

Year Book of the STATE OF COLORADO 1948-1950

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.



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Publication Approved by James A. Noonan, State Controller

Foreword

This is the twenty-second edition of the *Colorado Year Book*, the official reference book on Colorado. Authorized by the General Assembly in 1918, the Year Book was first published by the State Board of Immigration, which was originally established by legislative act in 1909 to publicize Colorado's resources. When the Board of Immigration was abolished in 1935 and its powers and duties were transferred to the newly-created Colorado State Planning Commission, publication of the Year Book was continued by the Planning Commission under specific legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 1937.

The language of the 1937 Act reads as follows: "For the purpose of preserving a permanent record of the resources of the State and their development, in the several counties of the State, it shall be the duty of the State Planning Commission to issue biennially, a statistical publication to be known as the "Colorado Year Book," containing detailed information by counties on agriculture, stock raising, dairying, poultry raising, mining, manufacturing and other industries followed in Colorado, and such other information as shall be suitable for a publication of this character. . . ."

Although publication of the Year Book is only one of a number of important activities carried on by the State Planning Commission, the small staff of the Commission has endeavored to compile for each edition of the Year Book information on a wide range of subjects pertinent to Colorado's development, including her varied resources, her government, her institutions and agencies and their operation, also data on taxation, on a State and county basis, and State government finances.

Hundreds of contacts in person and by mail are made by the staff of the Planning Commission with official agencies of the State and the Federal governments as well as county and city officials and semi-public groups in the gathering of the material compiled for publication in the Year Book. Painstaking efforts are taken to eliminate errors, since the Year Book is used by colleges, schools, libraries, newspapers, radio stations, chambers of commerce and other groups as a source-book of factual data on Colorado.

Several features are contained in this Year Book which deserve special mention, together with credit to those who are responsible.

The most complete and authentic report ever prepared on the development of Colorado's vital water resources is included in this edition, thanks to the fine co-operation of Judge Clifford H. Stone, Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board who prepared the report. Judge Stone is recognized nationally as an authority on water resources development not only in Colorado but in the Western United States as well.

Foreword—Continued

Through the cooperation of Avery A. Batson, Director of Region 7 of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, this edition carries a map of Colorado (pocket, inside front cover) which shows present and potential reclamation projects in Colorado. This map is a valuable companion piece to the chapter on Water Resources development mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Another valuable contribution to this Year Book is the chapter on mineral resources development which was prepared by V. L. Mattson, Director, and M. A. Jorgenson, Research Engineer, of the Colorado School of Mines Experimental Plant.

The digest of legislation enacted by the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, prepared by the Legislative Reference Office and provided through the courtesy of Miss Clair Sippel, its secretary, was reviewed by Prof. Clyde O. Martz of the University of Colorado Law School.

Many Federal agencies have their regional or district headquarters in Denver and the directory of these agencies was prepared by Wallace R. Vawter, Chief Field Representative, and his assistant, John McLucas, of the Bureau of the Budget.

Another feature of this edition which the staff is proud to present includes 1950 census figures of the counties and cities of the State, together with a map of Colorado showing trends in population, county by county, over the past 50 years. This and other data have been compiled through the co-operation of Charles E. Brokaw, Regional Director, and Mrs. Stella Miranda, Librarian, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

To those who are specifically mentioned and to the many other officials and staff members of the State, Federal, county and city governments and semi-public groups who have cooperated generously in furnishing the data needed for compilation and inclusion in this Year Book, the gratitude of the Planning Commission and its staff is herewith expressed.

It is the hope of the staff that this edition will meet with favorable acceptance and that its contents will contribute to a greater appreciation of our great State of Colorado and to its further development and advancement.

For the loyal cooperation given by staff members in the arduous preparation of this edition I desire to express here my very sincere appreciation.

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

W. M. WILLIAMS
Director

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COLORADO STATE OFFICIALS

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THE SUPREME COURT

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UNITED STATES SENATORS

★ ★ ★

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

★ ★ ★

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF COLORADO



Walter W. Johnson

WALTER W. JOHNSON
GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

The Honorable Walter W. Johnson was inaugurated as Governor of the State of Colorado on April 15, 1950.

Governor Johnson succeeded Governor W. Lee Knous, who resigned the office of chief executive while serving his second term in office to accept the appointment, by President Harry S. Truman, as United States District Judge, of the District of Colorado.

Mr. Johnson was elected Lieutenant Governor of Colorado in November 1948, for the term of office from 1949 to 1951. He had served as a member of the State Senate, from the Second Senatorial District (Pueblo County) from 1941 to 1949. During his two terms in the Senate he served on the following committees: Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, Insurance, Privileges and Elections, Reapportionment, State Institutions and Public Buildings, Labor and Industrial Relations, Judiciary, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Metal Mining, State Affairs and Public Lands, Revision and Engrossment, County Affairs, and Temperance.

Mr. Johnson served his home city of Pueblo as a director of School District 20 from 1939 to 1943.

He was born and reared in Pueblo, and attended the Pueblo schools. From 1924 to 1929 he was associated with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as sales representative in Amarillo, Texas, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He entered the insurance business in Pueblo in January 1930, and has operated an insurance business since that time.

Mr. Johnson is married, and is the father of two children, Mrs. Winifred De Vore, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Walfred Johnson, at home, and has three grandchildren.

Constitutional Officers



GEORGE J. BAKER



HOMER F. BEDFORD



MYRON C. MCGINLEY



JOHN W. METZGER



MRS. NETTIE FREED

STATE OFFICERS

Walter W. Johnson was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor in 1948 and served until he became Governor on April 15, 1950. (See Governor). State Senator Charles P. Murphy, as President pro tem of the Senate, became Acting Lieutenant Governor on that date.

George J. Baker was elected Secretary of State in November, 1948, after having served the State as a member of the House of Representatives for twelve years, from 1935 to 1947. Born in Iowa, Mr. Baker came to Colorado in 1922, and has been a resident of Denver since that time. He enlisted in the Navy in World War I, on May 1, 1917, and served for two years and four months as Machinist's Mate on the U. S. Submarine R-24. He is a member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. For ten years Mr. Baker was in the automobile business in Denver and was associated with the Public Service Company of Colorado for fifteen years.

Homer F. Bedford was elected State Treasurer in 1948, to serve his fifth term in that office. He has served as Treasurer during the years 1933-34, 1937-38, 1941-42 and 1945-46; and as State Auditor for the terms 1935-36, 1939-40 and 1947-48. Mr. Bedford came to Denver, from Missouri, in 1898, and took up the printer's trade. In 1908 he established a newspaper in Platteville, and published the paper for ten years. Appointed postmaster of Platteville by President Woodrow Wilson in 1914, he continued in that office until 1920. He was elected County Assessor of Weld County in 1922, and served in that office for five terms, until he was elected State Treasurer in 1932.

Myron C. McGinley was elected Auditor in 1948. Born in Gypsum, Colorado, April 26, 1907, Mr. McGinley attended school in Eagle and Glenwood Springs; Barnes School of Commerce, Denver, and Regis College. He is a registered accountant and management engineer, and has served in these capacities in Breckenridge, his present home address, and in Denver. He also instructed in accounting at Regis College. He is a member of the Colorado Educational Association, American Accounting Association, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, and Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants. He served for 26 months in the Finance division of the Army during World War II, and is a member of the American Legion and Amvets.

John W. Metzger, was elected Attorney General in 1948. Born on a homestead farm near Sterling, April 4, 1912, he was orphaned by the death of his parents at the age of eight years. After completing high school, he served a clerkship in the law offices of the late Hugh O. Neville, Denver, and attended night school for the college credits necessary to take the State bar examination, in 1936. He was admitted to practice law by the Colorado Supreme Court. United States Circuit Court of Appeals and United States District Court in 1936; United States Supreme Court, 1942. He served as Clerk and Referee of the Denver Juvenile Court, 1938-1941; has served as editor of the official Democratic paper; three times was elected State president of the Young Democrats, Democratic Committeeman of Denver; served as Colorado delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1948; Democratic County chairman of Adams County; and Democratic chairman of the Second Congressional District. His home is on a farm near Broomfield, where he raises purebred cattle.

Mrs. Nettie S. Freed, State Commissioner of Education, is a graduate of the University of Colorado. She began her teaching as principal of the Fruita Union High School and later taught in Centennial High School in Pueblo. She was married to Charles E. Freed and is the mother of five children. Following the death of her husband in 1927, Mrs. Freed carried on her husband's insurance business until 1931, when she was appointed County Superintendent of Schools of Pueblo County. She served in this office from 1931 to January 1947, when she took office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which office she was elected in November 1946. Re-elected in 1948, she became State Commissioner of Education after the passage of the constitutional amendment for the Reorganization of the State Department of Education, creating the office of Commissioner. She is a past president of the State Association of County Superintendents and the Colorado Education Association; a member of the Board of Trustees of Colorado State College of Education, Western State College, and Adams State College; and of the Board of Standards of Child Care, and the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.

Supreme Court



BENJAMIN C. HILLIARD



WILLIAM S. JACKSON



MORTIMER STONE



FRANK L. HAYES



WILBUR M. ALTER



E. V. HOLLAND



O. OTTO MOORE

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard is completing his second ten-year term as a member of the Supreme Court, after having been first elected in 1930 and re-elected in 1940. He served as Chief Justice in 1939-40 and again succeeded to the office in 1949. Born in Clarke County, Iowa, Mr. Hilliard received his degree of law from the University of Iowa and moved to Denver where he began the practice of law in 1891. He was elected a member of the Colorado Sixteenth General Assembly in 1902. In 1914 he was elected to Congress from the First District, the City and County of Denver, and served for two terms.

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. In 1942 he was elected for a ten-year term, ending January, 1953. Born in Colorado Springs, Justice Jackson attended Colorado College, was graduated from Harvard University, and received his LL.B. from Denver University. He entered the practice of law in Colorado Springs in 1915; from 1915-19 served as agent for the Department of Justice; and as director of the U. S. State Passport control office, 1917-18; was a member of the Colorado Board of Law Examiners, 1922-25. He is a past president of the Colorado Bar Association; is a member of the Board of Trustees of Colorado College, having served as chairman, 1939-49.

Justice Mortimer Stone was elected to the Supreme Court in 1944, for a ten-year term ending in January, 1955. Born in Mansfield, Pennsylvania, he attended schools in Pennsylvania and was graduated from Colgate University with a B. A. degree. He took graduate work at Columbia University and received his degree of law from New York Law School. Moving to Colorado, he made his home in Paonia, and practiced law in Delta from 1911 until 1922, during which time he served as Delta County Attorney. He then moved to Fort Collins where he practiced law and served as Larimer County Attorney until he became a member of the Supreme Court. He is a past president of the Colorado Bar Association and a past District Governor of Rotary.

Justice Frank L. Hays was elected to the Supreme Court in 1946 for a ten-year term ending January, 1957. Born in Audubon, Iowa, he attended Drake and Creighton Universities and received his Degree of Law from 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 office for 12 years, and was then made First Assistant City Attorney, in which position he served until he resigned, in 1946, when elected to the Supreme Court.

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 for a ten-year term ending January, 1957. He had previously served on the Supreme Court from 1928 until 1933. A native of Pennsylvania, Justice Alter came to Colorado in 1893, attended Denver schools, received his A.B. and LL.B. Degrees from Denver University. Admitted to the Colorado Bar in 1906, he served as City Attorney of Victor and Goldfield, 1910-23; County Attorney, Teller County, 1917-23; Deputy District Attorney, Teller County, 1919-23; District Judge, Fourth Judicial District, 1923-28. A Veteran of World War I, he is active in American Legion affairs and is a member of the National Executive Council of the American Legion.

Justice E. V. Holland was elected to the Supreme Court in 1948, for a ten-year term expiring January 1959. Born in Kansas, he attended William Jewell College, Missouri, and the University of Michigan. Admitted to the Bar in Missouri in 1905, he moved to Denver in 1910. He served the City of Denver as a member of City Council, 1916-18; Assistant City Attorney, 1924-29; District Court Judge, 1929-33, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court, and was elected to the Court in 1934 to fill the unexpired term of Justice Julian H. Moore.

Justice O. Otto Moore was elected to the Supreme Court in 1948 for a ten-year term ending January 1959. Born May 14, 1896, at Floyd's Knobs, Indiana, he has been a resident of Denver since 1901. He was graduated from South Denver High School, and the College of Law of the University of Denver. He was admitted to the Colorado Bar in 1922, and was actively engaged in the practice of law in Denver from that time until 1949. Justice Moore is a member of the Denver, Colorado, and American Bar Associations. He served as Deputy District Attorney of Denver, 1924-28 and 1936-39. A veteran of World War I, he has been active in Veterans organizations, and served as Judge Advocate of the Department of Colorado Veterans of Foreign Wars, 1934-36.

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, January 1, 1884, was raised on a cattle ranch in western Nebraska, and homesteaded in Moffat County, west of Craig, in northwestern Colorado. Later, for ten years, he managed a farmers' cooperative elevator and produce business in Craig.

Senator Johnson entered politics in 1922 when he was elected a member of the House of the Colorado General Assembly to represent Moffat, Routt and Grand Counties, where he served for four terms. In 1930 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, to serve with Governor Wm. H. Adams during the latter's third term as governor.

In 1932 Ed Johnson was elected Governor of the State and was re-elected to this office in 1934. 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, was re-elected in 1942 and again in 1948.

Upon entering the Senate in 1937 he was appointed a member of the Military Affairs Committee, which soon became one of the most important committees in Congress as the nation approached and entered World War II. During the war years, Senator Johnson served as vice-chairman of the committee.

During the 80th Congress, from 1947 to 1949, Senator Johnson was a member of the Senate Finance and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees, and of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, composed of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In the 81st Congress, Senator Johnson is serving as Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and as a member of the Finance Committee. He is also a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and of the Board of Visitors to the Coast Guard Academy and Merchant Marine Academy.

Senator Johnson is married and has two daughters, Mrs. Janet Howsam and Mrs. Henry Arrance, both of Denver.

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN

United States Senator

Eugene D. Millikin was born at Hamilton, Ohio, February 12, 1891. He was graduated from the School of Law of the University of Colorado in 1913, and began the practice of law in Denver. In 1915, Governor 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 with the 34th Division in the United States. Later, in France, he served with the 42nd 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 was awarded the Pershing citation for distinguished and meritorious service.

Following his war service, Senator Millikin returned to Denver and became associated in law and business with the late United States Senator Karl C. Schuyler, from 1919 until 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.

In the 80th Congress, Senator Millikin served as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, as a member of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

In the 81st Congress he is a member of the Committee on Finance and Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Joint Committees on Atomic Energy and Internal Revenue Taxation.

Members of Congress



JOHN A. CARROLL



WILLIAM S. HILL



JOHN H. MARSALIS



WAYNE N. ASPINALL

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

JOHN A. CARROLL, Denver, representing the **First District, Denver County**, was elected to Congress in November 1946, and has served since that time. Born in Denver, July 30, 1901, Mr. Carroll attended Denver schools and received his LL.B. degree from Westminster Law School. He enlisted in World War I at the age of 16, and served at Corregidor and in the Philippine Islands. He served in World War II from 1943 to 1945, with the rank of Major in the military government section, in North Africa, Corsica, Italy and France. Mr. Carroll was Assistant United States District Attorney, 1933-34; was elected District Attorney for the City and County of Denver in 1937 and served until 1941; and was Regional Attorney for O.P.A. in the Rocky Mountain Area, 1942-43. In the 81st Congress he is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

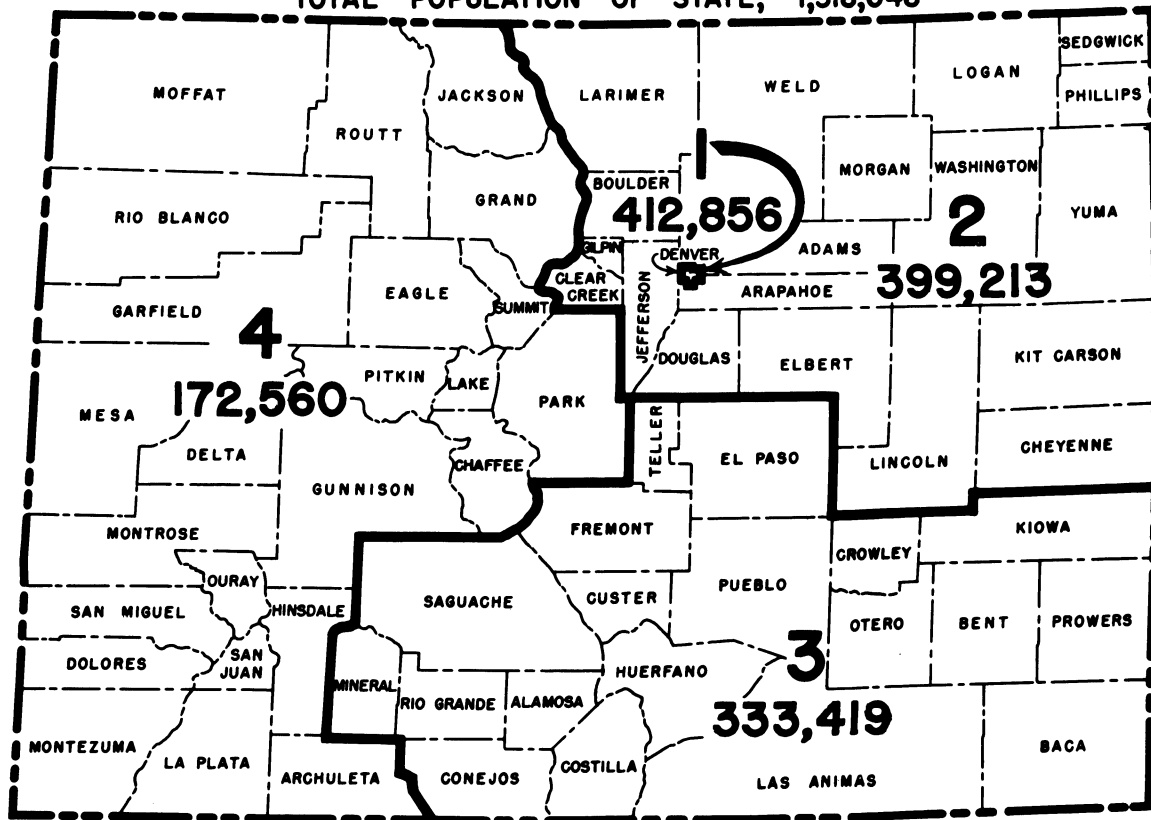
WILLIAM S. HILL, Fort Collins, represents the **Second District, Northern Colorado**. First elected to Congress in 1940, he has served continuously since that time. Born in Kelly, Kansas, January 20, 1886, he attended Kansas State Normal and Colorado A. & M. College. Mr. Hill homesteaded in eastern Colorado, taught school in Larimer County and served as superintendent of the Cache La Poudre Consolidated school in 1919. From 1919 to 1923 he was associated with Colorado A. & M. College as county agriculturist. Since 1927 he has been manager of the Standard Mercantile Company, Fort Collins. Elected in 1924 to represent Larimer County in the State Legislature, he served for two terms. In 1939 he was private secretary to Governor Ralph L. Carr. He is a Rotarian, a member of B.P.O.E. and I.O.O.F. In the 81st Congress he is a member of the Committee on Agriculture.

JOHN H. MARSALIS, Pueblo, was elected a Member of Congress, representing the **Third District, Southern Colorado**, in November 1948. He was born May 9, 1904, at McComb, Mississippi, where he secured his early education. In 1922 he moved to Colorado Springs with his parents. He was graduated from Colorado Springs High School in 1923, and received his Law Degree from the University of Colorado School of Law in 1934. He practiced law in Pueblo until he entered the U. S. Army on May 11, 1942. During his three years of military service he served in the Weather Squadron of the U. S. Air Forces. Mr. Marsalis was elected District Attorney, 10th Judicial District, in 1944, while still in the Army, and assumed the active duties of the office upon being discharged from the Army, June 16, 1945. He continued as District Attorney until his election to Congress. In the 81st Congress he is a member of the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Palisade, was elected to Congress in November 1948, representing the **Fourth District, Western Colorado**. Born in Middleburg, Ohio, April 3, 1896, he moved to Palisade, Colorado, with his parents in 1904. He attended school in Palisade, was graduated from the University of Denver, A. B. degree, in 1919, and from the Denver Law School, LL.B. degree, in 1925. Admitted to the Colorado Bar in 1925. He taught school in Palisade, engaged in the practice of law and took a leading part in the development of the peach-orchard industry. Served as a member of the Palisade Town Board and of the School Board. He was a member of the State House of Representatives, 1931-38, and served as Speaker, 1937-38. Elected to the Senate in 1939, he served continuously until his election to Congress in 1948. In the Senate he was majority floor leader in 1941 and minority floor leader in 1943, 1945 and 1947. During World War I, Mr. Aspinall served in the Signal Corps. In World War II he was commissioned a captain in military government and served overseas with the American and English forces. He is a member of Masonic Blue Lodge, Knights Templar, Scottish Rites, Mystic Shrine, I.O.O.F., B.P.O.E., American Legion, Forty and Eight, Lions International, and the Mesa County and Colorado Bar Associations. He has been chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, the Democratic Congressional Central Committee of the Fourth District and the Mesa County Democratic Central Committee. In the 81st Congress he is a member of the House Public Lands Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND POPULATION — 1950

TOTAL POPULATION OF STATE, 1,318,048



Members of
THIRTY-SEVENTH
COLORADO
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE OFFICERS, THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PresidentLieutenant Governor Walter W. Johnson
Majority Floor LeaderAverill C. Johnson, Las Animas
Minority Floor LeaderSam T. Taylor, Walsenburg
Secretary of the SenateFred C. Ferguson, Longmont

HOUSE OFFICERS, THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker of the HousePat Magill, Jr., Steamboat Springs
Majority Floor LeaderBen Bezoff, Denver
Minority Floor LeaderLeslie R. Steele, Boulder
Chief ClerkHenry Christensen, Roggen

General Assembly MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



WALTER W. JOHNSON



NEAL D. BISHOP



*EDGAR W. BRAY



J. PRICE BRISCOE



WILLIAM A. CARLSON



VERNON A. CHEEVER



ROY CHRYSLER



DON C. COLLINS



PERCY L. CONKLIN



PETER CULIG, JR.



*CHRISTOPHER F. CUSACK

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Walter W. Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate. (D), Pueblo County. Home, 2800 Cedar, Pueblo. (See State Officers.)

Wayne N. Aspinall, (D), Sixteenth District (Mesa County). Elected to the Senate in 1938, served continuously until elected to the United States Congress in 1948. Was not replaced for the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly.

Neal D. Bishop, (D), First District (Denver County). Doctor of Chiropractic. Home, 439 So. Emerson, Denver. Served in the House, 1932-1934. Elected to Senate 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Member, Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Forestry, Fish and Game, Insurance, Medical Affairs, Veterans and Military Affairs, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Temperance. Member, Interim Committee on Senate Rules.

Edgar W. Bray, (R), Seventeenth District (Dolores, Montrose, Ouray and San Miguel Counties). Deceased, June 14, 1949. Home, Redvale. Elected to Senate 1942, and had served continuously until his death. Chairman, Committees on Mining-Metal, Privileges and Elections. Member of Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Aviation, Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, Interstate Cooperation, State Affairs and Public Lands.

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

William Albion Carlson, (R), Seventh District (Weld County). Attorney. Home, 1815 13th Ave., Greeley. Served in the House, 1938-1948. Speaker of the House, 1947. Elected to Senate, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment. Member of Committees on Aviation, Constitutional Amendments, Insurance, Judiciary, Mining-Coal, Rules, State Institutions and Public Buildings. Chairman, Interim Committee on Senate Rules.

Vernon A. Cheever, (R), Third District (El Paso County). Research Engineer, Mining and Manufacturing. Home, 825 Pasco Blvd., Colorado Springs. Served in the House, 1938-1944. Elected to Senate 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of Committee on Municipal Affairs. Member of Committees on Aviation, Interstate Cooperation, Judiciary, Medical Affairs, Veterans and Military Affairs, Mining-Coal, Mining-Metal. Member, Interim Committee on Senate Rules.

Roy Chrysler, (R), First District (Denver County). Real Estate. Home, 1225 So. Williams, Denver. Served in the House, 1938-1942. Elected to Senate 1942, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Member of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, County Affairs, Printing, Railroads, Reapportionment.

Don C. Collins, (R), Eighteenth District (Cheyenne, Kiowa, Kit Carson and Lincoln Counties). Rancher, Banking. Home, Kit Carson. Elected to Senate 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of Committees on Banking, Supplies and Expenditures. Member of Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, County Affairs, Finance, Labor and Industrial Relations, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Rules, Stock. Member, Interim Commission on State Institutions.

Percy L. Conklin, (R), Twelfth District (Logan, Phillips and Sedgwick Counties). Lumber Dealer, Farm Operator, Live Stock Feeder. Home, Sterling. Served in the House, 1936-1938. Elected to Senate 1942, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of Committee on Corporations. Member of Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Banking, Education and Educational Institutions, Forestry, Fish and Game, Mining-Coal, Municipal Affairs and Railroads.

Peter Culig, Jr., (D), Second District (Pueblo County). Clerk. Home, 2110 Spruce, Pueblo. Served in the House, 1942-1948. Elected to the Senate, 1948. Member of Committees on Forestry, Fish and Game, Labor and Industrial Relations, Mining-Coal, Printing, Railroads, Reapportionment, State Institutions and Buildings.

Christopher F. Cusack, (R), First District (Denver County). Deceased, March 6, 1949, during session of the General Assembly. Elected to the Senate, 1946.

General Assembly MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



DONALD P. DUNKLEE



WILLIAM G. GAMBILL



FRANK L. GILL



CLIFFORD J. GOBBLE



JOHN J. HARPEL



LAWRENCE M. HENRY



AVERILL C. JOHNSON



TOM KIMBALL



ARTHUR H. LAWS



HARRY D. MacDONALD



STEPHEN L. McNICHOLS



CHARLES P. MURPHY

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Donald Pulliam Dunklee, (D), First District (Denver County). Real Estate. Home, 727 Washington, Denver. Served in the House, 1946-1948. Elected to Senate, 1948. Member of Committees on Aviation, Banking, Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment, Interstate Cooperation, Veterans and Military Affairs, State Affairs and Public Lands, Supplies and Expenditures. Member, Interim Commission on State Institutions and Interim Committee on Rules.

William G. Gambill, (D), Fifth District (Boulder County). Retired. Home, 2100 Arapahoe, Boulder. Elected to Senate, 1948. Member of Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Education and Educational Institutions, Municipal Affairs, Railroads, Reapportionment, State Institutions and Public Buildings.

Frank L. Gill, (R), Twentieth District (Washington and Yuma Counties). Rancher. Home, Hillrose. Served in the House, 1938-1940. Elected to the Senate 1942, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of the Committees on Education and Educational Institutions, Printing. Member of the Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Finance, Labor and Industrial Relations, Reapportionment, Stock, Temperance.

Clifford J. Gobble, (D), Twenty-Fourth District (Adams and Morgan Counties). Attorney. Home, 45 N. 8th Ave., Brighton. Served in House, 1946-1948. Elected to Senate, 1948. Member of Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Banking, County Affairs, Judiciary, Municipal Affairs, Privileges and Elections, Reapportionment.

John J. Harpel, (R), First District (Denver County). Manufacturing. Home, 1560 Downing, Denver. Served in House, 1938-1942. First elected to Senate, 1942. Member of Committees on Finance, Judiciary, Municipal Affairs, Privileges and Elections, State Affairs and Public Lands, Supplies and Expenditures, Temperance.

Lawrence M. Henry, (D), First District (Denver County). Attorney. Home, 2015 E. 23rd Ave., Denver. Served in the House, 1940-1942, 1946-1948. Elected to the Senate, 1948. Member of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Insurance, Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Rules, State Institutions and Public Buildings, Supplies and Expenditures.

Averill C. Johnson, (R), Twenty-Fifth District (Baca, Bent and Prowers Counties). Attorney. Home, Las Animas. First elected to Senate, 1938. Chairman of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Rules. Member of Committees on Insurance, Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Railroads, Reapportionment, Temperance. Majority Floor Leader, 1949.

Tom Kimball, (R), Nineteenth District (Archuleta, La Plata, Montezuma and San Juan Counties). Mercantile and Manufacturing. Home, Durango. Served in the House, 1940-1946; elected to the Senate, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation. Member of Committees on Aviation, County Affairs, Finance, Forestry, Fish and Game, Mining-Metal, Municipal Affairs, Stock.

Arthur H. Laws, (R), First District (Denver County). Attorney. Home, 2242 Elm, Denver. Elected to Senate in 1942, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of Committees on Judiciary, Labor and Industrial Relations. Member, Committees on Corporations, Finance, Forestry, Fish and Game, Insurance, State Affairs and Public Lands, Supplies and Expenditures.

Harry MacDonald, (R), Third District (El Paso County). Automobile Dealer. Home, Colorado Springs. First elected to Senate, 1940. Chairman of Committee on Insurance. Member, Committees on Banking, Finance, Forestry, Fish and Game, Labor and Industrial Relations, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Railroads, State Institutions and Public Buildings.

Stephen L. R. McNichols, (D), First District (Denver County). Attorney. Home, 732 Cherry, Denver. Elected to Senate, 1948. Member of Committees on Education and Educational Institutions, Insurance, Judiciary, Medical Affairs, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Printing, Temperance.

Charles P. Murphy, (R), Thirteenth District (Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco and Routt Counties). Stockman. Home, Walden. Served in the House, 1928-1932. First elected to Senate, 1936. Chairman of the Committees on Mining-Coal, Stock. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Finance, Forestry, Fish and Game, Labor and Industrial Relations, Reapportionment, State Affairs and Public Lands. President pro tem.

General Assembly MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



FRED NORCROSS



LA ROY H. PURDY



CURTIS P. RITCHIE



EDWIN A. ROGERS



*JAMES B. RYAN



O. A. SAUNDERS



JOHN W. SHAWCROFT



SAM T. TAYLOR



ROBERT A. THEOBALD



DANIEL I. J. THORNTON



BEN VELTRI



EDWARD A. WHITAKER

*Deceased

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Fred Norcross, (R), Seventh District (Weld County). Manufacturing. Home, 925 12th Street, Greeley. Served in the House, 1938-1942. First elected to Senate, 1942. Chairman of Committee on Railroads. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Corporations, Finance, Medical Affairs, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Municipal Affairs, Reapportionment.

La Roy H. Purdy, (D), Twenty-Second District (Arapahoe and Elbert Counties). Labor Organization Officer. Home, 656 E. Yale, Englewood. Elected to Senate, 1948. Member of Committees on Corporations, Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment, Labor and Industrial Relations, Veterans and Military Affairs, Railroads, Reapportionment.

Curtis P. Ritchie, (D), Second District (Pueblo County). Retired. Home, 1101 East Eighth Ave., Pueblo. Served in the Senate, 1932-1940. Elected again in 1942 and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Banking, Mining-Metal, State Affairs and Public Lands, Stock.

Edwin A. Rogers, (R), Ninth District (Custer and Fremont Counties). Rancher, Stockman and Mechanical Engineer. Home, Westcliffe. Elected to Senate, 1944; re-elected in 1948. Chairman of the Committees on Medical Affairs, State Institutions and Public Buildings. Member of Committees on County Affairs, Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment, Insurance, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, Railroads, Reapportionment. Vice-Chairman, Interim Commission on State Institutions and Member of Interim Committee on Senate Rules.

James B. Ryan, (R), Twenty-Third District (Crowley and Otero Counties). Deceased, July 6, 1949. Home, Rocky Ford. Served in the Senate 1928-1932; reelected in 1940, and served continuously until his death. Chairman of Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation. Member of Committees on Banking, Constitutional Amendments, Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, Judiciary, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation, and State Institutions.

O. A. Saunders, (R), Eighth District (Douglas and Jefferson Counties). Manufacturing. Home, 1615 East Street, Golden. Elected to the Senate, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs. Member of Committees on Banking, Education and Educational Institutions, Forestry, Fish and Game, Insurance, Interstate Cooperation, Medical Affairs, Mining-Metal.

John W. Shawcroft, (R), Fifteenth District (Conejos, Mineral, Rio Grande and Saguache Counties). Stockman and Banker. Home, La Jara. Served in the House, 1924-1926. Served in the Senate 1928-1932, and 1938 to present time. Chairman, Committees on Forestry, Fish and Game, Reapportionment. Member of Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Banking, Education and Educational Institutions, Finance, State Affairs and Public Lands, Stock.

Sam T. Taylor, (D), Fourteenth District (Alamosa, Costilla and Huerfano Counties). Attorney. Home, Walsenburg. Elected to Senate 1934, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on County Affairs, Finance, Mining-Coal, Rules. Minority Floor Leader, 1949.

Robert A. Theobald, (D), Twenty-First District (Eagle, Garfield, Lake, Pitkin and Summit Counties). Attorney. Home, Breckenridge. Elected to Senate, 1946. Member of Committees on Aviation, Finance, Forestry, Fish and Game, Judiciary, Motor Vehicles and Motor Transportation.

Daniel I. J. Thornton, (R), Eleventh District (Delta, Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties). Rancher. Home, Gunnison. Elected to Senate, 1948. Chairman of Committee on County Affairs. Member of Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Aviation, Constitutional Amendments, Forestry, Fish and Game, Judiciary, Mining-Metal, Stock.

Ben Veltri, (D), Fourth District (Las Animas County). Manufacturing. Home, 989 East Main Street, Trinidad. Elected to Senate 1940, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Finance, Labor and Industrial Relations, Mining-Coal, Municipal Affairs, Stock, Temperance.

Edward A. Whitaker, (R), Tenth District (Larimer County). Farmer and Feeder. Home, Fort Collins. First elected to Senate, 1938. Chairman, Committee on State Affairs and Public Lands. Member, Committees on Agriculture and Irrigation, Corporations, Finance, Judiciary, Veterans and Military Affairs, Printing, Privileges and Elections.

General Assembly MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE



*RICHARD ABE



O. C. ABERNETHY



H. N. ARCHAMBAULT



TIMOTHY H. ARMSTRONG



TOM BARKER



*WAYNE BEEDE



HARLEY N. BEERY



CHARLES E. BENNETT



LEONARD M. BENTLEY



BEN BEZOFF



ROBERT D. BLACKMAN



HENRY BLEDSOE

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Richard Abe, (D), Huerfano County. Deceased, June 3, 1949. Home, Walsenburg. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Chairman of Committee on Industrial Relations. Member of Committees on Education, Fish and Game, Housing Expenditures, Permanent Patronage, Railroads, Banking.

O. C. Abernethy, (D), Denver County. Bond Clerk. Home, 2440 Franklin, Denver. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Chairman of Committee on State Affairs and Reapportionment. Member of Committees on Denver City Affairs, Finance, Ways and Means, Fish and Game, Insurance, Railroads, Rules.

H. N. Archambault, (D), Douglas, Teller and Park Counties. Physician. Home, Westcreek. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Fees and Salaries. Member of Committees on Medical Affairs and Public Health, Counties and County Lines, Revision and Engrossment, Mines and Mining, Agriculture, Livestock, Interstate Cooperation.

Timothy H. Armstrong, (D), Weld County. Securities Salesman. Home, P. O. Box 1410, Greeley. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Insurance. Member of Committees on Federal Relations, Fees and Salaries, Irrigation and Water Resources, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, State Affairs and Reapportionment, State Institutions.

Tom Barker, (D), Mesa County. Rancher and Union Representative. Home, Box 413, Clifton. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Labor. Member of Committees on Elections and Appointments, Industrial Relations, Insurance, Municipal Affairs, State Affairs and Reapportionment, Roads and Bridges.

Wayne Beede, (D), Mesa County. Deceased, March 21, 1949, during session of the General Assembly. Home, Loma. Elected to House, 1948.

Harley N. Beery, (D), Logan County. Car Dealer. Home, 802 Columbine, Sterling. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Appropriations and Expenditures. Member of Committees on Counties and County Lines, Elections and Appointments, Federal Relations, Forest Reserves, House Expenses, Municipal Affairs, State Institutions.

Charles E. Bennett, (D), Denver County. Attorney. Home, 2815 Glencoe, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Indian and Military Affairs. Member of Committees on Criminal Jurisprudence, Denver City Affairs, Education, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Permanent Patronage, Revision and Engrossment, Temperance.

Leonard M. Bentley, (R), Custer and Fremont Counties. Farmer-Rancher. Home, 1012 Short Street, Canon City. Elected to House, 1948. Member of Committees on Criminal Jurisprudence, Indian and Military Affairs, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, State Institutions.

Ben Bezoff, (D), Denver County. Advertising Agency Owner. Home, 910 Madison, Denver. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Majority Floor Leader in 1949. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Education, Finance, Ways and Means, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Municipal Affairs, Rules, State Affairs and Reapportionment. Member, Interim Commission on State Institutions.

Robert D. Blackman, (D), Arapahoe and Elbert Counties. Attorney. Home, 3895 So. Sherman, Englewood. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, Revision and Engrossment. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Federal Relations, Fees and Salaries, Judiciary, Mines and Mining, Roads and Bridges.

Henry Bledsoe, (R), Otero and Crowley Counties. Rancher. Home, Cheraw. Elected to House 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Mines and Mining, Interstate Cooperation.

General Assembly MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE



WARREN O. BROWN



MARK R. CLAY



NORMAN E. COBB



CLEM CROWLEY



T. H. DAMERON



SAMUEL J. EATON



JERRY D. FOSTER



ALFRED J. HAMBURG



VICTOR HANSON



E. I. (TED) HERRING



LOUIS F. HIGEL



A. O. HILL

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Warren O. Brown, (R), Baca County. Real Estate and Farming. Home, Springfield. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Federal Relations, Industrial Relations, Public Lands.

Mark R. Clay, (R), Delta County. Insurance and Investment. Home, Hotchkiss. Elected to House 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Fish and Game, Printing, State Institutions, Aviation.

Norman E. Cobb, (D), Denver County. Attorney. Home, 129 E. 4th Ave., Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committees on Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Permanent Patronage. Member of Committees on Corporations, Criminal Jurisprudence, Enrollment, Fees and Salaries, Judiciary, State Institutions.

Clem Crowley, (D), Denver County. Attorney. Home, 1469 Williams, Apt. D., Denver. Served in the House 1934-1942, 1944, and continuously since that time. Chairman of Committee on Rules. Member of Committees on Corporations, Denver City Affairs, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Railroads, Interstate Cooperation. Member, Interim Committee on House Rules.

T. H. Dameron, (D), Pueblo County. Civil Engineer, Rancher. Home, 1709 Berkeley, Pueblo. Served in the House, 1930-1934, 1936-1942, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Irrigation and Water Resources. Member of Committees on Federal Relations, Finance, Ways and Means, Indian and Military Affairs, Livestock, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Agriculture.

Samuel J. Eaton, (D), Denver County. Attorney. Home, 1050 Logan, Apt. B, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Printing. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Banking, Corporations, Denver City Affairs, Forest Reserves, Judiciary, State Institutions.

Jerry D. Foster, (D), Montrose and Ouray Counties. Merchant. Home, Uravan. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Agriculture. Member of Committees on Education, Elections and Appointments, Federal Relations, Fish and Game, Mines and Mining, Permanent Patronage.

Alfred J. Hamburg, (D), Denver County. Attorney. Home, 1180 Sherman, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Corporations. Member of Committees on Banking, Denver City Affairs, Fees and Salaries, Industrial Relations, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Permanent Patronage.

Victor Hanson, (R), Jackson and Larimer Counties. Ranching and Cattle. Home, Walden. Elected to House 1936, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Forest Reserves, Livestock, Rules.

E. I. (Ted) Herring, (R), Jackson and Larimer Counties. Merchant. Home, La Porte. Elected to House 1938, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Fish and Game, Irrigation and Water Resources, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, State Institutions.

Louis F. Higel, (D), Alamosa and Costilla Counties. Farmer-Stockman. Home, Alamosa. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Forest Reserves. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Fish and Game, Irrigation and Water Resources, Livestock, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Temperance.

A. O. Hill, (R), Arapahoe and Elbert Counties. U. S. Army, Retired; Member of Aurora City Council. Home, 1236 Chester, Aurora. Elected to House 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, House Expenses, Municipal Affairs, State Institutions.

General Assembly MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE



R. F. HOBBS



HORACE H. HOLT



JOHN HORSMAN



RODGER I. HOUTCHENS



JOHN JOHNSON



V. H. JOHNSON



ANDREW D. KELLEY



FRANK E. KENDRICK, JR.



FRANK V. KENNEDY



SHIRLEY M. KRAMER



ALLEN B. LAMB



ELLIS P. LUPTON

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

R. F. Hobbs, (D), Pueblo County. Locomotive Engineer. Home, 217 West Routt, Pueblo. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Railroads. Member of Committees on Counties and County Lines, Fees and Salaries, Labor, Mines and Mining, Printing, Public Buildings, Temperance.

Horace H. Holt, (R), Washington County. Farmer. Home, Akron. Elected to House, 1948. Member of Committees on Corporations, Counties and County Lines, State Affairs and Reapportionment.

John Horsman, (D), Las Animas County. Retired Miner. Home, Starkville. Elected to House 1936, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of Committee on Counties and County Lines. Member of Committees on Banking, Forest Reserves, Industrial Relations, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Mines and Mining, State Institutions, Temperance.

Rodger I. Houtchens, (D), Weld County. Attorney. Home, 1925 10th Ave., Greeley. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committees on Finance, Ways and Means. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Enrollment, Insurance, Permanent Patronage, Printing, Roads and Bridges.

John Johnson, (D), Las Animas County. Disabled Coal Miner. Home, Cokedale. Elected to House 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of Committee on Temperance. Member of Committees on Counties and County Lines, Enrollment, Finance, Ways and Means, Labor, Permanent Patronage, Public Buildings, Revision and Engrossment.

V. H. Johnson, (R), Cheyenne and Lincoln Counties. Attorney. Home, Cheyenne Wells. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Member of Committees on Counties and County Lines, Industrial Relations, Judiciary, Railroads.

Andrew D. Kelley, (D), Denver County. Restaurant Owner. Home, 4755 Vine, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Elections and Appointments. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Denver City Affairs, Municipal Affairs, Labor, Temperance.

Frank E. Kendrick, Jr., (D), Chaffee and Lake Counties. Mining. Home, Box 327, Leadville. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of the Committee on House Expenses. Member of Committees on Banking, Corporations, Criminal Jurisprudence, Fish and Game, Labor, Mines and Mining, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

Frank V. Kennedy, (R), Garfield and Rio Blanco Counties. Automobile Dealer. Home, Meeker. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Member of Committees on Federal Relations, Mines and Mining, Printing, Railroads.

Shirley M. Kramer, (D), Denver County. Newspaper Columnist. Home, 3732 Zuni, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Denver City Affairs. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Elections and Appointments, Labor, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Railroads, State Institutions.

Allen B. Lamb, (R), Weld County. Dairy Farmer. Home, Route 2, Box 232, Greeley. Elected to House, 1948. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, House Expenses, Public Lands, Interstate Cooperation.

Ellis P. Lupton, (D), Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Pitkin and Summit Counties. Civil Engineer. Home, Georgetown. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Banking. Member of Committees on Corporations, Criminal Jurisprudence, Finance, Ways and Means, House Expenses, Mines and Mining, Railroads. Chairman, Interim Commission on State Institutions.

General Assembly MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE



JOHN D. MACDONALD



*PAT MAGILL, JR.



CARROLL A. NELSON



JAMES S. OGILVIE



FRANCIS P. O'NEILL



*ROY E. OWENS



WILLIAM L. PADDOCK



S. T. PARSONS



ELIZABETH E. PELLET



JOHN O. PHILLIPS



ROSCOE PILE



MARSHALL QUIAT

*Deceased

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

John D. Macdonald, (D), Denver County. Meteorologist. Home, 2365 So. Columbine, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Aviation. Member of Committees on Corporations, Denver City Affairs, Federal Relations, Indian and Military Affairs, Permanent Patronage, Public Buildings, Temperance.

Pat Magill, Jr., (D), Grand, Moffat and Routt Counties. Deceased, December 25, 1949. Home, Steamboat Springs. Elected to House, 1940. Minority Floor Leader, 1945, 1947. Speaker of the House, 1949. Member of the Committee on Rules.

Carroll A. Nelson, (R), El Paso County. Transportation. Home, 104 Trout Ave., Colorado Springs. Elected to House 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Indian and Military Affairs, Roads and Bridges, State Institutions, Temperance.

James S. Ogilvie, (R), Weld County. Retired Farmer. Home, Kersey. Elected to House 1938 and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Enrollment, Insurance, Labor, Medical Affairs and Public Health.

Francis P. O'Neill, (D), Denver County. Attorney. Home, 2540 Eudora, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Federal Relations. Member of Committees on Banking, Denver City Affairs, Mines and Mining, Printing, Public Lands, Judiciary.

Roy E. Owens, (R), Phillips and Sedgwick Counties. Deceased March 12, 1949. Home, Holyoke. Elected to House 1938, and served until his death.

William L. Paddock, (D), Boulder County. Attorney. Home, 874 20th Street, Boulder. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Livestock. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Constitutional Amendments, Criminal Jurisprudence, Fees and Salaries, Finance, Ways and Means, House Expenses, Judiciary.

S. T. Parsons, (R), Conejos County. Rancher-Stock Farmer. Home, La Jara. Elected to House, 1948. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Banking, Elections and Appointments, Forest Reserves.

Elizabeth E. Pellet, (D), Dolores, San Miguel and Montezuma Counties. Mining. Home, Rico. Served in House, 1940-1942; re-elected, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Mines and Mining. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Forest Reserves, Industrial Relations, Insurance, Irrigation and Water Resources, Livestock.

John O. Phillips, (R), El Paso County. Banker-Rancher. Home, Peyton. Served in House, 1940-1942; re-elected, 1948. Member of Committees on Irrigation and Water Resources, Indian and Military Affairs, Elections and Appointments, Insurance.

Roscoe Pile, (D), Denver County. Attorney. Home, 1115 Logan, Apt. 109, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committees on Public Buildings, Interstate Cooperation. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Railroads, Roads and Bridges, Aviation.

Marshall Quiat, (D), Denver County. Attorney. Home, 1965 Monaco Blvd., Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence. Member of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Denver City Affairs, Indian and Military Affairs, Industrial Relations, Judiciary, Labor, Public Lands.

General Assembly MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE



JAMES B. RADETSKY



HERRICK S. ROTH



O. B. SCHOOLEY



HACKET SMARTT



MONTANA F. SMITH



WALTER R. STALKER



LESLIE R. STEELE



R. BRUCE SULLIVAN



MANSUR TINSLEY



WILLIAM H. TYLER



OAKLEY WADE



ARLIE M. WARD

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

James B. Radetsky, (D), Denver County. Attorney, Home, 1661 Utica, Denver. Elected to House 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Member of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Criminal Jurisprudence, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Mines and Mining, Printing, Aviation.

Herrick S. Roth, (D), Denver County. Teacher. Home, 360 Madison, Denver. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Education. Member of Committees on Denver City Affairs, Finance, Ways and Means, House Expenses, Municipal Affairs, Railroads, Aviation.

O. B. Schooley, (R), Morgan County. Retired. Home, Brush. Elected to House 1942, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Public Buildings, Railroads, State Affairs and Reapportionment, Temperance.

Hacket Smartt, (D), Prowers County. Farming, Livestock. Home, Lamar. Elected to House, 1948. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Corporations, Counties and County Lines, Irrigation and Water Resources, Livestock, Public Lands, Forest Reserves.

Montana F. Smith, (D), Gunnison, Hinsdale and Saguache Counties. Agent, Life Insurance. Home, Lake City. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Chairman of the Committee on Fish and Game. Member of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Elections and Appointments, Public Buildings, Roads and Bridges, Rules, State Affairs and Reapportionment. Chairman, Interim Committee on House Rules.

Walter R. Stalker, (R), Yuma County. Rancher. Home, Kirk. Elected to House, 1948. Member of Committees on Corporations, Education, Roads and Bridges, Aviation.

Leslie R. Steele, (R), Boulder County. Oil Production. Home, 1054 Grant Place, Boulder. Elected to House 1942, and has served continuously since that time. Minority Floor Leader, 1949. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Railroads, Education, Finance, Ways and Means. Member, Interim Commission on State Institutions.

R. Bruce Sullivan, (R), La Plata and San Juan Counties, Stockman. Home, Durango. Elected to House, 1948. Member of Committees on Counties and County Lines, Mines and Mining, Public Lands.

Mansur Tinsley, (D), Jefferson County. Attorney. Home, 7175 West 13th Ave., Lakewood. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Member of Committees on Criminal Jurisprudence, Fish and Game, Forest Reserves, Irrigation and Water Resources, Judiciary, Public Buildings, Railroads, State Affairs and Reapportionment. Member, Interim Commission on State Institutions.

William H. Tyler, (D), Pueblo County. Businessman. Home, 726 West 13th Street, Pueblo. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests. Member of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Corporations, Industrial Relations, Insurance, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Permanent Patronage, Public Lands.

Oakley Wade, (R), Bent and Kiowa Counties. Attorney and Farmer. Home, Las Animas. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Criminal Jurisprudence, Judiciary. Member, Interim Committee on House Rules.

Arlie M. Ward, (R), Crowley and Otero Counties. Banker. Home, Ordway. Elected to House 1940, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Banking, Corporations, Public Buildings, Aviation.

General Assembly

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE



JAMES E. WARD



CARL K. WEISSENBLUH



J. WILLIAM WELLS



WILLIAM R. WELSH, JR.



WILLIAM YERSIN

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

James E. Ward, (R), Mineral and Rio Grande Counties. Hardware Merchant. Home, Monte Vista. Elected to House, 1948. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Fees and Salaries, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests, Municipal Affairs.

Carl K. Weissenbluh, (R), El Paso County. Farmer-Rancher. Home, Yoder. Elected to House 1944, and has served continuously since that time. Member of Committees on Labor, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Printing.

J. William Wells, (D), Adams County. Physician. Home, 34 South Main, Brighton. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committees on Medical Affairs and Public Health, Municipal Affairs. Member of Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Criminal Jurisprudence, Education, Indian and Military Affairs, Revision and Engrossment, Public Lands.

William R. Welsh, Jr., (D), Pueblo County. Business Manager, Automobile Agency. Home, 125 West 10th, Pueblo. Elected to House, 1948. Chairman of Committee on State Institutions. Member of Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Elections and Appointments, House Expenses, Medical Affairs and Public Health, Roads and Bridges, Aviation.

William Yersin, (D), Kit Carson County. Merchant. Home, Burlington. Elected to House, 1946; re-elected in 1948. Chairman of Committee on Roads and Bridges. Member of Committees on Agriculture, Livestock, Municipal Affairs, Printing, Rules, State Affairs and Reapportionment.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT
LEGISLATION ENACTED

by the

THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(1949 Regular Session)

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION
(1950)

and the

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
EXTRAORDINARY SESSION
(1948)

of the

STATE OF COLORADO

and

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR

LEGISLATION

Following is a brief summary of the principal legislation adopted by the 37th General Assembly in Regular and Extraordinary Sessions and the Extraordinary Session of the 36th General Assembly.

This summary includes only acts of general interest and of especial important nature.

Chapter citations are to the Session Laws of Colorado.

Compiled by **State Legislative Reference Officer**, and edited by **Professor Clyde O. Martz**, University of Colorado.

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ENACTED BY THE THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Ch. 239 (H.B. 443): Bang's Disease—Control and Eradication of in Dairy Cattle—Provides for the control and eradication of Brucellosis (Bang's Disease) in this state by the vaccination of all heifer calves, and by the testing of all female dairy cattle within 30 days of sale. Provision is made for the marking of all cattle tested, for quarantining reactor cattle and for the enforcement of the program under the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Ch. 237 (H.B. 437): Brand Book—Amends act relating to preparation and distribution of brand book prepared by the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners by changing price of book from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per copy.

Ch. 238 (H.B. 606): Commercial Feeding Stuffs—Redefines "commercial feeds" covered by the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act of 1929, and provides for the issuance of permits to manufacturers selling commercial feeds to file report of tonnage sold and to post bond for inspection tax due, in lieu of paying registration fee and tax before feeds are offered for sale.

Ch. 107 (S.B. 761): Commercial Fertilizer Law—Provides for registration and analysis of all commercial fertilizers sold in Colorado, and for the labeling thereof; establishes standards of quality and requires adherence to standards by manufacturers and sellers; provides for the administration of the Act by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Ch. 240 (H.B. 439): Livestock Sales Rings—Provides for the regulation of livestock sales rings under the jurisdiction of State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners; provides for the licensing of all persons engaged in the operation of livestock sales rings; provides for the canceling of licenses, for investigations and hearings and for the regulations of sanitary conditions and scales; provides for brand inspection, veterinary inspection and for the keeping of records; requires that operators of livestock sales rings shall warrant title to the purchasers; and authorizes the Board to adopt, publish and enforce rules and penalties for the administration of the Act.

Ch. 231 (S.B. 163): Soil Conservation Districts—Amends the Soil Conservation Districts Acts of 1937, 1939 and 1945, changing the composition of the State Soil Conservation Board created thereunder and increasing the number of Board members to eight; alters the procedures for organizing soil conservation districts; provides for boards of supervisors of soil conservation districts and for their elections, powers and duties; provides for the enlargement and contraction of districts, for the dissolution thereof, and for cooperation between districts. This Act is a general revision of the earlier Soil Conservation Acts.

Ch. 100 (H.B. 1000): State Department of Agriculture Act—Creates a State Department of Agriculture; provides for its functions, powers and duties; creates a State Agricultural Commission composed of eight members appointed by the Governor; provides for the appointment and terms of office of its members, the organization of the Commission, for meetings thereof,

and for the Compensation of members; provides for the functions of the Commission; creates the office of State Agricultural Commissioner; abolishes the office of Director of Agriculture and transfers his powers and duties to the Commissioner; authorizes the creation of four divisions, namely: the Administrative Service Division, the Division of Plant Industry, the Division of Animal Industry, and the Division of Markets; transfers numerous agricultural functions to the department by specific reference to existing laws and existing agencies; transfers employees of existing agencies to the department and provides that they may be interchangeable within the department; provides for the disposition of fees and other moneys collected by the department; provides for the bringing of actions for the department; repeals pertinent provisions of the law affected by the reorganization.

AVIATION AND AIRPORTS

Ch. 121 (H.B. 493): Registration and Taxation of Aircraft—Provides for registration of aircraft intended to be operated upon any airport in this state with exception of government aircraft and those constituting stock in trade of dealer in aircraft; provides for the collection of a specific ownership tax at the rate of 3 percent of a base equal to 70 percent of the factory list price for the first year of aircraft service with annual reductions to 3 percent of a base equal to 5 percent factory list price for aircraft in their seventh year of service; provides for the administration of Act in the Motor Vehicle Division of the Department of Revenue.

BANKING AND CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

Ch. 125 (H.B. 58): Bank Employee Loans—Provides that no bank shall loan to any officer or employee thereof in an amount greater than \$2,500, and that such loans shall be made only with the approval of a majority of the board of directors. Formerly all such loans were prohibited.

Ch. 126 (H.B. 972): Cash Reserves—Amends existing statute relating to bank reserves by eliminating the provision that not more than 30 per cent of the cash reserve may be represented by obligations of the United States, and by providing instead that each bank shall hold in cash and/or obligations of the United States not less than 20 percent of its required reserve.

Ch. 124 (H.B. 971): Demand Items—Allows bank a full business day to consider whether to dishonor or refuse payment of demand items presented for payment through said bank, and provides that where credit is extended on such demand items upon presentation, the bank may revoke the credit and refuse the payment of such items by the return of the items or a notice of dishonor before close of next business day.

CHILDREN

Ch. 106 (S.B. 604): Adoption—Codifies the laws regarding adoption and prescribes stricter adoption procedures, entailing more thorough investigation of the adopting parents, and closer supervision by the welfare agencies and the county courts; describes the legal effect of the final decree of adoption; and regulates adoption of adults.

Ch. 128 (S.B. 680): Foster Boarding Homes—Amends statute providing for licensing of foster boarding homes by defining "foster boarding home" to include schools which give 24-hour care to dependent or neglected children.

Ch. 221 (H.B. 391): Handicapped Children, Education of—(See: Schools and Education).

Ch. 112 (H.B. 389): Indenturing of Minors—Repeals obsolete statutes that permitted indenturing and binding of minor children as apprentices.

Ch. 129 (S.B. 605): Relinquishment of Minor Children—Provides a procedure for the relinquishment of minor children by their parents to the Board of Control of the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children or to the executive head of any public welfare department or of any licensed child placement agency.

CORPORATIONS

Ch. 137 (H.B. 864): Certificates of Incorporation—Provides that corporations desiring to issue preferred stock in series may insert provision in Certificate of Incorporation authorizing the Board of Directors to cause shares of any class of preferred stock to be issued in one or more series, and to fix, within limits specified in the certificate the amount, terms and characteristics of each series or may describe in detail in the certificate any series desired.

Ch. 138 (S.B. 544): Sale of Stock to Employees, Profit Sharing and Other Services to Employees—Provides for the issuance, purchase and sale of stock to employees, officers and directors, and the inauguration of profit-sharing plans on authorization contained in the Certificate of Incorporation or by the vote of a majority of the stock represented at a Regular or Special meeting called for that purpose; permits the furnishing of special medical, educational and other services to employees by the Board of Directors without approval of the stockholders; and further provides that all sums expended in the carrying out of these projects shall be deemed legitimate corporation expenses.

COUNTY AFFAIRS

Ch. 186 (H.B. 1107): Contracts Between Local Governments for Services—Provides that any local government, defined in the Act to include any public district or political subdivision, may contract with any one or more local governments for the performance of any governmental service, activity or undertaking, provided that such action is authorized by the legislative body or other authority having power to enter into and approve such contracts; provides that any such contract shall set forth fully the purposes, powers, rights, obligations and responsibilities, financial and otherwise, of the contracting parties, and that such contracts may include the renting of machinery and equipment; provides that whenever the equipment and employees of one local government engage in the performance of a contract with another local government, such equipment and employees are deemed to be engaged in the service and employment of the local government which owns the equipment or which employs the employees.

Ch. 157 (H.B. 999): Fairs—Amends present law to provide that the Board of County Commissioners of any county may lease as well as purchase land suitable for county fair purposes under certain conditions, as to length of lease and the amount of yearly rent therefor; increases from \$20,000 to \$40,000 the funds which any Board may expend therefor, and increases the mill levy limitations from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mill.

Ch. 140 (H.B. 601): Oil, Gas and Mineral Land—Authorizes the Board of County Commissioners to reserve oil, gas and other mineral rights upon the sale of any county lands, and provides for the disposition of such rights at public sale under certain conditions; authorizes the Commissioners to lease any land owned by the county for oil, gas and other mineral exploration, development and production for a term not to exceed 10 years and with a royalty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent; authorizes the Commissioners to enter into unit operation agreements with respect to acreage covered by county leases and with other acreages privately owned; confirms and validates prior reservations and sales of oil, gas and other mineral rights in county lands.

COURTS

Ch. 142 (H.B. 127), Ch. 143 (H.B. 17): Additional District Judges—Provide for the appointment of an additional District Court Judge in both the First and Eighth Judicial Districts to serve until the second Tuesday in January of 1955.

Ch. 184 (H.B. 362): Justice Courts—Eliminates former provision permitting party instituting a cause in the Justice Court to ask that the cause be assigned to a particular Justice of the Peace; provides that in cities of over 100,000, a Justice hearing a criminal case tried by a jury may fix the punishment and that the rules of civil procedure shall be applicable in such courts.

Ch. 144 (S.B. 279): Terms of Court—Revises existing terms of court in the Fourth Judicial District.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

Ch. 147 (H.B. 697): Larceny—Provides that larceny, or the buying or receiving of goods or other things obtained by larceny, burglary or robbery, knowing the same to have been so obtained, in all cases where the value of the thing stolen, taken or received exceeds \$50 (instead of \$20, under the former law) shall be a felony, and where the value of the thing stolen, taken or received is less than \$50, shall be a misdemeanor; and provides that the penalty for the above described misdemeanor shall be a fine of not exceeding \$300 instead of \$100, or imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not exceeding six months, instead of 60 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Ch. 194 (H.B. 390): Parole of Boys from State Industrial School—Authorizes the Division of Public Welfare to parole boys in the State Industrial School for Boys and to return them to the school upon the violation of the terms of the parole.

Ch. 192 (H.B. 149): Paroles—Creation of Office of Director of Parole—Creates the office of State Director of Parole, to be appointed by the Governor, staffed with parole officers to supervise parolees released from the State Penitentiary, the State Reformatories and the State Hospital (where confined on verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity); provides for the maintenance of records on all parolees; and gives to the parole officers power to arrest without warrant any parolee believed to have violated the terms of his parole, to investigate within ten days the purported violation, and either release the parolee or initiate a hearing before the District Judge to determine whether parolee should be re-confined. Upon the recommendation of the court the Governor then within ten days may revoke or continue the parole.

Ch. 195 (H.B. 150): Probation—Provides for the appointment of probation officers, for pre-sentence investigations by such officers in all cases where the court has discretion as to the penalty and for admitting convicted felons or misdemeanants to probation, upon application by the person convicted, and upon recommendation of the investigating probation officer; provides, however, that murderers of the first and second degree and persons twice convicted of a felony are not eligible for the benefits of the Act; provides that probation officer may arrest the probationer without warrant and initiate a hearing before the court to revoke his probation and impose sentence.

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS

Ch. 150 (S.B. 281): Narcotic Drugs—Adds to list of narcotic drugs in present statute: amidone, isoamidone and keto-bemidone; and increases the penalties for violating the narcotic drug statute to a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment in State Penitentiary for not exceeding five years, or confinement in county jail if sentence is not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

Ch. 151 (S.B. 672): Pharmacists—Increases minimum age of apprentices in drugs stores from 15 to 16 and changes the initial apprentice registration fee from \$1 to \$2, and the annual registration fee from 50c to \$1; increases drug store registration fees from \$5 to \$15 and the transfer fee when a store is sold from \$1 to \$5; and eliminates the existing provision for paying \$1 of all renewal fees into the treasury of the Colorado Pharmacal Association.

ELECTIONS

Ch. 154 (H.B. 9): Compensation of Election Judges—Increases compensation for election judges and clerks at primary and general elections, in Denver precincts only, from not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 to not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, and increases compensation from \$7.50 to \$15 for judges and clerks in all counties where voting machines are used.

Ch. 155 (S.B. 75): Registration—Provides for the appointment by the County Clerk of a three-man registration committee to conduct registration in outlying precincts, in precincts in cities and towns that are not county seats, and in precincts in cities of over 100,000; provides for the appointment of the committee in the manner of judges of elections, and requires that the committees serve as judges of elections in precincts where they exist; provides that voters in such precincts may register with either the registration committee or with the County Clerk.

FOODS AND FOOD PRODUCTS

Ch. 165 (S.B. 428): Enrichment of White Bread Act—Makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture, mix, compound, sell or offer for sale, for human consumption in this state, flour or bread unless certain named vitamins and minerals are contained in each pound of such flour or bread, and places the administration of the Act in the State Department of Public Health.

Ch. 166 (S.B. 203): Hamburger-Sale of Artificially Colored Meat—Declares that ground beef shall be deemed adulterated when it contains any substance other than striated muscle of cattle, and when the total fat content derived from cattle is in excess of 25 per cent; and makes it unlawful to sell or have in one's possession for the purpose of use or sale, meat and meat products containing coloring, dye, chemical preservatives or antiseptics.

GAME AND FISH

Ch. 167 (H.B. 760): Fishing Licenses—Provides that non-resident short-term fishing licenses may be issued for a five-day period on payment of a \$3 fee, and renewed for another five-day period by payment of a like fee.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

Ch. 110 (S.B. 84): Alcoholism—Creates the Colorado Commission on Alcoholism, composed of five members appointed by the Governor; provides for a study of the problem of alcoholism, the dissemination of information to the public, and the submission of recommendations as to the correction thereof to the Governor and the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly; provides for the establishment of an Out-Patient Pilot Clinic in Denver.

Ch. 169 (S.B. 290): Merger of Health Departments—Permits the governing body of a town or city, authorized to have its own health department, to contract with the board of county commissioners or district health department to merge the city and county or district departments; and directs that in the event of merger, the agreement shall provide for the appointment of a specified number of the members of the county or district boards of health by the city governing body.

Ch. 170 (S.B. 654): Milk and Milk Products—Amends Department of Health Act of 1947 by including among the Department's enumerated powers, the establishment of sanitary standards of milk handling and the licensing and inspection of plants handling milk and milk products, including cottage cheese.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Ch. 216 (H.B. 823): Colorado State Patrol—Repeals State Patrol Act of 1947 and substitutes therefor a new statute creating the patrol along the same lines, but with changes in qualifications of appointees, authorized rank and number of personnel, and minor modifications in the powers, duties and responsibilities of the patrol.

Ch. 215 (H.B. 833): Turnpikes—Authorizes the construction and operation of turnpikes (toll roads) and provides for the financing thereof by the issuance of bonds of the State of Colorado.

IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Ch. 252 (H.B. 264): Metropolitan District Act—Amends Metropolitan District Act of 1947 by providing that the local board shall have power to issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Water and Sanitation District Act of 1939. (This amendment was necessitated by the fact that bond houses have refused to lend on the strength of the provisions in the Metropolitan District Act of 1947, but had been satisfied with the provisions of the earlier statutes.)

Ch. 205 (S.B. 450): Public Improvement Districts—Provides for the incorporation of public improvement districts in cities and towns, the construction or installation of improvements therein, the financing of the cost of such improvements by the issuance of bonds, and the levy of taxes on property within such districts.

Ch. 164 (S.B. 456): Ch. 253 (S.B. 188): Water, Sanitation and Fire Protection Districts—Reenact the water, sanitation and fire protection district laws that were superseded by the Metropolitan District Act of 1947 and were repealed. (The reenactment of these laws was necessary in order that bond houses would lend money for local improvements.)

Ch. 251 (S.B. 777): Water, Sanitation and Fire Protection Districts—Provides that when water, sanitation and fire protection districts exist in more than one county, the funds remaining at the time of dissolution of such districts shall be prorated according to the value of taxable property in each county.

INSURANCE

Ch. 173 (H.B. 246): County Mutual Protective Associations—Provides for the formation of mutual protective associations of not less than 100 members, to insure such participants against loss resulting from fire, lightning, tornado, windstorm or hailstorm, on or to real personal property; provides for the filing of articles of association with the Secretary of State and Commissioner of Insurance, for charging of premiums, maintenance of reserves and for the payment of losses.

Ch. 174 (S.B. 710): Domestic Companies—Investment of Funds—Authorizes the investment of funds of domestic insurance companies in real estate loans guaranteed under the provisions of the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946; and provides that such securities shall be eligible for deposit with the Insurance Department.

Ch. 175 (S.B. 220): Domestic Companies—Investment of Funds—Directs that all real estate and buildings that are security for loans by insurance companies shall be insured against loss or damage from fire for an amount not less than the unpaid balance of the obligation or the insurable value of the property, whichever is less; and authorizes investment of funds of such companies in equipment trust obligations or certificates not in excess of 10 percent of their assets.

Ch. 176 (S.B. 253): Fraternal Society Benefits—Provides that fraternal societies may issue to their members, in addition to the death benefits heretofor authorized, term, life, endowment and annuity certificates; corrects existing law by permitting coverage for permanent partial disability as well as permanent total disability; reduces age for full payment under permanent disability policy from 70 to 65; and permits loans to members where adequate reserves are built up.

Ch. 179 (S.B. 90): Insurance—Unfair Methods of Competition—(See: Unfair Trade Practices).

Ch. 178 (H.B. 432): Surplus Line Insurance Act—Authorizes surplus line insurance, defined as insurance procured in unauthorized companies after diligent effort has failed to obtain coverage by legitimate insurers; provides for the licensing of brokers that handle the surplus lines, and requires that they stamp on all such policies procured and delivered: "This contract is registered and delivered as a surplus line coverage under the Surplus Lines Insurance Act"; provides that such brokers must post a bond in amount of \$1,500 in favor of State of Colorado, and appoint Secretary of State agent for service of process.

IRRIGATION — RIVER COMPACTS

Ch. 180 (S.B. 6): Arkansas River Compact—Approves compact between Kansas and Colorado apportioning waters of the Arkansas River, and establishing a commission to administer the compact and regulate storage in the John Martin Reservoir. (Compact approved by Congress, 1949).

Ch. 181 (H.B. 1): Upper Colorado River Compact—Ratifies compact between Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming and Arizona, apportioning the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries above Lee Ferry, and establishing a commission to administer the provisions thereof. (Compact approved by Congress, 1949).

Ch. 249 (S.B. 653): Water Conservation Districts—Directors—Increases the size of the boards of directors of water conservancy districts from not more than 11, to not more than 15 men.

Ch. 250 (S.B. 651): Water Conservation Districts—Organization—Imposes new requirements upon those petitioning for and those objecting to the organization of conservancy districts with assessed valuations in excess of \$20,000,000; provides that petition shall be signed by not fewer than 1,500 owners of irrigated land within the district, the value of each tract being assessed at not less than \$2,000, and by 500 owners of non-irrigated land or city land within the district with assessed valuation of not less than \$1,000 per tract; provides that any protest to the organization of such district must be signed by not fewer than 1,000 or fewer than 15 percent of the owners of irrigated land, whichever is smaller, with aggregated assessed valuation of \$2,000,000, and by an equal number of owners of non-irrigated lands or city lands with aggregate assessed valuation of \$1,000,000.

LABOR

Ch. 245 (H.B. 208): Unemployment Compensation—Increases maximum weekly unemployment benefits from \$17.50 to \$22.75, minimum weekly benefits from \$6 to \$7, and maximum quarterly benefits from \$468 to \$591.50; directs that no person is eligible for unemployment benefits unless he is actively seeking work, and provides that a person becomes ineligible for such benefits when he has (a) left work voluntarily without good cause, (b) been discharged for misconduct in connection with his work, or (c) failed without cause to apply for suitable work when so referred by the Department, or to accept such work when it was offered him; provides for the reduction of total yearly benefits allowed such disqualified individual by not less than one nor more than 20 times his weekly benefit amount depending upon the seriousness of his offense; directs that when benefits are charged against accounts of several employers, charges shall be made in reverse chronological order, but that the maximum charge in any one calendar quarter against any single employer shall be \$197.17, or one-third of the wages paid by such employer, whichever is smaller; sets out table for the calculation of payments in particular cases; and clarifies language of existing Unemployment Compensation Act.

Ch. 113 (S.B. 52): Wage Assignments—Provides that assignments of future wages, or any other sum due thereafter, shall not be valid as against any creditor of the assignor who has not had actual notice thereof, unless the assignment has been recorded within five days thereafter; and that if the assignor is a married man or woman residing with his or her spouse, the spouse must join in the assignment and acknowledge the same; provides that no assignment or wages by any employee to any person for the benefit of the employee shall be valid, and that no employer or debtor shall recognize or honor any assignment of wages unless the assignment is in writing and for a fixed and definite part of the wages earned or to be earned within thirty days of the date of such assignment; provides that any post-dated assignment, or one dated on any other date than that of its actual execution, is void; provides that in case of contest by subsequent creditor, the burden of proof as to the recording of the assignment or of actual notice to the creditor is placed upon the assignee.

Ch. 185 (H.B. 175): Workmen's Compensation—Directs that medical, surgical, nursing and hospital treatment shall be given in an amount of \$1,000 instead of \$500, and for six instead of four months; extends coverage to loss of hearing and provides for the furnishing of hearing aids and other devices as part of the medical benefit; changes maximum weekly wage and indemnity benefits from \$17.50 to \$22.75, minimum weekly benefits from \$7 to \$10, and increases maximum payments in cases of temporary partial disability from \$2,275, to \$2,957, in cases of permanent partial disability from \$4,550 to \$5,915, and in cases of permanent total disability or death from \$5,475 to \$7,098; increases burial expenses from \$125 to \$150; provides that no disability benefits shall be paid for the first seven days after claimant leaves work, unless his period of disability lasts longer than six weeks, in which case his benefits will run from the start; and directs that disability benefits will be paid on the fifteenth day of disability instead of the eighteenth day.

LANDS

Ch. 196 (S.B. 278): Deeds to State Lands—Provides for the issuance of patents for state land to the heirs or devisees of a man who has died after

applying for same; permits sales of school lands at public auction in 160-acre tracts at a minimum price of \$3.50 per acre, when the State Land Board believes such sales will serve the best interests of the school funds; waives existing requirement that such lands must be sold to actual settlers only, and permits sales to all citizens and those declaring their intentions of becoming such, including corporations organized under the laws of any of the several states, and removes obsolete statutory terms of payment for state lands.

Ch. 235 (H.B. 1084): Mount Mestas—Renames Veta Peak, also known as Baldy Peak, in Huerfano County, as Mount Mestas, in honor of a hero of World War II.

LICENSES

Ch. 99 (H.B. 584): Abstracters—Creates an Abstracters' Board of Examiners, and gives it power to examine abstract offices and personnel engaged in the abstract business, and to issue licenses to those found qualified; makes it unlawful to engage in the business of abstracting without being licensed by the Board, and provides that licenses shall not be issued without a finding in each case by the Board, that the present or future public convenience and necessity requires the issuance thereof; provides for revocation of licenses for the violation of statute, lack of moral turpitude or habitual drunkenness, after hearing and opportunity for judicial review; requires as part of examination that applicants compile abstracts to the satisfaction of the Board.

Ch. 139 (H.B. 863): Cosmetologists—Defines "managing cosmetologist" as a person having direct supervision over a beauty shop, with one or more operators employed therein, and requires that such person be a registered operator with at least 12 months prior experience; defines "instructor of cosmetology" as a person who teaches cosmetology in a duly registered school, and requires such instructor to be a registered operator with such experience as the State Board of Cosmetology may require; requires students to register with the Board while learning the occupation; directs that all candidates file a written application, take an examination in each field of cosmetology, and be issued an operator's certificate of registration limited to the practices in which an applicant has shown qualification; directs that a candidate that qualifies in all fields shall be issued a general certificate of registration; and outlines procedures for renewal of certificates.

