942 as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps by the 77th Congress, was made a part of the Army of the United States in 1943. The purpose of the Corps was to make available to the national defense, for the duration and six months, the knowledge, skill and special training of the women of the nation.

Many of the outstanding members of the Corps listed Colorado as their home state. One Colorado woman made history by serving as secretary at the famous Casablanca conference in Africa.

In 1947, with 9,541 WACS still on duty, 300 were at work in Colorado. Most of the Colorado WACS were doing technical and specialized work for the Army Medical Corps at Fitzsimons General Hospital. Others were serving at the 15th Air Corps in Colorado Springs and at Camp Carson.

WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY (WAVES)

In order to release men for sea duty, Congress authorized women to serve in a special branch of the United States Navy. Accepted for volunteer emergency service and known as the WAVES, they served as yeomen, storekeepers, pharmacist's mates, radiomen, aviation machinist's mates, etc.

The Navy Department estimated that 219 women officers and nurses, and 1,077 women enlisted personnel gave Colorado as their state of residence upon entering the U. S. Navy service during the period 1942-1947.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN COLORADO

The American Red Cross has been the organization translating the generosity and sympathy of the American people into effective, tangible assistance since its organization in 1905 under a charter from Congress. With its national scope and international affiliations the Red Cross has long been the symbol of hope and help to peoples in need whenever and wherever disaster may occur.

During World War II Coloradans donated 9,018,096 hours of volunteer service to assist in the many activities of Red Cross. Following are some of the results: 167,582 pints of blood were collected for use as plasma and whole blood in the armed services; 499 nurses were recruited for the Army and Navy corps; 19,938 women trained in Home Nursing and 1,856 nurse's aides helped relieve conditions in civilian hospitals; 13,729,833 surgical dressings were made by hand and sent to front-line troops; 284,642 garments were knit or sewed for servicemen and overseas civilian victims of war; and 100,648 kits containing recreation and comfort articles were made and filled for distribution to men embarking for combat areas.

There were many other services, including meeting troop and hospital trains with snacks and coffee, shopping and letter-writing for hospitalized servicemen, relaying the latest information to families of prisoners-of-war, and answering thousands of inquiries from those seeking information and aid by phone and letter. These programs were financed by part of Colorado's contribution of $6,366,959.53 in Red Cross fund drives.

Another important area of Red Cross activity is the Home Service wherein members serve as a link between the serviceman and his family in time of emergency. The 3,754 Red Cross chapters in the country—which means one in nearly every county—often relieved anxiety of soldiers and sailors and also aided military authorities by factually reporting conditions in the homes of servicemen. From 1942 through 1946 Colorado chapters assisted 122,590 servicemen through their Home Service. After the cessation of hostilities, this branch received many appeals from veterans for temporary financial aid, for help in filing claims for government benefits, and for assistance in transporting and communicating with foreign brides. By January 1, 1947, Colorado chapters had aided 31,118 ex-servicemen experiencing these and similar difficulties.

AMERICAN RED CROSS (Continued)

Various Services Continued Since War's End

Workers of various Volunteer Special Service corps have continued their wartime services into the postwar era. Such organizations as the motor corps, the canteen corps, the Gray Lady corps, and the Arts and Skills corps are furnishing entertainment, shopping services, craft instruction, and other diversions for the sick and disabled in every Veterans' Administration hospital throughout the Nation. In Colorado, patients at Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver, at the Lowry Field Station Hospital, and Camp Carson Station Hospital are enjoying these benefits.

With the return of peace, attention has again become largely focused on the Disaster Service in Red Cross. Colorado has been unusually fortunate in having virtually no disasters in recent years. The most serious threat was the blizzard in November, 1946, when 15 persons were killed and 38 injured in Bent, El Paso, Elbert, Lincoln, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Kit Carson and Prowers Counties. At that time the Red Cross, with the cooperation of the Army, used $4,200 to distribute by planes and weazels three and one half tons of food to snowbound ranchers and 47 tons of feed to stock stranded on the range.

The charter instructs that not only is the Red Cross to aid and rehabilitate victims of "fires, floods, famines and other great national calamities," but also that it is "to devise means for the prevention of same." While it cannot be hoped that instruction alone will prevent these catastrophes, certain knowledges and skills greatly increase the individual's chances for a safe and healthful life. Since Pearl Harbor the Red Cross has instructed 8,622 Colorado citizens in swimming and water safety; 59,207 in first aid principles; 4,826 in nutrition; and 1,115 in the principles of home and farm accident prevention.

Junior Red Cross Active

Just as there is no discrimination as to the recipients of Red Cross aid so is support drawn from all stratas of society. Illustrative of this is the youths' organization, the Junior Red Cross. An average of 184,221 Colorado students actively participated annually in such projects as contributing to the National Children's Fund used for clothing, school and medical supplies; aid to children's hospitals, orphanages, and homes for the aged; in preventive study courses; and in conservation drives.

Many of their activities are directed to international friendship and understanding. All groups engage in foreign correspondence and in aiding needy children throughout the world. The Pueblo organization has created five traveling libraries of books on other nations and peoples to be circulated throughout the county.

Statistics alone, however, can never measure the good done by the Red Cross, for its record is to be found mostly in the hearts and lives of the people it was privileged to serve. In extending the hand of welcome to war brides, in lightening the burden of individual sorrows, in aiding the stricken populations of devastated areas and of war-torn countries, the Red Cross is simply the gigantic embodiment of two outstanding characteristics of the American people—neighborliness and generosity.

NAVAL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, GLENWOOD SPRINGS

During World War II a Naval Convalescent hospital was operated at Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, a 250-room, 4-story, mountain resort built by an English syndicate and opened to the public in 1893. The hotel was acquired by the Navy Department on March 6, 1943 and was used for the recuperation and rehabilitation of veterans of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard returning from Overseas duty. An expenditure of $310,000 for remodeling and equipping it for a 585-bed hospital was authorized. The building is surrounded by extensively landscaped lawns and gardens and adjoining are the historic Yampa hot springs, which were available to the patients.

A total of 6,480 individual patients was admitted to this hospital during its operation. The hospital was inactivated May 1, 1946, and the buildings and grounds were returned to the lessor. Redistribution was made of the supplies and equipment to other Naval activities and the material in excess of the Navy's needs was declared to be surplus and was turned over to the War Assets Administration for final disposition.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

THE AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion in Colorado in 1947-1948 had 153 posts with a membership of 30,000. M. L. Lyckholm is Department Adjutant and maintains offices in the State Office Building, Denver, Colorado. Harry L. Erwin is Department Service Officer. His office is in the Mining Exchange Building in Denver. The American Legion was organized in Paris, France, in March 1919, a constitution was adopted at a convention in St. Louis, Missouri in May, 1919, and the organization was chartered by Congress September 16, 1919.

The American Legion has a membership composed of veterans of both World Wars. In addition to its major objectives of promoting legislation providing for veterans' benefits and programs and adequate provisions for the national defense, the Legion in peacetime and during World War II has carried on a manifold program of community service. Among the special services during World War II were the nation-wide collection of aluminum scrap, the training of instructors for air raid warden schools, the establishment of blood banks, the location of skilled workers for essential war industries, cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in helping to check sabotage and espionage, and numerous other activities.

Concern for the welfare of veterans and their families is, of course, one of the keystones of the Legion structure. Its humanitarian efforts are contained in the rehabilitation and child welfare programs. Each of these programs is designed to provide a better life for the veteran, his family, and his dependents.

THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS—V.F.W.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars had 140 posts and a membership of 20,000 in Colorado in 1947-1948. Amos B. Clark is the Department Adjutant and has offices in the State Office Building, Denver, Colorado.

The basic idea of an organization composed exclusively of overseas veterans was born in 1899, immediately after the Spanish-American War. The men who fostered this plan may be regarded as the founders of the organization which is known today as the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

The first unit of what was later to become the V. F. W. was organized at Columbus, Ohio, on September 23, 1899 by veterans who formed a society called "The American Veterans of Foreign Service."

Within the next few weeks, General Irving Hale, Denver, Colorado, sponsored the formation of John S. Stewart Post No. 1 of the Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines. The first meeting of this group took place on December 1, 1899, approximately two months after the Columbus meeting. This unit has continuously and actively maintained its identity since that first meeting while the Ohio group was subsequently dissolved and later revived.

The government of the United States recognizes, by award of a campaign medal or badge, armed service "on foreign soil or in hostile waters." Men eligible for such award may belong to the V. F. W.

The V. F. W. is primarily dedicated to the principle that seeks to honor the dead by helping the living. The care and welfare of America's disabled veterans, their dependents, and the dependents of America's deceased veterans is the first objective of the V. F. W. program. The V. F. W. is the only veteran fraternity that maintains a National Home for the orphans of deceased members.

AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

Chartered by Congress July 23, 1947, the Amvets, American Veterans of World War II, is an organization for all men and women who served in the American armed forces during the second World War. The Amvets in Colorado have an estimated membership of 700 and have established nine posts in Denver, Golden, Colorado Springs, Fort Collins, Trinidad, Evergreen, and Grand Junction. E. Robert Strand is Department Commander for Colorado, and Warren P. Hall of Denver is a national vice-commander.

THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

The Disabled American Veterans in Colorado in 1947-1948 had 36 chapters and a membership of 4,000. W. F. Dillehay is the Department Adjutant. The offices of the State Department are in the State Office Building, Denver, Colorado.

Organized in 1920, the Disabled American Veterans is a congressionally chartered organization of American citizens who were wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled as a result of their honorable service in the armed forces of the United States, or some country allied with it, during time of war.

The purpose of the Disabled American Veterans is to restore, as far as possible, war disabled veterans to as good a position as they would have enjoyed had they not been disabled, and to make them better and happier citizens, through sympathetic understanding and assistance in solving their problems. Toward this end the Disabled American Veterans endeavors to secure fair and just compensation or pension, adequate and sympathetic medical care and honest and profitable employment for those who are employable.

The Disabled American Veterans has adopted a legislative program, based on the known needs of disabled soldiers, but its main service to those men has been that of assisting them, without any charge whatever, to obtain the rights guaranteed to them under the law. The fundamental premise upon which the organization has built its activity is that permanent rehabilitation is of infinitely higher worth than temporary relief.

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL OF THE U. S. ARMY

One of the largest permanent general Army hospitals is Fitzsimons General Hospital, located east of Denver and Aurora. At the time of its establishment the hospital's primary function was the treatment of respiratory diseases, and at present a great many patients are receiving treatment for tuberculosis under the most favorable conditions. The hospital is also equipped to give special treatment in thoracic surgery, deep X-ray therapy, medicine, psychiatry, and histopathological service. During 1946, 18,282 patients received hospitalization or out-patient medical care at Fitzsimons, and the hospital personnel numbered 1,370 military persons and 1,255 civilians.

This is a large increase and improvement over the original capacity and facilities of the hospital when the first unit of 48 buildings was dedicated in 1918. The original plant had 160 buildings and represented an investment of $10,000,000.

After the War Department decided to make Fitzsimons one of the larger general Army hospitals, an allocation of $3,020,000 from WPA funds was made in 1938 and these were supplemented by funds from the Federal Board of Hospitalization to construct a new main building.

This building, dedicated in 1941, was the most modern of its kind. It contains approximately 1,800 rooms, including administration offices, laboratories, operating rooms and wards. The bed capacity for patients is 608. The cost of this building and the equipment installed was approximately $4,500,000.

The total appraised value of these buildings, plus additional construction of ward buildings, warehouse facilities, and other installations, is about $20,000,000.

In 1942 the largest of eight medical department enlisted technicians schools was constructed on one corner of the military reservation. The facilities were sufficient for 2,000 students; the program called for the graduation of 3,600 enlisted men and 600 officers annually who were then sent to base and station hospitals in the field and at the fighting front. This program was discontinued in 1946.

THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Denver The Headquarters of VA Regional Branch 13

The Veterans Administration administers all laws relating to the welfare of former members of the military and naval forces of the United States. It was established by an executive order of July 21, 1930, which consolidated the United States Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Thirteen branch offices strategically placed throughout the United States handle much of the work that formerly went to Washington.

One of these offices, called Branch 13, is located at the Denver Federal Center. This office has jurisdiction over seven veterans' hospitals, four regional offices, two sub-regional offices, 48 contact offices, 21 guidance centers, and 23 training centers in the four-state area of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

One of the most important functions of the Branch 13 office is the insurance service. This service grants contracts of insurance under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to applicants separated from active military service and handles reinstatements, conversions and changes affecting insurance policies of veterans in the four-state area. It receives, accounts for and disposes of insurance remittances and payments received in the branch office; it also maintains premium records on National Service life insurance accounts, makes determinations and awards benefits in disability insurance claims.

The Denver regional office of the Veterans' Administration maintains offices in the Central Savings Bank Building. On its staff are many professionals in the fields of medicine, education, adjudication, home, farm and business loans, and other work in the administration of the rights and benefits of veterans. It serves Colorado's veteran population which is estimated at 159,000, of whom 120,000 are World War II servicemen and women.

VETERANS' PENSIONS, ALLOWANCES, AND SERVICES

Payments over a period of the past 29 years by the United States Government in behalf of veterans of all wars and their dependents residing in Colorado amounted to $224,829,481 by June 30, 1946. Of this amount, $84,908,505 or 37.8 per cent had been paid as disability compensation to living veterans of World War I; $66,198,821 or 29.4 per cent had been paid to pensioners of other wars; $19,821,932 or 8.8 per cent, had been paid to veterans of World War II and their dependents; $12,204,341 or 5.4 per cent, had been paid to dependents of deceased veterans of World War I; $1,391,516 was paid out for construction; and $18,440,529 or 8.2 per cent was the cost of administration.

Historical Development of Benefits for Veterans

Since the beginnings of organized warfare, soldiers have been accorded special privileges for services rendered to the nation. These privileges have been of many kinds and given for a great variety of reasons. In 1776 the first national pension law was passed by the Continental Congress, providing half-pay for life to every officer, soldier and sailor disabled in the service to such an extent that he could not earn a livelihood. Proportionate compensation for partial disability was provided, and the funds were to come from the various colonies. (Later, the states). In 1780 the first national pension law was passed for the benefit of widows and orphans of officers who died in the service. The states were to provide the funds.

In 1808 invalid veterans were taken off the rolls of the states and given pensions from Federal funds. Ten years later an important innovation in veterans' legislation was passed by Congress, when pensions for the deceased or disabled were provided without regard to the service origin of death or disability. From 1776-1855, under various bounty land acts, more than half a million grants were made to ex-servicemen for more than 68 million acres of land.

Various benefits were enacted into law by Congress for veterans of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Indian Wars, the Civil War, the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion.

With the advent of World War I, the nation demonstrated a growing sense of responsibility toward veterans. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance was authorized in 1917 to insure the lives of seamen. Soon afterward, insurance was extended to all servicemen.

In 1921 the Veterans Bureau was created, superseding the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and in 1930 the Veterans Administration was established.

Following World War I, veterans' benefits were extended both in quantity and variety. For the first time serious attention was paid to the rehabilitation of veterans, and in 1924 veterans whose disability was not a result of service were admitted for the first time to Veterans' Administration hospitals.

World War II brought about another tremendous increase in the scope of veterans' programs. The most extensive medical rehabilitation program and the most extensive educational and vocational rehabilitation programs ever undertaken by any nation for the benefit of veterans were initiated for veterans of World War II.

The philosophy underlying veterans' benefits in the United States has undergone a gradual change since its beginning. Earlier benefits could be classified as relief, rewards or inducements to continue military service. Now the predominant idea behind veterans' benefits is that of giving veterans equality of opportunity to live and prosper as individuals. While emphasis is still laid on the necessity of paying pensions and compensation to those who suffered loss as a result of service, much more stress is now being placed on the positive aspects of the veterans' program.

If the veteran can be medically, emotionally, and socially rehabilitated, he will be enabled to live a normal and satisfactory life by the use of his own resources, without being a permanent charge on the government. This positive program of rehabilitation results in a more satisfactory life for the veteran and a smaller burden on the community as a whole. Rehabilitation is the great contribution of World War II to the national thinking about veterans' problems.

Data on the various types of benefits paid to veterans and their dependents for selected years are shown in the following tables.

Benefit Payments

Number of living veterans of World War II to whom benefits were being paid on June 30 of the years named and the amount of benefits received during the year: and number of deceased veterans of World War II whose dependents were receiving compensation on June 30 of the year named and the amount of compensation paid during the year:

	Benefits to Living Veterans War II		Benefits to Dependents of Deceased Veterans	
Year	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1942	...	....	12	$ 1,887
1943	154	$ 62,843	106	46,716
1944	1,597	438,434	321	197,388
1945	4,614	1,670,373	869	575,779
1946	14,260	5,173,792	1,653	1,317,250
Total		$7,345,442		$2,139,020

Disability Compensation Payments

Number of living service-connected veterans of World War I to whom disability compensation was being paid on June 30 of the years named and the amount of benefits received during the year; and number of deceased veterans of World War I whose dependents were receiving death compensation on June 30 of the year named and the amount of compensation paid during the year:

	Disability Compensation Paid to Living Service-Connected Veterans, War I		Death Compensation Paid to Dependents of Deceased Veterans, War I	
Year	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1920	3,420	$ 2,016,193	389	$ 191,203
1930	5,237	3,984,491	914	352,847
1940	4,750	3,024,452	1,299	703,335
1944	4,468	2,756,594	1,246	707,380
1945	4,382	3,036,869	1,843	850,086
1946	4,288	2,840,698	1,980	1,153,447
Total paid, 1918-1946		$84,908,505		$12,204,341

Disability allowances for living non-service-connected men under the law which went into effect July 1, 1930, as of June 30 of the years named and the amount paid during each year; and emergency officers' retirement pay, World War I, for years ending June 30:

	Disability Allowances		Emergency Officers' Retirement Pay,	
Year	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1931	...	$ 350,048	...	$ 331,778
1932	3,360	755,279	204	349,901
1935	431	145,265	30	50,060
1940	835	258,861	35	60,949
1944	1,133	486,886	63	105,141
1945	1,135	657,020	63	106,263
1946	1,028	650,623	61	104,634
Total, 1930-1946		$ 6,038,111		$ 2,028,318

Number of pensioners on June 30 of the year named, comprising living veterans and dependents of deceased veterans of wars other than World War I and World War II including the regular (peace-time) establishment, receiving pensions on June 30 of the year named and the amount paid; and military and naval insurance disbursed to Colorado men in fiscal years ending June 30:

	Number of Pensioners, Other Wars		Military and Naval Insurance	
Year	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1920	6,002	$ 2,160,440	...	....
1925	5,711	2,237,270	...	....
1930	5,115	2,291,640	...	....
1935	4,409	1,909,154	1,854	$ 1,298,422
1940	4,024	2,269,009	618	505,885
1944	3,480	2,142,370	...	226,306
1945	3,436	2,318,544	...	203,570
1946	3,304	2,195,558	...	179,739
Total paid, 1917-1946		$66,198,821		$ 8,737,413

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION: DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS AND BENEFITS IN COLORADO FOR WAR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Veterans' Administration)

	1946		1945		1944	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. PENSIONS AND BENEFITS						
World War II						
(1) Living	14,260	$ 5,173,792	4,614	$ 1,670,373	1,597	$ 438,434
(2) Deceased	1,653	1,317,250	869	575,779	321	197,388
Total	15,913	$ 6,491,042	5,483	$ 2,246,152	1,918	$ 635,822
World War I						
(1) Living	5,377	$ 3,595,955	5,580	$ 3,800,152	5,664	$ 3,348,621
(2) Deceased	1,980	1,153,447	1,843	850,086	1,246	707,380
Total	7,357	$ 4,749,402	7,423	$ 4,650,238	6,910	$ 4,056,001
Indian Wars						
(1) Living	16	$ 13,321	20	$ 16,102	22	$ 16,863
(2) Deceased	31	16,141	35	19,256	45	20,153
Total	47	$ 29,462	55	$ 35,358	67	$ 37,016
Civil War						
(1) Living	6	$ 7,297	7	$ 10,625	12	$ 15,837
(2) Deceased	282	134,726	313	149,038	348	172,462
Total	288	$ 142,023	320	$ 159,663	360	$ 188,299
Spanish American War						
(1) Living	1,202	$ 1,095,216	1,308	$ 1,152,485	1,371	$ 1,036,614
(2) Deceased	642	274,137	628	271,709	580	213,518
Total	1,844	$ 1,369,353	1,936	$ 1,424,194	1,951	$ 1,250,132
Regular Establishment						
(1) Living	954	$ 573,934	948	$ 615,404	974	$ 584,750
(2) Deceased	171	80,786	177	83,925	173	82,173
Total	1,125	$ 654,720	1,125	$ 699,329	1,147	$ 666,923
Grand Totals, Pensions and Benefits						
Living	21,815	$10,459,515	12,477	$ 7,265,141	9,640	$ 5,441,119
Deceased	4,759	2,976,487	3,865	1,949,793	2,713	1,393,074
Total	26,574	$13,436,002	16,342	$ 9,214,934	12,353	$ 6,834,193
2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING						
(Public Law 346)	11,786	$ 4,305,897*	280	$ 97,820	...	$ ....
(Public Law 16)	1,132	462,273*	167	78,523	22	4,154
3. READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE	...	5,319,757	...	69,046	...	....
4. MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE	...	179,739	...	203,570	...	226,306
5. NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE	...	2,575,899	...	1,272,011	...	377,227
6. ADJUSTED SERVICE AND DEPENDENT PAY	...	291	...	1,120	...	1,248
7. ADMINISTRATION	...	2,955,884	...	1,668,041	...	1,547,686
8. CONSTRUCTION	...	321,712	...	199,374	...	33,390
Grand Totals of Disbursements for Other than Pensions and Benefits	...	$16,121,452	...	$ 3,589,505	...	$ 2,190,011
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	..	$29,557,454	...	$12,804,439	...	$ 9,024,204

* Amounts paid in 1946 under education and training do not include money paid to colleges and other institutions for tuition costs of veterans studying under both laws.

PENSIONS AND PAYMENTS TO COLORADO VETERANS

The following summary of pensions, benefits, and other payments made to veterans in Colorado over a period of the past 29 years does not include adjusted compensation (bonus payments) paid subsequent to 1936.

CLASS	AMOUNT
A. World War II:	
1. Readjustment allowance paid in 1945 and 1946	$ 5,388,803
2. Subsistence allowance, 1944-1946	4,948,667
3. Pensions and benefits	
a. Benefits, living veterans, 1942-1946	7,345,442
b. Dependents death compensation, 1942-1946	2,139,020
B. World War I:	
1. Pensions and benefits	
a. Living veterans	
(1) Disability compensation, 1919-1946	$4,908,505
(2) Non-service allowances, 1931-1946	6,038,111
(3) Emergency officers' retirement, 1931-1946	2,028,318
b. Dependents of deceased veterans	
(1) Dependents death compensation, 1919-1946	12,204,341
C. Other:	
1. Pensioners of other wars, 1918-1946	66,198,821
2. Military and naval insurance, 1934-1946	8,737,413
3. National service life insurance, 1942-1946	4,322,009
4. Adjusted service payments, 1934-1946	77,288
5. Adjusted service certificates matured, 1934-1936	660,698
6. Administration, 1934-1946	18,440,529
7. Construction, 1934-1946	1,391,516
Total pensions, benefits, and administrative costs, 1918-1946	$224,829,481

VETERANS' HOSPITALS IN COLORADO

Colorado in 1947 had two veterans' hospitals at Fort Logan and Fort Lyon; construction of two new hospitals by the Veterans' Administration, at Grand Junction and Denver, will be completed in 1948 or 1949.

The hospital and its auxiliary units at Grand Junction will provide 150 beds for general medical and surgical treatment. It is intended primarily to provide service for veterans of the Western Slope area of Colorado. The total cost of the hospital is $3,500,000 and it will be completed in late 1948.

The veterans' hospital to be built in Denver, and construction of which is scheduled to begin in late 1948, will be a model hospital, according to officials of the Veterans' Administration. The hospital and its several auxiliary units will be located near the site of the present Colorado General Hospital and the new General Maurice Rose Memorial Hospital. It will provide 500 beds for general medical and surgical treatment, will be a ten-story structure, and the estimated total cost is 12 million dollars.

FORT LOGAN VETERANS' HOSPITAL

The Fort Logan Veterans' Hospital, located 10 miles southwest of Denver, has a rating which is equaled by only one other Veterans Administration Hospital in the nation. This former army post was declared surplus by the War Department in July, 1946, at which time 579.94 acres and 218 buildings were turned over to the Veterans Administration. The first veteran patient was admitted October 22, 1946, and by January 1, 1948, approximately 3,500 patients had been hospitalized and received treatment. At that time the hospital had a 300-bed capacity primarily for general medical and surgical cases, a small tuberculosis section, and an out-patient pneumo-thorax clinic.

The 23 doctors on the staff are under the medical residency program, which is conducted in close connection with the University of Colorado School of Medicine. Professional personnel of the school and outstanding specialists in the Denver area are retained as consultants. With such an arrangement, the hospital patients have the best care available, and the management plans to increase and improve the facilities.

The 973.8 acres on which Fort Logan is situated were donated by the citizens of the area and accepted by the government upon recommendation of General Phil Sheridan after authorization by Congressional act in February, 1887, with an initial appropriation for construction of $100,000. The post was known locally as Fort Sheridan in honor of the Civil War veteran, but was later changed to Fort Logan in honor of John Alexander Logan, Major General of Volunteers.

This was a cavalry and infantry post from the time of its establishment until the Second Engineers took it over in June, 1927. When it was put under the jurisdiction of the Air Forces as a sub-station of Lowry Field in February, 1941, it was made a clerical training school and the facilities were expanded to accomodate 1,500 students and officers.

In July, 1941, Fort Logan became also an induction center receiving selectees from Colorado, Wyoming and Western Kansas and Nebraska. Fourteen buildings were constructed to provide accommodations for an additional 1,300 men, and the clerical training school was made an independent unit under the Fourth District Air Forces Technical Training Command.

In March, 1944, the post was converted into a convalescent training center for those in the Air Forces who had been wounded overseas. To help provide necessary expansion, the clerical training school was dissolved; jurisdiction was transferred to the Air Service Command, later the Personnel Distribution Command, and on April 25, 1944 the first contingent of convalescents arrived. In September, 1944, Fort Logan was also named one of the 18 discharge centers, and it continued in these three capacities of induction, convalescent, and discharge center until transferred to the Veterans Administration.

FORT LYON VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

Veterans Administration Facility No. 5080 is located at Fort Lyon, Colorado, seven miles northeast of Las Animas, in Bent county. The present manager is Dr. Arthur H. Mountford.

The site comprises 1,140 acres of ground and the numerous buildings cover 60 acres. The grounds are attractive, with paved streets and modern improvements. The plant represents an investment of approximately $3,450,000. The facility provides for the treatment of neuropsychiatric patients and other types of rehabilitation.

The number of patients who received hospitalization or out-patient medical care at the hospital reached an all-time high of 1,095 in 1944. At the present time the Hospital is caring for approximately 975 patients. The bed capacity is 898. The maximum number of personnel stationed at the hospital during the years 1941-1946 was 652.

The establishment of Fort Lyon was an outgrowth of developments in pioneer days. It was originally a trading post built by William Bent and known as Bent's Fort. In 1852, angered at delays in negotiations for its sale to the federal government, he set fire to it and built a new post down the Arkansas River near the present boundary between Bent and Prowers Counties. The new post was sold to the government in 1859 and its name was changed to Fort Wise in honor of the Governor of Virginia. A small force of federal troops was stationed there. The name was changed to Fort Lyon in 1861 in memory of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, a Union officer who died in battle. In 1867, following a flood, the site was moved back up the river to its present location.

The United States Navy took it over in 1906 and established it as a naval hospital for tuberculosis. Following the close of World War I, in 1922, it was transferred to the Veterans' Bureau for the hospitalization of male veterans of any war, occupation or expedition and service-connected peacetime ex-service patients. Since that time the hospital has been under the supervision of the Veterans Administration.

COLORADO'S PART IN WORLD WAR II

ENLISTMENTS AND INDUCTIONS

A total of 138,089 Coloradans enlisted or were inducted into the Armed Forces during the period 1940 to September 1946, according to the Selective Service System which was in charge of inductions throughout World War II. Inductions were terminated in October 1946, and the volunteer draft boards which had served in every county during the War were relieved from duty.

Colorado's enlistments and inductions, by counties, are tabulated on the page that follows this. Unfortunately, records of the women who served in auxiliary branches of the Armed Forces were not available at the time of this compilation.

CASUALTIES

According to records compiled by the War and Navy Departments in 1946, a total of 3,469 Colorado men were casualties in World War II. Of the total, 2,441 are listed as having been killed in action or as casualties from battle wounds. Another 803 men are recorded as having died in prison camps or from non-battle causes. Finally, 225 men are missing and are presumed to have lost their lives.

On the following page is published a table of Colorado's casualties by counties. Lists of the casualties have been published in separate reports by the War and the Navy Departments. It is from these records that the names of the casualties which are published in the succeeding section were secured.

WORLD WAR II: TOTAL INDUCTIONS AND ENLISTMENTS IN COLORADO, 1940-1946. AND TOTAL ARMY AND NAVY CASUALTIES, BY COUNTIES
(Source: War and Navy Departments)

COUNTY	Total Inductions and Enlistments	Army and Navy Casualties			
		Total Casualties	Killed in Action or Died of Wounds	Died in Prison Camp or Died Non-battle	Missing*
State Total	138,089	3,469	2,441	803	225
Adams	2,639	47	38	7	2
Alamosa	1,196	38	31	7	..
Arapahoe	4,220	87	57	24	6
Archuleta	343	17	10	5	2
Baca	728	20	15	4	1
Bent	1,018	31	25	5	1
Boulder	4,830	124	94	24	6
Chaffee	858	25	21	2	2
Cheyenne	286	11	9	2	..
Clear Creek	415	9	8	1	..
Conejos	1,143	34	23	10	1
Costilla	639	11	9	2	..
Crowley	677	25	18	6	1
Custer	199	9	8	1	..
Delta	1,882	58	42	10	6
Denver	44,795	1,059	710	271	78
Dolores	223	3	3	..	..
Douglas	350	10	8	..	2
Eagle	635	9	6	..	3
Elbert	503	5	4	1	..
El Paso	6,544	171	114	46	11
Fremont	1,948	67	53	9	5
Garfield	1,120	38	29	6	3
Gilpin	139	2	2	..	..
Grand	561	15	12	2	1
Gunnison	733	16	12	3	1
Hinsdale	50	2	2	..	..
Huerfano	1,699	50	29	20	1
Jackson	308	9	7	2	..
Jefferson	3,991	74	45	21	8
Kiowa	301	15	10	5	..
Kit Carson	782	24	20	4	..
Lake	923	22	19	3	..
La Plata	1,830	51	41	7	3
Larimer	4,424	98	64	28	6
Las Animas	3,505	88	58	26	4
Lincoln	597	23	15	6	1
Logan	2,094	46	32	12	2
Mesa	4,032	91	61	27	3
Mineral	115	4	2	1	1
Moffat	683	18	13	4	1
Montezuma	1,122	27	23	3	1
Montrose	1,931	60	45	12	3
Morgan	2,004	63	46	12	5
Otero	2,772	58	45	10	3
Ouray	186	4	2	1	1
Park	325	7	4	3	..
Phillips	512	21	13	7	1
Pitkin	142	2	..	..	2
Prowers	1,620	53	42	9	2
Pueblo	9,247	209	139	61	9
Rio Blanco	364	16	13	..	3
Rio Grande	1,289	39	29	8	2
Routt	1,154	31	24	6	1
Saguache	532	17	13	3	1
San Juan	163	4	3	1	..
San Miguel	452	11	8	..	3
Sedgwick	551	9	4	3	2
Summit	168	2	2	..	..
Teller	711	16	11	3	2
Washington	878	16	13	2	1
Weld	6,866	182	139	31	12
Yuma	1,142	37	26	6	5
State at large	....	29	18	8	3

* Included in the Missing Column are 186 men declared by the War Department to be officially dead, and 9 missing. The Navy listed 30 men as officially dead and none missing.



In Memoriam

To the 3,469 Coloradans who gave their lives in World War II to the service of their country in order that the ideals of American Democracy might be perpetuated and world peace established, the following section of this Year Book is dedicated.

No memorial is adequate to honor these men who made the supreme sacrifice. The names are published herewith not as a memorial but to serve as a permanent reminder to those who are living of the principles for which these men died.

CASUALTIES—WORLD WAR II

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY

Adams County

Aragon, Willie
Brandenburg, John P.
Brown, Neal
Candelario, Manuel
Custy, John J.
De Graffenreid, F. R.
Diercks, Emil A.
Enright, Paul E.
Falk, Gottfred N.
Fischahs, Albert P.
Fox, Jack E.
Gallagher, Russell E.
Gallegos, Joe M.
Garcia, Alex
Gomez, Frank
Grogan, Paul
Herbaugh, Cecil A.
Hight, Willard R.
Hollinsworth, J. W.
Ito Takashi
Jones, Charles D.
Jones, George D.
Keen, Paul L.
Lanford, Frank A.
Lauridson, Thomas J.
Leitz, Arthur P.
Lopez, John B.
Lynch, Bryan P.
Middleton, Jay W.
Noble, Thomas H.
Ortega, Joe B.
Penrod, William R.
Phillips, Leonard H.
Roberts, Robert K.
Rogers, Charles W.
Salmonese, Ralph
Scheuermann, J. F. Jr.
Schwab, Benjamin
Tapparo, Andrew A.
Taylor, Orlon V.
Ward, Lee
Weigel, Raymond P.

Alamosa County

Anderson, Rudolph Y.
Barley, John L.
Barnes, William T.
Byars, Carl H.
Cordova, Joseph F.
Crow, Howard M.
Donald, Myron H.
Drury, Roberdeau
English, Norman E.
Espinosa, Nargarito
Gohr, Alvin L.
Gurule, Joe N.
Hampton, Stephen S.
Henderson, Tyson N.
Hill, Robert E.
Johnson, George E.

Alamosa County (Cont'd)

Lewis, Alfred
Lindsey, William T.
Marquez, Gabriel A.
Martinez, Albert
McGue, James E.
Montgomery, Alvin L.
Nielsen, Paul
Nissen, Dennis O.
Norton, James R.
Owsley, Franklin C.
Quintana, Willie
Riley, Leslie B.
Savage, Amos W.
Strauel, Albert W.
Suazo, Joe J.
Suazo, Onesino J.
Taves, William H.
Templeton, James W.

Arapahoe County

Atkinson, George R.
Bader, Ross J.
Bair, Albert M.
Baker, Daniel
Ballard, Earl E.
Barnard, Frank W.
Bartlett, Philip E.
Bauer, Billy D.
Bettini, Dominic D.
Bloxham, Ray H.
Brown, Charles E.
Brown, L. D.
Childers, Raymond E.
Church, William E.
Cummings, John F.
Dorr, Michael W.
Everts, Marvin E.
Forsythe, Robert L.
Frantz, Donald R.
Franz, Alton E.
Ford, Owen F.
Goscha, Ambrose A.
Gussenhoven, William
Hall, Alonzo L.
Herzog, John H.
Hester, Robert L.
Hill, George R.
Hofer, Ralph K.
Hoffman, Edward R.
Home, Charles W.
Irvine, John W.
Jess, Ray W.
Kennedy, Ernest M.
Kennedy, William M.
Komloski, Reinhardt J.
Laybourn, Myron D.
Laybourn, Roger W.
Liedike, Robert H.
Long, Ellis F.
McCreer, Charles R.

Arapahoe County (Cont'd)

Paine, Albert E.
Peacock, Byron G.
Peterson, Edward J.
Peterson, Herbert A.
Quinn, Charles E.
Realph, Floyd E.
Roberts, Ernest S.
Roe, Howard R.
Savage, Robert J.
Scharf, George A.
Scott, John W. Jr.
Smith, Frank J.
Smyk, Antoni Jr.
Sprague, Clifford H.
Sullivan, Jack A.
Thornton, Robert F.
Tyson, George W.
Vranesic, William G.
Weldon, Charles A.
Wells, John A.
White, Robert C.
Whitenack, Theodore W.
Williams, Marvin D.
Wolfe, Robert H.

Archuleta County

Bartlett, Albert E.
Curs, Merle W.
Freeman, Charles E.
Gallegos, Frank
Gorton, James A.
Harris, James
Lambert, Arthur F.
Maloy, James C.
Melrose, Hugh H.
Montoya, Alex
Newbold, Thomas B.
Nickerson, Ross H.
Ocana, Joe E.
Perkins, James S.
Quintana, Fred A.
Quintana, Joe N.
Valdez, Edward J.

Baca County

Albers, Carol E.
Brooks, Lonnie V.
Dick, Thomas E.
Findley, Paul E.
Gleason, Paul J.
Goodwin, Tom D.
Hamilton, J. C.
Holt, Hughes L.
Lewis, J. M.
McKinnis, Roy H.
Murphy, Kenneth E.
Moses, Maurice F.
Sloan, George E.
Stuart, Charley W.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Bent County

Babb, Wayne C.
Baca, Mike
Cardinas, Simon
Clayton, James O.
Colt, Peter S.
Doney, Wesley H.
Fitzsimmons, Kent M.
Forbes, Chester D.
Garner, Roy L.
Garner, Virgil E.
Gibson, Edward D.
Gwinn, Chester R. Jr.
Hostetter, Maybelle
Jay, Leon H.
Jerman, Ernest P.
Muniz, Felix
Parker, Johnnie H.
Pryor, John S.
Ramirez, Willie
Salazar, Cornelio
Smith, Winfred K.
Stough, Warren B.
Stwalley, Richard C.
Turner, Jack P.
Udick, Joseph W.

Boulder County

Abbott, Alden L.
Beckett, Rexford E.
Bernzen, Frank Jr.
Bickel, Eugene H.
Booth, Paul E.
Bowen, Donald W.
Brown, Marion T.
Brown, Wayne S.
Cartwright, M. C.
Chandler, Lee A.
Chermak, Ben
Clark, Haynes J.
Colt, James B.
Coss, John R.
De Backer, William
DeCunick, Albert F.
Derr, Glen L.
Dulany, Robert A.
Englstrand, L. S. Jr.
Gaines, Gaylord V.
Garvin, Paul D.
Gaz, Geno A.
Gross, Herbert W.
Hanson, Martin J.
Harris, David B.
Hartman, Warren M.
Hauck, Robert J.
Herring, Curtis G.
Hibbard, Ross H. Jr.
Hinds, Otto H.
Hodgson, Albert T.
Hoffman, Kenneth D.
Holden, Tom G.
Huddleston, R. M. Jr.
Jackson, Dale T.
Kautzman, Randell W.
Keen, Joseph W.
Kellogg, George E.

Boulder County (Cont'd)

Kinney, Melvin L.
Kirkpatrick, Howard V.
Kloberdance, J. P. Jr.
Kolar, Richard W.
Krantz, John P.
Kroulik, Harry
Lackey, James L.
Lang, James C.
Ledyard, Douglas M.
Lewis, Roy B.
Long, Richard A.
Maakestad, Rolf H.
Mabee, Dudley T.
MacKenzie, Everett W.
Magoon, Donald J.
Martenson, Willard W.
McGinn, William P.
Miller, Ralph G.
Montes, Raymond G.
Munn, Douglas L.
Munson, Robert B. Jr.
Nichols, Andrew R.
O'Neil, Leroy H.
Pedigo, Robert E.
Peers, Theron B.
Pendell, Earl W.
Pickard, Robert W.
Pierce, Norman S.
Porter, James D.
Pucket, Donald D.
Rothe, Alex
Sahm, Louis N.
Santerli, Robert J.
Schommer, Mervin A.
Schum, Victor J.
Slater, John W.
Stenborn, Harry W.
Sutherland, Albert
Tafoya, Dewey A.
Todd, Theodore L.
Tomeo, John F.
Turnbull, Turner B.
Van Cleave, Francis M.
Van Den Bos, Allen H.
Vogel, Konstantin J.
Wagner, David
Wagner, Walter J.
Wong, George
Worcester, John B.
Wykle, Narvle L.

Chaffee County

Brucker, Lawrence E.
Coscarelli, Frank J.
Coster, Cyril J.
Darling, Eugene R.
Espinosa, Dan
Evans, Arlo L.
Fisher, Frank V.
Gallegos, Joe A.
Gallegos, Jose B.
Holman, Frank W.
Maestas, John N.
Martinez, Pete A.
Martinez, Tony J.