Ch. 149 (S.B. 221): Dentists—Increases examination fee for entering the practice of dentistry in Colorado from \$25 to \$50, the annual registration fee from \$2 to 4, and the dental-hygienist license fee from \$10 to \$20.

Ch. 151 (S.B. 672): Pharmacists—(See: Drugs and Druggists).

LUNATICS AND MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Ch. 187 (S.B. 266): Criminally Insane Persons—Provides that criminally insane persons confined in Colorado State Hospital, pursuant to verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity, may be discharged upon recommendation of the superintendent thereof for reasons other than restoration of reason; requires that judge take action on recommendation for discharge within 30 days after receipt of same, and that his decision be approved by the District Attorney.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR CARRIERS

Ch. 115 (H.B. 830): Automobile Dealers—Increases required dealer's bond from \$2,500 to \$5,000; and requires each motor vehicle dealer and each used motor vehicle dealer to file with the Motor Vehicle Dealer Administrator of the State Department of Revenue, a written instrument designating such administrator his true and lawful agent for the service of process.

Ch. 120 (H.B. 402): Certificates of Public Interest, Convenience and Necessity—Establishes separate filing fee schedule for intrastate and interstate carriers desiring certificates of public interest, convenience and necessity, as follows: Application for original certificate in intrastate commerce \$35, in interstate commerce \$15; for transfer of certificate in intrastate commerce \$15, in interstate commerce \$5; for issuance of certificate \$5; provides \$10 fee for permit of commercial carrier; provides for \$25 fee for permit of private carrier in intrastate commerce, and \$5 for private carrier in interstate commerce; and for transfer of private carrier permits \$15, if intrastate commerce, and \$5, if interstate commerce.

Ch. 114 (H.B. 808): Certificate of Title Act—Enacts new Certificate of Title Act, and provides that no lien or encumbrance upon a motor vehicle shall be valid unless noted upon the owner's certificate of title or bill of sale; requires certificate of title to accompany any sale or transfer of a motor vehicle, and provides that purchaser cannot acquire title to the vehicle until he has procured the certificate duly transferred to him as required by the Act; purchaser must apply for new certificate of title within 10 days of his purchase; provides that laws relating to chattel mortgages shall not be applicable to the mortgaging of motor vehicles, but makes any such chattel mortgage, where made, valid between the parties; and makes the transfer of a motor vehicle in manner other than provided in Act, and the giving of false statements in application for certificate of title, a misdemeanor, and the alteration or forgery of any certificate a felony.

Ch. 119 (S.B. 408): Exemptions of Motor Vehicles from Regulation—Exempts motor vehicles especially constructed for towing, wrecking, repairing, and not otherwise used in transporting property, and hearses, ambulances, and motor vehicles used by farmers for exchanging transportation with a neighbor, from the necessity of obtaining certificates of public convenience and necessity from the Public Utilities Commission, and from regulation under the Private Carrier Act of 1931.

Ch. 118 (H. B. 403): Liability in Operation of Emergency Vehicle—Makes the State, counties, municipalities and quasi-municipalities, such as police, fire or health departments, liable for damages to persons or property caused by the tortious operation of their motor vehicles; limits liability for bodily injury to \$10,000 for each person, and \$20,000 for each accident, and limits liability for property damage to \$5,000 for each accident; and provides that the State, counties, municipalities and quasi-municipalities may insure against such loss.

Ch. 117 (H.B. 872): Uniform Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Law and Uniform Motor Vehicle Code—Amends present safety responsibility law to conform with uniform law; provides that where driver has been compelled to post security for an accident, the Director of Revenue may reduce the amount thereof within six months after the accident; prohibits the sale of a vehicle, the registration of which was suspended, until the Director satisfies himself that the transfer is made in good faith and not for the purposes of avoiding liability under the Act; provides that when any person who has received a license changes his or her name, by marriage or otherwise, the department must be notified within ten days; frees the owner of a motor vehicle, who had sold his vehicle, delivered possession thereof and properly endorsed the certificate of title, from liability for accident caused by the negligent operations of the purchaser; changes the duration of instruction permits and temporary licenses from 60 to 90 days; provides that any person whose operator's or chauffeur's license has been denied, cancelled, suspended, or revoked, and who drives any motor vehicle thereafter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall suffer a penalty of not less than 10 days nor more than six months imprisonment, and a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500; provides that all traffic laws apply to persons on bicycles, skis, sleds, or driving animal-drawn vehicles, and prohibits any local authority from putting stop-signs on state highways without written permission from the State Highway Department; prohibits any driver from using a television viewer at any point in automobile forward of back of driver's seat; and makes other technical modifications of existing law.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Ch. 242 (H.B. 673): Adoption of Codes by Reference—Authorizes municipalities to adopt, by reference, codes and amendments thereto; provides that the adopting ordinance must be published, accompanied by a notice of the time and place of public hearing; directs that the code adopted need not be published, but must be filed for reference as a public record; and provides that copies of the code adopted may be introduced as evidence.

Ch. 206 (H.B. 562): Public Works—Provides that when a municipality pays all bonded indebtedness incurred in any local improvement, and certificates of purchase are sold at public sale, at auction or by sealed bids, the proceeds may be credited to the general fund or to the special surplus and deficiency fund established in 1943.

Ch. 244 (S.B. 449): Sewerage Facilities—Authorizes municipalities to acquire, construct, reconstruct, lease, improve, better and extend sewerage facilities, and to issue bonds payable solely from the revenues thereof; permits the acceptance of loans and contributions to aid in financing the construction of any such facility; regulates the issuance of bonds and provides for the payment thereof; and permits the municipality to enter into contracts with other municipalities or districts or with industrial establishments with respect to the facilities constructed.

Ch. 243 (S.B. 447): Water Pollution Control—Authorizes city councils and boards of trustees to provide for water pollution control by: (1) applying for and accepting grants or other aid from the United States, or any instrumentality thereof; (2) constructing or improving existing sewerage facilities and treatment works; (3) issuing general obligation bonds for the aforesaid purposes and providing for the sale thereof; (4) co-operating with other local bodies and with state agencies by contracts for the joint construction of sewerage works, and for the maintenance thereof; and provides that the foregoing powers may be exercised only after approval of the State Board of Health.

OIL AND GAS

Ch. 140 (H.B. 601): County Lands—(See: County Affairs).

Ch. 190 (S.B. 763): Motor Fuel Inspection—Requires the inspection of motor fuels by the State Inspector of Oils, when they are shipped from point to point within the State of Colorado, as well as when shipped into the state, as was provided for under existing law.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Ch. 204 (H.B. 1021): Rural Cooperative Electric Associations—Repeals statute placing rural electrification cooperatives under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND ASSISTANCE

Ch. 210 (H.B. 986): Dependent Children—Provides that whenever any county, by reason of an emergency, is unable to meet its necessary financial obligations and at the same time meet its requirements for aid to dependent children in the amount determined by the State Board of Public Welfare, the State Department of Public Welfare may use not to exceed five percent of the amount allotted by the state for aid to dependent children to reimburse the counties for their share of child care expense.

Ch. 191 (H.B. 759): Old Age Pensions—Replaces requirements that pension claimants between 60 and 65 must show residence from April 25, 1906, with the requirement that such claimants must show 35 years of continuous residence; provides that the processing of applications for old age pensions shall take precedence over all other duties of the Department of Public Welfare; and removes specific deductions for the reasonable rental value of property owned and lived in by the claimant.

Ch. 212 (H.B. 790): Tuberculosis Fund—Repeals provision that no person receiving any other aid from the state can get assistance from the Tuberculosis Fund.

RACING

Ch. 208 (H.B. 3): Colorado Racing Commission—Amends Act referred to the people at the election November 2, 1948, and approved by them, by providing that the Colorado Racing Commission shall serve without pay, and shall be exempt from civil service; provides for organization of the Commission and the employment of a Secretary.

Ch. 209 (H.B. 1097): Pari-Mutuel Wagering—Repeals provision in statute approved by the people for the withholding of one percent of the winnings for income tax purposes.

REAL ESTATE TITLES AND RECORDS

Ch. 189 (H.B. 889): Notaries Public—Provides that after a notary public has qualified in the county in which he resides, he may record his oath, bond and a copy of his notarial commission in any other county of the state, and the clerk and recorder of such other county may issue certificates as to his qualifications as if such documents had been recorded originally in such county.

Ch. 193 (H.B. 948): Partition—Revises law relating to partition of real property; makes procedure conform to rules of civil procedure, and establishes same processes for partition of real and for partition of personal property; permits any person with an interest in property to petition for partition thereof.

Ch. 213 (S.B. 198): Redemption of Property Sold for Taxes—Provides that real property sold for taxes may be redeemed by (1) the owner, his agent, assignee, or his attorney; (2) any person having a legal or equitable claim therein; or (3) a holder of a tax sale certificate; and further provides that such holder may only redeem from tax sale made subsequent to the time of the issuance of the tax sales certificate upon which he is relying, and the amount paid for redemption of the subsequent certificate of purchase is required to be endorsed on the certificate upon which he is relying as subsequent taxes paid.

Ch. 217 (S.B. 255): Vacation of Public Roads, Streets or Alleys—Provides that the governing bodies of cities, towns or counties may, by ordinance, vacate roads and streets within their jurisdiction, and that when so vacated the city, town or county has no further interest in the land; provides that the title to the vacated property vests in the owners of abutting land, and is subject to the same encumbrances, liens, limitations, restrictions and estates as the land to which it accrues; and directs that where vacation has existed for more than seven years by virtue of a recorded replatting of the road, it will be presumed that the roadway was vacated.

SALARIES AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Thirty-Seventh General Assembly made numerous salary adjustments, increased retirement benefits of state employees, and provided retirement plans for other groups of public employees.

Salaries:

Ch. 158 (H.B. 482): Clerks and Employees of Courts of Record—Fixes salary of Clerk of Supreme Court at \$4,000, bailiff and assistant librarian \$3,000, and messenger \$2,400; sets salaries for clerks of county, district and juvenile courts at from \$400 to \$4,200, depending upon the size of the county or district; provides that salaries of Supreme Court Employees shall be paid out of the General Fund of the state, and salaries of employees of other courts paid out of the General Fund of the county; and directs that the set compensation be increased by the amount that the employee must contribute to any pension fund now or hereafter to be established.

Ch. 159 (H.B. 563): Deputy District Attorneys—Increases maximum salaries for deputy district attorneys in districts with less than four judges, from \$2,000 to \$2,400.

Ch. 161 (H.B. 174): Judges of Courts of Record—Makes permanent the salaries of judges set by Legislature in 1948 Extraordinary Session.

Ch. 183 (H.B. 18): Jury Commissioners—Fixes compensation of jury commissioners at not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 per month.

Ch. 141 (H.B. 842): Reporters—Provides that shorthand reporter shall receive 30c per folio of 100 words for transcribing shorthand notes into typewritten form, and that the cost of the transcript is to be paid as other costs in the suit.

Ch. 123 (H.B. 895): State Bank Commissioner Staff—Removes limitations on statutory salaries of Commissioner, deputies and secretary of State Bank Commission.

Ch. 197 (H.B. 672): State Board of Land Commissioners—Increases salary of State Board of Land Commissioners from \$3,600 to \$4,200 annually.

Ch. 130 (H.B. 870): State Civil Service Commission—Increases compensation of members of State Civil Service Commission from \$3,600 to \$4,200 annually.

Ch. 162 (S.B. 1): State Employees—Classified—Provides for increases in salaries of officers and employees in classified civil service; sets minimum and maximum monthly rates from Grade 1 minimum of \$145, to Grade 28 maximum of \$587.50; sets rates for professional positions at State Hospital, Public Health Department and State Highway Department from \$550 minimum for Grade 1, to \$925 maximum for Grade 4; and provides for interim increase of \$10 per month for Grades 1 through 19, for period between effective date of Act and June 30, 1951.

Ch. 163 (S.B. 2): State Employees—Unclassified—Suspends statutory salaries of unclassified employees from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1951, and provides that the chief executive officer of any department may fix salaries of such employees with the written approval of the Governor and within the limits of appropriations therefor.

Retirement Benefits:

Ch. 241 (H.B. 690): Firemen—Increases firemen's pensions \$5 per month, but provides that in no event shall an officer member or employee of a fire department receive a pension of more than half of the salary for his rank.

Ch. 145 (H.B. 154): Judges—Extends membership in Public Employees Retirement Association to judges of the district, juvenile and county courts in counties of more than 20,000 population; provides for deductions of 5 per cent of the salaries paid such judges after July 1, 1949, and for the state and county to match such payments; provides for administration of the Act by Public Employees Retirement Board; and provides that any judge with 10 years service, and less than 16 years, will draw a pension at the age of 65 equal to 40 percent of his average salary for the last 10 years of service, and for those who have served more than 16 years, 50 percent of such average salary.

Ch. 132 (S.B. 232): Public Health—Extends School District Employees Retirement Act to employees of County or District Health Departments, at the option of governing county or district Board of Health.

Ch. 133 (S.B. 229): School and Municipal Employees—Provides for an increase in the rate of pension fund contributions of employees of school districts and municipalities from 3½ percent to 5 percent; increases employer contributions by the same amount; changes retirement age of those having 20 to 30 years service from 65 to 60, and of those having 30 years service to 55; and provides for retirement of such employees at 50 percent average salary, not to exceed \$200, instead of \$100 a month.

Ch. 229 (H.B. 243): School Teachers—Authorizes Boards of Education setting up Public School Teachers' Retirement Funds, to pay out not less than \$50 per month to any teacher reaching retirement age or being retired because of disability; removes the maximum limit of \$65 per month on payments under existing law; and provides if person has served at least ten years, but not the twenty-five years required for eligibility under the plan, the Board may give such person a pro-rata part of the regular pension.

Ch. 131 (S.B. 230): State Civil Service—Changes maximum monthly retirement benefits from \$150 to \$200 under State Employees' Retirement Plan, beginning July 1, 1950.

Ch. 134 (S.B. 233): State Employees—Provides that if State employee with 20 years covered service reaches 60, or with 30 years covered service reaches 55, he may retire at 50 percent of highest monthly salary during base period, not to exceed \$200 instead of \$150 as formerly; and provides that employees of five or more years service may retire at 65 and receive a monthly annuity equal to one-twentieth part of half his average salary times the number of years service, and not to exceed \$200 per month.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

Ch. 53 (H.B. 122): Appropriation of State Funds for Schools—Appropriates to the "Reserve for General County School Funds," for the purpose of providing funds for distribution under the provisions of the state income tax law, \$4,300,000 for the biennium; also appropriates to the "State School Equal-

ization Fund," for the purpose of providing funds for distribution under the provisions of the Minimum Educational Program Act, as amended, \$13,950,000 for the biennium, making a total of \$18,250,000 of state aid to the schools for the 1949-1951 biennium.

Ch. 218 (H. B. 630): Bureau of Home and School Service—Abolishes the Bureau of Home and School Service, formerly the Child Welfare Bureau, and transfers its functions to the Commissioner of Education.

Ch. 226 (H.B. 755): Eminent Domain—Removes limitations on the exercise of the power of eminent domain by school districts of the first class; provides that school districts, other than of the first class, condemn up to six acres of land in any single block.

Ch. 223 (H.B. 636): Equalization Fund—Provides that all funds remaining in the State School Equalization Fund at the end of each fiscal year shall be distributed to school districts on the basis of average daily attendance, at a rate not to exceed \$50 per year per pupil; provides that the annual term shall be at least 170 days instead of 140 days; and provides that each year a minimum of \$2,000 shall be expended for the maintenance of each whole classroom unit.

Ch. 222 (H.B. 625): Federal Aid to Education—Provides that federal aid to education funds earmarked for vocational education shall be administered by the State Board for Vocational Education; and all other such funds shall be administered by the Commissioner of Education.

Ch. 220 (H.B. 350): High School Districts—Provides for the dissolution of county high school districts, when the boundaries of the school districts composing such high school districts become coincidental with each other and with the high school district; and provides for the disposition of property of such districts.

Ch. 221 (H.B. 391): Physically Handicapped Children—Provides for the education of all types of handicapped children; provides that the Commissioner of Education may pay not in excess of \$300 as an enrollment fee to the school district in which any handicapped child is to receive education, and an additional sum of \$500 per annum for the care and maintenance of each child during the period of education; and places the supervision of the Act under the Commissioner of Education.

Ch. 228 (S.B. 212): Recall of Retired Teachers—Provides that where retired teachers are recalled and employed not more than 10 days per month, the school district need not deduct from compensation paid such teachers the amount of pension or retirement benefit payments being made to such teachers.

Ch. 224 (H.B. 900): Reorganization of School Districts—Provides for appointment of county committees to study the public school system in each county, to recommend plans for reorganization, to pass upon any plan of reorganization suggested by the State Board, and to call for elections to approve the plan decided upon by the county committees; sets out criteria to be considered in any plan of reorganization, that it may best serve the educational needs of the counties; and outlines details of election procedure and for putting reorganization plan into effect.

Ch. 248 (H.B. 632): State Board for Vocational Education—Designates State Board for Vocational Education, an educational institution, and exempts employees of said Board qualifying as "officers and teachers" from civil service.

Ch. 153 (H.B. 837): State Department of Education Act—Provides for the implementation of the State Department of Education, established by Sec. 1, Art. IX of the Constitution, as amended by vote of the people at the General Election November 2, 1948; places under the State Department of Education the following agencies: The State Board of Examiners, the State Historical Society, the State Library, the Bureau of Home and School Service, and the State Board for Vocational Education; establishes procedure for nomination and election of members of the State Board of Education; changes the name of the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to Commissioner of Education, and sets out in detail the duties of the State Board and of the Commissioner.

Ch. 230 (H.B. 751): Teachers' Tenure Act—Provides that any teacher who has served three consecutive years in any first class district, county high

school or union high school district or junior college district, shall without further election have permanent tenure during efficiency and good behavior; provides that teachers of other districts may be made subject to the Act by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the school board of the district; provides that no teacher subject to this act shall have his salary reduced, except in case of general reductions, or be dismissed for any political or religious reasons, or any other reason that will not promote the efficiency of the service, and in no case until notice in writing of the cause of dismissal has been served on such teacher, and an opportunity given such teacher to be heard; provides that when a teacher resigns, the school board must be given thirty days' notice; and provides that no full time teacher, not under permanent tenure, shall be deemed reemployed for the next year unless the board gives notice in writing to such teacher before the 15th day of April, and the teacher is presumed to have accepted such employment, unless he shall have notified the board in writing to the contrary before that date; and directs that tenure protection ceases at age 65, but that in any case a teacher shall be given one year's notice in writing of his retirement.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(Not Including Appropriations)

Ch. 104 (S.B. 376): Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners—Removes the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner from his ex-officio berth on the Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, in lieu of his transfer to the Department of Agriculture by the new Department of Agriculture Act; provides that the Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners will consist of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of five years.

Ch. 100 (H.B. 1000): Department of Agriculture Act—(See: Agriculture and Livestock).

Ch. 153 (H.B. 837): Department of Education Act—(See: Schools and Education).

Ch. 103 (H.B. 367): Division of Purchasing—Provides that when personal property of the state is sold, the proceeds shall be paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the General Fund, but upon the recommendation of the State Purchasing Agent and with the approval of the State Controller, may be credited to the capital outlay account of the department in possession of the property before the sale; requires the marking of all state motor vehicles with appropriate insignia; and removes the fixed salary limitation of \$3,600 for the State Purchasing Agent.

Ch. 123 (H.B. 895): State Bank Commission—Increases number of deputies other than chief deputy from four to seven, and provides that the chief deputy shall have all the powers of the commissioner in case of a vacancy in the office.

Ch. 156 (H.B. 824): State Fair Commission—Authorizes the State Fair Commission to lease the facilities of the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo, Colorado.

Ch. 135 (H.B. 347): UNESCO—Establishes the Colorado Council for UNESCO, with the Governor as Honorary Chairman, and directs that he appoint two members to the Council.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Ch. 136 (H.B. 463): Colorado State Hospital—Authorizes the Colorado State Hospital to accept gifts, legacies, devises and conveyances of real and personal property.

Ch. 246 (H.B. 268): University of Colorado—Authorizes the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado to finance a Student Memorial Center by means of income bonds, and exempts such bonds from taxation.

STATE INSTITUTIONS — BUILDING PROGRAM

Ch. 102 (H.B. 486): Anticipation Warrants—Authorizes the State Controller to issue anticipation warrants, with the approval of the State Treasurer, in payment of all expenditures incurred under the building programs at state institutions.

Ch. 236 (H.B. 847): State Home for Mental Defectives at Grand Junction—Provides that the mill levy for the building program of the State Home for Mental Defectives at Grand Junction shall be increased for the years 1949 through 1956 from .02971 mill per dollar of assessed valuation to .06971 mill.

TAXATION

Ch. 171 (H.B. 924): State Income Tax—Amends Income Tax Act of 1937 by continuing the rates made effective in 1947, namely: on individuals, rates of from 1 percent to 4 percent on each tax bracket, with the first bracket lowered from incomes under \$2,000 to incomes under \$1,000; graduates the percentage on net incomes at 1 percent on incomes under \$1,000, to 10 percent on all incomes over \$11,000; on corporations the rate is maintained at 5 percent on net incomes from the effective date of the amending act to June 30, 1951, and after July 1, 1951, the corporation rate will be 4 percent; continues provisions relating to partnerships and adjusted gross income; contains exemptions at the \$750 rate for individuals and \$1,500 for married persons; continues exemption of dependents at the \$750 rate; contains new provisions allowing an additional exemption of \$750 for a taxpayer who is 65 years of age or over, and for blind taxpayers and for their spouses under certain conditions, and prescribes standards therefor.

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

Ch. 111 (H.B. 819): Anti-Freeze Act—Requires inspection and licensing of all anti-freeze preparations sold in this state, under the administration of the State Inspector of Oils; declares that anti-freeze shall be deemed to be adulterated if it consists of any substance which is injurious to the cooling system of an engine, or if its strength falls below the strength under which it is sold; declares that anti-freeze is misbranded if its label is false or misleading in any particular, or, if in package, it does not state the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or distributor and give an accurate statement of the quantity; and provides penalties for violation of the Act.

Ch. 179 (S.B. 90): Insurance—Unfair Competition—Prohibits unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the business of insurance; defines such acts as: misrepresentations and false advertising, defamation of competitor, boycotts, coercion or intimidation tending to destroy competition, publication or filing of false financial statements, promising profits on securities as inducement to insurance, discriminations between individuals of same class, and the giving of rebates as inducement to insurance; places administration of Act under Commissioner of Insurance, and outlines procedures for its enforcement.

Ch. 148 (S.B. 108): Unfair Practices Act—Re-enacts in full the Unfair Practices Act of 1937 and 1941; makes unlawful the sale or offering for sale of commodities with intent to destroy competition, excepting as to motion pictures and public utilities; makes directors, agents, or officers of firms or corporations responsible for acts committed; makes it unlawful to sell below costs, and establishes procedure for determining costs and proving the same; prohibits secret rebates, refunds and discounts; declares contracts made in violation of Act illegal; and places the administration and enforcement of the Act in the office of the Director of Revenue, with the assistance of the Attorney General and district attorneys.

VETERANS

Ch. 247 (S.B. 405): Education and Training—Extends Veterans Education and Training Act of 1947 (Ch. 329) until June 30, 1951.

Ch. 116 (H.B. 958): Registration of Automobiles of Certain Veterans—Provides that no fee shall be charged for the registration or re-registration of an automobile owned and operated by a veteran receiving benefits under Public Law 663, 79th Congress; and directs that a special insignia be attached to license plates issued to such veterans.

WILLS AND ESTATES

Ch. 256 (S.B. 213): Legal Investments—Provides that share, certificate or savings accounts in any state or federal chartered building, or savings and loan association in this state, which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, are legal investments for funds of estates and trusts.

Ch. 254 (H.B. 825): Settlement of Estates—Provides that lapsed legacies shall pass with the residue of the estate rather than go by intestacy; provides that the original papers supporting a claim need not be filed for the proof thereof, but must be exhibited by the claimant on demand; and where a claim is not filed within the required six months because of neglect, omission or act of the personal representative, the court may nonetheless allow the claim on such terms and conditions as it may deem just; reduces the time for initiating a will contest from a year to six months after the will is admitted to probate; provides that when probate is started in the wrong county, the venue may be changed on petition, but if a transfer is not made, the administration is binding on all persons; provides that sales of real or personal property made by a personal representative under power conferred upon him by will or statute, will not be invalidated by any order revoking, annulling or setting aside the order admitting the will to probate or the order appointing him personal representative; and permits a creditor, who has not filed his claim within six months, to satisfy it out of after-discovered property, provided his claim is filed within six years from death of testator or intestate.

Ch. 255 (H.B. 15): Small Estates—Changes the monetary limit on estates that may be administered by the court, without appointment of a personal representative, from \$300 to \$500, and extends the coverage of the Small Estates Act to the estates of mental incompetents.



PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Two proposed amendments to the State Constitution were submitted by the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly to the voters of Colorado, voted on at the General Election, November 7, 1950.

Amendment No. 1. "Article XX. City and County of Denver and Other Home Rule Cities and Towns." Provides that Home Rule Cities shall fix the salaries of their officers, except civil service employees, by city charter, and that no officer shall receive an increase or decrease in salary while in office; and that the City Councils of Home Rule cities may submit any measure, charter amendment, or the question of whether or not a charter convention should be called, to a vote of its people on its own initiative and without the necessity of an initiated petition; it does not take away the present right of submitting initiated petitions.

Amendment No. 2 "Article V. General Assembly." Provides for the filling of a vacancy in the General Assembly by appointment rather than necessitating an election; provides for the opening of the session of the Assembly at 10:00 o'clock rather than noon; that the Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in January; rather than on the first Wednesday; provides that the General Assembly shall meet annually rather than biennially; the terms of office of members would begin on the convening of the first regular session rather than the first Wednesday of December; the committees of the General Assembly would continue thru the two years; the Senate would elect a president only at the convening of the first regular session; eliminates the 15-day limitation on introduction of bills, and abolishes the practice of introducing bills by title only; would permit the General Assembly to invest trust funds in the bonds and stocks of private corporations; and would eliminate certain obsolete matters of the Article.

INTERIM COMMISSION ON STATE INSTITUTIONS

The Thirty-Seventh General Assembly, by adopting Senate Joint Resolution No. 26, created an interim legislative committee to be known as the Commission of State Institutions, for the purpose of investigating the functions, organizations, policies, procedures and operations of all State institutions to determine what changes therein are necessary to reduce expenditures, increase efficiency, eliminate duplication, coordinate boards, departments, facilities of institutions, and consider the advisability of consolidating administration of all State institutions under a single head or board. The Commission reports to the Governor and to the General Assembly at their next regular session. Comprising the Commission are four members from the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker and at least one being from the minority party; three members from the Senate, appointed by the President with at least one from the minority party; four persons representative of various social and economic groups of the State, appointed by the Governor. The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate are ex-officio members of the Commission. Members on the Commission are Representative Ellis P. Lupton, chairman; Senator Edwin A. Rogers, vice-chairman; Senator Don C. Collins, Senator Donald Dunklee, Representative Leslie R. Steele, Representative Mansur Tinsley, Mrs. Eunice P. Carpenter, Amer Lehman, O. J. Miller, Houston Waring, and Clair T. Sippel, secretary.

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ENACTED BY THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

August 21-26, 1950

S.B. 1: Civil Defense—Establishes the State Civil Defense Agency and creates the office of Director of Civil Defense, for the purpose of providing for the common defense of the State in any war disaster which might occur; provides that the Director shall be a confidential employee of the governor, to receive an annual salary of \$6,000; creates a Civil Defense Advisory Council of 15 members, to advise the Governor and Director on matters pertaining to civil defense; outlines the powers of the Governor, who is given general direction and control of the civil defense agency. The act terminates June 30, 1951.

S.B. 3: Civil Defense—Provides an appropriation of \$20,000 to the Civil Defense Agency, for personal services, maintenance and operation, capital outlays and other necessary expenses.

S.B. 2: Elections, Absentee Voting—Amends the election laws in relation to absentee voting to provide that any registered elector who for reasons based upon the doctrines of established religions shall be unable to attend the polls on any primary or general election day may vote by absentee ballot; and eliminates the provision of the present law requiring that any elector wishing to vote by absentee ballot because of serious illness must file with his application for an absentee ballot an affidavit of a physician certifying as to his illness.

H.B. 1: Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind—Makes an appropriation of \$275,000 to the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs, for the replacement of the building, equipment and furnishings destroyed by fire at the school in 1950.

H.B. 4: Income Taxes—Provides that there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax computed by any taxpayer under the provisions of the Income Tax Act of 1937, as amended, an amount equivalent to 20 percent of the tax computed; and provides for an additional \$500 deduction for all members of the armed forces. The act applies to the taxable year, either calendar or fiscal, beginning after December 31, 1949.

ENACTED BY THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

October 18-21, 1948

FEES AND SALARIES

Ch. 2 (S.B. 2): Salaries of Elective County Officials—Provides for the increase of salaries of elected County Officials elected in the calendar years 1948 and 1950, for the duration of but limited to the terms of office to which said officials are elected, and the terms of office to which officials may be appointed to serve in place of said elected officials.

Class II Counties: Group A consists of the counties of El Paso, Pueblo, and Weld; Group B consists of the counties of Arapahoe, Boulder, Jefferson, Larimer, Las Animas and Mesa.

Officials	Annual Salary	
	Group A	Group B
County Commissioners	\$3400.00	\$2520.00
County Superintendent of Schools	3600.00	3400.00
County Clerk	3900.00	3700.00
County Treasurer	3900.00	3700.00
County Assessor	3900.00	3700.00
County Sheriff	3900.00	3700.00

Class III Counties: Group A consists of counties of Adams, Fremont, Logan, Morgan and Otero; Group B consists of the counties of Alamosa, Conejos, Delta, Garfield, Huerfano, La Plata, Montrose, Prowers, Rio Grande, Routt and Yuma.

Officials	Annual Salary	
	Group A	Group B
County Commissioners	\$1860.00	\$1500.00
County Superintendent of Schools	3100.00	2600.00
County Clerk	3200.00	3000.00
County Treasurer	3200.00	3000.00
County Assessor	3200.00	3000.00
County Sheriff	3500.00	3000.00

Class IV Counties: Group A consists of the counties of Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Costilla, Gunnison, Kit Carson, Lake, Montezuma, Rio Blanco, Teller and Washington; Group B consists of the counties of Crowley, Eagle, Elbert, Lincoln, Moffat, Phillips, Saguache and Sedgwick.

Officials	Annual Salary	
	Group A	Group B
County Commissioners	\$1500.00	\$1260.00
County Superintendent of Schools	2400.00	2250.00
County Clerk	3000.00	2850.00
County Treasurer	3000.00	2850.00
County Assessor	3000.00	2850.00
County Sheriff	3000.00	3000.00

Class V Counties: Archuleta, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Custer, Douglas, Grand, Kiowa, Ouray, Park and San Miguel.

Officials	Annual Salary	
	Group A	Group B
County Commissioners	\$1260.00	
County Superintendent of Schools	2100.00	
County Clerk	2700.00	
County Treasurer	2700.00	
County Assessor	2700.00	
County Sheriff	2900.00	

Class VI Counties: Group A consists of the counties of Dolores, Gilpin, Jackson, Pitkin, San Juan and Summit; Group B consists of Mineral County; Group C consists of Hinsdale County.

Officials	Salaries (Annual unless otherwise specified)		
	Group A	Group B	Group C
County Commissioners	\$1140.00	\$ 480.00	\$ 7.50 per day
County Superintendent of Schools	1800.00	480.00	150.00
County Clerk	2400.00	2100.00	1800.00
County Treasurer	2400.00	2100.00	1800.00
County Assessor	2400.00	1900.00	1500.00
County Sheriff	2400.00	1900.00	1800.00

Ch. 3 (S.B. 6): Salaries of District Attorneys—Provides for the compensation of \$7,500 by district attorneys in every judicial district presided over by more than four district judges; compensation of \$4,200 by district attorneys in every judicial district presided over by more than one district judge and not more than four judges; and compensation of \$3,600 by district attorneys in every judicial district presided over by one district judge. The salaries provided in this act limited to the terms of office to which district attorneys are elected in the calendar years 1948 and 1950.

Ch. 4 (H.B. 5): Salaries of Members of the General Assembly—Provides that each member of the General Assembly elected to membership in the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly in 1948, and those elected in the calendar year 1950 to membership in the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly and the Thirty-Ninth General Assembly shall receive as compensation for his services \$50.00 per month for each month of the term to which he is elected, and the further sum of \$1,200.00 for each legislative biennial period, together with all actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Ch. 5 (H.B. 3): Salaries of Judges of Courts of Record—Provides that the Chief Justices and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of this state shall each receive an annual salary of \$7,500; Judges of the District Courts shall receive annual salary of \$6,000; Judges of Juvenile Court shall receive annual salary of \$6,000; the County Judge of the City and County of Denver shall receive annual salary of \$7,000; Class II Counties, Group A Judges shall receive \$5,600, Group B Judges shall receive \$4,200; Class III Counties, Group A Judges shall receive \$3,600; Class B County Judges shall receive \$3,000; in Class IV Counties, Group A County Judges shall receive \$2,500; Group B Judges shall receive \$2,200; Class V County Judges shall receive \$2,000; in Class VI Counties, Group A County Judges shall receive \$1,700; Group B County Judges shall receive \$600; and Group C County Judges shall receive \$400 annual salary.

Ch. 6 (H.B. 7): Salaries of Justices of the Peace and Constables—Provides that the maximum limitations on annual salaries of Justices of the Peace and Constables are increased 20 percent, whether such salaries are paid out of the fees of the respective offices or out of the general county funds; provides that said increased compensation shall be payable for the terms of office of those officers elected in the calendar years 1948 and 1950.

Ch. 7 (S.B. 4): Salaries of Elective State Officials—Provides for annual salaries to be paid to state officials, elected in the calendar years 1948 and 1950, and for the term of office to which officials may be appointed to serve in place of any state official elected in the said years, as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, \$1,800; Attorney General, \$7,000; Secretary of State, \$6,000; Auditor, \$6,000; Treasurer, \$6,500; Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$6,000.



RECENT SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 37th General Assembly met Wednesday, January 5, 1949, and adjourned, sine die, on April 20, after being in session 106 days. A total of 1,906 bills were introduced, 254 laws were approved, and two Constitutional Amendments referred to the people.

An Extraordinary Session of the 37th General Assembly convened Monday, August 21, 1950, and adjourned, sine die, on Saturday, August 26.

An Extraordinary Session of the 36th General Assembly convened Monday, October 18, 1948, and adjourned, sine die on Thursday, October 21.

The Senate is presided over by the Lieutenant Governor. The House is presided over by a Speaker of its own selection.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF COLORADO

The Colorado Legislature convenes in regular session in the State Capitol at Denver at 12 o'clock noon on the first Wednesday in January in each odd-numbered year. It is divided into two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, collectively designated as the General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

The Assembly consists of 35 Senators, who are elected from 25 senatorial districts; and 65 Representatives, who are elected from one or more counties designated as representative districts. Representation of both senatorial and representative districts are 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.

Qualifications 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 is 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 as compensation for his services \$50 per month for each month of the term to which he is elected, and the further sum of \$1,200 for each biennial period, payable at the rate of \$10 per day during the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly; 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.

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 the Assembly upon certification to him of disagreement by the house last moving adjournment.

REPRESENTATION IN THE COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BASED ON 1950 CENSUS

On the basis of Colorado's population of 1,318,048 in 1950, each of Colorado's senators in the General Assembly should represent 37,658 persons and each of the 65 representatives in the Assembly should represent 20,277 persons.

However, due to the great shift in population in the State in the past 10 years, there is a wide variation in the number of persons which each member of the General Assembly represents.

In the State Senate, for example, the senator from the 6th senatorial district, comprising the mining counties of Chaffee, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Park and Teller counties, represents a total of 15,823 persons, which is the combined population of those counties.

Four other senatorial districts, namely, the 9th, 11th, 17th and 21st, have population totals of less than 25,000 persons each, as compared with the theoretical average of 37,658. Each of these districts is represented by one senator.

On the other extreme, the senator from the 8th senatorial district, comprising Jefferson and Douglas counties, represents a total of 58,954 persons, due to the marked growth of Jefferson county in the past decade.

The senator from the 22nd district, comprising Arapahoe and Elbert counties, similarly represents a large number, the total population of the two counties being 56,156. And the senator from the 24th district, consisting of Adams and Morgan counties, represents a large number—58,388 persons.

Due to Denver's growth in the past 10 years, the eight senators representing senatorial district 1, the City and County of Denver, represent 51,607 persons each.

Other senatorial districts with large populations are as follows: 5th district, Boulder county, one senator for 48,144 persons; 10th district, Larimer county, one senator for 43,495 persons; 2nd district, Pueblo county, two senators representing 89,592 persons or 44,796 each.

15 Senators Represent 58 Per Cent of State's Population

Summing up the total population of the above-mentioned districts which have heavy populations, it is found that 15 of the State's 35 senators represent a total of 767,585 persons or 58.2 percent of Colorado's population in 1950.

It is interesting to note that the 3rd district, El Paso county, has almost exactly the proper representation in the Senate, based on the theoretical average of one senator for every 37,658 persons. The 1950 population of El Paso county is 74,265, so that the two senators from that district represent 37,132 persons each.

In the House, where each of the 65 members should represent 20,277 persons, on the basis of the 1950 population there are wide variations in representation also.

Each of six members of the House represent less than 10,000 persons, with the representative from Washington county representing the fewest number, namely 7,522 persons.

On the other extreme, the one representative from Jefferson county represents 55,465 persons and the representative from Adams county represents 40,353. The two representatives from Arapahoe and Elbert counties represent a combined population of 56,156 or 28,078 persons each.

In the City and County of Denver, the 15 State representatives represent 27,524 persons each, on the basis of the 1950 population figures.

Present Representation in Assembly Voted in 1932

The present representation in the General Assembly was established by the voters of Colorado at the General Election held in November 1932 when an initiated measure was placed on the ballot by petition. The vote on the initiated measure was 162,871 votes "Yes" and 144,037 votes "No". (Ch. 157, Session Laws of Colorado, 1933).

Although the State Constitution provides that the General Assembly "at the session next following an enumeration of the inhabitants made by the authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives, on the basis of such enumeration according to ratios fixed by law," the General Assembly has not complied with this provision of the constitution, following each decennial census.

No reapportionment of representation was voted following the 1940 census and the representation established by popular vote in 1932 still stands.

**COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES IN THE
SENATE AND THE HOUSE BY POPULATION, 1950 CENSUS**

(Preliminary Figures as of September 1, 1950: U. S. Bureau of Census)

Dis- trict	No. of Senators	Counties	Total Pop- ulation 1940	Total Pop- ulation 1950	No. Rep- resented in 1950
1st	8	Denver	322,412	412,856	51,607
2nd	2	Pueblo	68,870	89,592	44,796
3rd	2	El Paso	54,025	74,265	37,133
4th	1	Las Animas	32,369	25,918	25,918
5th	1	Boulder	37,438	48,144	48,144
6th	1	Chaffee, Park, Teller, Gilpin and Clear Creek	23,253	15,823	15,823
7th	2	Weld	63,747	66,623	33,312
8th	1	Jefferson and Douglas	34,221	58,954	58,954
9th	1	Fremont and Custer	22,012	19,656	19,656
10th	1	Larimer	35,539	43,495	43,495
11th	1	Delta, Gunnison & Hinsdale	23,011	23,269	23,269
12th	1	Logan, Sedgwick & Phillips	28,612	27,104	27,104
13th	1	Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson & Grand	23,939	25,421	25,421
14th	1	Huerfano, Costilla & Alamosa	34,105	27,080	27,080
15th	1	Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande & Conejos ..	31,200	29,118	29,118
16th	1	Mesa	33,791	38,906	38,906
17th	1	Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel & Dolores	23,129	21,762	21,762
18th	1	Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln & Kiowa	19,151	20,873	20,873
19th	1	San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata & Archuleta	31,202	29,275	29,275
20th	1	Washington & Yuma	20,438	18,345	18,345
21st	1	Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake & Pitkin	26,394	24,959	24,959
22nd	1	Arapahoe & Elbert	37,610	56,156	56,156
23rd	1	Otero & Crowley	28,969	30,489	30,489
24th	1	Adams & Morgan	39,695	58,388	58,388
25th	1	Bent, Prowers & Baca	28,164	31,577	31,577
Total 35			1,123,296	1,318,048	

No. of Representa- tives	Counties in Representative District	Total Popu- lation 1940	Total Popu- lation 1950	No. Rep- resented in 1950
15	Denver	322,412	412,856	27,524
4	Pueblo	68,870	89,592	22,398
4	Weld	63,747	66,623	16,656
3	El Paso	54,025	74,265	24,755
2	Las Animas	32,369	25,918	12,959
2	Boulder,	37,438	48,144	24,072
2	Larimer, Jackson	37,337	45,461	22,731
2	Arapahoe, Elbert	37,610	56,156	28,078
2	Crowley, Otero	28,969	30,489	15,245
2	Mesa	33,791	38,906	19,453
1	Delta	16,470	17,335	17,335
1	Huerfano	16,088	10,508	10,508
1	Jefferson	30,725	55,465	55,465
1	Logan	18,370	17,117	17,117
1	Morgan	17,214	18,035	18,035
1	Adams	22,481	40,353	40,353
1	Washington	8,336	7,522	7,522
1	Yuma	12,102	10,823	10,823
1	Kit Carson	7,512	8,569	8,569
1	Prowers & Morgan	12,304	14,837	14,837
1	Baca	6,207	7,947	7,947
1	Routt, Moffat, Grand	19,198	18,744	18,744
1	Montrose, Ouray	17,507	17,113	17,113
1	San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma	16,085	14,586	14,586
1	La Plata, San Juan	16,933	16,313	16,313
1	Hinsdale, Gunnison, Saguache	12,714	11,606	11,606
1	Rio Grande, Mineral	13,379	13,330	13,330
1	Conejos, Archuleta	15,454	13,141	13,141
1	Alamosa, Costilla	18,017	16,572	16,572
1	Fremont, Custer	22,012	19,656	19,656
1	Park, Teller, Douglas	13,231	8,076	8,076
1	Lake, Chaffee	14,992	13,254	13,254
1	Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin ..	14,360	11,346	11,346
1	Rio Blanco, Garfield	13,503	16,306	16,306
1	Sedgwick, Phillips	10,242	9,987	9,987
1	Cheyenne, Lincoln	8,846	9,314	9,314
1	Kiowa, Bent	12,446	11,783	11,783
65	Total	1,123,296	1,318,048	

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS SHOW WIDE VARIATION IN POPULATION

Colorado's four congressional districts show a wide variation in population, on the basis of the preliminary returns of the 1950 census, reported as of September 1, 1950.

District number 1, comprising the City and County of Denver, now has a population of 412,856, as compared with 322,412 in 1940, an increase of 90,444.

District number 2, comprising 19 counties in northern and eastern Colorado, as well as counties adjacent to Denver, has a population of 399,213 in 1950, as compared with 319,067 in 1940, a gain of 80,146.

District number 3, comprising 19 counties of southern and southeastern Colorado, including the populous counties of El Paso and Pueblo has a combined population of 333,419, as compared with 308,970, a gain of 24,449.

District number 4, comprising 24 counties in western Colorado, including most of the mining counties of the State, has a total population of 172,560, as compared with 172,847 in 1940, a loss of 287.

A map of Colorado, showing the congressional districts and 1950 population figures, is published on page twelve of this Year Book.

SESSIONS OF THE COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1879-1949

**Bills Introduced, Laws Approved, and Constitutional Amendments
Referred to the People**

Session	Year	Total	Bills Introduced		Laws Enacted	Constitutional Amend- ments Referred to the People
			Senate	House of Representa- tives		
1.....	1877	451	175	276	110	..
2.....	1879	355	148	207	109	1
3.....	1881	385	166	219	126	1
4.....	1883	486	224	262	100	1
5.....	1885	692	263	429	178	1
6.....	1887	692	309	383	155	2
7.....	1889	674	313	361	218	1
8.....	1891	773	351	422	209	1
9.....	1893	947	419	528	165	2
10.....	1895	959	427	532	113	1
11.....	1897	1,130	533	597	78	..
12.....	1899	1,051	511	540	157	1
13.....	1901	773	344	429	103	6
14.....	1903	804	371	433	179	2
15.....	1905	780	371	409	143	1
16.....	1907	905	402	503	248	4
17.....	1909	1,077	457	620	215	4
18.....	1911	1,123	562	561	228	3
19.....	1913	1,286	545	741	163	3
20.....	1915	1,092	466	626	179	2
21.....	1917	1,021	434	587	154	1
22.....	1919	1,029	436	593	208	2
23.....	1921	1,100	468	632	246	6
24.....	1923	1,016	453	563	200	3
25.....	1925	1,080	456	624	182	0
26.....	1927	994	445	549	199	0
27.....	1929	1,038	451	581	186	1
28.....	1931	1,212	579	633	177	1
29.....	1933	1,663	776	887	195	1
30.....	1935	1,753	707	1,046	224	1
31.....	1937	1,897	701	1,196	274	4
32.....	1939	2,085	798	1,287	176	0
33.....	1941	2,256	805	1,451	244	0
34.....	1943	982	346	636	200	0
35.....	1945	1,284	479	805	260	2
36.....	1947	1,629	596	1,033	341	1
37.....	1949	1,906	781	1,125	254	2

**DATES GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS CONVENED AND ADJOURNED AND
LENGTH IN DAYS OF EACH SESSION**

SESSION	Date Convened	Date Adjourned	Length of Sessions (Days)
1st	Nov. 1, 1876	Mar. 20, 1877	140
2nd	Jan. 1, 1879	Feb. 9, 1879	35
3rd	Jan. 5, 1881	Feb. 13, 1881	40
4th	Jan. 3, 1883	Feb. 11, 1883	40
5th	Jan. 7, 1885	April 6, 1885	90
6th	Jan. 5, 1887	April 4, 1887	90
7th	Jan. 2, 1889	April 1, 1889	90
8th	Jan. 7, 1891	April 6, 1891	90
9th	Jan. 4, 1893	April 3, 1893	90
10th	Jan. 2, 1895	April 1, 1895	90
11th	Jan. 6, 1897	April 5, 1897	90
Extra	April 6, 1897	April 8, 1897	3
12th	Jan. 4, 1899	April 3, 1899	90
13th	Jan. 2, 1901	April 1, 1901	90
Extra	Jan. 27, 1902	Mar. 21, 1902	54
14th	Jan. 7, 1903	April 6, 1903	90
15th	Jan. 4, 1905	April 3, 1905	90
16th	Jan. 2, 1907	April 1, 1907	90
17th	Jan. 6, 1909	April 5, 1909	90
Extra	Aug. 9, 1910	Oct. 18, 1910	71
18th	Jan. 4, 1911	May 6, 1911	123
19th	Jan. 1, 1913	April 15, 1913	105
Extra	May 4, 1914	May 16, 1914	13
20th	Jan. 6, 1915	April 10, 1915	95
21st	Jan. 3, 1917	Mar. 24, 1917	81
22nd	Jan. 1, 1919	April 7, 1919	97
Extra	Dec. 8, 1919	Dec. 19, 1919	12
23rd	Jan. 5, 1921	April 5, 1921	91
Extra	April 18, 1922	April 29, 1922	12
24th	Jan. 3, 1923	April 19, 1923	107
25th	Jan. 7, 1925	April 16, 1925	100
26th	Jan. 5, 1927	April 13, 1927	99
27th	Jan. 2, 1929	April 21, 1929	110
28th	Jan. 7, 1931	April 24, 1931	108
29th	Jan. 4, 1933	May 9, 1933	126
1st Extra	Aug. 2, 1933	Aug. 18, 1933	17
2nd Extra	Dec. 4, 1933	Jan. 22, 1934	50
30th	Jan. 2, 1935	April 6, 1935	95
1st Extra	Oct. 30, 1935	Nov. 13, 1935	15
2nd Extra	Mar. 23, 1936	April 1, 1936	10
3rd Extra	Nov. 17, 1936	Nov. 20, 1936	4
31st	Jan. 6, 1937	May 14, 1937	129
32nd	Jan. 4, 1939	April 24, 1939	111
33rd	Jan. 1, 1941	April 7, 1941	97
34th	Jan. 6, 1943	Mar. 30, 1943	83
1st Extra	Jan. 28, 1944	Feb. 4, 1944	8
2nd Extra	Feb. 4, 1944	Feb. 9, 1944	6
35th	Jan. 3, 1945	April 6, 1945	94
Extra	Nov. 19, 1945	Dec. 4, 1945	16
36th	Jan. 1, 1947	April 18, 1947	108
Extra	Oct. 18, 1948	Oct. 21, 1948	4
37th	Jan. 5, 1949	April 20, 1949	106
Extra	Aug. 21, 1950	Aug. 26, 1950	6

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATURES OF COLORADO
OFFICERS OF THE COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REGULAR SESSIONS, 1877-1949

Session and Year	President of the Senate (Lieutenant Governor)	Home	President Pro Tem of the Senate	Home	Speaker of the House	Home
1. 1877...	Lafayette Head.....	Conejos	W. W. Webster.....	Summit County ...	Webster D. Anthony	Arapahoe County
2. 1879...	H. A. W. Tabor.....	Denver	James P. Maxwell.....	Boulder	Rienzi Streeter	Longmont
3. 1881...	H. A. W. Tabor.....	Denver	Henry R. Wolcott.....	Black Hawk	William H. Doe.....	Idaho Springs
4. 1883...	William H. Meyer.....	San Luis	Rienzi Streeter	Longmont	E. W. Davis.....	Lake County
5. 1885...	Peter W. Breene.....	Leadville	James Moynahan	Park and Fremont.....	Thomas B. Stuart.....	Denver
6. 1887...	Norman H. Meldrum.....	Denver	George M. Chilcott.....	Pueblo	Thomas B. Stuart.....	Denver
7. 1889...	W. G. Smith.....	Golden	M. B. Carpenter	Denver	H. H. Eddy.....	Routt County
8. 1891...	William Story.....	Ouray	M. B. Carpenter	Denver	Jesse White	Silver Cliff
9. 1893...	David H. Nichols.....	Boulder	Casimiro Barela	Trinidad	Elias M. Ammons.....	Douglas County
10. 1895...	Jared L. Brush.....	Greeley	Fred Lockwood	Boulder	A. L. Humphrey.....	Colorado Springs
11. 1897...	Jared L. Brush.....	Greeley	Francis Carney.....	Ouray	Edwin W. Hurlbut	El Paso County
12. 1899...	Francis Carney.....	Ouray	John R. Schermerhorn.....	Denver	W. G. Smith.....	Golden
13. 1901...	David C. Coates.....	Pueblo	Casimiro Barela	Trinidad	Benjamin F. Montgomery.....	Cripple Creek
14. 1903...	Warren A. Haggott.....	Idaho Springs.....	William H. Adams.....	Alamosa	James B. Sanford.....	Douglas County
15. 1905...	Arthur Cornforth.....	Colorado Springs.....	Fred W. Parks.....	Denver	William H. Dickson.....	Denver
16. 1907...	E. R. Harper.....	Denver	M. E. Lewis.....	Florence	Robert W. Breckenridge.....	Monte Vista
17. 1909...	Stephen R. Fitzgarrald.....	Denver	William H. Adams.....	Alamosa	H. L. Lubers.....	Las Animas
18. 1911...	Stephen R. Fitzgarrald.....	Denver	William H. Adams.....	Alamosa	George McLachlan	Denver
19. 1913...	Stephen R. Fitzgarrald.....	Denver	William H. Adams.....	Alamosa	O. C. Skinner.....	Montrose
20. 1915...	Moses E. Lewis.....	Canon City.....	Leroy J. Williams.....	Central City	Philip B. Stewart.....	Colorado Springs
21. 1917...	James A. Pulliam.....	Durango	William H. Adams.....	Alamosa	Boon Best.....	Arlington
22. 1919...	George Stephan.....	Delta	William H. Adams.....	Alamosa	Allyn Cole.....	Lamar
23. 1921...	Earl Cooley.....	Trinidad	Francis J. Knauss.....	Denver	Roy A. Davis.....	Colorado Springs
24. 1923...	Robert F. Rockwell.....	Paonia	Francis J. Knauss.....	Denver	Charles C. Sackmann.....	Denver
25. 1925...	Sterling B. Lacy.....	Grand Junction.....	W. W. King.....	Cripple Creek.....	W. T. Lambert, Jr.....	Sedalia
26. 1927...	George M. Corlett.....	Monte Vista	N. C. Warren.....	Fort Collins	John A. Holmberg.....	Orchard
27. 1929...	George M. Corlett.....	Monte Vista	David Elliott.....	Colorado Springs.....	Royal W. Calkins.....	Cortez
28. 1931...	Edwin C. Johnson.....	Craig	Roy A. Davis.....	Colorado Springs.....	D. E. Hunter.....	Manzanola
29. 1933...	Ray H. Talbot.....	Pueblo	A. E. Headlee.....	Monte Vista	Byron G. Rogers.....	Las Animas
30. 1935...	Ray H. Talbot.....	Pueblo	A. E. Headlee.....	Monte Vista	Moses E. Smith.....	Ault
31. 1937...	Frank J. Hayes.....	Denver	A. E. Headlee.....	Monte Vista	Wayne N. Aspinall.....	Palisade
32. 1939...	John C. Vivian.....	Golden	Curtis P. Ritchie.....	Pueblo	William E. Higby.....	Monument
33. 1941...	John C. Vivian.....	Golden	Ralph J. Cummings.....	Denver	Homer L. Pearson.....	Wheatridge
34. 1943...	William E. Higby.....	Monument	Charles P. Murphy.....	Spicer	Homer L. Pearson.....	Wheatridge
35. 1945...	William E. Higby.....	Monument	Theodore G. Lashley.....	Longmont	Homer L. Pearson.....	Wheatridge
36. 1947...	Homer L. Pearson.....	Wheatridge	Ed. A. Whitaker.....	Fort Collins	William Albion Carlson.....	Greeley
37. 1949...	Walter W. Johnson.....	Pueblo	Charles P. Murphy.....	Walden	Pat Magill, Jr.....	Steamboat Spgs.

STATE GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL, CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

* * * *

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 State Legislative Reference Office, the Bureau of State and Community Service of the University of Colorado 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.

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 1949 Session Laws of the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly.

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: Walter W. Johnson.

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 \$99,828.50 from the General Revenue Fund for operating the Governor's offices for the 1949-1951 biennium.

Organization: The Governor appoints his personal staff which includes the following: Confidential Secretary, William R. Welsh, Jr.; Assistant Confidential Secretary, Edna Weid; Executive Secretary, Frank L. Humphrey; Assistant to the Governor, Ben T. Poxson. The total number of employees in the Governor's offices is ten.

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 institution 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: Walter W. Johnson was elected to the office November 2, 1948, and served until he became Governor on April 15, 1950. Senator Charles P. Murphy, as President pro tem. of the Senate, became acting Lieutenant-Governor on April 15, 1950.

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.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$4,800.

Functions: The Lieutenant-Governor acts as Governor in case of the absence of the Governor from the State; succeeds the Governor in the case of a vacancy in the office, 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
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Chief Justice.....	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
E. V. Holland	Denver	1-13-59
O. Otto Moore.....	Denver	1-13-59

Offices: State 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 judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill vacancy, shall be the Chief Justice. Of the two judges whose terms of office expire upon the same date, the younger in years of the two shall be the Chief Justice during the next to the last year of his term of office and the elder of the two judges shall be Chief Justice during the last year of his term of office.

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$195,610.

Organization: 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, Floyd F. Miles; Reporter, N. C. Garbutt. The total number of employees is 15.

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

Secretary of State: George J. Baker.

Offices: 132 State 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 the 1949-1951 biennium is \$172,177.

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, James R. Mosier; Chief Administrator, W. E. Alexander; Administrative Assistants, Merrill Slater and V. J. Bloom; Principal Auditor, Charles E. Holloway. The total number of employees is 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 proceedings 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.

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, George J. Baker.

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 State Capitol Building.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Agency for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$309,703.

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.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER

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

State Treasurer: Homer F. Bedford.

Office: 140 State 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$178,180.50.

Organization: The Department of the Treasury staff is as follows: Deputy Treasurer, Jacob G. Willson; Chief Cashier, William G. Keegan; Divisional Supervisor, Irving H. Nicholls; Sectional Supervisor, T. T. Houghton. Total number of employees, 19.

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 the donor or devisor; 5, 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; 6, 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; 7, in charge of the sale of funding bonds; 8, approve contracts for quarters, furnishings and supplies used by Legislature and other departments of the government; 9, keep an account of moneys received from the County Treasurers in a cash book; 10, custodian of funds for the deportation of indigent aliens, funds received or collected by Civil Service Commission, and the State Compensation Insurance Fund; 11, 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 AUDITOR OF STATE

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

Auditor of State: Myron C. McGinley

Office: 119 State 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, and may not succeed himself in office.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$108,535.50.

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 Deputy Auditor is Ernest C. Anderson. The total number of employees is 12.

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, or other improper practice of financial administration; 6, prescribe, with the approval of the Governor, what accounts shall be kept for the purpose of proper post-audit; 7, review for statutory compliance audit reports filed by local government units expending in excess of \$10,000 per annum; 8, keep a seal of the office.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

Attorney General: John W. Metzger.

Office: 104 State 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$182,981. 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: Deputy Attorney General, Allen Moore; First Assistant, Frank A. Wachob; Assistant Attorneys General: Robert Bugdanowitz, Vincent Cristiano, Raymond B. Danks, Paul M. Hupp, John E. Hyland, Sidney A. Johnson, John LaGuardia, Peter J. Little, Donald C. McKinlay, Kenneth M. MacIntosh, Joseph E. Newman, Harry H. Ruston, Wendell P. Sayers, C. M. Somerville and Ben F. Stapleton, Jr. The total number of employees is 21.

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, 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND CONTROL

Legal Basis: Created in 1947 by Ch. 118, Session Laws of Colorado, 1947; amended, Session Laws of Colorado, 1949. 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$258,682.50.

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, Ernest G. Spurlin; Bookkeeping Supervisor, C. B. Terry; Sectional Supervisor, George D. Romero; total number of employees, 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.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund is \$108,975 for the 1949-1951 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 and Storeroom), F. L. Behymer; Mailing Department, Saul Cashman (Room 29); Multigraph Department, Clara C. Ellis (Room 324). The total number of employees is 15.

General Purpose: Serve 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 employees; 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: 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$687,161.

Organization: The Superintendent heads the Division. The total number of employees is 104.

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.

DIVISION OF NATIONAL GUARD

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

Commander-in-Chief: The Governor, Walter W. Johnson.

Adjutant General: Brigadier General Irving O. Schaefer; Executive Officer, Lieut.-Col. Dan R. Barnsley; Adjutant, Lt. Olin L. deLong.

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 for a term of five years. (Ch. 188 of the Session Laws of Colorado, Revised, 1949).

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 Major at least one year prior to his appointment as Adjutant General; gives bond.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$42,000, and for Armory Rehabilitation, \$50,000. 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.)

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

COLORADO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Legal Basis: 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 member, 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 Walter Johnson; State Highway Engineer Mark U. Watrous; and

Highway Advisory Board	District	Residence	Date Term Expires
Ira K. Young, Chairman.....	4	Pueblo	5-7-52
Joseph J. Marsh, Vice Chairman	1	Denver	5-7-51
H. E. Lague	3	Monte Vista	5-7-51
Barney Whatley	2	Denver	5-7-51
Floyd A. Oliver	7	Greeley	5-7-52
Roderick Downing	6	Boulder	5-7-53
H. F. Benson	5	Colorado Springs	5-7-53

Offices: Main Office, Fifth Floor, State Office Building, Denver; Branch Offices in Denver and District Offices in Denver, Pueblo and Grand Junction.

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 ton-mile and passenger-mile taxes charged against trucks and busses operating under public carrier permits. From Federal funds, the Department receives Colorado's share of monies 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 1949 totaled \$20,618,455.84, of which amount approximately one-third was composed of Federal monies allocated to Colorado and the balance was the Department's share of gas tax collections, motor vehicle fees, 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 upper echelon of the Highway Department is composed of two main staffs—that immediate to the State Highway Engineer and that immediate to the Assistant State Highway Engineer in charge of engineering work.

The staff of the State Highway Engineer includes the following: C. E. Shumate, Administrative Engineer, who has direct supervision of the Division of Finance and Business Management and Public and Intergovernmental Relations, and in addition assists and acts for the State Highway Engineer in any other manner directed; J. D. Bell, Assistant State Highway Engineer; Robert E. Livingston, Planning and Research Engineer; W. C. Loss, Director of Contracts and Claims Division; J. E. Perry, Director of Accounts and Controls; W. M. Reef, Director of Public Relations; and J. F. DeVivier, Director of Personnel.

The staff of the Assistant State Highway Engineer includes: J. S. Marshall, Survey and Plans Division; Fred H. Young, Director of Office Services; A. H. Bunte, Staff Materials Engineer; W. J. Walsh, Staff Construction Engineer; D. N. Stewart, Staff Maintenance Engineer; and A. R. Pepper, Staff Traffic Engineer.

Also under the office of the Assistant Highway Engineer are: D. W. Ormsbee, Urban Engineer; and the three District Engineers—District 1, Denver (this office will later be headquartered in Greeley), H. T. Stitt, District Engineer; District No. 2, Pueblo, District Engineer to be appointed; District No. 3, Grand Junction, George N. Miles, District Engineer. For purposes of Department activities, District No. 1 controls the Northeast sector of the State; District No. 2 controls the Southern sector; and District No. 3 controls the Northwest sector.

The total number of Highway Department employees throughout the State as of July 1, 1950, was 1572. This number fluctuates considerably due to seasonal employment, the average number being approximately 1450.

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.

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
M. I. Signer, Chairman	Golden	6-18-51
M. B. Daniels, Vice-Chairman	Colorado Springs	6-18-52
Harry L. Dotson	Fort Collins	6-18-51
Ed C. King	Boulder	6-18-51
W. M. Wood	Grand Junction	6-18-51
Kenneth Bundy	Gunnison	6-18-52
Milt Andrus	Pueblo	6-18-52
Gen. Henry L. Larsen	Denver	6-18-53
V. L. Board	Denver	6-18-53
Dr. F. L. Carmichael	Denver	6-18-53
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 37th General Assembly appropriated \$76,568.25 for the 1949-1951 biennium.

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. The Commission may contract with consultants or planners for such services as may be required. The total number of employees is eight.

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. 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., (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 84); 13, 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
A. S. Willburn, Engineer	Walsenburg	January, 1955

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 receive \$4,200 annually.

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

How Financed: The appropriations by the General Assembly for the 1949-51 biennium are \$128,555.76 from the General Revenue Fund and \$26,460 from the Cash Funds of the agency; also \$72,677.26 for the Mineral Lands Department, from Cash Funds; and \$17,597.50 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. Gaffy; Clerk to the Board, Irene Behymer; Associate Engineer, Geo. F. Williams; State Forester, Everett J. Lee; Mineral Superintendent, James Doyle; Chief Accountant, E. J. P. Valdez. The total number of employees is 27, including three Commissioners.

General Purpose: Handle all leases, sales, rentals, etc., of State-owned grant lands; handle the administration of State forest lands; have charge of investment of the permanent school 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 and operating ranch land units 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, reservoirs, railroad, public highway, telegraph, telephone, or pipe line; and to State educational institutions for buildings and improvements for educational purposes and other public 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	7-12-55
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 Commission

Governor Walter W. Johnson, Ex-officio member

District 1 Dr. Harold Watson	Denver	5-7-55
District 2 E. T. Hall	Sterling	5-7-51
District 3 Roy Eckles, Secretary	Lamar	5-7-53
District 4 T. V. Eckles, Vice President ...	Monte Vista	5-7-53
District 5 Clair Hotchkiss	Hotchkiss	5-7-55
District 6 R. H. Hubbard, President.....	Steamboat Springs	5-7-51

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 landowner 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 wildlife 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 1949-1951 biennium was \$4,712,210. These funds are provided from the sale of fishing, hunting and trapping licenses, pelts, and permits, fines, et cetera. The Department also received Federal funds under the Pittman-Robertson Act, which amounted to approximately \$324,398.92 per year, during the same period.

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:

Cleland N. Feast, Executive Director; John D. Hart, Assistant Director for Operations; James B. McDonald, Assistant Director in charge of Business Administration; R. M. Andrews, Fish Manager; Jack C. Culbreath, Educational Manager; William F. Hunn, Chief Game Warden; Gilbert N. Hunter, Game Manager; Earl C. McCain, Radio Editorial Specialist; John H. Morris, Personnel Manager; William M. McEnulty, Accountant; John H. Haldeman, Supt. Fish Production; Jack M. Simson, Supt. Fish Distribution; Leonard Hudnall, Purchasing Agent; William D. Klien, Supt. Fish Research; E. Kliness Brown, Federal Aid Coordinator; A. Dean Coleman, Supt. Fur Resources; Noble R. Sloss, Property and Supply Officer. Total number of employees 326.

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 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 in the chapter on Recreational Resources in this Year Book.)

COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

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

Ex-Officio Members:

Walter W. Johnson, Governor and Chairman of the Board

John W. Metzger, 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	5-12-52
A. E. Headlee	Monte Vista	5-12-51
John W. Beaty	Manzanola	5-12-51
Dan B. Hunter	Dove Creek	5-12-51
Judge Dan H. Hughes	Montrose	5-12-52
John A. Cross	Loveland	5-12-52
C. J. McCormick	Grand Junction	5-12-53
George A. Pughe	Craig	5-12-53
Byron G. Rogers	Denver	5-12-53

Director: Clifford H. Stone.

Offices: 212 State Office Building.

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. The position of Director of the Board was placed in classified Civil Service in 1949.

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 Funds of the State. The appropriation for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$190,000, of which \$40,000 is earmarked for Colorado participation in the Upper Colorado River Commission and \$4,000 is earmarked for the budget of the (Colorado-Kansas) Arkansas River Compact Administration, leaving \$146,000 for regular operations. An additional biennium appropriation of \$25,000 was made available for surveys of underground water resources.

Organization: The Governor serves as Chairman; the Board elects from the appointed members a vice-chairman, and selects a secretary to serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Board staff includes the following: Clifford H. Stone, Director; Ray E. Peterson, Administrative Assistant to the Director; Jean S. Breitenstein, Attorney for the Board; Royce J. Tipton, Consulting Engineer; and R. M. Gildersleeve, Chief Engineer of the Board. The 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, furnish 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

COMMISSIONER OF MINES AND BUREAU OF MINES

Legal Basis: 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
Walter E. Scott, Jr.	Central City	6-1-51

Offices: Room 220, Museum Building.

Inspectors	Residence
Wm. Harvey Chapman	Denver
Fred E. Theobald	Canon City
John Wm. Doyle	Leadville
G. A. Franz, Jr.	Ouray

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$76,320.60.

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
H. S. Worcester	Colorado Springs	3-31-51
Ollie E. Bannister	Grand Junction	3-31-53
John L. Robison	Grand Junction	3-31-53
Harry A. Brown	Aspen	3-31-55
George H. Teal	Boulder	3-31-55
John Harvey	Leadville	3-31-55

Executive Director: 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 authorizes expenditures raised by an annual tax levy of one-tenth of one percent on the assessed valuation of all producing and non-producing metalliferous mining properties, and no moneys are appropriated for the operation of the department from the General Fund. The tax is levied by the County Assessors, collected by the County Treasurers and forwarded to the State Treasurer, who acts as trustee subject to action by the Board. The appropriation for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$65,045.26.

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
Walter W. Johnson, Governor, Ex-officio		
W. E. Scott, Jr.	Central City	6-30-51
Oscar H. Johnson	Denver	6-30-51
John W. Valentine	Boulder	6-30-51
H. L. Tedrow	Denver	6-30-51
J. M. Kleff	Leadville	6-30-53
Dr. M. F. Coolbaugh	Golden	6-30-53
W. H. Schenler	Pueblo	6-30-53
Arthur M. Lorenzon	Silverton	6-30-53
C. O. Withrow	Denver	6-30-53

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 1949-1951 biennium amounted to \$10,000.

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	Walter W. Johnson
Commissioner of Mines, Vice-Chairman ..	Walter E. Scott, Jr.
President of School of Mines, Secy. ...	Dr. John W. Vanderwilt
President of University of Colorado	Dr. Robert L. Stearns
President of Colorado A. & M.	William E. Morgan
President of Colorado Mining Association	John Hamm

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-Seventh General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 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 1881 Session Laws as Board of Inspection Commissioners, and by an Act of Legislature in 1903 as State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners.

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Howard K. Linger, President	Hooper	6-30-51
A. T. McCarty, Vice-President	Trinidad	6-30-53
Ernest Rosener, Secretary-Treasurer ..	Ft. Morgan	6-30-52
J. H. Dickens	Walden	6-30-50
Larry Lutz	Kersey	6-30-54

Brand Commissioner: Ed Paul.

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

Composition: The Board of Inspection Commissioners was first created by Session Laws of 1881 and consisted of five members appointed by the Governor. The same act created seventeen Roundup Districts, and the Governor appointed three Roundup Commissioners for each district. Eight Brand Inspectors were to be competent, full-time inspectors employed by the Board. By an Act of Legislature in 1903, the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners was created. It is a component of the Executive Department. The Commissioners are appointed by the Governor for five-year staggered terms. The Brand Commissioner is appointed by the Board subject to Civil Service regulations. The Board Members receive actual and necessary travel expenses only.

Qualifications: All five Board Members must be engaged in the running and raising of cattle. The Board must represent as nearly as possible all sections of the State wherein livestock is the major industry.

How Financed: By appropriation by the General Assembly from the cash funds of the Board; for the 1949-1951 biennium, \$492,726.50.

Organization: Members of the Board select a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer from their membership. Total number of employees including full-time inspectors is fifty-three, and twenty-five Special Inspectors.

General Purpose: Administer and enforce Livestock Inspection and Brand Inspection, to record Stock Brands, to license Stallions and Jacks, to license Butcherers and Slaughterers, to license Sales Ring Auctions, and to enforce other laws relating to livestock.

Functions: 1, Register livestock brands, turkey brands, sheep brands, hog brands, and fur bearing animal brands; publish Brand Books; and to record transfers of brands; fees received deposited in Brand Inspection Fund; 2, receive reports of livestock killed by railroad trains and act as liaison agent between railroad and owner in making payment for the animal; 3, make and enforce rules and regulations concerning the manner of inspection of brands and livestock; 4, upon proper application appoint a county sheep inspector; 5, determine the fee to be collected by the Brand Inspectors before granting permission to ship livestock from any point within this State, or to sell at auction and receive such fees; to make rules and regulations regarding the disposition of estrays which includes all stock for which shippers cannot show authority for

possession, those that consignors at markets cannot produce satisfactory proof of ownership for, and all range stock neglected or abandoned by the owner or picked up by private citizens; 6, license the standing of stallions and jacks for public service and receive and pay this fee into the General Fund; 7, provide for the inspection of livestock and premises, and to license the establishment and operation of Livestock Sales Rings. Adopt, publish and enforce rules and regulations necessary to the administration of the Livestock Sales Ring laws; 8, to license and bond all butchers and slaughterers in the State.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC WELFARE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Golden, Colorado

Legal Basis: 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$440,000. 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: Business Manager, Leslie Emerson; Administrative Assistant, Mrs. Mary Mohler; Supervisor of Maintenance, W. W. Wildman; Farm Supervisor, Tom More; School Principal, J. S. Richards; Parole Supervisor, George H. Matthews; Foods Manager, Mrs. Jessie Thomas. The total number of employees 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 March 1, 1950, was 166.

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.

Objectives: To promote home and community activities designed for normal wholesome living for all boys legally committed as juvenile delinquents; to provide adequate, comfortable and cheerful housing conducive to good morale and control; to provide appetizing and nourishing food and attractive comfortable clothing; to keep before the boy standards of good behavior and to make him aware of the degree of his success in meeting them; to determine the boy's educational level and to work with him intensively on that level to remedy defects and disabilities and bring him as near as possible to his normal level; to teach constructive and profitable use of time; to give every boy an opportunity to participate in games; to develop enjoyment in wholesome recreational activities; to foster a desire for cooperative activities and thus overcome anti-social attitudes; to develop good habits of personal cleanliness and hygiene; to correct physical defects when possible; to lead the boy to understand his own problems; to work with him in various ways to overcome disturbances, frustrations, inadequacies, and hostility; to prepare him for satisfactory return to normal life of home and community.

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. Grayce Leyden, President	1728 Jasmine, Denver	..5-9-52
Mrs. Alma K. Schneider, Secretary ...	Mt. Morrison	.....5-21-53
Mrs. Lelia C. Eaton	Colburn Hotel, Denver	..4-10-55
Mrs. Margaret P. Taussig	351 Lafayette, Denver	..5-9-54
Mrs. Gussie H. Weston	Castle Rock	.....5-6-51

Superintendent: Miss Betty Portner.

Composition and Classification: The State Industrial School for Girls is a component of the Division of Public Welfare of the Executive 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$274,000.

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: Administrative Assistant, Mrs. Hazel Bradshaw; High School Principal, Miss Clara Anderson; Farm and Building Supervisor, Mr. James Thornton; Registered Nurse, Mrs. Margaret Ann Young. The total number of employees is 30.

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 125.

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 commitment.

STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

2305 South Washington Street

Denver, Colorado

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

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Ben T. Poxson, President	700 Washington St.	.....7-4-51
Mrs. George H. Garry, Vice-Pres.	1300 E. 7th Ave.	.....4-1-55
Mrs. Anna McN. Whitaker, Secy.	646 Franklin St.	.....4-1-53
Mr. Byron R. White	1218 Jasmine St.	.....4-1-55
Mrs. Geo. E. Saunders	4840 Tennyson St.	.....4-1-53

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 \$488,000, for the 1949-1951 biennium. 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 56.

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 June 1, 1950, was 278. In addition 868 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 the 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, appoint matron, cottage managers, and other employees, subject to civil service regulations; 3, exercise means at his disposal to place children in homes; 4, investigate cases of child abuse and take necessary legal steps for protection of children; 5, place children in the following five categories: trial adoption; trial parent; trial relative; free homes; vocational placements; 6, report monthly to the Governor and the Board of Control; 7, issue vouchers for supplies and to pay indebtedness.