Chaffee County (Cont'd)

Nelson, Donald R.
Pacheco, David D.
Price, James L.
Smith, Frank B.
Thomas, Howard W.

Cheyenne County

Ashley, James E.
Blekeberg, Calvin H.
Bruse, Leo P.
Kline, Raymond L.
Kregar, Vernon L.
Walsh, William B.
Wherry, Warren D.
Wood, Francis W.
Young, Leo

Clear Creek County

Bean, Thomas A.
Dumler, Reuben P.
Frye, Warren H.
McNames, Richard R.
Nelson, Henry F.
Produit, John B.
Ricci, Joseph A.
Rizzardi, Joe P.
Robson, William M. Jr.

Conejos County

Arellano, Joe E.
Atencio, Federico Z.
Bailey, Ross O.
Barton, Lynn B.
Broyles, Carlos O.
Carson, Christopher T.
Cordova, Canuto D.
Crowther, James T.
Duran, George L.
Garcia, Gilbert J.
Garcia, Josefino
Gomez, Leopoldo
Lanning, Virgil G.
Lenington, Curtis E.
Lobato, Amarante A.
Lopez, Alberto B.
Lopez, John A.
Lucero, Arthur T.
Madril, Juan O.
Martinez, Jose M.
Medina, Earnest
Mondragon, David
Mondragon, Jose C.
Montoya, Alfonso J.
Muniz, Jose V.
Nielson, Thomas W.
Reed, Nyle E.
Rodriguez, Juan
Ruybal, Cresencio
Sterrett, Harold M.
Valdez, Fabian S.

Costilla County

Bedan, Benito
Cordova, Rosbaldo J.
Esquibel, Abade

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Costilla County (Cont'd)

Jackson, Henry
Jaramillo, Adelmo
Lucero, Reynaldo P.
Padilla, Victor
Pierson, Fernando
Quintana, Fermin
Vigil, Gilberto
Vigil, Lino

Crowley County

Bacon, Charles E.
Belveal, Clyde S.
Crockett, Robert F.
Dalton, Marvin W.
Gerlock, William H.
Gomez, Adolphe
Grasmick, Samuel
Grassmick, David H.
Harrison, Benson A.
Heil, Johnna, G. K.
Henderson, Harold W.
Hern, Orville C.
Martinez, Julius
Murphy, Carl E.
O'Connor, William J.
Passig, Albert R.
Passig, Henry J.
Powell, Burt C.
Rice, Houston A.
Rooks, Frank O.
Smith, John W.
Yunoki, Shiyoji

Custer County

Burns, Robert R.
Eakins, William G.
Ireland, Maurice F.
McNealy, Myrlen L.
Milton, David H.
Prentiss, William
Weeks, Vernon A.

Delta County

Ablai, Thomas A.
Austin, Ralph P.
Bell, Donald D.
Berry, Hillis C.
Bowie, James W.
Bowker, Ernest D.
Bowle, Thomas A.
Brewer, Lauren C.
Buck, Tully C.
Callahan, Porter J. Jr.
Campbell, Kenneth
Carlton, James L.
Cooper, Dwight E.
Ellis, Vernon P.
Ervin, Bill E.
Fisher, James E.
Garver, William L.
Gumm, James O.
Hamm, Luther L.
Hanna, Robert F.
Herrera, Albert F.
Huckabay, Robert M.

Delta County (Cont'd)

Huizar, David M.
Jennings, Reginald J.
Markley, John A.
Miller, Andrew B.
Moore, Edward F.
Morris, Emerson L.
Nixon, Vern E.
Peck, Ray A.
Peterson, Grant E.
Phillips, Leeadoh R.
Ray, Bert H.
Richardson, Herman E.
Riley, Clarence Jr.
Riley, William O.
Rotella, Philip A.
Shoemake, James P.
Sneller, Andrew
Stewart, Verne C.
Thompson, Francis B.
Tiffany, James I.
Tunks, Fred Jr.
Welty, Lauren W.

Denver County

Abernathy, Rex V.
Acosta, Gustave
Ady, John W.
Affley, Frank W.
Akers, William C.
Albertson, Ernest H.
Alkire, Robert E.
Allen, Leslie L.
Allum, Albert M.
Amen, Harry
Anderson, Charles E.
Anderson, Earnest P.
Anderson, Kenneth B.
Anderson, Roy E.
Anderson, Walter F.
Anderson, William A.
Angelopulos, Bill
Appelgren, William W.
Applegate, S. W. Jr.
Aragon, Emelio R.
Araujo, Henry H.
Archambault, W. S.
Arnold, Rupert W.
Atencio, Benjamin E.
Augenstein, Cecil C.
Awenius, James G.
Aylor, Meredith M.
Bacino, Joe F.
Bacon, William E.
Badion, Joseph L.
Baker, Jacob
Baker, Norman W.
Baker, Robert L.
Baker, William H.
Balch, Robert S.
Baldwin, William M.
Bannister, Wayne A.
Bannon, Joseph L.
Barber, Vernon D.
Barnhart, Floyd O.

Denver County (Cont'd)

Barrett, Berton A.
Barth, Carl
Bartlett, Louis C.
Bauder, Karl W. Jr.
Bauer, Floyd E.
Bauer, Gerald
Baughar, Clyde J.
Baxter, Glen D.
Beal, Charles W.
Bear, James D.
Becker, Ernest
Becker, Richard A.
Becker, Robert F.
Beckman, Cyril F.
Bedwell, Alan W.
Beecher, Harris M.
Been, Robert L.
Befus, Jacob J.
Bell, Louis M.
Benson, Albert V.
Benton, Benjamin A. Jr.
Bessee, Robert F.
Best, Elmer C.
Bible, Marvin J.
Birkholtz, Everett E.
Bishop, Wilbur E.
Bivins, Eugene E.
Black, Boyd M.
Blackwood, James C.
Bladen, Calvin T.
Blakley, William T.
Blanc, George E.
Blanchard, W. E. Jr.
Blessinger, Paul L.
Bodenner, Charles W.
Boepple, Bernhard C.
Bono, John J.
Boost, Frank A.
Botterill, William F.
Brady, John B.
Brennan, James F.
Breunig, Wilbur W.
Brock, Earnest E.
Brown, Harold B.
Brown, Leonard O.
Brownell, Arthur L.
Bugbee, Leonard E.
Burch, Johnnie M.
Burford, William F.
Burns, Wymon L.
Burrows, Webster T.
Busby, Thomas H.
Bussey, Lawrence C.
Cairns, Charles N.
Calabrese, August S.
Calhoon, Richard L.
Callison, Kenneth J.
Campbell, Raymond S.
Capps, Robert P. M.
Capra, William
Carder, Gerald L.
Carey, Richard V.
Carlon, James C.
Carlson, Charles L.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Denver County (Cont'd)
Carlson, Dan
Carothers, John W.
Carpenter, Robert J.
Carper, Reeves S.
Carroll, Earl S.
Cavos, Perry
Chainhalt, Kenneth R.
Chapman, Forest R. Jr.
Charron, Howard H.
Chavez, John R.
Chavez, Thomas J.
Christian, Clarence A.
Christensen, Clyde C.
Clark, Robert H.
Clayton, Ralph B.
Clifton, John W.
Cole, Thomas J.
Coleman, Melvin M.
Compton, Irving
Conboy, Thomas E.
Contreras, Lawrence
Cook, John G.
Cooksie, Charles M.
Cooper, Harold E.
Copeland, Charles R.
Cotton, Horace W.
Cotton, Joseph N.
Cowan, L. Morell, Jr.
Crabtree, William H.
Cramer, David S.
Crandell, John B.
Crary, Willard D.
Crawford, Harry V.
Cribaro, Sam M.
Crispin, Harold E.
Crum, Roy E.
Cully, Raymond J.
Curtis, Schuyler M.
Czajkowski, Stanley M.
Dahmer, Harold H.
Dallas, Albert J.
Davies, Hugh
Davis, Paul A.
Davis, Royce O.
Davis, William D.
Deaton, James G.
De Bello, Angelo J.
De Canio, Robert M.
De Hart, Howard
De Herrera, Joseph M.
De Rose, Joseph L.
De Salvo, Charles J.
De Silva, Philip E.
De Visser, Henry O.
Dechant, Jerome J.
Delaney, C. W. Jr.
Dellinger, James L.
Denny, Robert S.
Dent, Lewis S.
Devine, Samuel E.
Dikeman, Levi A.
Dillon, Jack C.
Dittus, Edward J.
Dixon, Gene W.
Dizmang, Adrian L.

Denver County (Cont'd)
Dobrusky, Ralph E.
Dobson, Harold B.
Dodds, John W.
Doerges, Norman L.
Dolan, Louis W.
Doose, William L. Jr.
Dorough, Charles W.
Douglas, Lloyd E.
Doyle, James S. Jr.
Dranoff, Isadore
Drees, Edward W.
Drenan, John M.
Drotar, George B.
Dublin, Alfred C.
Dull, Leonard C.
Dundore, Bernard E.
Dunn, Elmer J.
Dunning, Dan A .
Dwyer, Willis L.
Dykema, Donald
Edington, Arnold H.
Edwards, Adrian C.
Elliott, Eldon M.
Ellsworth, Benjamin P.
Emry, Darwin T.
Ereckson, Emil H.
Esguerra, Eliseo T.
Esquivel, Joe I.
Fabricant, Irving
Fairchild, Sam S.
Faith, Edgar C.
Fanning, John C.
Farland, Paul E.
Farr, Conrad J.
Ferguson, Everett W.
Ferguson, Watter D. Jr.
Fernandez, Louis
Ferris, Franklin B.
Fields, Ira L.
Filson, Thomas R.
Fitts, Lee H.
Fitzgerald, Joseph M.
Fletcher, Miles R.
Fletcher, William W.
Fly, Cecil E.
Flynn, Loyd M.
Fojardo, Ray C.
Force, James A. Jr.
Fortman, Robert V.
Frank, Armin J.
Frankovich, Robert J.
Frederick, George W.
Freeman, Edwin M. Jr.
French, Lloyd D.
Frey, Eugene M.
Friednash, Robert H.
Fross, John P.
Fruh, George P.
Frushour, Arnold W.
Fuentes, Joe
Futamata, George M.
Gallagher, John E.
Gamez, Blaz C.
Gangwisch, Harold E.
Garcia, Joe A.

Denver County (Cont'd)
Garcia, Jose E. L.
Garcia, Pete
Gargaro, Paul P.
Garner, Noble F.
Garramone, Louis F.
Garraway, Nathaniel H.
Gegg, David V.
Geist, Alex E.
Gentry, Upton
Gerbrick, William A.
Gerke, Herman W.
Geuin, Percy W.
Gibson, John A.
Gilman, Otis V.
Gioia, John J.
Glantz, Alex R.
Goldsby, Orrin E.
Gomez, Anthony
Gomez, Pete S.
Gomez, Tony
Gonzales, Louis C.
Gordon, John T.
Goreski, Laurence M.
Gourdeaux, Edward E.
Gowens, Everette E.
Graff, Samuel
Grannell, Thomas E.
Grant, David M.
Graves, James L.
Gravestock, John H.
Grazier, Floyd C. Jr.
Greer, Walter D.
Griffith, Theodore
Grill, Harley G.
Grimm, George J.
Grinstead, R. F. Jr.
Groh, Victor F.
Gross, Morton P.
Grosse, Albert F.
Grosz, Robert J.
Guiry, Robert R.
Gumen, Walter
Gunnison, George W.
Gustafson, Rolland H.
Gutierrez, Pete
Guyre, David M.
Hackman, Don G.
Haffner, Anton N.
Haines, Edward J.
Halcom, Charles H.
Halstead, William E.
Hamilton, Bruce L.
Hamilton, Richard W.
Hamlin, Herbert K.
Hammons, Clyde B.
Hanes, Clarence E.
Hanna, Donald W.
Harrill, Warren E.
Harrington, John E.
Harris, Carl A.
Harris, John C.
Harris, Newton E.
Harris, Roy B.
Hartman, Robert W.
Hatfield, Norman E.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Denver County (Cont'd)

Hartung, George W.
Hastings, Billy H.
Haugen, Cecil T.
Hays, Hiero F. Jr.
Hayward, Arnold L.
Heacock, Robert L.
Heggem, Robert D.
Heiderstadt, Richard
Heifner, Marion C.
Hern, Joseph L.
Henry, Maynard T.
Henry, William E.
Herrera, Joe G.
Herrera, John A.
Herrera, Pete
Hertneky, Jack J. Jr.
Hess, William D.
Higinbotham, K. A.
Hill, Glenn D.
Hills, Willard H.
Hinton, Carl J.
Hoffman, George H.
Hoffman, Maxwell E.
Hogge, Grant L.
Honley, Russell P.
Hopkins, Robert M.
Hornby, Charles L.
Householder, Robert H.
Howard, Melvern R.
Howell, James R.
Hoy, Patrick E.
Huckabee, Walter R.
Huffman, Verl J.
Huggins, Henry J.
Hughes, Eugene
Hughes, Robert L.
Hulen, William H.
Hull, Lance E. Jr.
Humphreys, Moreland M.
Hunt, John
Hurlbutt, Charles A.
Hurst, Robert H.
Hursting, Quintin L.
Hylen, William G.
Inatsu, Masami
Ingram, John C. Jr.
Jack, James M.
James, Leonard P. Jr.
Jeffs, Robert H.
Jensen, Harry B.
Johnson, Albert W.
Johnson, Clarence R.
Johnson, Elmer L.
Johnson, Paul M.
Johnston, Harlan K.
Johnston, Merle T.
Jones, Kenneth F.
Jones, Louis M.
Jones, Luther
Jones, Weldon R.
Jordon, Walter E.
Judice, Curtis F.
Kaster, Robert G.
Kaufman, Monte W.
Kawano, George U.

Denver County (Cont'd)

Keller, Glenn A.
Keller, Keith K.
Kemp, Bruce K.
Kennar, James E.
Kerner, Frederick J.
Kershner, David N.
Kesey, Charles F.
Kieffe, Vincent D.
King, George F.
Kinney, George N.
Kline, Vincent M.
Klinger, Jack R.
Knight, Aubrey H.
Krafft, Julius W.
Kraft, John G.
Kreft, Clem
Krick, Edwin W. Jr.
Kurzinger, Frank T.
Kyger, Kenneth W.
Lambert, Richard H.
Langley, Donald F.
Larkin, James E.
Lauck, Richard B.
Laughlin, John W. Jr.
Laus, Anthony V.
Lay, Harry T.
Lee, James H.
Lehman, John D.
Lester, Dwayne D.
Lewis, Howard I.
Lewis, Melvin W.
Lewis, Virgil L.
Leyva, Ben T.
Lilly, Wilbur E.
Lindsey, Rufus B.
Lindstedt, Fred G. Jr.
Logan, Carl M.
Lo Sasso, Clyde M.
Loveless, Elmer R.
Lowe, Kenneth C.
Lucas, Thomas B.
Lucketta, Robert B.
Lund, Arnold L.
Lynch, Edward M.
MacFarlane, Donald C.
MacLaughlin, Robert W.
Magill, Glen V.
Manalo, George R.
Mangei, Edward B.
Mansfield, Bernard H.
Marchionda, T. Jr.
Mares, Henry L.
Marquiss, Dwight F.
Marron, Cyril Q.
Martin, Wayne H.
Martinez, Andres A.
Martinez, Daniel Jr.
Martinez, Joe A.
Martinez, Joe M.
Martinez, John I.
Martinez, Jose A.
Martinez, Jose V.
Martinez, Lawrence M.
Martinez, Leo
Martinez, Mike A.

Denver County (Cont'd)

Martinez, Pete
Martinez, Robert
Marx, J. S.
Maughan, James P. Jr.
Mayberry, Kenneth C.
Mayo, James E.
McAnally, Bernard C.
McCabe, Jack D.
McClure, Donald D.
McCracken, John W.
McCroy, Wesley L.
McCulloch, L. W. G. Jr.
McFarling, R. A.
McGee, Charles L.
McGlothlin, Robert E.
McGraw, Dwight E.
McGraw, Robbie L.
McGuire, Edward W.
McGuire, James W.
McIntyre, Ralph W.
McKenzie, William H.
McMann, Stanley E.
McWilliams, Edward B.
Mehle, Joseph M.
Mena, Laurence V.
Merritt, James A.
Merritt, James S.
Metcalf, Robert L.
Metzger, Albert R.
Metzger, Joseph E.
Metzger, John A.
Meyers, George A.
Mihoover, Godfrey W.
Miller, Carl H.
Miller, Donald I.
Mills, Harry A.
Mingus, Gail W.
Mitchell, Pauline A.
Mogan, Joseph W.
Moler, Everett R.
Montague, Joseph L. Jr.
Montgomery, Orlo A.
Montour, Ralph J.
Montoya, Joe
Moody, Jennings B.
Moon, Gilbert M.
Moore, John S.
Moore, Robert E.
Moreno, Simon A.
Morishige, Joseph
Morrison, William D.
Morse, Melvin R.
Mosher, Roy
Motley, Orland C.
Mott, Harold R.
Muller, Hadden J.
Muller, Robert O.
Munn, Elbert M. Jr.
Murray, John H.
Myers, Byron W.
Nakagaki, Masaru
Napier, Cecil K.
Naranjo, Lloyd
Naylor, Walter V.
Nelson, Christ H.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Denver County (Cont'd)
Nelson, Kenneth L.
Nelson, Willard V.
Nicholson, Carl A.
Nicholson, William G.
Nieto, Joseph
Nisbett, William L.
Nolan, Norman L.
North, Robert W.
Norton, James E.
Ochs, Robert E.
Odell, Ray H.
Offield, Roy L.
Olguin, Eloy
Olson, Elmer E.
Orr, William J. Jr.
Osborn, John M.
Pace, Daniel L.
Pace, Preston L.
Pacheco, Isaac
Packard, Vernon E.
Page, Charles F.
Pakiser, Wilbur S.
Palmer, Gail E.
Pankoff, Jack I.
Paquin, Robert L.
Pardee, Melvin V.
Parker, Blanchard L.
Parker, Lawrence E.
Parsons, Charles L. Jr.
Pascoe, Frank R.
Patterson, Robert B.
Patton, Delbert F.
Peck, Lyle V.
Penney, Richard S.
Perry, Carl R.
Perry, Donald B.
Persichetti, William
Person, Joseph R.
Persson, Carl A.
Peters, Keith L.
Peterson, Frank
Peterson, Ira H.
Peterson, James W.
Peterson, Richard W.
Petty, Julian A.
Pharis, John K. Jr.
Philips, Donald E.
Phillippe, William N.
Phillips, Pete T.
Phillips, William
Piccoli, Leonard J.
Pinneo, Richard E.
Pino, Manuel S.
Porter, Clarence R.
Powers, Phillip
Prater, Richard C.
Prather, William H.
Pratt, Allen M.
Preucil, Joseph T.
Pritekel, Anna M.
Prochazka, Paul W.
Prout, William S.
Purdy, Edward A.
Putnam, Hershall L.
Pyle, Charles R.

Denver County (Cont'd)
Quicksilver, Nathan
Quinonez, Placido G.
Railey, Hunter T.
Raimo, George
Ramsey, Charles A.
Ranson, Joseph C.
Rasmussen, Odin L.
Rector, Edward C.
Reed, James O.
Reese, Richard C.
Reeves, Robert J.
Reiber, John M.
Rentfro, Norman J.
Reynolds, Forrest C.
Rhody, Theodore R.
Rice, Bernard
Richards, Billy E.
Richmond, Loren E.
Rickards, Jack
Ridgeway, Philip V.
Riedel, Lester S.
Roach, James E.
Robbins, Rolland S.
Roberts, Howard G.
Roberts, Raymond C.
Roby, Roy A.
Rodarte, Leo P.
Rodriguez, Rudolph E.
Roe, Charles E.
Roe, Philip H.
Roedel, Herbert C.
Roerig, Howard A.
Rogers, Allen K.
Rogers, Ernest J.
Rogers, Frederick C.
Rogers, John R.
Romero, Eloy
Rose, Maurice
Rose, William J.
Rosen, Paul
Rosenbaum, Robert B.
Rossman, Howard C.
Roth, Charles
Ruland, John R.
Rummelhart, Robert J.
Russell, Eldo A.
Rust, Charles A. Jr.
Rutherford, G. E. Jr.
Ryan, Wilbur E.
Ryder, George N. Jr.
Saas, Louis F. Jr.
Sabadosh, John W.
Sackett, Jack D.
Sackman, Melville F.
Safran, Howard D.
Salazar, Clovis M.
Sanchez, Robert A.
Sanchez, Santiago
Sanders, Zeno L.
Sandoval, Mike J.
Saucerman, Myerl D.
Sawyer, Thomas A.
Schafer, Harold A.
Scheck, Peter Jr.
Schenk, John H. Jr.

Denver County (Cont'd)
Scherrer, Elmer C.
Schlageter, A. A. Jr.
Schneider, Milton V.
Schulte, William F.
Schuman, John P.
Schwab, Walter W.
Schwindt, Alexander
Sebern, Harry A.
Sena, Jack F.
Sertell, John R.
Shackley, C. A. Jr.
Shank, Adam
Shanley, William E.
Shannon, John J.
Shapley, Leon W.
Sherman, Albert
Sherman, John E.
Shradsky, Bernard
Sigler, Lawrence V.
Sigward, Edward
Silver, William
Singer, Gerald E.
Sinn, Benjamin F.
Sire, Glenn A.
Sittler, Edwin C.
Sitzman, Bernard
Small, Fred M.
Smith, Donald H.
Smith, George A. Jr.
Smith, Harold E.
Smith, Jess L.
Smith, Leonard K.
Smith, Louis W.
Smith, William B.
Snead, William R.
Sneesby, David W.
Snell, George W.
Snow, Robert L.
Snyder, Harry W.
Solis, Richard H.
Sparks, Carl J.
Spiegleman, Edwin R.
Spring, Stephen S.
Springs, Walter V.
Sproul, Jerome D.
Spurrier, James A.
St. Peter, Nelson J.
Stanhope, Phillip R
Starnes, Orville E.
Stedman, Aldro J.
Stedman, Donald H.
Steele, Jay K.
Stephens, William J.
Stewart, Fred K.
Stewart, Jefferson M.
Stiles, Bert
Straight, Thomas C.
Stratton, C. R. Jr.
Streeks, Jack H.
Struble, Howard J. Jr.
Suagee, Jack L.
Sulzman, George F.
Surber, William E.
Susan, Gerald J.
Sutton, George M.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Denver County (Cont'd)

Swanson, Frank
Swink, Manfred W.
Taggert, Richard D.
Talbot, Charles H. Jr.
Tanaka, John Y.
Tardif, Hubert R.
Temaat, Regis W.
Tempest, Robert L.
Tepper, Edward
Terlep, Tony M.
Tezak, Frank E.
Thiede, Otto R.
Thomason, Delona D.
Thompson, Edward W.
Thompson, Joseph W.
Thompson, Seth A.
Ticknor, Donald H.
Tidmore, Alfred C.
Tiffany, Troy N.
Tomlinson, John E.
Torres, Victor M.
Torrez, Salomon J.
Tosh, Donald H.
Towns, John W.
Trainer, Walter R. Jr.
Trujillo, Clifford E.
Trujillo, Leo J.
Tucker, John R.
Turk, Walter H.
Turner, James L.
Turrentine, Henry H.
Underwood, C. F.
Unger, Alex J.
Valdez, Dario
Valverde, Anastacio
Van Auken, Edwin G.
Van Saun, Wayne
Vasquez, Manuel O.
Vaughn, Ralph G.
Venter, Norman L.
Viglette, George R.
Vola, James P.
Von Bergen, Ralph W.
Vonderheide, George F.
Wagner, Hugh M.
Walcher, Gilbert C. Jr.
Walker, Charles E.
Walker, Franklin W.
Walker, Kenneth N.
Walker, William C.
Walling, Everett L.
Walston, Bernard
Walters, Edward W.
Walter, William U.
Warburton, Joseph V.
Ward, Donald M.
Ward, Edward W.
Watters, Herman E.
Wederski, Cleo C.
Weiner, Marvin R.
Weir, Kenneth D.
Welle, Arthur D.
Wellman, Harrison W.
West, Willie L.
Westphal, Carl H.
Wheaton, Charles L.
Whitcomb, James R.
White, John B.
White, Thomas L.
Whitlow, Gordon H.
Wickstrum, John R.
Wiener, Morton
Wilkinson, La Verne E.
Williams, Ira R.
Williams, Kenneth R.
Williams, William D.
Willis, Kenneth R.
Windus, Victor
Winkler, Edward F.
Wise, Emmett W.
Witt, Harry K.
Woerman, Russel G.
Wojcik, Stanley B.
Woodard, Harold L.
Work, Robert G.
Wright, Raymond E.
Wyatt, Edward G.
Yamamoto, John T.
Yates, Robert J.
Yost, Harlen L.
Young, James L.
Young, Robert M.
Zabel, Joel D.
Zarlengo, Fred E.
Zehna, Lee
Zeidenfeld, Alvin X.
Ziskin, Morris

Dolores County

McCabe, Dick

Douglas County

Angel, Frederick L.
Cain, Jack D.
Higgins, John B.
Martinez, Leonard T.
New, Harold R.
Perez, Anthony
Wyatt, Alton L.

Eagle County

Calhoun, Stanley A.
Cowden, John H.
Lacher, George V.
Lee, Robert C.
Miller, William
Morgan, Beryl E.
Wilder, Harry W.

Elbert County

Brumbaugh, Llewellyn
Moberly, Gordon E.
Morgan, Harry J.

El Paso County

Applegarth, C. J.
Arfsten, Harold W.
Arnold, Robert J.
Asher, Arba M.
Bacca, George P.
Bader, Clarence F.
Barak, John E.
Bell, James T.
Betty, Alonzo J. Jr.
Blair, Finley M.
Bloss, Simeon J.
Boatwright, Russell D.
Boice, Cleo E.
Bray, Richard L.
Broberg, David J.
Brown, Jack R.
Bufnack, William
Cannella, Charles
Carmack, Joseph D.
Carter, Norman L.
Caveny, George E.
Chapman, Oliver J.
Chavez, Thomas L.
Clark, Roy L.
Cochran, Melton J.
Cooper, William D.
Coulson, Earl W.
Cuthbert, Kenneth C.
Daniels, Cady L. Jr.
Davis, Wilbur C.
Dunn, Marvin A.
Eagan, William P.
Edwards, Joseph K.
Eichman, Frederick E.
Evancich, Frank G.
Evancich, George F.
Farrington, John A.
Fisher, Robert E.
Flake, Charles R.
Garcia, John
Garduno, Ernest J.
Gasaway, Lawrence F.
Gereke, Dorell A.
Gonsalez, John S.
Green, Walter F.
Grobe, Robert L.
Hampy, Herbert W.
Hansen, George L.
Hayes, Edward W.
Herman, Kristof NMI
Herndon, Joseph T.
Hillman, John R.
Hurley, John J.
Israel, Mark J.
Ivie, William A.
Jackson, John R. Jr.
James, Delbert R.
James, Robert W.
Jewett, Allen K.
Jones, John D.
Karman, Theodore L.
Karr, Billy J.
Kelleher, James M.
Kennedy, John F.
Kidd, Merrill R.
Kirby, Joseph L.
Kirk, Earl H.
Kluttz, Ansel P.
Knight, Gene C.
Koch, William J.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

El Paso County (Cont'd)

Kolman, Leo W.
Kucera, Florian O.
Lamberth, James L.
Landers, John E.
Lavelett, James M.
Lindstrom, Floyd K.
Lindt, Pete
Litton, Frank J.
Lobato, Tony A.
Maas, Myron E.
Malko, Wald L.
Marsh, Warren B.
Mauck, John A.
McCarthy, John J.
McIlhenney, Harold G.
McLeod, Hobert
McMahon, Thomas B.
McPherson, Charles R.
Miller, Lewis M.
Milliron, Gerald W.
Moore, Kenneth L.
Munoz, Francisco P.
Nicholas, John R.
Nolan, Charles A.
Orgren, Frank H.
Osburn, Harvey H.
Paul, David D.
Pepper, John L.
Perry, George L. Jr.
Perry, Willard C.
Reed, Frank W.
Reed, Henry W.
Reeder, Harold P.
Romero, Julio
Rouse, Theodore R.
Rowland, Robert R.
Sabol, Nicholas N. Jr.
Saco, Charles E.
Sagersa, John J.
Saue, Samuel G.
Savio, Frank
Sayhouse, Harold R.
Schmer, Wayne D.
Shasteen, Dell M.
Simpson, Robert L.
Smith, Clyde N.
Smith, Stanley E.
Solberg, Clarence O.
Sperber, Frederick W.
Stamps, Scott A.
Stanton, Willard W.
Stewart, Ben H.
Tafoya, John J.
Trujillo, Raymond
Tyler, John W.
Via, Alfonso B.
Viken, Harold L.
Walker, Dixon E.
Walter, Glenn A.
Watters, Dean H.
Whitmore, Marvin E.
Wilder, Kenneth C.
Willcox, Cecil R.
Williams, Jack M.
Willis, Willett R.

El Paso County (Cont'd)

Wilson, Eugene T.
Wing, Franklin F.
Woodson, William H.
Wright, Harry NMI
Young, James H. Jr.
Young, Owen J.

Fremont County

Applegate, Charles E.
Arnold, John W.
Arnold, Richard C.
Bailey, Kenneth M.
Balagna, Joseph E.
Bancroft, E. R. Jr.
Battin, Harold A.
Beatty, Willard J.
Boysen, John H.
Carrethers, Robert E.
Correll, Nicholas A.
Diaz, Rosaleo C.
Donahoo, Donald L.
Epperson, Woodrow L.
Erwin, Lester E.
Fister, Robert L.
Gilbert, Leroy H.
Grebence, Mathew G.
Harrison, Edwin C.
Hines, Evert B.
Holmes, Larry L.
Holmes, Raynor E. Jr.
Jones, Robert J.
Keserich, John J.
Killion, Jesse W.
Lamberson, Earl W.
Lawrence, Edward F.
Lindsey, Paul M.
Lucerna, George
Magnuson, Harry E.
Martin, George F.
Martinez, Benny S.
Province, Gerald F.
Ray, Leonard S.
Rechsteiner, Leo G.
Roberts, Herman M.
Rundell, Jack E.
Santarelli, Nick B.
Schweizer, John J.
Shellenbarger, C. R.
Simmons, William G.
Spillman, Earl
Stimatze, Russell E.
Strubel, John H.
Telck, Alfonso M.
Thomas, Albert F.
Trinidad, Paul
Tuttle, Homer E.
Vigil, Henry J.
Warner, Deloss L.
Widhalm, Carl F.
Wood, John R.
Wood, John A.

Garfield County

Archuletta, Louis A.
Barnett, Frank E.

Garfield County (Cont'd)

Bumgardner, James R.
Castillo, Faustino
Chambers, Robert E.
Chapman, Roy J.
Cordero, Joseph V.
Dewitt, Martin A.
Dore, Jess Jr.
Ellsworth, Charles J.
Hale, Roland E.
Hall, Max K.
Jones, Robert T.
Ledogar, Joe G.
Lemmon, Ray A.
Montano, Bailon Jr.
Pearson, Albert
Peters, Harry A. Jr.
Rhodes, Vernon S.
Robinson, Arthur E.
Roe, Edgar A.
Rule, Leonard F.
Sample, Harold D.
Schleicher, Ray V.
Shults, Walter O. Jr.
Steele, Eugene
Toller, Feno J.
Van Over Freddie E.
Von Dette Adolphus J.

Gilpin County

Chaney, John B.

Grand County

Blackburn, Eldon E.
Blakesley, Emory M.
Davis, Loy J.
Hackwith, Emerson L.
Hodges, Travis W.
Johnston, Richard D.
Lyons, Garland L.
Myers, Richard H.
Polhamus, Robert
Roberts, Thomas H.
Shadrick, Donald E.
Stone, Fred L.
Wilder, Cecil D.
Wood, Melvin F.

Gunnison County

Dorsey, Dale C.
Garcia, Mollie
Manley, Albert L. Jr.
Martinez, Rudy J.
Metroz, Lee M.
Molleker, Leo
Moore, Jack A.
Neary, John M.
Nesbit, Harold W.
Perko, Louis P.
Rescorla, Douglas R.
Savoren, William J.
Stitzer, Louis K.
Thompson, Chester H.
Wallis, Vernon W.
Windholz, Julius J.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Hinsdale County
Dunich, Henry J.
Griffiths, Thomas

Huerfano County
Andrews, Paul D.
Angeles, Soterios L.
Archuleta, Lee L.
Archuleta, Lucindo
Babbitt, James W.
Bain, Albert
Barros, Felix
Bechaver, George
Castello, Joe
Cordova, Robert
Cortez, Monico J.
Denton, Francis B.
Dunich, Tom M.
Duran, Gabe
Glinsky, Stephen J.
Gomez, Amando Jr.
Griego, Joe E.
Hubbard, Austin R.
Jaramillo, Esequiel
Kitchen, Elbert L.
Maes, Pedro C.
Martinez, Dan Jr.
Martinez, Gilbert A.
Martinez, Leonard
Mestas, Felix B. Jr.
Naglich, John
Naney, Walter L.
Ortivez, Jose J.
Oswerk, George F.
Quintana, Albert
Roybal, Ralph
Smalley, George
Tice, John P.
Trujillo, Joseph R.
Trujillo, Matt
Valdez, Eutimio Jr.
Verbich, Peter P. Jr.
Vigil, Jesus M.
Vigil, Melaguias
Weir, Ralph
White, Danial L.
Willburn, Earl L.

Jackson County
Druce, John
Gouch, Harvey L.
Hendrickson, M. R.
Langholf, Marston D.
McNew, Carl C.
Santistevan, Frank A.

Jefferson County
Anderson, Ralph R.
Barenberg, Cletus W.
Barton, Francis L.
Blankenship, Robert H.
Buchanan, Lawrence W.
Buck, Kenneth H.
Burton, Orville A.
Caplan, Alex S.
Carr, Pruitt B.

Jefferson Co. (Cont'd)
Chase, John W. Jr.
Cline, Donald E.
Cooley, Richard A.
Dingwell, Leverne G.
Durham, Denny S.
Frazier, Donald C.
Grant, Frank R.
Hammond, Gail L.
Harburg, Frederic E.
Hart, Ora E. Jr.
Hasson, George
Helps, David H. Jr.
Howe, Ransome B.
Husband, James R.
Irvine, James C.
Jacobes, John R.
Jaycox, Charles A.
Jellison, James B. Jr.
Jerred, Donald D.
Jewett, John T.
Johnson, Ernest D.
Kirk, Willis N.
Kochis, Michael
Larscheidt, Anthony H.
Lippold, Lester L.
McCleneghan, Sam A.
McCutchen, Jack E.
Menoher, Darrow
Mumper, Bernard E.
Ozment, Emerson L.
Palmer, Charles L.
Peck, Homer B.
Perry, Asa T.
Powell, Frank O.
Ramstetter, Walter E.
Ricci, George J.
Rook, Edward H.
Smith, George R.
Spieles, Billy W.
Stanczyk, Raymond L.
Steele, Melvin C.
Tippin, Robert G.
Vaughan, Robert J.
Westover, Paul A.
White, Lester L.
Wilmore, Stanley D.
Wilson, Lealean H.
Wood, Ben P.

Kiowa County
Barrett, Walter S.
Baxter, Edward O.
Blau, Albert W.
Buckles, Eugene P.
Carlson, Oscar E.
Dodson, Arilton J.
Downs, Wayne M.
Frazee, Leo A.
Frost, Leland T.
Griswould, Roy E.
Knight, Josef G.
Koepsel, Milton L.
Rose, Lester A.
Vrooman, Walter S.
Warren, Emil E.

Kit Carson County
Cody, Gordon H.
Crum, Harold R.
Green, Edmund J.
Hahn, Lee A.
Hess, Edgar H.
Hoffman, Frank C.
Hogate, William N.
Holloway, Alfred L.
Hoyda, Chester V.
Kueker, Arthur F.
McKinney, Melvin E.
Reynolds, Walter D.
Siehr, Leon M.
Smith, Terrence L.
Taylor, Vance
Youtsey, Wilbur H.

Lake County
Applebee, George F.
Bellar, Clayton L.
Dzuris, Clarence G.
Edwards, Walter D.
Cash, Albert N.
Hackworth, Robert F.
Hansen, Paul V. Jr.
Johnson, Carl V.
Kolenc, Victor J.
McDermott, Michael J.
McDonald, Franklin J.
McEachern, Norman J.
Mehle, Antone A.
Schmidt, Loren F.
Stauffacher, Henry E.
Tackett, Tommy W.
Tafoya, Ernesto
Trujillo, Daniel C.
Videtich, John A.

La Plata County
Allen, Charles W.
Allen, Richard F.
Aragon, Gilbert
Arellano, Joe W.
Ballou, William O.
Box, Albert
Burrows, Lawrence
Candelaria, Mark
Cummins, Francis J.
Cundiff, James
Dowds, Robert S.
Dunger, George E.
Graham, Orval L.
Gray, Stanley E.
Gurule, Beraldo
Harvey, David D.
James, Carl D.
Jones, Grant A.
Jones, Leonard A.
Kimsey, Harold W.
Langfitt, Arthur W.
Lea, Walter E.
Lucero, Steven A.
MacSpadden, Donald R.
Martinez, Fares N.
McGue, James E.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

La Plata County (Cont'd)
Mitchell, Evert P.
Riester, John C.
Rutherford, Ephrium
Scoggin, Jean W.
Taylor, McKean D.
Thompson, Gale C.
Thompson, Morgan C.
Toffoli, Atiglio
Washington, Wilbur K.
Werner, William A.
Wero, Henry B.
Wieland, Elmer E.
Wiser, Dallas W.

Larimer County
Baechler, Cecil J.
Bechtholdt, Carl
Boag, Harold W.
Boulter, John A.
Brezina, Jerry O.
Bryan, Marvin E.
Buchert, Jesse E.
Butler, Charles D.
Crandall, John C.
Denter, George C.
Dickinson, Robert R.
Dodrill, George F.
Eagan, Leonidas E.
Edwards, Jacob E.
Elliott, Chester A.
Elliott, Kenneth E.
Farris, Ivan
File, Orland R.
Fulton, Roscoe G.
Gabriel, Paul E.
Goodrich, Herbert A.
Gray, Verne R.
Green, Kenneth T.
Hall, Jack W.
Herrmann, Albert L.
Holtsclaw, Ward L.
Inglefield, W. D. Jr.
Irish, William N.
Jesser, Herbert L.
Jobe, Thomas M.
Jump, William E.
Kaltenberger, Edward
Kechter, Clarence H.
Kershner, Lloyd W.
Kotich, Albert J.
Leach, John R.
Lenhart, Elmer R.
Lightfoot, Guy A. Jr.
Manke, Raymond L.
Martinez, Joseph A.
McMillin, Joe K.
McQuain, Clarence E.
McSorley, Raymond A.
Meyer, Roy A.
Miller, Elmer
Montgomery, Charles R.
Murchison, Rob R.
Neergaard, Gilbert F.
Nickerson, Glen E.
Nicklos, Harry L.

Larimer County (Cont'd)
Parsons, Floyd L.
Payne, Robert H.
Price, Jerald C.
Radcliffe, John T.
Ray, Charles C.
Reichert, Manuel
Rohn, Raymond
Rupp, Robert P.
Sackett, Stanley E.
Sanders, Raymond L.
Sandersen, Carl R.
Schultz, George F. Jr.
Searl, Russell L.
Shippert, Bernard L.
Shriver, Boyd E.
Sneddon, Glenn R.
Stewart, Everett W.
Stewart, Joseph W.
Stroh, Daniel H.
Sucher, Robert R.
Swinscoe, Edwin C.
Twist, Ray E.
Van Dyke, Kenneth M.
Wagar, James M.
Winston, Verley G.
Withnell, Thomas M.
Woodard, John H.

Las Animas County
Abeyta, Nash
Adle, Raymond L.
Amador, Victor
Ambrose, Howard H.
Anaya, Peter J.
Anderson, Glenn A.
Barela, Joe
Barron, William G.
Bartlow, Rienaldo
Bergamo, Leno D.
Blea, Donie
Cacciatore, John S.
Cancinas, Benjamin
Clarke, Jesse C.
Cook, Ray
Crask, Elmer H.
Crawford, Frank H.
Cruz, Joseph G.
Davies, Rees H.
DeAngelis, Erminio
Dietz, Fredrick H.
Duran, Bernard
Ellis, John P.
Espinoza, Bernard R.
Fouret, Arthur E.
Franch, Charles L.
Gagliardi, John R.
Gammon, Thomas A.
Germer, Philip
Gomez, Raymond
Gregory, John W.
Gurule, Conrado
Gutierrez, Dave J.
Hammons, Clifford D.
Herrera, Joseph B.
Jones, Robert D.