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	5-6-51
Otto Halkowicz	Denver	4-5-53
Litt P. Dryden	Colorado Springs	4-5-53
Juanita R. Hartner	Pine	6-23-53
John P. James (D.A.V.)	Denver	7-1-51
W. W. Walsh (American Legion)	Redcliff	7-1-51
C. B. Robinson (V.F.W.)	Colorado Springs	7-1-51
Fred C. Blunt (S.W.V.)	Denver	7-1-51

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$195,000. 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 prescribed 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.

THE STATE BUREAU OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION

335 Thirteenth Street

Denver, Colorado

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

Ex-officio Members: Governor, Walter W. Johnson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nettie L. Freed; Attorney General, John W. Metzger.

Board of Directors: C. C. Schrepferman, President; Walter S. Reed, 1st Vice-President; Insley J. Stiles, 2nd Vice-President; Dr. Mary E. Bates, Secretary; Ralph E. Hansen, Treasurer; Claude W. Blake; Vernon A. Cheever; T. E. Duncan; Wm. F. Dequasie; Rex G. Howell; Henry J. Johnson; Joseph J. Marsh; William Samuel; Mr. St. George; William R. Welsh, Jr.

Executive Secretary: Ralph E. Hansen.

Offices: 335 13th Street, 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 an Executive Secretary. 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$25,484.

Organization: The Board elects its own officers. The State is divided into four Divisions. In addition to direct supervision over the Denver Division, Captain Norman H. Miller has general supervision over the State Humane Officers. Officer Leroy K. Grebb assists Captain Miller in Denver. Officer John A. Powell has the Western Division (17 counties) with headquarters at Grand Junction. Officer LeRoy E. Harris has the Southern Division (23 counties) with headquarters at Pueblo. Officer Carl Grebb has the Northern Division (22 counties) with headquarters at Denver.

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 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: J. E. Hinds, Executive Assistant.

Composition, Classification and Qualifications: The Home is a component of the Division of Public Welfare. The institution has no Board of Control and the Superintendent reports directly to the Governor. 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. His functions are to manage and supervise the School, to provide training and educational courses where feasible, to parole inmates for periods not exceeding three months and to receive gifts and bequests for the School and manage the School's endowment fund.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$450,000. 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: Mrs. Edith S. Rafferty, Administrative Assistant; William McPetridge, Property & Supply Officer; Dr. Meyer Shmugar, Assistant Physician (part-time). The total number of employees is 70.

School: The school department is carried on by Mrs. Marguerite Crowe, Occupational Therapist, and Mrs. Gladys Winn, Academic Teacher.

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: Vern B. Lee, Executive Assistant.

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

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$620,000 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, R. N., Assistant Superintendent; Dr. F. T. Clark, Dentist; no supervisors. The total number of employees is 85.

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, 520.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

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

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Roy A. Davis, Chairman	Colorado Springs	5-29-53
T. W. Backlund	Burlington	5-29-53
John W. Davis	Delta	5-29-52
Florence W. Hutsinpillar	Denver	5-29-52
J. H. Humphries	La Junta	5-29-51
Dr. Harry E. Robbins	Denver	5-29-51
Earl M. Kouns, Secretary of Board and Director of Department		

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 Department in 1949 amounted to \$2,038,584.02; the amount of \$514,961.87 was derived from County Funds, \$836,367.67 from State Funds, and \$687,254.48 from Federal Funds.

Personnel: On June 1, 1950, there were 92 employees on the staff of the State Department and 645 employees of the County Departments of Public Welfare.

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 Hospitalization, Dr. Edward N. Chapman, Director; Commodity Distribution, Charles F. Benton, 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.

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; make 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, subject to the authority of the State Board; with the approval of the State Board, appoint necessary subordinate personnel, subject to Civil Service regulations; 2, prepare and submit to the State 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 qualify for federal aid, hear appeals and review decisions of county welfare departments.

MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL

Legal Basis: Created in 1947 by H. B. 451 (Ch. 261, S.L. 1947), 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
John C. Young, Sr.....	Colorado Springs.....	11-28-51
Dr. Charles A. Lory.....	Estes Park.....	11-28-52

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.

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
R. C. Anderson.....	Denver	3-1-51
H. E. Dill.....	Telluride	3-1-53
Ray H. Brannaman.....	Lakewood	3-1-55

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 receive \$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 1950-1951 biennium is \$311,420. The appropriations from Cash Funds were: \$225 for Private Theatrical Employment Division, and \$37,979 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 Referee, Feay B. Smith; Referee Director, David F. How; Referee, Richard E. Moss; Boiler Inspection, Mathilda L. Devlin; Factory Inspection, W. D. Bennetts; Minimum Wage, Zenada Heyer; State Compensation Insurance Fund, Herbert C. Wortman, Manager; Wage Claim, Harold V. McInroy; Safety and Accident Prevention, Stanley K. Riddell. 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 employees 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 another section of this Year Book.)

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

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

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Advisory Council	Residence	Date Term Expires
Representing Employers:		
C. W. Doherty.....	Denver	7-31-51
Ralph B. Hubbard.....	Denver	7-31-51
Charles H. Groves.....	Denver	7-31-53
George A. Flannigan.....	Denver	7-31-53
Representing Employees:		
John M. Hadden.....	Denver	7-31-51
Robert E. Sands.....	Denver	7-31-51
Frank G. Van Portfliet.....	Denver	7-31-53
E. E. Phelps.....	Denver	7-31-53
Representing Public:		
A. B. Hirschfeld.....	Denver	7-31-51
Dr. Albert H. Rosenthal.....	Denver	7-31-53
Arthur E. Lawrence.....	Denver	7-31-53

Executive Director: Bernard E. Teets.

Offices: Administrative and Unemployment Compensation, 568 Capitol Annex Building; Employment Service Administrative, 1280 Sherman; Denver Local Office, 14 East 14th Avenue; branches in 31 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; 4, 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 jobseekers; 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.

(Additional information on this subject is to be found in another section of this Year Book, under Employment Security.)

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 State 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$285,985.

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: 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. Hellman	Alamosa
Div. 4 Frederick W. Paddock	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 1949-1951 biennium is \$421,315.

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; John W. Metzger, Attorney General; Frank E. Goldy, 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
Ralph C. Horton, Chairman	Alamosa	January, 1955
John R. Barry	Denver	January, 1953
Joseph W. Hawley	Trinidad	January, 1951

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$119,831.70, and the appropriation from Cash Funds is \$361,857.63.

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

The staff includes the following: J. J. Mahoney, Secretary; Donald E. Weimer, Reporter; Paul M. Hupp, Attorney, Assistant Attorney General; Willard F. Bridgeman, Aeronautical Inspector; A. A. von Egidy, Supervisor, Insurance Section; James B. Griffin, Supervisor, Motor Transport Division; L. J. Carter, Supervisor, Complaints and Investigations Division; W. Geo. Denny, Jr., Auditor and Statistician; T. S. Wood, Rate Expert; Joseph M. McNulty, Head of Engineering Division; C. L. Flower and John McNeill, assistants. The total number of employees is 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 convenience and necessity authorizing construction of new utilities; 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; 19, approve issuance of securities by all gas and electric corporations.

STATE BANK COMMISSIONER

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

State Bank Commissioner: Frank E. Goldy.

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$128,877.

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, DeWitt D. McNutt; Deputy Commissioners, C. E. Arterburn, C. F. Drexel, C. A. Land, L. C. Rodgers, L. L. Sack, and F. L. Smith; Small Loan Examiner, E. G. Moss; Credit Union Examiner, N. C. Smith. Total number of employees, 13.

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 Chapter XI, 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$145,982.

Organization: The Commissioner appoints a Deputy Commissioner and other necessary employees, subject to civil service regulations. The total number of employees is 17.

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 ac-

tion 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 inter-insurance 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 discriminations, 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; shall be bonded in the amount of \$10,000.00; and have at least five years' practical experience in the building and loan business.

How Financed: The appropriation is made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund. For the biennium 1949-1951 this amounted to \$32,250.

Organization: The State Commissioner of Building and Loan Associations is the chief officer of the Department and appoints a Deputy Commissioner, 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
James H. Steele, President	Arvada	12-31-50
Wayne K. Patterson	Denver	12-31-52
George L. Bickel	Longmont	12-31-54

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 \$4,200 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$182,656.25.

Organization: Administrative Division: Wayne K. Patterson, Commissioner; Mae F. Thomas, Administrative Assistant. Compensation and Classification Division: George L. Bickel, Commissioner; Mrs. Agnes Milhoan, Supervisor. Merit and Efficiency Section: Laurence Phelps, Supervisor. Testing Division: James H. Steele, Commissioner; Rufus C. Browning, Supervisor. The total number of employees is 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.)

Director: 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 through the collection of the motor fuel tax from distributors and inspection fees collected by the Oil Inspector's Division. The amount appropriated for operating the Division for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$110,166.

Organization: The Division consists of nine employees, including the State Inspector and Deputies George Hoenshell, C. T. Beckmon, Arthur R. Allen, Joseph Thiele and Richard L. Brown.

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 liquefied 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; 15, inspect, analyze, and approve or disapprove every anti-freeze offered for sale in Colorado.

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, 1953
Henry A. Call.....	Glenwood Springs.....	January, 1953
Leonard Ford	Trinidad	January, 1953
Ernest Todd	Mt. Harris.....	January, 1953

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 judges from alternating districts in which coal mines are operated to appoint one member each. 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$96,600.

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; J. J. Roddy, Deputy, Grand Junction; George H. Smith, Deputy, Canon City; Finlay McCallum, Deputy, Denver; Myron D. Williams, Deputy, Trinidad; Veda Burford, Administrative Assistant and Safety Director; Evelyn Miller, Principal Clerk. Total number of employees, 7.

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 Coal Mine Inspection Department: 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, make recommendations for the health and safety of employees; 10, in case of failure on the part of the 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: 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
Harry S. Petersen, Chairman.....	Pueblo	2-1-49
Allan R. Phipps.....	Denver	2-1-50
Harry M. Anholt.....	Denver	2-1-51
W. Luman Shaffer.....	Greeley	2-1-52
Phillip B. Hawley.....	Durango	2-1-53

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$2.00.

Organization: Members of the Commission select a chairman. Work of the Commission is being carried forth on a voluntary basis by Commission members.

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: 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 State Patrol, Gilbert R. Carrel
 Commissioner of Education, Nettie S. Freed
 Attorney General, John W. Metzger
 Secretary of State, George J. Baker
 Chairman, Public Utilities Commission, Ralph C. Horton
 State Highway Engineer, Mark U. Watrous
 Secretary: Willard H. Fleming

Advisory Committee	Residence	Date Term Expires
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
Joseph J. Marsh	Denver	1-30-53
A. H. Zeilinger	Pueblo	1-30-53
John C. Young	Colorado Springs	1-30-53

Organizational Director: Wm. S. Foulis

Office: Room 302, State Capitol Building

Composition and Classification: The Highway Safety Council is a division of the Executive Department. It is composed of the Director of Revenue, the Chief of the Colorado State Patrol, the Commissioner of Education, 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 who are appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms, and there is a staff made up of 2 full-time employees of the State Highway Department.

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: Act as the central coordinating agency in the planning and execution of safety 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; 2, act as a central coordinating agency, advise and assist all other state and local agencies in planning and executing safety programs and campaigns; 3, keep the public informed of all studies and recommendations; 4, use any public or private facilities offered, receive and expend sums contributed by public or private agencies; 5, final action and decisions are made by the Official Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—SEE PAGE 64

DIVISION OF SECURITIES

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1933 (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 148 and Ch. 3).

Commissioner of Securities: Curtiss 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 the 1949-1951 biennium is \$30,313.

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 fraudulent 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 State 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.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$13,149.

Organization: The Attorney General appoints, with consent of the Governor, a Director who serves during the legislative session. 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: Created in 1913 by statute (and as amended, 1935 C.S.A., Ch. 85).

Inheritance Tax Commissioner: Harry H. Ruston.

Office: 308 State 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$123,926.75.

Organization: The Commissioner heads the agency; all other employees are under civil service. The staff consists of 11 employees.

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 STATE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—SEE PAGE 60
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
T. W. Sisson	La Junta.....	7-12-53
J. J. Kruse	Kiowa	7-12-55

Third member not appointed yet.

Executive 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 have been actively engaged in the 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$4,300.

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
A. D. Peabody	Denver	10-20-50
Herman I. Arenson, Secretary	Boulder	10-20-51
O. M. Cordle	Denver	10-20-52

Secretary: Herman I. Arenson

Office: 901 Majestic 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$12,100.

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
Earl C. Morris, Secretary	Denver	10-6-51
James M. Hunter	Boulder	10-6-51
Thomas R. Fahay	Denver	10-6-53
Paul Atchison	Denver	10-6-53
Dudley Tyler Smith	Denver	10-6-53

Secretary: Earl C. Morris

Office: 518 Empire 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 a 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$2,880.

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. 190).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Russell Battaglia	Pueblo	10-21-50
Howard J. Brewer	Denver	8- 3-51
E. T. Carter	Denver	8-15-52

Executive Secretary: Selmer A. Lillehaug

Office: 438 Broadway, 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 must have been 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$34,345.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president and secretary-treasurer. Each board member is bonded for \$2,500. Number of employees, 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; 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 COSMETOLOGY

Legal Basis: Created in 1931 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 42).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Margaret Doyle Moody, President ..	Denver	8-19-50
Norma Moon, Vice President	Loveland	8-19-51
Alice M. Gehley, Secretary	Colorado Springs	8-19-51

Executive Secretary: Helen Scott

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$54,735.

Organization: The members of the Board select a president, vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer who is bonded for \$5,000. Number of employees, 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. R. V. Adler	Montrose	1-9-51
Dr. H. L. Thompson	Colorado Springs	1-9-52
Dr. H. P. Winn	Greeley	1-9-53
Dr. Wm. D. McCarthy, Secy.-Treas.	Denver	1-9-54
Dr. Charles K. Phillips	Denver	1-9-55

Secretary: Dr. Wm. D. McCarthy

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 have been 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$6,260.

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 FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 60).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
T. J. Sardy	Aspen	9-22-50
R. Paul Horan	Denver	9-22-51
J. Max Lewellen	Longmont	9-22-52
A. V. Duggan	Lamar	9-22-53

Ex-Officio Member: Dr. R. L. Cleere, secretary, Board of Health.

Clerk: Arthur J. Alcorn

Office: 626 South Lincoln Street, Denver

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 had 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$7,410.

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 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
Frank H. Prouty	Denver	4-1-52
James Underhill	Idaho Springs	4-1-52
C. L. Eckel	Boulder	4-1-54
Robert B. Bonney	Denver	4-1-54

Secretary: M. C. Hinderlider

Office: 21 State Capitol Building, Denver

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$18,315.

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 MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1881 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 109).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. Geo. H. Gillen, Secy-Treas.	Denver	4-12-51
Dr. Rodney Wren	Pueblo	4-12-51
Dr. C. Robert Starks	Denver	4-12-51
Dr. John B. Farley	Pueblo	5- 3-53
Dr. Rudolph Albi	Denver	5- 3-53
Dr. Franklin Blotz	Rocky Ford	5- 3-53
Dr. A. G. Taylor	Grand Junction	4- 3-55
Dr. George R. Buck	Denver	4- 3-55
Dr. Samuel H. Brown	Colorado Springs	4- 3-55

Executive Secretary: Buelah H. Hudgens

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$39,108.

Organization: Members of the Board select biennially from their membership a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer. Number of employees, 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
Alice Kohler	Denver	4-19-51
Genevieve Hansen	Boulder	4- 6-52
Marjorie Snyder	Denver	7-11-53
Sister Mary Carolyn Retaiczak	Colorado Springs	5- 1-54
Maude Swartzendruber	La Junta	4-19-55

Director: Joy Irwin

Office: 1605 Pennsylvania Street, 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 for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$46,946.76.

Organization: The members of the Board select annually from their membership a president and a secretary-treasurer. Total number of employees, 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
Dr. James P. Gray	Denver	4-20-51
Dr. L. C. Larsen	La Junta	4-20-52
Dr. Otto J. Bebber, Secretary	Denver	4-20-52
Dr. Richard Haney	Denver	4-20-53
Dr. Stewart C. Lee	Montrose	4-20-55

Secretary: Dr. Otto J. Bebber

Office: 1477 Pennsylvania Street, 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$4,542.

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	Colorado Springs	6-21-51
N. Dean Henry	Wray	5- 6-53
Alfred C. Anderson	Denver	6-12-55

Executive Secretary: Ralph E. Kemp

Office: 610 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 Pharmaceutical 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$46,574.50.

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 employees, 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.

STATE BOARD OF SHORTHAND REPORTERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1925 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 149).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
R. Forest Brenner, Secretary	Denver	7-7-50
C. F. Jeffers	Denver	7-7-51
Charles A. Taylor	Denver	7-7-52

Secretary: R. Forest Brenner, Denver

Office: Symes 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 necessary expenses only.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be skilled in the art and practice of shorthand reporting and have been 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 1949-1951 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
Dr. A. N. Carroll, President	Pueblo
Dr. M. N. Reimenschneider, Secretary	Denver
Dr. N. J. Miller, Treasurer	Eaton

Secretary: Dr. M. N. Reimenschneider

Office: Room 20, State Museum Building, Denver

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. Members shall continue to serve on said

Board at the pleasure of the Governor. 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$1,520.

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.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS BOARD

Legal Basis: Created in 1925 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 15).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
N. Lee Foster	Denver	7-16-51
Walter D. Baker, Secretary	Colorado Springs	7-16-52
John R. P. Wheeler	Greeley	7-16-53

Administrative Assistant: Harry C. Graham, Denver

Office: 338 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.

Qualification: 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 by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$41,596.

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 ATHLETIC COMMISSION OF COLORADO

Legal Basis: 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
Eddie W. Bohn	Denver	1-1-51
Gus E. Hartung	Denver	1-1-51
Fritz S. Brennecke	Golden	1-1-55

Executive Director: Walter H. Asmus

Office: 229 State Capitol, Denver

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 Board for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$19,745.76.

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 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. Arthur J. Markley	Denver	6-30-50
Dr. Lulu Springer	Denver	6-30-51
Mrs. Esther B. Starks, Secretary ...	Denver	6-30-52
Dr. Norman F. Witt	Boulder	6-30-53
Dr. A. W. Deem	Fort Collins	6-30-54

Secretary: Mrs. Esther B. 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$9,750.

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.

BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1933 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 34).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. E. A. Jackson, Secretary	Steamboat Springs.....	7-13-51
Dr. Ralph W. Spong	Montrose	7-13-51
Dr. J. J. Crissman	Colorado Springs.....	7-13-52
Dr. John Burd	Denver	7-13-53
Dr. Otto A. Ohlson	Denver	7-13-53

Secretary: Dr. E. A. Jackson

Office: P. O. Box 356, 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 chiropractics.

How Financed: The appropriation by the General Assembly from the Cash Funds of the Board for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$5,670.

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
Barney B. Kean	Colorado Springs	5-29-51
James B. McKelvy	Denver	5-29-52
Ray N. Dennis	Pueblo	5-29-53

Acting 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 have been 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$4,000.

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 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Legal Basis: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction created in 1876 by Colorado Constitution, Article IV, Section 1.

Article IX, Section 1, of the State Constitution as amended in November 1948 provides for a Commissioner of Education who shall be appointed by the State Board of Education which is to be elected by the people in November 1950. The elected board will consist of a member elected from each Congressional District and one at large, thus creating a five-member board.

Organization: The State Department of Education consists of the State Board of Education and the Office of the Commissioner of Education, together with the following agencies: (1) State Board of Examiners (teachers); (2) The State Historical Society of Colorado; (3) The State Library; (4) The State Board of Vocational Education.

Powers and Duties of State Board of Education (Ch. 153, S.L. 1949): (a) To appoint a Commissioner of Education, in accordance with qualifications as may be specified by law, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Board; (b) to make, adopt, and promulgate the educational policies of the State Department of Education; (c) to make and adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary for the general supervision of the public schools; for the equitable distribution of such funds as are available to the State Department of Education for distribution; for the advisory aid of the planning and construction of public school buildings; for the proper certification of all regular school personnel; and for the standardization of blank forms and reports required or authorized by the State Department of Education; (d) the State Board of Education may approve and authorize the creation of divisions, the transfer between divisions of functions and personnel, and the abolition of existing divisions; (e) to appraise the work of the Commissioner of Education, the State Department of Education, and the public school system; and to submit recommendations for improvements to the Governor and the General Assembly; (f) to approve the salary schedules of the State Department of Education; (g) to submit upon approval to the State General Assembly the biennial budget request of the State Department of Education.

Commissioner of Education: Mrs. Nettie S. Freed.

Office: 127 State Capitol.

Legal Qualifications: The Commissioner of Education must be a citizen of the United States and at least 30 years of age and have resided within the limits of the State two years next preceding election.

Powers and Duties: (Ch. 153, S.L. 1949): (a) To act as executive officer of the Board and as chief administrative officer of the State Department of Education in the administration of policies, rules, and regulations adopted by or vested therein; (b) to keep the Board currently advised as to the operation and status of the public schools; (c) to establish and maintain adequate statistical and financial records and to provide for a continuous research program for the betterment of the public school system; (d) to prescribe standard financial and statistical report forms to be used by school districts and other school agencies in reporting to the department; (e) to distribute State and Federal apportioned school funds to counties and school districts

which comply with State education laws and rules and regulations of the Board; (f) to direct the preparation of standard courses of study and to recommend their use in the public schools; (g) to evaluate qualifications and issue certificates to personnel of the State public schools; (h) to make available and render to the boards of education of all school districts in the State technical and expert assistance and advice in connection with the planning, development and extension of school grounds and the acquisition, construction and use of school buildings; (i) to prepare and submit to the Board, for their approval and submission to the Governor and the General Assembly, a biennial report of the Commissioner; such statistical and financial data as are included in this report shall be compiled annually; (j) to prepare a budget for the department, and properly to execute same when approved; (k) to establish and maintain a system of personnel administration; (l) to administer and enforce all other duties and responsibilities, including those of state librarian, legally vested in the Board, the Commissioner, and the department.

Organization: The staff members and clerical assistants are selected according to the Civil Service Commission regulations. The Commissioner of Education and the Deputy are appointive offices.

The staff members are: Mrs. Nettie S. Freed, Commissioner of Education; Helen H. Downing, Deputy Commissioner of Education; Lucy C. Auld, Administrative Assistant; Dr. W. E. Asfahl, Consultant, School District Organization; C. E. Hathaway, Director of Finance and Research; Marguerite R. Juchem, Supervisor of Elementary Education; Eleanor Casebolt, Supervisor of Teacher Certification; Carey J. Downing, Supervisor of Special Education; Genevieve Hazle Anderson, Supervisor of School Lunch Program; Gordon Bennett, Librarian. The total number of employees is 35.

How Financed: The Department receives an appropriation from the General Fund of the State and from the Teacher Certification Fund. The Thirty-seventh General Assembly appropriated \$175,055.51 for the 1949-1951 biennium.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS (TEACHERS)

Legal Basis: Created in 1918 by statute (Ch. 146, Sec. 3, C.S.A. 1935)

Board Members:	Residence	Date Term Expires
Mrs. Nettie S. Freed, Chairman.....	Denver	January 1951
Mr. Harry V. Foster, Supt. of Schools...	Montrose	May 1, 1952
Mr. L. L. Beahm, Supt. of Schools.....	Canon City	May 1, 1953
Mrs. Mona Lace Rice, Classroom Instructor	Grand Junction	May 1, 1954
Mr. Peter C. Holm, Principal, South High School	Denver	May 1, 1954
Mrs. Nan S. Creaghe, County Supt. of Schools	Lamar	May 1, 1951
Dr. Dwight C. Hamilton, Dept. of Elementary Instr.	Colorado Springs	May 1, 1952
Mr. Wm. F. Chollar, Supt. of Schools ...	Hayden	May 1, 1951
Mr. Leo Butler, Supt. of Schools	Ft. Lupton	May 1, 1953

Offices: 127 State Capitol.

Organization and Duties: The Board consists of nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the State Board of Education for four-year terms. Members serve without pay but receive travel expenses. This is a non-salaried and a policy making board. The Commissioner of Education is designated by statute as President of the Board during the term of office.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be citizens of Colorado, actively engaged in educational work. They may not be members of faculties of the Colorado A & M College, the State University of Colorado, or of the State Colleges of Education, although these colleges recommend four for appointment by the State Board of Education.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO

Legal Basis: Created in 1879 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 154).

Officers and Directors: Walter W. Johnson, Governor, Ex-Officio Member; James Grafton Rogers, President; Henry Swan, Vice-President; Stephen H. Hart,

Secretary; L. R. Kendrick, Treasurer; John Evans, Levette J. Davidson, W. S. Jackson, Caldwell Martin, James C. Peabody, Members.

Executive Director: LeRoy R. Hafen.

Office: Museum Building, Fourteenth Avenue and Sherman Street.

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 Historian
Edgar C. McMechen.....	Curator of Museum
H. R. Antle.....	Deputy Curator
Dolores C. Renze.....	Archivist
Donald F. Popham.....	Assistant Archivist
Frances Shea.....	Librarian

The total number of employees is 19.

How Financed: The Historical Society receives an appropriation each biennium from the General Fund of the State. The Thirty-seventh General Assembly appropriated \$140,000 for the 1949-1951 biennium and an additional \$40,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the restoration, construction, equipment, maintenance, operation and repair of local historical museums, monuments, and parks at or near Leadville, Montrose, Fort Garland and Pike's Stockade on the Conejos River.

General Purpose: To have custody of the State's official archives; collect, preserve, and exhibit historical materials and relics pertaining to the State and its people; and disseminate historical information relating 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: Authorized in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution and created in 1877.

State Librarian: Mrs. Nettie S. Freed, ex-officio. Gordon L. Bennett, Deputy State Librarian.

Offices: 320 State Capitol Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The State Library is a component of the Department of Education. The Commissioner of Education is designated by the State Constitution as the State Librarian and serves during his term of office without extra compensation.

How Financed: The State Library receives an appropriation out of the General Fund of the State. The Thirty-seventh General Assembly appropriated \$48,319.63 for the 1949-1951 biennium.

Organization: The Commissioner of Education is ex-officio State Librarian and must be bonded. The Deputy State Librarian is selected on a competitive basis through examination by the Civil Service Commission. The total number of employees in the Library is six.

Advisory Board: An unofficial advisory board, selected by the Commissioner of Education on the basis of interest in library matters and experience in the profession, works with librarians and staff members in an effort to promote interest in improved library facilities in the State. Members receive no pay and provide their own traveling expenses to meetings. The following are at present serving on the Advisory Board: Mrs. Vance Kirkland, Chairman, Denver; Mrs. Idelia Baumgarten, Kremmling; Luther Bean, Alamosa; Mrs. E. A. Bloomquist, Pueblo; B. F. Coen, Ft. Collins; F. W. Gloyd, Salida; Harriet E. Howe, Colorado Springs; Mrs. Violet Noll Johnson, Kremmling; Claire K. Knox, Pueblo; Marian Lockwood, Ft. Morgan; Mrs. Emma Vance, Akron; Mrs. Bessie Wilson, Burlington; and Dr. Horace Wubben, Grand Junction.

Functions: The chief function of the agency is to encourage the development and extension of public and school library facilities in all sections of the State, and assist in the raising of standards of service through advisory and counseling activities (In order to fulfill these obligations, the Library strives to develop a better understanding of technical library procedures and routines through field trips, institutes, and brief instruction programs); to participate actively in the organization of new libraries and the reorganization of those already functioning when necessary; to supplement collections in libraries, schools and state institutions through the direct loan of books and other materials; to encourage the purchase of bookmobile by counties or regions, as the most satisfactory medium for the distribution of reading matter, through its bookmobile demonstration program; and to render reference and research assistance to all residents of the State, including state officials and employees.

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	8- 9-55
C. J. Hinkley, Vice Chairman.....	Colorado Springs	8- 9-52
Mrs. Mary R. Doerges.....	Cortez	7-12-51
Fred M. Betz.....	Lamar	7-12-53
C. S. Birkins.....	Alamosa	8- 9-55

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 Thirty-seventh General Assembly appropriated \$400,000 from the General Fund of the State for vocational education and rehabilitation for the 1949-1951 biennium. On the basis of currently approved budgets, Federal grants to the State for vocational education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, will amount to \$221,005.86. It is anticipated that Federal funds in the amount of \$127,401.00 will be available for vocational rehabilitation purposes. A veterans' training program in agriculture now in operation is financed in full by the Veterans Administration from Federal funds, on the basis of contracts between the State Board and the Veterans Administration. State educational institutions and local school districts cooperate in conducting the veterans' program.

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
William G. Flannery..	State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education
H. Edgar Williams.....	State Supervisor, Guidance Services
Dorsey F. Richardson.....	State Supervisor, Vocational Rehabilitation

The number of administrative, supervisory, instructional and clerical employees as of March 1, 1950, was 54. As of this date, 65 instructors and supervisors were employed on the temporary agricultural training program conducted in cooperation with the Veterans Administration.

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 Chapter XV on Education, in this Year Book.)

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
A. A. Hall.....	Denver
Howard A. Latting.....	Colorado Springs

Offices: 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 Commission. 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; shall not serve in political party organizations or campaigns.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$129,930.26. In addition the Thirty-sixth General Assembly made a special appropriation of \$100,000 and the Thirty-seventh General Assembly made a continuing appropriation of \$113,824 for the purpose of financing a reappraisal survey of property assessment valuations throughout Colorado.

Organization: The Commission elects its chairman, and is authorized to employ a secretary, examiners, experts, clerks, accountants, stenographers and other assistants, subject to the approval of the Governor and rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission. The personnel of the Commission consists of the three Commissioners; Paul F. Perske, secretary; A. A. Michael, statistician; and the following Consultant Assessors: N. E. Buckholz, Eagle; H. B. Hammond, Fort Collins; James F. Mauldin, Colorado Springs; H. Ryan West, La Junta; J. D. Garcia, Alamosa; M. H. McCarty, Denver. The total number of employees is 10.

Reappraisal Division: Personnel of the Reappraisal Division are: W. B. Middlemist, Denver, director; L. J. Winkelman, Lakewood, industrial appraisal engineer; Max P. Arnold, Alamosa, rural valuation specialist; and supervisors of reappraisal, Leonard Dawson, Las Animas; Cecil Morgan, Wheatridge; H. B. Okey, Montrose; A. L. Laffon, Denver. The total number of employees is 12.

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, examine emergency applications of school boards to incur bonded indebtedness above statutory limits; 13, in joint action with the Commissioner of Education approve hardship applications for additional funds under the minimum educational program; 14, effective July 1, 1949, under a special appropriation and authorization by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, with continued appropriation and authorization by the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, reappraise the assessed valuation 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: The main office is in the Capitol Annex Building, Fourteenth Avenue and Sherman Street; there are also fourteen district offices.

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$3,347,368.

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:

Taxation Bureau: John F. Healy, Deputy Director; John E. Hildt, Assistant Chief of Taxation; Section Chiefs II: Income Tax, Harold R. Drake; Sales and Use Tax, Joseph O. Rusho; Motor Fuel Tax, Ray S. Briggs.

Administration Division: James W. Creamer, Chief Administrator; Section Chiefs II: Accounts, Edward M. Kohl; Collections, L. C. Moore; Section Chiefs I: Proving, Charles T. Bruckman; Files, Henry J. Green; Motor Vehicle Title, Earl W. Faulhaber; P.U.C. and Inheritance Tax and Addressograph, J. Towne Smith; Incoming Mail, David J. Young; Outgoing Mail and Miscellaneous, Walter E. Brown; Cashier III: Cecil D. Maxwell; District Supervisors, 14, located in various Colorado Cities.

Motor Vehicle Division: Charles H. Gunn, Chief; Assistant Chief, K. S. Campbell; Section Chief II: Willard H. Fleming, Operators and Chauffeurs Licensing and Safety Plans and Training.

Staff Employees: Methods Analyst, John P. James; Fiscal Agent, L. M. Markham; Legal Staff Technician II, A. B. Bouton. The average total number of employees is 400.

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 agen-

cies; 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; W. A. Wills, Secretary, Pueblo; Charles A. Goodyear, Assistant Secretary, Denver; Claud Ferguson, Craig.

Administrator: Director, Department of Revenue, Wm. F. Perkins; Divisional Supervisor, David Walker.

Office: 1359 Court Place.

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 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).

Congressional

State Board of Health	District	Residence	Date Term Expires
William F. McGlone, President.	At Large	Denver	1-30-53
Osgood S. Philpott, M.D., Vice-President	1	Denver	1-30-55
Carl W. Henry, Milk Producer	2	Greeley	1-30-51
Lawrence L. Hick, M.D.	4	Delta	1-30-51
Elwood L. Nye, D.V.M.	2	Fort Collins	1-30-51
Mrs. Helen Beatty Noland	4	Durango	1-30-53
Robert H. Reeves, Milk Processor	1	Denver	1-30-53
G. J. Dwiere, D.D.S.	3	Colorado Springs	1-30-55
Mrs. Joan A. Wimmell	3	Las Animas	1-30-55

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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 Association; 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 1949-1951 biennium are as follows: Administration, \$175,980; Crippled Children, \$200,000; Local Health Services, \$150,000; Maternal and Child Health, \$35,000; Public Health Services, \$150,000; Tuberculosis Control, \$15,000; Venereal Disease Control, \$25,000; Rapid Treatment Center, \$25,000; and Fluid Milk Sanitation, \$25,760. Appropriations from the Cash Funds are as follows: Restaurant Inspection, \$55,541; and Bedding Inspection, \$16,823.50. In addition to the State Funds, Federal Funds averaging \$500,000 annually have been allocated to Colorado for various health services, and these funds are administered through the Colorado State Department of Public Health. The figure given above on Federal funds does not include the amount received from Federal sources on the Hospital Construction Program.

Organization: The Department of Public Health is organized under four divisions, with the Executive Director, Dr. R. L. Cleere, in charge. The total number of employees is 122. The staff includes the following:

Assistant Executive Director: Dr. Harry A. Sauberli. **Preventive Medical Services Division:** Director, vacant; Cancer Control Section, Dr. James R. McDowell; Crippled Children's Section, Dr. Marian S. Dressler; Epidemiology and Venereal Disease Control Section, Dr. James R. McDowell; Hospital Facilities Section, Herbert D. Moe; Laboratory Section, Dr. George W. Stiles; Maternal and Child Health Section, vacant; Mental Hygiene Section, Dr. Laurence M. Fairchild; Public Health Dentistry Section, Dr. Robert A. Downs; Public Health Education Section, Norma Johannis; Public Health Nursing Section, Mrs. Vesta Bowden; Public Health Veterinary Service Section, Dr. Martin D. Baum; Records and Statistics Section, Dr. Fred W. Beesley; Social Service Section, Helen Cannon; Tuberculosis Control Section, Dr. Charles H. Dowding, Jr.; Nutrition Consultant, vacant; Obstetrics Consultant, Dr. Paul D. Bruns; Pediatrics Consultant, Dr. John A. Lichty; Heart Disease Control program, Dr. George J. Maresh. **Sanitation Division:** Director, William N. Gahr; General Sanitation Section, vacant; Public Health Engineering Section, Carl R. Johnson; Industrial Hygiene Section, P. W. Jacoe. **Business Management Division:** Director, Helen Jacobs; Personnel Section, A. Dalton Roberts. **Local Health Services Division:** Director, Dr. Harry A. Sauberli.

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 communicable 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 sanitary 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, sanatoria, 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 interfering with Federal regulations; 16, inspect, regu-

late 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: Created in 1947 by Ch. 206, Session Laws of Colorado, 1947.

Council Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Joseph R. Grant, Chairman; Executive Director, Colorado Hospital Service; Representing Consumers of Hospital Service	Denver	6-25-51
Mrs. Esther Thornton, Vice Chairman; Superintendent Washington County Hospital; Representing County Hospitals	Akron	6-25-52
Walter Christie, Administrator, Presbyterian Hospital; Representing Voluntary Non-Profit Hospitals.	Denver	6-25-51
Dr. James P. Dixon, Administrator, Denver General Hospital; Representing Municipal Hospitals	Denver	6-25-51
Dr. Herbert A. Black, Chief of Staff, Parkview Episcopal Hospital; Representing Voluntary Non-Profit Hospitals	Pueblo	6-25-52
D. H. Hunter; Representing Consumers of Hospital Service.	Manzanola	6-25-52
Msgr. John R. Mulroy, Chairman Colorado Conference of Catholic Hospitals; Representing Voluntary Non-Profit Hospitals	Denver	6-25-53
Dr. Ward Darley, Director, Department of Medicine, Colorado University; Representing State Hospitals.	Denver	6-25-53
Patrick S. Dolan; Representing Consumers of Hospital Service.	Denver	6-25-53

Associate Members:

Hubert Hughes, Rose Memorial Hospital; Colorado Hospital Association.
 Dr. S. R. Denzler, Canon City Hospital; Colorado Hospital Association.
 Dr. L. D. Buchanan, Wray; Colorado Medical Society.
 Dr. Douglas R. Collier, Wheatridge; Colorado Medical Society.

Director of Hospital Facilities: Herbert D. Moe.

Office: Department of Public Health, Fourth Floor, State Office Bldg.

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; and four Associate Members, requested by the Council. 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; two associate members represent the Colorado Hospital Association; and two members represent the Colorado Medical Society.

Organization: The Council selects its officers from its own membership.

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: 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 the Hospital Construction Program is to be found in Chapter XVI of this volume.)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Legal Basis: Created in 1949 by statute (Ch. 100 S. L. 1949). The Act provides for the consolidation of functions and duties authorized under various statutes previously adopted.

Members of Commission	Residence	Congressional District	Date Term Expires
Millard Ryan, Chairman	Rocky Ford	3rd	1-31-51
Fred T. Christensen, Vice Chairman.	Sanford	3rd	1-31-54
Brett Gray	Rush	2nd	1-31-51
E. H. Frink	Denver	1st	1-31-52
Calvin Kunz	Denver	1st	1-31-52
J. G. Parker	Wray	2nd	1-31-53
L. A. Toothaker	Palisade	4th	1-31-53
Frank Fehling	Nathrop	4th	1-31-54

Commissioner: Paul W. Swisher.

Office: 20 Museum Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The State Department of Agriculture is a component of the Executive Department. It is governed by a Commission of eight appointed members and the Commissioner. The law prescribes certain functions for the Commission and certain functions for the Commissioner. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor for four-year staggered terms and serve without pay but receive actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses when absent from their places of residence in attendance at meetings.

Qualifications: Two members must be appointed from each congressional district. Each member must be actively engaged in the business of agriculture and allied activities. Appointments shall be made so that no agricultural commodity organization shall constitute a majority of the Commission. Vacancies will be filled by the Governor.

How Financed: Appropriations are made by the General Assembly from the cash funds of the Department accumulated through the collection of licenses and inspection fees and from the General Fund of the State. The appropriation for the 1949-1951 biennium totaled \$1,192,796.15, of which \$855,459.15 were from cash funds and the balance, \$337,337, was from the General Fund.

Organization: Members of the Commission elect a president and a vice-president from their membership. The Commissioner may serve as secretary of the Commission but is not eligible to be a member of the Commission. Regular meetings of the Commission shall be held not less than once every three months and special meetings may be called as needed. The Commission adopts its own by-laws. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, upon recommendation of the Commission. He is subject to civil service rules and regulations.

The Department is authorized by law to create and operate four principal divisions, the heads of which are appointed by the Commission, subject to civil service rules and regulations. The four divisions are: Administrative Services Division; Division of Plant Industry; Division of Animal Industry and the Division of Markets. Each division is headed by the Chief of the Division. Total number of full-time employees, 50. Upwards of 125 inspectors employed during harvest season.

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Division of Animal Industry

Chief of Division: John A. Miller

How Financed: The Division's share of the total appropriation of the department for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$90,355 from the General Fund and \$168,093.16 from cash funds received from collections of inspection fees by the Division.

Organization: The Division is composed of the following sections: Dairy section, formerly a division of the Director of Markets office; Poultry and Egg Inspection; Poultry and Rabbit Sanitation; Feed and Fertilizer Inspection; State Veterinarian Section, the functions of which were transferred from the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners; Laboratory Section; Rodent and Predatory Animal Control; and Tuberculosis and "Bangs" Disease Control. Number of employees in the Division, 19.

General Purpose: Responsible for carrying out the provisions of various laws relating to the livestock industry, including dairy, poultry and commercial feeds and to administer other regulatory functions needed in the control and eradication of livestock diseases.

Dairy Section: Section Supervisor: Harry B. Staver

How Financed: The section's share of the total appropriation of the Department for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$46,483 from the General Fund of the State and \$12,150.50 from cash funds of the section.

General Purpose: Enforce laws and regulations relating to 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 way possible.

Functions: Enforce the laws and regulations concerning the production, manufacture and sale of dairy products, and the operation of licensed plants, testers, etc.; grant licenses to milk and cream samplers and testers and stations, cheese factories and ice cream factories; issue requirements for labeling cheese; license oleomargarine manufacturers, wholesale dealers and revoke licenses for cause; prosecute violations of the law.

Poultry and Egg Inspection and Rabbit Sanitation Section: Section Supervisor: Harry M. Force.

How Financed: This section's share of the total appropriation of the Department for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$75,131.96, all from cash funds accumulated from the collection of license and inspection fees by the section.

General Purpose: Responsible for enforcing the laws and regulations relating to poultry and egg inspection and grading and sanitary regulations covering poultry and rabbit slaughtering and processing.

Feed and Fertilizer Inspection Section: Section Supervisor: John A. Miller

How Financed: The section's share of the total appropriation for the Department for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$80,810.70 of cash funds collected by the section from fees.

Organization: The personnel of the section consists of a supervisor, two inspectors and two chemists.

General Purpose: Responsible for enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to commercial feed stuffs for livestock and poultry. A laboratory is maintained for analyzing samples of commercial feeds and fertilizer and to see that manufacturers are maintaining guarantees.

State Veterinarian: M. N. Reimenschneider, D.V.M.

How Financed: The section is financed from the appropriation for the Department; also \$5,000 appropriated by the General Assembly for the 1949-1951 biennium for Animal Tuberculosis Control (Ch. 2, Session Laws of Colorado, 1949) and \$3,000 for control of goat disease (Ch. 73, S. L. 1949).

General Purpose: Responsible for enforcing laws and regulations relating to control and eradication of livestock diseases.

Functions: Make and enforce rules and regulations concerning the manner of inspection of livestock and affecting quarantine and sanitary conditions; notify U. S. Department of Agriculture in case of an outbreak of contagious or infectious diseases; appoint examining veterinarians for livestock sales rings and set fees to be paid for their inspection work; provide rules and regulations for inspection of livestock and premises, and publish same; enforce

regulations to carry out the tuberculosis eradication law and control of brucella infection in goats and cooperate with federal, county and city authorities in the control of such diseases; check animals imported into the State; make and enforce regulations in cooperation with the State Department of Public Health in the control of diseases communicable to humans; keep all records connected with testing and calfhood vaccination of all cattle for brucellosis and records for tuberculosis testing.

Division of Plant Industry

(Bureau of Plant and Insect Control)

Chief of Division: F. Herbert Gates

How Financed: The Division's share of the total appropriation for the Department for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$101,892.50 from the General Fund of the State and \$21,851 from cash funds of the section.

Organization: The number of employees is nine full-time and temporary employees as needed.

General Purpose: Responsible for administering laws and regulations relating to diseases of bees and seeds, and control of pests and plants diseases.

Functions: Inspect for pests and diseases all seeds or products used for seed purposes; inspect shipments of plants, etc., imported into the State; apply State or federal quarantines and such other control measures as are necessary; conduct investigation of bee diseases and advise treatment; issue certificates of registration to beekeepers; examine and license county agricultural inspectors and pest inspectors to assist with enforcement of pest and disease regulations.

Division of Markets

Chief of Division: Fred W. Ley

How Financed: The Division's share of the total appropriation for the Department for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$20,589.50 from the General Fund of the State and \$624,638.99 from cash funds provided from the collection of license and inspection fees by the Division.

Organization: The Division is composed of the following sections: Produce Dealers; Refrigerated Locker; Marketing Agreements; Cooperative Marketing; Warehouse and Grain Storage; and State-Federal Fruit and Vegetable Inspection. Number of employees, 17, exclusive of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection section.

General Purpose: Responsible for enforcing laws and regulations relating to inspection and grading of fruits and vegetables; licensing and bonding of commission merchants; licensing dealers, brokers and agents handling agricultural products and inspection and grading of warehouses for the storage of grain; all in the interest of the producer, the distributor and the consumer.

Functions: General supervision and administration of the activities of the sections previously mentioned.

Produce Dealers Section: Section Supervisor: J. S. Tohill

How Financed: The section's share of appropriated funds for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$111,600.

General Purpose: Responsible for enforcing laws and regulations relating to marketing of farm and livestock products; to improve, broaden and extend in every practicable way the distribution and sale of Colorado agricultural products throughout the markets of the world; to administer the Refrigerated Locker Law of 1947.

Functions: Act as adviser for producers and distributors in economical and efficient distribution of agricultural and livestock produce; act as mediator in any controversy arising between producers of and dealers in any agricultural or livestock product concerning the grade or classification of such product; license commission merchants, dealers, brokers and agents of farm products; investigate complaints; administer oaths, issue subpoenas to compel attendance of witnesses at hearings on complaints, etc.

Marketing Agreements Section: Section Supervisor: E. J. MacCormack

How Financed: From fees collected. Every person engaged in the production, processing, distribution or handling of any agricultural commodity, directly affected by any marketing order, is assessed in an amount in pro-

portion to the gross amount of his sale, in respect to the total amount of sale in the area in which his business is located. The Commissioner of Agriculture prescribes the rules and regulations with respect to such assessments and collections.

General Purpose: To enable agricultural producers, with the aid of the State, to correlate more effectively the marketing of their agricultural products with the market demands therefor; to establish orderly marketing of agricultural commodities; to provide uniform grading and proper preparation of agricultural commodities for market; to provide methods and means for the development of new and larger markets for agricultural products grown within the State; to eliminate or reduce economic waste in the marketing of commodities; and to restore and maintain adequate purchasing power for the agricultural producers of the State.

Functions: The Commissioner is authorized to hold public hearings of producers and handlers and then issue marketing orders with respect to any commodity, such order to be binding as regards the preparation, sale and handling of that commodity, all in accordance with the provisions of the Colorado Agricultural Marketing Act of 1939. Twelve provisions affecting the marketing of products are included in this Act and any or all of the provisions may be included in any marketing order issued by the Commissioner.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Section: Section Supervisor: G. A. Biedelman, who is Supervising Inspector of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, with offices at 547 New Custom House, Denver.

Composition and Classification: This Section is a joint Federal-State service carried on under a cooperative agreement between the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Qualifications: Inspectors must be experienced in the inspection of fruits and vegetables, and in commercial packing practices, and each inspector must hold, at the time of his appointment, a Federal fruit and vegetable inspector's license. Cantaloupe inspectors must have at least four years' experience.

How Financed: The section's share of the total appropriation of the Department for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$499,260.99, all from cash funds collected by the section in its licensing and inspection operations.

Organization: In addition to the office of supervisor in the New Customhouse, Denver, there are four field offices headed by district supervisors, as follows: Grand Junction, George Lynch; Greeley, Herbert Jensen; Monte Vista, Virsch Robb; and Rocky Ford, Howard Warren. Inspectors are employed on a seasonal basis during the harvest of various fruits and vegetables. The number employed may run as high as 125 at the peak of the harvest season.

General Purpose: To provide the means whereby producers and all interested parties may secure prompt and efficient inspection and classification of grades of fruits and vegetables, at reasonable cost.

Functions: The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the Federal-State agreement, licenses and supervises the qualified personnel engaged in inspection work to insure the work being done according to uniform standards. Fees are assessed and collected on each shipment inspected, as required by law, and these fees are used to operate the inspection service in the State. The inspection service includes standardization of grades; inspections of carload and truckload shipments and cannery inspections; enforcement of the spray residue act, under the authority of the State Department of Public Health; enforcement of branding laws dealing with agricultural products, and other regulatory matters.

Refrigerated-Locker Section: Legal Basis: The Refrigerated Locker Act was approved by the General Assembly in 1947.

Board Members: Paul W. Swisher, Commissioner of Agriculture, ex-officio member; H. L. Titus, Sterling, and Chas. A. Montandon, Brighton; terms expire May 1, 1951.

Composition and Classification: The Board is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the Governor for two-year terms. The Commissioner of Agriculture is an ex-officio member. Members receive no compensation but do receive travel expenses for board meetings.

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

How Financed: The section's share of the appropriation for the Department for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$13,778, all from cash funds collected by the section from fees assessed, as required by law, for the licensing of refrigerated lockers.

Organization: The Board appoints necessary inspectors and other subordinates.

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

Functions: Formulate and enforce rules and regulations for the construction, operation and sanitation of locker plants; issue licenses, suspend licenses for cause, and collect license fees; make a pre-license inspection of plants applying for license and conduct regular inspection of locker plants at six-months' intervals.

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, Chairman	Steamboat Springs	4-15-51
C. Otto Unfug, Secretary	Sterling	4-15-52
Ned Greenslit	Denver	4-15-53

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.

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 1949-1951 biennium was \$35,000 for the general functioning of the department; plus \$10,000 earmarked for promotion of the world ski championship meet at Aspen in February, 1950. The Committee may accept private contributions which shall be expended according to provisions of the Act. Maximum expenditures for administration shall not exceed 15 per cent of the appropriation.

Organization: The Committee elects a chairman and secretary; and appoints the Director, subject to civil service classification and tenure. The total number of employees is two.

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 monies expended from the appropriation during the expired fiscal year.

COLORADO COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1937 (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 153).

Ex-Officio Members: Governor Walter W. Johnson, Pueblo; President of the Senate; Speaker of the House.

Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation: L. D. Daily, Boulder; J. B. McDonald, Business Manager, State Game and Fish Commission, Denver;

John W. Metzger,* Attorney General, Broomfield; James A. Noonan,* State Controller, Denver; W. M. Williams,* Director, State Planning Commission, Denver.

*Ex-Officio member of the Commission by statute.

Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation: Senators John J. Harpel, Denver, Chairman; Vernon A. Cheever, Colorado Springs; Donald P. Dunklee, Denver; O. A. Saunders, Golden.

House Committee on Interstate Cooperation: Representatives Roscoe Pile, Denver, Chairman; Dr. H. N. Archambault, West Creek; Henry Bledsoe, Cheraw; Clem Crowley, Denver; Allen Lamb, Greeley.

Commission Officers: Senator Vernon A. Cheever, Chairman; Representative Clem Crowley, Vice-Chairman; L. D. Daily, Secretary.

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 Fund, for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$5,000.

Organization: The members of the Commission select a chairman and a vice-chairman 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 perfect union among the various elements of government in the state and 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 contacts 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.

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
Charles F. Morris.....	Salida	4-29-51
Henry W. Toll.....	Denver	4-29-53
Jean J. Jacobucci.....	Denver	4-29-55

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 Thirty-sixth General Assembly appropriated \$200 from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 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 commissions 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.

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 certain county, and school district employees in retirement plans.

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
L. M. Markham, Chairman.....	Denver	July, 1952
M. J. Henley, Vice Chairman.....	Colorado Springs.....	July, 1952
H. E. Carson.....	Denver	July, 1951
Miss Lois Baughman.....	Grand Junction.....	July, 1952
Harley Glidden.....	Greeley	July, 1953
William Shaw.....	Denver	July, 1954
Miss Esta Bashor.....	Greeley	July, 1954
Mrs. Louise Huff.....	Colorado Springs.....	July, 1954

Ex-Officio Members: Homer F. Bedford, State Treasurer; Myron C. McGinley, State Auditor; George J. Baker, Secretary of State.

Secretary: Raymond J. Heath.

Office: 342 Capitol Building.

Composition and Classification: The Association is an independent agency governed by an eleven-member Board, eight of whom are elected for four-year terms by the members of the Retirement Association. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Auditor 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. The total number of employees is nine.

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 \$30,000 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 employees' retirement from public service.

Functions: 1, Establish rules and regulations for the administration of the several retirement funds prescribed by law (Employees pay five per cent of salaries to the retirement fund by monthly deductions from paychecks. The employer matches said contribution.); 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, the Board is empowered to credit to the retirement fund any monies received in the form of donations, gifts, appropriations, bequests or otherwise; 5, State Treasurer is treasurer of the retirement funds.

BOARD OF STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE

Legal Basis: Created in 1943 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 33, Supplement).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Mrs. Fred North, Chairman.....	Rocky Ford.....	7-27-52
Msgr. John R. Mulroy, Vice Chairman.	Denver	7-27-51
Mrs. George E. Saunders, Secretary..	Denver	7-27-51
Mrs. Helen Noland.....	Durango	7-27-51
Mrs. Louis A. Pollock.....	Denver	7-27-51
Mrs. C. Walter Allen.....	Denver	7-27-51
Mrs. Eugene Revelle.....	Denver	7-27-52
Mrs. Nettie Freed.....	Denver	7-27-52
Mr. Earl M. Kouns.....	Denver	7-27-52

Administrative Secretary: Mrs. Jeanette Hargreaves.

Office: 237 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.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium was \$23,467.50.

General Purpose: Adopt and make available minimum standards required of persons or agencies seeking licenses under the act to operate foster boarding homes, child placement agencies or children's camps; and make rules and regulations in harmony with approved standards for the conduct of licensed foster boarding homes, child placement agencies and children's camps.

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.

COLORADO STATE PATROL AND COLORADO STATE PATROL BOARD (EX-OFFICIO)

Legal Basis: Created in 1935 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 125); reorganized in 1949 by H.B. 823 (Ch. 216, S.L. 1949).

Board Members: State Highway Engineer, Mark U. Watrous, Chairman. Secretary of State, George J. Baker, Vice Chairman. Public Utilities Commissioner, John R. Barry, Secretary.

Patrol Chief: Colonel Gilbert R. Carrel.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado State Patrol is an independent agency. Policies governing activities of the State Patrol are approved 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 1949, which became effective April 16, 1949, provides that all costs of operating the Patrol shall be paid out of monies derived from the excise tax on motor fuel before any distribution of said tax is made. The expenditures of the Patrol are audited and approved from time to time by the Patrol Board and the State Auditor. The amount of motor fuel tax funds budgeted by the Patrol Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949, was \$1,300,000. This includes the maintenance and operation of a statewide three-way radio broadcasting and teletype system.

Organization: The Board selects a Chief of the Patrol, who must have been an officer of the Patrol for at least seven years immediately preceding his appointment, four of which must have been in an administrative capacity as a commissioned officer. 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. The principal divisions of the Patrol and their heads are:

Deputy Chief of the Patrol, Lt. Colonel James H. Cole
 Communications Division, Chief Engineer Frank A. Swanlund
 Records and Finance Division, Office Manager Evan B. Nicholas
 Supply and Maintenance Division, Captain Earl G. Eyre
 Identification and Auto Theft Division, Captain S. C. Becker
 Personnel and Training Division, Captain D. W. Handrick
 Education and Safety Division, Captain Forrest N. Yockey
 Inspection Station Division, Captain E. A. Beavers
 Denver Division, Captain Ralph Cotton
 Pueblo Division, Captain Russell DeSalvo
 Greeley Division, Captain Sherman Neilson
 Grand Junction Division, Captain Paul Moss
 Alamosa Division, Captain Matt Giro

The total number of officers and other employees is 239.

General Purpose: To promote safety, protect human life and preserve the highways by the intelligent, courteous and strict enforcement of all State laws relating to motor vehicle traffic on Colorado's highways and the use of such highways, and assist and cooperate with the various departments which have regulatory functions over vehicles and motor vehicles operating on the highways.

Functions of the Board: To approve policies governing the activities of the Patrol so as to secure proper and efficient enforcement of all laws delegating enforcement, authority and responsibility to the Patrol. They hold meetings at least once a month, the Secretary keeping a record of the proceedings. They audit and approve expenditures of the Patrol from time to time.

Functions of the Chief of the Patrol: The Chief, who is the executive head and senior administrative officer of the Patrol, shall (1), set forth, with the approval of the Board, rules and regulations governing all operating procedures of the Patrol; (2), establish such divisions as are necessary to adequate patrolling of the highways; (3), establish, staff and maintain such port-of-entry stations as may be necessary for the purpose of enforcing all the laws and performing all the duties outlined in the Patrol Act; (4), establish, staff and maintain a Division of Education and Safety whose function it shall be to cooperate with schools, civic organizations, etc., in teaching and promoting street and highway safety; (5), establish a school for the training of members of the State Patrol and other peace officers; (6), provide a motor vehicle and driver for the use of the Governor; (7), purchase, install and operate a State radio broadcasting and teletype system, and make the facilities of the system available to other State agencies, peace officers, etc.; and (8), procure all necessary supplies and equipment.

Functions of all Officers: (1), Make arrests upon view with or without a warrant for any violation of the laws regulating the operation of vehicles, use of highways, registration, fuel tax laws, public motor carrier laws, and inspection laws; (2), enforce the automobile theft act, auto camp and auto tourist camp act; (3), serve all warrants, notices, summons, etc., relating to enforcement of laws regulating motor vehicles operation and use of the highways; (4), serve distraint warrants of the 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), direct, control and regulate traffic; (8), cooperate with the State Board of Stock Inspection in enforcing any law or regulation within jurisdiction of that Board; (9), assist other State Departments in the collection of motor vehicle license fees and taxes, motor fuel taxes, and highway compensation taxes; (10), promote safety, protect human life, and preserve the highways by the courteous, strict and intelligent enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to highways and traffic on such highways.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AIR PATROL

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1945 (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 17).

Commanding Officer: Col. Charles Boettcher II.

Offices: Bldg. 685, Lowry Air Force Base.

Composition and Classification: The Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol is an independent state agency and one of 52 Wings in the National organization. The Wing is headed by the Commanding Officer.

How Financed: The General Assembly appropriated from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium \$35,000.

Organization: The Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol is a semi-military, non-profit organization composed of volunteers, and consists of 35 units throughout the State.

General Purpose: Cooperate with the National organization of 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; and to promote and encourage the youth of the State in an air-age education program sponsored and conducted by CAP at no cost to participating youth.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Legal Basis: Created in 1947 by H.B. 400 (1947 S.L., Ch. 328).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Harry Sullivan, Chairman.....	Denver	6-30-51
Mary C. Griffith, Secretary.....	Denver	6-30-52
Charles J. Traylor.....	Grand Junction.....	6-30-51
C. B. Robinson.....	Colorado Springs	6-30-53
R. R. Gowdy.....	Walsenburg	6-30-53
Harley Beery.....	Sterling	6-30-54
George A. Crowder.....	Denver	6-30-54

Director: Wm. N. Rice.

Office: 213-218 Cooper Building.

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$221,000.

Organization: Deputy Director, Robert C. Crowley; Administrative Assistant, Karla H. Wilson; Service Officers, Mary A. Barry, Thomas J. Gargan, and Stephen Taylor; Assistant Service Officer, Ruth A. Rice; Liaison Representatives, District I, Frank Lacey; District II, Wendell H. Jones; District III, Edward B. Bever; District IV, Wm. E. Brundage; District V, Frank W. Mueller. Total number of employees is 15.

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.

COLORADO COMMITTEE ON VETERANS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Legal Basis: Created in 1947 for a period of two years by H.B. 82 (Ch. 329, S.L., 1947), 36th General Assembly; Reenacted in 1949 by 37th General Assembly, S.B. 405, for two years.

Committee Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Governor Walter W. Johnson		
Ex-Officio Chairman.....	Denver	
Arthur C. Cross,		
Honorary Chairman.....	Boulder	6-30-51
John R. McCusker, Chairman.....	Denver	6-30-51
J. Fred Thomas, Secretary.....	Denver	6-30-51
Craig P. Minear.....	Denver	6-30-51
Paul C. Stevens.....	Wheatridge	6-30-51
L. H. Kittell.....	Denver	6-30-51
A. R. Bunger.....	Denver	6-30-51
Frank G. Van Portfliet.....	Denver	6-30-51
George E. Diggory.....	Pueblo	6-30-51
Sherman Hodges.....	Denver	6-30-51
Mike Livoda.....	Denver	6-30-51
M. R. Nelson.....	Denver	6-30-51
Franklin C. Vaughn.....	Denver	6-30-51
Simon Halle.....	Colorado Springs	6-30-51
Wm. N. Rice.....	Fort Collins	6-30-51
Harold F. Silver.....	Denver	6-30-51
Rev. Edward Leyden.....	Denver	6-30-51

Director: J. Fred Thomas.

Office: 704 Midland Savings Building.

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 Thirty-Seventh General Assembly appropriated \$10,000 for the 1949-1951 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: Administrative Assistant, Blanche L. Miller; State Area Supervisor, Chester E. Crewe. Total number of employees is 16.

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 criteria set forth in Public Law 346.

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 Hoffman, Vice-Pres. & Treas.....	Sterling	7-16-55
Carl M. Gilbert, Vice-Pres. & Sec.....	Montrose	7-16-51

Manager: W. H. Kittle

Composition and Classification: The Commission 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 .03 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 \$47,000 for 1949, 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. From this special fund the General Assembly appropriates money each biennium for the State Fair. The appropriation for the 1949-1951 biennium was \$265,982.50. In 1947 the General Assembly approved House Bill 695 (Ch. 187, S.L. 1947) which provided that funds over and above \$25,000 in the State Fair Tax Fund as of July 1, 1947, be transferred to the "Colorado State Fair Ten-Year Building Fund" and such funds be appropriated for improvements and repairs at the State Fair Grounds. Another mill levy amounting to .03 of a mill was in effect from 1937 through 1946, which provided funds for buildings and improvements. This levy raised approximately \$35,000 annually during the ten-year period. In 1947 the building levy was reduced. For the year 1947-1948 the mill levy was .00108; for the years 1949-1956 the mill levy is .01087. The income from this levy for the year 1949 amounted to \$17,300 for building purposes at the State Fair grounds.

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 reports 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.

COLORADO RACING COMMISSION

Legal Basis: Created in 1947 by the 36th General Assembly, H.B. 439; submitted to vote of the electors at the General Election, November 2, 1948. (Ch. 256, S.L. 1947; Chs. 207, 208, 209, S.L. 1949.)

Commission Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. James Farquharson, Chairman.....	Fort Collins	12-31-52
John H. Thatcher.....	Pueblo	12-31-50
Max G. Brooks.....	Denver	12-31-54

Secretary: H. A. Christensen.

Office: 301 Kittredge Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The Racing Commission is an independent State agency, composed of a three-member Commission, appointed by the Governor for six-year staggered terms. Members of the first Commission appointed following its creation are appointed for terms of: one for a two-year term, expiring in 1950; one for a four-year term, expiring in 1952; and one for a six-year term, expiring in 1954.

Organization: The Commission selects its chairman from its membership; appoints and employs a secretary who is the executive head of the Commission and serves as secretary; and appoints other officers and employees as it deems necessary. The secretary is bonded in the amount of \$10,000. Commission members serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

How Financed: The General Assembly appropriated from the General Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium \$85,000; also appropriated from the General Fund the amount of \$25,000, the State to be reimbursed for this amount out of the first funds which became available to the Commission, as provided by law.

General Purpose: To govern racing of horses and other animals in the State with pari-mutuel wagering; and to issue licenses for holding of racing meets and licenses to owners, trainers, jockeys and drivers of racing animals.

Functions: 1, Prepare and promulgate a complete set of rules and regulations to cover the race meets in the State; 2, determine and announce the place, time and duration of race meets; 3, license, regulate and supervise all race meets held in the State with pari-mutuel wagering; 4, visit and inspect places of all race meets at least once a year; 5, require all places of race meets to be constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with the laws of the State and the rules of the Commission; 6, collect from each licensee five per cent of the gross receipts of the pari-mutuel wagering at any race meet; 7, for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of valuable thoroughbred race horses within the State, conduct at least one race of each day's meet consisting exclusively of Colorado bred horses, providing Colorado bred horses are available; 8, maintain detailed records of all meets held in the State and make a detailed annual report of all operations of the Commission to the Governor.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PAROLE

Legal Basis: Created in 1949 by the 37th General Assembly, H.B. 149 (Ch. 192, S.L. 1949).

Acting Director of Parole: Frank A. Wachob, First Assistant Attorney General.

Composition and Classification: The Office of Director of Parole is an independent State agency. The Director is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations and tenure.

Qualifications: The Director shall be experienced in criminology, parole and probation work; Parole Officers shall be at least 25 years of age and mentally and morally fitted for the position, selected as to character, ability and training in the field of parole work.

How Financed: No appropriation was made by the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly. The Acting Director of Parole and 56 Sheriffs and Probation Officers throughout the State are carrying on the work of the Office as volunteers.

Organization: The Director is appointed by the Governor, subject to civil service regulations. The director shall appoint parole officers and employees as required, subject to civil service rules and tenure.

General Purpose: To supervise parolees upon release from the State Penitentiary and the State Reformatories, and those persons released on parole from the State Hospital who are released after confinement upon verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity; and to cooperate with other states in the supervision of parolees under any interstate compact.

Functions of the Director: 1, Supervise the work of the Parole Officers and formulate methods of investigation and supervision; 2, prepare and issue rules and regulations for the guidance of Parole Officers and the conduct of their work; 3, establish Parole Officers at such places as needed within the

State except that one shall be stationed at the State Penitentiary and at the State Reformatory; 4, make any and all investigations and recommendations for paroles, reprieves, commutations and pardons, as requested by the Governor; 5, assist the superintendents of State Industrial Schools in the supervision of parolees from such institutions; 6, administer any existing or future interstate compacts concerning supervision of out-of-state parolees and probationers, with the approval of the Governor; 7, maintain his office in Denver and keep thereat complete information in respect to all parolees.

COLORADO COMMISSION ON ALCOHOLISM

Legal Basis: Created in 1949 by the 37th General Assembly, S.B. 84 (Ch. 110, S.L. 1949).

Commission Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Dr. Edward J. Delehanty, Jr., Chairman	Denver	6-30-54
J. Glenn Donaldson, Vice-Chairman	Denver	6-30-53
Ernest L. Rhoads, Secretary-Treasurer	Denver	6-30-52
Dr. Carl Wagoner	Pueblo	6-30-50
Merton Robbins	Colorado Springs	6-30-51

Composition and Classification: The Commission on Alcoholism is an independent State agency, composed of a five-member board appointed by the Governor; appointed in 1949, terms of Commission members are one for each of terms of one, two, three, four and five years; thereafter terms shall be for five years.

Qualifications: Two members of the Commission shall be persons licensed to practice medicine in the State, three members shall be lay persons who have demonstrated their interest in the problems of alcoholism.

Organization: The Commission elects its own officers from its membership. Members receive no compensation, but if funds are available they shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

How Financed: No appropriation was made by the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly; Commission Members are carrying on the work designated on a voluntary basis.

General Purpose: The Commission shall study the problem of alcoholism, including methods and facilities available for the care, custody, detention, treatment, employment and rehabilitation or persons addicted to the intemperate use of spiritous or intoxicating liquors; it shall disseminate information on the subject of alcoholism for the assistance and guidance of courts, welfare agencies, hospitals and the public.

Functions: To study and report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly on: The financial cost to the State and its political subdivisions directly or indirectly attributable to alcoholism; the feasibility and need of establishing State supported institutions to provide for the care, custody and treatment of alcoholics; tender specific information as to types, locations, etc., if State institutions are recommended; and recommend statutory procedure to govern the admittance, commitment, parole, transfer and discharge of voluntary and involuntary alcoholic patients.

COLORADO COUNCIL FOR UNESCO

Legal Basis: Created in 1949 by the 37th General Assembly, H.B. 347 (Ch. 135, S.L. 1949).

Council Members	Residence
Governor Walter W. Johnson, Chairman	Denver
Dr. Edith Bramhall	Colorado Springs
Robert Knowles	Sterling

Organization: The Governor shall serve as honorary chairman of the Council, and may appoint two members to represent the State on the Council. Membership shall be voluntary, representing interested citizens or Colorado citizens

through organizations, institutions, individuals, or such other types of affiliations as shall be prescribed by the Council.

General Purpose and Functions: The Council shall carry forward for Colorado citizens such programs and purposes of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as are in harmony with the program and purposes of the organization to educate peoples for world peace, as prescribed by the Congress of the United States for the National Commission of UNESCO.

EX-OFFICIO BOARDS 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.

ANATOMICAL BOARD OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

Legal Basis: Created in 1927 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 109).

Board Members:

Dr. Robert C. Lewis, Dean of the Colorado University Medical School, President.

Dr. Ivan E. Wallin, Head of the Department of Anatomy, Colorado University Medical School.

Dr. Henry Swan, Head of the 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.

BOARD OF CONSERVATION

(Public Irrigation Districts)

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

Board Members (Ex-officio):

Governor Walter W. Johnson, Chairman

John W. Metzger, Attorney General

M. C. Hinderlider, State Engineer, Secretary

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 CANVASSERS

Legal Basis: Created in 1910 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 59).

Board Members (Ex-officio):

Walter W. Johnson, Governor

George J. Baker, Secretary of State

Homer Bedford, State Treasurer

Myron C. McGinley, State Auditor

John W. Metzger, 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.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Legal Basis: Created in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution Article IX, Sec. 1.

Board Members (Ex-officio):

Walter W. Johnson, Governor

George J. Baker, Secretary of State

Homer Bedford, State Treasurer

Myron C. McGinley, State Auditor

John W. Metzger, 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 Auditor, 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 SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD

Legal Basis: Created by statute in 1937 and as amended, Ch. 231, Session Laws of Colorado, 1949.

Board Members

Residence

Marvin J. Warner, President.....	Fort Collins
Walter A. Groom, Vice-President.....	Grand Junction
Clarence A. Foster.....	Fountain
J. B. Woods.....	Breen
A. B. Cooley.....	Mosca
F. A. Anderson, Director, Extension Service.....	Fort Collins
Homer J. Henney, Director, Experiment Station.....	Fort Collins
Paul W. Swisher, Commissioner of Agriculture.....	Denver
Secretary: Kenneth W. Chalmers, State Conservationist, Fort Collins	
Extension Conservationist: Charles L. Terrell, Fort Collins	

State Office: 20 State Museum Building

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The State Soil Conservation Board is an independent agency composed of eight members, of whom three are ex-officio members and five are chosen from soil conservation districts in five areas of the State designated by law. Members of the Board serve without compensation but receive travel expenses on official business.

Qualifications: The following are ex-officio members: The Director of the Extension Service and the Director of the Experiment Station of Colorado A & M College, and the State Commissioner of Agriculture. The Boards of Supervisors of soil conservation districts within each of five areas designated by statute elect a qualified voter in each district each year who shall be a member of the State Board.

How Financed: The State Department of Agriculture is authorized by the State Agricultural Act of 1949 to service the work of the Soil Conservation Board, and no appropriation was made by the General Assembly for the Board for the current biennium.

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 co-ordinate 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.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

Legal Basis: Created in 1945 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Ch. 84B).

Status: Board is inactive for the reason that no appropriation was received from the General Assembly for the 1949-1951 biennium.

Board Members (ex-officio):

W. E. MorganPresident, Colorado A & M College

Dr. John W. VanderwiltPresident, Colorado School of Mines

Dr. Robert L. StearnsPresident, University of Colorado

Composition: The Board is an independent agency.

How Financed: The Board is financed from appropriations from the General Fund of the State. The General Assembly did not make an appropriation for the Board for the 1949-1951 biennium.

Organization: Members of the Board elect from their membership a president, a secretary and a treasurer. Members of the Board select an Advisory Committee composed of those with special knowledge in agriculture, mining, business, industry and other fields.

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 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Boulder, Colorado

Legal Basis: Created in 1861 by territorial legislative Act, and continued in its present location by the Colorado Constitution of 1876. Art. VIII and IX. (See also 1935 C. S. A., Ch. 169.) Regents authorized to locate departments of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy in Denver by constitutional amendment in 1923.

Regents	Residence	Date Term Expires
Roy M. Chapman	Boulder	December, 1950
Merritt H. Perkins	Denver	December, 1950
Alberta Pike Boyd	Denver	December, 1952
Robert D. Charlton	Denver	December, 1952
H. Vance Austin	Sterling	December, 1954
Walter F. O'Brien.....	Denver	December, 1954

Ex-officio Member: 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, elected by the Regents, 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 Board of 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 Board of 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 College of Journalism and the College of Education; College of Engineering; the Graduate School; School of Medicine; School of Law; College of Pharmacy; School of Business; College of Music; and School of Nursing.

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 medicine through the School of Medicine, in engineering 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.

The teaching hospitals for the Schools of Medicine and Nursing are Colorado General Hospital and Colorado Psychopathic Hospital which were established by law as part of the Department of Medicine. These two institutions were established not only to provide practical training for medical and nursing students, but also to assist the State in caring for residents of Colorado unable to pay for hospitalization or the services of a private physician.

How Financed: The University receives the income from a State tax levy of .51989 mill on property which will provide an estimated \$839,000 in 1949-1950. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$1,564,066, or \$782,033 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.

The Schools of Medicine and Nursing receive separate income from a state tax levy of .10 mill on property which will provide an estimated \$167,000 in 1949-1950. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$600,000 or \$300,000 annually. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students. The University's program of medical research is supported largely by grants from foundations, companies, individuals, and the Federal Government.

The General Assembly made an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the operating expense of Colorado General Hospital for the 1949-51 biennium. To these funds are added the amounts paid by patients and by the counties which send patients to the hospital. The General Assembly appropriated \$600,000 from the General Revenue Fund for the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital for the

1949-1951 biennium. To these funds are added the amounts paid by patients and by the counties which send patients to the hospital.

Organization General Administrative Officers: Robert L. Stearns, President of the University; W. F. Dyde, Vice President and Dean of the Faculties; Dr. Ward Darley, Vice President and Dean of the Department of Medicine; Waldo E. Brockway, Treasurer and Business Manager of the University; D. W. Bray, Controller and Secretary of Board of Regents; Clifford G. Houston, Dean of Students; Harry G. Carlson, Dean of Men; Mary-Ethel Ball, Dean of Women; Ralph Prator, Director of Admissions and Director of Summer Quarter.