Las Animas Co. (Cont'd)
Karcich, Dominic L.
Kelley, Clifford L.
Kendall, Ben N.
Lambkins, Zira L.
Lascor, George M.
Lechuga, George
Lopez, Socorro
Martinez, Charles R.
Martinez, Mose
McCulley, Albert L.
McDonald, John J.
McQuerrey, John H.
McWilliams, Dale M.
Medina, Manuel T.
Medlen, Joseph A.
Mullen, James E.
Navarette, Albert
Ortega, Juan J. Jr.
Ortega, Margarito M.
Ortiz, Joe M. Jr.
Pais, Joe B.
Quinonez, Joe J.
Reed, Troy D.
Romero, John
Salazar, Emilio
Sandoval, Paul J.
Schrader, Cecil
Shannon, Joseph F.
Simons, Fred T.
Solis, Ernest E.
Taylor, John J.
Thompson, James L.
Thompson, William H.
Torres, Vincent
Ullo, Tony
Valdez, Paul H.
Vigil, Ernest J.
Vigil, Ernest M.
Vigil, Marcos S.
Vigil, Max
Wallace, Frank
White, Ezra
Wright, Bert N.
Zaverl, Albert W.
Zucca, Mike

Lincoln County
Bates, Robert P.
Canaday, Clayton W.
Davis, William E.
Gregory, Robert K.
Inness, Clyde K.
Johnson, Joey B.
Knutson, Johnny R.
Knutson, Raymond W.
Menge, Louis W.
Metcalf, Floyd G.
Olsen, Edward C.
Pribble, Delmos C.
Schalk, Melvin C.
Smith, Gene K.
Smith, William L.
Wecker, Laverne J.
Witt, Oscar J.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Logan County

Bishop, Charles A.
Blaine, Robert W.
Bollish, Robert W.
Bretz, George J.
Burkey, Russell E.
Cooper, William M.
Duddie, Jack B.
Giacomini, Alfred W.
Gray, Melvin A.
Grovert, Charles H.
Hay, Lavern
Horton, Donald P.
Hundrup, Anton W.
Kirkwood, William J.
Knowles, Robert R. Jr.
Kuehl, Kermit D.
Lyman, Harlin H.
Mason, Harold L.
Matteson, Raymond E.
Merkel, George J.
Mildenberger, Frank R.
Morris, Philip D.
Parker, Lloyd E.
Peake, Willis E.
Peterson, William L.
Pettigrew, Leroy F.
Randall, Donald R.
Rhue, Halford J.
Rodriguez, John
Romero, Edward V.
Schlueter, Harold L.
Smith, Walter D.
Stewart, Manford J.
Still, Howard E.
Stork, Harry D.
Taylor, Vaughn W.
Thompson, Wayne E.
Wilson, Melvin F.
Wrenn, John M.

Mesa County

Asher, Robert D.
Austin, Donald G.
Barker, James F.
Beaird, Millard B. Sr.
Biggs, Homer C. Jr.
Blair, Charles L.
Bosley, Arthur O.
Brandon, Henry V.
Brodehl, Ellsworth E.
Brown, Ivan
Burk, Philip E.
Butcher, William S.
Buzzard, Marvin T.
Carlson, Carl B.
Cramer, Robert F.
DeQuasie, Charles R.
Dolan, Gerald S.
Donaldson, Jack L.
Donaldson, William D.
Dowell, Ralph E.
East, Jesse P. Jr.
Foutch, Steward A.
Giese, Bert L.
Gower, John S.

Mesa County (Cont'd)

Hahn, Joe W.
Heitsman, Melvin A.
Hepding, Johnnie G.
Herrick, Leroy W.
Jones, Glen E.
Klemencic, Joe F.
Latto, Frank C.
Liff, Walter E.
Linden, Herbert M.
Lowenhagen, Theodore
Malleis, Erwin
Marchun, Frank J. Jr.
Milsap, Clark
Mitchell, Frank B.
Monce, John D.
Morgan, Charles E.
Mosher, James E.
Mosher, Melvin R.
Murray, Revillo A.
Nelson, Harold D.
O'Brien, Glen L.
Parker, Austin J.
Pielli, Ernest A.
Pollard, Don M.
Rencher, Ray R.
Robertson, Henry C.
Rogers, Clarence E.
Rogers, George T.
Sharp, William G.
Sherrell, Willis A.
Simmons, Donald E.
Skidmore, George W.
Slaugh, Delbert G.
Smith, Joe J.
Smith, Lee G.
Smith, Willie M.
Stebbins, Harold W.
Tatman, Harry E.
Terrell, Harry W.
Thompson, Carl F.
Toms, George E.
Turner, William J.
Valdez, Milo
Walters, Wilson S. Jr.
Wareham, Orson
Woodworth, William M.
Wright, Hans N.
Young, Calvin C.
Young, Cecil R.

Mineral County

Card, Warren G.

Moffat County

Foster, Norman B.
French, John O.
Frost, Clarence A.
Givens, Donald L.
Goggin, Robert G.
Havenga, Samuel J.
Herring, Woodson, Jr.
Immenschuh, Gilbert A.
Leckenby, Robert E.
McMahan, Paul
Shank, Kenneth W.

Moffat County (Cont'd)

Simpson, John H.
Strausborger, Leon D.
Thomas, Lorie C.
Wagner, John J.

Montezuma County

Armstrong, Delbert C.
Bainbridge, William G.
Butler, William H.
Divine, Carl A.
Fitzgerald, B. L.
Francisco, Raymond J.
Hackett, Ronald A.
Halls, John D.
Hill, Roscoe
Hucke, Lewis R.
Jewell, Walter M.
McGill, Donald A.
McGregor, John R.
Neal, Donald
Simmons, Robert J.
Starr, James H.
Stephens, Virgil S.
Swift, Donald
Weaver, Clyde T.
White, Glen E.

Montrose County

Belarde, Joe
Berry, Rex M.
Brennecke, Henry
Brower, Dale D.
Brummitt, Thorntlen F.
Carr, Samuel H.
Coffman, Carll D.
Conley, Donald H.
Cotten, Bruce L.
Craig, Willis T.
Fresquez, Herman M.
Gallegos, Jose B.
Garcia, Steven
Garrett, Homer E.
Geron, Edward G.
Hammock, Charles Jr.
Harris, Charles M.
Heath, Frank R.
Holaway, Jesse C.
Hoover, Wayne O.
Jacobs, Evert C.
Jaramillo, Andrese
Keep, Ernest R.
Martin, Roy
Martinez, Joe C.
Martinez, Joe E.
McCorkle, John R.
McCunniff, Alfred R.
McGregor, John T.
Medina, Richard
Nicol, Kenneth D.
Nicol, Roderick L.
O'Fallon, Edmund J.
Page, Lavonne A.
Quintana, Raymond N.
Rice, Daniel W.
Rodriguez, Carmen

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Montrose Co. (Cont'd)
Ross, Charles D.
Tatman, Alvie L.
Vanderpool, Ervin W.
White, David K.
Wilks, Homer D.
Willden, Myron Jr.
Wright, Guy E.
Yates, Francis W.

Morgan County
Albert, Adam
Ashley, Alton B.
Attebery, Joe M.
Beaty, Max O.
Bremer, Donald R.
Brennisen, William
Buckridge, Fay C.
Carlisle, Raymond
Cavanaugh, George F.
Columbia, Kenneth W.
Culley, Raymond R.
Davidsen, Theodore
Dodge, Jerry E.
Garcia, Henry
Geisick, Dan
Gomez, Isador
Graeb, Harold
Graham, Hilliard H.
Hackstock, Paul L.
Hall, Almiron P.
Handsel, Ralph W.
Holden, Charlie W.
Krumland, Frederick W
Kuhn, Henry M.
Lebsock, Victor C.
Lindt, Benjamin
Lindt, Leslie
McGrew, Harold L.
McGrew, Oran D.
Mitchell, James I.
Mitchell, Marvin G.
Montoya, Ben
Morales, Leopoldo
Noxon, Donald E.
Noxon, Ivan E.
Quillen, Lauren H.
Rawlings, Michael J.
Reichert, Carl Jr.
Ring, Harold
Romero, Theodore
Runnels, Kenneth A.
Schrader, Leslie V.
Suttle, Maurice H.
Tapia, Crist A.
Tapia, Rudolph A.
Vasquez, John J.
Vincent, Donald A.
Wambolt, Harold
Wilson, George W.
Wilson, Vernon C.

Otero County
Allen, Wayne R.
Barber, Eldon F.
Benke, Sylvan J.

Otero County (Cont'd)
Carlock, Verlin M.
Counterman, Troy W.
Crawford, Charles L.
Dick, Thomas E.
Elmer, Claude B.
Frank, Karl
Gallegos, Henry E.
Hammond, Phillip R.
Harris, Glenn R.
Hesslink, John F.
Jimenez, Leon
Jimenez, Ysidro
Johnston, Charles R.
Jones, Rolland A.
Kelley, Elmond C.
Kendall, Dean R. Jr.
Lopez, Edward L.
Lowman, Gerald D.
Lusk, Robert A. Jr.
Marlin, Horace F.
McQuiston, Carl
Milburn, Donald L.
Miller, Russell W.
Ritthaler, Franklin D.
Rizzuto, Donald V.
Roberts, Edward G.
Rogers, William L.
Smith, Richard C.
Stephens, Francis
Strain, Dean B.
Sunley, Dale T.
Weatherford, Cecil I.
Wilker, Charles P.
Williams, Robert E. Jr.
Wilson, Merle E.
Yates, Ted

Ouray County
Ashing, Earl W.
DeVincentis, Joseph
Fay, Wallis G.
Wolford, William F.

Park County
Burdick, Floyd S.
Day, Preston L.
Esquibel, Daniel Jr.
Goodrich, Donald E.
O'Mailia, Thomas W.
Strohmeyer, Donald E.
Tompkins, Merle F.

Phillips County
Anderson, Ralph L. Jr.
Beckman, William E.
Block, Walter A.
Brown, Marion E.
Carper, Lavelle B.
Critchlow, Dale K.
Heerman, Arnold R.
Jinkens, Samuel W.
Kerchner, Harold L.
Kramer, William L.
Mayo, John L.
Norman, Billy O.

Phillips County (Cont'd)
Peckham, Eben N.
Seger, Gilbert R. S.
Thompson, Melvin E.
Walls, Coy G.
Weber, Ervin H.
Williams, Prentice L.

Pitkin County
Caparrella, Julio L.
Luther, Chester A.

Prowers County
Allenbaugh, Orville L.
Bailey, Roy M.
Barnes, Clifford O.
Barrios, Valentin G.
Blevens, Frank E.
Carr, Millard L.
Davis, Walter E.
Fisher, Clifford W.
Gideon, Elmer M.
Goodman, Frederick L.
Headding, Arthur S.
Horn, Carl D.
Kammarcal, Harold H.
Karatsu, James S.
Kerr, Ivan H.
Kimura, John S.
Larrick, James H.
Masuoka, Peter S.
McCall, Howard C.
McCorkle, John P.
McEwen, Roy A.
Mendoza, Jess
Miller, Clarence E. Jr.
Mitchell, Felix G.
Moore, Lloyd F.
Muranga, Kiyoshi K.
Ohki, Arnold
Orozco, Carlos
Price, Carlos E.
Ralston, Ferrol D.
Saito, Calvin T.
Saito, George S.
Saldana, Lawrence T.
Schwartz, Albert R.
Shigezane, Masao
Speer, Herbert A.
Stuart, Amos M.
Sueoka, Sadamu R.
Sunday, Markam R.
Trujillo, John B.
Voth, Emerson
Wollard, Don E.
Yasuda, Joe R.
Yockey, William D.

Pueblo County
Aguilar, Isaac
Alarcon, Clement
Allen, Arthur L.
Amerine, Ira M.
Anderson, Lawrence E.
Askew, Robert L.
Autobee, George M.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Pueblo County (Cont'd)
Baker, Frederick E.
Beatty, Bruce B.
Bell, Harold H.
Berckefeldt, Roy
Berrey, Vernon L.
Bolerjack, Ray L.
Boyle, William H. Jr.
Brand, Forrest W.
Buku, Mike J.
Burnett, Kenneth V. Jr.
Chavez, Lee
Christensen, Kermit C.
Connally, Jack M.
Cook, James M.
Copp, Max
Cox, William R.
Dejak, Frank J.
DiCiacco, John
Dixon, Rush C.
Duran, Benny
Edmundson, Arthur S.
Elix, Clayton E.
English, Oliver R.
Fabrizio, Maurice A.
Ferguson, Joseph W.
Fisher, Harry B.
Fitzpatrick, Jeffrey
Frausto, Philip A.
Frazier, Wilbur W.
Freeland, Fred W.
Frye, Raymond V.
Gallegos, Sam
Garnier, Theophile R.
Gibson, John W.
Gilmore, Harold R.
Gonzales, Richard M.
Gordon, Mathew M. Jr.
Graves, James L.
Greening, Victor E.
Hascall, John S.
Hastie, Thomas A.
Hernandez, Salvador
Herrera, Arthur H.
Hess, Henry A.
Hightower, Floyd G.
Hill, John C.
Hill, Melvin C.
Howard, Charles S.
Humphrey, Harold M.
Hurd, Lou E.
Ingwerson, Lowell J.
James, Frank
Jersin, William J.
Johnson, Howard E.
Jones, Turner H. E.
Jordan, Donald E.
Kingery, Cressy L.
Kochevar, Ludwig P.
Krause, Walter J.
Lamoureux, Cleo E.
Lancaster, John A.
Lazo, Lupe F.
Lee, John C.
Lemons, Marion
Lest, William A.

Pueblo County (Cont'd)
Loeffler, Dale E.
Long, Oracio
Luna, Leandro
Lusin, Louis J.
Markel, Kenneth
Martin, John L.
Martinez, Pete G.
Mason, Harold G.
Mastromonico, Dominic
May, James W.
Mayfield, Grover C.
McAlister, Ordray M.
McCartney, James B.
McCormick, William P.
McCoy, Arthur D.
McGraw, Clarence G.
McLaughlin, Thomas M
Medina, Ernest
Medina, Jose E.
Miller, Laddie T.
Mitchell, Bert E. Jr.
Mondragon, Juan P.
Muckley, Dwight S. Jr.
Muhic, Ray F.
Mraovich, Nick P.
Newman, Alfred F.
Opp, William A.
Osgood, Harold L.
Peabody, Orland S.
Plese, Theodore F.
Popovich, John
Poteet, Willis M.
Pribble, Earl R.
Pritchard, Dearing R.
Pullara, Joseph J.
Rantschler, Owen
Riccillo, Louis L.
Rice, Donald L.
Rike, Bernard J.
Ringe, John H.
Roark, Walter A.
Rodgers, Walter W.
Rodriguez, Domingo L.
Romero, Pete
Rose, John F.
Rossorelli, Armand A.
Rozboril, John A.
Salzbrunn, Kenneth L.
Samento, Samuel
Schiller, David B. Jr.
Schwer, John W.
Shaner, Elvin P.
Sheets, Glen H.
Shive, Charles W.
Smith, Edwin E. Jr.
Smith, Frederick V.
Starr, John F. Jr.
Steir, Johnnie
Strickland, C. H.
Struble, Frank P.
Swallow, Clarence E.
Sweeney, Joe M.
Thomas, Frederick J.
Todisco, Melvin J.
Trontel, Joseph J.

Pueblo County (Cont'd)
Venezio, Jack J.
Villa, Henry
Vincent, John H.
Walther, Raymond G.
Waye, Richard A.
Wayt, Fred
Weekley, Walter L.
Wigton, Irving W. Jr.
Williams, James C.
Wolfe, Benjamin
Wright, William G.
Yengich, Jack S.
Young, Haskell S. Jr.
Zupancich, Raymond F.

Rio Blanco County
Anderson, William H.
Baker, Thomas W.
Barney, Benjamine B.
Clapper, William K.
Clark, Leslie M.
Ebler, Frank J.
Mobley, Cecil
Mobley, Sidney F.
Peaslee, William O.
Shaw, Jerry
Tilford, James H.
Trainor, Birtin E.
White, Willard C.
Wood, Francis G.

Rio Grande County
Archuleta, Gilbert
Atencio, Armando S.
Cameron, Frederick A.
Dean, Okey C.
Decker, Cecil K.
Eagle, Zachary E.
Elwood, Elmo R.
Encinias, Joe T.
Caddy, Eugene M.
Gallegos, Patrick H.
Gallegos, Stephen
Garcia, James D.
Garreffa, John H.
Gjellum, James E.
Hocker, John K.
Howland, Ralph G.
Kinsey, Wilbur D.
Martinez, Ernest
Martinez, Gilbert I.
Martinez, Jose M.
Martinez, Joseph F.
Montoya, Eddie
Romero, Fred I.
Salazar, Joe P.
Stendel, Harvey W.
Trujillo, Raymond B.
Vigil, Jacob A.
Walker, Leslie R.
Wilson, Robert C.
Woodruff, Delmar P.

Routt County
Allee, Joseph D.
Boatman, Lloyd A.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Routt County (Cont'd)
Bowland, James E.
Cook, Leonard J.
Cullar, Lewis B.
Daugherty, William F.
Geer, John H.
Gonzales, John H.
Hageman, James T.
Hernandez, Rito
Howe, Wesley F.
Jones, Richard L.
Lermusiaux, Arthur M.
Mathews, John E.
McDonald, Clarence C.
Osborn, George G.
Owings, Ernie F.
Roberson, Jesse B.
Schubring, Bernard S.
Shibata, Kenneth K.
Traylor, Neil R.
Vasquez, Michael M.
Vasquez, Mike J.
Whitman, Jack W.
Williams, Clarence E.

Saguache County
Anglada, Salvafor J.
Arellano, Felipe A.
Espinosa, Ben J.
Fennell, John S.
Jackson, Hugo W.
King, Jack H.
Maestas, Carlos F.
Manchego, Abel B.
Manchego, Banner
Martinez, Fily
Nielsen, Niel C.
Renner, Jesse D.
Velasquez, Thomas S.
Wright, Floyd K.

San Juan County
Allen, Carl A. Jr.
Eccher, Rudolph J.
Gallegos, Jasper

San Miguel County
Carver, Edmund T.
Gray, Lester W.
Harper, Howard V.
Hess, Peter Jr.
Jefson, Harold E.
McElroy, Buel G.
Metcalfe, Ralph E.
Spor, Albert N.

Sedgwick County
Brown, Harold R.
Busse, Dean H.
Franson, Quinten A.
Johnson, Everett E.
Johnson, Vincent S.
Lanckriet, George H.
Prieskorn, Elmer J.
Rowland, Loren E.
Van Dyke, Arthur G.

Summit County
Frye, Paul N. Jr.
Wisdom, John W.

Teller County
Barnes, Walter E.
Bebee, Eben R.
Bebee, John N.
Brinkley, Howard F.
Chambers, Charles H.
Chirgwin, Francis E.
Coppage, Everet A.
Daw, Wesley W.
DeWerff, Eno L.
Hack, Victor H.
Gaffney, Ralph L.
Hance, Joseph G.
Joslin, Charles E.
Pickett, Eldon B.
Smith, Clarence H.

Washington County
Cass, William P.
Cross, Melvin D.
Drullinger, Ray H.
Gemaehlich, William J.
Heltenberg, Walter R.
Jones, Dennis D.
Kuntz, Alfons G.
Lesher, James B.
McBeth, Everett P.
Nadolph, George H.
O'Brien, James F.

Weld County
Accola, Roy A.
Acosta, Fred D.
Anderson, Andrew G.
Ashmore, Gene M.
Atencio, Ernest
Bartelson, Loren E.
Bartley, George V.
Batz, Rueben J.
Bell, George H.
Benavidez, Manuel R.
Bohn, Robert E.
Boltz, Harold J.
Brinkman, Carl F. D.
Brown, Noel A.
Busch, Solomon A.
Byers, Clifford L.
Campbell, Jack E.
Carrillo, Albert C.
Carter, Richard E.
Christian, Ralph D.
Citron, James M.
Claypool, James G.
Coleman, Rob R.
Coronado, Joe A.
Crosier, Clarence F.
Dart, Glenn R.
Daum, Charles W.
DeWalt, Albert
Derrera, Ernest
DiPaolo, Sam J.
Diehl, Floyd A.

Weld County (Cont'd)
Dillard, Bob N.
Duff, Earl
Dukeman, William H. Jr.
Essinger, Robert E.
Evans, Donald P.
Federico, Manuel M.
Firestein, Wallace E.
Fraker, Ross D.
Frank, Everett K.
Garcia, Alex
Ginther, Wilbur G.
Girvan, Daniel H.
Gonzales, Jose R. Jr.
Goodwine, William H.
Gossert, Joseph H.
Gregory, Ava J.
Guse, Leonard W.
Gustafson, Clifford A.
Hankins, Wallace B.
Hankle, Carl
Hardesty, Claude E.
Harding, Fred
Harrah, Ronald W.
Hergenreder, Andrew
Hernandez, Louie
Hogelin, Cornelius G.
Hudson, Donald W.
Iversen, Anders
Jackson, Hugh R.
Jessee, Keith O.
Johnson, Donald N.
Johnston, George O.
Jones, Ralph V. K.
Kaber, Ben
Karns, James D.
Kuhn, Anton
Kurtz, Henry W.
Langley, Dalton O.
Ledford, James H.
Leyerly, John R.
Lind, Edward
Long, Alexander G.
Lopez, Frank D.
Lorenz, Harold
Lott, William A. L.
Lucero, Felix A.
Marrall, Russell M.
Martin, Harold A.
Martinez, Arthur
Martinez, Dell
Martinez, Gilbert
Martinez, Joe P.
Maul, Arthur C.
McCloud, Donald W.
McKenney, Theron O.
Mendoza, Charles L.
Milanovich, Charles C.
Mills, Elmer
Milus, George
Monfort, Richard L.
Montoya, Dave C.
Montoya, Ross
Mora, Ralph
Morey, Chester V.
Neubauer, David

ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMY (Continued)

Weld County (Cont'd)

Orth, Walter M.
Otto, Roy H.
Peterson, Lawrence E.
Phillips, Daniel W.
Plumb, Arthur W.
Procter, John M.
Ramos, Jess
Rathbun, Robert L.
Redin, Conrad
Redmann, Oscar
Riedell, William D.
Romero, Sye
Ruibal, John L.
Salazar, Joseph L.
Salazar, Lee
Sands, Lonnie C.
Schaer, Harry H.
Schwartzkopf, Dave
Sherrill, Albert B.
Shimada, George M.
Songer, Rex N.
Stockton, Corwin L.
Stoll, Carl
Stroth, Ralph C.
Swanson, John L.
Thomas, Gerald E.
Thomas, Robert L.
Ullmann, Robert P.
Waefler, Arnold B.
Walker, Warren L.
Warmuth, Paul L.
Watt, Thomas F.
Weglin, Walter
Wells, William

Weld County (Cont'd)

Witbeck, Douglas E.
Wittig, Herman P.
Wolfe, Donald L.
Woodard, Adrain C.
Woolard, Dale D.
Wulf, Elmer M.

Yuma County

Ackelson, Homer J.
Altig, Orton T.
Armagost, Jack M.
Ballard, Harold D.
Banaka, Leslie C.
Bowman, Ray J.
Brenner, Franz J.
Bullock, Ralph M.
Colpitts, Frank W.
Devlin, Gerald J.
Doddridge, Philip M.
Durfey, Lawrence E.
Ebert, Lloyd E.
Edwards, Walter E.
Gibson, Walter L.
Gilliland, Bruce A.
Hawks, Wilbur K.
Hill, Hubert M.
Jewell, Delbert E.
Jones, Thomas W.
Jonson, John E.
Leonard, Thomas R.
Maag, Morris P.
Martin D. Friend
McLean, Chester E.
Medlock, Earl W.

Yuma County (Cont'd)

Morris, William F. B.
Runkle, Archie C.
Spencer, Roy J.
Wages, Robert C.

State at Large

Alvey, James V.
Anderson, Hubert W.
Barnhill, James G.
Bissell, John R.
Blandin, Carl W.
Collins, Clifford V.
Cunanan, Gervacio
DeGarmo, Melvin G.
Dingler, Milton C.
Dufault, Edward A.
Edgell, Kenneth B.
Finnell, Otis E.
Fowler, Maurice W.
Francis, Irving V. Jr.
Gomillion, Elton L.
Helton, Harrell B.
Hendrix, Ernest W.
Luce, Donald E.
Lynn, Grover G.
Martinez, Arnold J.
Moore, Seth A.
Morgan, Jack P.
Pardo, Jesse
Sanchez, Felicisimo A.
Shepard, Charlie R.
Soper, Charles F.
Swais, John T.
Walls, Eugene L.

UNITED STATES NAVY, MARINES AND COAST GUARD

Adams County

Hollingsworth, Albert L.
James, Ernest C.
Lampton, Alvin Leroy
Sauer, Charles A.
Sims, Robert William

Alamosa County

Bilstein, Robert R.
Cooley, Robert Ray
Garrett, Donald J.
Off, Virgil Simon

Arapahoe County

Adams, George F.
Anderson, Clarence Norman
Andersen, Lawrence Joseph
Bartlett, Jess A.
Bress, Dwight Delbert
Bucher, Carroll Wilson
Church, Edgar L.
Cieber, Lloyd A.
Crook, Lovell Romayne
Elmer, Rollie E.
Franzmann, Howard Lee
King, Lee Henry Robert

Arapahoe Co. (Cont'd)

McClelland, Thomas A.
Olson, Carl O.
Paca, Richard Carmichae
Pardee, Joe Basitile
Polle, Edward Alston, Jr.
Rittel, Arthur Alfonzo
Shreve, William C.
Stewart, Leonard Leon
Swanson, Paul Alvie
Taylor, Edwin C.
Van Hooser, Ross Gailon

Baca County

Ackley, Robert L.
Ames, Kenneth Howard
Elley, Frank O.
Nidey, Keith Eugene
Pittser, Philander Franklin, Jr.
Wagner, John Franklin

Bent County

Flinn, Darrell Hugo
Garner, Alva Louis
Hanis, George Leroy
Pryor, Ernest E.

Bent County (Cont'd)

Reisinger, Joseph William
Udick, Raymond Vincent

Boulder County

Alberts, Charles F.
Allen, Geo. Russell
Beresford, Floyd Bennett
Biggerstaff, Hugh Vernon
Blanot, Harry Thomas
Brossman, Richard E.
Brown, Orlo Norman
Brust, James Lloyd
Campbell, Jerome Otis
Christ, Arthur L.
Christian, Bert W.
Dhieux, Alfred
Edmonds, Bert C.
Fiechtl, Benedict Lyman
Garrison, Donald Gerald
Hempstead, James Milton
Huggans, Alvin L.
Johnson, Donald Westly
Kaylor, Gene Howard
Lawson, Charles Thomas
Leake, Roy Jerome
Le Penske, Donald J.

UNITED STATES NAVY, MARINES AND COAST GUARD (Continued)

Boulder County (Cont'd)

Lowman, Widner Spessard
Matthews, Cecil Earl
Montour, Frederick
Morrison, Robert Jesse
Newman, Jeff Edward
Norman, Theodore Raymond
Renlund, Victor T.
Shootman, Charles R.
Smith, Robert N.
Sparks, Dolph Joseph
Stoddard, Donald D.
Tovada, Robert Francis
Watkins, Henry R.
Young, Harold Eugene

Chaffee County

Amicone, Albert Angelo
Haley, Claude Ellsworth
Heckel, John Edward
Knipp, Verne Francis
Ostrum, Harry, Jr.
Pitt, Stephen Bolton
Thorpe, Wm. Raymond

Cheyenne County

Lease, Raymond Elmo
Starnes, William Otis

Conejos County

Martin, Angus Lyle
Mestas, John Ignacius
Sandoval, Alfonso P.

Crowley County

Butler, John M.
Niswonger, Duel Lenard
Smith, James Ellis

Custer County

Roskey, Richard Joseph
Watkins, Jack Barbee

Delta County

Burch, Marion Oliver
Day, Richard Roberts
Ensley, John Radcliff
Gay, Harold G.
Hernandez, Raymond Lucian
Marts, Alvin Lee
McCarty, Edward Leon
Myers, Harold Elmer
Prentice, Richard Merlin
Shrader, Byron Glen
Stockemer, John
Threewit, Jay R.
Ward, Frank Calvin
Wethington, Cloy William

Denver County

Abrahamson, Arthur
Adams, James William
Alexander, Thornton Ross
Allison, Richard C.
Ambrose, Edward Frank
Amick, Leroy Arthur
Anderson, Perry Arthur
Armstrong, Marvin Mack
Aumiller, LaVate Lyle
Bauer, Joseph Paul, Jr.
Becker, John A.
Becker, Norman Werner
Benavides, Philip U.
Benning, Harry
Bess, Reynolds Francis
Biggs, Melvin Gear
Bivens, Arthur L.
Bjork, Charles Merrill
Blaha, Charles J.
Bowen, Earl Ellis
Bradtke, Harold Alfred
Brady, Clifton Lee
Brannaman, Ray J.
Brehm, Walter J.
Brizman, Morris J.
Broleen, John David
Bruce, George Douglas
Brunner, William Frank
Bryant, Fred K., Jr.
Burns, Robert
Burr, Harry Russel, Jr.
Butler, Paul Porter
Cain, Thomas D., Jr.
Callaghan, James Thomas
Carter, Robert Harold
Cary, Dewayne, Earl
Causey, James Tutbill, Jr.
Cayton, Leon D.
Cerrone, Anthony D.
Chandler, Lloyd Nyle
Chapman, Eugene Richard
Chelf, George B.
Clark, Charles Christepher
Clark, Vernon Floyd
Cole, Raymond Clarence
Comminiello, Albert Allen
Compton, William I., Jr.
Comstock, William Lane
Connarty, Donald L.
Cook, Kenneth Joseph
Corning, Russell Dale
Couture, William R.
Cram, Alvin Lee
Cross, Joe Lawrence
Cumbach, James Monroe
Cunningham, Harold Day
Curtis, Wayne Everet
Dague, Albert Eugene
Dahl, Elmer Mortenson
Davalos, August
Davey, David Samuel
Davies, James Edward
Dees, Merle Durwood
DeLeo, Edward Anthony
Denney, William Lewis
Dennis, Norman Ford
Dennis, Walter H.
DeQuasie, Glenn Burdette
Dodd, Thomas Freeman
Dorak, John Andrew
Dorak, Theodore Kenneth
Douthit, Milford M., Jr.
Downing, Robert Franklin
Duff, Harris K.
Durant, Howard Elza, Jr.
Eagen, Roger Eugene
Eakes, Wallace Eldred
Edelen, Martin S.
Fehlman, Don Arthur
Fetterhoff, Charles Kirtlie
Field, Earl Patterson
Fisher, Ronald Joseph
Fitzmier, James A.
Fitzpatrick, Edward G.
Fojtik, Jerome Paul
Foster, Edwin R.
Friel, William W.
Frushour, Joseph Francis
Furstenberg, John Bernard
Fussell, Edward Milton, Jr.
Gaede, Fred L.
Genner, Wilford Jacob
Giffen, Lloyd Russell
Gildea, John Turner
Gilmartin, William Hugh
Goins, Joseph Franklin
Gomez, Edward, Jr.
Gonzales, Robert Glenn
Gooch, Erda A.
Goodpasture, Maurice P.
Goodwin, Oliver H.
Goodwin, William Arthur
Gracey, John Robert
Graves, Joe Earl
Gray, Jack Grayson
Griffin, Leonard M.
Hackstaff, Howard John
Hamilton, Edwin Carrell
Hanna, Robert Glen
Hansen, Quentin Wilbur
Harbold, Robert Leslie
Hardy, Gale Winstone
Hartman, John Humphrey
Hatheway, Ivan Elwin
Hayes, Loys Voss
Heide, William Henry
Henry, Frederick B.
Herndon, Dorman H.
Hirsch, Adolph Alexander
Hirsch, Harry
Hobart, Art W.
Hogan, Robert Roy
Horton, Edward Francis
Hoyt, Walter Meredith, Jr.
Hubkey, Robert Joseph
Hulse, Ellis M.

UNITED STATES NAVY, MARINES AND COAST GUARD (Continued)

Denver County (Cont'd)
Hunter, Carroll Emerson
Hunter, Fred G.
Ikenberry, Loren G.
Isenmann, Milton Grant
Jagger, Glenn N.
Jay, Maurice William
Jensen, David Edwin
Johns, William Joseph
Johnson, Carl Monroe
Johnson, Donald Walter
Johnson, Joseph Philip
Johnson, Leon Henning
Jones, Dunbar
Keaton, Loyle Oliver
Kentner, Robert Earl
Kern, Robert Wesley
Keros, George
Kieser, Robert William
Kilmer, Floyd Dell
King, Frank
King, Robert John
Knifer, George L.
Krohn, Joseph A.
Kucharski, Jerry Standlaus
Kuhn, Joseph C.
LaBrue, George R.
Lee, Earl Henry
Lewis, Guy William
Liggett, Victor L.
Lindblad, Carl J.
Llamas, Manuel Joseph
Looney, Douglas Raymond
Ludwig, Frank L.
Marks, John Clifford, Jr.
Martin, Paul Averny, Jr.
Mathews, Glen David
McBride, Elmer Augustine, Jr.
McCloskey, Vernon Michael
McDowell, Kenneth George
McIntyre, Raymond King
McKee, Carlos Reese, Jr.
McLellan, Charles Arthur
Milton, Edward Jay, Jr.
Mohr, Otto Edward, Jr.
Morgan, William Val
Morris, Vaughn Hampton
Morrison, Clark William
Morrison, John H.
Morrissey, Edward F.
Mussetter, Frank Arthur
Myers, Earl R.
Nesbit, Lawrence E.
Ness, John
Nettnin, Gerald C.
Neu, Hugh Herbert
Nichols, Jerry
Nichols, John Richard
Nicholson, Hancel Grant
Nicol, George Beaton
Nielson, Roger K.

Denver County (Cont'd)
Norby, Clarence Johanas, Jr.
Norris, Joseph Edward
O'Hayre, Eddie Paul
O'Malia, Edward Robert
O'Neall, Rex Eugene
Outwater, Stanley S., Jr.
Park, Wilfred L.
Parks, Robert Ernst
Patterson, Archie C., Jr.
Patterson, Donald Claude
Phillips, David Richard L.
Pino, Manuel Lupe
Porter, Jack E.
Powell, Fredrick Peter
Preston, Alton Ross
Priefert, Ivan August
Prior, Richard Ralph
Rausch, Warren A.
Raymond, Fred Luman
Rad, William Alexander
Reed, Clarence Samuel
Reininger, Lee W.
Renquist, Jack L.
Rivers, Raymond E.
Roads, Addison B.
Robinson, Herbert Eastman, Jr.
Rogers, Douglas Newel
Roos, Richard J.
Ruble, Robert Theodore
Ruff, Harold Andrew
Sanchez, Arthur Elesio
Savoren, John J.
Schaefer, Christian LeRoy, Jr.
Scheidt, George J.
Schrieber, Elmer G.
Schwairy, Edward Louis
Schwartz, Leonard E.
Scordo, Joseph Gordon
Simms, John Joseph
Skinner, James Bingham
Smith, Carol Dean
Smith, Ronald Bell
Smith, Vernon Clark
Snow, John Russell, Jr.
Sowell, James Walker
Spaeth, John Robert
Stein, George Homer
Stevens, Thomas B.
Stone, Alfred Clayton
Stolte, Raymond Louis
Stromsoe, Harold Arvid
Suazoe, Ray Martin
Surdyk, Manuel Wayne
Tall, Frank Seymore
Tatro, Charley George
Thompson, Leonard A.
Trujillo, Ambrosio V.
Trunillo, Daniel Carmen
Vosmer, Ronald W.
Wall, Carl Joseph
Wallace, Francis Hall
Ward, Frank Jr.

Denver County (Cont'd)
Waters, Jack Lee
Watson, George, Jr.
Webb, Lewis Wilson
Webber, Alfred Joseph
Weber, Henry
Wells, Donald Allen
Westbrook, Murray Lee
Whiteley, Robert Leland
Wilcok, Robert Roy
Wilkerson, Clyde Leonard
Wilkins, Aaron G.
Wilson, Edward Dorsey
Wilson, James Hanger
Wilson, Thomas Beverly
Wingfield, William S.
Wise, Glen Edgar
Wood, Harold W.
Woods, Paul H.
Wright, Edgar W.
Wuertele, Elmer Christian
Wyman, Duncan Arthur, Jr.
Zamora, Paul Joseph
Zea, Calvin Kenneth
Zidan, Jerome J.

Dolores County
Bartlett, Clarence Edward
Young, Troy Findland

Douglas County
Arment, Edward Lee, Jr.
Curtis, Bernard John
Nipko, Jack Charles

Eagle County
Eaton, Donald William
Gerstner, William Ambrose

Elbert County
Cantril, Thomas Stephen
Marget, Glenn Edwin

El Paso County
Anderson, John C., Jr.
Berridge, Ray Oliver
Brown, Robert L.
Cannell, Allen Francis
Coy, Joseph Ezra
Cree, Glenn, Jr.
Custer, George Hamilton
Davis, Paul, Jr.
Elliott, William Louis
Englert, Thomas William
Evans, Edwin Gale
Herron, George Harvey, Jr.
Jennings, Calvin Ray
Kerr, James Riley, Jr.
Long, Paul B.
Magnusson, Charles Clites
Manning, Jess Ray
McDaniel, Garold Thomas
McKinley, Willard Wade
Morrissey, Alfred George

UNITED STATES NAVY, MARINES AND COAST GUARD (Continued)

El Paso County (Cont'd)

Nolette, David Daniel
Olvey, Russell Bender
Pressler, Charles Noble
Price, Albert Howard
Quick, Donald Leo
Resley, Floyd Theodore
Romig, Donald J.
Sayles, Orville Crawford
Walters, Donald Henry
Wilder, Rolland R.

Fremont County

Beuchat, Eugene Philip
Conci, Charles J.
Conway, Edward Leroy
Dighera, Joseph N.
Drake, Vincent Robert
Gierhart, Robert G.
Jenkins, Welmer
Jones, Chester Lee
Noe, Bruce Howard
Perkins, Quentin Franklin
Shugart, Marvin John
Smith, Vernon Marcell
Summers, Robert C.
Williams, Norman

Garfield County

Ellsworth, Jack P.
Goodier, Benjamin D.
Janzekovich, Leo
McManus, James Edward
Powell, Floyd Alvin
Read, John Francis
Reynolds, Earl Arthur
Southard, William E.
Wilson, Offa Lee

Gilpin County

Nelson, Stanley Larry

Grand County

Moser, Roy F.

Huerfano County

Gonzales, Bibian Bernard
Hendricks, Ralph
McKenna, Francis Xavier
Sells, Orville Carl
Starkovich, Rudy
Williams, Bazel Ozell
Yakovich, Anthony
Zanon, William Leo

Jackson County

Conover, Leland
Ledford, Charles H.
Mariette, Maxwell Albert

Jefferson County

Beard, Lonnie Edward
Blomberg, Theodore Earl
Davis, Allen Arthur
Eggleston, Robert Charles
Harris, Lorenzo Sherman
Hartz, George Dewey

Jefferson County (Cont'd)

Klumker, George Gerald
Lebsock, Robert Eugene
Lippold, Jack E.
Merrell, Norman, Jr.
Moore, Charles A.
Ostlee, Marcus Lyndon
Rogers, Marvel Dean
Rowan, Raymond Hobson, Jr.
Stevens, Orville H.
Ware, Otis C.
White, James Rayburn

Kit Carson County

Arthur, Clifford A.
Critchfield, John J.
Croxen, Russell Leroy
Cure, George Arthur
Dunn, Durward R.
Eslinger, Wallace Henry
Lucas, Ernst William, Jr.
Wolf, Frank Henry

Lake County

Cavanaugh, Edward James
Donovan, Robert T.
Shockey, Warren R.