Schools and Colleges of the University: **College of Arts and Sciences:** Jacob Van Ek, Dean; Harl R. Douglass, Director, College of Education; A. Gayle Waldrop, Director, College of Journalism; Gordon Alexander, Head, Biology; Paul M. Dean, Head, Chemistry; John N. Hough, Chairman, Classics; Gordon H. Barker, Chairman, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology; Francis Wolle, Chairman, English and Speech; Alden Megrew, Head, Fine Arts; Warren O. Thompson, Head, Geology; S. Harrison Thomson, Chairman, History; Ruth Blair, Head, Home Economics; Eugene H. Wilson, Head, Library Science; Burton W. Jones, Chairman, Mathematics; Stuart Cuthbertson, Head, Modern Languages; Joseph W. Cohen, 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. Rohman, Executive Director, Engineering Experiment Station. **Departments of Instruction:** H. W. Sibert, Acting 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 S. Beattie, Head, Mechanical Engineering; Paul M. Dean, Head, Engineering Chemistry; Frank S. Bauer, Head, Engineering Drawing and Machine Design; Charles A. Hutchinson, Head, Applied Mathematics; W. B. Pietenpol, Head, Engineering Physics; W. Otto Birk, Head, English in Engineering; Colonel Cornman L. Hahn, Military Science and Tactics (Army R.O.T.C.); Captain Donald S. Evans, 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. **School of Nursing:** Henrietta Adams Loughran, Dean. **Summer Quarter:** Ralph Prator, 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; Lella Trolinger, Director, Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction; Della G. Turman, Director, Bureau of Correspondence Instruction; Thorrel B. Fest, Executive Secretary, The Colorado State Speech League; Amie-Louise Bishop, Extension Librarian. **Department of Medicine:** Dr. Ward Darley, Vice President and Dean; Dr. Robert C. Lewis, Dean, School of Medicine; Mrs. Henrietta A. Loughran, Dean, School of Nursing; Dr. G. A. W. Currie, Administrator of Hospitals; Dr. Frode Jensen, Director of Graduate and Postgraduate Medical Education. **Department Heads:** Dr. Ivan E. Wallin, Anatomy; Dr. Richard Thompson, Bacteriology; Dr. Cosmo Makenzie, Biochemistry; Dr. Theodore T. Puck, Biophysics; Dr. Edward R. Mugrage, Clinical Pathology; Dr. Robert S. Liggett, Medicine; Dr. E. Stewart Taylor, Obstetrics and Gynecology; Dr. James B. McNaught, Pathology; Dr. Harry H. Gordon, Pediatrics; Dr. Harold Dinken, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation; Dr. Richard W. Whitehead, Physiology and Pharmacology; Dr. Lloyd J. Florio, Preventive Medicine and Public Health; Dr. Franklin Ebaugh, Psychiatry; Dr. Raymond Lanier, Radiology; Dr. Alfred H. Washburn, Study of Human Growth; Dr. John M. Foster, Surgery.

Student enrollment as of October 1, 1949, was in excess of 12,800 students: 8,861 were studying on the Boulder campus; 939 were enrolled in the medical and nursing schools (including graduate training); more than 3,000 were enrolled in extension classes throughout the state.

More than 4,000 studying by correspondence are not included in the above totals.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

Fort Collins

Established by an Act of the Colorado Territorial Legislature in 1870, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College consists of three branches: the College, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service. The College offers resident instruction to students; the Experiment Station conducts scientific research in agriculture and engineering; the Extension Service, through a State staff located at the College, agricultural agents, home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents in various counties of the State, helps Colorado farm and ranch people with problems of production, marketing, management and homemaking.

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
T. C. McPherson, President	San Acacio	January, 1955
Walter G. Lehrer, Vice President	Denver	January, 1953
George McClave	McClave	January, 1951
Warren H. Monfort	Greeley	January, 1951
Raman A. Miller	Strasburg	January, 1953
Charles P. Warren	Fort Collins	January, 1955
Jesse McCabe	Dolores	January, 1957
L. S. McCandless	Craig	January, 1957

Ex-officio Members: Walter W. Johnson, Governor; William E. Morgan, President, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Non-member officers: James R. Miller, Secretary; Joseph M. Whalley, Treasurer.

Organization and Duties of the Board: The State Board of Agriculture is the governing board of Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College and of Fort Lewis Agricultural and Mechanical College. It consists of eight members, one-half of whom must be practical farmers, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, for eight-year staggered terms. Members receive no compensation for their services, with the exception of the President who is paid \$200 annually, but are reimbursed for expenses incurred on official business. The Governor and the President of the College are ex-officio members.

The Board elects biennially a president and a vice president from its own membership, and a secretary and a treasurer who are not members serve as full-time administrative officers of the College. The treasurer is bonded for \$100,000 and the secretary for \$5,000.

How Financed: Resident Instruction: The Resident Instruction portion of the work of Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College is financed in part by income from a State tax levy of .26042 mill on property, providing approximately \$392,000 in 1949, and by income from a permanent land fund amounting to approximately \$21,000 annually.

The College receives \$82,820 annually from Federal funds appropriated to land-grant colleges for use in student instruction. The General Assembly of the State appropriated \$910,366 for the 1949-1951 biennium, or \$455,183 for each year, from the General Revenue Fund. To these various funds are added tuition fees paid by students and miscellaneous receipts.

Agricultural Experiment Station: The Experiment Station receives the income from a State tax levy of .07171 mill on property which provided approximately \$108,000 in 1949. Appropriations made by the General Assembly for the 1949-1951 biennium for allocation to the Experiment Station included the following: Experiment Station, General, \$216,000; Seed Laboratory, \$16,700; Bindweed Control, \$20,000; Plant Disease Control, \$50,000; Pure Seed Show, \$2,000; Stock Show premiums, \$25,000; and premiums for exhibits at the Colorado Poultry and Rabbit Show, \$2,000.

Federal funds, provided under five Congressional acts—the Hatch, the Adams, the Bankhead-Jones, the Purnell and the Hope-Flannagan Acts—pro-

vided a total of \$174,271 for the 1948-1949 year. Miscellaneous funds include \$38,500 from the Colorado Agricultural Research Foundation and \$75,000 in cash receipts from sales and services.

Agricultural Extension Service: The Agricultural Extension Service is operated on Federal, State, County and miscellaneous funds. The appropriation to the Extension Service by the General Assembly for the 1949-1951 biennium was \$450,726, or \$225,363 for each year. Another appropriation provides \$5,000 annually for seed certification.

Federal funds under a number of Congressional acts totaled \$351,250 for the 1948-1949 year. Funds provided by the various counties totaled approximately \$141,712.

College Organization: Administrative officers of the College are the following: William E. Morgan, President; H. L. Dotson, Vice President; David H. Morgan, Dean of the College and Dean of the Graduate School; Homer J. Henney, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; F. A. Anderson, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service; James R. Miller, Secretary to the Board and to the Faculty; Joseph M. Whalley, Treasurer of the Board and Business Manager of the College; C. W. Ferguson, Director of Admissions; Stella Morris, Registrar; Rex W. Brown, Director of Information; John C. Clevenger, Dean of Students; Eugenia Symms, Assistant Dean of Students and Counselor for Women; James G. Hodgson, Director of Libraries; C. O. Simonds, Manager of Student Union; Dorothy E. Maxson, Supervisor of Student Health Service; Jasper J. French, Secretary of Alumni Association; E. G. Whitehead, Superintendent of Maintenance.

Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College is a land-grant institution dedicated, in the words of the Morrill Act, as follows: "without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The College: The resident-instruction work of the institution is conducted chiefly through six academic divisions. These divisions and the deans in charge of each, with the heads of departments in each division, are the following: **Agriculture:** Homer J. Henney, dean; Agronomy, D. W. Robertson; Animal Husbandry, Sherman S. Wheeler; Entomology, George W. List; Horticulture, A. M. Binkley; Poultry Husbandry, H. S. Wilgus. **Engineering:** Thomas H. Evans, dean; Civil Engineering, Dean F. Peterson; Electrical Engineering, Henry G. Jordan; Mechanical Engineering, J. T. Strate; Industrial Arts, George F. Henry. **Forestry and Range Management:** J. Lee Deen, dean; Forest Management and Utilization, Ralph C. Bryant (acting); Forest Recreation and Game Management, John V. K. Wagar; Grazing and Range Management, Clinton H. Wasser (acting). **Home Economics:** Elizabeth Dyar (acting dean). **Science and Arts:** L. W. Durrell, dean; Botany and Plant Pathology, L. W. Durrell; Chemistry, W. E. Pyke; Economics, Sociology and History, Raymond T. Burdick; English and Modern Languages, Alfred R. Westfall; Mathematics, Andrew G. Clark; Music, Gregory T. Bueche; Physical Education, Harry W. Hughes; Physics, Louis R. Weber; Psychology and Education, Stephen V. Ballou (acting); Zoology, O. Wilford Olsen. **Veterinary Medicine:** Floyd Cross, dean; Veterinary Medicine, Lloyd C. Moss; Pathology and Bacteriology, Arthur W. Deem; Veterinary Anatomy, Robert W. Davis; Veterinary Physiology, A. Donald Rankin; Veterinary Surgery and Clinics, James Farquharson.

The College had a student enrollment in the fall quarter of 1948 of 3,869, and in the fall quarter of 1949 of 3,898.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL

Hesperus

In 1911 Fort Lewis Military Reservation and Indian School became a branch of Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College as a result of Congressional and State legislative action. On July 1, 1948, the Fort Lewis Agricultural and Mechanical College gained the status of a separate educational institution by vote of the State Board of Agriculture, which board continues to set the policies for the school. The College is located near Hesperus, in the Durango area of the San Juan Basin of southwestern Colorado. In general

it offers two years of college work. Student enrollment for the fall quarter of the 1948-49 school year was 124, and for the fall quarter in 1949, 128. President of the College is Charles Dale Rea.

Income from a State tax levy of .04919 mill on property provided approximately \$75,000 for the Fort Lewis Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1949. The General Assembly appropriated \$171,500 for the college for the 1949-1951 biennium, or \$85,750 annually. To funds from these sources are added tuition fees paid by students and funds from miscellaneous sources.

STATE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

Greeley, Gunnison, Alamosa

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 a common Board of Trustees under the corporate title of the Trustees of the State Normal School.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Legal Basis: Authorized in 1876 by the Colorado Constitution, Article VIII, and created in 1889 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Chapter 155).

Trustees	Residence	Date Term Expires
Thomas L. Girault, President.....	Denver	April 1, 1951
Mrs. Anna C. Petteys, Vice President..	Brush	April 1, 1955
E. L. Dutcher.....	Gunnison	April 1, 1951
Leslie Savage	Crawford	April 1, 1953
Barnard Houtchens	Greeley	April 1, 1953
Leonard Haynie	Alamosa	April 1, 1955

Mrs. Nettie S. Freed in her elected capacity as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio member.

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 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-treasurer, assistant secretaries, and deputy treasurers of the three respective schools, who are non-members. The Secretary-Treasurer has a statutory bond of \$25,000.

General Purpose: To supervise Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, Western State College at Gunnison, and Adams State College at Alamosa; to select the Presidents of the three Colleges and approve selection of the faculties; to approve courses of study and instruction; to fix salaries of the Presidents, faculties, and staffs of the Colleges; control and manage all moneys appropriated for the use of the Colleges; purchase, lease, and control all lands and buildings; and to undertake such other duties as are appropriate to their function as the governing board of State institutions of higher education.

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, Article VIII; created in 1889 by statute (1935 C.S.A., Chapter 155); established 1890.

How Financed: The College receives the income from a State tax levy of .26042 mill on property which will bring in an estimated \$414,500 in 1950. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$553,650 or \$276,825 annually. Supplementing these funds in substantial part are tuition and fees paid by students.

Organization: William R. Ross, President; W. D. Armentrout, Vice President.

Directors of Administrative Departments: W. D. Armentrout, Instruction; Sylvester R. Toussaint, Student Personnel; O. L. Troxel, Public Relations; Glen C. Turner, Business and Finance; Arthur F. Zimmerman, Director of the Graduate School; Paul G. McKee, Director of Elementary Education; Samuel G. Gates, Director of the College Secondary School; Helen C. Davis, Director of the Elementary School; Fitzhugh L. Hambrick, Director of Student Teaching; Grace H. Wilson, Dean of Women; Roy M. Carson, Registrar.

Chairmen of Divisions of Instruction: Kenneth F. Perry, Arts; Earle U. Rugg, Education; Lonis C. Butler, Health; Neal M. Cross, Humanities; E. E. Mohr, Music; Donald G. Decker, Sciences; Leslie D. Zeleny, Social Studies.

Student enrollment, October 1, 1949, 2,135.

WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO, GUNNISON

Legal Basis: 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; expanded to grant the master of arts degree in 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 \$150,000 in 1950. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$421,666, or \$210,833 annually. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students.

Organization: Dr. Peter Palmer Mickelson, president; Olaf C. Kjosness, dean of administration; Ralph Porter, business and finance director; K. S. Carnine, public information and services; Vera E. Johnson, women's counselor; Robert W. McCulloch, chairman of graduate studies; Earle Hoshall, director of student training; H. J. Dorricott, registrar; Warren B. Hicks, librarian; Gordon McCurry, bursar; Edward Grout, director of alumni relations; Paul W. Wright, director of athletics; Owen W. Whipp, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

Chairmen of Divisions of Instruction: Harold E. Binford, business; Earle Hoshall, education and psychology; F. George Damson, fine arts; Paul W. Wright, health and physical education and practical arts; Houghton W. Taylor, languages and literature; C. R. Walker, science and mathematics; D. H. Cummins, social studies.

Student Enrollment, October 1, 1949: 727.

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 \$75,000 in 1949. The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$335,000 or \$167,500 annually. To these funds are added the tuition fees paid by students.

Organization: Dr. N. William Newsom, President; J. L. Kittle, Vice-President; Mrs. Virginia Young, Registrar; J. L. Johansen, Jr., Comptroller; Mildred K. DeLongchamp, Dean of Women; Alvin Fellers, Director, Kit Carson Hall for Men; DeEon J. Romine, Director, Fremont Hall for Men; Emmamae Chandler, Dietitian; Luther Bean, Director, San Luis Institute of Arts and Crafts; Winfred Mott, Assistant Director, San Luis Institute of Arts and Crafts; Lenore Brownlee, Librarian; E. S. Stong, Physician; Mary E. Clemenson, 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; Ronald L. Crawford, Health and Physical Education; Dean B. Lyman, Language and Literature; James H. Craft, Science and Mathematics; Gilbert Dale, Social Studies; Ira Richardson, Director of Studies; R. G. Brown, Vocations and Industrial Arts.

Student enrollment, October 1, 1949, was 427.

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES

Golden

Legal Basis: 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
Lester C. Thomas, President.....	Denver	3-23-51
Ben H. Parker	Golden	3-23-53
Max W. Bowen	Colorado Springs	3-23-53
Thomas S. Harrison	Denver	3-23-55
Ted P. Stockmar	Denver	3-23-55

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 \$230,000 in 1950. 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 \$250,000 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$584,350, or \$292,175 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 \$25,500 in 1950.

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, 1949, was 1,134.

Organization: General Administrative Officers and Staff: Dr. John W. Vanderwilt, 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. Kelley, 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 Engineering; James Ogden Ball, Petroleum Refining

Engineering; Thomas A. Kelly, Civil Engineering; Thomas E. Paynter, Electrical Engineering; W. M. Richtmann, Mechanical Engineering; John C. Hollister, Geophysics; Francis Maurice Van Tuyl, Geology; V. Allan Long, Physics; Leon S. Ward, Chemistry; Ivan L. Hebel, Mathematics; Delton D. Flanders, 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: Vernon L. Mattson, Director.

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: 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	4-1-55
Armin B. Barney, Secretary-Treas.	Colorado Springs	4-28-51
Mrs. Ruth J. Moore	Denver	4-14-53
Asa T. Jones, Jr.	Greeley	4-1-55
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 1950 is approximately \$223,204.73. 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 operating funds have been supplemented by small 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; Juliet Wilhite, Nurse. **Domestic Department:** Mrs. Tillie Norris, Matron. The total number of staff and employees is 87.

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 200.

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.

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 pupils; 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
Rev. A. M. Lukens, President	Denver	5-16-50
Jacob S. Schey, Secretary	Longmont	5-16-54
A. R. Schrader	Denver	5-16-51
Jack Jenkins	Pueblo	5-16-52
Mrs. Christine Mason	Denver	5-16-53

Director: Ruth Davolt.

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 made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1949-1951 biennium is \$42,963. 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: Ruth Davolt, Director; M. Georgia Cox and Jeanne B. Bromagin, Stand Supervisors; Claude Tynar, Chief of Rehabilitation.

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 Colorado State Hospital receives funds for maintenance from three different sources: first, from a mill levy; second, from the earnings of the institution such as income from patients, miscellaneous sales, etc.; and third, from appropriations made by the General Assembly. The amount appropriated for the 1949-1951 biennium from the General Revenue Fund is \$7,900,000. Two special appropriations totaling \$6,400 were made for the purchase of real estate. The Hospital owns 5,123 acres of land, some of which produces a variety of vegetables and farm crops. Hogs, chickens, and turkeys 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 Gallavan, Pathology; Dr. G. R. Curless, Medicine; Dr. E. B. Ley, Surgery; Dr. G. A. Unfug, Radiology; Dr. C. L. Hooper, Anesthesiology; Dr. C. H. Giddings, Dentistry; Rose Chorney, Registered Nurse, Nursing; Cora E. Kusner, Dietetics; Chas. G. Dowling, Business Manager; Thos. L. Bartley, Personnel; Virginia Roberts, 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 1,292.

General Purpose: Admit and care for all mentally-ill persons who may be committed or admitted to the Colorado State Hospital. The total number of inmates was 5,157 as of February 22, 1950.

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 1949-1951 biennium is \$2,100,000. There was a special appropriation of \$10,000 made for the installation of a tank.

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: Oran Doolen, Deputy Warden; D. G. Hayes, Administrative Assistant; Dr. Kon Wyatt, Physician; L. W. Gentry, Custodial Officer and Head Captain; Sadie Faddis, Matron; Rev. Justin McKernan, O.S.B., Catholic Chaplain; Rev. Sidney A. Hoadley, Protestant Chaplain.

General Purpose: Serve as the State's principal correctional institution for adults. The total number of convicts as of June 1, 1950, was 1,267, which included 27 women prisoners, of whom 13 were from Colorado, seven from Utah, five from Wyoming, and two from South Dakota. (Utah, Wyoming and South Dakota 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 1949-1951 biennium is \$500,000. 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, dentist, parole officer and teachers. Guard officers and other employees serve under civil service regulations. The staff includes: Harry C. Tinsley, Deputy Warden; Vergil Bane, Farm Manager; H. D. Smith, Doctor; F. S. Kelly, Dentist; Father Stephen, Priest; Wm. J. Kent, Minister; Harrison W. Busby, Educational Counselor; Earl Newcombe, Parole Officer; Reuben Smith and David Dunton, Administrative Assistants; Art Irlando, Athletic Director; Custodial Officers: A. V. Larkin, Ben James, Henry Brichacek, Orest V. Roman, Lyle A. Sharp, Carl Douglas, Jonas Stead and Thomas Pate. There are a total of 44 full-time employees with four part-time employees.

General Purpose: Reformatory serves as a correctional institution for youthful offenders (in general between the ages of 16 and 25). Total number of prisoners now averages 202.

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 25 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.

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THE COLORADO JUDICIARY

The judicial power of the State of Colorado is vested by the State Constitution in a supreme court, district courts, county courts and justices of the peace, and such other courts as may be provided by law. In counties having a population exceeding 100,000, exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving minors and persons whose offenses concern minors, may be vested in a separate court to be established by law. Denver is the only city or county to qualify under this provision. There, a separate juvenile court has been established by law. In all other counties of the State, jurisdiction of offenses involving minors is exercised by the county courts sitting as juvenile courts.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction, as well as original jurisdiction in certain types of cases, and exercises a superintending control over all inferior courts. The court has power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, injunction, prohibition and other original and remedial writs. It is required by the constitution to give its opinion upon important questions upon solemn occasions when required by the governor, the senate or the house of representatives. All such opinions are reported in connection with the published decisions of the court.

The Supreme Court consists of seven judges elected by the voters of the State at large for staggered terms of ten years, one or more justices being elected at the general election each two years. The Justice, not holding office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, who has the shortest period yet to serve on the Court is, by operation of law, designated as the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice presides at all sessions of the Court when meeting en banc, and performs all administrative duties in directing the work of the Court. A Clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Justices and holds his office at their pleasure. His duties are prescribed by statute and by the rules of the court. Additional information on the Supreme Court will be found elsewhere in this section of State Government in this Year Book.

THE DISTRICT COURTS

The District Courts are courts of general jurisdiction in all matters of law and equity and exercise such appellate jurisdiction as is conferred by law. The State is divided into fifteen judicial districts, each of which is presided over by one or more district judges. Some of the districts comprise several counties, while the City and County of Denver constitutes a single district. There are a total of 28 district judges in the State. The district judges are elected by the voters of each district at general elections for terms of six years. The terms of all district judges expire at the same time.

A district judge must be a qualified lawyer, at least thirty years of age, 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 is appointed by the judge for each county where a term of court is held. The clerk holds office at the pleasure of the judge.

District Attorney

One district attorney is elected in each of the fifteen judicial districts by the voters of the district at general elections for a term of 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 deputies or assistants as permitted by law.

COUNTY COURTS

County courts are courts of record and exercise original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, incompetents and minors as well as limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of county courts in civil matters is limited to cases where the amount in controversy or the value of the property involved, does not exceed \$2,000, except in matters relating to the estates of deceased persons. Its criminal jurisdiction is limited to misdemeanors. The county courts determine appeals from justices of the peace, police magistrates and municipal judges. Hearings on such appeals are de novo.

One county judge is elected in each county of the state by the voters of the county at general elections for a term of four years. The terms of all county judges expire at the same time. County judges are not required, under the law, to be lawyers.

COLORADO
THE CENTENNIAL STATE

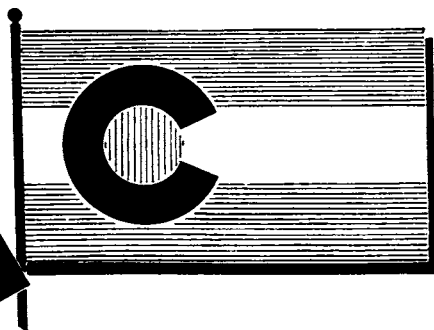
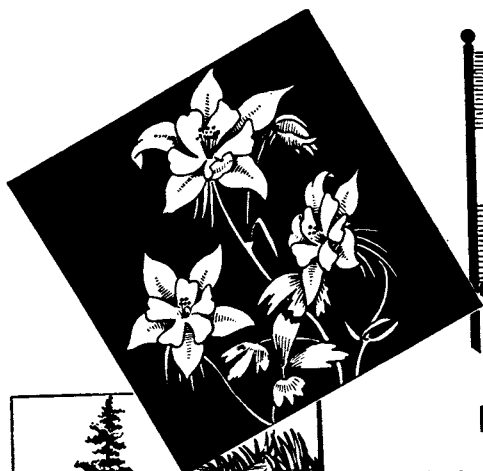
POPULATION

RANK AMONG THE STATES OF THE UNION

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING IN COLORADO

HIGHLIGHTS OF COLORADO'S HISTORY



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. Fynn 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 is 1,325,089, or an average of 12.71 persons per square mile, according to final figures of the 1950 Federal census, released November 8, 1950, by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. Population tables, by counties, follow in this Chapter, and population of incorporated cities appears in the Gazetteer of this Year Book.

Shape—Colorado is almost a perfect rectangle in form, having the most regular boundary lines of any of the 48 states. Its extreme length east and west is approximately 387 miles, and from north to south its length 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, 1950, the percentage of classifications were as follows: Owned by the Federal Government, 35.95 percent; owned by the State, 4.71 percent; by the counties and municipalities, .43 percent; and privately owned, 58.91 percent.

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 classification.

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 42,448 acres, but has the largest population, 412,856. Hinsdale County has the smallest population in the State, with a total of 245 people. The largest county, in area, is Las Animas, with 3,068,160 acres.

Cities and Towns—As of December 31, 1949, there were 236 incorporated cities and towns in Colorado, of this number, 45 are cities and 191 towns.

Colorado law classifies 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 this classification, Colorado has three cities of the first class, Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs; and 42 cities in the second class group.

For the purpose of conducting general elections, Colorado is divided into 1,679 election precincts. Denver County has the largest number, with a total of 430.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLORADO COUNTIES

Colorado Territory as at first organized contained 17 counties, the list including Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Conejos (then known as Guadalupe), 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 POPULATION IN 1950 TOTALS 1,325,089

The population of Colorado is 1,325,089, on the basis of final returns reported November 8, 1950, by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, from the census conducted in the Spring of 1950. This number is an increase of 17.96 percent over the total count in the last decennial census—1,123,296 in 1940. In numbers, the increase is 201,793 in the past 10 years.

Final detailed figures for the 63 counties of the State are not available as this Year Book goes to press. However, preliminary figures, as of September 1, 1950, are given herewith. The preliminary figure gave the State a total count of 1,318,048.

An analysis of the 1950 census figures by counties reveals some startling shifts in Colorado's population in the past decade, resulting in a loss of population in some areas, in contrast to a phenomenal growth in the larger cities and metropolitan areas.

Denver county recorded the greatest increase in population, going from 322,412 in 1940 to 412,856 in 1950, an increase of 90,444 or 28 percent. Jefferson county, adjacent to Denver on the west, showed the next largest increase, 55,465 in 1950 as compared with 30,725 in 1940, an increase of 24,740 or 80.5 percent. Pueblo county was third in increased growth, on the basis of numbers, with 89,592 in 1950 as against 68,870 in 1940, an increase of 20,722 or 30 percent.

While Jefferson county showed the greatest percentage of growth, reflecting the recent settlement of many families in the metropolitan area surrounding the City and County of Denver, Adams county to the north and east of Denver and Arapahoe county to the south and east of Denver also share honors with Jefferson county.

The population of Adams county jumped from 22,481 in 1940 to 40,353 in 1950, an increase of 17,872 or 79.5 percent. In Arapahoe county, the number increased from 32,150 in 1940, to 51,687 in 1950, an increase of 19,537 or 60.7 percent.

Four Counties Have 42.5 Per Cent of State's Population

The increase in population of Denver and the three adjacent counties—Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson—totals 152,593 in the ten-year period, or 78.3 percent of the total increase for the State. The combined population of the four counties, 560,361, represents 42.5 percent of the total population of Colorado.

Other counties which have had large increases in population in the past 10 years are as follows: El Paso county, of which Colorado Springs is the county seat, has a population of 74,265 in 1950, as compared with 54,025 in 1940; the increase is 20,240 or 37.4 percent. Boulder county increased by 10,706 or 28.6 percent, from 37,438 in 1940 to 48,144 in 1950. Larimer county, Fort Collins the county seat, increased from 35,539 in 1940 to 43,495 in 1950, an increase of 7,956 or 22.4 percent. Prowers county, of which Lamar is the county seat, increased from 12,304 to 14,837, or 20.6 percent. In western Colorado, Mesa county, with Grand Junction the county seat, increased by 5,110 or 15.1 percent, from 33,791 in 1940, to 38,906 in 1950.

On the basis of the 1950 figures the rank and population of the first 20 counties in the State are as follows: Denver, (1), 412,856; Pueblo, (2), 89,592; El Paso, (3), 74,265; Weld, (4), 66,623; Jefferson, (5), 55,465; Arapahoe, (6), 51,697; Boulder, (7), 48,144; Larimer, (8), 43,495; Adams, (9), 40,353; Mesa,

(10), 38,906; Las Animas, (11), 25,918; Otero, (12), 25,274; Fremont, (13), 18,091; Morgan, (14), 18,035; Delta, (15), 17,335; Logan, (16), 17,117; Montrose, (17), 15,024; La Plata (18), 14,854; Prowers, (19), 14,837 and Rio Grande, (20), 12,639.

Thirty-five Counties Show a Loss in Population

Despite the fact that Colorado as a whole has had an increase of 194,752 in its population in the past ten-year period, 35 of the State's 63 counties have recorded a loss, indicating a great shift in population.

In 16 of these counties, agriculture is predominant; in eight counties, mining predominates and in the other 11 counties both agriculture and mining are basic to the economy of the counties.

All of the counties in Northeastern Colorado, with the exception of Morgan county, show a loss in population. The same is true in the plains country in central Colorado. However, in the counties along the central eastern border of the State and extending thru Southeastern Colorado, the population has increased. These are counties which were hard hit by drouth in the 1930s. They have staged a comeback in the past 10 years, due to the general prosperity of agriculture during the war years and since.

The loss of population in the other agricultural counties can apparently be attributed to further mechanization of farming operations.

Population of Mining Counties Has Decreased

All of the mountain counties which are chiefly dependent upon mining show a loss of population in the past decade. The hardest hit is Teller county, which dropped from 6,463 in 1940 to 2,734 in 1950. Cripple Creek and Victor, the two principal towns in Teller county, suffered during World War II, when their gold mines were closed down. Although mining operations have been resumed, high production costs which must contend with \$35 an ounce for gold as compared with higher prices, relatively speaking, for other metals, has slowed recovery.

Two other counties, namely Las Animas and Huerfano, reflect the adverse conditions affecting the coal industry. Las Animas county has lost 6,451 persons in the past 10 years, dropping from 32,369 in 1940 to 25,918 in 1950. Huerfano county has lost 5,580, with a population of 10,508 in 1950 as compared with 16,088 in 1940. Fremont county, which also has coal mines, shows a slight drop in population.

In analyzing the shift in population it is significant to note that practically all of the agricultural counties which contain large areas of irrigated farm lands have registered an increase in population in the past 10 years, indicating the stability that comes from combining water with land to insure annual returns from crop operations.

MAP OF COLORADO SHOWS TREND OF POPULATION, BY COUNTIES

The map of Colorado on the Gazetteer in the back of this Year Book has been prepared by the State Planning Commission to show the trend of population in each county of the State over the last 50 years, from 1900 to 1950. On each county chart, the figure at the left of the chart indicates the population of the county in 1900 and the figure on the right the population in 1950. For population figures for 1900, 1920 and 1940, consult the table on population, by counties, elsewhere in this chapter.

POPULATION OF COUNTY SEATS AND OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS

An accompanying table lists the population of the county seats, in 1950, of the 63 counties in Colorado. The Gazetteer of incorporated cities and towns in the State carries the 1950 population figures and will be found in the pocket on the inside back cover of this Year Book.

COLORADO RANKS 33RD AMONG THE STATES IN POPULATION

Preliminary figures of the 1950 census conducted by the Bureau of Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce rank Colorado as 33rd among the 48 states in population, the same rank as in the 1940 census. Following is a table of population of the 48 states from 1950 preliminary figures.

State	1950	1940	Gain or Loss	State	1950	1940	Gain or Loss
Alabama	3,052,395	2,832,961	7.7	Nebraska	1,308,394	1,315,834	-0.5
Arizona	742,364	499,261	48.7	Nevada	158,378	110,247	43.7
Arkansas	1,900,246	1,949,387	-2	New Hampshire	529,881	491,524	7.8
California	10,472,348	6,907,387	51.6	New Jersey	4,821,880	4,160,165	15.9
Colorado	1,318,048	1,123,296	17.3	New Mexico	677,099	531,818	27.3
Connecticut	1,994,818	1,709,242	16.7	New York	14,743,210	13,479,142	9.4
Delaware	316,709	266,505	18.8	North Carolina	4,034,888	3,571,623	13.0
Florida	2,734,086	1,897,414	44.1	North Dakota	616,185	641,935	-4.0
Georgia	3,418,120	3,123,723	9.4	Ohio	7,901,791	6,907,612	14.4
Idaho	586,037	524,873	11.7	Oklahoma	2,230,253	2,336,434	-0.3
Illinois	8,696,490	7,897,241	10.1	Oregon	1,510,148	1,089,684	38.6
Indiana	3,917,904	3,427,796	14.3	Pennsylvania	10,435,965	9,900,180	5.4
Iowa	2,609,748	2,538,268	2.8	Rhode Island	786,324	713,346	10.2
Kansas	1,898,519	1,801,028	5.4	South Carolina	2,107,813	1,899,804	10.9
Kentucky	2,931,588	2,845,627	3.0	South Dakota	650,025	642,961	1.1
Louisiana	2,669,043	2,363,880	12.9	Tennessee	3,280,575	2,915,841	12.5
Maine	907,205	847,226	7.1	Texas	7,677,060	6,414,824	19.7
Maryland	2,322,657	1,821,244	27.5	Utah	686,842	550,310	24.8
Massachusetts	4,711,753	4,316,721	9.2	Vermont	375,786	359,231	4.6
Michigan	6,334,172	5,256,106	20.5	Virginia	3,247,781	2,677,773	21.3
Minnesota	2,967,210	2,792,300	6.3	Washington	2,361,261	1,736,191	36.0
Mississippi	2,171,806	2,183,796	-1.0	West Virginia	1,998,536	1,901,974	5.1
Missouri	3,924,220	3,784,665	3.7	Wisconsin	3,417,372	3,137,587	8.9
Montana	587,196	559,456	5.0	Wyoming	288,707	250,742	15.1
				Dist. of Columbia	792,234	663,091	19.5

Denver Ranks 24th Among Nation's Cities

Denver, the largest city and capital of Colorado, ranks 24th in population among cities of the United States, according to 1950 census preliminary figures. Following is a tabulation of the preliminary count of the 50 largest cities of the country.

1. New York	7,841,023	26. Memphis	394,025
2. Chicago	3,631,835	27. Oakland, Calif.	382,463
3. Philadelphia	2,057,210	28. Columbus, Ohio	373,821
4. Los Angeles	1,954,036	29. Louisville	371,859
5. Detroit	1,937,613	30. Portland, Ore.	371,009
6. Baltimore	939,865	31. Rochester, N. Y.	331,292
7. Cleveland	909,546	32. Atlanta	326,962
8. St. Louis	852,253	33. San Diego	321,485
9. Washington	792,234	34. St. Paul	310,155
10. Boston	788,552	35. Toledo, Ohio	301,372
11. San Francisco	760,439	36. Jersey City	300,447
12. Pittsburgh	673,766	37. Birmingham	298,747
13. Milwaukee	632,938	38. Fort Worth	277,049
14. Houston	593,600	39. Akron	273,189
15. Buffalo	576,506	40. Providence, R. I.	254,027
16. New Orleans	568,407	41. Omaha	247,397
17. Minneapolis	517,410	42. Miami	247,262
18. Cincinnati	499,749	43. Long Beach, Calif.	243,921
19. Seattle	462,981	44. Dayton, Ohio	243,108
20. Kansas City, Mo.	453,290	45. Oklahoma City	242,450
21. Newark	437,833	46. Richmond	229,897
22. Dallas	432,805	47. Syracuse, N. Y.	220,067
23. Indianapolis	424,683	48. Worcester, Mass.	201,875
24. Denver	412,856	49. Jacksonville, Fla.	198,880
25. San Antonio	405,973	50. Norfolk, Va.	182,377

COLORADO COUNTIES, COUNTY SEATS AND POPULATION

County	County Seat	Preliminary Census 1950	Population of County Seat			
			Census 1940	Census 1930	Census 1920	Census 1910
Adams	Brighton	4,326	4,029	3,394	2,715	850
Alamosa	Alamosa	5,342	5,613	5,107	3,171	3,013
Arapahoe	Littleton	3,367	2,244	2,019	1,636	1,373
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	1,378	1,591	804	1,032	669
Baca	Springfield	2,026	1,082	1,393	295	...
Bent	Las Animas	3,229	3,232	2,517	2,252	2,008
Boulder	Boulder	19,916	12,958	11,223	11,006	9,539
Chaffee	Salida	4,516	4,969	5,065	4,689	4,425
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	1,150	695	595	508	270
Clear Creek	Georgetown	329	391	303	703	950
Conejos	Conejos	(1)	(1)	(1)	350	...
Costilla	San Luis	(1)	(1)	(1)	550	...
Crowley	Ordway	1,291	1,150	1,139	1,186	705
Custer	Westcliffe	426	429	335	241	250
Delta	Delta	4,077	3,717	2,938	2,623	2,388
Denver	Denver	412,823	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,381
Dolores	Dove Creek	700	388	447	326	368
Douglas	Castle Rock	739	580	478	461	365
Eagle	Eagle	444	518	341	358	186
Elbert	Kiowa	169	195	185	148	...
El Paso	Colorado Springs	45,269	36,789	33,237	30,105	29,078
Fremont	Canon City	6,313	6,690	5,938	6,386	5,162
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	2,402	2,253	1,825	2,073	2,019
Gilpin	Central City	368	706	572	552	1,782
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	257	235	142	123	182
Gunnison	Gunnison	2,729	2,177	1,415	1,329	1,026
Hinsdale	Lake City	132	185	259	317	405
Huerfano	Walsenburg	5,570	5,855	5,503	3,565	2,323
Jackson	Walden	683	668	284	260	162
Jefferson	Golden	5,167	3,175	2,426	2,135	2,477
Kiowa	Eads	1,011	700	518	406	...
Kit Carson	Burlington	2,220	1,280	1,280	991	368
Lake	Leadville	4,078	4,744	3,771	4,959	7,508
La Plata	Durango	7,437	5,887	5,400	4,116	4,686
Larimer	Fort Collins	14,926	12,251	11,489	8,755	8,210
Las Animas	Trinidad	12,206	13,223	11,732	10,906	10,204
Lincoln	Hugo	937	852	712	838	343
Logan	Sterling	7,470	7,411	7,195	6,415	3,044
Mesa	Grand Junction	14,453	12,479	10,247	8,665	7,754
Mineral	Creede	499	670	384	500	741
Moffat	Craig	3,075	2,123	1,418	1,297	392
Montezuma	Cortez	2,651	1,778	921	541	565
Montrose	Montrose	4,848	4,764	3,566	3,581	3,254
Morgan	Fort Morgan	5,292	4,884	4,423	3,818	2,800
Otero	La Junta	7,679	7,040	7,193	4,964	4,154
Ouray	Ouray	1,077	951	707	1,165	1,644
Park	Fairplay	468	739	221	183	265
Phillips	Holyoke	1,541	1,150	1,226	1,205	659
Pitkin	Aspen	904	777	705	1,265	1,834
Prowers	Lamar	6,825	4,445	4,165	2,512	2,977
Pueblo	Pueblo	63,561	52,162	50,096	43,050	44,395
Rio Blanco	Meeker	1,649	1,399	1,069	935	807
Rio Grande	Del Norte	2,037	1,923	1,410	1,007	840
Routt	Steamboat Springs	1,897	1,613	1,198	1,249	1,227
Saguache	Saguache	1,018	1,219	1,010	948	620
San Juan	Silverton	1,366	1,127	1,301	1,150	2,153
San Miguel	Telluride	1,097	1,337	512	1,618	1,756
Sedgwick	Julesburg	1,938	1,619	1,467	1,320	962
Summit	Breckenridge	296	381	436	796	834
Teller	Cripple Creek	850	2,358	1,427	2,325	6,206
Washington	Akron	1,601	1,417	1,135	1,401	647
Weld	Greeley	20,285	15,995	12,203	10,958	8,179
Yuma	Wray	2,185	2,061	1,785	1,538	1,000

(1) Not incorporated, population figures not available.

POPULATION: TOTALS FOR COLORADO, BY COUNTIES AND CENSUS YEARS
(1950 Figures are Preliminary, as of Sept. 1, 1950: Bureau of the Census)

County	Popula- tion 1950	Percent Change from 1940 Census	Land Area Square Miles	Popula- tion per Square Mile	Population		
					1940	1920	1900
Adams	40,353	79.5	1,246	32.4	22,481	14,430	4,100
Alamosa	10,525	.4	720	14.6	10,484	5,148	4,800
Arapahoe	51,687	60.8	820	63.0	32,150	13,766	8,417
Archuleta	3,025	-20.5	1,364	2.2	3,806	3,590	2,117
Baca	7,947	28.0	2,565	3.1	6,207	8,721	759
Bent	8,793	-8.9	1,533	5.7	9,653	9,705	3,049
Boulder	48,144	28.6	753	63.9	37,438	31,861	21,544
Chaffee	7,115	-12.3	1,039	6.9	8,109	7,753	7,085
Cheyenne	3,445	16.2	1,772	1.9	2,964	3,746	501
Clear Creek	3,276	-13.4	394	8.3	3,784	2,891	7,082
Conejos	10,116	-13.2	1,271	8.0	11,648	8,416	6,394
Costilla	6,047	-19.7	1,215	5.0	7,533	5,032	2,232
Crowley	5,215	-3.4	803	6.5	5,398	6,383	3,200
Custer	1,565	-31.0	737	2.1	2,270	2,172	2,937
Delta	17,335	5.3	1,157	15.0	16,470	13,668	5,487
Denver	412,856	28.1	66	6,225.4	322,412	256,491	140,500
Dolores	1,959	0.1	1,028	1.9	1,958	1,243	1,134
Douglas	3,489	-0.2	843	4.1	3,496	3,517	3,120
Eagle	4,466	-16.7	1,685	2.7	5,361	3,385	3,008
Elbert	4,469	-18.2	1,864	2.4	5,460	6,980	3,101
El Paso	74,265	37.5	2,158	34.4	54,025	44,027	31,602
Fremont	18,091	-8.4	1,562	11.6	19,742	17,883	15,636
Garfield	11,595	9.8	2,994	3.9	10,560	9,304	5,835
Gilpin	845	-48.0	149	5.7	1,625	1,364	6,690
Grand	3,904	8.8	1,867	2.1	3,587	2,659	741
Gunnison	5,689	-8.2	3,242	1.8	6,192	5,590	5,331
Hinsdale	245	-29.8	1,057	.2	349	538	1,609
Huerfano	10,508	-34.7	1,578	6.7	16,088	16,879	8,395
Jackson	1,966	9.3	1,623	1.2	1,798	1,340	500
Jefferson	55,465	80.5	786	70.6	30,725	14,400	9,306
Kiowa	2,990	7.1	1,792	1.7	2,793	3,755	701
Kit Carson	8,569	14.1	2,171	4.0	7,512	8,915	1,580
Lake	6,139	-10.8	380	16.2	6,883	6,630	18,054
La Plata	14,854	-4.1	1,689	8.8	15,494	11,218	7,016
Larimer	43,495	22.4	2,619	16.6	35,539	27,872	11,668
Las Animas	25,918	-19.9	4,794	5.4	32,369	38,975	21,842
Lincoln	5,869	-0.2	2,593	2.3	5,882	8,273	926
Logan	17,117	-6.8	1,827	9.4	18,370	18,427	3,292
Mesa	38,906	15.1	3,313	11.7	33,791	22,281	9,267
Mineral	691	-29.1	921	.8	975	779	1,913
Moffat	5,944	16.9	4,754	1.3	5,086	5,129	1,300
Montezuma	9,937	-5.0	2,095	4.7	10,463	6,260	3,058
Montrose	15,024	-2.6	2,239	6.7	15,418	11,852	4,535
Morgan	18,035	4.8	1,282	14.1	17,214	16,124	3,268
Otero	25,274	7.2	1,267	20.0	23,571	22,623	8,322
Ouray	2,089	0.0	540	3.9	2,089	2,620	4,731
Park	1,853	-43.4	2,166	.9	3,272	1,977	2,998
Phillips	4,907	-0.8	680	7.2	4,948	5,499	1,583
Pitkin	1,629	-11.3	974	1.7	1,836	2,707	7,020
Prowers	14,837	20.6	1,626	9.1	12,304	13,845	3,766
Pueblo	89,592	30.1	2,401	37.3	68,870	57,638	34,448
Rio Blanco	4,711	60.1	3,263	1.4	2,943	3,135	1,690
Rio Grande	12,639	1.9	916	13.8	12,404	7,855	4,080
Routt	8,896	-15.5	2,330	3.8	10,525	8,948	2,361
Saguache	5,672	-8.1	3,144	1.8	6,173	4,638	3,853
San Juan	1,459	1.4	392	3.7	1,439	1,700	2,342
San Miguel	2,690	-26.6	1,283	2.1	3,664	5,281	5,379
Sedgwick	5,080	-4.0	544	9.3	5,294	4,207	971
Summit	1,130	-35.6	615	1.8	1,754	1,724	2,744
Teller	2,734	-57.6	554	5.0	6,463	6,696	29,002
Washington	7,522	-9.8	2,525	3.0	8,336	11,208	1,241
Weld	66,623	4.5	4,004	16.7	63,747	54,059	16,808
Yuma	10,823	-10.6	2,383	4.5	12,102	13,897	1,729
State	1,318,048	17.3	103,967	12.7	1,123,296	939,629	539,700

COLORADO'S PLACE AMONG THE STATES OF THE UNION—Continued

SUBJECT	Colorado	United States	Colorado % of U.S.	Rank Among the States
Colorado ranks in eleventh to nineteenth place among the States in the following:				
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AS FOLLOWS:				
Pears, bushels, 1949	204,000	36,627,000	.6	11
Cattle, on hand, 1949	1,854,000	78,495,000	2.4	14
Honey, pounds, 1949	4,672,000	229,751,000	2.0	15
Apples, bushels, 1949	1,628,000	133,181,000	1.2	16
Turkeys produced, 1949	759,000	41,107,000	1.8	18
MINERAL STATISTICS:				
Petroleum Reserves, barrels, January 1, 1950	271,000,000	25,909,000,000	1.0	11
Petroleum Production, barrels, 1949	23,406,000	1,840,688,000	1.3	11
Petroleum Production, 1859-1949, barrels ..	123,687,000	39,019,219,000	.3	19
Natural Gas Reserves, billion cu. feet, January 1, 1949	350	175,187	.2	15
Bituminous Coal Production, tons, 1947 ..	6,266,000	619,000,000	1.0	13
Colorado ranks in nineteenth to thirty-fifth place among the States in the following:				
MINERAL PRODUCTION:				
Total values 1947	\$105,135,000	\$9,478,000,000	1.1	22
TRANSPORTATION DATA:				
Total Rural Road Mileage, 1947	75,810	3,009,617	2.5	19
Total Surfaced Mileage, 1947 (Surfacing includes concrete oil and gravel)	16,331	1,543,041	1.1	34
Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1948	469,545	41,151,326	1.1	31
Miles of Railroad, 1947	4,380	225,806	1.9	25
Aviation: Total number of airports, 1948 ..	99	5,759	1.7	25
Total civilian aircraft, July 1, 1949	1,276	91,511	1.4	24
Aircraft movements at 142 selected airports, 1949, Stapleton Field	179,544	...	..	26
COMMUNICATIONS:				
Telephone statistics, 1949				
Number of business telephones	124,100	11,831,000	1.0	27
Number of residence telephones	262,600	26,374,000	1.0	28
Radio: Standard Broadcasting Stations				
Number — 1948	19	1,701	1.1	32
Total Broadcast Revenues, 1948	\$3,252,548	\$308,086,381	1.1	30
STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES:				
Total General Revenue, 1948	\$115,945,000	\$10,025,466,000	1.2	31
Total Expenditures for Operation, 1948 ...	34,025,000	4,350,686,000	.8	35
		(All 48 States)		

UTE INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The Southern Ute Indian Reservation, with an area of 288,474 acres, and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation, of 442,039 acres, are located in Southwestern Colorado, in Archuleta, La Plata and Montezuma counties. The Ute Mountain Reservation also extends into New Mexico and Utah. Federal headquarters for the two reservations are the Consolidated Ute Agency, at Ignacio, Colorado. The population of the two reservations, according to the latest report, June 30, 1945, of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is 958.

The Federal Government conducts one school for the Indians, at Ignacio. The school has an enrollment of 258, and is a fully accredited high school.

Under an act of Congress adopted in 1934, the Southern Ute Tribe was granted a corporate charter of self government, with the right to adopt a constitution and by-laws, by the United States Department of the Interior. These documents empower the tribe to manage its own political affairs and to engage in corporate business activities. 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.

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 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; westward boundary of Idaho southward including portions of Oregon; 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	2:00 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	9:00 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	*5:00 A.M.	Washington	2:00 P.M.
Memphis	1:00 P.M.	Yokohama	*4:00 A.M.
Moscow	10:00 P.M.		

*Next day.

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, 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 procla-

mation 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.

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 on the body by the weight of the atmosphere.

The normal 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 62 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 62 years, is 16.5 inches. Like the temperature, however, there is considerable variation in different areas as the accompanying tables on precipitation reveal.

Humidity—The relative humidity of the atmosphere has an important effect on the comfort reaction of the human body to air 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 amount of water vapor actually present in the atmosphere to the greatest amount of water vapor the air could possibly contain at a given temperature and pressure. Complete saturation is designated as 100 per cent relative humidity. Relative humidity at Denver at 11:30 a.m. over a period of years averages 38 per cent. In other words, the air at Denver at noon contains, on an average, only 38 per cent of the moisture it could possibly contain.

Speed of Winds—The average speed of winds in miles per hour in Denver, Pueblo, and Grand Junction in 1949, 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	7.3	6.9	5.1	July	7.2	6.8	7.4
February	7.3	8.8	4.0	August	6.5	5.9	7.5
March	7.4	7.3	6.1	September	6.1	5.9	8.4
April	7.9	7.5	7.1	October	7.2	5.8	8.0
May	7.3	7.4	7.7	November	7.8	5.7	5.4
June	7.3	7.2	8.6	December	7.1	7.5	5.1
Annual Average Speed	7.2	6.9	6.7				
Maximum Speed	36	59	56				

A summary of wind conditions over a period of years, based on anemometer recordings of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

On the average the wind speed 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 speed 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 speed of the wind recorded in Denver over a period of 54 years was 53 miles an hour, on May 1, 1902.

A comparison of the average and highest true speed of winds in Denver and other cities in the United States is as follows:

City	Average	High	City	Average	High
Denver	7	53	Chicago	10.8	87
Boston	11.5	87	New York	14.7	81
Cheyenne	11.4	69	Omaha	9.4	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 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 1949, inclusive, a period of 78 years.

The average maximum, average minimum, and average daily temperatures in Denver for 78 years are as follows:

Month	Max.	Min.	Average	Month	Max.	Min.	Average
January	42.6	18.6	30.6	July	85.6	59.5	72.6
February	44.7	21.1	32.9	August	84.4	58.4	71.4
March	51.2	27.2	39.2	September	76.6	49.4	63.0
April	59.8	35.8	47.8	October	64.7	38.5	51.6
May	68.9	44.6	56.8	November	52.6	27.7	40.2
June	80.0	53.5	66.7	December	44.6	20.8	32.7
Averages for the year.....					63.0	37.8	50.5

The highest temperature recorded in Denver during the 78 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 78 years was 14 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 four 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 78 years was 6.53 inches in May, 1876, and the maximum for any year was 22.96 inches in 1909. The average snowfall is 55.4 inches, March, April, and December in the order named being the months showing the heaviest records.

The yearly sunshine in Denver, over a period of 59 years, has averaged 67 per cent of the total possible. During the same period the greatest amount recorded in any one year was 81 per cent of the total possible, and the least was 55 per cent. Over a period of 78 years the sky was clear on an average of 145 days out of every 365 and cloudy only 69 days. It was partly cloudy 151 days in the year.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CLEAR DAYS AND CLOUDY DAYS PER YEAR IN VARIOUS CITIES

City	Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy	City	Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy
Denver	145	151	69	Little Rock	141	108	117
Atlanta	129	108	128	Los Angeles	179	127	59
Boston	118	117	130	Louisville	120	117	128
Chicago	117	119	129	Omaha	132	120	113
Des Moines	121	119	125	Portland	89	97	179
Helena	100	107	158	St. Louis	138	118	109
Indianapolis	102	123	140	Salt Lake City	151	110	104
Jacksonville	124	140	101	San Francisco	158	116	91
Kansas City	144	108	108	Seattle	77	107	181

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 166 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 52 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'S 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 at a point where the rate of movement was balanced by the rate of evaporation and melting of the ice. As the glaciers moved down their valleys they wore out basins in the solid rocks; these became lake basins after the glaciers disappeared. Also at the ends of glaciers great end moraines were deposited. These moraines composed of rocks and dirt now form natural dams across valleys thus giving a second type of glacial lake after the ice melted. Both types of lakes are now filled by streams and springs.

During the great Pleistocene ice age there were at least ten thousand glaciers in Colorado; they ranged in length from a fraction of a mile to more than 30 miles. 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 Pleistocene times extended down three miles or more toward the plains, but now is confined to an area a mile or less 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. The largest lake in this chain, Silver Lake, lies behind a morainal dam. Five other glaciers are located in the area.

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1949

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

STATION (Grouped According to Drainage Basins)	COUNTY	Elevation Feet	TEMPERATURE, DEGREES FAHRENHEIT				
			Annual Mean Temperature	Highest, 1949	Date	Lowest, 1949	Date
ARKANSAS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN							
Canon City	Fremont	5,343	53.9	97	Aug. 27	—10	Jan. 10
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6,175	48.2	91	July 20*	—11	Jan. 29
Cripple Creek	Teller	9,508	40.3	83	Aug. 22	—16	Jan. 29
Eads	Kiowa	4,262	52.8	102	June 29	—18	Jan. 30
John Martin Dam	Bent	3,820	53.9	101	June 29	—27	Jan. 30
Kit Carson	Cheyenne	4,284	50.0	101	June 30*	—20	Jan. 30
La Junta	Otero	4,190	54.1	101	June 29*	—15	Jan. 29
Lamar	Prowers	3,642	53.1	103	June 30	—29	Jan. 30
Las Animas (near)	Bent	3,892	53.9	103	June 30	—23	Jan. 30
Leadville	Lake	10,177	35.2	76	Aug. 4	—22	Jan. 29
Limon (near)	Elbert	5,360	48.2	96	June 29	—14	Jan. 29
Pueblo (near)	Pueblo	4,799	51.9	98	Aug. 23	—13	Jan. 30
Rocky Ford (near)	Otero	4,177	53.1	100	June 30*	—21	Jan. 30
Salida	Chaffee	7,050	46.2	89	July 28	—17	Jan. 17
Springfield (near)	Baca	4,500	52.6	99	July 7	—18	Jan. 30
Trinidad Airport	Las Animas	5,739	50.6	96	July 28	—20	Jan. 4
Walsenburg	Huerfano	6,200	48.8	85	June 29*	—14	Jan. 29
Westcliffe	Custer	7,860	42.8	...	.....	—27	Jan. 29
COLORADO RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN							
Aspen	Pitkin	7,913	40.5	87	May 24	—21	Jan. 29*
Cortez	Montezuma	6,177	48.4	96	July 31*	—23	Jan. 4
Craig	Moffat	6,231	42.0	96	Aug. 7	—33	Feb. 14
Delta	Delta	5,115	50.6	102	Aug. 1	—16	Jan. 5
Durango	La Plata	6,554	45.4	91	July 18	—27	Jan. 6
Eagle	Eagle	6,497	41.6	94	July 31	—30	Jan. 17
Fraser	Grand	8,560	34.3	81	Aug. 7	—38	Jan. 29
Fruita (near)	Mesa	4,525	48.9	100	July 30	—32	Feb. 6
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,903	46.2	97	July 31	—19	Jan. 29*
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,849	50.9	99	July 31*	—10	Feb. 6
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,634	37.5	86	July 28*	—35	Feb. 1
Hayden	Routt	6,337	41.3	95	Aug. 6	—37	Jan. 29
Meeker	Rio Blanco	6,240	43.9	95	Aug. 6	—28	Jan. 28
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	6,960	...	94	Aug. 5	—12	Jan. 4
Montrose	Montrose	5,830	48.7	97	July 19	—18	Jan. 5
Northdale	Dolores	6,482	43.8	94	Aug. 1	—28	Feb. 1
Norwood	San Miguel	7,017	43.1	90	July 31	—25	Jan. 4

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1949 (Continued)

STATION (Grouped According to Drainage Basins)	COUNTY	Elevation Feet	TEMPERATURE, DEGREES FAHRENHEIT				
			Annual Mean Temperature	Highest, 1949	Date	Lowest, 1949	Date
Ouray	Ouray	7,720	44.7	88	July 18*	—15	Jan. 4
Paonia (near)	Delta	6,200	47.3	99	Aug. 1	—16	Jan. 5
Rico	Dolores	8,824	..	..	..	..	..
Rifle	Garfield	5,500	46.9	98	July 31*	—23	Feb. 6
Silverton (near)	San Juan	9,415	..	78	Aug. 1*	—30	Feb. 1
Steamboat Springs	Routt	6,770	38.8	90	Aug. 5	—35	Jan. 17
Telluride	San Miguel	8,756	39.8	89	Aug. 20	—27	Dec. 12
Wolf Creek Pass	Mineral	9,425	38.1	77	July 1	—16	Jan. 4
KANSAS DRAINAGE BASIN							
Akron	Washington	4,582	47.9	98	July 19	—15	Jan. 29
Burlington	Kit Carson	4,250	50.8	100	July 20	..	..
Holyoke	Phillips	3,745	49.5	100	July 27	—11	Jan. 20
Wray	Yuma	3,512	49.4	101	Aug. 6	—10	Jan. 21
Yuma	Yuma	4,128	49.0	100	June 29	—14	Jan. 29
PLATTE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN							
Boulder	Boulder	5,404	53.0	98	Aug. 7-8	—8	Jan. 24
Cheesman	Jefferson	6,890	46.5	92	Aug. 22	—22	Jan. 29
Denver	Denver	5,221	51.3	94	June 29*	—7	Jan. 29
Estes Park	Larimer	7,525	43.6	90	July 31	—18	Jan. 29
Fort Collins	Larimer	4,935	47.1	95	Aug. 22	—28	Jan. 29
Fort Morgan	Morgan	4,321	47.9	97	July 19	—19	Jan. 29
Greeley	Weld	4,648	47.7	99	Aug. 23	—19	Jan. 29
Hartsel	Park	8,866	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	7,540	42.9	86	Aug. 22	—15	Jan. 29
Julesburg	Sedgwick	3,469	51.0	104	July 27	—11	Jan. 21
Longmont (near)	Boulder	4,950	49.1	98	July 17*	—27	Jan. 29
Parker	Douglas	6,300	47.2	99	Aug. 2	—24	Jan. 29
Sterling	Logan	3,939	47.5	99	July 20	—17	Jan. 29
Walden	Jackson	8,340	36.7	85	Aug. 6	—34	Jan. 17
RIO GRANDE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN							
Alamosa	Alamosa	7,531	40.1	86	June 16	—29	Jan. 4
Del Norte	Rio Grande	7,880	41.9	88	June 30	—20	Jan. 5
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	7,675	41.6	87	Aug. 22	—30	Jan. 5
Saguache	Saguache	7,697	42.2	85	Aug. 5	—23	Jan. 28
Center	Saguache	7,668	39.8	84	June 30	—30	Jan. 5

* Temperatures listed were also noted on other dates.

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1949

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

PRECIPITATION IN INCHES										
STATION	COUNTY	Total for the Year 1949	Greatest Monthly	Month	Least Monthly T-Trace	Month	Total Snowfall 1949	Number of Rainy Days By Inches of Rainfall		
								.01 Inch or More	.25 Inch or More	1 Inch or More
ARKANSAS RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN										
Canon City	Fremont	15.13	4.64	June	0.0	Dec.	34.1	62	25	1
Colorado Springs	El Paso	12.61	4.22	June	T	Nov.	29.7	87	11	2
Cripple Creek	Teller	18.52	5.13	July	0.1	Nov.	....	117	23	2
Eads	Kiowa	15.58	3.72	June	0.0	Nov.-Dec.	....	50	15	4
John Martin Dam	Bent	14.10	3.42	June	T	Dec.	14.2	62	12	3
Kit Carson	Cheyenne	14.96	4.02	June	T	Dec.	....	64	19	2
La Junta	Otero	12.52	3.14	June	T	Dec.	13.5	76	13	2
Lamar	Prowers	21.56	7.54	June	T	Nov.-Dec.	17.5	69	19	4
Las Animas (near)	Bent	9.67	1.96	June	0.0	Nov.	15.4	56	13	0
Leadville	Lake	16.26	3.11	June	0.11	Nov.	....	131	16	0
Limon (near)	Elbert	14.66	4.09	July	0.02	Nov.	17.9	76	21	1
Monument (near)	El Paso .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pueblo (near)	Pueblo	12.78	3.32	May	T	Nov.-Dec.	21.9	73	12	13
Rocky Ford (near)	Otero	13.91	3.83	July	T	Dec.	18.8	58	15	2
Salida	Chaffee	17.78	3.64	June	0.0	Dec.	56.5	100	0	0
Springfield	Baca	20.01	4.84	June	0.05	Dec.	27.2	76	26	5
Trinidad	Las Animas	13.69	4.97	June	0.01	Feb.	23.7	95	12	3
Walsenburg	Huerfano	15.53	3.77	May	0.02	Feb.	....	55	0	0
Westcliffe	Custer	12.48	3.41	July	0.0	Dec.	58.6	56	15	3
COLORADO RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN										
Aspen	Pitkin .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	122	19	2
Coilbran	Mesa .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	16	1
Cortez	Montezuma	13.79	2.31	Jan.	0.64	Nov.	71.8	114	19	0
Craig	Moffat	15.55	2.41	May	0.20	Nov.	70.3	80	7	0
Delta	Delta	7.49	1.32	June	0.07	Feb.	31.5	110	26	1
Durango	La Plata	21.08	4.39	Jan.	0.58	Nov.	....	109	13	0
Eagle	Eagle	12.60	2.52	June	0.23	Nov.	52.1	151	17	0
Fraser	Grand	16.34	2.91	July	0.22	Nov.	....	60	7	0
Fruita (near)	Mesa	8.19	1.74	Mar.	0.04	Aug.	31.0	86	22	0
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	13.75	2.35	June	0.44	Feb.	....	88	8	1
Grand Junction	Mesa	9.62	1.75	Mar.	0.15	Nov.	37.2	88	13	0
Gunnison	Gunnison	10.92	2.95	June	0.38	Oct.	....	83	0	0
Hayden	Routt	17.73	2.77	Oct.	0.0	April	95.7	120	0	0
Kremmling	Routt .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81	23	0
Meeker	Rio Blanco	15.42	2.76	June	0.25	Feb.	33.8	96	20	2
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	20.63	2.80	June	0.56	Aug.	156.3	88	10	0
Montrose	Montrose	8.40	1.84	Jan.	0.08	Dec.	....	73	26	0
Northdale	Dolores	17.43	4.07	Jan.	0.21	Aug.	....	....	....	....
Norwood	San Miguel .....	....	2.88	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ouray	Ouray	21.06	3.22	June	0.33	Nov.	130.2	147	26	0

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1949—(Continued)

STATION	COUNTY	PRECIPITATION IN INCHES								
		Total for the Year 1949	Greatest Monthly	Month	Least Monthly T-Trace	Month	Total Snowfall 1949	Number of Rainy Days By Inches of Rainfall		
								.01 Inch or More	.25 Inch or More	1 Inch or More
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	16.89	2.39	Jan.	0.16	Aug.	102.5	83	25	1
Paonia (near)	Delta	34.07	6.95	Jan.	1.01	Nov.	224.5	107	58	4
Rico	Dolores	21.95	3.47	June	0.33	Nov.	179.0	139	31	0
Silverton (near)	San Juan	23.10	3.68	May	0.30	Aug.	159.5	114	29	0
Steamboat Springs	Routt	25.62	3.80	Jan.	0.41	Nov.	126.0	119	33	0
Telluride	San Miguel	50.43	10.65	Jan.	1.21	Aug.	380.0	99	76	13
Wolf Creek Pass	Mineral	9.62	1.52	Mar.	0.21	Nov.	....	76	10	0
Rifle	Garfield									
KANSAS DRAINAGE BASIN										
Akron Airport	Washington	23.37	5.64	June	T	Feb.	33.0	93	30	3
Burlington	Kit Carson	19.88	4.72	May	T	Dec.	....	68	26	4
Holyoke	Phillips	23.79	6.46	May	T	Feb.-Dec.	38.7	82	29	4
Wray	Yuma	23.86	4.93	July	0.01	Feb.	32.7	77	24	6
Yuma	Yuma									
PLATTE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN										
Boulder	Boulder	21.22	7.40	June	T	Nov.	70.5	89	25	4
Cheesman	Jefferson	15.83	3.92	July	0.04	Nov.	43.2	73	24	3
Denver	Denver	15.54	3.95	June	T	Nov.	57.5	92	21	0
Estes Park	Larimer	18.79	6.31	June	T	Nov.	38.5	81	19	2
Fort Collins	Larimer	15.10	3.23	May	T	Feb.	....	72	19	2
Fort Morgan	Morgan	12.14	3.67	June	0.00	Nov.	46.7	62	19	1
Greeley	Weld	14.02	2.85	July	T	Nov.-Dec.	47.7	81	20	1
Hartsel	Park	23.92	6.86	June	T	Nov.	47.4	104	28	4
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	18.67	4.67	May	T	Feb.-Nov.	29.4	61	29	0
Julesburg	Sedgwick	14.60	5.05	June	0.00	Nov.	14.7	76	14	3
Longmont (near)	Boulder	14.85	3.29	July	T	Feb.	36.0	57	26	0
Parker	Douglas	14.21	5.63	June	T	Nov.	29.0	64	16	2
Sterling	Logan	9.23	1.65	June	T	Nov.	38.4	61	10	0
Walden	Jackson									
RIO GRANDE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN										
Alamosa	Alamosa	6.98	1.47	July	0.00	Nov.	8.3	51	8	0
Del Norte	Rio Grande	8.00	2.47	July	T	Sept.	22.7	45	9	1
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	8.56	2.15	July	T	Nov.	24.1	77	9	0
Saguache	Saguache .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62	6	0
Center	Saguache .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	9	0

LENGTH OF THE 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	22	May 11	Oct. 5	148	June 13	Sept. 9
Alamosa	Alamosa	18	May 23	Sept. 16	107	June 29	Aug. 20
Arriba	Lincoln	28	May 14	Oct. 2	141	June 25	Sept. 6
Aspen	Pitkin	20	June 14	Sept. 14	94	July 1	Aug. 24
Boulder	Boulder	52	May 3	Oct. 12	162	June 13	Sept. 9
Buena Vista	Chaffee	36	June 4	Sept. 21	110	June 28	Aug. 10
Burlington	Kit Carson	42	May 5	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	54	April 28	Oct. 12	167	June 12	Sept. 12
Cedaredge	Delta	46	May 11	Oct. 5	148	June 18	Sept. 10
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	52	May 6	Oct. 7	154	May 29	Sept. 9
Collbran	Mesa	48	May 24	Sept. 27	128	July 3	Sept. 8
Colorado Springs	El Paso	51	May 7	Oct. 2	149	June 18	Sept. 10
Cortez	Montezuma	33	May 25	Oct. 2	129	June 18	Sept. 9
Del Norte	Rio Grande	8	June 3	Sept. 20	110	June 18	Sept. 9
Delta	Delta	53	May 9	Oct. 2	146	June 28	Sept. 11
Denver	Denver	77	May 1	Oct. 11	165	June 6	Sept. 12
Durango	La Plata	53	May 27	Sept. 26	123	June 26	Sept. 9
Eads	Kiowa	32	May 5	Oct. 8	155	May 29	Sept. 9
Estes Park	Larimer	33	June 10	Sept. 14	96	July 18	Aug. 14
Fort Collins	Larimer	54	May 8	Sept. 29	144	June 13	Sept. 6
Fort Morgan	Morgan	51	May 9	Oct. 3	146	June 30	Aug. 25
Fruita	Mesa	46	May 5	Oct. 7	156	May 31	Sept. 15
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	43	May 19	Sept. 26	130	July 4	Aug. 9
Grand Junction	Mesa	57	April 16	Oct. 23	189	May 17	Sept. 14
Greeley	Weld	53	May 5	Sept. 30	148	June 13	Sept. 9
Grover	Weld	36	May 21	Sept. 24	127	June 30	Aug. 25
Gunnison	Gunnison	53	June 23	Aug. 31	70	July 28	July 9
Hayden	Routt	29	June 10	Sept. 14	96	July 4	Aug. 30
Hoehne (Downing)	Las Animas	32	May 15	Oct. 8	145	July 4	Sept. 10
Holly	Prowers	42	April 27	Oct. 11	167	June 2	Sept. 17
Holyoke	Phillips	35	May 10	Oct. 3	145	June 6	Sept. 12
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	48	May 29	Sept. 23	118	June 23	Aug. 30
Ignacio	La Plata	34	June 5	Sept. 22	110	June 23	Aug. 28
Julesburg	Sedgwick	35	May 10	Oct. 2	145	June 2	Sept. 9
Lamar	Prowers	52	April 27	Oct. 10	166	May 29	Sept. 17
Las Animas	Bent	55	May 1	Oct. 2	155	June 1	Sept. 11
Leadville	Lake	47	June 17	Sept. 7	82	July 28	Aug. 2
Le Roy	Logan	43	May 4	Oct. 5	154	May 27	Aug. 25
Limon	Elbert	39	May 15	Oct. 3	142	June 13	Sept. 9
Long Branch	Lincoln	53	May 13	Oct. 3	138	June 13	Sept. 6
Longmont	Boulder	42	May 9	Oct. 1	145	June 16	Sept. 8
Manassa	Conejos	40	June 5	Sept. 15	102	June 20	Aug. 2
Meeker	Rio Blanco	19	June 13	Sept. 19	98	July 2	Aug. 31
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	25	May 6	Oct. 17	165	May 30	Sept. 21
Montrose	Montrose	56	May 7	Oct. 5	151	June 13	Sept. 14
Monument	El Paso	38	May 24	Sept. 22	121	June 21	Sept. 3
Northdale	Dolores	19	June 7	Sept. 27	113	July 12	Sept. 9
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	18	June 26	Sept. 14	80	July 29	Sept. 4
Palisade	Mesa	31	April 20	Oct. 8	179	May 26	Sept. 9
Paonia	Delta	42	May 6	Oct. 10	157	June 17	Sept. 15
Pueblo	Pueblo	60	April 23	Oct. 13	173	June 2	Sept. 12
Redvale	Montrose	10	May 24	Sept. 29	130	June 13	Sept. 9
Rifle	Garfield	35	May 11	Sept. 29	141	June 17	Sept. 2
Rocky Ford	Otero	55	April 27	Oct. 8	165	May 22	Sept. 17
Saguache	Saguache	47	May 30	Sept. 22	117	June 26	Aug. 28
Salida	Chaffee	37	May 29	Sept. 20	113	July 6	Sept. 6
San Luis	Costilla	32	June 5	Sept. 19	107	July 5	Sept. 6
Sapinero	Gunnison	39	June 12	Sept. 19	99	May 27	Sept. 9
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	32	May 5	Oct. 1	149	July 31	Aug. 1
Spicer	Jackson	28	June 28	Aug. 29	62	July 31	Aug. 1
Steamboat Springs	Routt	39	May 8	Aug. 28	59	July 31	Aug. 1
Sterling	Logan	39	May 30	Sept. 30	144	June 12	Sept. 9
Sunbeam	Moffat	22	June 14	Sept. 6	83	July 8	Aug. 2
Telluride	San Miguel	40	June 27	Sept. 3	67	July 31	Aug. 1
Trinidad	Las Animas	43	May 5	Oct. 12	165	June 3	Sept. 13
Two Buttes	Baca	46	May 1	Oct. 16	169	June 2	Sept. 17
Victor	Teller	26	June 10	Sept. 16	98	July 8	Aug. 13
Waterdale	Larimer	45	May 12	Oct. 1	141	June 16	Sept. 9
Westcliffe	Custer	42	June 9	Sept. 13	97	July 29	Aug. 1
Wray	Yuma	48	May 6	Oct. 3	151	May 29	Sept. 12

*Period to and including 1948.

Note: Ordinarily August 1 is considered to be the beginning of autumn by the U.S. Weather Bureau. At some stations in the mountain areas the first fall frost may be recorded during July. For these stations killing frosts may be continuous and the growing season uncertain.

SNOWFALL IN COLORADO: AVERAGE ANNUAL IN INCHES AT SPECIFIED STATIONS—ACCUMULATED RECORD THROUGH 1948

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

STATION	COUNTY	Elevation (Feet)	Length of Record (Years)	Average Annual (Inches)
Akron	Washington	4,560	20	36.4
Alamosa	Alamosa	7,531	16	26.6
Aspen	Pitkin	7,913	14	144.0
Boulder	Boulder	5,404	42	73.1
Buena Vista	Chaffee	7,955	29	39.3
Burlington	Kit Carson	4,250	31	28.4
Canon City	Fremont	5,343	50	36.9
Cascade	San Juan	8,853	36	207.9
Cheesman	Jefferson	6,890	45	56.0
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	4,250	50	24.5
Collbran	Mesa	6,200	35	72.3
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6,098	46	29.9
Columbine	Routt	8,766	30	183.1
Cortez	Montezuma	6,177	23	37.5
Craig	Moffat	6,199	11	57.1
Crested Butte	Gunnison	8,867	33	154.3
Cripple Creek	Teller	9,508	20	86.4
Cumbres	Conejos	10,015	35	298.8
Del Norte	Rio Grande	7,880	23	31.4
Delta	Delta	5,115	37	19.9
Denver	Denver	5,280	67	55.3
Durango	La Plata	6,554	37	67.1
Eads	Kiowa	4,262	21	21.1
Eagle	Eagle	6,598	7	54.6
Estes Park	Larimer	7,750	36	102.3
Fort Collins	Larimer	5,004	55	41.7
Fort Lupton	Weld	4,907	35	42.6
Fort Morgan	Morgan	4,321	32	27.4
Fraser	Grand	8,568	35	154.2
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,823	28	69.8
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,668	56	21.0
Grand Lake	Grand	8,153	13	123.5
Greeley	Weld	4,648	40	31.6
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,683	39	52.4
Hartsel	Park	8,860	34	45.2
Hayden	Routt	6,337	21	89.9
Holly	Prowers	3,386	36	13.6
Holyoke	Phillips	3,745	25	27.9
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	7,540	40	74.0
Julesburg	Sedgwick	3,469	34	28.9
La Junta	Otero	4,215	14	24.1
Lamar	Prowers	3,615	46	25.7
Las Animas	Bent	3,982	41	21.9
La Veta Pass	Costilla	9,242	37	158.6
Leadville	Lake	10,182	36	130.5
Limon	Lincoln	5,360	33	34.1
Longmont	Boulder	4,950	36	37.9
Manassa	Conejos	7,700	24	23.6
Meeker	Rio Blanco	6,242	28	69.2
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	6,960	22	82.6
Montrose	Montrose	5,830	50	30.6
Monument	El Paso	7,400	34	79.6
Ordway	Crowley	4,330	18	21.0
Ouray	Ouray	7,720	6	158.4
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	7,108	9	73.2
Paonia	Delta	6,200	38	54.4
Parker	Douglas	6,300	15	51.7
Pueblo	Pueblo	2,808	64	28.5
Rico	Dolores	8,824	38	164.6
Rifle	Garfield	5,300	25	34.8
Rocky Ford	Otero	4,177	55	20.7
Saguache	Saguache	7,697	40	23.0
Salida	Chaffee	7,050	28	50.0
Savage Basin	San Miguel	11,522	10	404.7
Silver Lake	Boulder	10,200	25	255.5
Silverton	San Juan	9,401	45	159.6
Springfield	Baca	4,400	28	27.1
Steamboat Springs	Routt	6,770	38	158.8
Sterling	Logan	3,939	36	32.7
Telluride	San Miguel	8,750	30	170.4
Trinidad	Las Animas	6,300	41	59.4
Trout Lake	San Miguel	9,800	33	234.9
Walden	Jackson	8,340	13	48.8
Walsenburg	Huerfano	6,200	8	65.9
Westcliffe	Custer	7,860	36	80.5
Wolf Creek Pass	Mineral	9,440	9	38.7
Wray	Yuma	3,512	41	27.3

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES

(Source: United States Weather Bureau)

STATION	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yrs.*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Akron (Airport)-----	Washington	35	0.39	0.42	1.04	2.01	2.82	2.50	2.71	1.97	1.47	1.07	0.55	0.56	17.51
Alamosa-----	Alamosa	18	0.28	0.15	0.27	0.74	0.78	0.59	1.17	0.91	0.94	0.58	0.19	0.30	6.90
Arriba-----	Lincoln	34	0.28	0.46	0.89	1.74	2.54	2.21	2.48	2.20	1.50	1.00	0.53	0.51	16.34
Aspen-----	Pitkin	24	1.76	1.99	1.89	1.89	1.61	1.14	1.54	1.52	1.51	1.57	1.30	1.52	19.24
Boulder-----	Boulder	57	0.50	0.77	1.63	2.69	2.98	1.75	1.89	1.55	1.42	1.60	0.82	0.75	18.35
Buena Vista-----	Chaffee	49	0.36	0.58	0.73	0.89	0.83	0.56	1.81	1.33	0.72	0.64	0.44	0.39	9.28
Burlington-----	Kit Carson	60	0.29	0.42	0.83	1.83	2.42	2.82	2.66	2.57	1.38	0.96	0.76	0.50	17.44
Byers-----	Arapahoe	27	0.41	0.41	0.83	1.82	2.29	1.56	1.59	1.32	1.05	0.61	0.50	0.42	12.81
Canon City-----	Fremont	62	0.40	0.54	0.85	1.67	1.72	1.12	1.86	1.90	0.95	0.78	0.57	0.69	12.95
Cheyenne Wells-----	Cheyenne	57	0.31	0.47	0.81	1.67	2.26	2.58	2.59	2.52	1.26	0.94	0.44	0.46	16.31
Collbran-----	Mesa	58	1.16	1.20	1.59	1.62	1.38	0.80	1.18	1.52	1.54	1.47	1.03	1.08	15.57
Colorado Springs-----	El Paso	69	0.22	0.39	0.70	1.58	2.23	1.83	2.83	2.36	1.08	0.60	0.33	0.31	14.46
Crested Butte-----	Gunnison	51	3.02	3.16	3.68	2.31	1.88	1.52	1.91	2.06	2.01	1.52	1.88	2.40	27.35
Del Norte-----	Rio Grande	31	0.37	0.30	0.54	0.76	0.71	0.55	1.28	1.53	0.88	0.65	0.46	0.32	8.35
Delta-----	Delta	62	0.60	0.51	0.65	0.66	0.80	0.45	0.74	1.06	0.97	0.85	0.50	0.55	8.34
Denver-----	Denver	78	0.40	0.53	1.04	2.06	2.21	1.38	1.68	1.43	0.99	1.05	0.55	0.73	14.05
Dillon-----	Summit	43	1.31	1.67	2.14	2.07	1.66	1.10	2.06	1.78	1.35	1.37	1.14	1.36	19.01
Durango-----	La Plata	58	1.55	1.65	1.77	1.47	1.14	0.87	1.94	2.16	1.92	1.90	1.18	1.70	19.25
Eads-----	Kiowa	38	0.27	0.40	0.71	1.33	2.42	2.15	2.41	1.80	1.11	1.05	0.42	0.27	14.34
Estes Park (near)-----	Larimer	41	0.57	0.94	1.40	2.33	2.10	1.60	2.61	2.07	1.45	1.38	0.96	0.76	18.17
Fort Collins-----	Larimer	70	0.42	0.57	1.01	2.02	2.80	1.68	1.60	1.33	1.26	1.15	0.48	0.46	14.78
Fort Morgan-----	Morgan	59	0.26	0.29	0.67	1.75	2.29	1.83	2.15	1.59	1.12	0.86	0.34	0.34	13.49
Fraser-----	Grand	41	1.49	1.62	1.72	2.06	1.72	1.39	2.14	1.66	1.34	1.31	1.15	1.29	18.89
Fruita-----	Mesa	51	0.84	0.73	0.94	0.76	0.75	0.50	0.77	1.01	1.11	1.01	0.68	0.72	9.82
Glenwood Springs-----	Garfield	50	1.47	1.43	1.56	1.55	1.31	1.01	1.40	1.66	1.41	1.29	1.07	1.27	16.43
Grand Junction-----	Mesa	60	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	62	0.31	0.41	0.77	1.58	2.35	1.59	1.61	1.07	0.92	0.96	0.38	0.40	12.35
Grover (near)-----	Weld	50	0.28	0.49	0.62	1.48	2.33	1.83	2.10	1.60	1.16	0.70	0.32	0.47	13.38
Gunnison-----	Gunnison	59	0.78	0.80	0.70	0.74	0.82	0.74	1.51	1.39	0.86	0.70	0.52	0.63	10.19
Hayden-----	Routt	33	1.29	1.20	1.36	1.47	1.56	1.18	1.32	1.42	1.57	1.59	0.97	1.30	16.23
Holyoke-----	Phillips	55	0.25	0.40	0.94	2.11	2.82	3.19	2.53	2.27	1.37	0.89	0.41	0.48	17.66
Julesburg-----	Sedgwick	46	0.34	0.40	0.85	1.99	2.76	2.70	2.38	2.21	1.16	0.94	0.45	0.41	16.59
Lamar-----	Prowers	61	0.31	0.51	0.84	1.61	2.27	2.21	2.46	2.00	1.21	0.97	0.49	0.56	15.44
Las Animas-----	Bent	68	0.26	0.40	0.64	1.45	2.02	1.57	2.04	1.60	0.89	0.75	0.39	0.45	12.46
Leadville-----	Lake	54	1.18	1.47	1.73	1.74	1.36	1.22	2.97	2.29	1.35	1.19	0.93	1.07	18.50
Limon (near)-----	Lincoln	38	0.34	0.40	0.80	1.61	2.17	2.04	2.44	2.04	1.23	0.83	0.55	0.60	15.05
Longmont-----	Boulder	49	0.33	0.50	0.85	1.58	2.56	1.74	1.60	1.12	1.07	1.17	0.52	0.45	13.76
Manassa-----	Conejos	46	0.22	0.27	0.38	0.58	0.68	0.46	0.99	1.37	0.72	0.69	0.27	0.26	6.89
Meeker-----	Rio Blanco	46	1.08	0.97	1.49	1.55	1.39	1.08	1.46	1.77	1.46	1.53	1.09	1.06	15.93
Mesa Verde Park-----	Montezuma	28	1.59	2.04	2.01	1.39	1.11	0.75	1.78	1.17	1.97	1.54	1.05	1.67	19.07
Monte Vista-----	Rio Grande	18	0.38	0.37	0.50	0.90	0.67	0.49	1.15	1.00	0.72	0.53	0.22	0.36	7.29
Montrose-----	Montrose	62	0.61	0.57	0.78	0.97	0.88	0.48	0.83	1.32	1.03	1.00	0.55	0.68	9.70
Monument-----	El Paso	39	0.52	0.75	1.40	2.61	2.57	1.79	2.96	2.90	1.34	1.15	0.86	0.68	19.53
Northdale-----	Dolores	20	1.11	1.17	1.32	1.11	0.86	0.65	1.17	1.49	1.90	1.60	0.88	1.24	14.50
Pagosa Springs-----	Archuleta	30	2.15	1.96	1.85	1.66	1.31	1.11	2.33	2.55	1.91	2.33	1.48	1.64	22.28
Paonia (near)-----	Delta	52	1.33	1.37	1.51	1.53	1.34	0.74	1.01	1.35	1.39	1.59	1.12	1.31	15.59
Pueblo-----	Pueblo	71	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	48	2.51	2.73	2.85	1.93	1.63	1.29	2.79	2.76	2.73	1.98	1.48	2.11	26.79
Rifle-----	Garfield	35	0.86	0.67	1.00	1.07	0.95	0.58	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.21	0.76	0.82	11.17
Rocky Ford-----	Otero	62	0.30	0.32	0.64	1.47	1.99	1.46	2.27	1.56	0.82	0.84	0.45	0.40	12.52
Saguache-----	Saguache	55	0.25	0.35	0.39	0.63	0.77	0.82	1.56	1.57	0.83	0.72	0.29	0.29	8.47
Salida-----	Chaffee	44	0.52	0.72	0.80	1.46	1.04	1.00	1.67	1.51	0.98	0.92	0.61	0.60	11.83
Sedgwick-----	Sedgwick	43	0.30	0.34	0.84	2.08	2.64	2.81	2.48	2.28	1.44	1.02	0.42	0.49	17.14
Silverton-----	San Juan	43	1.79	1.86	2.66	1.78	1.40	1.64	2.75	3.12	2.79	2.50	1.25	1.66	25.25
Spicer-----	Jackson	40	0.77	0.85	1.08	1.15	1.06	0.91	1.19	1.25	1.13	1.14	0.89	0.91	12.33
Springfield-----	Baca	45	0.48	0.62	1.17	1.80	2.61	2.11	2.32	1.92	1.47	0.99	0.69	0.61	16.79
Steamboat Springs-----	Routt	46	2.24	2.42	2.22	2.20	2.11	1.50	1.46	1.52	1.64	1.93	1.67	2.31	23.22
Sterling-----	Logan	41	0.32	0.35	0.81	1.80	2.53	2.42	1.65	1.86	1.23	0.98	0.46	0.46	14.87
Trinidad (Airport)-----	Las Animas	55	0.47	0.78	1.01	1.92	1.94	2.30	2.34	2.15	1.48	1.22	0.80	0.87	16.68
Two Buttes-----	Baca	55	0.34	0.56	0.82	1.72	2.21	2.15	2.31	1.81	1.33	0.86	0.46	0.55	15.12
Walsenburg-----	Huerfano	15	0.69	0.67	1.48	2.24	2.04	1.09	1.47	1.48	1.24	1.00	0.67	0.57	14.64
Westcliffe-----	Custer	46	0.66	0.78	1.33	2.34	1.70	1.42	2.52	2.16	1.29	1.20	0.85	0.75	17.00
Wray-----	Yuma	53	0.33	0.50	0.88	2.42	2.89	2.89	2.72	2.37	1.39	1.02	0.47	0.45	18.33
Yuma-----	Yuma	60	0.37	0.49	1.04	2.02	2.53	2.80	2.65	2.34	1.06	0.98	0.45	0.49	17.22

*Period to and including 1949.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING IN COLORADO

The United States Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior was created by an Act of Congress in 1879, for the purpose of making a systematic study of the geology and natural resources of the United States, and the classification of the public lands. From the very beginning of this work it was evident that no adequate classification of lands or conclusive geologic determinations could be made without suitable base maps. This led to the organization of the Topographic Division, which, since 1882, has been engaged in making a series of standard topographic maps to cover the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Topographic mapping of the United States and its possessions has been one of the most important responsibilities of the Geological Survey since this bureau was formed. At first the mapping was mostly of a reconnaissance type—used in the preparation of general reports on the natural resources of the Nation. Gradually, however, topographic maps were put to a wider variety of uses, especially in connection with engineering planning and development activities. Thus the maps now are used not only as a base for reporting geological information, or for determining the drainage area of a river basin, but they are used also in the various engineering aspects of mining, forest utilization, irrigation and highway development, and many other activities involving use of the land.

The increasing utilization of topographic maps by the map-conscious public has been responsible for the definite trend away from the early reconnaissance type of maps which were made rapidly and cheaply and were published at small scales and with only generalized accuracy. Most of the maps are now published at the comparatively large scales of one inch to the mile or two thousand feet to the inch, and they are compiled according to rigid specifications as to accuracy and content so that they can be readily used in a wide variety of engineering enterprises. Many areas of Colorado are now being mapped according to these specifications.

A topographic map is a graphic representation of the configuration or shape of a part of the earth's surface, and it is this distinctive feature that differentiates it from other maps. Under the general plan adopted each published map covers a quadrangle of area, bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, and hence the maps are sometimes referred to as quadrangles, or quadrangle maps. Each quadrangle map is usually designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it.

Topographic surveys conducted by the Geological Survey in the State of Colorado have resulted in over 200 published topographic maps which cover about 56 per cent of the area of the State. These maps provide topographic information for over 37,000,000 acres of the State and have been of invaluable assistance in the development of the mineral, water, land and agricultural resources of Colorado. An index of these published maps of Colorado, which are available at twenty cents each, may be obtained upon request to the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado.

For nearly a decade after its establishment, the Geological Survey carried on topographic surveys in Colorado as an adjunct to geologic work, mapping in the Leadville District, in the vicinity of Golden, in the Ten-Mile District of Summit County, and in other metal mining areas of the State.

During 1888 to 1896 almost the entire Arkansas River Basin was mapped by reconnaissance methods for irrigation studies. This mapping provided a series of 30-minute quadrangle maps for the Basin area at the scale of nearly two miles to the inch.

With the turn of the century mapping at larger scales and with a higher degree of accuracy was undertaken for areas where topographic maps were needed for mineral resource development and geologic investigations. In the next two decades nearly 17,000 square miles were mapped in important economic areas

of southwest, central, and northern Colorado. For the Central City, Idaho Springs, Silver Plume, Breckenridge, Leadville, and Creede mining areas special large-scale maps were made and there was considerable mapping of forest reserve and recreational areas including Pikes Peak, Longs Peak, Mesa Verde National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, and Denver Mountain Parks.

In 1920 impetus was given to advancing topographic surveys in Colorado through cooperative mapping projects, for which the Federal Government matched the funds supplied by various State groups. The first cooperative survey was undertaken through agreement between the Geological Survey and the State Geologist for the mapping of the Kerber Creek Mining District in Saguache County. In 1924 and 1925 cooperative agreements with the State Engineer provided for surveys in various parts of the State and in 1926 there were cooperative agreements with the State Prospector of Oils for topographic surveys in prospective oil shale territory and with the Colorado School of Mines for the mapping of the Grand Valley, Highmore, Roan Creek, and Taylor Park quadrangles. In 1927, the Colorado Metal Mining Fund and in 1930 the Colorado Geologic Survey Board supplied funds for topographic mapping of important mining and geologic areas, this cooperation extending up to 1934.

During 1935 to 1945, a topographic mapping project was completed for the City of Denver and vicinity. These surveys provided 32 modern seven and one-half minute quadrangles covering an area of over 1,900 square miles. The maps portray topographic and cultural features of the area in great accuracy and considerable detail. This project was financed by funds appropriated by the City and County of Denver and the Federal Government. These topographic maps were of great assistance in selecting sites for such war plants as the Rocky Mountain Arsenal and the Denver Munitions Plant which is now the Denver Federal Center.

By 1946 the Geological Survey had made topographic maps for slightly more than half of the State. Request for topographic surveys, particularly for large-scale mapping in the Missouri River Basin and in strategic mineral resource areas, continued to come from Federal, State and other map users.

To meet the increasing demand for maps from all sources, the Topographic Division of the Geological Survey, in July, 1946, created the Rocky Mountain Division and established a new mapping office at the Federal Center west of Denver to handle the mapping operations in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana and Alaska. This office is equipped to handle all phases of the mapping operations using the latest methods of map compilation from aerial photography.

Mapping accomplished in Colorado since the establishment of this office includes the publication of 16 7½ minute quadrangles in El Paso county including Colorado Springs and Camp Carson. Another 15 quadrangles have been completed and published in the Dolores River-Paradox Valley area of Mesa, Montrose and San Miguel counties.

The largest mapping project under way at present is in the South Platte River Basin extending from Denver to the state line at Julesburg. This project includes 80 7½ minute quadrangles, the first of which were published in 1949. Other active mapping projects include 230 square miles in the vicinity of the Mount of the Holy Cross, four quadrangles including Trinidad and vicinity, and 32 quadrangles along the Arkansas River from Pueblo to the Kansas state line.

A distribution Center for the sale of Geological Survey maps is maintained at the Rocky Mountain Region Office at Denver, Colorado. This office serves all states west of the Mississippi River including Louisiana and Minnesota. Among the Special maps available for Colorado are the preliminary maps in the coal and the oil and gas investigation series, a geologic map for the entire State, a recent geologic map index, plan and profile river survey sheets, and maps of the national parks and monuments and other recreational areas. In addition to the topographic maps thus far published, there may be obtained, at the cost of reproduction, photostatic copies of the original map manuscript, advance prints of new mapping prior to publication, and prints of aerial photography procured for map-production purposes. Current information is also available concerning the extent and progress of topographic mapping, aerial photography, and geodetic control surveys for Colorado as well as the entire United States.

HIGHLIGHTS IN COLORADO'S HISTORY

Editor's Note—Only a brief summary of Colorado's colorful early history is presented here. The principal purpose in listing these highlights is to record economic facts that have affected Colorado's welfare and development, particularly in recent years, and to relate such other items as reflect the temper of the times. As one reads these highlights, these significant facts stand out: (1) An amazing volume of public and private improvements and development has been accomplished in Colorado in the five years following the end of World War II, far exceeding any comparable five years of development in the State's history; (2) Tremendous changes have been compressed into the past 30 years—a relatively brief period of time when measured against the centuries of the ages; (3) These changes, which have resulted from the role played by our Nation in two devastating and costly world wars, as well as from the tremendous progress made in scientific and industrial development, have created financial, economic and social problems of such magnitude as to challenge the sober attention of all citizens of Colorado and the Nation. The manner in which those problems are solved will have a profound effect on the future development of our State and the attendant welfare of present and future generations of our citizens.

- 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 Nevada. 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. Town of Lamar is founded.
- 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 employ-

ment 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. Dome of the State Capitol is plated with gold leaf at a cost of \$14,680.

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 at Colorado Springs started. Colorado State Museum building completed in Denver, at a cost of \$460,000. Built of Colorado granite and marble.

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 molyb-

denum 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. Federal Reserve branch bank established in Denver.

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—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. Employees of Denver Tramway company go on strike. Aroused by editorials in *The Denver Post*, strikers raid building and do much damage to the property.
- 1921—General Assembly creates State Highway Department with seven-man Advisory Board. Maj. L. D. Blauvelt named State Highway Engineer. Colorado begins building concrete highways on main traveled routes. Pueblo suffers disastrous flood in June; scores drowned and property damage amounts to \$20,000,000. State office building completed at East Colfax avenue and Sherman street, Denver, at a cost of \$1,475,000. Post-war deflation sets in and decline in prices brings trouble in the rural areas. During the next several years, numerous banks serving farming areas close, price and farm lands decline sharply from levels reached in World War I, and farmers clamor for "farm relief."
- 1922—Coloradans vote \$6,000,000 in bonds for highway construction. Moffat Tunnel Improvement District is created by General Assembly 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. Daring daylight hold-up of Federal Reserve bank truck is staged as it leaves U. S. Mint in Denver and robbers escape with \$200,000. Robbery never solved.
- 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. Ku Klux Klan secures domination of Republican party in Colorado and elects a Governor and United States Senator.
- 1925—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. Mutiny and riot at State Penitentiary, Canon City, in October, results in death of eight guards and five convicts. Three cellhouses badly damaged by fire and dynamite.
- 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—Chas. D. Vail named State Highway Engineer and initiates policy of oil-surfacing the highways to give Colorado more miles of hard-surfaced,

dustless highways. In the following 14 years, over 4,000 miles of highways built and oil-surfaced.

- 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 water 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. Heavy cloudbursts in Black Forest area southeast of Denver, over Decoration Day, destroys Cheeseman Dam, resulting in much flood damage along Cherry Creek thru Denver and areas adjacent to South Platte river and its tributaries in northeastern Colorado. Denver and Rio Grande Railroad goes into receivership.
- 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 \$152,238,000 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 totals \$48,961,444,000. Federal tax collections in Colorado in 1941 total \$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: Japanese government asks U. S. government for 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 world history. Colorado has lost upwards of 3,500 of her finest young men. The Nation's debt stands at the staggering total of \$260,000,000,000. Following V-J Day (Victory over Japan), gas rationing is ended by President Truman and almost overnight Colorado is filled with tourist visitors. September: Increased enrollment at the State's educational institutions develops critical housing problems. Real estate boom is set off in cities as the demand for homes mounts. Construction starts on Cherry Creek Dam and flood control project southeast of Denver, under supervision of U. S. Corps of Engineers, to cost over \$15,000,000. Federal government closes down numerous war installations and begins sale of huge government surpluses of material, equipment and buildings. State's colleges are given buildings for temporary housing and classrooms. On December 31st, bank deposits in Colorado total \$1,095,739,251, marking the first time in history deposits have exceeded the billion-dollar mark.

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. December: Public subscription campaign raises \$2,000,000 for construction of new buildings at the University of Denver, both at University Park and in down-town Denver.

1947—As required by law, the State distributes, in January, the surplus in the Old Age Pension fund, totaling over \$9,000,000, and the more than 42,000 pensioners received \$220.80 each, in addition to their regular pension. The 36th General Assembly meets in January and in the next 108 days

enacts much legislation to cope with post-war problems. Included is an expanded public health and hospital program for the State, championed by Colorado's nationally known humanitarian, Dr. Florence Sabin; the office of State Controller is established, with complete budgetary control over State finances; Fish and Game Commission provided funds for an enlarged program; a second 10-year financing program for buildings at the State's 23 institutions is adopted as recommended by the State Planning Commission; State income tax is increased; additional 2-cents tax voted on motor fuel, making the total of State taxes six cents, to provide more funds for highway construction. May: Denver voters approve \$8,000,000 bond issue for municipal improvements and elect Quigg Newton, Mayor, succeeding Benjamin F. Stapleton, five-term mayor. June: Federal, State and other officials attend ceremonies at Grand Lake and Estes Park, marking completion of the Alva B. Adams tunnel—and water flows from the Western Slope to the Eastern Slope, under the great Continental Divide of the Rockies. U. S. Bureau of Mines' experimental plan for extracting oil from oil-shale begins operation near Rifle. Estimate of Colorado's huge oil-shale reserves placed at 270 billion barrels. 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 preceding year total \$66,316,000. Numerous Colorado ranches purchased by Texans and others. Dan Thornton herd of registered Herefords sold for almost one million dollars at Gunnison. Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad organized for private ownership, after 13 years in receivership, with Wilson McCarthy as president. September: Enrollment at State's colleges reach a figure double the pre-war enrollment. Agriculture continues to benefit from good crops and high prices. For the first time in history, more than one million head of cattle are marketed at the Denver stockyards during 1947. Six airlines serve Colorado and various cities in the State and 50 flights are scheduled daily out of Denver as air travel grows in popularity. Highway construction program expands as State Highway Department expenditures total over \$14,500,000 for the year.

1948—The year opens with 11 convicts, several of them life-termers, making a daring get-away from the state penitentiary at Canon City. Two are killed and the other nine recaptured in the following three days as the result of the aggressive manhunt directed by Warden Roy Best. The State Highway Department begins the construction of the Valley Highway, super four-lane north-south arterial highway through the central section of the city of Denver. The contract, in the amount of \$2,225,709, is the largest single contract ever awarded by the department. The highway will cost over \$20,000,000. Colorado's Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, named by President Truman as Secretary of Agriculture. In May, Denver voters approve bond issue of \$21,000,000 to finance construction of needed school buildings. October: Governor Knous calls General Assembly into special four-day session and salary increases are voted for members of the General Assembly, State Supreme Court Justices, State elected officials, district attorneys, district and county judges and county officials. Dormitories costing more than \$3,000,000 completed at University of Colorado, Boulder. Construction program of buildings for classroom purposes to cost more than \$1,500,000 when completed. Construction starts on 500-bed Veterans hospital in Denver, to cost \$10,000,000. October: Upper Colorado River Basin Compact signed by officials of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona at Santa Fe, New Mexico, marking another historic milestone in the development of the water resources of the Colorado River. November: Colorado voters approve a constitutional amendment reorganizing the State Department of Education, including the appointment of a non-political Commissioner of Education; also legalizing horse and dog racing for pari-mutuel betting. The year-end found agricultural production had set a new all-time high in Colorado with marketings of crops and livestock totaling \$558,117,000.

Despite high construction costs, building continued at a fast pace throughout the State with building permits for 1948 totaling \$94,325,000 in 77 cities and five heavily populated rural areas. Federal tax collections in Colorado in 1948 reached a new high of \$291,848,649.

1949—One of the West's worst blizzards in many years strikes Northern Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and the Dakotas on New Year's Day and continues for several days. Numerous lives lost and livestock losses high. Many areas isolated for weeks. In January, Colorado General Assembly convened for 106 days. Legislation included approval of the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact and the Arkansas River Compact; reorganization of the State Department of Agriculture; and authorization of the construction of toll roads with bond issues and creation of a Legislative Commission on State Institutions. In all, 245 laws enacted. February: Golden Cycle mill closed down at Colorado Springs, after operating since 1905 during which time it processed 14,500,000 tons of ore which produced over 200 million dollars of gold. Construction of a new mill started at Cripple Creek to have a capacity of 1,000 tons of ore daily. Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, jointly with the Burlington Railroad, begins operation of deluxe "vista dome" passenger trains thru the Colorado Rockies. Governor Knous appoints 19-man committee to develop long-range highway program for Colorado. Drilling of oil wells in the Rangely oil fields of Northwestern Colorado completed, many workers leave the area and the field settles down to steady production from 531 pumping wells. Veterans Hospital at Grand Junction, with 152 beds, dedicated and opened to patients. In June, Lake Estes dedicated at Estes Park, a unit of the Colorado-Big Thompson Water Project. Federal Government starts construction of housing projects at Lowry Field and Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, to cost upwards of \$6,000,000. Construction starts on \$2,500,000 Stockyards stadium in Denver to house National Western Stock Show. Public subscribes \$750,000 towards its cost. In July, pari-mutuel dog racing is introduced in Colorado at new race tracks erected in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Capitalist Walter Paepcke of Chicago continues program of developing Aspen as a recreation area and, in July, the Goethe bi-centennial celebration is staged there with intellectuals from many states in attendance. At Central City Play Festival, Actress Mae West draws large crowds. Contracts awarded for construction of two buildings costing \$2,500,000 at State Hospital at Pueblo, to house 650 mental patients. In December, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer announces approval of the construction of an electronics laboratory at Boulder to cost \$4,500,000 when the funds are appropriated by Congress. President Harry S. Truman names Oscar L. Chapman of Denver as Secretary of Interior, giving Colorado the distinction of having two members in the President's cabinet. Expenditures of the State Highway Department for the year reach a record total of \$22,998,127. Building permits for the year in 77 cities and towns total \$95,982,000. Oil production for the year reaches a new peak of 23,459,729 barrels valued at \$59,353,114. The Rural Electrification Association reports 42,957 Colorado farms are now served with electricity, leaving 10 per cent of the farms yet unserved. President Carl M. Myers of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company reports additional plans for modernizing the company's steel plant at Pueblo, the cost of the post-war improvements to total upwards of 20 million dollars. A year-end review showed that 1949 had been a year of numerous labor difficulties, with 28 strikes which resulted in 442,000 man-days of idleness, an increase of 62 per cent over 1948. The largest strikes had been in coal, steel, and construction industries. At the year-end, bank deposits in Colorado totaled \$1,121,915,264—over three times the total deposits of 10 years earlier—\$343,280,816 in 1940.

1950—January: Barker Creek dome natural gas holdings on Colorado-New Mexico stateline in Southwestern Colorado purchased for \$6,000,000 by El Paso Natural Gas Company. March: Columbine Development Company, a Grand Junction firm, awarded contracts by U.S. Forest Service for the purchase of 4,500,000 cords of beetle-killed timber in Western Colorado for \$16,175,000. Firm announces plans to contract a 200-tons-a-month pulp mill near New Castle, on the Colorado River in Western Colorado, to cost upwards of \$15,000,000. Legal problems solved which will permit construction of toll road between Boulder and Denver to cost over \$5,000,000.

April 15: Governor Lee Knous resigns to accept appointment by President Truman as U.S. District Judge for Colorado, succeeding Judge J. Foster Symes who retires after 25 years as Federal District Judge. Lieutenant-Governor Walter W. Johnson of Pueblo inaugurated as Governor. May: *Denver Post* moves into new \$6,000,000 plant in Denver. State Planning Commission calls meeting which results in contract being let for covering the dome of the State Capitol with a new coat of gold leaf to be donated by the Colorado mining industry. Strikes halt building construction in Denver for six weeks. Cavein of water tunnel near DeBeque endangers fruit and farm crops in Grand Junction area. Emergency action by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation results in construction of new tunnel in record time by contractors and crops are saved. Denver Election Commission purchases voting machines at a cost of \$650,500 for 500 machines. Post-war building program at Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, completed, providing \$2,000,000 of new classroom and dormitory buildings. Construction started on new chemistry building at Colorado School of Mines, Golden, which will bring cost of post-war improvements to more than \$1,500,000. Granby Dam, an important unit of the Colorado-Big Thompson water diversion project, completed near Granby. When filled it will be Colorado's second largest body of water, exceeded only by the John Martin Reservoir west of Lamar. Cherry Creek Dam southeast of Denver completed by U.S. Corps of Engineers at a cost of \$15,700,000. Denver Tramway Company completes modernization program of converting from trolley cars to 440 electric and diesel powered busses. June 25: North Korean Communists invade Southern Korea and that fact becomes increasingly significant to Coloradans when President Truman orders U.S. Forces under General Douglas MacArthur in Japan to go to the aid of South Koreans. All citizens are soon reminded of the painful possibility of prolonged war as all-out mobilization of the Nation's resources for preparedness is mapped by the Administration in Washington to fight Communist aggressors everywhere. Program includes additional appropriations of 17 billion dollars and the levying of higher Federal taxes. A Nation already beset with the evils of debt inflation gets set for another round of higher prices and strikes for higher wages as the Federal debt climbs above the 256-billion-dollar mark. In the following months, various units of Colorado's National Guard are inducted into active service and are sent to training camps. Enlistments rise and many of Colorado's young men leave for war service. Casualty lists from the Korean front carry more and more names of Coloradans. Colorado's Congressmen secure appropriation of \$2,000,000 of Federal funds to launch campaigns for control of beetle infestation in the national forests of Western Colorado to save valuable timber. July 4: Centennial Turf Club opens new two-million-dollar plant near Denver and Littleton with pari-mutuel betting on horse racing. When the horse and dog racing season is ended, racing fans have wagered \$22,189,171 and Colorado's state treasury has received \$1,368,539 as its "take" from pari-mutuel betting. July: Oil is discovered west of Fort Morgan and oil activity in Northeastern Colorado takes on new stimulus. Several other wells in that area are brought in as producers in the next several months. July: Announcement is made in Washington that the Ute Indians of Colorado and Utah have been awarded claims against the Federal government totaling \$31,700,000 in payment for six million acres of land in Western Colorado taken from the Utes in the 1880's. August: U.S. Bureau of Mines announces award of a contract for \$500,000 to continue work on the Leadville drainage tunnel, a project which had been started in 1943 and then stopped after 6,600 feet of tunnel had been constructed. Purpose: To drain water from valuable metallic mines in that area. August: Called into special session by Governor Johnson, Colorado's General Assembly meets for one week. The Assembly sets up a State Civilian Defense Council, revises election laws, cuts the state income tax 20 per cent and passes emergency appropriations. Preliminary figures announced by the Bureau of Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce give Colorado a population of 1,318,048 in

1950, an increase of 194,752 persons or 17.3 per cent since 1940. Denver is 24th city in the Nation with a population of 412,823, an increase of 90,444 in the past 10 years. The census reveals a startling shift in population from the rural areas to the cities. Despite the increase in the State's population, 35 of the 63 counties in Colorado show a loss of population over the past 10 years.

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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.

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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 in 1950 was composed of five members, as follows: Lloyd Gorrell, Arvada, president; Maurice Leckenby, Steamboat Springs, vice-president; Harry Hansen, Craig, vice-president; Donald D. Scheib, Denver, secretary; Samuel January, Denver, treasurer. The members are elected by the taxpayers of the Moffat Tunnel Improvement district, every two years at the State General Election. Carl Brauns, Denver, was elected in 1950 to replace Donald D. Scheib of Denver. New officers will be elected in January, 1951.

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 to 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.

COLORADO AGRICULTURE

STATUS OF AGRICULTURE IN COLORADO

COLORADO A AND M COLLEGE IN AGRICULTURE

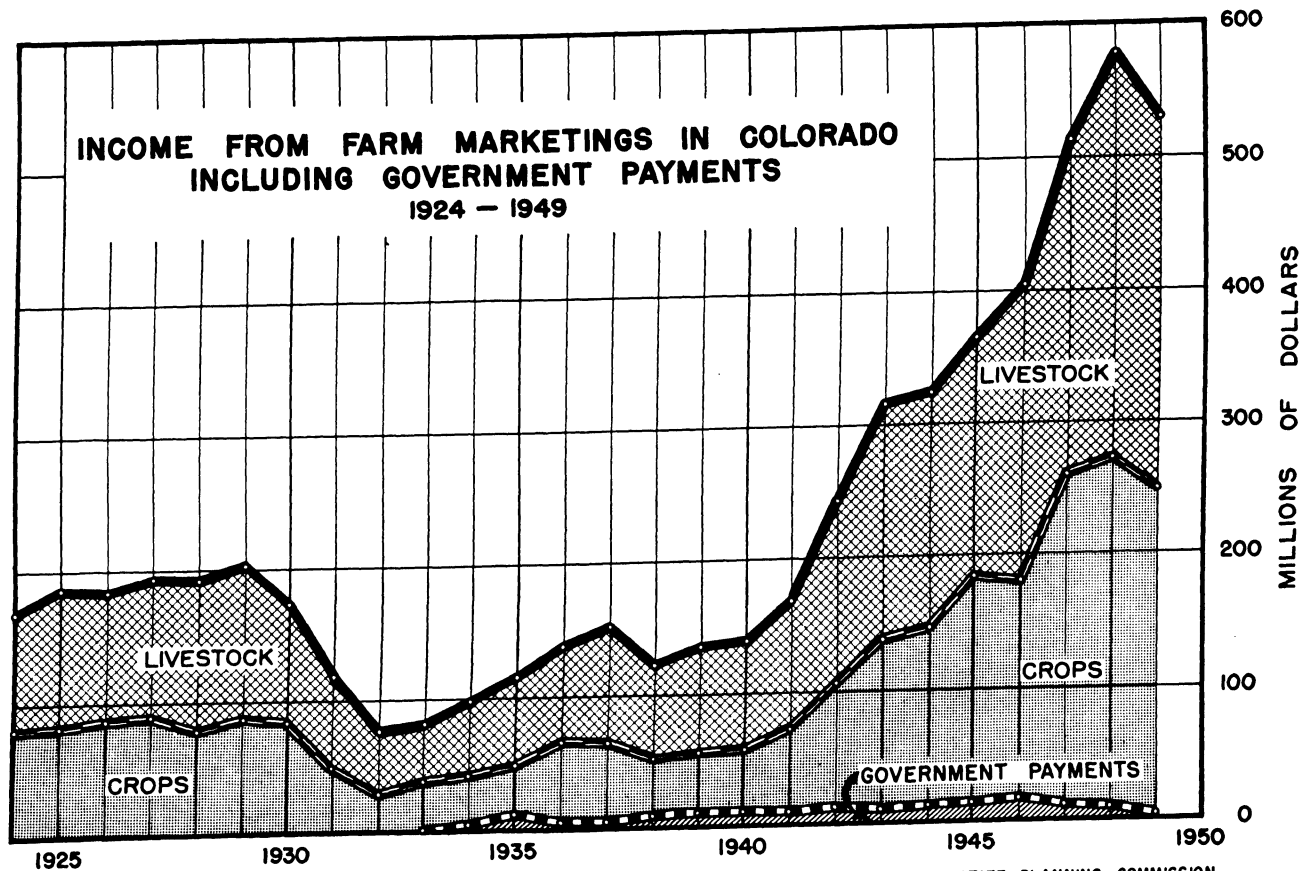
AGENCIES OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

DENVER LIVESTOCK MARKET

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO



SOURCE OF DATA: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

COLORADO AGRICULTURE

FOREWORD

The years 1948 and 1949 were exceptionally good years for agriculture in Colorado with continued high production in most areas of the State and continued high prices for crops and livestock.

Statistics provided by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that cash receipts from farm marketings of crops and livestock in Colorado set an all-time record high of \$577,710,000 in 1948, of which total livestock receipts amounted to \$306,093,000 and crops \$262,161,000. Government subsidy payments added \$9,456,000.

Due to lower prices, receipts in 1949 were off about 10 per cent from the 1948 high and totaled \$529,605,000. Of this amount, livestock receipts represented \$280,847,000 and crops, \$245,286,000. Government subsidy payments added \$3,472,000.

An idea of the general prosperity of agriculture can best be gained by comparing the total of cash receipts in 1949, namely, \$529,605,000, with the total of \$139,023,000 received in 1940 and which included \$10,112,000 in government subsidy payments. (See table elsewhere in this chapter.)

A development of note in Colorado agriculture in recent years has been the increasing attention given to conservation of both soil and water resources. This interest is not confined to agriculturists, but bankers, businessness, manufacturers, sportsmen and other groups are taking active parts in the development of a comprehensive soil and water conservation program for Colorado.

The year 1949 was important for agriculture in Colorado in that it marked the establishment of an all-inclusive State Department of Agriculture by the Thirty-seventh General Assembly. All agricultural activities of the State, in the regulatory and service field, were brought together under an eight-man agricultural commission with a Commissioner of Agriculture as the executive officer of the department. The organization and functions of the new department are outlined in detail in the chapter on State Government elsewhere in this Year Book.

Problems of concern in the industry include: (1) The shrinkage of farm population, indicating a continuance of the trend to larger farm units and mechanized farming with consequent reduction in manpower needs, and (2) a continuation of the large-scale farm operations in eastern Colorado where many thousands of acres of sod-land were plowed and planted to wheat during World War II, thereby adding to the Nation's troublesome wheat surplus and creating a situation which may bring a return of "dust-bowl" conditions of the 1930s, in the event of a series of dry years.

Of concern to Colorado agriculture, in 1950, was the Nation's surplus of various grains and foodstuffs. The Commodity Credit Corporation had spent almost four billion dollars in buying wheat, corn, cotton, potatoes, butter, eggs, dried milk, cheese, and various canned and dried fruits and vegetables, in its campaign to maintain high prices for these products in the face of growing surpluses.

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.

Despite the fact that Colorado's population, in 1950, showed an increase of 17.1 per cent over the population in 1940, 35 of the State's 63 counties showed a loss in population in the past 10 years. Of this number, 19 counties are predominantly agricultural, eight are partially agricultural and eight are counties where mining predominates.

In keeping with the population shift from the rural areas to the cities, the average size of farms in Colorado has increased steadily over a period of years, as the accompanying tables reveal. Figures from the 1950 census were not sufficiently complete, as this Year Book went to press, to present in this volume.

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 war 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.

COLORADO'S PLACE AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE

Colorado ranks in first to tenth place among the states of the Union in the following:

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIONS:	Production		Colorado % of U.S.	Rank Among the States
	Colorado	United States		
Broom corn, tons, 1949.....	12,100	44,000	27.5	1
Onions, sacks, 1949	5,650,000	36,135,000	15.6	2
Sugar Beets, tons, 1949.....	1,872,000	10,168,000	18.4	2
Dry edible beans, bags, 1949.....	2,537,000	21,554,000	11.8	4
Barley, bushels, 1949	23,256,000	238,104,000	9.8	4
Celery, crates, 1949	500,000	23,707,000	2.1	5
Wheat, bushels, 1949	49,551,000	1,146,463,000	4.3	7
Potatoes, bushels, 1949.....	18,150,000	401,962,000	4.5	7
Lambs saved, 1948	940,000	20,011,000	4.7	8
Wool, pounds, 1948	9,766,000	233,924,000	4.2	8
Peaches, bushels, 1949.....	2,109,000	74,780,000	2.8	9
Cattle on feed, head, 1949.....	168,000	4,548,000	3.7	10
Cherries, tons, 1949	3,750	244,000	1.5	10

Colorado ranks in eleventh to twentieth place among the states in the following:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AS FOLLOWS:	Production		Colorado % of U.S.	Rank Among the States
	Colorado	United States		
Pears, bushels, 1949	204,000	36,627,000	.6	11
Cattle on hand, 1949	1,854,000	78,495,000	2.4	14
Honey, 1949	4,672,000	229,751,000	2.0	15
Apples, bushels, 1949	1,628,000	133,181,000	1.2	16
Turkeys, 1949	759,000	41,107,000	1.8	18

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

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1948-1950—
COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES**

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Class of Livestock	Year	COLORADO			UNITED STATES		
		Number	Per Head	Total Value	Number	Per Head	Total Value
All	1950	1,746,000	\$125.00	\$218,250,000	80,277,000	\$123.00	\$ 9,873,710,000
Cattle and Calves	1949	1,800,000	134.00	241,200,000	78,298,000	135.00	10,552,421,000
	1948	1,800,000	118.00	212,400,000	78,126,000	116.00	9,094,334,000
	Av. 1939-1948	1,673,000	64.60	111,080,000	77,600,000	67.10	5,305,578,000
Milk Cows	1950	202,000	195.00	39,390,000	24,625,000	177.00	4,350,936,000
	1949	206,000	200.00	41,200,000	24,416,000	193.00	4,715,844,000
	1948	215,000	167.00	35,905,000	25,039,000	164.00	4,102,968,000
	Av. 1939-1948	237,000	92.10	21,651,000	26,175,000	97.40	2,557,511,000
Hogs and Pigs	1950	351,000	24.60	8,635,000	60,424,000	27.10	1,638,964,000
	1949	334,000	34.80	11,623,000	57,128,000	38.20	2,183,553,000
	1948	304,000	43.60	13,254,000	55,028,000	42.80	2,356,160,000
	Av. 1939-1948	404,000	19.30	7,404,000	61,634,000	20.60	1,265,915,000
Stock Sheep	1950	1,186,000	21.30	25,262,000	27,064,000	17.80	480,641,000
	1949	1,210,000	20.60	24,926,000	27,651,000	17.00	470,460,000
	1948	1,222,000	16.70	20,407,000	29,976,000	15.00	448,851,000
	Av. 1939-1948	1,620,000	10.60	16,635,000	41,829,000	9.11	367,175,000
Horses and Colts	1950	112,000	30.00	3,360,000	5,310,000	45.70	242,879,000
	1949	126,000	30.00	3,780,000	5,898,000	52.30	308,682,000
	1948	140,000	35.00	4,900,000	6,589,000	55.50	365,802,000
	Av. 1939-1948	195,000	47.20	9,418,000	9,054,000	69.00	624,884,000
Mules and Mule Colts	1950	4,000	44.00	176,000	2,153,000	99.40	214,018,000
	1949	5,000	54.00	270,000	2,348,000	117.00	274,012,000
	1948	6,000	62.00	372,000	2,541,000	133.00	337,409,000
	Av. 1939-1948	10,000	71.50	742,000	3,450,000	126.00	429,968,000
Chickens	1950	3,483,000	1.24	4,319,000	481,190,000	1.36	655,210,000
	1949	3,385,000	1.50	5,078,000	448,676,000	1.66	745,929,000
	1948	3,491,000	1.40	4,887,000	461,550,000	1.44	665,227,000
	Av. 1939-1948	3,943,000	.92	3,649,000	486,359,000	1.04	512,665,000
Turkeys	1950	70,000	6.10	427,000	6,120,000	6.24	38,193,000
	1949	50,000	9.00	450,000	5,540,000	8.70	48,172,000
	1948	40,000	6.90	276,000	4,450,000	6.87	30,590,000
	Av. 1939-1948	162,000	4.28	606,000	7,056,000	4.47	30,738,000

CASH AND TOTAL INCOME OF COLORADO FARMS, 1924 THROUGH 1949

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

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	163,449,000	223,310,000	386,759,000	17,042,000	403,801,000	16,679,000	420,480,000
1947	249,018,000	253,318,000	502,336,000	11,321,000	513,657,000	19,607,000	533,264,000
1948	262,161,000	306,093,000	568,254,000	9,456,000	577,710,000	19,692,000	597,402,000
1949	245,286,000	280,847,000	526,133,000	3,472,000	529,605,000	16,733,000	546,338,000

¹Includes rental and benefit, soil conservation, agricultural adjustment program, price parity and Sugar Act payments. . . . ²Total of columns 3 and 4. . . . ³Includes value of products consumed by farm laborers and their families as well as in the operator's own household.

CATTLE NUMBERS DECREASED IN 1949

The trend in cattle numbers in 1949 was down in Colorado in contrast to an increase for the nation as a whole. Colorado had 3 per cent less cattle of all kinds January 1, 1950, than on January 1, 1949, while in the same period the national inventory increased 3 per cent. This increase was largely in the southeastern part of the nation.

There were 1,746,000 head of cattle and calves in Colorado on January 1, 1950, with a value per head of \$125 and a total value of \$218,250,000; the number as of January 1, 1949, was 1,800,000 with a per head value of \$134 and a total value of \$241,200,000; a 7 per cent decrease per head in value and a 3 per cent decrease in numbers. There was also a slight decrease in the number of cattle on feed with 180,000 on January 1, 1950, and 192,000 as of January 1, 1949. Cattle losses from the January 1949 storm were not heavy except in a limited area. The most disastrous effect of the storm was in loss of flesh.

The milk cow inventory continues to decline, with a 2 per cent drop in 1949. The January 1, 1950, inventory was 202,000 head, compared to 206,000 as of January 1, 1949. Increased production per cow has offset the loss in number.

NUMBER OF SHEEP DECLINES IN THE STATE

Colorado sheepmen continue to reduce their flocks. The number of stock sheep as of January 1, 1950, was the lowest since 1926. The record blizzard in January 1949 caused heavy loss in some areas of northern and northwestern Colorado resulting in a greatly reduced lamb crop the following spring. Holdings of stock sheep January 1, 1950, were only 1,186,000 head, 2 per cent below the 1949 figure of 1,210,000. The value per head was \$21.30 January 1, 1950, with a total value of \$25,262,000. A year earlier the per head value was \$20.60 with a total value of \$24,926,000.

Lambs on feed showed a slight increase, 545,000 head being fed January 1, 1950, as compared to 520,000 in 1949. All the increase was in the irrigated area of Northern Colorado; other feeding areas showed a decline. This is quite different from the situation in the 1920s when there were 2,035,000 lambs on feed in Colorado of which 1,490,000 were on feed in the northern area of the State. The reduction in feeding operations in a 20-year period has been about 73 per cent.

HOG VALUES AND NUMBER

In line with the national trend, the hog population in Colorado showed an increase of 5 per cent in 1949 over 1948 with a total of 351,000 head on farms as of January 1, 1950, compared to 334,000 head on January 1, 1949. However, the number was far below the record high inventory of 774,000 head on January 1, 1944. Eastern Colorado and the San Luis Valley accounted for most of the increase in 1949. Hog values showed a big drop in 1950 from 1949 prices. The average value per head of all hogs January 1, 1950, was \$24.60 and the total value was \$8,635,000, compared to the January 1949 value per head of \$34.80 and a total value of \$11,623,000. In 1948 the per head value reached a record high of \$43.60.

HORSES AND MULES CONTINUE TO DECLINE IN NUMBER

The decline in numbers and value per head of horses and mules continued through 1948 and 1949 with only 112,000 horses on farms in Colorado as of January 1, 1950, with an average value of \$30. This is only one-fourth the 440,000 head that were in the State in 1914. Mules numbered 4,000 head January 1, 1950, with an average value of \$44.

POULTRY NUMBERS INCREASE AND PRICE DECLINES

The number of chickens and turkeys increased in 1949, but the average value of the fowls declined. The total number of chickens on Colorado farms January 1, 1950, was 3,483,000 with an average value of \$1.24. On January 1, 1949, 3,385,000 birds averaged \$1.50 in value. The January 1, 1950, turkey inventory was 70,000 with an average value of \$6.10 compared to a 1949 inventory of 50,000 with a \$9.00 per bird value.

COLORADO A & M COLLEGE IN AGRICULTURE

The fact that for more than thirty years more than 55 per cent of the new wealth produced every year in Colorado comes from agriculture makes the service of Colorado A & M College to the State particularly important. The College serves farmers, ranchers, and homemakers as well as other residents of Colorado through three broad fields of activities—namely, Resident Instruction, the Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Agricultural Extension Service. The organization of the College is described in the section on State Government elsewhere in this volume. The various activities of these three main divisions of the College are described as follows:

RESIDENT INSTRUCTION

The increased interest in education is reflected in the fact that Colorado A & M, in line with other colleges, has had a steadily increasing enrollment ever since the end of the war and particularly during the two years covered by this publication. In fact, Colorado A & M had a record-breaking enrollment for the fall term of the 1949-50 school year of 3,898 students. This increase over the fall enrollment of 1948, which was also a record, is in contrast to the enrollment figures in other colleges and universities throughout the area which for the most part showed a decrease at the beginning of the 1949-50 term.

Colorado A & M offers instruction and training in five broad technical fields: Agriculture, Engineering, Forestry and Range Management, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine. In addition instruction and training are offered in the related sciences and arts including biological, physical and social sciences; languages, literature, music, arts, mathematics, physical education, and psychology.

Still a third broad field covered by the College is that of vocational education, with special emphasis on agriculture, home economics, industrial arts, trade and industry and distributive education.

The work of the College is based primarily on service to agriculture as the State's biggest industry and because Colorado A & M is the State's land grant school. However, the other training heretofore mentioned is also of high standard in order that students may not only get high quality training in education, agriculture, home economics and the mechanic arts but also in related fields which are of importance in helping young men and women to get the sound, fundamental education so necessary for them.

The College not only has set records in enrollment but it also is carrying on a construction program designed to bring adequate facilities to the campus for the students and for the many services which are furnished to residents of the State through the Experiment Station and the Extension Service.

Colorado A & M celebrated its 80th anniversary in February, 1950. As the College ended its 80 years, it looked back on outstanding accomplishments leading up to records in enrollment and services it gives to the residents of Colorado.

Irrigation Institute

In the field of irrigation, which is of tremendous importance to Colorado and also to much of the Rocky Mountain area and the West, Colorado A & M College has in the last few years given added emphasis to its training program in this field. The Irrigation Institute, established to give farmers, ranchers and others interested in irrigation an opportunity to get advanced training, has expanded during the period covered by this report and is recognized as the outstanding institute of its kind in the United States. It attracts students not only from all over this country but also from many foreign countries.

Agricultural Fields

In the agricultural fields, opportunities for training are provided to young men and women in animal husbandry, dairy products, dairy manufacturing, wool technology, poultry, crops and soils, entomology and horticulture. Graduates in these courses are working in these fields not only in Colorado but in many parts of the United States. Among the fields in which graduates in agriculture and related subjects work after finishing Colorado A & M are ranching and farming, purebred livestock production, manufacturing of dairy products, buying and selling of livestock, meat packing industries, machinery manufacturing and

distribution, wool technology, college teaching and research, agricultural extension, farm credit agencies, livestock advertising.

Combining the theoretical with the practical in the field of education continues to be the goal of Colorado A & M. In addition to classroom and laboratory work in the fields mentioned, the students have an opportunity to take part in intercollegiate livestock, wool, and dairy products and dairy animal judging contests, to work on actual experimental projects in the greenhouses and on the experimental farms, and to assist faculty members with work with the College livestock herds, not only in the feeding but also in the breeding field.

The College judging teams have an opportunity to compete at such events as the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, the American Royal Livestock show at Kansas City and the National Western Stock show in Denver. In addition, students have an opportunity to visit outstanding farms and ranches and study not only livestock production but also the handling of related activities.

THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics was created by Congressional legislation in 1914, known as the Smith-Lever Act, and legislation enacted by the Colorado General Assembly in 1915 accepting the provisions thereof. It is conducted in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and boards of county commissioners.

Since 1915 the organization has had a positive influence in the development of agriculture in the State. Recognition of this influence has been reflected in additional Federal, State, and county appropriations for the work of the Extension Service from all sources for the fiscal year 1949-50, 42 per cent being provided by the Federal Government, 31 per cent by the counties and the balance of 27 per cent from State funds.

The Purpose and Functions of the Extension Service

The Extension Service makes the results of research, and other scientific, practical, and useful information on agriculture and home economics available to the public throughout the State, and encourages the application and use of such information through demonstrations, publications and other suitable methods and activities.

The objectives of agricultural extension work, which has been carried on in Colorado since August 20, 1914, are: (1) To contribute to the individual development and collective welfare of rural people, (2) to help farm people make adjustments to meet changing economic and social conditions and technological developments, (3) to aid in the efficient production and distribution of food and fiber, and (4) to aid in maintaining and increasing the productive capacity of the nation's soils and encourage the wise use of water resources.

The benefits of Extension programs and activities extend to all the people of Colorado having an interest in subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, on an out-of-school basis, irrespective of their place of residence, age, economic status, group affiliations, or other factors that might be used to draw lines of distinction. First responsibility is to the people living on farms, but is not restricted to them. Agricultural wealth is basic to better farm and urban living.

Organization of the Colorado A & M Extension Service

On January 1, 1950, the Extension Service organization consisted of 48 agricultural agents and assistants serving 49 Colorado counties. (Three of the counties have assistant agents, and four of the agents serve two counties each.) Supplementing the work of the county agents and working within their respective counties are 30 home demonstration agents and assistants and 17 4-H Club agents. A staff of 19 agricultural and three home economics specialists assist county workers in keeping abreast of current developments in their technological fields. An administrative and supervisory staff of ten is in charge of the work in agriculture, home economics, Young Farmers and Homemakers and 4-H Clubs.

The field organization cooperating with the Extension Service is made up of county agricultural planning committees, composed of volunteer leaders and cooperators, whose function is the planning and assisting in the execution of

Extension programs in agriculture and home economics which meet the basic needs and desires of rural people. County agricultural planning committees consist of County Agricultural Councils, County Home Demonstration Councils, County 4-H Club Councils and County Young Farmers and Homemakers Councils.

Community Extension organization includes the members of county agricultural planning, advisory, commodity and action committees living in the community, home demonstration club officers, 4-H Club officers, Young Farmer Homemaker group officers, and other leaders in community development. There are more than 3,000 such organized Extension clubs and groups in the 575 communities of the 51 Extension-organized counties throughout the State, comprising a total leadership of more than 10,000 persons and a total membership of nearly 40,000 persons, more than one-fifth of Colorado's total farm population.

Extension Programs and Activities

The programs of the Extension Service can be broadly classified in nine major fields: Economic Problems and Public Policies; Marketing and Distribution; Social Relations, Adjustments, and Cultural Values; Farm Homes and Buildings; Health; Conservation of Natural Resources; Farm and Home Management; Rural Organization and Leadership Development; and Agricultural Production.

Extension educational and service programs are planned for the most part by an organization of local leaders called county agricultural planning committees. 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.

Sub-committees on livestock, dairying, poultry, field crops, vegetables, fruit, etc., plan and assist in carrying out programs to improve agricultural production. There were 3,345 farm leaders serving on agricultural committees in 1949.

Extension Home Economics programs and activities provide information, assistance and service to homemakers, both rural and urban, throughout the State on all phases of housing and home furnishings, home management, foods and nutrition, clothing and textiles, child development and parent education, and community activities.

In the home economics organization there are 613 local home demonstration clubs with a membership of 12,081 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.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work

4-H Club work is an integral part of all Extension projects and programs in all phases of agriculture and home economics.

Extension work with 4-H Clubs involves: The development of interest, cooperation, and support of 4-H Club work among the people of the counties and communities throughout the State; the selection, development and training of 4-H Club leaders; the organization of 4-H Clubs; the development and carrying out of 4-H Club programs which supply "on the farm" and "in the home" training to rural and urban boys and girls from 10-20 years of age; and instruction in the fundamentals of efficient crop and livestock production, homemaking, community and family life, and in organization, leadership, cooperation, and citizenship.

Of the 17,269 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work in 1949, 7,303 are boys and 9,966 are girls. These are enrolled in 1,693 4-H Clubs, of which 983 are home economics and 710 agriculture. Many 4-H Club members are enrolled in more than one project, as evidenced by the fact that the enrollment includes 11,700 projects in home economics and 12,595 in agriculture, or a total of 24,295 projects carried by the 17,269 club members.

Particular emphasis has been placed on the securing and training of local volunteer leaders. There were 622 men leaders, 98 assistant men leaders, and 305 older boys serving as junior leaders in 1949. In the home economics field, there are 1,109 women leaders, 262 assistant women leaders, and 311 older

girls serving as junior leaders. This is a total of 2,707 4-H Club leaders serving on a voluntary basis helping boys and girls with their 4-H Club activities, under the guidance and direction of Extension workers.

Colorado ranks high in the quality, value and effectiveness of its 4-H Club work. Many Colorado 4-H Club members have been national winners in contests and activities which they have entered.

Young Farmers and Homemakers

Extension work with Young Farmers and Homemakers involves the organization of young men and young women between the ages of 21 and 35 into county and community groups, bringing to them the information and services of Colorado A & M College on all phases of agriculture and home economics; helping them to provide solutions to their group and individual farm, home, and community problems, and the development of leadership, programs and activities of interest and value to these young people, their groups, and their respective communities; the training of leaders; encouraging and participating in rural recreation, rural health, tax equalization, soil conservation, and other public welfare and community improvement programs.

The program has been organized in 32 counties with a total membership in 1949 of about 5,000. These organized groups developed their own program with assistance from Extension workers. Most of the clubs meet monthly. Their programs include all phases of scientific agriculture and home economics; family life and social customs, citizenship, democracy and public problems, national and international affairs; community activities and service; social and recreational activities; and vocational guidance.

Cooperative Programs

Because of the nature of the Extension organization, Congress and the State Assembly have assigned to the Extension Service the responsibility of general educational work for many new programs created in recent years. County agricultural agents are ex-officio members of county P.M.A. committees. The State Assembly 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 general educational work connected with any program of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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 clinics and programs. Home Demonstration Agents have helped organize school lunch programs as well as to check later to see whether 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 and immunization.

Extension Influence—Results

More than 36,000, or approximately 75 per cent of Colorado's 47,600 farms and farm families, and a large number of other families, approximately 75,000 rural non-farm and urban families, have been influenced annually by Extension Service programs and activities; have made changes and improvements in agricultural, home economics, and other practices as a direct result of the programs and activities of the Colorado A & M Extension Service.

The Extension Service has had a large, important and influential part in the development and improvement of Colorado's billion-dollar agricultural industry.

**COLORADO A AND M COLLEGE
EXTENSION SERVICE PERSONNEL
State Staff—Fort Collins**

Administrative and Supervisory Staff:

F. A. Anderson.....	Director
J. E. Morrison.....	Assistant Director
F. C. Taylor.....	Administrative Assistant
T. G. Stewart.....	State Supervisor of Agricultural Planning and Program Development
F. N. Jordan.....	State Supervisor for Cooperative Programs
H. D. Finch.....	State Supervisor of County Office Management Records, Reports, etc.
Lester L. Osborn.....	State Supervisor of Young Farmers and Homemakers Work
Helen Prout	State Home Agent
C. G. Staver.....	State 4-H Club Leader
Audrey Sandstead.....	Assistant State 4-H Club Leader

Agricultural Specialists:

S. Avery Bice.....	Agricultural Economist
Stewart G. Case.....	Rural Recreation
Ford C. Daugherty.....	Livestock
Charles M. Drage.....	Horticulturist
Russell E. Ford.....	Forester
Cecil W. Frutchey.....	Potato Improvement
Claude E. Gausman.....	Assistant Agronomist
Clarence L. Gish.....	Egg Marketing Specialist
Albert A. Goodman.....	Veterinarian
Max C. Grandy.....	Program Analyst
A. J. Hamman.....	Irrigation
W. J. Henderson.....	Plant Pathologist
Gordon T. Mickle.....	Entomologist
H. A. Sandhouse.....	Dairyman
Harry H. Smith.....	Livestock Marketing
Thomas H. Summers.....	Senior Agricultural Economist
Charles L. Terrell.....	Conservationist
Orville J. Trenary.....	Agricultural Engineer
Rodney H. Tucker.....	Agronomist
Orville C. Ufford.....	Poultryman

Home Economics Specialists:

Mrs. Ann R. Jackson.....	Clothing
May Sophia Stanek.....	Nutritionist
Kathryne M. McNey.....	Home Furnishings

Office of Information:

Rex W. Brown.....	Director of Information
Frank J. Shidoler.....	Assistant Director
Mary Collopy	Assistant Editor
Philip J. Patterson.....	Assistant Editor
Esther Horsley	Publications Editor
George D. Gale.....	Visual Aids Specialist

County Agricultural Agents

County	Agent	Headquarters
Adams	Charles L. Casebolt.....	Brighton
Alamosa	David Greenwald.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe	Charles F. Lane.....	Littleton
Baca	James E. Hughs.....	Springfield
Bent	Bruce G. Whitmore.....	Las Animas
Boulder	E. G. Collette.....	Longmont
Chaffee	Ralph Swink.....	Salida
Cheyenne	Malcolm S. Taylor.....	Cheyenne Wells
Conejos	Charles W. McMillan.....	La Jara
Crowley	Arnold C. Wilshusen.....	Ordway

County Agricultural Agents (Continued)

County	Agent	Headquarters
Delta	Carl H. Powell.....	Delta
Denver	Carl W. Herzman.....	Room 125, Municipal Bldg. Denver 2, Colo.
Denver	H. C. Gundell, Asst.....	Room 125, Municipal Bldg. Denver 2, Colo.
Douglas	Charles E. Kirk.....	Castle Rock
Eagle	Samuel O. Kuntz.....	Eagle
Elbert	John W. McNey.....	Simla
El Paso.....	Karl G. Parker.....	Colorado Springs
Fremont and Custer.....	Charles McDaniel.....	Canon City
Garfield	A. V. Lough.....	Glenwood Springs
Grand and Summit.....	H. V. McCullah.....	Kremmling
Gunnison	Basil J. Davis.....	Gunnison
Huerfano	P. B. Miles	Walsenburg
Jackson .....	.....	Walden
Jefferson	S. H. Stolte.....	Arvada
Kiowa	Maynard A. Stenehjelm.....	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	Roderick C. MacLennan.....	Hugo
Logan	Sherman S. Hoar.....	Sterling
Mesa	R. O. Woodfin.....	Grand Junction
Moffat	Walter J. Gregory.....	Craig
Montezuma and Dolores.....	Paul J. Covey.....	Cortez
Montrose and Ouray.....	William G. Stewart.....	Montrose
Morgan	Jack N. French.....	Fort Morgan
Morgan	George A. Hamilton, Asst.....	Fort Morgan
Otero	Ronald P. Brady.....	Rocky Ford
Phillips	George J. Rober.....	Holyoke
Prowers	Vernon H. Carter.....	Lamar
Pueblo	M. V. Haines.....	Pueblo
Rio Blanco.....	Archie M. Hale.....	Meeker
Rio Grande.....	William J. Wonders.....	Monte Vista
Routt	Guy L. Robbins.....	Steamboat Springs
Saguache	Leon L. Hopkins.....	Center
Sedgwick	Donald W. Acott.....	Julesburg
Washington	Charles L. Evans, Jr.....	Akron
Weld	George L. James.....	Greeley
Weld	Robert W. Fithian, Asst.....	Greeley
Yuma	Lawrence J. McMillan.....	Wray

County Home Demonstration Agents

County	Agent	Headquarters
Adams	Mrs. Lois L. Kinsey.....	Brighton
Arapahoe	Clarice Cookingham.....	Littleton
Boulder	Vera M. Close.....	Longmont
Denver	Mrs. Agnes H. MacMillan.....	125 Municipal Bldg. Denver 2
Denver	Angela Eisenman, Asst.....	125 Municipal Bldg. Denver 2
Douglas	Mrs. Mabel D. Beeman.....	Castle Rock
Elbert	Winnie Pearl Condit.....	Simla
El Paso.....	Ruth Appelthun.....	Colorado Springs
Fremont and Custer.....	Mrs. Mildred V. Masterson.....	Canon City
Garfield	Mrs. Jeannette M. Lynch.....	Glenwood Springs
Huerfano	Mrs. Lucille S. White.....	Walsenburg
Jefferson	Mrs. Edna L. Thompson.....	Arvada
Kit Carson.....	Mrs. Bertha B. Wear.....	Burlington
La Plata	Mrs. Ella H. McPheters.....	Durango
Larimer	Mrs. Carmen Johnson.....	Fort Collins
Larimer	Alice M. Bonds, Asst.....	Fort Collins
Las Animas.....	Mrs. Georgia Lee Wren.....	Trinidad

County Home Demonstration Agents (Continued)

County	Agent	Headquarters
Lincoln	Florence Gribbell	Hugo
Logan	Mrs. Necile F. Keenan	Sterling
Mesa	Mrs. Alba S. Tidwell	Grand Junction
Moffat	Thelma Lien	Craig
Montezuma and Dolores	Mrs. Sylvia C. Lee	Cortez
Morgan	Frances A. Lindstrom	Fort Morgan
Otero	Mrs. Elizabeth Munroe	Rocky Ford
Prowers	Luella E. Reed	Lamar
Pueblo	Mrs. Clara Anderson	Pueblo
Rio Grande	Mrs. Helen H. Meinzer	Monte Vista
Routt		Steamboat Springs
Sedgwick	Emma R. Davis	Julesburg
Washington	Doris E. Hanson	Akron
Weld	Mrs. Evelyn L. Jessen	Greeley
Weld	Louise Ann Klipple, Asst.	Greeley

County 4-H Club Agents

Adams	Donald M. Young	Brighton
Arapahoe	W. Floyd Shoemaker	Littleton
Bent	Chester Ray Fithian	Las Animas
Boulder	Granville A. Hutton	Longmont
Delta	Everett E. Hogan	Delta
Denver	Robert D. Buck	125 Municipal Bldg. Denver 2
El Paso	Melvin P. Miller	Colorado Springs
Garfield	Andrew F. Nicol, Jr.	Glenwood Springs
Jefferson	H. B. Brooks	Arvada
Larimer	William R. Wilson	Fort Collins
Logan	Donald K. Chadwick	Sterling
Mesa	George R. Reid	Grand Junction
Montrose and Ouray	William R. Culbertson	Montrose
Pueblo	F. R. Gross	Pueblo
Rio Grande	Leslie S. Porter	Monte Vista
Weld	Robert B. Wiley, Jr.	Greeley
Yuma	William H. Chandler	Wray

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The mission of Colorado's Agricultural Experiment Station at Colorado A & M College is to assist Colorado's ranchers, farmers and homemakers in the use of progressive methods. This is accomplished through experiments and research designed to solve their problems as well as to assist affiliated industries.

Specific fields in which research is carried on include 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. Research in one field many times has a direct application in another. For instance, use of certain fruits in frozen mixes not only supplies an appetizing food but also adds another marketing outlet for Colorado products.

The Experiment Station is situated at Colorado A & M College in Fort Collins. The Station operates experimental farms in cooperation with the College, and from the main Station activities are directed to agricultural research projects throughout the State.

Experiment Stations were first authorized by Congress in 1887 when the Federal Hatch Act was passed. Colorado quickly took advantage of the opportunities offered and established the Colorado Experiment Station by a legislative act, also in 1887. Since 1888 Congress has appropriated funds regularly for agricultural research.

Supervision of the Station is under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture. It is operated by funds supplied jointly by the State and Federal governments. In general 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 Experiment Station

Director, Homer J. Henney; Director of Branch Stations, W. R. Horlacher; Section Chiefs: Agronomy, David W. Robertson; Animal Investigations, S. S. Wheeler; Botany and Plant Pathology, L. W. Durrell; Chemistry, Wesley E. Pyke; Civil Engineering, Dean F. Peterson; Economics, R. T. Burdick; Editorial, Rex W. Brown; Entomology, George M. List; Forestry and Range Management, C. H. Wasser; Home Economics, Elizabeth Dyar; Horticulture, A. M. Binkley; Mechanical Engineering, J. T. Strate; Poultry, H. S. Wilgus.

Branch Stations

Dry Land Branch Station (Federal), Akron; Joe Brandon, Superintendent. Great Divide Branch Station, Craig. San Juan Basin Branch Station, Fort Lewis. Potato Experiment Station (Federal), Greeley; W. C. Edmundson, Superintendent. Arkansas Valley Branch Station, Rocky Ford; Herman Fauber, Superintendent. San Luis Valley Branch Station, Center; Frank McGee, Superintendent. Western Slope Branch Station, Austin; Ferris Green, Superintendent; Flower and Ornamental Plant Branch Station, Denver.

Main Research Projects Active

Research is usually a long-time procedure and while much of it cannot be applied to a dollar-and-cents yardstick, continuous studies become more valuable each year. The number of farm and ranch problems which the research workers are attempting to answer has varied from 50 to more than 125 during the past several years.

Some of the projects carried on during the current period are as follows: The shearing and grading of wool on the ranch for greater profit; a study of rural health in Colorado; an investigation as to why many potatoes in Colorado are not sold as No. 1's; methods of marketing peaches with more flavor; studies to learn whether dairy cow manure can be used industrially to provide certain hormones; control of "leak" in potatoes; experiments to determine whether inbred lines of Herefords can be developed which will show increased gains per 100 pounds of feed or acres of grass; cheapest and most effective way to control weeds in beets, corn, and small grains; use of radioactive materials to determine kinds of fertilizer that give the greatest response in crop yields in a particular soil; use of beet tops to avoid the present 50 to 70 percent loss in value before they are consumed by animals.

Accomplishments in Research

Briefly, some of the accomplishments in new research or the continuing research during the period include:

Collection of soils data and land classification; use of radioactive fertilizer for trace studies; comparison of effects of alfalfa, grass and alfalfa-grass mixtures on corn following these crops; fertilizer experiments in the San Luis Valley which gave statistically significant increases in yield, averaging 85 100-pound sacks of potatoes per acre; findings indicating best all-around orchard cover crop to be Hubam clover; development of a nutrient solution for gravel culture adaptable to growing carnations in Colorado;

Corn improvement projects in which seven growers produced 272 acres of hybrid corn "double cross" in addition to 160 different corn hybrids grown in six regional performance tests; better seed setting lines obtained in selection in Hardistan alfalfa as maternal lines were advanced another generation; 6,000 inoculations made on many lines of barley toward developing resistant properties;

Introduction of two new varieties of potatoes, including Teton, which is ring rot resistant, and Yampa (in cooperation with the USDA), which is scab resistant; bean varieties were tested for disease resistance and yield; testing of thrip-resistant Danvers onions on the Western Slope which revealed uniformity of maturity, high keeping quality in storage and high tolerance to thrip injury; continued tests of varieties and foreign plant introductions to find peas resistant to various soil diseases; expansion of snow survey work for irrigation water forecasts; studies to fit sprinkler irrigation into the Colorado agricultural picture where practical; testing concrete farm ditch linings; construction of a device aimed at determining total amount of solid material

being transported by a flowing stream; studies in weed control using new chemicals efficiently as well as mechanical weeder;

Analyses of weights, measurements and grades of approximately 600 Hereford cows and calves of compact and standard types; continuing development of broad-breasted White Leghorn foundation stock to be selected for market characteristics as well as reproductive ability; increase in hatchability and quality of chicks through introduction of oxygen and increase of carbon dioxide; finding evidence that some factor is present in green feed that promotes the conversion of carotene to vitamin A in the animal body; alfalfa chopped out of windrow gave better results when fed in fattening steer rations than did alfalfa processed in other ways; sagebrush eradication by burning, under proper conditions, found economical in northwest Colorado and by use of 2,4-D sprays in northeast Colorado; high density starting mashers for chicks and poult developed which are superior to conventional types from the viewpoint of growth, efficiency of feed utilization and livability;

In animal health problems evidence has shown that maintenance of high blood carotene level during winter may be responsible for the condition of "pink-eye" when animals first go on fresh spring range; in control of enterotoxemia of lambs indications point to bacteria or toxoid treatment being slightly superior to sulphur in reducing death loss; studies continued toward prevention of fringed tapeworm infection in lambs; DDT was found to be the most effective material for codling moth control; studies were continued to combat insect pests in virtually all crops; preliminary studies and designs made for beet leaf and green alfalfa harvesting machinery;

Homemakers ordered more than 20,000 copies of bulletins giving high altitude cake recipes; development of a grader to separate potatoes which will bake best from those which will boil or fry best; surveys on peaches indicating that more bruising occurs in bushel baskets than in box packs and more injury occurs in the field and in packing than in other steps of harvesting and handling; seed samples totaling 3,418 were received for testing during the period ending March 31, 1949.

Through Branch Stations, the Experiment Station conducts research under the varied conditions of different sections of Colorado. This state is second only to California in the diversity of agricultural products. All aspects of dry land farming are studied at the Dry Land Branch Station at Akron. Investigations include breeding, introduction and development of varieties of crops adapted to the plains, handling dry land soils, and feeding livestock with good feeds grown in the plains region.

Intensive farming under irrigation forms the basis of work at the Arkansas Valley Branch Station at Rocky Ford. Hybrid corn, onions, potatoes, sugar beets, and alfalfa are the main crops under study.