La Plata County

Aspromonte, Dominic
Berry, Gordon Eugene
Carmack, Harold Milton
Cobb, Palmer Warren
Cornelius, Hugh L.
Gass, Jewell Elmo, Jr.
Olbert, Richard N.
Parks, Irvin Wesly
Rowse, Louis Glenwood
Smith, Vernie Lawton
Spearman, Howard Robert
Tubbs, Arthur Warren

Larimer County

Black, Marion Arthur
Clark, Wilbur Russell
Coon, Norman D.
Devore, Ralph Wayne
Dunn, James Kenneth
Gammon, Eugene Arthur
Greenwald, John
Hedlund, Robert Clark
Irwin, Robert Warren
Kelimoff, Victor Pete
Lendt, Dennis Arnold
Livingston, Richard Palmer
Manion, Tommy, Jr.
Miller, Neal Lamar
Mohrlang, John K.
Nielson, Eugene Carl
Smith, George Hoyle
Smith, Horace S.
Stinnette, Wayne Arthur
Webster, Harold Dwayne
Weickum, Henry

Las Animas County

Bueno, Marciso Benito
Cardinale, Carl Louis
Gordon, Peter Charles, Jr.
Martinez, Balvino S.
McAuley, Claude Clarence
Slaughter, Barney Lee
Ulibarri, Augustine

Lincoln County

Ellis, Louie Claud
Landwehr, Mathew L.
Rogers, Robert M.
Shippy, Clair Howard
Shippy, Rex Robert
Will, Joseph William

Logan County

Bomberg, William Edward
Crow, Clarence Dale
Giffin, Burl Lee
Houghton, Wilbur Seth
Igou, Floyd, Jr.
Le Blanc, Wilfred Warren
Pittington, Ira Fulton

Mesa County

Buckley, Harland Gerald
Casner, Clellan Albert
Casper, Ervin Eugene
Crask, Harold Frederick
Ela, Wendell Phillips
Hamaker, Dowd
Heeley, Leo Shinn
Huffman, William E.
Kost, Kemper Joy
Lee, Walter Glenn
Lynch, William David
Martin, William Matthew
Massey, James Edward
McNeil, Thomas R.
Morrow, John Lawrence
Nail, Jesse E., Jr.
Sawyer, Lawrence E.
Wood, Harold Baker

Mineral County

Smith, Ralph Lowell
Soward, Frank Eton
Workman, Walter M.

Moffat County

Beckett, Arnold Frederick
Lewis, George Jay
McGuffin, William Wayne

Montezuma County

Brixey, Lloyd A., Jr.
Hays, David O.
Morrison, O'Neal Peel
Pinkley, Addison Boyd
Rose, Berson Horace
Slavens, Forrest Roy
Williford, Robert Roland

UNITED STATES NAVY, MARINES AND COAST GUARD (Continued)

Montrose County

Ables, Charles G.
Blair, Gerald Ralph
Brock, Louis Archie
Carver, Dean Lee
Coats, Glen J.
Dale, Raymond Arthur
Denton, Hugh V.
Dickerson, Wm. Wesley
Foster, Robert Mowatt
Hammond, Mervin Smith
Jones, Edmon Ethmer
Jones, Homer Loyd
Morse, Herbert Adrian
Robinson, James Henry
Wilkinson, Claud Alvin

Morgan County

Anderson, Wyllys Robert
Childs, Milton
Dudley, Herman
Foos, Arthur A.
Gebauer, Chester William
Henderson, Ora Allen
Hoy, Marshall Lawson
Mercer, Frank F.
Parrish, Glenn Emmett
Petersen, Harold Clayton
Reece, John Jeffris
Scott, Donald L.
Ward, Lawrence Edward

Otero County

Apgar, Robert Thorne
Baldwin, George William
Beaudoux, Robert B.
Benke, Otis Lee
Bravo, Benny, Jr.
Broomfield, George March
Burns, John Leo
Dennis, Otis Lee
Edwards, Myrle John
Harbecke, Harvey Edward
Linway, Clifford Henry
Miller, Dwight Laverne
Owens, John O.
Pound, Kenneth Edward
Smith, Robert Clyde
Smith, Robert Lowell
Stokes, Franklin LeRey
Summers, Benjamin F., Jr.
Szmanski, Edward Robert

Phillips County

Lindsay, James Mitchell
Owens, Richard Allen
Zeiler, John Virgil

Prowers County

Bird, Paul H.
Campbell, Kendall Carl
Corvett, James Jasper
Davault, James Beal
Denning, Marcellus Andrew
Ferguson, Albert F.

Prowers County (Cont'd)

Loucks, Essie Dean
Marsh, George L.
Ralston, Wilbur Lee

Pueblo County

Abeyta, Bonnie
Beale, Donald H.
Brown, Robert D.
Boyd, Alexander James
Canzoneri, Tony P.
Cochran, James Hendrix
Cox, Alford Edward
Coy, Everett Verel
Coy, Lenn Elton
Craft, Willard Ray
Donaldson, William Fred Jr.
Dove, Bassil Raymond
Duncan, William Ellsworth
Ernst, William
French, Joy Carol
Garcia, Phillip M., Jr.
Gettler, Edward
Gonzalez, Robert Glenn
Griffith, John Eugene
Harrell, Robert Reed
Henley, Doyle Franklin
Hervey, Melvin Lee
Horvat, Anthony D.
Lara, Eddie Manuel
Lawson, Edward A.
Lloyd, Garland Lester
Mason, Roy Aaron
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GAZETTEER OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF COLORADO, 1947

Col. No.	Town or City	Date Incorporated	County	Altitude	Population Apr. 1, 1940 U. S. Census	Assessed Valuation	Municipal Tax Levy in Mills	Revenue	Acreage Area Incorporated	*Mayor	Col. No.	Clerk	Total Outstanding Bonds January 1, 1947		Bonds per Capita	Bonds % Assessed Valuation	Water Works (M) Municipal (P) Private	Electric Lights (M) Municipal (P) Private	Sanitary Sewers	Bank Deposits	Town or City	Col. No.
													General Obligation	Special Improvements								
1	Aguilar	1-10-1894	Las Animas	6,700	1,397	$ 295,228	21.00	$ 6,199.79	320	Sam Brocato	1	Marie Hughes	$ 75,000		$ 53.69	25.40	M	P	No		Aguilar	1
2	Akron	9-22-1887	Washington	4,300	1,417	775,838	17.50	13,577.16	960	A. Mitchell	2	Myrtle E. Windnagel	66,000		46.58	8.51	M	P	Yes	$ 3,531,371.07	Akron	2
3	Alamosa	8-12-1878	Alamosa	7,500	5,613	3,489,870	18.50	64,562.60	700	Dr. C. A. Davlin	3	P. H. Henry	191,700	60,700	44.97	7.23	M	P	Yes	8,126,041.44	Alamosa	3
4	Alma	12- 2-1873	Park	10,300	469	102,970	25.00	2,574.25	196	Jack Levine	4	Corinne Erickson	13,000		27.72	12.63	..	P	No		Alma	4
6	Antonito	11-29-1889	Conejos	7,888	1,220	321,105	24.00	7,706.52	240	Max Duran	6	Mrs. Avelina G. Virgil	78,500		64.34	24.45	M	P	No		Antonito	6
7	Arriba	8-29-1918	Lincoln	5,239	286	140,735	16.57	2,331.98	200	W. H. Emery	7	R. W. Moffett	5,000		17.48	3.55	..	P	No		Arriba	7
8	Arvada	8-24-1904	Jefferson	5,300	1,482	896,165	15.00	13,442.47	324	Thos. J. Mills	8	Mabel Ladd		18,000	12.15	2.01	M	P	Yes	3,093,971.91	Arvada	8
9	Aspen	4-11-1881	Pitkin	7,850	777	222,380	43.00	9,583.84	253	A. E. Robison	9	Ethel M. Frost	53,500		68.85	24.00	..	..	..	558,676.93	Aspen	9
10	Ault	4-11-1904	Weld	4,940	761	255,200	25.00	6,380.00	125	C. D. Fullmer	10	H. B. Smith	500		.66	.20	M	P	No	2,626,233.21	Ault	10
11	Aurora	5- 5-1903	Adams-Arapahoe	5,400	3,437	2,556,895	21.45	54,851.68	2,098	C. E. Tupps	11	S. A. Henderson	160,000	158,500	92.67	12.46	..	P	Yes	2,436,306.92	Aurora	11
12	Basalt	8-26-1901	Eagle	6,600	212	36,461	6.35	231.53	20	Ray Jones	12	Mrs. Margaret L. Darien					M	P	No		Basalt	12
13	Bayfield	8-18-1906	La Plata	6,500	372	72,490	28.00	2,029.72	30	J. J. Jones	13	Anna McMillan	4,000		10.75	5.52	M	P	No		Bayfield	13
14	Bennett	1-22-1930	Adams	5,485	199	140,140	18.00	2,522.52	160	J. E. Fox	14	C. G. Fox	15,000		75.38	10.70	..	P	No		Bennett	14
15	Berthoud	8-28-1888	Larimer	5,240	811	449,350	16.10	7,234.54	160	Lawrence K. Fudge	15	Viola Barrowman	25,000		30.83	5.56	M	P	Yes	1,779,708.00	Berthoud	15
16	Bethune	6-10-1926	Kit Carson	4,000	79	32,246	25.00	806.15	100	Earl Chapman	16	H. W. Daum	500		6.33	1.55	M	P	No		Bethune	16
17	Blackhawk	6-12-1886	Gilpin	8,032	289				600	Otto Ruttkamp	17	Arthur J. C. Gray					M	P	No		Blackhawk	17
18	Blanca	7-18-1910	Costilla	7,870	407	124,084	16.54	2,052.35	1,200	W. P. Storm	18	Virginia H. Tessler					..	P	No		Blanca	18
19	Bonanza City	1-13-1881	Saguache	8,000	140	12,250	3.32	40.67	280	C. C. Anderson	19	Glen Grimsby					..	P	No		Bonanza City	19
20	Boulder	11- 4-1871	Boulder	5,350	12,958	10,753,127	15.15	162,909.87	1,750	J. Perry Bartlett	20	Mayme Graham	335,000	106,169	34.05	4.01	M	P	Yes	17,752,577.31	Boulder	20
21	Branson	3-26-1921	Las Animas	6,000	250	54,185	20.00	1,083.70	340	W. S. Hancock	21	E. O. Hancock	12,000		48.00	22.15	M	None	No		Branson	21
22	Breckenridge	3- 3-1880	Summit	9,579	381	108,215	55.00	5,951.83	575	Robert A. Theobald	22	Alice Milne	32,000		83.99	29.57	M	P	Yes		Breckenridge	22
23	Brighton	9- 1-1887	Adams	4,979	4,021	1,923,370	17.00	32,952.29	700	J. W. Wells	23	Theresa B. McMillan	45,000	20,500	16.26	3.73	..	P	Yes	2,998,747.87	Brighton	23
24	Brush	11-24-1884	Morgan	4,280	2,481	1,225,393	18.40	22,541.71	590	J. Walt Daniels	24	A. C. Harness	43,000	4,000	18.94	3.84	M	P	Yes	4,626,791.26	Brush	24
25	Buena Vista	11- 8-1879	Chaffee	7,800	779	367,065	16.50	6,056.57	440	Harry Tinsley	25	Helen Stevens	65,000		83.44	17.71	M	P	Yes		Buena Vista	25
26	Burlington	1-12-1888	Kit Carson	4,250	1,280	775,041	16.00	12,400.66	720	Henry Y. Hoskin	26	Geo. E. Raines	38,000	61,600	77.81	12.85	M	M	Yes	3,076,106.74	Burlington	26
27	Calhan	5-10-1919	El Paso	6,508	352	161,920	14.00	2,266.88	245	Bert Skaggs	27	Gerald S. Little	10,000		28.41	6.18	..	P	No	2,036,017.11	Calhan	27
28	Canon City	4- 3-1872	Fremont	5,333	6,690	3,906,015	18.00	70,308.27	1,520	G. S. Bilheimer	28	Josephine Swanson	155,500	15,000	25.49	4.37	..	P	Yes	8,604,099.13	Canon City	28
29	Carbondale	4-26-1888	Garfield	6,000	437	168,885	20.00	3,377.70	130	Jack McCann	29	F. E. Huber	5,000		11.44	2.96	M	P	No		Carbondale	29
30	Castle Rock	5-17-1881	Douglas	6,000	580	373,520	25.00	9,338.00	225	H. E. Olson	30	C. A. Prescott	43,900	6,750	87.33	13.56	M	P	Yes	1,450,113.84	Castle Rock	30
31	Cedaredge	5- 2-1907	Delta	6,100	556	194,835	13.90	2,708.21	360	F. T. Clark	31	C. W. Brewer	19,500		35.07	10.01	M	P	No	1,145,497.41	Cedaredge	31
32	Center	1-18-1907	Saguache	7,641	1,515	419,850	26.00	10,916.10	260	Grant M. Edwards	32	George S. Browne	24,000		15.84	5.72	M	M	Yes	2,103,073.88	Center	32
33	Central City	6-12-1886	Gilpin	8,560	706	279,450	28.00	7,824.60	600	John C. Jenkins, Jr.	33	Catherine M. Hamlik	39,000		55.24	13.96	M	P	No		Central City	33
34	Cheraw	4- 9-1917	Otero	4,500	184	105,982	12.00	1,271.78	60	George Prince	34	Howard F. Wade	10,000		54.35	9.44	M	M	No		Cheraw	34
35	Cherry Hills Village	7-19-1945	Arapahoe	5,220	475	1,009,075	5.00	5,045.38	1,870	Joseph Little	35	Louesa B. Bromfield						P	No		Cherry Hills Village	35
36	Cheyenne Wells	5-14-1890	Cheyenne	4,282	695	478,615	39.65	17,725.25	500	att Stager	36	Ray Lenihan	30,000	7,000	53.24	7.73	M	P	No	1,443,416.87	Cheyenne Wells	36
37	Coal Creek	2-11-1882	Fremont	5,600	261	18,305	27.00	494.24	400	Frank Madonna	37	D. A. Falgien					..	P	No		Coal Creek	37
38	Collbran	7-22-1908	Mesa	6,000	301	101,182	14.00	1,416.55	60	C. C. McDaniel	38	Elsie D. Webber	8,000		26.58	7.91	M	P	No		Collbran	38
39	Colorado Springs	6-19-1886	El Paso	5,900	36,789	31,093,210	14.00	435,376.34	5,895	James N. McCullough	39	R. F. Sonnekson					M&P	M	Yes	61,259,753.01	Colorado Springs	39
40	Cortez	11-10-1902	Montezuma	6,198	1,778	848,592	19.00	16,123.25	260	Frank W. Jones	40	Mrs. Lulu Grasse	163,000		91.67	19.21	M	P	Yes	3,140,946.62	Cortez	40
41	Craig	7-15-1908	Moffat	6,200	2,113	1,617,785	17.50	28,311.24	280	I. P. Beckett	41	Howard M. Wright	147,000		69.24	9.09	M	P	Yes	2,820,554.27	Craig	41
42	Crawford	12-19-1910	Delta	6,800	221	57,900	13.40	775.86	106	Clarence E. Drexel	42	F. M. Drexel	13,000		58.82	22.45	M	P	No		Crawford	42
43	Creede	5-19-1892	Mineral	8,854	670	180,232	21.00	3,784.87	200	R. I. Fisher	43	W. T. Jackson	27,000		122.17	14.98	..	M	No		Creede	43
44	Crested Butte	7-15-1880	Gunnison	9,000	1,145	230,045	16.60	3,818.75	245	Joe Pasic, Jr.	44	Mark M. Byouk	40,500		35.37	17.61	M&P	P	No		Crested Butte	44
45	Crestone	1-24-1902	Saguache	7,500	172	17,700	11.00	194.70	120	Ed. Thackerey	45	W. J. Hutchinson					None	None	No		Crestone	45
46	Cripple Creek	6- 9-1892	Teller	9,375	2,359	413,110	42.00	17,350.62	480	Guy Rorabaugh	46	Dores Wicks	70,000		29.67	16.94	P	P	No	1,955,616.39	Cripple Creek	46
47	Crook	9-23-1918	Logan	3,700	236	130,030	18.45	2,399.05	133	Bailey S. Jamison	47	M. J. Snow	15,000		63.56	11.54	M	P	No		Crook	47
48	Crowley	10-10-1921	Crowley	4,275	318	131,150	23.24	3,061.04	142	W. E. Wilson	48	Mrs. H. W. Mann					M	P	No		Crowley	48
49	Dacona	9-23-1908	Weld	4,500	396	36,310	29.50	1,071.14	65	James Meikle, Jr.	49	Catherine Jordan	5,500		18.58	15.15	M&P	P	No		Dacona	49
50	Debeque	1-18-1890	Mesa	4,800	280	109,079	28.00	3,054.21	150	H. D. Locke	50	Helen L. Heflin	55,000		196.43	50.42	M	P	No		De Beque	50
51	Deertrail	2- 3-1920	Arapahoe	5,183	387	180,445	35.50	6,405.80	461	F. C. Kitzmiller	51	Ernest W. Stone	44,500		114.98	24.66	M	P	Yes		Deertrail	51
52	Delagua	7- 6-1903	Las Animas	6,700	422				1,600	Henry C. Johnson	52	Ralph Gagliardi						P	Yes		Delagua	52
53	Del Norte	11-15-1885	Rio Grande	7,778	1,923	476,227	25.50	12,143.79	440	E. F. Knappenberger	53	C. D. Voris	37,000	12,500	25.74	10.39	M	P	Yes	1,132,811.10	Del Norte	53
54	Delta	10-24-1882	Delta	4,980	3,717	2,093,135	13.00	27,211.41	740	Fred Calhoun	54	James L. Taylor	288,000		77.48	13.76	M	M	Yes	4,819,490.94	Delta	54
55	Denver	11- 7-1861	Denver	5,220	329,412	423,960,835	14.44	6,117,156.88	41,607	Quigg Newton	55	Siewers Fincher	25,401,500	1,794,700	82.56	6.41	M	P	Yes	582,248,210.53	Denver	55
56	Dillon	1-26-1883	Summit	8,600	161	49,590	41.00	2,033.19	850	Karl Knudsen	56	M. R. Loomis	10,860		67.45	21.90	None	P	No		Dillon	56
57	Dolores	7-19-1900	Montezuma	6,957	804	306,076	17.00	5,203.29	80	Geo. Lofquist	57	John R. Becher	53,500	9,000	77.74	20.42	M	P	Yes	2,932,612.93	Dolores	57
58	Dove Creek	6-15-1929	Dolores	6,850	418	141,695	12.00	1,700.34	200	Dan B. Hunter	58	Opal Barrett					M	M	No		Dove Creek	58
59	Durango	4-27-1881	La Plata	6,505	5,887	3,261,215	12.00	71,746.73	700	Robert S. Ayers	59	J. G. Mair	320,000	22,500	58.01	10.50	M	P	Yes	10,055,337.75	Durango	59
60	Eads	1-29-1916	Kiowa	4,262	700	367,051	16.76	6,151.77	302	F. L. Pyles	60	John J. Lefferdink	2,000		1.05	.54	M	P	Yes	2,179,461.64	Eads	60
61	Eagle	4- 5-1905	Eagle	6,602	518	265,039	3.00	795.12	120	Chas. A. Stanley	61	Grace G. Cowden	21,000		40.54	7.92	M	P	Yes	1,892,801.91	Eagle	61
62	East Canon	4-14-1947	Fremont	5,320	699	305,895	6.00	1,835.37	654	David F. Parks	62	Ray C. Haskins	1,500		2.15	.49	..	P	No		East Canon	62
63	Eaton	12- 5-1892	Weld	4,750	1,322	645,120	19.50	12,579.84	154	H. Ellis Miller	63	George H. Brickley	10,000	1,000	8.32	1.71	M	P	Yes	1,953,198.00	Eaton	63
64	Eckley	6-16-1920	Yuma	3,890	358	101,543	22.00	2,233.95	270	W. C. Godsey	64	J. A. Cain	10,000		27.93	9.85	M	P	No		Eckley	64
65	Edgewater	11- 5-1904	Jefferson	5,353	1,648	630,155	15.00	9,452.32	300	Alfred Tilton	65	Merlin H. Thomas	16,000	39,000	33.37	8.73	M	P	Yes		Edgewater	65
66	Elizabeth	10- 9-1890	Elbert	6,400	275	109,096	7.20	785.49	280	Frank E. Garland	66	H. S. Hundley					None	P	No		Elizabeth	66
67	Empire	4-12-1882	Clear Creek	8,603	174	48,780	2.00	97.56	151	Sam Bakken	67	Kenneth Sharp					M	P	No		Empire	67
68	Englewood	5- 9-1903	Arapahoe	5,200	9,680	6,329,665	13.80	87,349.38	1,280	Charles R. Allen	68	W. E. Manning		332,500	34.35	5.25	M	P	Yes	6,719,282.90	Englewood	68
69	Erie	11-15-1885	Weld	5,000	1,019	170,360	26.20	4,463.43	215	Roger N. Chrisman	69	Frank Westwood	14,500		14.23	8.51	M	M&P	No	1,022,523.13	Erie	69
70	Estes Park	4-17-1917	Larimer	7,500	994	913,260	19.00	17,351.94	225	Ronald C. Brodie	70	Verne H. Fanton	331,000		333.00	36.24	M	M	Yes	1,318,726.58	Estes Park	70
71	Evans	11-15-1885	Weld	4,647	792	219,370	24.00	5,264.83	750	R. H. Herndon	71	E. F. Overman	55,000		69.44	25.07	M	P	No		Evans	71
72	Fairplay	11-15-1872	Park	9,964	739	244,845	11.50	2,815.72	380	J. C. Singleton	72	M. E. Bair	1,500		2.03	.61	M	P	No	716,737.17	Fairplay	72
73	Federal Heights	5-19-1940	Adams	5,525		26,980	22.00	593.56	160	Pasquale Lombardi	73										Federal Heights	73
74	Firestone	10- 8-1908	Weld	5,280	262	47,690	37.00	1,764.53	160	Nickolas Onorato	74	Margaret McNeil	8,000		30.53	16.78	M	P	No		Firestone	74
75	Flagler	11-22-1916	Kit Carson	4,920	506	327,319	30.00	9,819.57	320	T. Guard	75	Max Groves	49,000		98.02	15.12	M	M	No	2,375,641.55	Flagler	75
76	Fleming	5- 4-1917	Logan	3,900	400	189,715	22.15	4,202.19	240	R. L. Rowan	76	Charles Miles	60,000		150.00	31.63	M	M	No	2,434,415.99	Fleming	76
77	Florence	9-15-1887	Fremont	5,187	2,332	1,293,005	17.00	21,981.09	640	J. J. Fabrizio	77	Dulcie D. Moore	37,000	35,500	27.55	5.61	M	P	Yes	2,805,312.22	Florence	77
78	Fort Collins	2-12-1883	Larimer	5,100	12,251	8,212,320	15.00	123,184.80	1,658	W. M. Bevington	78	Miles F. House	827,000	20,600	69.18	10.32	M	M	Yes	15,925,833.51	Fort Collins	78
79	Fort Lupton	1-15-1890	Weld	4,906	1,692	922,170	11.00	13,143.87	500	Floyd E. Ball	79	Clifford Carlson	26,000		15.36	2.82	M	P	Yes	2,349,523.27	Fort Lupton	79
80	Fort Morgan	6-15-1887	Morgan	4,240	4,884	2,942,211	8.00	23,537.69	690	T. E. Duncan	80	Paul J. Schaefer					M	M	Yes	7,921,469.80	Fort Morgan	80
81	Fountain	4-23-1903	El Paso	5,500	571	211,860	16.50	3,495.69	425	A. S. Horns	81	E. Louise Askey	73,000		127.85	34.46	M	P	No		Fountain	81
82	Fowler	8-25-1900	Otero	4,300	922	596,175	19.00	11,327.32	145	Smith E. Diven	82	Joe M. Riley	61,000		66.16	10.23	M	P	Yes	2,480,394.35	Fowler	82
83	Frederick	9- 9-1908	Weld	5,120	652	115,640	11.00	1,272.04	160	I. W. Thompson	83	Ira N. Thompson	3,500		5.37	3.03	M	M	No		Frederick	83
84	Frisco	12- 3-1880	Summit	9,097	60	13,825	5.00	69.12	159	C. P. Cluskey	84	Maxine Caldwell					None	P	No		Frisco	84
85	Fruita	4-18-1894	Mesa	4,512	1,466	416,672	42.00	17,500.22	980	Gilbert L. Miller	85	D. Earl Brumbaugh	76,500	16,800	63.64	22.39	M	P	Yes	658,918.10	Fruita	85
86	Garden City	9-14-1936	Weld	4,650	87	63,500			25	A. T. Roy	86	Mrs. Dick Holzmeister						P	No		Garden City	86
87	Genoa	7-27-1905	Lincoln	5,598	214	104,985	14.52	1,524.38	100	Eric Carlson	87	Richard P. Nuss		8,000	37.38	7.62	..	P	No		Genoa	87
88	Georgetown	11-15-1885	Clear Creek	3,840	391	263,080	17.00	4,472.36	397	Henry W. Luedde	88	John Old	2,500		13.42	5.16	M	P	No		Georgetown	88
89	Gilcrest	3-18-1912	Weld	4,752	352	83,070	5.90	490.11	500	W. W. Belcher	89	Mrs. C. W. Hines			40.05	11.85	M	P	No		Gilcrest	89
90	Glenwood Springs	9- 4-1885	Garfield	5,823	2,253	1,625,155	18.00	29,252.79	400	H. A. Parkinson	90	Lawrence Dever	131,000	26,000	69.68	9.66	M	P	Yes	8,515,860.59	Glenwood Springs	90
91	Golden	6-22-1866	Jefferson	5,680	3,175	1,608,620	22.00	35,389.64	2,560	C. T. Frederick	91	Blanche E. Reeves	99,000	144,500	76.69	15.14	M	P	Yes	3,249,469.54	Golden	91
92	Granada	7-25-1887	Prowers	3,479	342	162,467	18.00	2,924.41	640	H. E. McKeever	92	James R. Casteel	5,000		14.62	3.08	M	P	No	943,010.71	Granada	92
93	Granby	12-11-1905	Grand	7,935	251	146,055	15.00	2,190.83	53	Clyde Robbins	93	James A. Lee	40,000		159.36	27.39	..	P	No		Granby	93
94	Grand Junction	7-22-1882	Mesa	4,587	12,479	8,975,018	21.40	192,065.39	1,280	Porter Carson	94	Helen C. Tomlinson	364,250	134,000	39.93	5.55	M	P	Yes	17,665,625.09	Grand Junction	94
95	Grand Lake	6-23-1944	Grand	8,369	300	416,870	10.00	4,168.70		L. P. Zick	95	Grace Eslick						P	No		Grand Lake	95
96	Grand Valley	4- 1-1908	Garfield	5,095	230	89,180	5.00	445.90	160	O. L. Countryman	96	B. H. Anderson	23,000		100.00	25.79	M	P	No		Grand Valley	96
97	Greeley	11-15-1885	Weld	4,637	15,995	11,043,740	22.50	248,484.15	2,297	Frank A. Berger	97	Mort Balch	777,500		48.61	7.04	M	P	Yes	27,585,523.63	Greeley	97
98	Green Mountain Falls	8-19-1890	El Paso-Teller	7,694	87	215,380	23.00	4,965.24	520	Malcolm Conn	98	E. S. Armentrout	7,900		90.80	3.66	M	P	No		Green Mountain Falls	98
99	Grover	10- 6-1916	Weld	5,000	137	55,100	30.00	2,555.00	240	Guy Smith	99	Donna Smith	21,500		153.28	25.26	M	P	No		Grover	99
100	Gunnison	3- 1-1880	Gunnison	7,663	2,177	1,326,605	13.88	18,420.24	2,560	William B. Endner	100	Joseph J. Miller	19,500		8.96	1.47	M	M	No	3,688,393.25	Gunnison	100
101	Gypsum	11-25-1911	Eagle	6,325	245	107,666	9.00	969.00	275	Henry A. Knuth	101	Mayme S. Price	10,500		42.86	9.75	M	P	Yes		Gypsum	101
102	Hartman	5-14-1910	Prowers	3,500	148	79,915	15.00	1,198.73	208	Floyd Eaton	102	C. C. Tinsley					M	P	No		Hartman	102
103	Haswell	9- 2-1920	Kiowa	4,528	163	51,158	19.45	995.02	360	O. G. Kankel	103	John Rebel					M	M	No		Haswell	103
104	Haxtun	7-30-1909	Phillips	4,000	985	482,292	18.00	8,681.26	275	Guy B. Hire	104	Roscoe P. Baker	49,000	27,500	49.74	15.86	M	M	Yes	1,585,910.75	Haxtun	104
105	Hayden	5- 5-1906	Routt	6,350	640	220,660	26.00	5,737.16	393	Glenn L. Tabb	105	Sam F. Shelton	16,000		25.00	7.25	M	P	Yes		Hayden	105
106	Hillrose	5-20-1919	Morgan	4,900	177	106,116	8.40	891.37	145	C. E. Hagler	106	N. R. Weesner						P	No		Hillrose	106
107	Holly	9- 4-1903	Prowers	3,400	864	611,415	16.00	9,782.64	480	Ralph Donohoe	107	Jo L. Phifer		4,000	4.51	.65	M	P	Yes	1,644,649.35	Holly	107
108	Holyoke	5-31-1888	Phillips	3,745	1,150	754,210	21.00	15,838.41	1,080	H. J. Sandstead	108	G. L. Bereman	145,000		126.09	19.09	M	M	Yes	4,115,749.75	Holyoke	108
109	Hooper	5-20-1898	Alamosa	7,500	170	61,470	3.67	225.59	160	Carl Gwartney	109	Lester Wills					M	P	No		Hooper	109
110	Hotchkiss	3-14-1901	Delta	5,369	653	279,865	14.40	4,030.06	140	Mark R. Clay	110	Elsie Addams	39,500		60.49	14.11	M	P	Yes	1,633,788.75	Hotchkiss	110
111	Hot Sulphur Springs	4- 1-1903	Grand	7,655	235	166,435	22.00	3,661.57	191	D. I. Cox	111	V. C. Huffaker	3,500		14.89	2.10	M	P	No		Hot Sulphur Springs	111
112	Hudson	4- 2-1914	Weld	5,000	295	146,950	17.00	2,498.15	220	Alfred M. Dunham	112	E. O. Cook	30,000		101.69	20.42	M	P	No		Hudson	112
113	Hugo	6-21-1909	Lincoln	4,970	852	409,925	19.50	7,993.54	400	Hal H. Townsend	113	J. P. Iseman					M	P	Yes	3,433,331.64	Hugo	113
114	Idaho Springs	11-15-1885	Clear Creek	7,500	2,112	942,320	14.00	13,192.48	400	LeRoy Giles	114	Emma S. Seitz		23,500	11.13	2.49	M	P	Yes	671,574.73	Idaho Springs	114
115	Ignacio	7- 7-1913	La Plata	6,432	555	96,935	20.00	1,933.70	90	R. O. Lundsford	115	Mercedes Silva	9,000		16.22	9.28	..	P	Yes	689,450.94	Ignacio	115
116	Iliff	2-20-1926	Logan	3,993	322	87,750	24.50	2,149.88	144	Phillip Zink, Jr.	116	R. E. Hielicker	13,900		43.17	15.84	M	P	No		Iliff	116
117	Johnstown	5-13-1907	Weld	4,820	961	463,430	13.00	6,024.59	190	George O. Martin	117	Pearl Feland	92,000		95.73	19.85	M	P	Yes	1,467,693.16	Johnstown	117
118	Julesburg	11- 8-1886	Sedgwick	3,500	1,619	958,000	12.70	12,166.60	1,400	Ernest Campbell	118	Mrs. M. A. Rogers					M	M	Yes	4,045,185.50	Julesburg	118
119	Keenesburg	6- 4-1919	Weld	4,951	284	176,360	17.10	3,015.76	200	Hugh M. Sloan	119	G. C. Lewis	3,000		10.56	1.70	M	P	No	131,438.71	Keenesburg	119
120	Keota	4-17-1919	Weld	5,000	34	23,090	36.00	831.24	140		120		2,500		73.53	10.83	M	P	No		Keota	120
121	Kersey	12- 3-1908	Weld	4,614	268	106,580	25.88	2,757.98	200	M. W. Miller	121	G. W. Beemer	33,000		123.13	30.96	M	P	Yes		Kersey	121
122	Kiowa	12-30-1912	Elbert	6,400	195	81,509	8.70	709.13	110	J. R. Pemberton	122	F. H. Lemon						P	No	1,128,132.64	Kiowa	122
123	Kit Carson	7-13-1931	Cheyenne	4,273	333	219,550	2.16	474.23	344	Chas. A. Kreitman	123	F. Jelinek					M	P	No	1,364,501.96	Kit Carson	123
124	Kremmling	5-14-1904	Grand	7,322	567	208,850	28.00	5,847.80	240	Carl G. Breeze	124	Horace W. Brown	47,100		83.07	22.55	M	P	No	2,152,517.49	Kremmling	124
125	Lafayette	1- 6-1890	Boulder	5,176	2,052	454,562	12.30	5,591.11	800	James Graham, Jr.	125	Lela Callihan	18,000		8.77	3.96	M	P	No		Lafayette	125
126	La Jara	11-11-1910	Conejos	7,600	897	244,750	21.00	5,139.25	120	E. J. Murphy	126	Meliton Velasquez		16,200	18.06	6.62	M	P	Yes	2,208,932.19	La Jara	126
127	La Junta	4-23-1881	Otero	4,100	7,040	4,599,750	19.00	87,395.25	1,100	Paul A. Summers	127	Hazel Best Girch	311,000		44.18	6.76	M	M	Yes	7,796,203.16	La Junta	127
128	Lake City	9-19-1884	Hinsdale	8,500	186	73,050	16.00	1,168.80	260	E. W. Soderholm	128	Pearl McCloughan	7,500		40.32	10.27	M	P	No		Lake City	128
129	Lamar	12- 5-1886	Prowers	3,500	4,445	2,691,708	10.00	26,917.08	700	C. O. Bowman	129	Mrs. A. J. Davy	218,000	57,000	61.87	10.21	M	M	Yes	7,430,534.44	Lamar	129
130	La Salle	6- 6-1910	Weld	4,700	755	264,310	26.10	6,898.49	360	Frank Pless	130	Frances Hill	16,000	