The San Luis Valley Branch Station at Center and Potato Experiment Station at Greeley are main research centers on the potato. Related crops also come in for investigation. Widely different conditions in these two major potato growing areas make this parallel research essential.

High altitude agriculture is characteristic of Colorado. Much research on it is conducted at the San Juan Basin Branch Station west of Durango, at Fort Lewis. Crops under study include alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, forage crops, grasses, and pinto beans. The development of cattle for the intermountain region through systems of breeding and selection is the basis of the cattle breeding experiments at this station. Mountain meadow studies were begun near Gunnison in 1949-50.

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 in Moffat County.

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. A new \$70,000 greenhouse on the A & M campus furthers these studies.

The Dry Land Branch Station at Akron and the Potato Experiment Station near Greeley are operated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The public is welcome to visit any Station at any time. Organized visiting days are held annually to enable the people of the State to become acquainted with the work of the Stations and to learn results of experimental work.

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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 development 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. This same condition exists in most of the potato growing districts of the United States.

Some good type scab resistant seedlings have been developed in recent years and some have been introduced. 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 concentrated effort has been made by those connected with the work to develop varieties of better quality that are resistant to certain diseases. The field work is conducted at the Greeley Station with the breeding work being carried on during the winter months in the greenhouses located at Beltsville, Maryland.

Research work with onions has been greatly enlarged in recent years at the Station as a part of the National Onion Breeding Program. Much of the breeding stock used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, seed companies 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 branches of the Department of Agriculture and Colorado A & M College: Breeding for scab resistance; breeding for earliness with both red and white potatoes; breeding 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 hormones as affecting yield and quality of potatoes and their effect on color of red varieties; fertilizer studies as affecting yield of potatoes; sprays and dusts for the control of onion maggot; growing mother bulbs for onion breeding; yield tests of hybrid onions; growing onion varieties for the Division of Production and Marketing for identification; production of hybrid onion seed; vegetative increase of short day varieties of onions; vegetative increase of shallots for breeding purposes; onion storage tests; breeding and testing for rust resistant pinto beans; breeding and testing for blight resistant beans.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Functioning under the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration supervises a nationwide system which 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 through national farm loan associations 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. Loans in Colorado 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.

**SUMMARY OF COMBINED OPERATIONS IN COLORADO OF THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
AND LAND BANK COMMISSIONER**

	Year Ending June 30, 1949	Year Ending June 30, 1948	Year Ending June 30, 1947	Year Ending June 30, 1945	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1941	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1937
Loans closed:						
Number	615 ¹	521	1,020	941	732	693
Amount	\$ 3,463,900 ¹	\$ 2,432,400	\$ 3,617,300	\$ 2,743,400	\$ 1,942,300	\$ 1,714,700
Loans Outstanding:						
Number	5,666	6,095	7,067	10,267	15,522	16,494
Amount	15,968,615	15,637,655	16,769,820	20,565,466	33,171,164	38,926,311
Status of loans:						
Maturities paid in full:						
Number	5,139	5,656	6,426	9,098	12,309	11,091
Per cent	90.7	92.8	90.9	88.6	79.3	67.2
Unpaid installments extended or delinquent:						
Number	527	439	641	1,169	3,213	5,403
Per cent	9.3	7.2	9.1	11.4	20.7	32.8

¹Land bank loans only.

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, 1949, the annual interest rate for commodity loans was 2.25 percent, operating loans, 3 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 purchase 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 had a total paid capital of \$1,665,905, and accumulated earnings of \$1,596,352 June 30, 1949. Loans outstanding on this date amounted to \$13,417,373.

Colorado Livestock Production Credit Association, 1026 Patterson Bldg., Denver; Howard K. Linger, 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 Ending June 30, 1949	Year Ending June 30, 1948	Year Ending June 30, 1947	Year Ending June 30, 1943	Year Ending Dec. 31, 1939
Paid-in capital:					
Class A stock.....	\$ 379,270	\$ 301,615	\$ 276,730	\$ 928,950	\$ 1,345,800
Class B stock.....	1,286,635	1,107,010	866,975	599,570	399,070
Total	\$ 1,665,905	\$ 1,408,625	\$ 1,143,705	\$ 1,528,520	\$ 1,744,870
No. Class B stockholders	3,030	2,851	2,551	2,570	1,915
Loans closed:					
Number	2,920	2,851	2,305	2,205	1,825
Amount	29,179,671	27,344,469	19,636,686	14,247,725	8,947,843
Loans outstanding:					
Number	2,389	2,181	1,790	1,974	1,551
Amount	13,417,373	11,974,516	8,232,400	6,031,876	4,083,666

THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

United States Department of Agriculture

State Office: Denver; Dewey J. Harman, Chairman

The Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture now functions under the PMA label all the way across the board and from top to bottom, thus displacing the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and its successors at the state level and the Agricultural Conservation Associations at the county and community levels in Colorado and all the other states and territories.

While the functions and services of this greatest of all farm action organizations remain unaltered, embracing the Agricultural Conservation Program, Commodity Loan Program, Sugar Beet Program, and assisting with the operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the PMA, successor to the old "Triple-A," now for the first time has unity of name as well as purpose. The democratic structure remains unchanged, with county and community committeemen selected each autumn by the farmers who are served by the various programs.

As formerly, the PMA operates in every agricultural community in the State, with farmer-elected committeemen serving in 56 counties,—all except Clear Creek, Gilpin, Lake, Denver, Hinsdale, Mineral, and San Juan.

A new wrinkle, designated as "The Farmers' and Ranchers' Conservation Program," which may mark a trend, has been set up for a trial run in six Colorado counties, including Morgan, which experimented with it in 1949, and Boulder, El Paso, Baca, Conejos and Delta counties, which were added in time for the 1950 farm practice sign-up.

The plan is designed to encourage local committeemen to concentrate on helping farm and ranch operators to analyze their long-time as well as immediate conservation needs and enter into an active drive for a betterment of conditions. Conservation payments for the performance of approved practices, usually running about 50 percent of the out-of-pocket cost of the projects, are continued under this new type of program, which apparently is stimulating increased activity and a higher level of performance on the farm front.

New, too, is PMA's year-round sign-up schedule for conservation practices. Formerly the farm operator was required to list his roster of probable operations not later than May 1 and complete them by the end of the year to qualify for financial assistance. Today, with prior approval by the county committee, he may sign up any time during the year. Stop-dates are assigned by the committee, depending on the character of the project, and if the work is not performed within the specified time, the obligation ends unless an extension has been granted. This arrangement enables county committees to make use of better budgetary controls and to make their funds reach further and do more.

State Committee Heads PMA

A State Committee, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, heads the Production and Marketing Administration, with headquarters in Denver. Dewey J. Harman of Fleming is chairman. Other members are Ed Bledsoe of Colorado Springs, Ray B. Nimmo of Haxtun, and Lewis T. Sharp of Center. F. A. Anderson, Extension Director at the Colorado A & M College, is an ex-officio member of the State Committee, with full voting powers.

Within the framework of Congressional law and under supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the practice specifications and the rates of pay for their adoption and performance on farms fall within the province of the State Committee, flanked by the State Technical Committee, embracing representatives of 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. These authorized soil and water conservation practices are spelled out in the state handbook and serve as guides in the administration of the program in the counties.

Soil and water conservation funds allocated to Colorado in accordance with a formula based on the state's comparative needs, totaled \$3,550,000 in 1949, and the distribution of this amount for the actual performance of authorized practices on the farms and ranches of the state fell approximately into the following pattern: For mechanical erosion control practices, 37.21 percent; inorganic materials, 4.20 percent; protective and green manure crops, 1.54 percent; drainage practices, 1.14 percent; pasture and range practices, 45.53 percent; forestry practices, 0.06 percent; miscellaneous practices, 10.32 percent.

25,000 Farmers in PMA Program

Approximately 25,000 farmers on more than 70 percent of all the cropland and nearly 50 percent of all the privately-owned range land in the state participated in the PMA's Agricultural Conservation Program in 1949.

The PMA handles the administrative work in connection with making payments to beet growers under the Sugar program. The funds arise from the excise tax collected by the sugar processors and paid to the Federal Treasury. These payments augment the income of the growers and encourage the maintenance of the sugar beet industry. Payments to 5,125 applicants totaled \$4,956,000 in 1949.

The Commodity Loan and Purchase Agreement programs on crops produced in 1949 attained tremendous proportions. These programs, financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and handled at the grass roots by county PMA committees, implement the Price Support programs authorized by Congress. The following loans had been consummated by the end of 1949:

Commodity	No. of Loans	Bu. or Cwt.	Amount
Wheat	12,174	20,158,817 bu.	\$37,425,225.00
Barley	2,912	4,142,608 bu.	4,251,230.00
Oats	91	91,158 bu.	61,042.00
Corn	328	407,703 bu.	555,633.00
Flaxseed	15	7,268 bu.	26,229.00
Rye	7	7,376 bu.	8,683.00
Grain Sorghums	1,730	1,346,277 cwt.	3,012,031.00
Dry Peas	35	20,207 cwt.	52,942.00
Dry Beans	2,987	955,973 cwt.	6,921,745.00
Potatoes	14	42,908 cwt.	25,745.00

Under the Purchase Agreement program, the producer registers the amount of grain on which price protection is desired, paying the nominal service fee, and thus obtains the right to move the commodity through the CCC at the support level at the maturity date of loans for that commodity, or sooner, on demand. It amounts to an option, with no obligation to sell through CCC. The producer retains possession of the commodity, which must conform to grade and quality standards when and if delivered to the CCC. The Purchase Agreement contracts are executed by county PMA committees. Purchase loans on the 1949 crop of Irish potatoes were limited to the rate of 60 cents per hundredweight for No. 2's or better, while the support price to cooperators was fixed at 60 per cent of parity on potatoes grading 1, 1-B, and 2. This represented a price range of \$1.40 at the beginning of the season to \$2.05 per hundredweight at season's close. Up to March 1, 1950 actual PMA purchases under the support program had totaled 800,200 bags. These were distributed to school lunch and institutional (non-profit hospitals, insane asylums) on a give-away basis, sold to penitentiaries at one cent per bag plus transportation charges, and to farmers and ranchers for livestock feed at prices ranging from one cent to 20 cents per hundredweight.

Agreements were negotiated by Colorado committeemen on 1949 crops as follows:

Commodity	No. of Contracts	Bu. or Cwt.	Amount
Wheat	1,102	3,902,977 bu.	\$7,610,805.00
Barley	541	1,125,673 bu.	1,103,150.00
Oats	18	24,634 bu.	16,505.00
Corn	47	80,835 bu.	110,745.00
Flaxseed	4	1,140 bu.	4,105.00
Rye	3	1,450 bu.	1,700.00
Grain Sorghums	440	664,884 cwt.	1,356,365.00
Dry Peas	9	8,803 cwt.	23,065.00
Dry Beans	131	75,285 cwt.	958,672.00
Hay & Pasture Seed	1	1,800 cwt.	21,600.00

An apple purchase program was set up in the autumn of 1949 to help dispose of the surplus crop. Under this program PMA purchased 49 carloads, totaling 32,390 bushel baskets and boxes, the aggregate expenditure amounting to \$55,195.00. All of these apples were distributed to school lunch and institutional outlets. Apples were purchased in four counties, including Delta county, 28 cars; Fremont, 6 cars; Garfield, 3 cars, and Montrose, 12 cars.

DIRECT DISTRIBUTION—SURPLUS COMMODITIES PROGRAM

Agricultural commodities that are purchased by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its price-support program are distributed in the State through an agreement with the State Department of Public Welfare. The commodities are made available to the State through the Food Distribution Programs Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration's Area Office located at Dallas, Texas.

In 1949, 342 public schools and 24 non-profit private schools in Colorado, received food for their school lunches. Nine State institutions, ten child-care centers and 66 private non-profit institutions also received commodities. The value of the commodities received in the State for the two-year period was \$562,630. The accompanying table gives the amount and value of the food stuffs received during the fiscal years 1948 and 1949.

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FOODS DISTRIBUTED TO ELIGIBLE SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS IN COLORADO FROM
GOVERNMENT-PURCHASED SURPLUSES, DURING YEARS 1948 AND 1949**

COMMODITY	Average Unit Value	Unit	Schools		Institutions		Total Value
			Amount	Value	Amount	Value	
Apples (Fresh) .....	.04	Pounds	157,488	\$ 6,300	111,312	\$ 4,452	\$ 10,752
Apples (Dried) .....	.155	Pounds	61,300	9,502	42,075	6,522	16,023
Applesauce (Canned) .....	.097	No. 2 Cans	62,112	6,025	21,720	2,107	8,132
Apricots (Dried) .....	.29	Pounds	20,730	6,012	13,845	4,015	10,027
Cheese (Amer. Ched.) .....	.40	Pounds	60,148	24,059	.....	.....	24,059
Eggs (Dried) .....	.021	5 Oz. Pkg.	151,082	3,173	83,830	1,760	4,933
Eggs (Dried)	1.50	Pounds	41,370	62,055	28,910	43,365	105,420
Figs (Dried) .....	.14	Pounds	38,060	5,328	35,230	4,932	10,261
Grapefruit Juice .....	.17	46 Oz. Cans	80,376	13,664	72,501	12,325	25,989
Honey .....	.125	Pounds	19,315	2,414	10,575	1,322	3,736
Irish Potatoes	2.84	100 Lb. Bags	20,830	59,157	27,893	79,216	138,373
Dried Milk .....	.12	Pounds	109,062	13,087	27	3	13,091
Concen. Orange Juice	1.50	1 Gal. Cans	5,928	8,892	.....	.....	8,892
Concen. Orange Juice .....	.24	46 Oz. Cans	20,316	4,876	2,220	533	5,409
Peaches (Dried) .....	.21	Pounds	96,400	20,244	50,575	10,621	30,865
Peanut Butter	2.666	No. 10 Cans	11,189	29,830	.....	.....	29,830
Pears (Fresh) .....	.06	Pounds	52,026	3,122	16,974	1,108	4,140
Prunes (Dried) .....	.121	Pounds	64,730	7,832	42,175	5,103	12,936
Prunes (Canned) .....	.20	No. 2½ Cans	36,456	7,291	6,576	1,315	8,606
Raisins (Dried) .....	.119	Pounds	95,100	11,317	60,630	7,215	18,532
Sweet Potatoes (Fresh) .....	.06	Pounds	84,900	5,094	101,350	6,081	11,175
Tomatoes (Canned) .....	.165	No. 2½ Cans	178,498	29,452	.....	.....	29,452
Tomatoes (Canned) .....	.658	No. 10 Cans	26,052	17,142	.....	.....	17,142
Tomatoes (Juice) .....	.24	46 Oz. Cans	48,100	11,544	.....	.....	11,544
Tomatoes (Paste) .....	.916	No. 10 Cans	3,006	2,754	.....	.....	2,754
Misc. Canned Fruit .....	.84	No. 10 Cans	663	557	.....	.....	557
Totals				\$370,723		\$191,905	\$562,630

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 the legislation passed 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 disease.

The amount of coverage per acre is restricted (by the legislation passed by Congress in August of 1947) to not more than the investment per acre in the insured crop in an area. This represents a change from past years when the insured coverage for many farmers afforded protection of some profit as well as production costs. This change not only resulted in generally lower coverage in 1948, but because the coverage was lower, it could be offered at lower cost to the farmer.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has insurance plans in operation on an experimental basis on wheat, cotton, tobacco, dry edible beans, and a comprehensive plan of insuring the investment in several crops under one policy, which is called Multiple Crop Insurance.

Two general types of coverage—commodity and monetary—are being offered. Under both types the coverages and premium rates are first established in terms of bushels or pounds. For monetary insurance, however, the bushel or pound figures are converted to dollar amounts before the insurance is offered to the farmer. For commodity insurance the coverage and premium remain in bushel or pound units at the time the insurance is offered to the farmer although the premium is later converted to dollar amounts. Under commodity insurance the price used to convert the premium to dollar amounts is also used to determine the dollar amount of an indemnity which may become due under the contract. For monetary insurance the price used to convert the premium and coverage into dollars is later used to evaluate any production in case of loss.

Wheat was the only crop that was insured in Colorado until 1948. 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 afforded. Wheat insurance was restricted to 200 counties nationally, which included six Colorado counties: Adams, Baca, Kit Carson, Logan, Phillips, and Weld.

Due to the lateness of the legislation being passed in 1947, a sales campaign was only carried on in Logan County, Colorado, in the fall of 1947 for the 1948 crop year under the new investment (protection type insurance) program. The contracts written were in force for one year only. The insurance that was in force in the remaining five counties of Colorado was carried over and no new business was written.

In 1949 the new program was offered in the six Colorado counties and expanded to three additional counties for 1950; namely, Elbert, Prowers, and Sedgwick, under a continuous contract plan with the privilege of the insured to cancel the contract for any year if requested before a cancellation date set by the Corporation.

A trial program was started in 1948 on dry edible beans in Elbert County, Colorado, and Weld County was added for the 1950 crop year.

The new Multiple Crop Insurance Program was offered in Conejos and Morgan counties in 1950. This insurance program covers all the major crops grown on farms in the county.

OPERATION IN COLORADO OF THE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM TO MARCH 1, 1950

(Source: Federal Crop Insurance Corporation)

WHEAT EXPERIENCE

	1947	1948	1949
Farms Insured (number)	3,767	936	1,168
Indemnities Paid (number)	641	197	458
Area Insured (acres)	248,622	122,338	*
Insured Production	*	\$1,080,000.00	*
Premiums Earned	401,525 Bu.	\$ 171,988.00	\$248,984.00
Indemnities Paid	160,366 Bu.	\$ 104,137.00	\$241,695.00
Premium Surplus	241,159 Bu.	\$ 67,851.00	\$ 7,289.00
Loss Ratio .....	.40	.61	.97

BEAN EXPERIENCE

Elbert County	1948	1949
Farms Insured (number)	125	123
Indemnities Paid (number)	48	54
Area Insured (acres)	6,918	*
Insured Production	\$44,354.00	*
Premiums Earned	\$ 5,691.00	\$3,227.90
Indemnities Paid	\$ 6,623.00	\$4,974.43
Premium Surplus	—\$ 932.00	—\$1,746.53
Loss Ratio	1.16	1.54

*Information not available in State Office.

COLORADO FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Future Farmers of America, or "FFA" as it is commonly known, is a national organization of, by and for boys studying vocational agriculture in the secondary schools under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts. As an integral part of the program of vocational education in agriculture in the public school system, the FFA has become well known as a boys' organization which enjoys great freedom of self-government under adult counsel and guidance in all its efforts and activities. It serves to motivate and vitalize the systematic instruction which is offered to students of vocational agriculture.

There are four degrees of active membership in the Future Farmers of America, the standards for which are set by the national organization. These are: (1) Green Hand, (2) Chapter Farmer, (3) State Farmer, and (4) American Farmer. The degrees are based upon achievement and a member must be fully qualified to meet the standards of each before he can be raised from one degree to the next. Only two per cent of the total state membership may be elected to the State Farmer degree, and only one candidate for each one thousand membership, or major fraction thereof, may be recommended for the American Farmer degree.

The activities of the State FFA Association are varied and are designed to meet the demands and needs of its members. Emphasis is placed upon approved agricultural practices, leadership and character development, and the establishment of boys in a sound program of agriculture. Among the activities which are related to the educational program of FFA, are the State livestock, crops, farm mechanics and poultry contests sponsored each spring by Colorado A & M College. One of the programs which contributes measurably to the training for leadership is the State Parliamentary Procedure Demonstration program, which teaches FFA members to transact business in an orderly manner. Another leadership training activity is the Public Speaking contest. All members are urged to participate in this function which is conducted on local, district, state, regional and national levels.

The Colorado Association of Future Farmers of America annually holds a leadership training conference and business meeting. This is an early summer activity and attracts elected delegates from every chapter within the State. An intensive leadership-training school is conducted for the delegates, developing an annual program of work, revision of the constitution, raising Chapter Farmers to the degree of State Farmers, etc.

The 1949 membership of the Colorado Association numbered 1825 members in 54 chartered chapters in high schools throughout the State. Student officers of the association for the 1949-50 school year were: Ernest Chuchuru, Montrose, President; Reed Jenkins, Holyoke, Vice-President; Gerald DeLong, Rocky Ford, Secretary; Alvin Dorsey, Jr., Eaton, Treasurer; Donald Becker, Rifle, Reporter; and Don Innes, Sterling, Sentinel.

Advisory Personnel of the Colorado Association: State Adviser, A. R. Bunker, Denver; Executive Secretary, Irwin C. Elliott, Denver; Faculty Advisers, Paul Gray, Eaton; DeVon M. Clark, Montrose; and J. L. Harvey, Loveland.

Future Homemakers of America

The Future Homemakers of America is a high school economics organization composed of chartered state associations, which are made up of local chapters in junior and senior high schools. Pupils enrolled in homemaking classes, or those who have been, and are still in high school, comprise the active voluntary membership.

June 11, 1945, in Chicago marks the official founding. It is sponsored by the Home Economics Service of the U. S. Office of Education, with advisory help from the home economics departments of national secondary education associations.

In general, the purposes of the organization are to promote good home and family life for all, to practice harmonious living among family members, to gain experience in democratic community leaderships, to promote international good will, and further an interest in home economics. Homemaking class and chapter work is well integrated. The organization is self-financed, and the programs of work on local, state and national level are planned by members themselves. Cooperation, not competition, is stressed. Two scholarships are given each year by the Colorado Association to help two outstanding Colorado members begin a home economics career in college.

Colorado has 85 chapters with a membership of approximately 2500. The national membership exceeds 200,000.

The Assistant State Supervisor of Homemaking Education of the State Board for Vocational Education is State Adviser of the Colorado Association.

State officers are: Patricia Ferguson, Holyoke, President; Janice O'Brien, Brighton, First Vice-President; Shirley Mannon, Golden, Second Vice-President; Colleen Gunson, Ault, Secretary; Donna Radcliffe, Loveland, Treasurer; Shirley Higel, Alamosa, Parliamentarian; Joyce Yount, Fleming, Song Leader; Donna Brown, Westminster, Historian; Betty Lou Smith, Adams City, News Reporter; and Mrs. W. H. Thayer, Alamosa, State Chapter Mother.

Distributive Education Clubs of Colorado

The national charter for this organization was granted in 1947 with sixteen states as charter members, and the Distributive Education Club of Colorado was chartered in 1948. Local chapters are organized in secondary schools having the vocational distributive part-time programs. Students enrolled in such programs are eligible for membership in the state and national clubs.

This organization provides the club members with a means of learning the vocational opportunities in the field of distribution and of their significance to community life. It develops leaders among the members who will be capable of handling important responsibilities in the field of distribution both now and in the future.

The State sponsor of the Distributive Education Club of Colorado is John R. Waldeck, State Supervisor of Distributive Education. State officers and their addresses are as follows: President, Manuel Gonzales, Fort Collins; Vice-President, Melvin Rought, Trinidad; Secretary, Anita Wentworth, Denver; Treasurer, Phyllis Walz, Grand Junction; Parliamentarian, Bill Gordon, Montrose; Editor and Promotion Manager, Ethel Nerim, Denver.

Members of the Colorado Association of Future Farmers of America, as students of vocational agriculture in the high schools participate in numerous contests and competitive activities designed to motivate interest in their training program and to help them attain their educational objectives.

The outstanding individuals in the State FFA Public Speaking program for 1949 were: John Mattive, Brighton; Bob Sweat, Lamar; and Ernest Chu-

churu, Montrose. Winners in the 1950 program were: Harold Felte, Windsor; Alvin Krause, Brighton; Tommy Mall, Weldona; Bernie Henry, Center; Robert Graham, Las Animas; Roy J. King, Montrose; and Donald Quinn, Julesburg.

Gerald Butner, a member of the Bent County FFA Chapter, Las Animas, was distinguished as the 1949 Star State Farmer of the Colorado FFA Association. Donald Becker of Rifle was named the 1948 Star State Farmer.

Boys representing Colorado in the 1949 National FFA Livestock Judging Contest in Kansas City were: Gene Marshall, Rocky Ford; Don Blach, Yuma; Hal Keeble, Meeker; and Cliff Brown, Julesburg. This team was awarded a Silver emblem plaque for its rating in the National Contest.

In the State FFA Chapter Contest, outstanding achievement awards for the school year of 1949 were won by four chapters. Gold emblem chapters were, Las Animas and Eaton; and Silver emblem chapters were Montrose and Brighton.

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. These authorities have been further expanded by delegation of certain responsibilities formerly exercised by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation and by passage of the Housing Act of 1949.

The Farmers Home Administration has advanced over \$2,130,000,000 in loans to more than 1,300,000 farm families 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 credit to family type farmers for whom private credit is not available on satisfactory terms. These programs are organized under four main classifications: Operating Loans; Farm Ownership Loans; Housing Loans; and Water Facilities Loans. In addition the Farmers Home Administration administers the Disaster Loan Program and the Fur Loan Program.

Operating loans are made for the general purpose of financing cropping and livestock and other farm operating expenses. An initial loan may be as high as \$3,500, but the total indebtedness may not exceed \$5,000. Interest is at 5 per cent.

Farm Ownership loans are made to farm tenants or laborers for the purchase of family size units and to owners or part owners for the purpose of enlarging or developing their farms. One hundred per cent loans for the purchase of farms may be made but may not exceed the average value of efficient family type farms in the county with interest at 4 per cent. There is also a provision under this program whereby loans by private or institutional lenders for the purchase or development of farms are insured by the government up to 90 per cent of the investment. The lender receives 3 per cent and an additional 1 per cent is charged the borrower to cover the cost of insurance and administration making the total cost 4 per cent.

The Housing Act of 1949 assigns administration of the Rural Housing Section of the Act to the Farmers Home Administration. This legislation authorizes loans to farm families for the construction of houses and other buildings on the farm. The expressed purpose of the Act is to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing and when the economic potential of the farm unit is inadequate to maintain such housing, funds may be loaned to enlarge or develop the unit to a point where satisfactory housing standards may be maintained.

Water Facilities loans are made to individuals for domestic wells, stock wells, stock ponds, pressure systems, irrigation wells, irrigation structures, and other types of needed water supplies. No funds may be used to install plumbing in homes. Loans to individuals are at 3% interest, and may be made for a period of not to exceed 20 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 \$100,000 to any one association for 40 years or the life of the facility, whichever is less, and at 3 per cent interest.

Public Law 38 enacted by the 81st Congress authorized the use of a revolving fund by the Secretary of Agriculture for production disaster loans in designated areas. The Secretary delegated to Farmers Home Administration the authorities and responsibilities under this Act. These loans are made to farmers and stockmen who have suffered damage as a result of a production disaster and who are unable to secure the credit necessary to carry on their operations from commercial or cooperative lending agencies.

The Farmers Home Administration has also been delegated by the Secretary the responsibility for the Fur Loan Program, formerly under the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, which was dissolved by Public Law 38. The purpose of this program is to extend credit to bona fide fur farmers to carry on their present operations.

All lending activities of the Farmers Home Administration are carried out with the assistance of a committee of three successful and civic minded farmers in each county 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

The beginning of the last half of the twentieth century finds the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo a permanent institution, recognized throughout the nation as one of the leading state fairs. Its physical plant valued at over one and one quarter millions of dollars is substantially constructed with stone, cement and steel and probably as near fire proof as any existing State fair plant. The horse barns and racing paddock are not equalled by any. The rabbit building, absolutely fireproof, is the largest and finest in the show world devoted to that industry. The agricultural building, recently completed, covers more than a city block and is most outstanding from an architectural viewpoint, being built with native limestone laid on edge. No comparable building of its kind exists in the United States. The underground rodeo barn and rodeo arena set-up is taken as a model for construction by many of the leading rodeos. The swine and sheep building is one of the finest in the land.

One of the outstanding features of the Fair is the 4-H Club plant consisting of six large buildings, well designed to take care of the 4-H Club boys and girls from all over the State.

The annual fair is well balanced, providing ample opportunity for the exhibition of agricultural products, livestock, fine arts, home economics, industrial enterprises and for the entertainment of the public, highlighted by an outstanding rodeo, horse racing, clean and colorful midway, shows and fireworks.

In 1949, the Fair Commission paid out \$31,124.44 in premiums for exhibits in addition to many sponsored awards, racing purses, rodeo prizes and other awards, which in all amounted to over \$60,000. The average attendance during the past several years has been 150,000 which was slightly exceeded in 1949.

Frank H. Means, who had successfully managed the State Fair for 12 years, retired in June, 1950, and was succeeded by W. H. Kittle, former manager of the Arkansas Valley Fair at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and also manager of the Rocky Ford Chamber of Commerce.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DENVER LIVESTOCK MARKET

By L. M. Pexton, President and General Manager, Denver Union Stockyard Co.

The Denver Market, established first in 1886, steadily continues its policy of improvement and service. This program has supplemented the policy of the market since 1900, to establish Denver as the price basing terminal market for all livestock in the intermountain area. The yards were mechanized little by little during this period until today, Denver is recognized as the most completely mechanized stockyards in the country. Caterpillar tractors and specially designed dump trucks are used to clean the pens and alleys. In addition, fork lift hay trucks and the pallet storing of hay have greatly increased the efficiency of these operations. The exchange building is sprayed regularly, to reduce flies, and yard structures are disinfected under government supervision.

In September of 1947 at a cost of about \$250,000, a new cattle truck-in chute, complete with overhead passageway above railroad tracks into the stockyards proper and directly to the sales area, was completed. This expenditure was made to facilitate the handling of the ever increasing volume of business received by truck. Trucked in shipments have increased from 200,000 head in 1900 to over one and one-half million head in 1949.

The management at Denver has consistently encouraged the development of interstate packing houses and packer order buying at Denver, where the producer could have a short haul to market and the order buyer, the processor and the distributor could also obtain a fair freight rate structure out of the market. Eleven major packers, including the so-called big four, Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson, as well as many smaller packers operate in the stockyards area of Denver at this time. These operate efficiently and economically in getting meat to the 80 per cent of the consuming public concentrated along both the east and west coasts. Products from these packers go out to the entire United States and to several foreign countries.

Freight Rates Favorable to Denver Market

The increased slaughter at Denver has resulted largely from favorable competitive freight rates granted by the railroads and the truckers, and also has been aided by the improvement in quality and quantity of the livestock in this area. Feeders, especially in northern Colorado, now operate on a twelve-month basis. The good meat in this area has been brought to its present high standard of quality as a result of the National Western Stock Show. These facilities are also due for expansion, with the expectation at this time, that by 1951 the new two and three-quarter million dollar Stock Show Stadium will be completed.

Denver's management also has always been all-out for equitable freight rate relationships that would carry its packing house products and its live animals to all parts of the country. The first freight rate adjustment to the east was made in 1940 and the adjustment to the west coast became effective in 1945. In cooperation with the railroads, management also has fostered and developed liberal transit privileges on livestock, permitting fattening in transit at savings over local freight rates, together with additional privileges of sale in transit at Denver, so that the new owner can move on to some other destination at a pro-rata freight cost, securing savings for both producer and buyer.

Over 5000 people are gainfully employed in Denver alone in the handling and processing of livestock, these in return supporting directly around 25,000 people.

The Denver Market has developed as the West has developed and will continue to grow with this great country of which it is an integral part.

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
1915	395,922	28,419	343,653	765,170	71,870*	24,037
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
1925	526,625	60,222	467,404	2,357,010	43,922	35,075
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	3,184,564	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	1,050,812	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
1948	848,931	112,493	897,161	2,393,975	3,230	49,276
1949	837,815	122,874	1,135,502	1,857,935	2,170	49,272

*Foreign government purchases for World War I. **Post-War liquidation.
 ***Drouth.

TOTAL LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS AT DENVER BY MONTHS FOR 1949

Month	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Car Equivalent
January	62,202	8,810	142,686	136,487	444	4,376
February	41,070	3,999	118,818	102,019	410	3,127
March	65,208	5,075	76,046	92,408	139	3,426
April	66,209	5,235	66,302	94,336	203	3,375
May	56,900	6,926	79,546	59,938	206	3,100
June	53,816	3,354	68,089	29,320	213	2,612
July	44,065	3,797	67,418	41,212	116	2,428
August	71,120	7,525	67,398	151,496	141	3,864
September	89,930	11,915	75,068	416,959	109	5,616
October	145,856	34,251	108,874	547,971	83	8,711
November	88,278	25,719	122,035	128,293	63	5,091
December	53,161	6,268	143,222	59,496	43	3,548
Total	837,815	122,874	1,135,502	1,857,935	2,170	49,272

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	17,880
1948	314,079	37,282	462,175	848,089	19,329
1949	360,652	33,836	588,343	510,158	20,438

*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., Lindner Packing Co., Fryer & Stillman, National Food Stores, Inc., Pepper Packing & Provision Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co.

NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW, HORSE SHOW, AND RODEO DENVER

Officers: Wilson McCarthy, President; Chas. A. Shinn, 1st Vice-President; Albert K. Mitchell, 2nd Vice-President; John T. Caine, III, General Manager; A. Reinhardt, Secretary-Treasurer. A non-profit corporation founded in 1906 under the laws of the State of Colorado.

Now in its 45th year, the National Western Stock Show has grown from an original start of a few local animals quartered in tents to a national show which, in 1951, will move into the new \$2,760,000 Denver Municipal Stadium. The show attracts more than 8,000 head of livestock from almost 30 states and is attended by approximately 150,000 people.

The show is held annually in mid-January, and is the high spot of the year for the people of Denver and visiting representatives of the West's top-ranking agricultural industry. Visitors from all over the country come to Denver for the show, and western cattle from the show rings have been shipped to Maine, Mexico and Canada.

A number of records were set at the 1950 show, including a new record price of \$3.05 per pound for the Grand Champion Steer, an Angus; a new record of \$1.05 per pound for the Grand Champion Steer of the Junior show, a Hereford; and another new record of \$70 per hundred for the Grand Champion Carload Lot.

Estimated value of livestock at the Denver Union Stock Yards during Show Week in 1950 was \$5,960,000—approximately four million more than if there were no show, according to L. M. Pexton, president and general manager of the Denver Union Stock Yards Company.

With statistical studies showing that agricultural and meat packing accounted for almost half of Colorado's income from all major industries in 1948, and the livestock industry furnishing more than half of that portion, the importance of the National Western to the economic life of Colorado would be hard to ignore.

As *The Record-Stockman* Denver livestock newspaper, editorialized after the 1950 show, "The National Western is always a pace setter and a price indicator because it entertains livestock sellers and purchasers from many parts of the nation. . . . Prices were strong, demand was ever present. . . . However . . . it was the averages that showed a healthy sentiment."

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 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. "Premiums," according to Petrie, "were ribbons and glory," for the infant exhibition had less than enough money on which to operate.

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 the show was successful enough to warrant making it an annual affair. Consequently, on March 12, 1906, the Western Stock Show Association obtained its charter as a non-profit organization.

Through the years there has been increasing interest directed toward the youthful stockman. Early shows began to provide for exhibition of calves and pigs entered by youngsters. Finally sheep were added, and then stock-judging contests. Increased space is now planned for the show's "Junior Hall of Fame," the center of Junior activities.

One of the most interesting features of the Junior Show is the 4-H Club "Catch-It" calf contest. Entrants in the Junior Show may try to catch a calf in the arena during the show, and if they are successful they keep it and feed it for the next year's show. Calves are donated for the event by persons anxious to lend a hand of encouragement to boys interested in livestock raising.

DENVER WOOL LABORATORY

USDA, Livestock Branch

Bldg. 38-B Federal Center, Denver 2, Colorado

Henry R. Keller, in Charge

When sheep are shorn the product removed from their backs is known as grease wool. This wool in the grease contains a variety of impurities that have very little use. These impurities contained in the wool vary greatly, according to the breed of the sheep, topography of the range, climatic conditions, length of the wool, and sheep husbandry practices.

The primary function of this laboratory is to analyze grease wool samples taken in the field by means of an electrical coring device. This device merely drills into a bag of wool and removes a core sample. The number of cores taken and the number of bags cored depends upon the total number of bags in the lot. The core samples are sent to the laboratory and the samples are analyzed to determine the amounts of animal fats, vegetable material, and sand. The final analysis depends upon the amount of clean wool contained in each sample. The percentage of impurities is reported to the wool grower and other interested parties as a percentage figure called shrinkage.

As the grease price of wool is based upon the clean price per pound, application of the shrinkage percentage to the clean price per pound readily determines the grease price. However, there are also other characteristics that determine the value of wools; the staple, length, color and grade are some of the factors that are appraised by the Appraisal Committee while the wool is still in the grease. The Area Appraisal Office carries on this appraisal field work. Mr. E. G. Cauble, Jr., is the Area Wool Appraiser, with offices in Bldg. 38-C, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado.

This technique of wool appraisal in the grease and laboratory analysis of core samples determines the price of all wools purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the price support program. In the event a grower does not choose to sell his wool to the Commodity Credit Corporation, but elects to merchandise it in the open market, he may still avail himself of the testing services. By application to the Wool Division any lot of wool may be sampled and analyzed by the payment of a stipulated fee.

At the close of 1949 the Denver Laboratory had processed approximately 7400 samples, representing 121 million pounds of wool. Establishment of the laboratory was initiated in February 1947, but it was not in full production until August of that year.

Early in 1950 the activities of the Wool Division in Denver were greatly expanded with the installation of a commercial-size scouring plant at the Denver Federal Center. In this plant entire lots of wool are scoured for research purposes.

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.

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 plant, 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 & M College at Fort Collins to establish a graduate fellowship in floriculture in 1936 which had a very beneficial influence on the industry. In 1948, a modern greenhouse for conducting floriculture research was completed at Colorado A & M, making it possible for the College to increase its services to greenhouse operators.

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 1920s. 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, Pearl-latina, 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 Pearl-latina 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 1930s. 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 recognizes 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.

The raising of chinchillas is on the increase in Colorado with more than 100 engaged in the breeding business as a hobby or on a commercial basis. The chinchilla is a small rodent, native to South America. Its fur is grey in color and has a density and velvety softness unequalled by any other fur. It is still the most expensive fur known and will probably remain so until breeders increase their production far above present levels.

Adequate statistics on the fur farming industry in Colorado are not available. It is known that the industry has been adversely affected by increased costs in recent years as well as by large importations of furs from Russia. This is particularly true of the silver fox industry.

According to tax assessment records of the State Tax Commission, the number of silver foxes assessed for taxes dropped from 7,821 in 1947 to 2,738 in 1949. On the other hand, the number of muskrats, mink and skunks assessed for taxes had increased from 3,203 in 1947 to 6,058 in 1949. The assessed value of foxes in 1949 was \$15.14 and the average assessed value of muskrats, mink and skunks was \$5.34. In the 23 counties of the State listing such animals, Jefferson county was far out in front of all other counties with 1,560 foxes listed and 3,003 muskrats, mink and skunks.

THE HONEY INDUSTRY IN COLORADO

It was not uncommon in the early pioneer days for individuals to maintain a few "bee gums" and produce a supply of honey for the immediate family and a few friends. It is still not uncommon to find bees as a hobby on the back lot or near the farm orchard. However, during the World War II years and since, the production of honey has become highly commercialized. Sugar rationing, during the war, produced a great demand for honey as a substitute sweetening agent and resulted in very high prices to the beekeeper for his product.

Naturally, with these high prices developing, the producer of honey started seeking methods of increasing his yield, and the seasonal transportation of bees from one honey producing area to another became common. For instance, the beekeeper might go to California for the orange blossom season, to Utah or Colorado for the clover season, down into Texas for the late fall kinnikinnick flow and the early spring huajilla (a low growing brush with white blossoms) season and then route his course according to crop reports and moisture indications for the next season.

In the course of his travels the apiarist might find two diseases prevalent among his bees—American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood. And in many, but not all of our states, each time the honey producer moves his bees to another state, and in Colorado if he moves his bees to another county, he is required to have his bees inspected by the state entomologist to determine if the bees are disease free. Inspection laws between some of the big honey-producing states are made quite rigid in an effort to reduce disease to a minimum while in other states no enforced inspection laws exist.

However, with falling prices of honey, and rising costs of equipment such as lumber, nails, wire, glass and metal and with increased transportation costs, many beekeepers are finding it necessary to confine their activities to a local honey producing area, while other beekeepers who started business during boom times are now selling their bees and equipment and entering other kinds of business.

Beekeeping has become quite a science and years of actual experience are required before an individual can successfully manage the number of swarms of bees required to make his living. In 1950, Colorado has 210 beekeepers, each of whom owns at least twenty-five colonies of bees and a very

small number of whom own as many as a thousand, two thousand or three thousand colonies. Contrary to common belief the greatest contribution of these bees is not in the amount of honey produced but rather in the greatly increased production of fruit trees and seed plants which are pollinated by the "busy little buzzing" insects.

One of the most important activities outlined for the future in the State of Colorado and the nation as a whole, is the development of cooperation between beekeepers, farmers and highway departments in the proper use of insecticides and weed killers. Both the farmer and the beekeeper have much at stake if improper insecticides are used, and the beekeeper should be notified when farmers or the road department are going to start spraying with weed killers and insecticide sprays so he can move his bees out of danger.

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, 1943-1949

Year	Number of Colonies	Honey Produced		Beeswax Produced	
		Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1943	69,000	6,210,000	\$ 881,820	160,000	\$44,520
1945	75,000	6,075,000	862,650	109,000	45,780
1947	75,000	4,875,000	1,053,000	98,000	43,000
1948	74,000	6,660,000	986,000	123,000	53,000
1949	73,000	4,380,000	552,000	83,000	28,000

SAFFLOWER—A NEW CROP FOR COLORADO

Safflower was grown for the first time in Colorado on a commercial scale in 1949. It is too early to know just how important a crop it may become in the agricultural economy of the State. Being an oil seed crop, it could replace much of the oil seed cake and oil meal now shipped into the State for livestock feed and be a source of local supply for oil for paints and other commercial uses.

Safflower has been grown since ancient times in semi-arid regions of the Middle East and northern Africa. Experimental tests have shown it to be adapted to the western part of the northern Great Plains.

The plant is a course, erect annual herb which grows from 18 to 40 inches in height. Varieties vary in degree of spininess. Some are completely spineless, others nearly so and some very spiny. Color of flower varies with varieties, but the predominant color is orange. The extent of branching depends on the width of rows, rate of planting and soil moisture.

Yields on fallow land range from 500 to 1500 pounds of seed per acre; yields on non-fallow ground range from failure to 1200 pounds per acre. Yields on irrigated land range from 1000 pounds to 4000 pounds per acre, the average being about 2200 pounds.

The most important factor to the processor is the per cent of oil in the seed. Varieties vary in oil content from 17 per cent to 37 per cent. For commercial production a variety should yield at least 28 per cent oil. Nebraska 55 and N 852 are the only two varieties being supplied growers in Colorado at present. A new variety N 8 has the highest oil content, running about 34 per cent and shows great promise on irrigated land.

A plant has been established at Longmont, Colorado, to process the safflower seeds into oil, oil meal and oil cake. The plant has a capacity of 100,000 pounds of seed per day and is producing about 3,000 gallons of oil per day. Considerable work on the development of uses for safflower oil is under way, indicating wide use in paints and varnishes, foundry cores and linoleum. The residue is an oil meal suitable for livestock feed.

In 1949, about 55,000 acres of safflower were planted in eastern Wyoming, the panhandle of Nebraska and northeastern Colorado. Of this acreage, about 25,000 acres were in Colorado, 5,000 of which were on irrigated land. Much of the seed grown the first year was retained on the farms for seed. Based on sale of seed and seed remaining on farms, about 120,000 acres were planted in the spring of 1950 in the three-state area.

**SUGAR BEET ACREAGE AND BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN COLORADO,
BY YEARS**

Crop Year	Acres Sugar Beets Harvested	Tons Sugar Produced	Crop Year	Acres Sugar Beets Harvested	Tons Sugar Produced
1920.....	220,000	294,000	1935.....	140,000	294,000
1921.....	200,000	295,000	1936.....	171,000	335,000
1922.....	148,000	183,000	1937.....	160,000	303,000
1923.....	164,000	240,000	1938.....	137,000	309,000
1924.....	225,000	364,000	1939.....	145,000	262,000
1925.....	130,000	211,000	1940.....	140,000	313,000
1926.....	211,000	377,000	1941.....	132,000	299,000
1927.....	218,000	368,000	1942.....	180,000	321,000
1928.....	179,000	372,000	1943.....	133,000	243,000
1929.....	210,000	348,000	1944.....	117,000	230,000
1930.....	242,000	407,000	1945.....	152,000	274,000
1931.....	226,000	370,000	1946.....	153,000	272,000
1932.....	156,000	276,000	1947.....	168,000	378,000
1933.....	209,000	398,000	1948.....	103,000	206,000
1934.....	169,000	271,000	1949.....	117,000	311,000

**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 Director, 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 headquarters at 18 points within the State, each in charge of a district conservationist, located at Craig, Grand Junction, Glenwood Springs, Montrose, Mancos, Durango, Monte Vista, Salida, Fort Collins, Longmont, Littleton, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Trinidad, Rocky Ford, Lamar, Wray, 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.

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, 1945, and 1949 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 pur-

pose 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 soil 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 membership of the Board was enlarged to nine by the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly in 1949, with the following membership designated in the Act itself: The Director of Extension and Director of the State Experiment Station of Colorado A. and M. College, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, and five members to be elected by the Boards of Supervisors of Soil Conservation Districts within each of five designated major drainage areas: (1) White, Yampa, and Colorado River; (2) San Juan Basin; (3) Rio Grande Watershed; (4) Arkansas River Watershed and (5) Republican, South Platte, and North Platte Watersheds. The eight members so selected may request the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a ninth member.

The membership of the Board as of January 1, 1950 was as follows: Marvin J. Warner, president; Walter Groom, vice-president; K. W. Chalmers, secretary, (U. S. Department of Agriculture); Clarence Foster, J. B. Woods, A. B. Cooley; F. A. Anderson, Director, Extension Service; Homer J. Henney, Director, Experiment Station; and Paul W. Swisher, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

There are now 89 organized districts in Colorado including 31,023,248 acres. An accompanying table lists the districts.

An active State Association of Soil Conservation Districts meets annually in Denver. L. D. Casselman of Mosca, Colorado is the president.

SOIL CONSERVATION: NUMBER, NAMES, LOCATION, DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND ACREAGE IN SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN COLORADO, AS OF SEPT. 1, 1950

(Source: State Soil Conservation Board)

Note—The 31,023,248 acres in soil conservation districts is approximately 46.5 per cent of the total area of the State—66,718,080 acres.

No.	Name of District	County	Date Organized	Area (Acres) Including Additions
1.	Great Divide	Moffat, Routt	1-20-1938	374,900
2.	Western Baca	Baca	3-23-1938	845,000
3.	Southeastern Baca	Baca	7-21-1938	391,360
4.	Plainview	Kit Carson	7-21-1938	148,960
5.	Smoky Hill	Kit Carson	11- 2-1938	157,471
6.	Custer County-Divide	Custer, Fremont	5- 4-1939	443,679
7.	Big Sandy	Elbert, El Paso, Lincoln	9-14-1939	243,002
8.	Horse and Rush Creeks	Elbert, Lincoln, El Paso	9-14-1939	285,395
9.	Orchard Mesa	Mesa	1-17-1940	38,000
10.	West Plum Creek	Douglas	2- 7-1940	362,566
11.	Glade Park	Mesa	5- 1-1940	907,500
12.	Upper Huerfano	Huerfano, Las Animas	6-19-1940	714,347
13.	Kannah Creek	Mesa	7- 9-1940	147,040
14.	Cheyenne	Cheyenne, Kiowa	8- 9-1940	592,100
15.	Agate	Elbert, Arapahoe, Lincoln	8-26-1940	352,807
16.	Redlands	Mesa	9- 6-1940	14,593
17.	Kiowa	Elbert, Arapahoe, El Paso	5-22-1941	465,510

SOIL CONSERVATION (Continued)

No.	Name of District	County	Date Organized	Area (Acres) Including Additions
18.	Stonewall	Las Animas, Costilla	6-16-1941	317,850
19.	Pueblo	Pueblo, Otero, Huerfano, Las Animas	7-23-1941	937,285
20.	Shavano	Montrose, Ouray	10-21-1941	825,027
21.	Two Buttes	Baca, Prowers	11-18-1941	91,239
22.	Central Colorado	El Paso, Pueblo, Lincoln	1- 5-1942	349,847
23.	Uncompahgre	Montrose, Delta	2-27-1942	74,640
24.	Dolores	San Miguel, Montezuma, Dolores	4-18-1942	1,208,678
25.	Upper Arkansas	Chaffee, Fremont, Lake, Saguache, Park	5- 1-1942	658,727
26.	Jefferson	Jefferson, Clear Creek	6-11-1942	322,139
27.	Teller-Park	Teller, Park	6-11-1942	351,533
28.	Tabeguache	Montrose	6-29-1942	287,400
29.	Bent	Prowers, Bent, Otero, Kiowa, Las Animas	9- 8-1942	529,750
30.	Purgatoire	Las Animas	9- 8-1942	618,589
31.	Timpas	Las Animas, Otero	9-24-1942	566,484
32.	West Routt	Routt	12- 7-1942	395,520
33.	Cherry Creek	Douglas, Elbert, Arapahoe, El Paso	5- 5-1943	196,073
34.	Turkey Creek	Pueblo, Fremont, El Paso	5-17-1943	296,125
35.	Fountain Valley	El Paso	6- 7-1943	111,945
36.	Mosca-Hooper	Alamosa	6- 7-1943	183,040
37.	West Otero	Pueblo, Otero, Crowley	6-23-1943	152,289
38.	Paradox	Montrose	7- 8-1943	300,000
39.	Plateau Valley	Mesa, Garfield	8-20-1943	400,000
40.	Deertrail	Arapahoe, Adams, Washington	9-15-1943	366,010
41.	Prowers	Prowers, Bent	10-18-1943	58,381
42.	Center	Rio Grande, Saguache	3-17-1944	594,250
43.	Big Thompson	Larimer, Weld	6- 7-1944	101,759
44.	De Beque	Mesa, Garfield	6-17-1944	370,000
45.	Peetz	Logan, Weld	8-31-1944	117,960
46.	Upper Grand Valley	Mesa	4- 4-1945	35,200
47.	Douglas Creek	Rio Blanco, Garfield	4- 4-1945	480,000
48.	South Platte	Logan, Sedgwick	4- 4-1945	182,880
49.	Lower Grand Valley	Garfield, Mesa	5- 8-1945	500,000
50.	West Arapahoe	Arapahoe	5- 8-1945	84,700
51.	East Otero	Otero	5-25-1945	85,440
52.	Fort Collins	Larimer, Weld	6-12-1945	774,750
53.	Boulder Valley	Boulder, Adams, Weld	6-12-1945	115,500
54.	Black Squirrel	El Paso, Pueblo	8- 4-1945	153,425
55.	Branson-Trinchera	Las Animas	10-10-1945	438,560
56.	Upper White River	Rio Blanco	3-27-1946	251,920
57.	Longmont	Boulder, Weld, Larimer	4- 2-1946	167,513
58.	Fremont	Fremont	4-30-1946	866,652
59.	Tomichi	Saguache, Gunnison	5- 8-1946	377,576
60.	Rio Grande	Rio Grande	5-14-1946	142,935
61.	Lower White River	Rio Blanco	6- 1-1946	345,600
62.	Padroni	Logan	5-14-1946	71,040
63.	Haxtun	Phillips, Logan, Yuma	8-20-1946	147,647
64.	West Adams	Adams, Weld, Jefferson	10-28-1946	268,498
65.	Bessemer	Pueblo	11-26-1946	38,700
66.	Northeast Prowers	Prowers	2-25-1947	230,478
67.	Sanchez	Costilla	3-12-1947	22,853
68.	La Plata	La Plata	3-18-1947	965,000
69.	Yampa	Garfield, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Routt	5-20-1947	575,000
70.	San Juan	Archuleta, Hinsdale, Mineral	6- 9-1947	1,125,000
71.	East Routt	Routt	6-23-1947	1,090,000
72.	Bookcliff	Garfield, Mesa	7-13-1947	300,000
73.	Dove Creek	Montezuma, Dolores, San Miguel	9-24-1947	410,000
74.	Spanish Peaks	Las Animas	1-27-1948	240,589
75.	West Greeley	Weld	6- 7-1948	163,571
76.	Pine River	Archuleta, La Plata	6- 8-1948	120,000
77.	Sedgwick	Sedgwick	8- 4-1948	305,000
78.	Mancos	Montezuma	8-31-1948	155,000
79.	Rock Creek	Washington	10-29-1948	184,320
80.	Platte Valley	Weld	11- 8-1948	145,660
81.	Southeast Weld	Weld	1- 3-1949	191,520
82.	Hale	Yuma, Kit Carson	5- 9-1949	110,259
83.	Gunnison	Gunnison	5-27-1949	665,000
84.	Cimarron	Montrose, Gunnison	7-25-1949	321,000
85.	Norwood	San Miguel, Montrose	8-12-1949	107,700
86.	Northeast Yuma	Yuma	1- 6-1950	110,270
87.	Lake	Lake	1-30-1950	239,000
88.	Akron	Washington	7-13-1950	319,760
89.	Cope	Washington	7-13-1950	130,960

FITTING A FARM FOR THE FUTURE

By Walter W. Martin, Assistant Editor, Western Farm Life

A crowd estimated at 20,000 representing 20 states came to see the John Race farm near Parker, Colorado, fitted for the future in a 1-day application of the latest developments of soil and water conservation on September 18, 1948.

The huge program was made possible by the volunteer services of about 100 firms and individuals of the Denver area which supplied equipment and men to do the work without charge. All the projects were planned by technicians of the United States Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service of Colorado A & M College, and the work was carried out under their supervision. The demonstration was sponsored by the Western Farm Life magazine and radio station KOA, both of Denver.

The field day was planned to show the advantages of soil and water conservation and to demonstrate modern methods of applying them on both irrigated and non-irrigated farm land and on native range. The event was presented on a Saturday to make possible the large attendance of FFA and 4-H club boys, veterans' training classes and thousands of farmers and ranchers. It was the intent of the sponsors that each farmer present would see demonstrations of practices that could be applied to his own farm or ranch.

More than 100 different farm implements were seen in operation during the day. In addition, a display of machinery valued by Colorado A & M College specialists at more than \$1,000,000 was arranged by the cooperating firms. It was the largest machinery exhibit ever assembled in Colorado and included implements so new they were not yet in production.

Leveling operations and new ditches added 45 acres to the previous 110 acres of irrigated land on the farm. Ditches were realigned, new drops and headgates were installed in the existing water-distribution system, and two sections of ditch (650 and 250 feet) were lined with concrete by the "Gunite" and "Fuller-Form" processes. In addition, a new pump house was erected, and overhead irrigation was demonstrated.

On the non-irrigated portion of the 850-acre farm, broad-based terraces were constructed on steeply sloping land, and contours were installed on the more gentle slopes. Waterways to carry runoff from the terraces were built and seeded, and a part of the field was fertilized.

Major project in the pasture was the construction of a stock water dam which was dedicated in memory of the late Hal Renollet, who as KOA Mile-High Farmer was one of the original planners of the event. Water-spreading structures and a spillway return were also built in the pasture.

Not all the work was done in the fields. The farm lots were leveled and supplied with a modern concrete water tank and apron. A new, more convenient driveway into the farmstead was laid out and fenced, and ornamental fencing was put up around the house. The yard was landscaped, the milk-house was painted and a shelterbelt was planted along the driveway.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan was the principal speaker on the brief program. Others who participated included Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service; Kent Leavitt, president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts; H. L. Dotson, vice-president of Colorado A & M College; Kenneth Chalmers, Colorado state conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service; Mayor Quigg Newton of Denver; Clarence Moore, program director of station KOA, and Jim White, managing editor of the Western Farm Life.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION SERVICES

Fruit and vegetable inspection in Colorado is a joint Federal-State service carried on under a cooperative agreement between the State Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Department of Agriculture agreeing to license and supervise qualified personnel to insure inspection work being done according to a uniform standard. The State Department of Agriculture pays the salaries of necessary inspection personnel who collect 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 carlot inspections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949 were 34,681 and truck lot inspections were 16,254, or a total of 50,935 inspections. Spray residue inspections totaled 2,230.

The following table gives a summary of the inspection work done during the period July 1 to June 30 of the years specified:

INSPECTIONS

Year	Carlot	Truck	Total	Average Weight of Truckloads
1940-1941.....	15,751	36,601	52,352	14,612 lbs.
1945-1946.....	35,004	11,785	46,789	13,506 lbs.
1946-1947.....	31,060	13,576	44,636	14,430 lbs.
1947-1948.....	31,051	17,771	48,822	16,157 lbs.
1948-1949.....	34,681	16,254	50,935	16,572 lbs.

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
1940.....	8,930	3,103	315	194
1945.....	10,729	2,544	456	185
1946.....	10,973	2,730	501	210
1947.....	11,035	2,900	513	221
1948.....	11,191	2,971	518	240
1949.....	11,393	3,038	518	240

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	1947.....	3,728,400	23,430
1940.....	4,379,400	58,290	1948.....	3,510,000	24,360
1945.....	4,545,420	20,340	1949.....	6,629,590	24,705

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	.....
1940.....	151,214	20,930	10,950
1945.....	254,433	120	483
1948.....	229,468	4,140	2,400
1949.....	243,190	4,375	3,529

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.

STATE HAIL INSURANCE

The service of the Division of Hail Insurance of the State Department of Agriculture 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 amount paid to farmers from 1929 through 1949 represents 78.7 per cent of the total income; net operating expenses, 19.6 per cent; and cash assets, 1.69 per cent.

The division operated in 19 counties in 1949, wrote 233 schedules which covered 38,451 acres and assumed \$270,865.53 in risks. The total tax levied was \$28,267.70 and losses paid amounted to \$26,196.94.

HAIL INSURANCE: INSURANCE WRITTEN, GROSS TAX LEVIED, AND LOSSES PAID, FOR CALENDAR YEARS SHOWN

(Source: State Hail Commissioner)

Year	Insurance Written	Gross Tax Levied	Losses Paid
1930.....	\$1,426,041.00	\$ 146,429.00	\$ 65,335.68
1935.....	483,679.48	56,447.91	29,294.50
1940.....	379,416.74	38,587.08	32,661.32
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
1948.....	798,175.60	81,611.92	199,852.53
1949.....	270,865.53	28,267.70	26,196.94

PRODUCTION COSTS CUT BY MECHANIZATION

Very careful cost studies made by Colorado A & 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 annual report of the State Department of Agriculture.

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
1946-47	9	3,400	6,400,000
1947-48	8	3,000	8,500,000
Fruits and Vegetables			
1935-36	37	10,000	10,000,000
1940-41	32	10,480	14,000,000
1946-47	33	9,800	34,800,000
1947-48	32	10,400	37,400,000
Grain			
1935-36	25	4,600	1,500,000
1940-41	23	4,300	2,300,000
1946-47	23	9,400	25,200,000
1947-48	25	11,000	35,200,000
Livestock			
1935-36	5	10,500	9,960,000
1940-41	5	7,500	2,000,000
1946-47	3	800	1,400,000
1947-48	3	800	2,400,000
Poultry and Poultry Products			
1935-36	9	6,300	640,000
1940-41	10	7,000	1,000,000
1946-47	10	6,800	2,500,000
1947-48	10	7,200	1,900,000
Wool and Mohair			
1935-36	3	710	890,000
1940-41	3	700	1,600,000
1946-47	3	6,750	2,800,000
1947-48	3	7,000	3,100,000
Miscellaneous Selling			
1935-36	5	400	100,000
1940-41	1	40	60,000
1946-47	4	8,000	1,300,000
1947-48	2	4,100	2,000,000
Purchasing			
1935-36	20	8,000	1,360,000
1940-41	28	9,680	1,730,000
1946-47	36	13,200	5,200,000
1947-48	34	14,000	9,220,000
Total			
1935-36	116	41,510	25,080,000
1940-41	111	42,140	23,460,000
1946-47	121	58,150	79,600,000
1947-48	117	57,500	99,720,000

DATA ON LIVESTOCK, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND SPECIFIED CROPS HARVESTED IN COLORADO; BY CENSUS YEARS

(Source: Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Latest figures available.)

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	\$40,598,089	(*)	\$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	32,007	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	19,524,725
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.

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF COLORADO FARMS AND LAND USED FOR CROPS, BY COUNTIES, 1945 AND 1930.

(Source: Bureau of the Census. 1945, the latest year for which figures are available.)

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	825.1	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	14,374	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	1,913	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	321,945	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

COLORADO COUNTIES THAT LEAD IN PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS CROPS
 (Compiled from latest Records, 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	3.8

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
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
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	235,574	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	1,109,483	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 Poultry 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

**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. 1945, the latest year for which figures are available.)

COUNTY	Total Value of Farm Products Sold or Used	Livestock Products Sold	All Crops Sold	Forest Products Sold	Farm Prod- ucts Used in Farm Households
Adams	1945.....\$ 6,512,508	\$ 2,642,009	\$ 3,642,484	\$ 70	\$ 227,945
Adams	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
Alamosa	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
Arapahoe	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
Archuleta	1940..... 586,905	504,907	23,937	3,465	54,596
Baca	1945..... 8,537,246	1,631,570	6,753,708	25	251,943
Baca	1940..... 1,193,616	386,167	713,900	100	95,449
Bent	1945..... 4,978,098	2,314,330	1,562,474	250	201,044
Bent	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	276,585
Boulder	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
Chaffee	1940..... 474,257	266,337	127,858	1,363	58,199
Cheyenne	1945..... 2,475,806	1,417,657	934,199	....	120,950
Cheyenne	1940..... 665,357	476,483	142,228	25	46,521
Clear Creek	1945..... 28,387	23,614	1,175	....	3,598
Clear Creek	1940..... 49,680	38,552	1,515	152	9,441
Conejos	1945..... 3,528,350	1,763,755	1,619,477	4,530	140,588
Conejos	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
Costilla	1940..... 882,874	313,049	516,189	305	53,331
Crowley	1945..... 2,984,630	1,140,314	1,727,760	773	115,783
Crowley	1940..... 1,112,792	310,114	741,445	50	61,733
Custer	1945..... 651,521	481,023	94,573	17,841	58,079
Custer	1940..... 482,660	365,129	58,924	7,498	51,109
Delta	1945..... 6,561,043	2,939,025	3,183,533	850	437,535
Delta	1940..... 2,269,991	1,035,499	987,244	4,162	243,086
Denver	1945..... 2,306,386	564,173	1,705,387	....	36,541
Denver	1940..... 1,064,312	98,520	664,951	....	59,173
Dolores	1945..... 1,007,745	198,140	749,425	1,007	31,564
Dolores	1940..... 298,699	71,350	196,476	379	105,528
Douglas	1945..... 1,740,883	1,386,366	246,977	2,012	70,454
Douglas	1940..... 810,966	637,018	98,672	4,822	94,825
Eagle	1945..... 1,177,864	1,529,846	288,567	4,646	95,852
Eagle	1940..... 1,233,685	858,731	276,951	2,041	289,986
Elbert	1945..... 4,088,716	2,998,532	797,333	2,865	154,589
Elbert	1940..... 1,554,183	1,169,147	230,292	155	287,420
El Paso	1945..... 5,637,454	4,337,288	1,054,513	8,233	159,251
El Paso	1940..... 2,425,027	1,729,598	533,525	2,653	178,905
Fremont	1945..... 1,838,058	1,016,656	623,684	18,813	111,364
Fremont	1940..... 804,822	482,518	285,478	5,462	233,730
Garfield	1945..... 3,580,701	2,271,374	1,073,421	2,176	189,102
Garfield	1940..... 2,022,958	1,236,731	596,665	460	3,965
Gilpin	1945..... 13,879	8,539	800	575	8,216
Gilpin	1940..... 41,118	24,538	1,775	6,589	78,529
Grand	1945..... 1,432,446	1,272,028	118,271	13,618	49,033
Grand	1940..... 1,038,021	814,274	72,859	1,855	81,679
Gunnison	1945..... 1,613,036	1,454,687	76,045	645	71,109
Gunnison	1940..... 1,181,622	1,067,366	42,597	550	9,234
Hinsdale	1945..... 130,429	115,965	5,230	....	8,727
Hinsdale	1940..... 106,035	84,513	11,311	1,475	143,778
Huerfano	1945..... 1,541,217	1,250,877	126,443	20,119	72,956
Huerfano	1940..... 571,254	436,935	56,963	4,400	57,030
Jackson	1945..... 2,371,421	2,127,463	185,058	1,870	34,333
Jackson	1940..... 932,402	879,697	77,867	505	265,983
Jefferson	1945..... 4,653,295	2,572,931	1,804,846	9,535	183,728
Jefferson	1940..... 2,758,334	1,492,938	1,070,190	11,478	111,158
Kiowa	1945..... 2,030,654	1,374,319	545,147	....	65,114
Kiowa	1940..... 640,059	533,270	41,669	6	342,027
Kit Carson	1945..... 5,486,635	2,617,768	2,523,700	1,140	115,401
Kit Carson	1940..... 983,990	729,492	139,042	55	4,200
Lake	1945..... 133,454	125,354	3,900	....	5,048
Lake	1940..... 58,710	49,459	4,133	70	321,539
La Plata	1945..... 2,551,653	1,739,011	486,107	4,996	177,184
La Plata	1940..... 1,238,087	784,101	275,476	1,326	444,364
Larimer	1945..... 10,463,677	6,682,083	3,322,130	15,100	251,928
Larimer	1940..... 5,102,673	3,143,940	1,691,142	15,663	192,954
Las Animas	1945..... 3,248,455	2,405,097	607,020	43,384	148,000
Las Animas	1940..... 1,444,691	1,099,673	186,053	10,965	283,835
Lincoln	1945..... 3,955,708	2,904,769	767,104	....	108,840
Lincoln	1940..... 1,199,567	868,233	142,494	....	483,223
Logan	1945..... 10,341,770	6,060,062	3,798,245	240	205,596
Logan	1940..... 3,840,900	2,209,449	1,425,653	202	543,254
Mesa	1945..... 9,431,398	3,204,631	5,675,055	8,958	356,131
Mesa	1940..... 3,775,784	1,588,306	1,830,725	622	....

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	.....	90,466
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	7,112,639

VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY AND LIVE-STOCK ON COLORADO FARMS BY COUNTIES, 1945 AND 1930

(Source: Bureau of the Census. 1945, the latest year for which figures are available.)

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. Live-stock 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	3,096,506
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	75,887	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..	17,819,833	16	1,031,391	18,851,224	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.. 15,323,462	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.. ..	..	..	..	58,978	58,978
	1930.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
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

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 September 30, 1949, the 22 Colorado REA borrowers had paid \$3,156,274 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$129,508 on principal in advance of the time it was due. Eight borrowers were ahead on their payments and four were behind. Only \$187,437 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 42,957 on June 30, 1949. Some 4,661 farms, or about 10 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 JUNE 30, 1949

Name of Borrower	Headquarters	Loans Approved	Estimated Miles of Lines	Estimated Consumers to be Served	Miles of Lines in Operation	Consumers Receiving Service
Grand Valley Rural Power Lines	Grand Junction	\$ 786,500	523	2,187	491	2,340
San Luis Valley Rural Electric Cooperative	Monte Vista	1,695,500	1,094	2,434	800	1,749
Morgan County Rural Electric Association	Fort Morgan	1,731,000	905	2,142	805	2,140
Intermountain Rural Electric Association	Littleton	2,354,000	1,519	4,190	1,399	3,993
Southeastern Colorado Power Association	La Junta	2,273,310	1,568	4,071	1,550	3,830
Gunnison County Electric Assn.	Crested Butte	338,000	199	695	147	420
Delta-Montrose Rural Power Lines Association	Delta	844,000	643	2,017	652	2,025
Union Rural Electric Association	Brighton	1,807,000	884	2,834	723	2,107
San Isabel Electric Association	Pueblo	1,034,000	450	1,388	358	1,018
San Miguel Power Association	Nucla	256,000	191	834	212	840
Highline Electric Association	Holyoke	2,580,500	2,135	3,960	1,208	2,417
Poudre Valley Rural Electric Association	Fort Collins	1,301,000	932	2,665	893	2,541
La Plata Electric Association	Durango	1,066,000	543	1,728	370	1,440
Empire Electric Association	Cortez	1,596,000	707	3,420	443	2,753
Holy Cross Electric Association	Eagle	734,000	493	1,300	259	1,009
Sangre de Cristo Electric Assn.	Salida	927,000	423	1,144	275	758
Yampa Valley Electric Assn.	Steamboat Springs	1,011,000	665	1,401	311	746
Mountain View Electric Assn.	Limon	2,927,000	2,011	3,202	1,659	2,703
Y-W Electric Association	Yuma	958,000	517	1,507	301	1,286
White River Electric Association	Meeker	816,000	201	820	86	611
K C Electric Association	Kit Carson	3,575,000	1,243	2,282	167	1,746
Monument Electric Association	Trinidad	103,741	85	377	74	373
Totals		\$30,718,292	17,931	46,598	13,183	38,809

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 Live Stock Ass'n.....	F. E. Mollin, Exec. Sec., Denver
Colorado State Grange.....	Lee R. Pritchard, Pres., Denver
Colorado Farm Bureau.....	Lou Toyne, Sec., Denver
Farmers Union, Rocky Mountain Division..	Harvey R. Solberg, Pres., Denver
Colorado Cattlemen's Association.....	David G. Rice, Jr., Exec. Sec., Denver
Colorado Woolgrowers Association.....	Brett Gray, Jr., Sec., Denver
Colorado American Dairy Association.....	Ammon Bradshaw, Sec., Denver
Colo. Seed Growers Association.....	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., Denver
Colo. Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n..	Lloyd N. Case, Sec., Denver
Colo. Wool Marketing Ass'n.....	Newton Bowman, 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 State Department of Agriculture Annual Report, available at 20 Museum Building, Denver.

COLORADO STOCKGROWERS AND FEEDERS ASSOCIATION

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.

Up until June 1924, all annual meetings were held in Denver in December or January. 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. The name of the Association has been changed several times and it is now known as Colorado Cattlemen's Association.

There are forty-nine affiliated county and district associations throughout the State. David G. Rice, Jr., former county agent of Delta county, was named executive director of the State Association in 1949, succeeding Dr. B. F. Davis who retired after many years of service in that capacity.

COUNTY AND STATE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING COMMITTEES

County agricultural planning committees have been organized in the major agricultural counties in Colorado. These planning committees bring together the experience and judgment of farm and ranch leaders as they study scientific information, facts and trends supplied by Extension workers of Colorado A & M College, and workers representing Federal and State agencies. From such studies by the farm and ranch leaders comes a suggested program, together with ways and means of carrying out the program. As a rule, these programs include an educational or informational program, together with a service program which is of benefit to the people in the community or in the county.

The details of planning and carrying out programs in each county are carried on by an agricultural council, a home demonstration council, a 4-H club council, and in a few counties a young farmer-homemaker council. During 1949 there were 2,697 members of county agricultural councils, 1,565 women members of home councils, 2,126 youngsters and adult leaders in 4-H council work and 182 members in 12 young farmer-homemaker councils, all engaged in planning and carrying programs of benefit to farm and ranch families in the state.

The State Agricultural Planning Committee is composed of delegates from the county agricultural planning committees, together with representatives from state farm and commodity organizations, industry and Federal and State agencies. The State committee meets annually and functions between annual meetings through quarterly meetings of an executive group of 14 rural leaders, with Sam Little of Gunnison as chairman.

The State committee has undertaken the development of State agricultural policy and programs by appointment of state committees to study and recommend policy and programs in the following fields: tax equalization, rural health, conservation, farm-to-market roads, rural education, plains farming, agricultural research and water utilization.

A progress report of policy committee work has been published and can be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the Extension Service, Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins.



*Conservation and Wise Use of
Colorado's Land and Water
Resources Are Vital to
the Future Welfare of Our People*

COLORADO'S WATER RESOURCES

COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

U. S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

RECLAMATION PROJECTS IN COLORADO

MAP OF COLORADO RIVER BASIN

WATER RIGHTS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

COLORADO WATER RESOURCES

By Clifford H. Stone, Director, Colorado Water Conservation Board

EDITORS NOTE—Water is so basic and vital to Colorado's present well-being as well as her future growth that it is considered most appropriate to present in this Year Book a comprehensive coverage of water resources development in Colorado in recent years and the program for further development as contained in the following authoritative article prepared by Judge Clifford H. Stone who has worked aggressively and continuously for many years in behalf of Colorado's water interests.

FOREWORD

The sources of six major rivers are found in the State of Colorado. These are the Colorado, the Rio Grande, the Arkansas, the South Platte, the North Platte and the Republican Rivers. The North and South Platte Rivers and the Republican River are tributaries which contribute streamflows to the Missouri River. Thus there lie in Colorado portions of four major river basins, viz: The Colorado, Rio Grande, Arkansas and Missouri Basins.

The State of Colorado is bisected by the Continental Divide. Thirty-seven per cent of the total area of the State lies west, and 63 per cent east, of this mountain range. Within the State is found 75 per cent of the area in the United States with an elevation of 10,000 feet or more above sea level. There are fifty-two peaks within the Centennial State's borders with an elevation of over 14,000 feet. The areas above the altitude of 9,000 feet are those most productive of surface water runoff in spring and summer months. As a result of this topographic feature with high areas of heavier precipitation, water produced in Colorado's high mountains flows out in all directions into adjoining states and beyond.

Surface Water Yields in Colorado

The total water precipitated on the 66,718,080 acres within the boundaries of Colorado, at the weighted average rate of 17.8 inches, amounts to approximately 99,000,000 acre-feet in a year of normal climatic conditions. The surface streamflows originating in the State, measured or estimated at the points where the streams leave Colorado at the State boundaries, have aggregated 12,440,000 acre-feet in an average year of the period 1914-1945. Streamflow depletions, chargeable to man's activities in the use of water for domestic, irrigation and related purposes in the State, have been estimated to average about 4,200,000 acre-feet annually over the same period.

Thus the surface water yield in Colorado, over and above natural losses, available for utilization, amounts to 16,640,000 acre-feet in an average year. This is about 17 per cent of the total water precipitated on the area of the State in such a year. The remaining 83 per cent of the precipitated water is returned to the atmosphere by the natural processes of evaporation from soil surfaces and from water surfaces in stream channels, natural lakes or ponds, and by transpiration from native vegetation. Minor quantities are also lost through deep percolation. The studies on which these figures are based indicate that after more than 80 years of progressive irrigation development in Colorado, the stream depletions due to man's activities are about 25 per cent of the physically available water yield. Some of these streamflows which are physically available must be passed over the state lines to other states to fulfill the equitable apportionments of the use of the waters of interstate rivers.

Western Colorado, with 37 per cent of the total State area, has 69 per cent of the State's surface water yield, and that part of the State east of the Continental Divide, with 63 per cent of the total area, has but 31 per cent of such water resources.

In general, the streamflows originating east of the Continental Divide are over-appropriated. The remaining unappropriated surface waters of the State are found 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.

Surface Water Inflow Into Colorado

It often has been incorrectly stated that Colorado receives no streamflows from other states. Although very small as compared with the surface water

yield originating in the State, surface water inflow into the State is estimated to amount to approximately 500,000 acre-feet in an average year. This inflow is exclusive of the Green River with flows into and out of the State within a short distance, and also is exclusive of the San Juan River which flows into and out of the State at the "four corners," the point where the boundary lines of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona meet; it is inclusive of that part of the surface water yield of the Little Snake River which originates in Wyoming.

Water Supplies Limiting Factor in Development

The availability of surface water supplies is a limiting factor in the agricultural and industrial development of the State. In general, as stated above, the remaining unappropriated surface waters of the State, which its citizens are entitled to use, are found in the Colorado River Basin; and, in the end, the best protection of such limited water supplies lies in their actual utilization. It is no exaggeration to say that such development is a key to the future progress, prosperity and economic welfare of this inland empire. *Additional water supplies are needed for expansion of crop acreage and for inadequately irrigated land, for ever-increasing requirements to meet domestic and industrial purposes, and for hydroelectric production. The preservation and protection of fish and wildlife and recreational values are also related to water development.* Flood control, watershed protection, soil conservation and land management, and investigation and utilization of underground water supplies are likewise phases of development which enter into programs for water conservation and utilization.

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 their beneficiaries. 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 best use of this vital resource—water.

In view of this situation, it is necessary for the State to work in close cooperation with Federal agencies, which participate in water development, with local affected groups and interests within the State, and with other affected states within particular river basins. Major questions and policies which relate to the Federal water program are vital matters, in which the State must interest itself. It is a broad field which in the case of the United States-Mexico Water Treaty extended into international relations.

Under present law the State must review, comment upon, and make recommendations on the reports of Federal 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 overall plans and programs and to aid in the adjustment of interstate problems.

INTERSTATE WATER RELATIONS

General: Because the origins of so many major rivers are found in Colorado, the utilization of its surface water supplies has created many interstate problems. Under the principle of equitable apportionment of the use of the waters of interstate rivers, Colorado in the past became a party to more interstate litigation over water controversies before the Supreme Court of the United States than any other state.

The controversy between Kansas and Colorado started in 1901 over the use of the waters of the Arkansas River. The first case was decided in 1907 (*Kansas v. Colorado*, 206 U. S. 41). Litigation on this river continued. The second case was decided by the U. S. Supreme Court on December 6, 1943 (*Colorado v. Kansas*, 320 U. S. 383).

The case of *Hinderlider v. La Plata River and Cherry Creek Ditch Company*, 304 U. S. 92, involved the validity of the La Plata River Compact between Colorado and New Mexico.

Six decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court have been rendered with respect to the Laramie River. These involved Colorado and Wyoming. The North Platte River litigation in the U. S. Supreme Court, among Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, resulted in the decision of the court in 1945. (*Nebraska v. Wyoming and Colorado, United States Intervener*, 325 U. S. 509).

In the light of this experience in interstate water litigation, Colorado has adopted the policy, strongly supported by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, of seeking amicable adjustments, if possible, of interstate water controversies by compacts and other means. At the present time no interstate litigation over water, in which Colorado is interested, is pending. Even before the last U. S. Supreme Court case was finally settled, the State became actively engaged in negotiating water compacts.

Colorado Compacts: The State is now a signatory to eight interstate water compacts. These compacts, together with decisions and decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States, cover every major river of the State and some of their tributaries. These compacts are:

Colorado River Compact: (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming). Signed November 24, 1922; effective date, June 25, 1929; not effective as to Arizona until 1944.*

La Plata River Compact: (Colorado and New Mexico). Signed November 27, 1922; effective date, January 29, 1925.

South Platte River Compact: (Colorado and Nebraska). Signed April 27, 1923; effective date, March 8, 1926.

Rio Grande Compact: (Colorado, New Mexico and Texas). Signed March 18, 1938; effective date, March 31, 1939.

Republican River Compact: (Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska). Signed December 31, 1942; effective date, May 26, 1943.

Costilla Creek Compact: (Colorado and New Mexico). Signed September 30, 1944; effective date, June 11, 1946.

Upper Colorado River Basin Compact: (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming). Signed October 11, 1948; effective date, April 6, 1949.

Arkansas River Compact: (Colorado and Kansas). Signed December 14, 1948; effective date, May 31, 1949.

Upper Colorado River Commission: Since the Upper Colorado River Compact deals with the remaining unappropriated water available for use in Colorado and such use is basic in the State's future development, its consummation is of great significance. In a political and governmental sense it indicates the decision of five states to work together for the purpose of solving important economic problems. The Compact created the Upper Colorado River Commission. As an official interstate body, this Commission, in accordance with the express terms of the Compact, is in the unique position of being able to expedite basinwide development, to aid in shaping such development and to be of material assistance in the integration of Federal and State activities and interests.

This Commission is composed of five members, one each for the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming and one, appointed by the President, for the Federal government. The present members of the Commission are: Harry W. Bashore for the United States; Clifford H. Stone for Colorado; John H. Bliss for New Mexico; Joseph M. Tracy for Utah; and L. C. Bishop for Wyoming. Arizona is not represented on the Commission because of its relatively small interest in the waters of the Upper Basin.

Organization of the Commission has been completed. Headquarters were established at Grand Junction, Colorado, in January 1950. J. G. Will has been appointed Executive Secretary and General Counsel, and Ralph D. Goodrich has been selected as Chief Engineer. The By-Laws of the Commission, provide for an annual meeting on the third Monday of September, and a regular meeting on the third Monday of March. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman. The expenses of the Commission are borne by the member states in proportion to the apportionment of water under the compact.

Arkansas River Compact Administration: Article VIII of the Arkansas River Compact creates the Arkansas River Compact Administration. It is charged with administering the provisions of the Compact. This body consists

* (By "effective date," as used above, is meant the date when the Act of Congress, giving consent to a compact, was signed by the President of the United States. A compact becomes effective only after it has been ratified by the legislatures of the signatory states and consented to by an Act of the Congress.)

of seven members. Three of them represent Colorado, three represent Kansas, and one member, Brig. Gen. Hans Kramer, represents the United States. The Colorado members are Harry B. Mendenhall, Harry C. Nevius, and Clifford H. Stone, as Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board; and the Kansas members are George S. Knapp, William E. Leavitt, and Roland H. Tate.

The Administration was organized on July 22, 1949, and headquarters have been established at Lamar, Colorado. The Federal representative, in accordance with the provisions in the compact, is chairman of the Administration and Harry C. Nevius of Lamar is Secretary-Treasurer.

The compact provides that one of the Colorado representatives shall be a resident and water right owner in Water District 14 or 17; one shall be a resident and water right owner in District 67, and the third shall be the Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board. The Administration adopted rules and regulations which became effective on April 15, 1950. Under the by-laws three meetings a year are held, of which one is the annual meeting held on the second Tuesday in December. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman. The Administration is financed by the two signatory states on the basis of 60 per cent paid by Colorado and 40 per cent by Kansas.

Rio Grande Compact Commission: Article XII of the Rio Grande Compact created the Rio Grande Compact Commission to administer the terms of the compact. The Commission consists of four members. The State Engineer of Colorado is ex-officio commissioner for Colorado; the State Engineer of New Mexico is ex-officio commissioner for New Mexico; and the commissioner for Texas is appointed by the Governor of that State. The President of the United States appoints a Federal representative who acts as Chairman of the Commission without vote. The salaries and expenses of the commissioners are paid by the respective states which they represent and all other expenses incident to the administration of the compact, not borne by the United States, are paid equally by the three states.

Certain specific powers and duties conferred upon the Commission have to do with the administration of the compact. These include the collection, correlation, and presentation of factual data and the maintenance of records bearing upon compact administration. The Commission by unanimous action may make recommendations to the respective states. The Commission employs a secretary whose duties are to collect and correlate factual data for the Commission.

WATER RIGHTS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION

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."

Section 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 a domestic purpose shall have the preference over those claiming for an irrigation purpose, and those using the water for agricultural purposes shall have preference over those claiming it for manufacturing purposes. This preference right has been construed by the courts to mean that a vested right in water for irrigation cannot be taken for the preferred domestic purposes except by condemnation.

By the 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 placing water to a beneficial use. The State statutes provide for judicial determination of rights to the use of water, and a decree rendered by the court is evidence of particular rights.

The State Engineer is charged with the administration of the distribution of water in Colorado in accordance with rights therein acquired under State law. In the section on State Government in this issue of the Year Book appears a description of the functions, duties and organization of the State Engineer's office.

COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

The Colorado Water Conservation Board was created by Statute in 1937. Its functions may be roughly classified as follows:

1. To appraise and inventory the State's water resources and develop programs for their conservation, utilization and control; (2) to formulate and further a continuing State policy with respect to water development programs and problems, both intrastate and interstate; (3) to promote water projects and in connection therewith conduct investigations, make surveys and studies, and review and make official State comments upon project reports of Federal agencies; (4) to aid and collaborate with local affected interests and consult with other interested State agencies and Federal agencies in all matters relating to the Federal water development program; (5) to handle interstate water relations and problems, including the furnishing of engineering service to the Attorney General in interstate litigation over water; and to render aid and assistance, engineering and otherwise, to negotiating and administrative compact commissions; (6) and generally to aid in the conservation, beneficial utilization, development, and protection of the water resources of Colorado in the interest of the present and future welfare of the State and its citizens.

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 members are appointed from Western Colorado, four from Eastern Colorado, and one from the San Luis Valley, in the Upper Rio Grande Basin. Of the four members from Western Colorado, one is appointed from the San Juan Basin, one from the Gunnison and Uncompahgre Basins, one from the main stem of the Colorado River, and one from the White-Yampa Basin area. Of the four appointed from Eastern Colorado, one is appointed from the Arkansas Basin, one from the South Platte Basin, one from the the North Platte Basin, and one from 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, with Federal agencies, and with water interests throughout the State. He is called upon to appear at various water hearings, including those conducted by Committees of the Congress.

UNDERGROUND WATERS.

In 1945 an investigation was begun of the underground-water resources of Colorado. The Legislature, in 1945 and again in 1947 and 1949, made available to the Colorado Water Conservation Board \$25,000 for each biennium to carry on this work. The Board entered into biennial cooperative contracts for making these investigations with the Ground Water Branch of the United States Geological Survey, which agency contributes an amount equal to that paid by the State. The work is carried on by specialists of the Geological Survey in areas specified by the Board after consultation with local interests and the Geological Survey.

The vast underground-water supplies of the State constitute an invaluable resource. Their proper development and utilization, however, are dependent to a major extent upon the painstaking gathering, study, and interpretation of factual information. Such factual data also will serve as a necessary background for any State ground-water code that ultimately may be enacted. Many states, including all those adjacent to Colorado, have been conducting ground-water investigations for many years.

Through the close of 1949 several major ground-water investigations were completed, others were in progress, and many minor studies have been made

for cities, towns, and other local areas where emergency problems had arisen. A report on the Big Sandy Creek area in Elbert, El Paso, and Lincoln Counties was published by the Board in 1946.

A detailed investigation of the sump area of the closed basin in the San Luis Valley has been completed, and the results will be incorporated with those being obtained from a study of the irrigated area of the valley. The San Luis Valley studies have been carried on by the Board, the U. S. Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Reclamation. An investigation of Baca County has been completed.

A study of the Grand Junction artesian basin has been virtually completed, and a good start has been made on an investigation of Huerfano County.

As a part of the Interior Department's Missouri Basin development program, substantial additional Federal funds have been made available since 1946 for a detailed investigation of the South Platte River Valley between Hardin, Colorado, and Paxton, Nebraska.

Brief investigations were made for the following cities and towns to assist in the solution of municipal ground-water problems: Craig, Dove Creek, Nucla, Salida, Grand Lake, Limon, Arvada, Julesburg, Brush, Calhan, Eads, Las Animas, and Springfield. Reports on ground-water domestic supplies for Julesburg and Brush were published by the Board. Results of the other studies were conveyed to the local officials by letters or memoranda.

The people in many other sections of the State have made requests to the Board for authorization of ground-water studies, and the number and magnitude of such requests have increased far beyond the ability to take care of them within the limited appropriations available for this work. Such requests have been especially numerous from dry-land areas of Eastern Colorado, where potential ground-water irrigation is being zealously sought.

In addition to the specific investigations, a great deal of assistance has been rendered to water users, well drillers, and to State, Federal, and local officials in the solution of their ground-water problems. The volume of this service has increased markedly as the ground-water program has become better known throughout the State.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Bureau of Reclamation of the United States 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 hydroelectric 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. These multi-purpose projects may also serve the purposes of municipal and industrial water supplies, flood control and navigation. 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.

Demonstrating the Federal interest in and support of the reclamation program, the Congress has made available in recent years the following amounts for reclamation in the 17 western states: In 1947, \$117,446,000; in 1948, \$142,953,000; in 1949, \$266,772,000; and for 1950, \$356,514,000.

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 Branch is L. N. McClellan of Denver. A large staff of engineers is employed in the Branch which is located at the Federal Center, west of Denver.

Region 7 of the Bureau is also located in Denver. The director of this region is Avery A. Batson. This office serves Eastern Colorado, parts of Wyoming and Western Kansas, all of Nebraska and a small part of South Dakota. It is also responsible for constructing such facilities as are necessary for marketing Missouri Basin power as might be available to Iowa and Missouri. The South Platte River District office of Region 7 is located in

Denver. Several construction offices are located at various points, including Estes Park, Loveland and Fort Collins.

Western Colorado is under the jurisdiction of Region 4, with offices in Salt Lake City, Utah, and directed by Ernest O. Larson.

The Rio Grande Basin in Colorado is under the jurisdiction of Region 5, with headquarters in Amarillo, Texas, and directed by H. E. Robbins. Area offices of the Bureau have been established in Colorado at Pueblo, Monte Vista, Grand Junction, and Durango.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY

The Corps of Engineers, United States Army, over a long period of years, has been charged with the responsibility of carrying out Federal activities in river and harbors, navigation, and flood control development. The Corps engages in extensive surveys and studies of proposed flood control projects, including basinwide investigations for this purpose. It is also a construction agency for projects which are authorized by the Congress to accomplish the above-mentioned purposes. Many of its projects at the present time include power facilities. It is also charged with maintaining and operating major improvements for flood control, constructed by it.

From May 1, 1942, until July 1, 1950, a district office of the Corps was maintained at Denver. On the latter date the district office was discontinued and an area office, under the Omaha District Office, was established in Denver. Lt. Col. O. J. Pickard is now in charge of the Denver area office.

The Corps of Engineers in recent years has undertaken important flood control investigations and project construction in Colorado. The principal flood control projects constructed are the John Martin Dam and Reservoir on the Arkansas River, Cherry Creek Flood Control Project on Cherry Creek, a short distance southeast of Denver, and Templeton Gap Flood Control project at Colorado Springs. Minor flood control works also have been constructed in other places, one recently at Creede, Colorado.

Flood control projects authorized for construction by the Corps are the South Platte, consisting of Chatfield Dam and channelization along the South Platte River above and below Denver; an addition to the existing flood control improvements at Pueblo; and flood control works at Morrison and at Trinidad. The South Platte authorized flood control project includes local protective features at Boulder and Erie. The proposed Narrows Reservoir near Fort Morgan and the San Luis Valley project on the upper Rio Grande, authorized for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation, will also serve major flood control purposes.

Investigations are under way by the Corps of Engineers in the interest of flood control in the Arkansas River Basin in Colorado, and a further investigation has been approved for the Dolores River near Dolores. A proposed flood control project at Craig was disapproved by the Colorado Water Conservation Board because of the unwillingness of local interests to participate.

FEDERAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN COLORADO

In the first 35 years of the Federal reclamation program, from 1902 to 1937, only two Federal projects were constructed in Colorado. These were the Uncompahgre and the Grand Valley projects in Western Colorado, the latter project including the Orchard Mesa Division. 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 Federal reclamation projects constructed, under construction, or authorized for construction. Since 1937 the State has climbed to third place among the Western States in this respect.

The following tables present the facts with respect to all Federal water development projects in Colorado:

FEDERAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN COLORADO
ON WHICH CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED

Name of Project	Date of Authori- zation	Start of Con- struction	Con- struction Completed	Cost(1)
Uncompahgre (2)	1903	1904	{ 1916	
—Taylor Park Reservoir	1933	1934	{ 1937	\$ 9,112,400
—Rehabilitation Program	1933	1934	{ 1940	
Grand Valley (3)	1912	1912	1919	5,008,400
(Including Orchard Mesa Division)				
—Emergency Tunnel and Rehabilitation Program	1950	1950	1950	1,500,000
John Martin Dam & Reservoir (4)	1936	1940	1948	15,080,000
Pine River Project..... (5)	1937	1938	1943	3,440,000
Fruitgrowers Dam..... (6)	1938	1938	1939	200,741
Montezuma (7)	1939	1939	1939	207,272
Stillwater (8)	1939	1939	1940	278,278
Mancos (9)	1940	1941	1949	3,932,000
Cherry Creek Dam..... (10)	1944	1947	1950	15,700,000
Templeton Gap (11)	1944	1948	1949	1,031,141
Creede (12)	1944	1949	1950	280,900
TOTAL				\$55,771,132

- (1) This column shows final costs of the particular projects listed, except in a few instances where a project, although essentially completed and in operation, or ready for operation, will require small miscellaneous additional expenditures of money for minor items of construction.
- (2) The Uncompahgre Project diverts water from the Gunnison River for irrigation use in Montrose and Delta Counties. The Taylor Park reservoir is located in Gunnison County. The project was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. First water under the project was delivered in 1908; the River Diversion Dam was completed in 1912, and the project was transferred to the Uncompahgre Water Users Association for operation and maintenance in 1932.
- (3) The Grand Valley Project is located on the Colorado River in Mesa County in Western Colorado. It is a project constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation purposes. Of the \$1,500,000 listed for the relocated tunnel and rehabilitation program, a sum of \$700,000 was set up and used in the tunnel relocation early in 1950 and the remainder is the estimated cost of canal structures proposed for reconstruction.
- (4) The John Martin Dam and Reservoir is located on the Arkansas River, a short distance west of Lamar. It is a project constructed by the Corps of Engineers for flood control and conservation purposes.
- (5) The Vallecito Reservoir of the Pine River Project is located on the Los Pinos River, a tributary of the San Juan River in the vicinity of Durango in Southwestern Colorado. This project was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation purposes.
- (6) Fruitgrowers Dam, an irrigation project constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, is located in the North Fork Valley near Delta in Western Colorado.
- (7) Montezuma Project, for irrigation purposes, is located on Ground Hog Creek, a tributary of the Dolores River near Dolores in Southwestern Colorado. It was built as a Public Works Administration project.
- (8) The Stillwater Project, for irrigation purposes, is located on the Upper Yampa River near Yampa in Northwestern Colorado. It was built as a Public Works Administration project.
- (9) The Mancos Project in Southwestern Colorado, on the West Mancos River near Mancos, is for irrigation purposes. It was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation.
- (10) Cherry Creek Dam, a flood control and conservation project constructed by the Corps of Engineers, is located approximately six miles southeast of Denver on Cherry Creek, a tributary of the South Platte River.
- (11) The Templeton Gap Project for flood control is located near Colorado Springs, on a tributary of Monument Creek, a tributary of the Fountain River, which is a tributary of the Arkansas River. Its primary purpose is to protect the town of Papeton and the City of Colorado Springs from flash floods. It is a project of the Corps of Engineers.
- (12) The Creede Project for flood control, a program of the Corps of Engineers, is located at Creede, to control the flood water of Willow Creek.

**FEDERAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN COLORADO**

Project	Date of Author- ization	Con- struction Started	Expected Date of Comple- tion	Total Cost (Esti- mated)	Expended to June 30, 1950
Colorado-Big Thompson.....(1)	1937	1938	1953	\$150,503,000	\$90,601,861
Paonia.....(2)	1947	1949	....	6,191,000	1,346,094
San Luis Valley.....(3)					
—Conejos Unit.....	1940	1949	1951	4,200,000	1,529,000
—Rio Grande Unit.....	1940	....	....	36,075,000	.....
Bonny Reservoir.....(4)					
TOTALS.....				\$196,969,000	\$93,476,955

- (1) The Colorado-Big Thompson transmountain diversion project exports water from the Colorado River Basin (West Slope) to the South Platte River Basin (East Slope). The West Slope features are in the vicinity of Grand Lake and Kremmling. The East Slope features are located in the vicinity of Estes Park, Fort Collins, Loveland, and Longmont. The project provides supplemental water for irrigation of 615,000 acres of land in North-eastern Colorado. It is a multiple-purpose project for irrigation, municipal water supplies, and power production. The Bureau of Reclamation is the construction agency.
- (2) The Paonia Project is located on the North Fork River, a tributary of the Gunnison River, in Western Colorado. The proposed reservoir will be located in Gunnison County, the canal is principally in Delta County, and the irrigated lands served by the project are in Delta County in the vicinity of Paonia and Hotchkiss. The project, which is for irrigation purposes, is being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The project was originally authorized for construction in 1939. Change in project plans and costs necessitated reauthorization in 1947. Because of the relocation of the storage on the project, inclusion of the Minnesota Creek Division and increased costs, an amended authorization is now being sought in the Congress.
- (3) The San Luis Valley project is located on the Upper Rio Grande River in the San Luis Valley. It is a Bureau of Reclamation project and is for irrigation and flood control. Only the Conejos unit is under construction.
- (4) The principal project feature of the Bonny Reservoir is located in Colorado on the Arikaree River, a tributary of the Republican River near the Colo-rado-Kansas state line. The project will serve flood control and irrigation purposes. Only a very minor acreage in Colorado will be benefited by irriga-tion features of this project. Principal benefits will accrue to lands in Kansas and the principal flood control purposes will be served beyond the Colorado state line. Accordingly, the cost of this project and other data are not included in this summary.

**AUTHORIZED FEDERAL PROJECTS IN COLORADO
ON WHICH CONSTRUCTION HAS NOT BEEN STARTED**

Name of Project	Date of Authorization	Total Cost (Estimated)
Narrows.....(1)	1944	\$39,757,000
Morrison.....(2)	1944	539,000
Trinidad.....(3)	1944	2,287,000
Pueblo.....(4)	1950	209,000
South Platte Flood Control.....(5)	1950	26,300,000
TOTAL.....		\$69,092,700

- (1) The Narrows Reservoir is located on the South Platte River near Fort Morgan in Northeastern Colorado. It is designed for flood control, river regulation, and conservation, and is a Bureau of Reclamation project. It is a part of the Missouri River Basin plan. One of its principal purposes will be to re-regulate water imported from the Colorado River Basin by the Big Thompson Project for use in Colorado. Further investigations on the location, capacity, and plan of operation are being made by the Bureau at the instigation of the Colorado Water Conservation Board and local affected interests.

- (2) The Morrison Flood Control Project of the Corps of Engineers, located at the confluence of Bear and Mount Vernon Creeks, in and immediately adjacent to the Town of Morrison, is ten miles southwest of Denver.
- (3) The Trinidad Flood Control Project of the Corps of Engineers is located in Trinidad, on the Purgatoire River.
- (4) The Pueblo Flood Control Project is located at Pueblo, and will supplement existing flood control facilities in that area. It will be constructed by the Corps of Engineers.
- (5) The South Platte Flood Control Project, authorized for construction by the Corps of Engineers, will provide flood control and local protection facilities in the South Platte Basin. The project contemplates a continuous levee system from the proposed Chatfield Dam and Reservoir (eight miles southwest of Denver) to the mouth of St. Vrain Creek (40 miles north of Denver), except through Denver. In addition, selected areas between the mouth of St. Vrain Creek and Fort Morgan, Colorado, will be protected by channel rectification works. The program also contemplates local flood protection measures at Boulder and Erie.

**SUMMATION OF AMOUNTS OF FEDERAL MONEY EXPENDED
OR AUTHORIZED FOR APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE ON
FEDERAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN COLORADO
1902 TO PRESENT TIME**

Expended on completed Federal projects.....	\$55,771,132
Estimated cost of Federal projects now under construction.....	196,969,000
Estimated costs of Federal projects authorized for construction, on which construction has not been started.....	69,092,700
Expenditure for project investigations and reports on projects in Colorado by United States Bureau of Reclamation to date. (See details below under heading of "Investigations.").....	4,655,052
TOTAL.....	\$326,487,884

**FEDERAL EXPENDITURES AND MONEYS APPROPRIATED FOR
WATER DEVELOPMENT IN COLORADO 1902 TO PRESENT TIME**

Expended for construction, including some investigation and planning—from 1902 to June 30, 1937 (35 years).....	\$ 12,661,583
Expended for construction—July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1950 (13 years)	136,586,504
Surveys, Investigations and Reports (See details below under head- ing of "Investigations")	4,655,052
Appropriated by the Congress for construction, for Fiscal Year July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951.....	24,478,600
TOTAL	\$178,381,739

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS

The Bureau of Reclamation is charged under the Boulder Canyon Project Act with making general investigations for project development to utilize, conserve, and develop the water resources of the Colorado River. This includes in-basin as well as out-of-basin utilization of water.

A recent compilation of expenditures in Colorado by the Bureau of Reclamation from 1930 to May 1, 1950, shows that for this purpose \$1,822,556 has been expended in Western Colorado, including the Colorado portion of general basin studies and of the cost involved in the survey and preparation of report for the Colorado River Storage Project. This figure also includes \$135,880 for investigations of the Uncompahgre project rehabilitation. The figure does not include investigation costs of the Mancos, Pine River, Fruitgrowers Dam, and Taylor Park projects. The costs of investigating these projects are included in the construction costs of such projects.

During the same period the Bureau of Reclamation has expended \$1,882,496 for investigations and reports on the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, the proposed Gunnison-Arkansas Project, and the proposed Blue-South Platte Project.

This money for general investigations has been made available to the Bureau from the following sources: (1) The Reclamation fund appropriated each year by the Congress for use by the Bureau of Reclamation; (2) the Colorado River Development Fund, created by the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, which amounts to \$500,000 a year, derived from power revenues at Hoover Dam, for use in the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and (3) the special fund appropriated by the Congress for expenditure for project investigations in the fiscal year July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, in the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Approximately \$950,000 has been expended by the Bureau for surveys, studies, and reports on projects and investigations in Colorado in addition to those above mentioned. These include such areas as the Upper Rio Grande, the Arkansas, the North Platte, Republican and the South Platte Basins. Thus approximately \$4,655,052 has been expended from 1930 to May 1950 by the Bureau for this type of work in Colorado.

Aside from the large Colorado River Storage Project which provides a plan for comprehensive development in the Upper Colorado River Basin, hereinafter explained, the following projects are under investigation in Western Colorado:

Collbran: The investigation of this project has been completed and a report has been submitted by Region 4 of the Bureau, to the seven Colorado River Basin States. No objections to the report were made except by the California-Colorado River Board. The State agency in California neither concurred in nor approved this project. The other states all approved it. It is planned to submit this project to the Congress for authorization at the next session. It is a multiple-use project which will provide water for new land and supplemental irrigation in the Plateau Valley, domestic water supplies for Grand Junction and areas in the vicinity of that city, and hydroelectric energy. The estimated cost of the project is \$13,299,000. The City of Grand Junction and vicinity are in critical need of additional domestic water supplies.

Savery-Pot Hook: Two reservoirs, known as the Pot Hook in Colorado and the Savery in Wyoming, have been under investigation for a number of years by the Bureau of Reclamation. These reservoirs will provide storage for irrigation of land (supplemental and new land) in the Little Snake River Valley in Colorado and Wyoming. The Little Snake River crosses the Colorado-Wyoming boundary line a number of times. It is a tributary of the Yampa River. Field investigations have been largely completed and studies of various phases of this proposed development are nearing completion. A planning report is expected to be completed during the year 1951.

Silt: The Silt Project, located near Rifle, has been under investigation for a number of years and a report is nearing completion. The project will serve for the supplemental irrigation of lands near Rifle.

Pine River Project Extension: The proposed Pine River Project Extension is for the purpose of making water available for the irrigation of additional lands which would be supplied with water stored in the completed Vallecito Reservoir east of Durango. The preliminary survey report was recently submitted to the Colorado Water Conservation Board for interim comments of the State. With minor recommendations, the report was approved by the Board. It is planned that this development will be included as a participating project under the Colorado River Storage Project plan. The estimated cost of the project is \$4,142,000.

Florida: This project will store and distribute Florida River water for irrigation of land on Florida Mesa. The estimated cost of the project is \$6,109,000. The preliminary report was recently submitted by the Bureau of Reclamation to the Colorado Water Conservation Board for interim comments. With certain minor recommendations, the project was approved by the Board. It is recommended by the Colorado Water Conservation Board that it be included as a participating project under the Colorado River Storage plan.

Animas-La Plata: This is a large project near Durango designed to furnish supplemental irrigation supplies and water for new lands in Colorado and New Mexico. The investigations are about 25 per cent complete and a report on the project may be expected by June 30, 1955.

In addition to major project works for diverting Animas River water for use in the La Plata Basin, this project includes two separate units which may be constructed in advance of the main project works. These are the Long Hollow Reservoir in Colorado and the State Line Reservoir near the Colorado-New Mexico line to store water for supplemental irrigation of presently farmed lands. These two units have been under investigation for a number of years. It is planned that reports on these two units will be available so that they may be included as participating projects in the Colorado River Storage plan.

Smith Fork: This project is located in Delta County, on Smith Fork, a tributary to the Gunnison River. It will provide water for new lands and for supplemental irrigation purposes. A report on this project will be completed during 1950. It is recommended by the Colorado Water Conservation Board that this development be a participating project under the Colorado River Storage Project plan.

Fruitgrowers Extension: This project is located in Delta County and is proposed for the irrigation of lands in the Cedaredge area of the North Fork Valley. A report is expected during the year 1951.

San Miguel: This project roughly covers proposals for irrigation of various tracts of land from the San Miguel River. Investigations have been under way for a number of years. Field investigations have been largely completed and studies of various phases of the proposed development are well advanced. A planning report is expected to be completed in 1953.

Dolores: The Dolores Project is proposed for the irrigation of lands in the vicinity of Dove Creek, which are now being farmed largely for the production of pinto beans without the benefit of irrigation. Field investigations have been largely completed and studies of other phases of the proposed development are nearing completion. A planning report is expected in 1951.

Nucla: This proposed project is located in Southwestern Colorado. It would provide for new and supplemental irrigation. Engineering surveys and land classification are well advanced, but considerable work remains to be done on other phases of the investigation. A planning report is expected in 1954.

Paradox: This proposed project is located in Southwestern Colorado. It will provide water for new and supplemental irrigation. Land classification is well advanced, but other work in connection with the investigation has not been initiated. A planning report is expected in 1954.

Saucer Valley: This is a relatively small proposed project located on Disappointment Creek to serve new and presently irrigated lands. The land classification is well advanced and work on other phases of the investigation has been started. A planning report is expected to be completed in 1953.

Gunnison River: This is a reconnaissance investigation of potential developments in the Gunnison River Basin. One of the principal purposes of the investigation is to aid in determining present and potential uses of Colorado River water in Western Colorado. The investigation is nearing completion and a report may be expected in the year 1951.

Cliffs-Divide: The name of this project is misleading. Actually the Cliffs-Divide Project is a reconnaissance investigation of the main stem of the Colorado River and its tributaries above Grand Junction, excluding the Gunnison River Basin. It is one of the important investigations undertaken for the purpose of determining present and proposed utilization in this State of Colorado River water west of the Continental Divide. The Colorado Water Conservation Board has urged that this investigation be expedited. The Bureau has allocated a substantial amount of money to carry on this survey. Land classification and surveys and reconnaissance investigations of proposed canal lines and storage sites are currently being made. A report is expected in the year 1953.

First Stage, Proposed Gunnison-Arkansas Transmountain Diversion Project: The Colorado Water Conservation Board has recommended that this

proposed project be renamed by the Bureau of Reclamation as the "Frying Pan-Arkansas Project." The name "First Stage Gunnison-Arkansas Project" is a misnomer since the diversion of water under the first phase is from the Frying Pan drainage basin and other tributaries of the Roaring Fork River, and such diversion has no relation to any possible future exportation of water from the Gunnison River drainage basin.

The Office of Region 7, Bureau of Reclamation, submitted to the Colorado Water Conservation Board in 1948 its interim report on this project. The Board created a Policy and Review Committee, made up of two representatives from Western Colorado, two from the Arkansas Valley, one from Colorado Springs, one from the State Game and Fish Commission, and two from the Colorado Water Conservation Board. The staff of the Board made extensive review of this report; and the Policy and Review Committee held meetings about every two months over a period of nearly two years. The Committee agreed upon a final report for submission to the Water Board. This report was adopted by the Board, June 16, 1950. The Board reserved action on the question of economic justification of the project until the final report is submitted pursuant to Section 1 of the 1944 Flood Control Act. The comments and recommendations of the Board on the interim report of the Bureau were transmitted to Region 7.

The principal reason for the creation of the Policy and Review Committee was to provide a means for working out the relations between Eastern and Western Colorado in connection with a proposed project for the exportation of water from the natural basin of the Colorado River. The Committee in its work attempted to carry out the policy in Colorado of protecting present and prospective uses of water on the West Slope against such an exportation out of the natural basin. After careful review of all of the questions and problems involved, this group was able to agree upon the nature and extent of project facilities and a plan of operation of the project. The Committee, in its review, took into consideration facilities and plans of operation required to protect fish and wildlife environment affected by the proposed project. This project report has been forwarded by Region 7 to the Washington, D. C., Office of the Bureau of Reclamation for review. It will then be transmitted to the seven affected States of the Colorado River Basin and to Kansas and Oklahoma on the Arkansas River for final official State comments, to be filed within 90 days. Thereafter it is expected that the final report will be forwarded to the Congress by the Bureau where this project will be considered for authorization.

The project will provide urgently needed municipal water supplies for Pueblo, and smaller towns and cities below Pueblo along the Arkansas River; and it is also possible to make available municipal supplies for the City of Colorado Springs. It will also furnish supplemental water for presently irrigated land in the Arkansas River Basin in Colorado. There will be an estimated 104,800 kilowatts of installed hydroelectric capacity on the project.

It is proposed under the project to export approximately 70,000 acre-feet of water from the natural basin of the Colorado River to the Arkansas Basin in Colorado. In addition, native water of the Arkansas River will be regulated to increase power production and make such water more usable for crop production.

Blue-South Platte Project: During 1949 Region 7, Bureau of Reclamation, transmitted to the Colorado Water Conservation Board for review its interim report on the proposed Blue-South Platte Transmountain Diversion Project. In the meantime this report has been under study by the engineering staff of the Board. A special Engineering Advisory Committee previously had been set up to make a study of the water which may be exported by this project. This Committee made a preliminary report. The review by the State has not yet been completed and has been delayed because of questions which still exist as to the amount of water which may be available for exportation by the project. These questions are affected by pending adjudication proceedings in the State and Federal Courts over the appropriate rights on the Blue River. Such proceedings involve water rights for the Green Mountain reservoir unit (near Kremmling) of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project and also for East and West Slope priority claims. The availability of water for exportation by the project may also be affected by current studies being made by the Bureau of Reclamation with respect to present and potential utilization of Colorado River water on the Western Slope.

This proposed project will make water available for municipal uses in the City of Denver and in other municipalities in the South Platte River Basin, and it will provide irrigation water for new lands and supplemental supplies for presently irrigated lands in that basin. There would be a large block of installed hydroelectric capacity. *The extent of the area of new land irrigation and of the power installation, in addition to the municipal water supplies and supplemental irrigation requirements, is dependent upon the final determination of the amount of water supply for this proposed project.* These factors also involve the size of a district which may be set up for contracting with the Government.

San Luis Valley Project: Region 5 of the Bureau of Reclamation has been carrying on for a number of years further studies and investigations of the Rio Grande unit of the San Luis Valley Project. These include land classification and farm unit studies, flood control benefits, present uses of water, both surface and underground supplies, the possibility of the use of water which reaches the so-called sump-drain and other phases of the project. The underground water studies are being carried on by the Bureau in collaboration with the U. S. Geological Survey and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

As originally authorized, the San Luis Valley Project would provide 40 per cent benefits to flood control and 60 per cent to irrigation. The current studies on flood control benefits are being made, in collaboration with the Corps of Engineers, for the purposes of reappraising such benefits both to the San Luis Valley and to the Middle Rio Grande area in New Mexico. Although the San Luis Valley Project has been authorized, the Rio Grande unit has not gone to construction, awaiting decisions of local interests with respect to the formation of a district to contract with the Government. The Conejos unit of this project is now under construction. (See further description of project elsewhere in this chapter.)

Colorado River Storage Project: The basin-wide investigations in the Colorado River Basin by the Bureau of Reclamation were intensified in 1944, 1945, and 1946. The Department of Interior in July 1947 submitted its interim report on the Colorado River. This report recommended an Upper Colorado River Basin Compact. As elsewhere explained, the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact was negotiated and became effective on April 6, 1949. With this compact the stage was set for the formulation of a comprehensive plan of development for the Upper Colorado River Basin. The problem of conserving and providing for the best means of putting the limited water supplies of the Upper Colorado River Basin to the highest and most efficient use, while at the same time delivering the water, under the Colorado River Compact, for use in the Lower Basin, requires a carefully devised and considered plan in conformity with the provisions of both the Colorado River Compact of 1922 and the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact.

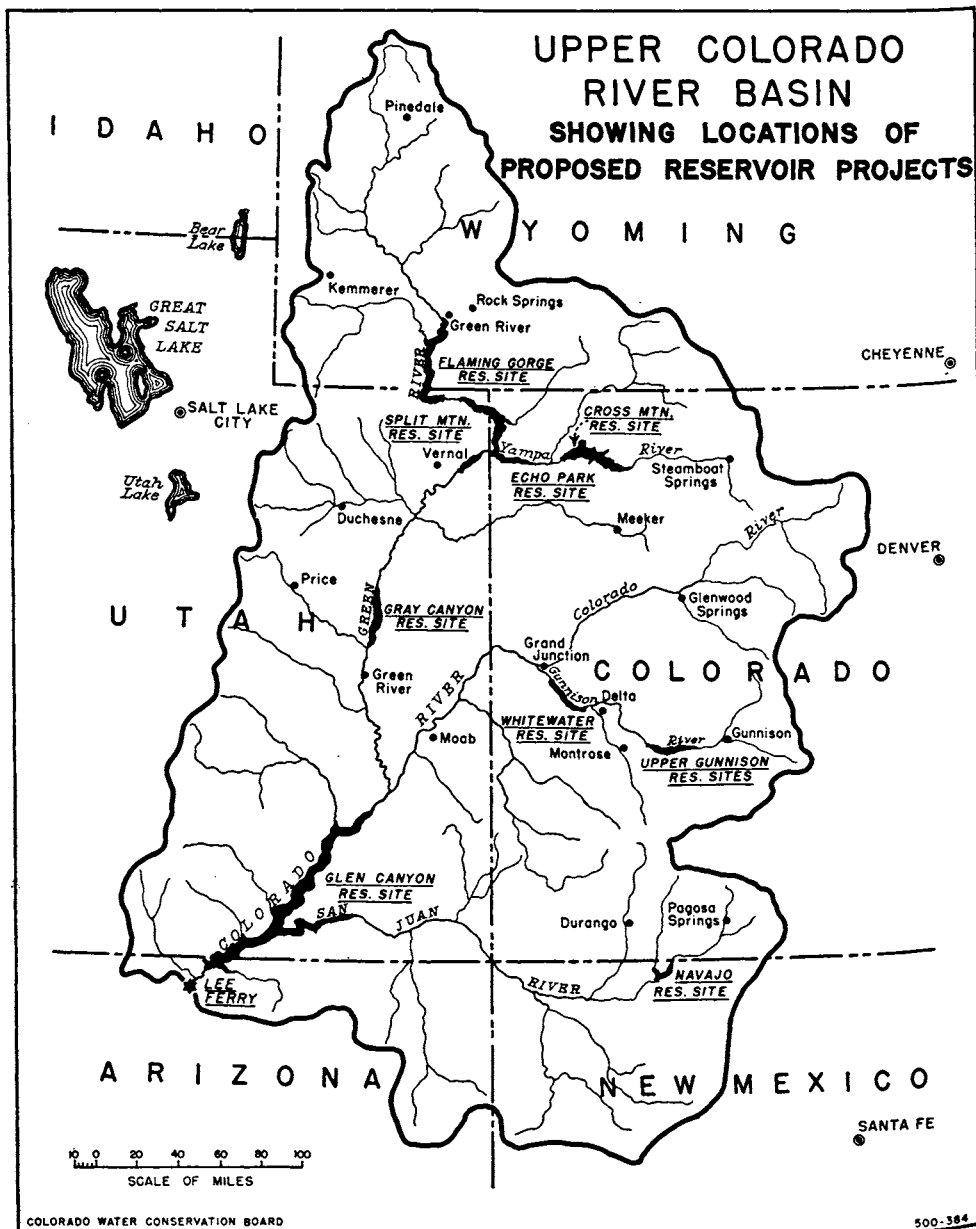
The measure of potential development is shown by the report of the Engineering Advisory Committee of the Compact Commission. According to this report, about 1,385,000 acres of land are being irrigated at the present time in the Upper Basin, and this basin is now consuming, on the average, about 2,000,000 acre-feet of water annually. Projects under construction, or authorized for construction, will increase this amount to about 2,550,000 acre-feet a year. This would leave 4,950,000 acre-feet annually out of the 7,500,000 acre-feet allocated to the Upper Basin for future development.

However, recurrence of unregulated flow conditions in a dry period, such as that from 1931-1940, would permit the Upper Division States to use not more than 2,200,000 acre-feet annually of water in addition to that now used. This amount would be reduced if, in any year, these states were required to assist in meeting deficiencies in water delivery to Mexico as provided by the United States-Mexico Treaty of 1945. Under the Colorado River Compact, they may be called on for such aid.

In order that these Upper States may make full use of the remaining water allocated to them, regulatory reservoirs with an aggregate active capacity of about 23,000,000 acre-feet for long-time holdover purposes are required. This is in addition to the regulatory effect of upstream storage constructed for water-use projects.

Region 4 of the Bureau of Reclamation is now engaged in the preparation of a plan of development of the Upper Colorado River Basin. It is expected

UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN SHOWING LOCATIONS OF PROPOSED RESERVOIR PROJECTS



that a preliminary report on the Colorado River Storage Project will be completed during the latter part of 1950.

In the Upper Basin of the Colorado River, under this proposed plan, holdover reservoirs would be constructed with a total capacity of 48,555,000 acre-feet. These would maintain against sediment encroachment an active storage capacity of 23,000,000 acre-feet. Some of the reservoirs would be used jointly for regulation and holdover purposes and for water development in the individual states. The following table gives salient data on the proposed holdover reservoirs included in the plan:

SUMMARIZED DATA ON COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

Project Unit	River	Height of Dam Above River (feet)	Total Reservoir Capacity (acre-feet)	Active Storage Capacity (acre-feet)		Power Installation (kilowatts)
				Initially	After 200 Years of Sediment Encroachment	
Cross Mountain	Yampa	295	5,200,000	4,200,000	4,030,000	60,000
Crystal ¹	Gunnison	305	40,000	0	0	48,000
Curecanti	Gunnison	475	2,500,000	2,010,000	1,979,000	54,000
Echo Park	Green	525	6,460,000	5,460,000	5,169,000	200,000
Flaming Gorge	Green	440	3,940,000	2,950,000	2,550,000	72,000
Glen Canyon	Colorado	580	26,000,000	20,000,000	10,455,000	800,000
Gray Canyon	Green	445	2,000,000	1,390,000	698,000	210,000
Navajo	San Juan	335	1,200,000	1,050,000	734,000	30,000
Split Mountain ¹	Green	245	335,000	0	0	100,000
Whitewater	Gunnison	255	880,000	470,000	326,000	48,000
Total.....			48,555,000	37,530,000	25,941,000	1,622,000

¹Will benefit from upstream storage. Storage at site will be used only for short period power regulation.

The map here reproduced shows the Upper Colorado River Basin and the location of the holdover storage reservoirs:

The reservoirs located on the Gunnison River require further study. The Colorado Water Conservation Board has approved holdover storage on the Gunnison River, but recommended further study with respect to the location and capacity of such storage.

Since the submission of the report and as a result of its consideration by the states, the Navajo Reservoir on the San Juan River has come into the picture as an important initial feature of the plan, largely for the purpose of serving New Mexico in the utilization of its share of Colorado River water.

Although the primary purpose of these reservoirs is to provide long-time holdover storage, these same reservoirs will have an aggregate power installation of 1,780,000 kilowatts.

It is estimated that returns from the power installations will be adequate, under the Federal law as presently applied by the Department of the Interior, to repay costs of the listed reservoirs and all appurtenant works, including the power features. Returns from power will also provide revenues for defraying that part of the costs of a large number of irrigation projects in the Upper Basin which are beyond the ability of the water users to repay. These irrigation projects thus aided are designated by the report as "participating projects."

The project will require many years for completion. It will be built in stages through the selection of initial features and the authorization of others for construction by the Congress from time to time. The states have recommended that the Echo Park, Gunnison River, Navajo and Glen Canyon Reservoirs be included as initial units. This recommendation is conditioned, however, that Glen Canyon construction shall be subject to adjustment of relations between the Upper and Lower Basins on silt control, power benefits, and other considerations.

The states have recommended lists of participating projects which would be included in the initial phase. These are projects on which investigations and reports are completed, or so nearly completed as to afford the necessary factual information for inclusion. Construction of such participating projects will proceed concurrently with the development of the larger holdover reser-

voirs. Additional projects would be authorized by Congress for participation as reports are completed and their economic justification established. Each participating project would be required to meet established economic tests.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board has recommended and requested inclusion for initial authorization the following Colorado projects as "participating projects": The Paonia Project, including the Minnesota Creek division in Delta County; Smith Fork Project, Delta County; Silt Project, located near Rifle; Pine River Extension Project, being a development under the Vallecito River storage on the Pine River near Durango; Florida Project on the Florida River near Durango; two units of the La Plata Project on the La Plata River to serve lands in Colorado and New Mexico; Savery-Pot Hook Project for the irrigation of land in Wyoming and Colorado in the Little Snake River Basin.

As a substantial assistance to Federal reclamation (irrigation) projects utilizing Upper Colorado River Basin waters, the plan establishes an account known as the "Upper Colorado River Account." To this account would be credited all revenues from the sale of electric energy generated by the Colorado River Storage Project in excess of funds required to pay project operation, maintenance, and replacement costs.

It must be realized that the Colorado River storage plan envisions a comprehensive development which may well require decades to build. It meets the requirements incident to a program of ultimate development of the remaining water resources available to the interested states.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL FEDERAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED OR ARE NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN COLORADO

In addition to the information elsewhere contained herein, concerning Federal water development projects in Colorado, the following details on the principal projects which have been constructed or which are now under construction are included, namely:

Uncompahgre Project: This was the first project authorized for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation in Colorado and it was one of the first projects undertaken by the Bureau in the West after the passage of the Reclamation Act of 1902. Congress authorized the project in 1903.

The principal physical features of the project consist of the Taylor Park reservoir, located on the Taylor River where that stream emerges from Taylor Park in Gunnison County, the Gunnison tunnel and the distribution works in the Uncompahgre Valley. Taylor Park Reservoir, located 32 miles northeast of the City of Gunnison, was completed in 1937, more than 25 years after the other principal features of the project were placed in operation. The reservoir provides storage capacity of 106,230 acre-feet of water. It has a surface area of 2,060 acres. The drainage area above the reservoir has an estimated average annual runoff of 125,000 acre-feet of water a year.

The Gunnison tunnel is 5.8 miles long and its cross section is in the shape of a horseshoe, being 10 feet wide at the base and 12.4 feet high at the center of the arch. It carries water diverted from the Gunnison River at a point located in the Black Canyon to the Uncompahgre Valley. This tunnel was considered a notable engineering accomplishment of the time. It was formally opened by President Taft at dedication ceremonies on September 23, 1909.

The distribution system consists of canals and appurtenant works which carry Gunnison River water, as well as water diverted from the Uncompahgre River, to the irrigated area along the Uncompahgre Valley in Montrose and Delta Counties. This area extends from a point about eight miles south of Montrose to Delta, 22 miles north of Montrose.

In 1945 the Bureau initiated a soils and land classification study on this project. When the project was authorized in 1903 it was contemplated that 140,000 acres of land could be put under irrigation. Based on the land reclassification study, it was found that the project actually comprised only 70,820 acres of irrigable land. Following this land reclassification, the Government and the Uncompahgre Water Users Association in 1948 entered into a revised repayment contract.

Grand Valley Project: The Grand Valley Project, including the Orchard Mesa Division, is located in the Grand Valley, on the main Colorado River

near Grand Junction and Palisade. The Grand Valley project was the second one constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation in Colorado. It was started in 1912. The High Line Canal was completed in 1915 and the Price-Stub pumping plant in 1919. Work on the Orchard Mesa power canal and siphon was completed in May 1923. In the spring of 1926 final work on the reconstruction of the Orchard Mesa distribution canals was completed. The Grand Valley Power plant was put in operation during 1933.

The source of water supplied for these projects is the Colorado River. Water for the Grand Valley Project is diverted by a dam eight miles northeast of Palisade into the main canal which is 55 miles in length.

The Grand Valley Project contains 40,556 acres which may be supplied with water through project facilities. In addition there are 10,113 acres possible for ultimate development under the project. The irrigable area under the Orchard Mesa Division is 10,027 acres. In addition, the project supplies water to 8,400 acres under water carriage contracts.

The main canal of the Grand Valley project, after it leaves the diversion point on the river, passes through three tunnels parallel to the Colorado River. In recent years one tunnel was subject to pressure caused by the moving action of the hill through which it passes. This resulted in gradual displacement of the tunnel lining. In March 1950, this tunnel completely failed. Prior to this the Bureau had made explorations and surveys for the purpose of relocating the tunnel. Such relocation involved routing a considerable portion of it through solid rock.

This tunnel failure cast a gloomy outlook for this important irrigated area which included a considerable portion of the valuable peach acreage near Palisade.

Director Larson of Region 4, Bureau of Reclamation, and his associates attacked the problem with dispatch. An outstanding construction record was made. Plans and specifications for the relocated tunnel were completed on March 13, 1950; a contract for construction was awarded on March 16, 1950; and construction was completed and water back in the canal on May 4, 1950. Allocations were made by the Bureau from the emergency funds in the amount of \$700,000 for this tunnel relocation. An additional amount of \$800,000 has been requested for further rehabilitation work on the Grand Valley Project during the fiscal year 1951.

John Martin Dam and Reservoir: This project, the first major flood control works constructed by the Corps of Engineers in Colorado, was authorized by the Congress in 1936, as the Caddoa Reservoir Project. The name was changed by an Act of Congress to John Martin Reservoir Project in 1940, following the death of Congressman John A. Martin of Pueblo, who had been active for many years in urging Congressional approval of this development. The project is located on the Arkansas River in Bent County, 18 miles west of Lamar, and 50 miles above the Colorado-Kansas state line. It is 295 miles below the source of the Arkansas River and 1,155 miles above its mouth.

The project serves flood control and water conservation (irrigation) purposes. It is a unit of a comprehensive plan for flood control in the Arkansas River Basin.

The reservoir at maximum pool level will be 14.2 miles in length, with an average width of 1.9 miles, and will cover an area of 27½ square miles. It has a maximum storage capacity of approximately 683,000 acre-feet. About 281,000 acre-feet of this capacity is allocated to flood control storage and the remaining capacity of approximately 402,000 acre-feet is available for conservation storage.

The dam is a concrete and earth-filled structure approximately 130 feet high with an overflow gated spillway 1,174 feet long.

The project was substantially completed and placed in operation in 1948. The final cost of the project will be approximately \$15,080,000.

After the Arkansas River Compact, between the States of Colorado and Kansas, became effective in May, 1949, the use of the water stored in John Martin Reservoir for irrigation purposes in the two states became subject to the provisions of that document. The compact, supplemented by rules and regulations, adopted by the Arkansas River Compact Administration, defined the respective responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers, the Administration, and officials of the States of Colorado and Kansas charged with the adminis-

tration of water rights. The plan of operation of the conservation capacity of the project, thus effectuated, includes provision for making the conservation storage benefits available to water users upstream as well as below the reservoir. Broadly this is accomplished by a suspension of the operation of priority rights in Colorado below the reservoir against upstream priority rights during such time as water is available in the reservoir for release to serve irrigation demands downstream in Colorado and Kansas. The benefits to irrigation afforded by this project during the brief period of experience under its operation have far exceeded the most optimistic predictions.

Pine River Project: This project is located in Archuleta and La Plata Counties in the Los Pinos River Valley, a tributary of the San Juan River. The project was completed in 1943 at a cost of \$3,440,000. It provides water for both supplemental and new land irrigation.

The need for the project arose largely because of a superior right in the water of the Los Pinos River established in the courts over a period of many years, for the irrigation of Indian lands in the area. The conditions which brought about this situation date back to about 1877, when small irrigation ditches were first constructed by white people along the Pine River for the Indian agencies and for a few small farm tracts. Water filings were made with the State engineer in 1895, covering estimated water requirements for approximately 18,000 acres belonging to the Indians. These claims were contested by the white people, many of whom had made earlier filings and an adjudication suit was filed in 1901. On October 25, 1930, the Federal court granted a priority to the Indians, as of July 25, 1868, of 213 second feet of water from the Los Pinos for irrigating 16,966 acres. This primary right of the Indians to the waters of the Los Pinos caused an acute shortage of water for lands of the white farmers in the region. In many years the natural flow of the river during growing seasons did not even meet the irrigation requirements of the Indians.

The possibilities for storing flood and snow-melt water for irrigation led to the Pine River investigation, which was conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1924 and 1925. As a result of a report on these surveys, the Secretary of the Interior appointed a committee to conduct irrigation investigations whose report "Irrigation on Indian Reservations," was submitted to the Secretary in June 1928. Because of the importance of Southern Ute Indian lands in irrigation investigations, the Office of Indian Affairs handled investigations until 1934, when the Pine River Project was turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation for planning and construction. Under the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1937, the project was authorized and a finding of feasibility was approved by the President on June 17, 1937.

The Office of Indian Affairs entered into a contract with the United States on December 6, 1939, to pay one-sixth of the reimbursable construction costs of the Vallecito Dam and Reservoir. The Pine River Irrigation District, composed of the white water users, made a similar contract on April 15, 1940, to pay five-sixths of such costs.

The principal physical feature of the project is the Vallecito Dam and Reservoir, located 14 miles north of Bayfield. The reservoir has a capacity of 126,200 acre-feet and is expected ultimately to provide irrigation storage for an estimated 69,080 acres of land in Southwestern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico, including a supplemental supply for 17,000 acres of Indian lands.

The Pine River Project Extension will provide the necessary canals and laterals to serve new lands with water from the Vallecito Reservoir storage in addition to the lands which are presently receiving supplemental water. It is important to construct this addition in order to realize as soon as possible the full benefits for irrigation from this available storage.

Fruitgrowers Dam Project: This project is located on Alfalfa Run, a tributary to the Gunnison River, to provide storage for the irrigation of a highly developed agricultural area near Austin in Delta County. It replaces a dam built by the settlers in 1898. This old dam failed in 1937. Since storage of water at this point was needed for late summer water supplies on fruit lands and the lack of storage would result in extensive financial loss to the farmers, the Bureau of Reclamation immediately initiated surveys for a new dam and a Federal project of reconstruction was authorized in 1938. The project was completed and water made available for the irrigation season of 1939. Operation and maintenance of the dam was turned over to the Orchard City Irrigation District in March 1940.

The Fruitgrowers Reservoir has a capacity of 4,600 acre-feet, with a surface area of 463 acres. The irrigated area under the project is approximately 2,050 acres.

Mancos Project: This project is located near Mancos in Southwestern Colorado. It provides storage for rehabilitation of an agricultural area inadequately irrigated and for supplementing existing domestic water supply in Mesa Verde National Park. Approximately 12,900 acres of farm land are benefited by the project. Irrigation started in this area in 1876, but by 1893 when the adjudication of water was made, it was found that late summer demands for irrigation water far exceeded the average natural flow of West Mancos River.

The Bureau of Reclamation commenced investigation of the project in 1936 and its report recommended storage at an off-channel site in Jackson Gulch. The project was authorized by the President, October 24, 1940, under the Water Conservation and Utilization program, and construction began on July 24, 1941. World War II delayed construction progress and the project was not completed until 1949.

The Jackson Gulch Reservoir provides an active storage capacity of 9,770 acre-feet. A canal, 3.2 miles in length, conveys the water of the West Mancos River to the reservoir. Stored water is returned as required for irrigation to the same stream by a canal 2.56 miles in length. This point of return to the river supplies water for all existing irrigation distribution systems.

The project is designed to provide for domestic water supply of 120 acre-feet of stored water for the Mesa Verde National Park. The present water supply for the park is of poor quality and inadequate. The final cost of the project is \$3,849,233.

Cherry Creek Dam and Reservoir: This is a project constructed by the Corps of Engineers. The project is located six miles southeast of the City of Denver on Cherry Creek, a tributary of the South Platte River. The dam was authorized in 1941, House Document 426, 76th Congress, 1st Session, and is included as part of the general comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin in the Flood Control Act of 1944.

The primary purpose of Cherry Creek Dam and Reservoir is to protect the City of Denver from the flash floods that occur on Cherry Creek. There are approximately 5,000 dwellings, five railroads and many business establishments within the Cherry Creek flood plain subject to damages from floods on Cherry Creek. Provisions have been made in the design for modification of the project for ultimate storage of transmountain irrigation water in the reservoir.

Construction of Cherry Creek Dam was initiated in 1946, and it was essentially completed in June 1950. The dam is an earth-fill structure with a maximum height of 140 feet above stream bed, and a total length of 14,300 feet. The project includes gated, concrete outlet works, and an uncontrolled side channel spillway canal which discharges into adjacent Tollgate Creek, thus by-passing the City of Denver. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 95,000 acre-feet, of which 85,000 acre-feet is reserved for flood control, and 10,000 acre-feet for silt control. During flood periods the excess flood waters will be temporarily stored in the reservoir and be released at rates which will give maximum flood control benefits to the downstream areas.

A permanent pool will be established in the reservoir by modification of the spillway and outlet works when irrigation storage is provided in the ultimate development. It is proposed that water diverted from the Western Slope by the proposed Blue River-South Platte Project of the Bureau of Reclamation be stored in the Cherry Creek Reservoir and then be released as supplemental water supply to irrigable land north and east of Denver.

The estimated cost of Cherry Creek Dam under the initial development for flood control is \$15,700,000. An equitable portion of this cost will be allocated to irrigation interests for repayment under existing irrigation laws in the event of the use finally of part of the storage capacity for beneficial consumptive-use purpose.

No flood control benefits have accrued to date but it is estimated that without these protective works and in the event of the "project design flood", the damages to Denver and vicinity would be \$70,000,000.

Colorado-Big Thompson Project: This is Colorado's largest Federal reclamation project. Measured by the size of physical facilities, cost and benefits which will be derived from the project, it overshadows all other Federal water

development ever undertaken by actual construction in the State. In fact, the Colorado-Big Thompson ranks with the Hoover Dam, the Grand Coulee and Central Valley of California projects, as one of the largest projects undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation. None is more spectacular in design and plan of operation. Its works for interception of 310,000 acre-feet of water a year from the Pacific Slope, its mammoth pumps which lift a major portion of such water to a maximum height of 186 feet, its thirteen-mile tunnel piercing the Continental Divide, its East Slope aqueduct largely through additional tunnels, making in all about thirty miles of tunnels on the project, which drops the water nearly 3,000 feet through five power plants to the base of the foothills, and its extensive reservoir storage along the Front Range to regulate the water for the irrigation of more than 700,000 acres of land—all present a public works undertaking that challenges the imagination and which calls forth the best, modern-day engineering skill.

The concept for such a transmountain diversion project to provide water for supplemental irrigation in the highly developed agricultural area of Northeastern Colorado was presented in a preliminary engineer report prepared and completed in December 1933 by Royce J. Tipton, now Consulting Engineer of the Colorado Water Conservation Board. In August 1935 the Bureau of Reclamation was allotted \$150,000 of Public Works Administration funds for further surveys and investigations. After more than two years of extensive study, a plan was developed which contained the essential features of the present-day Colorado-Big Thompson Project.

Such a proposal, however, met opposition from West Slope interests in Colorado. They feared exportation of water from the natural basin of the Colorado River in Colorado would jeopardize present and future development in that part of the State.

A long series of conferences, initiated and arranged by the Colorado State Planning Commission, between East Slope and West Slope interests, was held. Finally, in 1937 an agreement between the representatives of the two Slopes was reached. This agreement was written into what is known as "Senate Document 80." This document provided the plan of operation, including the installation of project features, which would protect the present and prospective uses of Colorado River water in Western Colorado.

The project was authorized in 1937 by two separate actions, one by the Congress and the other by the President. This authorization is shown by the Interior Department Appropriation Act of August 9, 1937 (50 Stat. 595) and by a finding of feasibility approved by the President on December 21, 1937, in keeping with the plan contained in Senate Document 80, 75th Congress, first session. The report on the project, made by the Secretary of the Interior, is dated April 24, 1937.

An initial appropriation was secured and construction commenced on the Green Mountain Dam near Kremmling, on November 30, 1938. The dam is located on the Blue River, a tributary of the Colorado River. Storage created by that dam provides replacement water to protect Colorado River Basin uses against depletion resulting from diversion of water to the East Slope. This feature of the project also includes a power plant with 21,600 kw of hydroelectric power installation. The reservoir has a capacity of 154,600 acre-feet. This feature was completed in 1943 and the first power transmitted from the power plant at the dam on May 18, 1943.

Construction of the Alva B. Adams Tunnel, the key feature of this water diversion project, was commenced in June, 1940. This tunnel was completed and the first water carried through it on June 23, 1947. The full capacity of the tunnel cannot be used until all of the major features of the project have been completed.

The present estimated cost of the project is \$150,503,000. There has been appropriated to date over \$96,000,000; and adding the amount contained in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, there will have been made available slightly over \$116,772,600 for this undertaking. It is estimated that if anticipated appropriations are made available by the Congress the project will be substantially completed in 1953. Work on the project, which has now been in progress for over 12 years, was greatly delayed by World War II.

Detailed planning studies have been continued while construction was under way. These studies have resulted, particularly for power purposes, in beneficial modifications of the original project plans. Some reservoir capac-

ities have been changed; other reservoirs were added to, or dropped from, the plan; part of the East Slope water routing has been changed; and further power installations, including transmission lines, added.

This development is a multiple-purpose project. It is designed to provide 310,000 acre-feet of water each year for the supplemental irrigation in excess of 700,000 acres of highly developed agricultural land in Northeastern Colorado; it will produce an estimated 557,000,000 kwh of annual, salable firm energy, an estimated 63,000,000 kwh of annual salable non-firm energy, and an additional 58,000,000 kwh of firm energy to meet project operation requirements; and it will furnish municipal water supplies for a number of towns and cities in the area.

The water interception works in Western Colorado are located in the Grand Lake area and the East Slope features, both for irrigation and power, are located in the vicinity of Estes Park, Loveland, Longmont, Fort Collins, and Greeley. The lands which will be benefited by irrigation water supplies extend along the South Platte River and its tributaries from the foothills to the Colorado-Nebraska state boundary line.

The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, comprising approximately 700,000 acres of land, was created, under the Conservancy District Act of Colorado of 1937, to contract with the United States for the repayment of that portion of project cost allocated to irrigation. A contract was entered into on July 5, 1938, between the District and the United States for the repayment of \$25,000,000. The balance of the project cost, under the existing contract, is repayable from power revenues. By repayment arrangement, and, in accordance with sub-contracts between the District and the water users, the farmer will pay \$1.50 an acre-foot for water, and it is estimated that the equivalent of 50 cents an acre-foot will be repaid from general taxation levied and assessed against all property in the District.

Recent plans under discussion contemplate the providing of additional domestic water supplies needed for Boulder. Such arrangements must be consummated between the City of Boulder and the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District.

Except for the power plant installed at Green Mountain Reservoir, all other plants are located between the east portal of the Alva B. Adams Tunnel and the valley floor. These East Slope plants, together with proposed installed capacity, are as follows: Marys Lake, 8,100 kw; Estes, 45,000 kw; Pole Hill, 33,250 kw; Flatiron, 63,000 kw; Big Thompson, 6,700 kw.

Adding the 21,600 kw for Green Mountain Power Plant, the entire project has an installed capacity of 177,650 kw.

The presently estimated cost of transmission lines and sub-stations of the project is \$19,105,290. Of this amount, lines and sub-stations costing \$4,754,363 are essentially complete and other lines estimated to cost \$4,023,000 are under construction. An interesting feature of power transmission is the cable which carries power through the Alva B. Adams Tunnel, interconnecting power on the two Slopes, instead of across the Continental Divide as originally planned. It was found that this method was less expensive and involved a smaller initial cost than transmission across the mountains.

The principal transmission lines serve areas in Eastern Colorado and will interconnect with transmission lines from Bureau of Reclamation power plants in Wyoming. A transmission line from Kremmling, near the Green Mountain Reservoir and power plant, to Oak Creek, has been authorized and is under construction; and a transmission line which will be energized with power from Green Mountain power plant has been authorized for construction between Salida, and Gunnison. It is expected that construction of the Oak Creek line will be completed by March 1, 1951, and the Gunnison line by January 1, 1952.

Features of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project on which construction is essentially complete are: Green Mountain Dam and Reservoir, costing \$6,997,124; Alva B. Adams Tunnel, \$12,505,962; Shadow Mountain Dam, and Lake, \$1,149,764; Granby Dam and Reservoir, \$11,087,832; Horsetooth Dam and Reservoir (near Fort Collins), \$12,238,263; Green Mountain Power Plant and Switchyard, \$1,440,948; Estes Park Lake and Olympus Dam, \$2,249,750; Prospect Mountain Tunnel and Surge Tank, \$1,534,358; Prospect Mountain Conduit, \$951,421; Marys Lake Reservoir Enlargement, \$119,842; Rams Horn Tunnel, \$865,985; Aspen Creek Siphon, \$1,279,299; Granby Pumping Plant and Canal, \$9,137,000; Marys Lake Power Plant and Switchyard, \$2,520,429; Estes Power Plant, \$6,216,926; and transmission lines and sub-stations, \$4,754,363.

In 1947 when the Alva B. Adams Tunnel was completed, a separate contract was made between the District and certain water users in the vicinity of Loveland, for the diversion of relatively small amounts of water, pending the completion of the entire project. Under this arrangement the water users constructed at their own expense a temporary pipeline which carries water from the east portal of the Alva B. Adams Tunnel into the Thompson River above Estes Park.

With the completion of the construction of certain major features of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, the matter of the utilization and protection of incidental recreational features came to the forefront. Such features as Green Mountain Reservoir, Shadow Mountain Lake, and Estes Park Lake provided recreational opportunities in areas adjacent to the Rocky Mountain National Park which are visited by hundreds of thousands of people each year.

Plans for recreational facilities were devised by the Bureau, in collaboration with the National Park Service, and submitted to the Colorado Water Conservation Board and the Colorado Game and Fish Commission. Later the State Water Board and the State Game and Fish Commission agreed upon the form of a bill for authorizing, and providing for the manner of administering, recreational phases of the project. This bill was passed by the Congress, but vetoed by the President. The veto message gave as the principal reason for Presidential disapproval that the legislation was confined to a single project and that any enactment of the Congress on the subject should apply to the entire reclamation program.

Paonia Project: This project, one feature of which is now under construction, is located in the lower North Fork River watershed. The North Fork River enters the Gunnison River above Delta. A large part of the area is devoted to highly developed agriculture, including varieties of fruit such as peaches, apples, and sweet cherries.

By 1900 rights to the late summer natural flow of the streams tributary to the North Fork River had become fully appropriated and farmers with junior water rights were seeking ways to obtain supplemental water. Preliminary surveys of reservoir sites indicated that storage on the North Fork watershed would be relatively expensive and too difficult for local financing.

In the drouth year of 1934, the State Engineer of Colorado investigated a number of reservoir sites in this area. As a result of these investigations and the activities of local water users, the Bureau of Reclamation in 1936 commenced investigation of storage possibilities in the North Fork drainage basin. A preliminary report by the Bureau in August 1938 suggested the development of a reservoir of the Horse Ranch site on Anthracite Creek to serve lands under the existing Fire Mountain Canal. Anthracite Creek is an upper tributary of the North Fork River. On the strength of this report, the Paonia Project was first authorized in 1939.

Subsequent surveys warranted the issuance of a revised report in 1940 and again in 1946. The project plan under these later reports was revised to include storage at the Spring Creek Reservoir site in lieu of the Horse Ranch and Beaver Creek sites, to include a total of 14,750 acres of land for irrigation, to provide 4,000 acre-feet of surplus reservoir capacity, and to permit enlargement and improvement of the Overland Canal, as well as the Fire Mountain Canal.

The various authorizations of the project are: (a) Under the Reclamation Law by the Secretary of Interior on March 18, 1939, which followed Presidential approval on March 16, 1939; and (b) finding of feasibility by the Commissioner of the Bureau on May 9, 1947, followed by an Act of the Congress on June 25, 1947. (61 Stat. 181, Public Law 117, 80th Cong., 1st Sess.)

Appropriations for the project were made in the Interior Appropriations Act of 1940 for \$300,000, in the Interior Appropriations Act of 1942 for an additional sum of \$600,000. The sum of \$1,057,000 is included in the appropriation for Federal reclamation projects for fiscal 1951.

Construction work on the rehabilitation and extension of the Fire Mountain Canal, a feature of the project, was commenced in 1948 and will be completed early in 1951.

On June 5, 1948, a public election of electors of the North Fork Conservancy District and of stockholders for the Fire Mountain Canal approved a contract between the United States and the water users for repayment of the cost of construction in 68 years as authorized by the above-mentioned Act of Congress.

However, even after 12 years of surveys, two separate authorizations for construction, and after construction was started on the Fire Mountain Canal, it was found necessary for further studies and investigations to be made. This was necessitated by what was determined to be unsatisfactory foundation conditions at the Spring Creek site, which was selected in the 1946 report. In recent months a revised report, made by Region 4 of the Bureau, relocates reservoir storage for the second time, includes the Minnesota Creek Division for irrigation under the project, and increases the costs. It has been held by the Bureau of Reclamation that these recent changes in plans require an amended authorization; and in the present Congress a bill has been introduced for this purpose. The principal features of the project as shown by the latest report are: (1) Spring Creek Reservoir, located on the Muddy Creek and with a total capacity of 18,000 acre-feet. (Eleven thousand acre-feet will be active and used for irrigation and 7,000 acre-feet will serve sediment retention and dead storage); (2) the enlargement and rehabilitation of the Fire Mountain Canal with a capacity of 200 second feet; (3) siphon and pump lift to convey water from the Fire Mountain Canal for the irrigation of the added Minnesota Creek Division of the project; and (4) improvement and enlargement of the Laroux Creek Reservoir system.

The project will provide for the supplemental irrigation of 14,830 acres of irrigated land and full irrigation of 2,210 acres of new land, all in the vicinity of Paonia and Hotchkiss, Delta County. The reservoir is located in Gunnison County. There are 2,010 acres of irrigable land under the added Minnesota Creek diversion. These lands are now partially irrigated under existing canals but are without a dependable water supply.

The present estimated cost of the project is \$6,191,000. Water users under the project will be unable to repay that part of the cost allocated to irrigation; and it is planned that a substantial portion of the project cost will be returned from excess power revenues under the Colorado River Storage Project.

San Luis Valley Project: This project is located in the San Luis Valley, in the Upper Rio Grande Basin. In 1939, under the direction of Royce J. Tipton, the engineering staff of the Colorado Water Conservation Board prepared a report for a project in the San Luis Valley to accomplish storage and regulation of water for supplemental irrigation purposes and to provide flood control. Later this report was reviewed by both the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, further investigations made, and reports thereon made by both of these Federal agencies. Previously the National Resources Planning Board, under a program financed by the interested states in the Rio Grande Basin and the Federal Government, had made a basin report known as the Rio Grande Joint Investigation.

This project was authorized for construction on April 10, 1940, by the Secretary of the Interior on the finding of feasibility. The President, on March 30, 1940, approved the project. The finding of feasibility, together with related documents, was transmitted to the Congress and printed as House Document 693 (76th Cong., 3d Sess.). The Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941 (Act June 18, 1940, 54 Stat. 406, 438, Public Law 640, 76th Cong., 3d Sess.), contained an appropriation of \$150,000 for future investigations, exploratory and preparatory work, and commencement of construction. The Appropriation Act further provided that commencement of construction of the Closed Basin drain feature should be contingent on a conclusive finding of justification for the drain on the basis of cost and the quantity and quality of water to be secured therefrom; and that any works to be constructed must not interfere with or abrogate any of the terms of the Rio Grande Compact.