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF COLORADO

THE ELECTORATE

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- SENATE
- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
- COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION (Expires March 31, 1949)

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE BRANCH
THE GOVERNOR

- GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL (Advisory)

JUDICIAL BRANCH
THE SUPREME COURT

- DISTRICT COURTS
  COUNTY COURTS
  JUVENILE COURTS
  JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS
- OFFICE OF CLERK
  SUPREME COURT LIBRARY
  COURT REPORTER
  STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS
  COMMISSION FOR PRINTING REPORTS (Ex-officio)

GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

1. OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
2. DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND CONTROL
3. DIVISION OF PURCHASING
4. DIVISION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS
5. DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD
6. DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
   - State Highway Department
   - Highway Advisory Board
7. DIVISION OF CONSERVATION
   - State Planning Commission
   - State Board of Land Commissioners (Ex-officio State Board of Forestry) (Ex-officio State Park Board)
   - Gas Conservation Commission
   - Game and Fish Commission
     - Game and Fish Department
   - Colorado Water Conservation Board
8. DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
   - Commissioner of Mines and Bureau of Mines
   - Board of Directors, Metal Mining Fund
   - State Mineral Resources Board
   - Colorado Geological Survey and Geological Survey Board
9. STATE BOARD OF STOCK INSPECTION COMMISSIONERS
10. DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
    - Colorado Director of Markets
    - State Hail Insurance Department (State Board of Hail Insurance)
    - Bureau of Plant and Insect Control
    - State Horticulturist
    - State Dairy Commissioner
    - Colorado State Fair Commission
    - Refrigerated Locker Board
11. DIVISION OF PUBLIC WELFARE
    - State Homes and Training Schools for Mental Defectives * (Ridge and Grand Junction)
    - State Industrial School for Boys
    - Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Board of Commissioners)
    - Bureau of Child and Animal Protection (Board of Control, Ex-officio)
    - State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children (Board of Control)
    - State Industrial School for Girls (Board of Control)
    - Department of Public Welfare (State Board of Public Welfare)
12. DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
    - Industrial Commission of Colorado (Ex-officio Unemployment Compensation Commission of Colorado)
    - Department of Employment Security (Advisory Council)
      - Division of Unemployment Compensation
      - Division of Employment Service
13. DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
    - State Engineer
    - Division of Irrigation Engineers
    - Water Commissioners
    - Irrigation District Commission (Ex-officio)
14. DIVISION OF COMMERCE
    - Public Utilities Commission
    - State Bank Commissioner
    - Insurance Department and Commissioner of Insurance
    - Building and Loan Department and State Commissioner of Building and Loan Associations
15. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
16. STATE INSPECTOR OF OILS
17. CHIEF INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES AND BOARD OF EXAMINERS
18. DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS
    - Colorado Aeronautics Commission
    - Office of State Director of Aeronautics
19. COLORADO HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL (Official Committee and Advisory Committee)

STATE TREASURER

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

1. OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION AND REVENUE

1. DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
   - Colorado Tax Commission
2. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
   - Revenue Collection Units
   - Division of Enforcement
   - Advisory Board to Director of Revenue as ex-officio Motor Vehicle Dealers Administrator

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES AND EX-OFFICIO BOARDS

1. COLORADO ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
2. COLORADO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION
3. COMMISSIONERS FOR PROMOTION OF UNIFORM STATE LAWS
4. PUBLIC EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO AND PUBLIC EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD
5. BOARD OF STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE
6. COLORADO STATE PATROL (Colorado State Patrol Board, ex-officio)
7. COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AIR PATROL
8. COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (Colorado Board of Veterans Affairs)
9. COLORADO COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING
10. CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION (Temporary)
11. CHIEF STATE GRAIN INSPECTOR (Federal Grain Inspector, ex-officio)
12. ANATOMICAL BOARD OF THE STATE OF COLORADO (Ex-officio)
13. BOARD OF CONSERVATION (Irrigation) (Ex-officio)
14. STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS (Ex-officio)
15. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (Ex-officio)
16. STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION (Ex-officio)
17. STATE SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD (Ex-officio)
18. BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (Ex-officio)
    - Industrial Development Research Committee (Advisory)

AUDITOR OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF AUDITING

1. OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

1. DIVISION OF LEGAL AFFAIRS
   - Office of the Attorney General
2. DIVISION OF SECURITIES
3. LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE OFFICE
4. DIVISION OF THE INHERITANCE TAX

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
   - Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
2. STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS (Teachers)
3. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO
4. STATE LIBRARY
5. BUREAU OF HOME AND SCHOOL SERVICE
6. STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
   - Office of the Secretary of State
2. DIVISION OF REGISTRATIONS
   - Abstractors' Board of Examiners
   - State Board of Accountancy
   - State Board of Examiners of Architects
   - Board of Examiners of Barbers
   - State Board of Cosmetology
   - State Board of Dental Examiners
   - State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers
   - State Board of Examiners for Engineers and Land Surveyors
   - State Board of Medical Examiners
     - Colorado Chiropody Board
   - State Board of Nurse Examiners
   - State Board of Optometric Examiners
   - State Board of Pharmacy
   - State Board of Shorthand Reporters
   - State Board of Veterinary Examiners
   - Real Estate Brokers Board
   - State Athletic Commission of Colorado
   - Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences
   - Board of Chiropractic Examiners
   - Collection Agency Board
   - State Administrative Board (Cleaning and Dyeing Trade)
3. STATE LICENSING AUTHORITY (Ex-officio Secretary of State) (Intoxicating Liquors and 3.2 % Beer)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

1. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
   - Special Advisory Committees
   - Examining Board of Plumbers
2. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
   - Office of the Executive Director
   - Subdivisions and Sections
3. STATE ADVISORY HOSPITAL COUNCIL

BOARD OF REGENTS

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
- Colorado General Hospital
- Colorado Psychopathic Hospital

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
FORT LEWIS SCHOOL
EXPERIMENT STATION
- Advisory Committee on Agricultural and Vegetable Seeds (Ex-officio)

TRUSTEES OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, AT GREELEY
ADAMS STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO
WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
- Mining Experiment Station

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

STATE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND

COLORADO INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND

STATE INSTITUTIONS *

1. COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY
2. COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY
3. COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL (Insane)

* See also Educational Institutions and Institutions under Division of Public Welfare, Executive Dept.

LEGEND:
- ——— Direct Control
- ◯ Elected Officials of Executive Branch

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Drawn by
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

D.T.K.