Early in 1949, at the instigation of water users under the Conejos Division of the project, revision of the plans for the Conejos was recommended under a study made by Royce J. Tipton, Consulting Engineer of the Colorado Water Conservation Board. These recommendations were considered and further studies made by the Bureau of Reclamation with the result that on March 3, 1949, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation submitted to the Secretary of the Interior supplemental findings with respect to the Conejos Division. These supplemental findings called attention to the fact that House Document 693 had recommended that: "Prior to construction of the Conejos unit, further investigations should be made to ascertain the desirability of substituting a single main-stream reservoir on its lower reaches for the two reservoirs as better regulations will result." These findings further pointed out that the

necessary additional investigations had been made and on September 29, 1947, the conclusions drawn from those investigations were reported to the Secretary of Interior. On October 3, 1947, the Commissioner stated, the Secretary of Interior had approved the construction of the Platoro Reservoir, one of two reservoirs planned as the first stage of the development in the San Luis Valley Project. These findings of the Commissioner recommended with respect to the total cost of \$4,200,000 of the Conejos unit: (a) That the part of the estimated cost of the Platoro Reservoir which can properly be allocated to irrigation and repaid by the water users is \$2,520,000; and (b) that the part of the estimated cost of construction of such reservoir which can properly be allocated to flood control is \$1,680,000. Later the Secretary, under date of March 7, 1949, approved these recommendations.

That part of the costs allocated to irrigation will be repaid by the irrigators in 40 years, plus a five-year development period. A repayment contract was entered into between the United States and the Conejos Water Conservancy District on March 31, 1949.

The revised plan for the Conejos Project provides for 60,000 acre-feet storage of water in the Platoro Reservoir on the headwater of the Conejos River. The stored water will benefit approximately 80,000 acres of land through regulation of existing water supplies. The stored water is delivered at the head of the existing distribution system, which serves the presently irrigated lands.

Construction of the Platoro Reservoir began in the spring of 1949 and it is expected will be ready to store water in 1951.

Total appropriations which have been made to date for investigation and construction of the San Luis Valley Project aggregate \$2,992,410. The appropriation bill for fiscal 1951 includes an additional \$1,839,000 for the project. A deficiency appropriation of \$650,410 was made by the present Congress and is included in the above total appropriation.

The original authorization of the San Luis Valley project, made in 1940, estimated its total cost at \$17,465,000 and specified that the project would serve flood control purposes and provide supplemental water for 400,000 acres of land already under irrigation. As shown by the tabulations contained in this chapter, the present estimated cost of the Rio Grande unit of the project is \$36,075,000.

Construction of the Rio Grande unit has been delayed because of questions arising respecting formation of a district in the area to be served by this unit of the project. The principal proposed feature of this unit is the large Wagon Wheel Gap Dam and Reservoir. It also includes the proposed Weminuche feature which would import an estimated 21,000 acre-feet of water a year from the San Juan Basin. As elsewhere explained in this chapter, investigations of the Rio Grande unit are being continued by the Bureau of Reclamation.

RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT

No review of the Colorado water development program, however brief, would be complete without a mention of some of the broad aspects of and problems incident to, pending and proposed programs for comprehensive, basin-wide development in major river basins which lie partially in this State. In this article, reference has been made to some phases of such development, such as interstate litigation, water compacts, and administrative commissions. Also the program for the utilization of the Upper Colorado River Basin is more fully covered. But there are other activities of this nature which concern this State.

Colorado River Basin: Ever since the Colorado Water Conservation Board was created, there have been constantly recurring problems requiring the attention of the staff of that Board with respect to the Colorado River. Brief mention may be made to some of the activities, in which this State participated, on this river during the past 13 years.

The State was very active in the work of the Committees of Fourteen and Sixteen which were first organized to deal with proposed legislation which resulted in the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved in 1940. Under this Act, Colorado, along with other Upper Basin States, has been benefitted by the payment of \$500,000 a year from power revenues at Hoover

Dam. These revenues have been used to aid in the investigation for water development in the Upper Colorado River Basin.

The State actively participated, largely through the Basin Committee of Sixteen, in the numerous discussions between the United States Department of State and the American Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission and the Colorado River Basin States which led to the United States-Mexican water treaty in 1945. This treaty allocated a specified amount of Colorado River water for use in Mexico. Later the State was a member of the Committee of Six made up of representatives of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming and Texas organized to support and urge ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. The apportionment of Colorado River water to Mexico was a necessary step before the apportionment of water among the Upper Colorado River Basin States could be undertaken as a basis for a plan of future development.

Colorado had an indirect but important interest in the negotiations among the Colorado River Basin States which led to the making of a contract between the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Arizona for the use of water stored in Lake Mead. As a result of that contract Arizona, after more than 20 years of delay, in 1944 ratified the Colorado River Compact of 1922.

The State is now a member of the Colorado River Basin States Committee, made up of representatives appointed by the Governors of these states. California withdrew from the old Colorado River Committees of Fourteen and Sixteen and to date has not seen fit to participate as a member in the Colorado River Basin States Committee; and California's position in this matter has been followed by the State of Nevada.

At the present time, and in more recent years, Colorado is vitally concerned with continuing efforts made by the State of California to initiate litigation in the Supreme Court of the United States for the determination of the respective rights of Colorado River Basin States in the waters of the Colorado River.

In the judgment of Colorado, the California position in this matter would interpret the Colorado River Compact of 1922 contrary to the intent and purpose of that document resulting in a substantial decrease in the amount of Colorado River water which this State could utilize; and there appears to be a real basis for the fear that California's real objective is in effect to abrogate, through action before the United States Supreme Court, the provisions of the seven-state compact. This in turn would have the effect of destroying the basis of the recently negotiated Upper Colorado River Basin Compact.

This whole Colorado River situation requires constant attention on the part of this State. A considerable part of the time of the staff of the Colorado Water Conservation Board has been devoted to this task.

Missouri Basin: Colorado is a member of the Missouri Basin States Committee and has actively participated in the program of that group since it was created in 1943. Allied with the Missouri Basin States Committee is the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee, made up of representatives of interested Federal agencies and the affected States, which has undertaken month-by-month planning and general supervision of the Missouri Basin comprehensive program of development authorized by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.). Portions of both the North and South Platte River Basins and parts of the Kansas River Basin, all of which are tributary to the Missouri River, lie in the State of Colorado; and it is necessary that this State maintain such relations with the other Missouri Basin States and the above-mentioned Inter-Agency Committee as will insure the protection of its interest in the water development of the Missouri Basin. As an example, recently the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee has considered questions which arise under the proposed Glendo Dam on the North Platte near the Wyoming-Nebraska state boundary line. The State Water Board is actively participating in this matter because storage at the Glendo site and a plan of operation of such storage, if not properly set up, could adversely affect Colorado's rights under the decree of the Supreme Court on the North Platte River.

Arkansas Basin: The omnibus Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Authorization Act of 1950 contained a section which directed the Corps of Engineers to undertake an investigation for a comprehensive plan of development in the Arkansas-Red and White River basins. Later an executive order of the President directed the Corps of Engineers to provide for the participation

of other interested Federal agencies and the affected states, through an inter-agency committee, in carrying out this assignment. On July 28, 1950, the first meeting of this inter-agency committee was held at Oklahoma City. The Governor and Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board attended and this State will continue to participate in the work of this committee because of its interest in the Upper Arkansas River basin. At present the technical staff of the Water Board is engaged in matters which affect the State's interest in this investigation.

Laramie River: At the present time the staff of the Colorado Water Conservation Board is negotiating with Wyoming and interested water groups within the State to bring about, if possible, a more workable arrangement for the utilization of Laramie River waters. The United State Supreme Court decrees heretofore rendered with respect to the apportionment and use of these waters have resulted in intrastate problems between Colorado in-basin and out-basin users of Laramie River water. In an effort to make some permanent solution of these problems, it is necessary to reach, if possible, certain adjustments with the State of Wyoming. This work has entailed a number of conferences which are continuing, and also technical studies by the engineering staff of the Board.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF APPROPRIATED WATER

From the Office of the State Engineer, M. C. Hinderlider

The State Engineer is charged with the administration of the appropriation and distribution of water. He is an officer of the courts with responsibility for carrying 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 stream-flows 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.

In Chapter III, State Government, of this Year Book is a description of the functions, duties and organization of the State Engineer's office.

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.

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. Data as of 1950 will be available after tabulation of the 1950 census is completed.

RELATED RUNOFF FOR COLORADO STREAMS

For Water Year October 1, 1948, to September 30, 1949

(Compiled by L. T. Burgess, Chief Hydrographer, State Engineer's Office)
August, 1950

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*..	438,800	160	165,100	166	58
Clear Creek at Golden.....	220,000	125	76,270	127	40
St. Vrain Creek at Lyons	123,000	126	33,150	103	60
Cache LaPoudre River at Canon Mouth near Fort Collins	336,600	112	101,700	119	66
Arkansas River at Canon City.....	649,000	123	257,900	158	62
Rio Grande River near Del Norte..	912,600	131	264,600	150	60
Saguache Creek near Saguache.....	71,880	129	21,360	143	40
Conejos River near Mogote.....	287,100	107	63,690	117	47
Colorado River at Glenwood Springs.	2,048,000	97	530,700	110	50
Blue River at Dillon	94,820	113	35,850	134	39
Dolores River at Dolores	378,200	113	67,210	134	40
Yampa River at Steamboat Springs..	390,000	113	40,730	115	44
White River near Meeker	522,800	114	104,160	115	46
Animas River at Durango	774,900	118	177,500	120	51
La Plata River at Hesperus	46,950	133	7,280	142	35

*Corrected for storage.

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 percent 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.

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	60,000
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
Horsetooth	Larimer	Earth	225	1,610	146,000

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

Name	County	Type of Dam	Maximum Height	Surface Area	Capacity Acre-Feet
S. Catamount Creek.....	Teller.....	Dis. granite.....	90	118	3,935
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	350	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	76	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
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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

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.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF COLORADO

MAP OF COLORADO
Showing Mineralized Areas

COMMODITY REVIEW AND STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF COLORADO

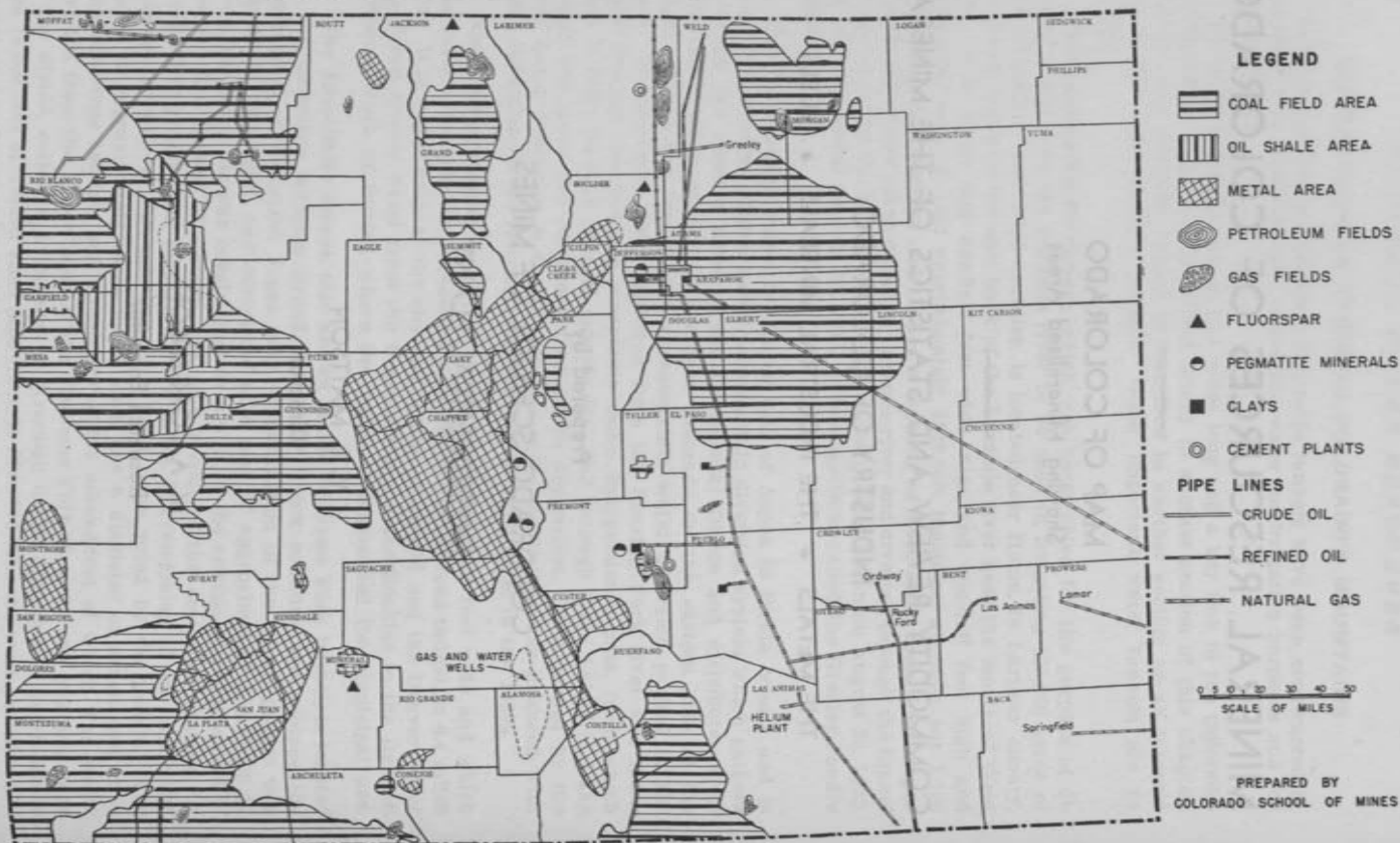
THE METALS • THE INDUSTRIAL MINERALS • FUELS

Prepared by
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
EXPERIMENTAL PLANT

V. L. MATTSON
Director

M. A. JORGENSEN
Research Engineer

SKETCH MAP OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF COLORADO



THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF COLORADO

GENERAL SUMMARY

The overall picture of the Colorado Mineral Industry for 1949 is good. The value of all products—metals, industrial minerals, petroleum and coal for that year reached a new record of \$140,501,059. This is nearly double the 1946 total of \$77,573,000.

The important gain has been in the value of petroleum production. In 1946, petroleum values represented 20 per cent of the total Colorado mineral production. In 1949, petroleum values accounted for slightly over 43 per cent. The relative importance of the petroleum industry in the picture of Colorado's mineral development is shown graphically on the accompanying chart.

Metal mining continued at a fairly high level throughout 1949 in the face of declining prices. Metal values for 1949 were under those for 1948 but were substantially higher than those reported for 1946. The temporary shutdown of the Cripple Creek district during construction of the new Golden Cycle Mill has adversely affected gold production in Colorado.

Colorado continues to be the nation's largest producer of uranium and vanadium, but security measures make it impossible to report statistics from the eight counties producing these ores.

Production of industrial minerals in Colorado continues to rise. The value of these products more than doubled between 1946 and 1949. In 1949, the value of the industrial minerals exceeded \$20 million. All indications point to a continued rapid growth in this field. New mineral products for the building trade whirl are now under development and may add greatly to the value of the industrial mineral production of the State.

The value of coal produced in Colorado in 1949 amounted to slightly over \$23 million. This represents a decrease of about \$5 million from 1948. Labor trouble in 1949 continued to plague the coal industry and this factor has apparently resulted in a substantial domestic conversion to other types of fuel. Important technologic improvements in coal mining equipment are reported.

Government policies with respect to stock piling, mineral land taxation and the gold question continue to be major problems facing the mineral industry of Colorado. In spite of the growing tension in the international situation, there is no evidence of a policy which will tend to strengthen our mineral position. As a nation, we are becoming increasingly dependent upon foreign supplies of such metals as tin, chromium, manganese, nickel and mercury. We are also dependent upon foreign sources for such critical industrial minerals as sheet mica, asbestos, flake graphite, quartz crystals and industrial diamonds. A policy which will encourage development of such marginal supplies of these essential minerals as we possess is definitely indicated. Mineral research leading to the development of suitable substitutes would lessen our dependence on uncertain foreign supplies.

PUBLIC AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF COLORADO

FEDERAL AGENCIES

The U. S. Bureau of Mines—The extensive activities of the U. S. Bureau of Mines are an important factor in the development of the mineral industry in Colorado.

Denver is the headquarters for Region Four which comprises the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Wyoming. The administrative work for all Bureau of Mines activities in these states is centered in Denver.

At Rifle, Colorado, the Bureau is conducting large scale experimental operations leading to the development of oil shale mining and processing methods. Further reference to this work is made in the section of this chapter dealing with fuels.

The coal testing station of the Bureau, which is now located at the Denver Federal Center, is doing important work on the utilization of Colorado coals and lignites.

Other activities of the U. S. Bureau of Mines in Colorado include the Leadville Drainage Tunnel, a study of narrow vein mining methods at Silver Plume, and core drilling in the Gunnison and San Juan districts.

The U. S. Geological Survey—The Survey has recently contributed much valuable information on the mineral resources of Colorado. Recent investigations by the Survey have resulted in maps and revised reserve estimates of several Colorado coal fields. A large amount of field work has been completed on studies in both the oil shale formations and in the oil and gas fields.

The Topographic Branch of the Survey is now located at the Denver Federal Center.

The Atomic Energy Commission—With the development of the uranium minerals in Colorado, the Atomic Energy Commission has become a factor in the development of Colorado's mineral industry. The buying and exploration headquarters of the Commission for activities in Colorado are located at Grand Junction. In addition to the direct activities of the Commission, there are numerous sponsored operations in the field of atomic energy development within Colorado. While many details of this work are necessarily restricted, it represents an important step in the development of Colorado's minerals.

STATE OF COLORADO AGENCIES

The Colorado Bureau of Mines—The State Bureau of Mines is located on the second floor of the Museum Building at 14th Avenue and Sherman Street in Denver. All Colorado mining properties, except coal mines, are subject to regulation by the State Bureau of Mines.

For inspection purposes the State is divided into four Districts. District No. 1 contains Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, Larimer, Logan, Moffat, Morgan, Phillips, Routt, Sedgwick, Summit, Washington, Weld and Yuma counties. Mr. Wm. H. Chapman of Denver is Inspector of District No. 1. District No. 2 contains Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Custer, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Las Animas, Lincoln, Otero, Park, Prowers, Pueblo and Teller counties. Mr. Fred E. Theobald of Canon City is Inspector of District No. 2. District No. 3 contains Alamosa, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Eagle, Garfield, Lake, Mineral, Pitkin, Rio Blanco and Rio Grande counties, and that portion of Saguache county lying south and east of the main Continental Divide, and the extreme northwest part of Gunnison county, lying north of the 39th degree of latitude. Mr. John Wm. Doyle of Salida is Inspector of District No. 3. District No. 4 contains Archuleta, Delta, Dolores, Hinsdale,

La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan and San Miguel counties and all of Gunnison county except the extreme northwest corner lying north of the 39th degree of latitude, also that part of Saguache county lying north and west of the main Continental Divide. Mr. G. A. Franz, Jr. of Ouray is Inspector of District No. 4.

The State Bureau of Mines maintains records of all mining accidents. All fatal accidents are investigated by the District Inspectors.

The State Bureau of Mines keeps records of all operating mines and requests annually data from all properties operating within the State. The State Bureau of Mines Mineral Museum contains an excellent collection of Colorado minerals. Many type specimens of Colorado mining districts are displayed in this collection.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

Colorado School of Mines—The well known School of Mines at Golden has been an important factor in the mining industry of Colorado and in all parts of the world for over 75 years. Courses given at the School of Mines cover nearly all phases of the mineral industry. Degrees are conferred in Mining, Metallurgical, Geological and Petroleum Engineering.

Colorado School of Mines Research Foundation—The Colorado School of Mines Research Foundation was recently founded at Golden to promote research in the mineral industry. The facilities for mineral research, which are available to this non-profit organization, are among the best in the country.

Professional and Scientific Organizations—A number of professional and scientific organizations have contributed valuable information on the mineral reserves of Colorado.

The Colorado Scientific Society has published many excellent papers describing Colorado geology and ore deposits. The Colorado Society of Engineers and the Rocky Mountain Association of Petroleum Geologists have likewise made notable contributions in this field. Colorado's mineral industry and undeveloped mineral resources have received much attention in the proceedings of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Mineralogical Society of America.

Colorado Mining Association—This is an organization of mine operators and of others interested in the mineral industry of Colorado. This association is active in the development of the interests of the mining industry of Colorado.

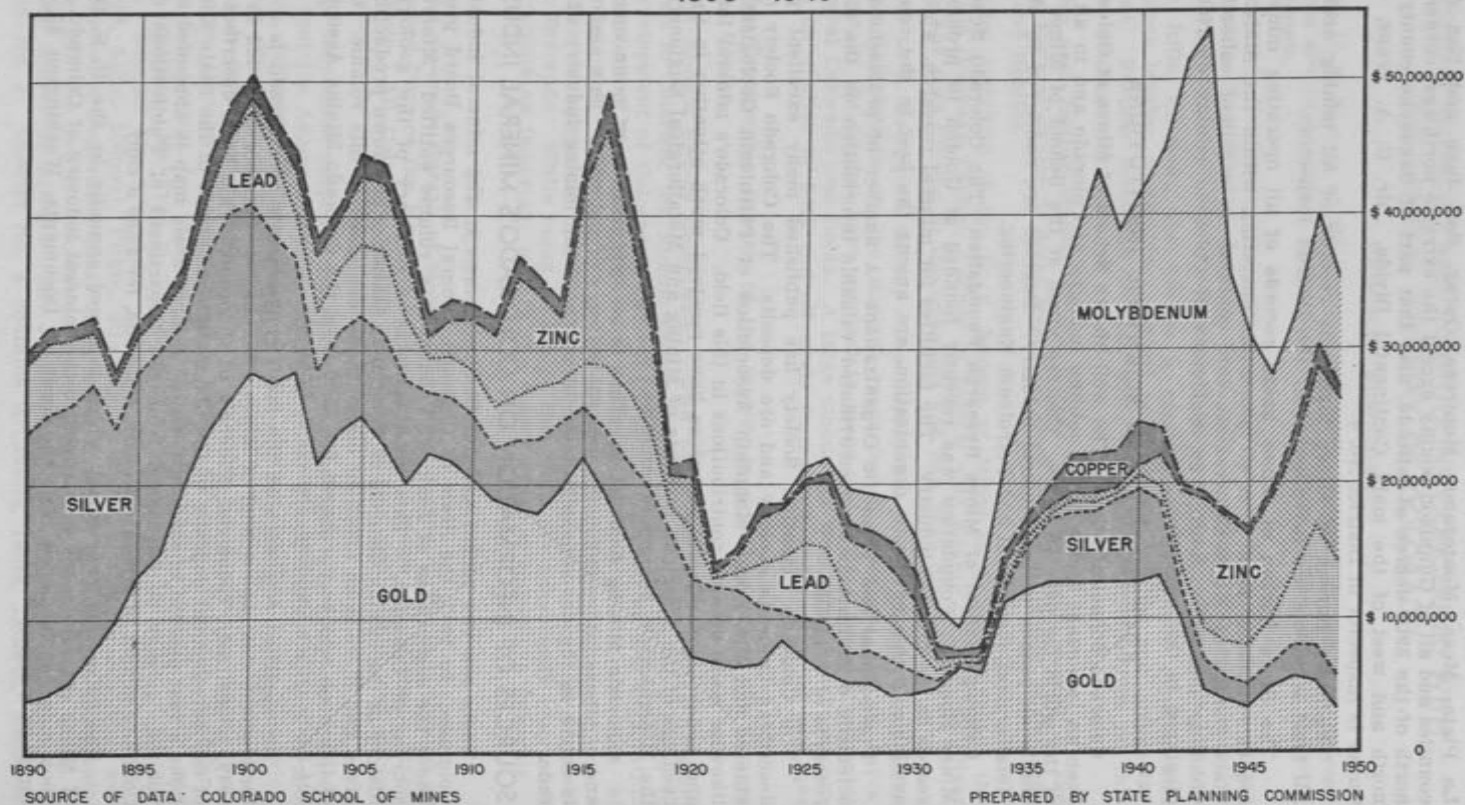
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON COLORADO'S MINERAL INDUSTRY

There are two recent and detailed references to the mineral industry of Colorado. In 1947, the State of Colorado Mineral Resources Board prepared under the supervision of John W. Vanderwilt a volume entitled "Mineral Resources of Colorado." This book contains a summary of the geology and history of the mining districts of Colorado. Statistics of known production are given and there is an excellent bibliography contained in this volume. Copies of this book may be purchased for \$2.50 from the Colorado Mining Association, 204 State Office Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

An excellent reference on the industrial minerals of Colorado is a Quarterly of the Colorado School of Mines. Volume 44—Number 2, issued in April 1949, is entitled, "Industrial Minerals of Colorado." This book describes most of the development deposits of the non-metallic minerals of the State and contains a vast amount of statistical data. A large scale map is appended to this volume. It may be purchased from the Department of Publications of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, for \$3.00 a copy.

The "Minerals Year Book" which is issued annually by the U. S. Bureau of Mines contains many references to the mineral industry of Colorado. This book may be purchased from the Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. for \$4.25 a copy.

COLORADO PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, ZINC, COPPER & MOLYBDENUM 1890 - 1949



Each of the above references contains an excellent bibliography covering Colorado's mineral industry and mineral resources.

An annual report is issued by the State Bureau of Mines. This report contains information on mineral production, other than coal and petroleum, by counties. It also lists the names of all operating mining companies in the State and lists the products of these companies. Statistics on employment and accidents within the industry are given in this report.

A statistical report is issued annually by the Office of the Chief Coal Mine Inspector of Colorado. This report contains complete statistical information covering the coal mining industry within Colorado.

The Library of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden contains one of the world's best reference collections for the mining industry.

COMMODITY REVIEW AND STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF COLORADO

THE METALS

Gold—Colorado still ranks second among the States in the total value of gold produced. Production, since the first discovery of gold on Clear Creek in 1858, is valued at over \$875 million dollars.

The Cripple Creek district located in Teller County has for many years been the principal gold producing area in Colorado. In February 1949, the Golden Cycle Mill at Colorado Springs was closed. Virtually all production of gold ore from this district stopped with the closing of the mill.

The new Carlton Mill of the Golden Cycle Corporation, which is being built in the center of this Cripple Creek district, will probably be in operation about the end of 1950. It is hoped that the new features incorporated in this modern mill will be reflected in improved metallurgical recovery. A considerable amount of mine development work in the district has been carried out during 1949 and 1950. It is probable that these factors will be reflected in a considerable increase in production of gold in 1951.

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.

Gold production statistics are given in the following table. The 1949 figures contain estimates for December production of that year.

Of the 98,000 fine ounces of gold produced in Colorado during 1949, all except 13,900 were from lode mines. Most of the 13,900 ounces of placer gold was produced by the South Platte Dredging Company near Fairplay. Some placer gold was also recovered by the General Gold Corporation dredging operation on the Hayden Ranch near Granite.

The decline of 37 per cent in Colorado gold production for 1949 as compared with 1948 reflects the shutdown of virtually all mines in the Cripple Creek District. This district normally produces about 35 per cent of the Colorado output of gold.

COLORADO GOLD PRODUCTION STATISTICS

COUNTY	Value of 1949 Production	Rank in State Production	PAST PRODUCTION		
			Period	Value	Rank in State Production
Adams	\$ 28,000	11	1922-1949	\$ 178,169	25
Alamosa .....	..	..	1928-1934	163	50
Arapahoe .....	..	..	1858-1941	16,729	34
Archuleta .....	..	..	1897-1941	2,819	45
Baca .....	..	..	1900-1917	292	49
Boulder	82,250	9	1859-1949	24,743,948	9
Chaffee	2,450	18	1859-1949	7,792,933	12
Clear Creek	94,500	6	1859-1949	32,523,139	8
Conejos .....	..	..	1861-1941	39,306	31
Costilla .....	..	..	1875-1945	47,552	30
Custer	700	23	1872-1949	2,226,527	16
Delta .....	..	..	1894-1937	5,662	42
Denver .....	..	..	1929-1941	8,449	38
Dolores	1,750	19	1879-1949	2,209,863	17
Douglas .....	..	..	1858-1948	20,340	33
Eagle	26,250	12	1879-1940	8,642,595	11
Elbert .....	..	..	1926-1940	3,983	43
Fremont	840	22	1881-1949	97,180	27
Garfield	35	24	1885-1949	47,768	29
Gilpin	3,850	16	1859-1949	89,720,039	2
Grand .....	..	..	1896-1947	14,588	35
Gunnison	2,452	17	1861-1949	2,947,728	14
Hinsdale	875	21	1875-1949	1,478,076	18
Huerfano .....	..	..	1875-1934	3,606	44
Jackson .....	..	..	1932-1947	1,769	47
Jefferson	1,050	20	1858-1949	397,356	22
Lake	621,250	2	1859-1949	63,738,244	4
La Plata	5,600	15	1925-1949	778,643	19
La Plata-Montezuma .....	..	..	1878-1924	3,612,156	13
Larimer .....	..	..	1932-1943	12,115	36
Larimer-Jackson .....	..	..	1895-1917	24,304	32
Las Animas .....	..	..	1887-1935	2,098	46
Mesa .....	..	..	1885-1943	6,047	40
Mineral	28,000	10	1891-1949	2,942,486	15
Moffat .....	..	..	1924-1940	78,286	28
Montezuma .....	..	..	1929-1947	381,724	24
Montrose .....	..	..	1886-1948	99,737	26
Ouray	85,750	8	1878-1943	41,086,705	5
Park	362,425	5	1859-1949	35,571,480	7
Pitkin .....	..	..	1880-1948	583,778	20
Pueblo .....	..	..	1894-1901	793	48
Rio Blanco .....	..	..	1937-	56	51
Rio Grande	5,950	14	1870-1949	6,006	41
Routt .....	..	..	1931-1947	8,361	39
Routt-Moffat .....	..	..	1866-1922	388,865	23
Saguache	7,000	13	1880-1949	441,884	21
San Juan	415,275	4	1880-1949	38,088,356	6
San Miguel	1,120,000	1	1875-1949	78,088,592	3
Summit	91,000	7	1859-1949	21,547,041	10
Teller	442,750	3	1891-1949	407,910,192	1
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	.....	8,785	37
Total	\$3,430,002			\$868,577,313	

Silver—Colorado has been justly called the "Silver State." Production of silver from the date when records were first filed through 1949 amount to \$574,813,193.

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.

The price of silver has remained constant at 90.5 cents an ounce since 1947. A list of silver prices back to 1905 will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

The principal silver producing mines of the State in the order of their production are:—Shenandoah-Dives group near Silverton, Iadarado Mining Co., Treasury-Black Bear group in Ouray and San Miguel Counties, Emperius Mining Co. group near Creede, the A. S. & R. group near Kokomo, and the Empire Zinc Co. Mine at Gilman.

Production of silver during 1949 and total production through 1949 is shown in the following table.

COLORADO SILVER PRODUCTION STATISTICS

COUNTY	Value of 1949 Production	Rank in State Production	PAST PRODUCTION		
			Period	Value	Rank in State Production
Adams	\$ 109	22	1922-1949	\$ 666	36
Arapahoe .....	.....	..	1858-1941	69	43
Archuleta .....	.....	..	1897-1941	333	37
Baca .....	.....	..	1900-1917	226	39
Boulder	63,531	9	1859-1949	8,120,616	12
Chaffee	3,095	17	1859-1949	4,365,579	17
Clear Creek	76,020	8	1859-1949	54,511,188	3
Conejos .....	.....	..	1861-1941	34,074	24
Costilla .....	.....	..	1871-1945	1,607	33
Custer	17,276	14	1872-1949	4,695,010	15
Delta .....	.....	..	1894-1937	215	40
Denver .....	.....	..	1929-1941	7	46
Dolores	59,287	10	1879-1949	10,987,802	10
Douglas .....	.....	..	1858-1946	130	42
Eagle	195,018	6	1879-1949	35,521,807	6
Fremont	36	23	1881-1949	94,236	23
Garfield	1	25	1885-1949	3,917	29
Gilpin	534	20	1859-1949	8,972,429	11
Grand .....	.....	..	1896-1947	7,306	28
Gunnison	48,246	12	1861-1949	5,312,999	14
Hinsdale	3,068	18	1875-1949	4,678,533	16
Huerfano .....	.....	..	1875-1934	698	35
Jackson .....	.....	..	1932-1947	7	46
Jefferson	3	24	1858-1949	9,804	27
Lake	211,327	5	1859-1949	194,457,084	1
La Plata	1,810	19	1925-1949	158,568	22
La Plata-Montezuma .....	.....	..	1878-1924	1,137,638	20
Larimer .....	.....	..	1932-1943	979	34
Larimer-Jackson .....	.....	..	1895-1917	1,735	32
Las Animas .....	.....	..	1887-1935	56	44
Mesa .....	.....	..	1885-1943	3,255	30
Mineral	231,218	4	1891-1949	36,907,081	5
Moffat .....	.....	..	1924-1940	205	41
Montezuma .....	.....	..	1929-1947	11,005	26
Montrose .....	.....	..	1886-1949	205,821	21
Ouray	183,996	7	1878-1949	34,825,290	7
Park	12,389	15	1859-1949	7,392,375	13
Pitkin	51,449	11	1880-1949	75,844,743	2
Pueblo .....	.....	..	1894-1901	55	45
Rio Grande	304	21	1949-.....	304	38
Routt-Moffat .....	.....	..	1866-1922	19,696	25
Routt .....	.....	..	1931-1947	2,512	31
Saguache	22,453	13	1880-1949	3,805,166	18
San Juan	539,380	1	1880-1949	29,134,807	8
San Miguel	537,570	2	1875-1949	39,006,134	4
Summit	317,655	3	1859-1949	13,192,975	9
Teller	3,475	16	1891-1949	1,385,306	19
Miscellaneous .....	.....	..	.....	1,141	..
Total	\$2,579,250			\$574,813,193	

Copper—Copper production in Colorado reached its peak in 1938 when copper worth \$2,777,516 was produced. During 1949, 2,350 tons of copper were produced in the State. This represented an increase of 52 tons over 1948 production. The value of 1949 production was \$71,432 less than the value of 1948 production because of lower metal prices.

The Treasury-Black Bear group in Ouray and San Miguel Counties produced over 50 per cent of all copper mined in Colorado during 1949. Current production by counties and a summary of past production is given in the table which follows.

COLORADO COPPER PRODUCTION STATISTICS

COUNTY	Value of 1949 Production	Rank in State Production	PAST PRODUCTION		
			Period	Value	Rank in State Production
Baca .....	\$ .....	..	1900-1917	\$ 4,441	28
Boulder	3,152	11	1859-1949	236,550	15
Chaffee .....	.....	..	1859-1947	1,808,612	9
Clear Creek	6,698	9	1859-1949	2,187,167	8
Conejos .....	.....	..	1861-1941	797	33
Costilla .....	.....	..	1875-1945	239	36
Custer .....	.....	..	1872-1947	111,535	20
Dolores	9,062	8	1879-1949	1,762,975	10
Eagle	73,284	3	1879-1949	18,647,620	1
El Paso .....	.....	..	1913-1914	2,000	29
Fremont .....	.....	..	1881-1948	152,129	18
Garfield .....	.....	..	1885-1947	295	35
Gilpin .....	.....	..	1859-1947	4,317,651	5
Grand .....	.....	..	1896-1947	805	32
Gunnison	5,910	10	1861-1949	227,243	16
Hinsdale	1,576	13	1875-1949	418,339	12
Huerfano .....	.....	..	1875-1934	11	40
Jackson .....	.....	..	1932-1947	418	34
Jefferson .....	.....	..	1858-1948	86,302	21
Lake	68,950	4	1859-1949	14,933,682	2
La Plata .....	.....	..	1925-1947	180	37
La Plata-Montezuma..	.....	..	1878-1924	45,087	23
Larimer-Jackson .....	.....	..	1895-1917	38,647	24
Mesa .....	.....	..	1885-1943	6,811	26
Mineral	13,790	7	1891-1949	132,572	19
Moffat .....	.....	..	1924-1940	6,409	27
Montezuma .....	.....	..	1929-1947	820	31
Montrose .....	.....	..	1886-1947	305,668	13
Ouray	67,768	5	1878-1949	4,032,919	6
Park	1,182	14	1859-1949	501,963	11
Pitkin .....	.....	..	1880-1947	198,948	17
Pueblo .....	.....	..	1894-1901	35	39
Rio Grande	788	15	1937-1949	74,263	22
Routt-Moffat .....	.....	..	1868-1922	16,704	25
Routt .....	.....	..	1931-1947	1,836	30
Saguache	1,577	12	1880-1949	2,296,573	7
San Juan	117,018	2	1880-1949	11,465,200	3
San Miguel	527,172	1	1875-1949	4,827,322	4
Summit	27,974	6	1859-1949	255,197	14
Teller .....	.....	..	1891-1947	83	38
Total	\$ 925,901			\$ 69,106,048	

Lead—Production of lead in Colorado during 1949 was 26,800 tons with a value of \$8,522,400. This represented a gain in tonnage of 1,657 tons over 1948. Because of lower metal prices, the 1949 production was valued at nearly one-half million dollars less than the 1948 production.

Lead was first produced in Colorado in 1869 and since that time, through 1949, production has amounted to 2,532,521 tons valued at \$261,819,905.

Lead producers in Colorado, as elsewhere in the United States, have suffered from the devaluation of the British pound.

The Leadville District in Lake County continues in first place in Colorado lead production. San Miguel County ranks second, Summit County third and San Juan County is fourth.

The following table presents lead production statistics for Colorado.

COLORADO LEAD PRODUCTION STATISTICS

COUNTY	Value of 1949 Production	Rank in State Production	PAST PRODUCTION		
			Period	Value	Rank in State Production
Archuleta .....	\$ .....	..	1897-1941	\$ 47	32
Boulder	37,524	12	1859-1949	595,807	18
Chaffee	13,356	17	1859-1949	5,937,007	11
Clear Creek	262,986	10	1859-1949	9,771,571	7
Conejos .....	.....	..	1861-1941	149	29
Costilla .....	.....	..	1875-1945	2,030	26
Custer	18,444	15	1872-1949	2,202,118	16
Delta .....	.....	..	1894-1937	15	35
Dolores	359,022	8	1879-1949	8,432,501	10
Eagle	501,168	6	1879-1949	8,474,865	9
Fremont .....	.....	..	1881-1948	53,919	19
Garfield .....	.....	..	1885-1947	8,131	22
Gilpin	3,498	18	1859-1949	1,801,506	17
Grand .....	.....	..	1896-1947	720	27
Gunnison	415,308	7	1861-1949	4,224,786	12
Hinsdale	13,356	16	1875-1949	4,165,763	13
Huerfano .....	.....	..	1875-1934	38	33
Jefferson .....	.....	..	1858-1947	413	28
Lake	1,749,318	1	1859-1949	101,478,811	1
La Plata .....	.....	..	1925-1948	26,876	20
La Plata-Montezuma ..	.....	..	1878-1924	12,185	21
Las Animas .....	.....	..	1887-1935	30	34
Mesa .....	.....	..	1885-1943	1	37
Mineral	356,478	9	1891-1949	10,049,321	6
Montezuma .....	.....	..	1929-1947	5	36
Montrose .....	.....	..	1886-1947	59	30
Ouray	509,436	5	1878-1949	9,577,600	8
Park	36,252	13	1859-1949	2,697,664	15
Pitkin	20,352	14	1880-1949	27,348,254	3
Rio Grande .....	.....	..	1837-	6,613	23
Routt-Moffat .....	.....	..	1866-1922	5,205	24
Routt .....	.....	..	1931-1947	4,161	25
Saguache	112,572	11	1880-1949	2,781,295	14
San Juan	1,124,448	4	1880-1949	31,543,386	2
San Miguel	1,625,934	2	1875-1949	18,631,877	4
Summit	1,362,948	3	1859-1949	11,903,399	5
Teller .....	.....	..	1891-1947	49	31
Total	\$8,522,400			\$261,738,177	

Zinc—Zinc production in Colorado during 1949 followed the pattern of the other base metals. Tonnage production was up slightly but the value of production was down. Nineteen forty-nine production was up 1,336 tons over 1948 but the value was down nearly 110 thousand dollars.

The Empire Zinc Company of New Jersey Zinc Co. produced 37 per cent of the State's zinc during 1949 at Gilman. Other important zinc producers were the A. S. & R. Company Kokomo unit, the Resurrection group at Leadville, the Treasury Tunnel-Black Bear group in Ouray and San Miguel Counties and Telluride Mine Smuggler Union group in San Miguel County. In the past 10 years, Colorado zinc production has climbed from 14th place among the States to 7th place.

Zinc production statistics follow:

COLORADO ZINC PRODUCTION STATISTICS

COUNTY	Value of 1949 Production	Rank in State Production	PAST PRODUCTION		
			Period	Value	Rank in State Production
Archuleta .....	\$ .....	..	1897-1941	\$ 130	25
Boulder .....	.....	..	1859-1947	9,448	21
Chaffee	1,536	16	1859-1949	2,712,281	9
Clear Creek	113,664	10	1859-1949	3,028,888	8
Costilla .....	.....	..	1875-1945	600	23
Custer	9,472	14	1872-1949	201,197	16
Dolores	270,080	8	1879-1949	9,890,634	5
Eagle	4,433,152	1	1879-1949	57,892,969	2
Fremont .....	.....	..	1881-1948	454,891	15
Garfield .....	.....	..	1885-1947	25,447	20
Gilpin .....	.....	..	1859-1948	95,355	17
Gunnison	381,440	6	1861-1949	3,805,577	7
Hinsdale	3,840	15	1875-1949	80,927	18
Jefferson .....	.....	..	1858-1947	216	24
Lake	1,529,600	3	1859-1949	106,254,964	1
Larimer-Jackson .....	.....	..	1895-1917	1,659	22
Mineral	164,096	9	1891-1949	1,712,262	10
Ouray	335,872	7	1878-1949	1,523,581	11
Park	60,928	12	1859-1949	989,860	13
Pitkin	11,520	13	1880-1949	1,465,313	12
Routt .....	.....	..	1931-1947	41,307	19
Saguache	111,872	11	1880-1949	814,917	14
San Juan	432,128	5	1880-1949	17,465,449	4
San Miguel	1,459,200	4	1875-1949	5,627,664	6
Summit	2,585,600	2	1859-1949	21,874,324	3
Total	\$11,904,000			\$235,969,860	

Molybdenum—For many years Colorado led the nation in molybdenum production. Since 1947, the Utah Copper Division of Kennecott Copper has exceeded Colorado production. The Utah-produced molybdenum is a copper by-product and the volume tends to follow the copper market.

Virtually all molybdenum is produced in Colorado by Climax Molybdenum Company at the famous mine on top of the Continental Divide at Climax. At Climax, molybdenum is the principal product and operations are controlled by the demand from the steel industry. Molybdenum is being used in an increasingly large number of products which may eventually consume appreciable quantities of molybdenum minerals.

Minerals containing tin, tungsten and thorium are now being recovered as by-products of the Climax Molybdenum. Current investigation indicates that topaz may be recovered as an additional by-product in the near future.

First commercial production of molybdenum in Colorado was during the First World War. Because of lack of demand, production was stopped in 1919 and not resumed until 1924. Production reached a peak in 1943 when 46,133,715 pounds of contained molybdenum, with a value of over 34 million dollars, were shipped from the State.

The price of molybdenum concentrates remained constant from 1938 to January 1949 at 75 cents per pound of contained molybdenum. In January 1949, this price was increased to approximately 90 cents.

Production of molybdenum in Colorado is shown in the following table:

Year	Pounds of Molybdenum Contained in Concentrate	Year	Pounds of Molybdenum Contained in Concentrate
1924	156,935	1937	22,750,368
1925	821,757	1938	28,242,085
1926	1,057,367	1939	21,796,116
1927	1,858,228	1940	22,782,608
1928	2,957,845	1941	27,751,273
1929	3,529,295	1942	41,825,136
1930	3,083,511	1943	46,133,715
1931	2,644,399	1944	23,608,421
1932	1,913,375	1945	18,525,041
1933	5,028,695	1946	10,816,426
1934	8,378,683	1947	11,512,719
1935	10,168,635	1948	13,172,094
1936	15,216,806	1949	10,752,817

Vanadium and Uranium—Statistics pertaining to the production of the ores of these two metals are restricted by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Vanadium does not enter directly in the atomic energy program, but the ore minerals of vanadium and those of uranium are so often related that it is not deemed advisable to release vanadium statistics.

The search for the uranium minerals has extended to every section of the State and a suprisingly large number of occurrences have been reported. Production to date, however, is limited to the Plateau area in the Southwest corner of the State.

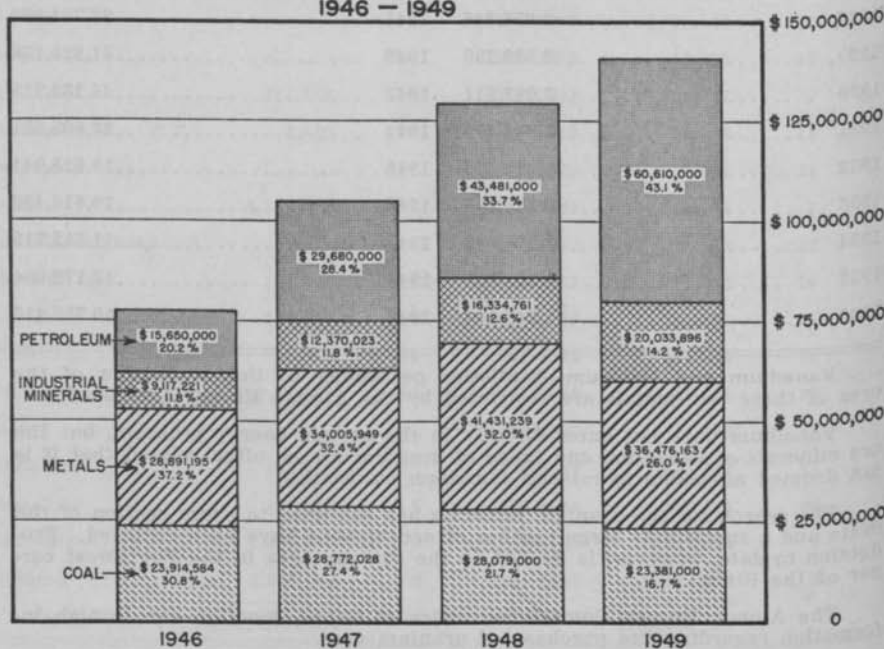
The Atomic Energy Commission office at Grand Junction can furnish information regarding the purchase of uranium ores.

AVERAGE PRICE OF METALS BY YEARS, 1905-1949

Average prices per ounce for silver and per pound for copper, lead, and zinc in Colorado in the years 1905 to 1949, 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	1928.....	.585	.144	.058	.061
1906.....	.68	.193	.057	.061	1929.....	.533	.176	.063	.066
1907.....	.66	.20	.053	.059	1930.....	.385	.124	.052	.047
1908.....	.53	.132	.042	.047	1931.....	.290	.091	.037	.038
1909.....	.52	.13	.043	.054	1932.....	.282	.063	.030	.030
1910.....	.54	.127	.044	.054	1933.....	.350	.064	.037	.042
1911.....	.53	.125	.045	.057	1934.....	.646	.080	.037	.043
1912.....	.615	.165	.045	.069	1935.....	.718	.083	.040	.044
1913.....	.604	.155	.044	.056	1936.....	.774	.092	.046	.050
1914.....	.553	.133	.039	.051	1937.....	.773	.121	.059	.065
1915.....	.507	.175	.047	.124	1938.....	.646	.098	.046	.048
1916.....	.658	.246	.069	.134	1939.....	.678	.104	.047	.052
1917.....	.824	.273	.086	.102	1940.....	.711	.113	.050	.063
1918.....	1.00	.247	.071	.091	1941.....	.711	.117	.056	.076
1919.....	1.12	.186	.053	.073	1942.....	.711	.121	.067	.093
1920.....	1.09	.184	.08	.081	1943.....	.711	.13	.075	.108
1921.....	1.00	.129	.045	.05	1944.....	.711	.135	.080	.114
1922.....	1.00	.135	.055	.057	1945.....	.711	.135	.086	.115
1923.....	.82	.147	.070	.068	1946.....	.808	.162	.109	.122
1924.....	.67	.131	.08	.065	1947.....	.905	.209	.146	.117
1925.....	.694	.142	.087	.076	1948.....	.905	.217	.179	.133
1926.....	.624	.14	.08	.075	1949.....	.905	.197	.159	.128
1927.....	.567	.131	.063	.064					

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.

VALUE OF COLORADO MINERAL PRODUCTION
1946 - 1949

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, marcasite, 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, chalcopyrite, 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, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Tantalum (columbite)—Fremont, Jefferson, Teller.

Tellurium—Boulder, Teller.

Tin (cassiterite)—Garfield, Lake.

Titanium (ilmenite, rutile, perovskite)—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.

THE INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

The Industrial Minerals of Colorado are playing an increasingly important role. In 1946 they represented 11.8 per cent of the total mineral production with a value of \$9,117,221. In 1949 the Industrial Minerals represented 14.2 per cent of total mineral production and were valued at \$20,033,896. This compares with a total value of all metals produced of \$36,476,163 and a value of coal production for that year of \$23,381,000.

Many of the products in which the Industrial Minerals are used will not stand high transportation costs, and must be manufactured reasonably close to markets. As the center of population of the country continues to shift westward, the value of the Industrial Minerals is almost certain to increase.

Among the Industrial Minerals produced in Colorado are clay, fluorspar, feldspar, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, cement rock, travertine, crushed stone, sand and gravel, mica, beryl, dimension stone and perlite. There are known deposits of many other Industrial Minerals in Colorado, many of which are undeveloped. A list of some of these occurrences follow:

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.

CLAY

Deposits of clay of commercial quality are to be found in many parts of Colorado. These may be classified as follows:

Brick Clay: Used in manufacture of building brick, sewer pipe, terra cotta and other structural products.

Fire Clay: Used in the manufacture of refractory products.

Pottery Clay: A plastic clay used in the manufacture of art, table and chemical ware.

It has been customary in Colorado to locate the manufacturing facilities close to the clay mines. In the case of the building clays and ordinary fire clays, this is the only economical practice. For the manufacture of special refractories and pottery products, refined and treated clays are required. These clays command a higher price and will stand the cost of a reasonable amount of transportation. There has been virtually no development of these clays in Colorado.

Brick Clay—Brick clay, suitable for the manufacture of structural tile and terra cotta as well as building brick, is widely distributed throughout Colorado. Deposits of this type of clay are found in the following counties:

Adams, Arapahoe, Bent, Boulder, Custer, Delta, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Huerfano, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Logan, Mesa, Mineral, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Prowers, Pueblo, Routt, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, Yuma.

Clays used in building brick manufacture have a very low value and are consequently usually mined by the brick manufacturing company close to the kilns. It is seldom, if ever, possible to ship this type of clay any distance in the crude form.

Accurate statistics on the tonnage and value of brick clays mined in Colorado are not available. The U. S. Bureau of Mines estimates that in 1948, approximately 210,000 tons of brick, tile and plastic clays were produced in Jefferson, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Pueblo and Las Animas Counties. This same source estimates the value of heavy clay products (other than pottery and refractories) manufactured in Colorado during 1948 at \$2,738,000.

George O. Argall, Jr., in "Industrial Minerals of Colorado" gives the following table of brick and tile-clay production:

BRICK AND TILE-CLAY PRODUCTION FROM COLORADO MINES, 1946 to 1948

COUNTY	Name of Mine	Tonnage Mined			
		1945	1946	1947	1948
Douglas	Johnson	6,690	8,240	18,000	18,460
Fremont	Pig Back†	....	773	1,503	....
	Pennington	....	6,225	....	....
Jefferson	Golden†	6,125	10,476	13,654	....
	Johnson†	4,748	6,595	11,186	6,957
	Lindsay†	2,924†	3,088†	....	4,764†
	Rockwell	12,150	20,426	31,192	33,529
	Rubey	3,553	7,176	11,283	20,234
Larimer	Ft. Collins Brick	....	....	....	2,500
Pueblo	Summit Brick	15,129	26,781	20,764	21,765

†Underground mines.

‡Includes fire clay.

It should be noted that production of brick clays depends entirely on the ability of local markets to absorb production. The available supply of these clays in Colorado is virtually inexhaustible.

Fire Clay—Fire clay has been produced for many years in the vicinity of Golden and in Fremont and Pueblo counties.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reports that approximately 100,000 tons of fire clay was produced from Jefferson, Fremont, Pueblo, El Paso and Douglas Counties during 1948. Fire Clay deposits are known to exist in the following counties: Jefferson, La Plata, Garfield, El Paso, Fremont, Pueblo and Huerfano. Other deposits on the Western Slope are known, but are too far from transportation and market to be of value at this time.

Pottery Clay—Pottery clay of excellent quality is produced in Jefferson County for use by Coors Porcelain Company, and in El Paso County for use by Van Briggles Potteries. The chemical porcelain produced by Coors in Golden has a world-wide reputation for quality. Reliable production statistics for plastic clay in Colorado are not available.

FELDSPAR

Feldspar has been produced in Colorado for about twenty years. Small scale operations were conducted earlier by Coors for use in their pottery at Golden.

The first commercial feldspar grinding plant in Colorado was built in Denver by the Western Feldspar Company. Western Feldspar Company is building a feldspar grinding plant at Salida.

A dry-grinding plant was erected in Canon City by the Consolidated Feldspar Corporation of Trenton, N. J., in 1935. This plant was closed in 1948 when Consolidated opened their new flotation plant at Parkdale, twelve miles west of Canon City. This plant is equipped to separate feldspar, mica and quartz by the froth flotation process.

Production statistics for feldspar in Colorado are not available, but are estimated at approximately 75,000 tons per year.

The largest market for Colorado Feldspar is in the manufacture of glass. High freight rates limit the market for Colorado feldspar to points West of the Mississippi River. Glass grade feldspar is currently quoted at between \$10 and \$12 f.o.b. Colorado points.

Feldspar is found at numerous points in the pegmatite rocks of Colorado. The most extensive quarries are in the Eight Mile Park area near the Royal Gorge in Fremont County. Other deposits in Fremont County have been commercially developed. A considerable amount of feldspar has been quarried from the Devil's Head section west of Sedalia.

High grade soda feldspar has been produced for a number of years in the area northeast of Salida. A small, but high grade, deposit was worked for a number of years on the rim of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison near Sapinero. Feldspar has also been produced from the Front Range west of Denver and near Boulder.

Future development of feldspar in Colorado will depend upon expansion of glass and pottery plants into Western territory.

FLUORSPAR

The fluorspar industry which showed so much promise during the war years has failed to maintain this pace. The following table gives the production statistics for this industry:

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF FLUORSPAR IN COLORADO IN TONNAGE AND DOLLAR VALUE

Year	Production (short tons)	Value	Year	Production (short tons)	Value
1880-1909	5,807	\$ 27,766	1930	9,248	\$101,758
1910	268	1,608	1931	529	5,921
1911	721	4,226	1932	333	3,330
1912	1,639	9,834	1933	742	6,778
1913	4,432	26,592	1934	6,537	83,137
1914	1,978	12,992	1935	6,978	88,454
1915	247	1,482	1936	9,412	109,411
1916	8,669	42,457	1937	7,883	98,493
1917	17,104	196,633	1938	1,704	
1918	38,475	416,780	1939	7,569	107,459
1919	9,678	150,739	1940	11,032	163,285
1920	12,852	251,308	1941	15,566	225,069
1921	3,143	39,907	1942	31,743	640,938
1922	2,309	20,169	1943	49,145	1,164,868
1923	6,044	59,710	1944	65,209	1,604,043
1924	12,301	135,411	1945	52,437	1,333,735
1925	11,776	153,707	1946	32,539	925,867
1926	10,440	128,211	1947	32,153	950,882
1927	6,432	82,503	1948	27,698	831,218
1928	1,815	18,040	1949	22,324	763,296
1929	4,808	56,607			
			Totals	551,728	\$10,954,624

There are three distinct markets for fluorspar with different chemical specifications for each. The requirements for each market are shown in the following table:

	Minimum Per Cent	Maximum Per Cent of Impurity		
	CaF ₂	SiO ₂	CaCO ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃
Acid Grade	98	1	1	
Ceramic Grade	95	3	1	0.12
Metallurgical Grade	85	5		

An excellent reference to Colorado fluorspar deposits will be found in the chapter written by Ralph E. Van Alstine in the "Mineral Resources of Colorado."

CEMENT ROCK

Limestone and shale are produced for the manufacture of Portland cement by the Ideal Portland Cement Company at Boettcher in Larimer County and at Portland in Fremont County. The capacity of these two plants is approximately 3,000,000 barrels of cement a year.

Recent improvements have made the Portland plant one of the most modern in the country.

STONE

Crushed stone produced in Colorado in 1949 amounted to 1,150,000 tons, and was valued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines at \$1,725,000.

Nearly a half million tons of crushed basalt was produced near Golden for use on Reclamation Bureau projects in Eastern Colorado.

Limestone and dolomite are quarried by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at Canon City, and at Monarch in Chaffee County. This company purchased additional limestone from independently operated quarries along the Arkansas River.

A special limestone or travertine is quarried near Wellsville in Fremont County for use in the beet sugar industry. Travertine is quarried and cut into rough blocks at two operations near Canon City.

There was very little activity during 1949 at the granite and marble dimension stone quarries in Colorado.

SAND AND GRAVEL

Colorado production of sand and gravel for 1949 is reported by the U. S. Bureau of Mines at 3,300,000 tons with a value of \$2,970,000.

PERLITE

Perlite is a volcanic glass containing from 2 to 5 per cent combined water. When perlite is heated to about 1700° F, it expands rapidly, developing a cellular structure. Expanded perlite is being widely used as a plaster aggregate and in light weight concrete. Crude perlite as mined weighs about 70 pounds per cubic foot. The expanded material varies from 4 to 30 pounds, depending upon the raw material and the manner by which it is expanded.

Perlite expanding plants are located in Denver and in Colorado Springs. A third plant is under construction in Florence.

Perlite deposits are found in a number of Colorado localities, but practically all production has come from Custer County. Perlite production figures are not available at this time.

BERYL

Beryl is the only commercial ore mineral of the metal beryllium. No large deposits are known to exist anywhere in the world. Small amounts are found wherever pegmatite intrusions occur. In Colorado small shipments of beryl have been made from Fremont County, Gunnison County, Boulder and Larimer Counties. Production figures for beryl are not available. Ore containing 12 per cent BeO is currently quoted at over \$300 per ton.

GYPSUM

Colorado contains many deposits of Gypsum, but only two are being operated. Gypsum for use in the manufacture of cement and plaster is mined in Fremont and Larimer Counties.

A small amount of the alabaster variety of gypsum is produced for the manufacture of ornamental novelties.

FUELS

Coal—Coal mining is one of Colorado's leading industries. It was started in 1864 when coal veins were opened and mining began in both the northern and southern parts of the State. From decade to decade coal became increasingly important to Colorado's economy until it achieved first rank among the mineral products. It maintained this position for many years. In 1939, however, it yielded first place 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 fuels, industrial labor conditions and, of course, World Wars I and II. The maximum output over a period of about 85 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 of coal in Colorado that year was 12,658,055 tons. The year 1949 showed the least coal production in the State since 1898 with an output of 4,579,589 tons. The next lowest figure was in 1934 when the nation was in the midst of the depression. The total value of the production of coal, while considerably above the values given during the depression years, shows a decreasing trend in the past three years. The estimated figures for 1949 show a decrease in total value of nearly five million dollars from that of 1948. The period from 1929 to 1939 also reflected the use of natural gas piped into the State from Texas. The demands for coal during World War II again stimulated the market and a new high in production was established in 1943.

During the years of 1948 and 1949, several important new regulations were made for the prevention of accidents in coal mining. It can be noted from the tables which follow that the number of fatal accidents is down to eleven, which is the lowest in the records since 1915.

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.

The following statistical data tables are taken from the State Coal Mine Inspector reports.

COMPARISON IN COAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OF EASTERN AND WESTERN SLOPE COUNTIES

	1947 Production	1948 Production	1949 Production
Eastern Slope Counties			
Boulder	325,210	235,811	163,191
Elbert	1,133	1,171	1,095
El Paso	214,494	193,370	127,116
Fremont	417,724	405,357	342,362
Huerfano	575,192	552,931	439,328
Jefferson	122,138	107,364	88,728
Las Animas	1,303,644	1,151,404	895,064
Weld	1,231,271	977,637	824,691
TOTAL	4,190,806	3,625,095	2,881,575
Western Slope Counties			
Archuleta	466	984	916
Delta	104,157	96,934	85,995
Garfield	53,620	48,868	50,548
Gunnison	625,091	589,717	492,969
Jackson	42,755	32,072	8,538
La Plata	55,524	54,346	49,779
Mesa	106,390	104,181	94,829
Moffat	144,180	144,862	114,071
Montezuma	2,314	1,598	1,527
Montrose	9,923	14,314	15,393
Rio Blanco	14,977	23,025	33,410
Routt	1,019,624	942,990	745,484
San Miguel	242	.....	.....
Ouray	500	.....	.....
Pitkin	563	890	4,327
TOTAL	2,180,326	2,054,781	1,698,014

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
1947.....	261	6,371,132	28,351,537	6,140	1,037.6	14
1948.....	254	5,679,876	27,548,344	5,680	999.9	11
1949.....	237	4,579,589	22,692,426	5,289	865.9	11

*Figures estimated.

PRODUCTION BY SIZE OF COAL, IN TONS

Year	Mine Run	Lump	Nut	Egg	Pea	Slack	Other Grades
1944	1,465,918	1,743,500	495,250	320,658	137,026	2,425,367	1,606,794
1945	1,586,163	1,533,486	435,650	336,184	969,694	2,243,427	549,375
1946	1,166,474	1,218,282	350,473	1,032,699	127,624	1,802,672	230,599
1947	1,121,383	1,136,350	393,278	1,304,229	168,352	2,037,274	1,304,229
1948	947,927	938,296	283,401	171,743	213,108	1,844,486	1,280,915
1949	724,998	776,970	246,309	169,159	163,099	2,199,942	299,112

The distribution of coal production by types is as follows:

Year	Bituminous	Sub-bituminous	Semi-bituminous	Anthracite
1944	5,504,440	2,646,547	41,781	1,745
1945	5,041,723	2,185,909	424,917	1,430
1946	3,967,161	1,474,450	484,933	2,279
1947	4,429,299	1,940,751	.....	1,082
1948	4,128,305	1,550,802	.....	769
1949	3,231,107	1,227,432	120,148	902

COAL SHIPMENTS BY RAILROADS AND TRUCKS, BY COUNTIES AND YEARS

COUNTY	1947		1948		1949	
	Railroads	Trucks	Railroads	Trucks	Railroads	Trucks
Archuleta		466		984		916
Boulder	135,093	189,317	76,726	152,099	27,336	135,249
Delta	58,149	42,236	63,867	29,406	55,171	29,765
Elbert		995		1,120		1,095
El Paso	34,813	165,444	41,749	115,270	24,614	77,333
Fremont	111,669	305,976	907,203	314,478	75,819	266,426
Garfield	8,682	44,854	7,928	40,831	11,407	39,091
Gunnison	557,338	39,365	521,977	39,777	418,649	52,346
Huerfano	514,970	57,625	437,413	114,370	342,978	89,844
Jackson	37,306	5,449	26,589	5,483	3,285	5,253
Jefferson	100,085	21,173	89,190	17,351	74,391	13,562
La Plata	24,273	31,251	19,503	34,803	13,870	35,859
Las Animas	1,213,298	73,573	1,064,068	72,161	823,177	58,019
Mesa	81,004	25,025	72,636	31,163	63,005	31,542
Moffat	116,080	28,100	116,505	28,355	93,973	20,098
Montezuma		2,314		1,598		1,527
Montrose		9,923		2,024		15,359
Ouray		500				
Pitkin		563	550	340		4,327
Rio Blanco	7,929	6,997	11,594	11,345	20,966	12,381
Routt	941,614	49,168	862,158	43,884	678,131	43,101
San Miguel		242				228
Weld	779,412	435,849	600,449	362,090	538,376	275,162
Total	4,721,715	1,536,405	4,103,622	1,423,932	3,265,148	1,208,283

COAL PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, IN TONS, BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	1910	1920	1930	1940	1947	1948	1949
Archuleta			948	3,050	466	984	916
Boulder	812,288	1,230,347	428,051	623,780	325,210	235,811	163,191
Delta	63,911	123,478	70,323	66,703	104,157	96,934	85,995
Dolores			6,085				
Elbert			2,158	5,601	1,133	1,171	1,095
El Paso	340,133	379,869	345,344	251,644	214,494	193,370	127,116
Fremont	712,098	874,766	411,455	521,080	417,724	405,357	342,362
Garfield	136,629	28,507	33,841	36,468	53,620	48,868	50,548
Gunnison	664,069	620,632	498,724	621,479	625,091	589,717	492,969
Huerfano	2,443,491	2,448,733	1,374,491	755,607	575,192	552,931	439,328
Jackson	3,000	50,905	48,762	15,803	42,755	32,072	8,538
Jefferson	223,067	176,427	121,085	147,725	122,138	107,364	88,728
La Plata	142,446	132,497	57,011	35,702	55,524	54,346	49,779
Larimer				2,302			
Las Animas	5,595,664	4,345,110	1,970,599	1,275,817	1,303,644	1,151,404	895,064
Mesa	130,676	174,801	96,337	73,081	106,390	104,181	94,829
Moffat		3,173	8,445	49,667	144,180	144,862	114,071
Montezuma		4,147	6,456	4,741	2,314	1,598	1,527
Montrose		2,105	3,470	40,713	9,923	14,314	15,393
Ouray		500	1,180			500	
Pitkin	233,786	913	14,011	998	563	890	4,327
Rio Blanco		6,068	6,304	9,883	14,977	23,025	33,410
Routt	254,162	966,912	837,801	913,942	1,019,624	942,990	745,484
San Miguel			1,433	1,439	242		228
Weld	279,467	944,803	1,893,780	1,215,363	1,231,271	977,687	824,691
Total	12,034,887	12,514,693	8,238,094	6,672,579	6,371,132	5,679,876	4,579,589

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC IN COLORADO, 1858-1949

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

YEAR	TOTAL VALUE	GOLD Total Value	SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC	
			Fine Ozs.	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1858-1870	-----\$ 35,287,962	\$ 33,226,784	1,476,005	\$ 1,962,289	834,500	\$ 74,889	400,000	\$ 24,000	-----	-----
1871-1880	-----88,496,648	28,237,781	44,938,725	52,627,500	4,449,292	958,926	143,893,939	6,672,441	-----	-----
1881-1890	-----238,771,302	39,506,515	139,911,511	145,718,059	16,225,568	2,416,540	1,180,766,000	51,070,588	1,200,000	\$ 69,500
1891-1900	-----369,232,052	153,519,290	228,483,501	160,319,355	75,413,653	9,442,996	1,137,589,632	48,999,295	41,705,356	1,957,116
1901-1910	-----400,334,537	235,637,933	123,334,276	71,784,130	88,141,847	13,099,173	984,745,402	44,891,049	639,866,604	84,922,252
1911-1920	-----351,100,695	163,138,211	73,888,326	53,460,765	66,738,685	12,719,360	664,406,712	37,635,866	977,293,025	84,151,493
1921-1930	-----170,034,380	62,217,518	45,904,576	32,653,103	53,936,875	7,697,432	481,770,898	32,779,306	537,688,000	34,687,021
1931-1940	-----166,391,001	105,453,342	52,716,948	34,763,658	169,852,000	16,497,528	135,062,000	6,195,632	72,831,000	3,451,014
1941	-----23,877,697	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
1942	-----19,896,623	9,401,945	3,096,211	2,201,760	2,204,000	266,684	30,362,000	2,034,254	64,430,000	5,991,990
1943	-----19,205,415	4,814,530	2,664,142	1,894,501	2,055,000	267,280	36,064,000	2,704,800	88,188,000	9,524,304
1944	-----17,724,473	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
1945	-----16,676,521	3,582,725	2,226,780	1,583,488	2,970,000	400,950	34,088,000	2,931,568	71,546,000	8,227,790
1946	-----19,903,509	4,981,465	2,240,151	1,810,042	3,508,000	568,296	34,072,000	3,713,848	72,294,000	8,819,868
1947	-----23,868,179	5,889,765	2,557,653	2,314,676	4,300,000	903,000	37,392,000	5,384,448	77,490,000	9,376,290
1948	-----30,165,185	5,418,070	3,011,011	2,724,965	4,596,000	997,332	50,286,000	9,001,194	90,328,000	12,013,624
1949	-----27,361,550	3,430,000	2,850,000	2,579,250	4,700,000	925,900	53,600,000	8,522,400	93,000,000	11,904,000
1858-1949	-----\$2,018,317,629	\$875,642,804	738,845,342	\$575,189,017	515,018,420	\$ 69,111,601	5,065,042,583	\$261,819,905	2,939,213,985	\$236,554,302

TOTAL VALUE OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC PRODUCED FROM COLORADO MINES, BY COUNTIES, 1946-1949*

County	1949	1948	1947	1946	County	1949	1948	1947	1946
Adams	\$ 28,109	\$ 16,868	\$ 13,603	\$ 20,236	Jefferson	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,604	\$ 34,172	\$ 17,353
Boulder	186,457	102,440	110,656	143,242	Lake	4,180,445	4,194,733	3,292,914	3,108,798
Chaffee	20,437	28,916	133,990	134,157	La Plata-Montezuma	7,410	7,004	34,814	24,719
Clear Creek	553,868	591,754	437,471	400,141	Mineral	793,582	470,946	402,394	357,296
Custer	46,892	40,776	88,269	115,580	Montrose	-----	142	32,424	66,766
Dolores	699,201	1,871,458	1,580,682	1,493,309	Ouray	1,182,822	1,177,229	821,994	828,991
Douglas	-----	105	105	35	Park	473,176	382,610	663,178	815,382
Eagle	5,228,872	5,339,677	4,815,776	4,215,770	Pitkin	83,321	79,551	59,940	59,303
Fremont	876	28,433	21,141	38,784	Rio Grande	7,042	-----	80,956	68,347
Garfield	36	-----	18,564	18,683	Routt	-----	206,233	169,061	149,533
Gilpin	7,882	7,757	43,106	35,500	Saguache	255,472	262,249	2,519,279	2,253,957
Grand	-----	-----	35	-----	San Juan	2,623,249	2,727,228	3,356,001	2,367,082
Gunnison	863,354	1,255,615	924,375	216,611	San Miguel	5,269,876	4,786,724	4,955,064	2,177,570
Hinsdale	22,715	2,747	993	1,110	Summit	4,385,177	4,385,177	2,041,738	1,673,489
Jackson	-----	-----	343	-----	Teller	446,225	1,879,566	-----	-----

*All data are from final reports except for the year 1949.

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	
1922-1949	Adams -----	\$ 176,909	878	\$ 660	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 177,569
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
1859-1949	Boulder -----	24,738,208	8,792,040	8,127,768	1,739,355	236,770	9,518,258	601,280	88,700	9,448	33,713,474
1859-1949	Chaffee -----	7,793,073	5,392,733	4,365,980	10,109,562	1,809,000	133,173,264	5,938,737	30,695,705	2,715,165	22,621,955
1859-1949	Clear Creek -----	32,517,924	60,872,573	54,505,961	14,181,619	2,185,849	197,442,419	9,772,594	37,871,821	3,025,273	102,007,601
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
1872-1949	Custer -----	2,226,667	4,739,222	4,697,843	599,525	111,351	41,803,596	2,202,694	1,845,627	205,953	9,444,508
1894-1937	Delta -----	5,662	412	215	-----	-----	400	15	-----	-----	5,892
1929-1941	Denver -----	8,449	17	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,456
1879-1949	Dolores -----	2,209,828	14,292,656	10,988,375	10,619,039	1,765,303	119,745,585	8,431,997	112,017,716	9,986,874	33,382,377
1858-1948	Douglas -----	20,445	168	130	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20,575
1879-1949	Eagle -----	8,639,410	51,704,394	35,508,151	178,406,273	18,658,447	149,967,492	8,471,317	606,851,529	58,096,553	129,373,878
1926-1940	Elbert -----	3,983	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,983
1913-1914	El Paso -----	-----	-----	-----	13,276	2,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,000
1881-1947	Fremont -----	97,215	103,630	94,323	871,455	152,841	961,277	54,018	4,620,869	464,469	862,866
1885-1949	Garfield -----	52,248	4,887	3,917	2,344	295	72,042	8,297	190,700	22,782	87,539
1859-1949	Gilpin -----	89,720,074	11,175,638	8,973,341	26,683,987	4,317,677	39,285,980	1,802,102	987,113	90,213	104,903,407
1896-1947	Grand -----	14,588	10,044	7,306	5,171	805	13,345	720	-----	-----	23,419
1861-1949	Gunnison -----	2,945,416	5,991,231	5,321,710	1,273,970	227,833	62,965,553	4,297,896	40,278,050	3,890,983	16,683,838
1875-1949	Hinsdale -----	1,478,146	5,783,022	4,678,812	2,976,838	418,968	99,568,999	4,165,777	1,386,634	80,927	10,822,630
1875-1934	Huerfano -----	3,606	1,176	698	92	11	1,067	38	-----	-----	4,353

**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	
1932-1947	Jackson -----	\$ 1,769	8	\$ 7	1,600	\$ 336	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 2,112
1858-1949	Jefferson -----	397,146	13,763	9,692	554,195	82,678	11,063	\$ 413	2,000	\$ 216	490,145
1859-1949	Lake -----	63,752,734	238,078,567	194,453,702	104,190,289	14,934,737	2,114,945,261	101,448,911	1,487,925,034	106,280,683	480,870,767
1878-1949	La Plata-Montezuma -----	4,761,953	2,044,192	1,307,350	289,776	46,339	738,583	40,564	8,000	968	6,157,174
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
1891-1949	Mineral -----	2,942,766	55,694,425	36,912,201	855,188	132,535	212,180,949	10,054,341	29,177,407	1,712,084	51,753,927
1924-1940	Moffat -----	78,286	392	205	51,100	6,409	-----	-----	-----	-----	84,900
1886-1948	Montrose -----	99,842	304,006	205,822	2,002,992	305,829	764	59	-----	-----	611,552
1878-1949	Ouray -----	41,071,235	45,337,193	34,840,410	28,586,561	4,032,729	187,418,150	9,634,011	12,924,250	1,501,811	91,080,196
1859-1949	Park -----	35,536,515	7,706,409	7,391,127	3,097,686	501,942	58,646,315	2,694,759	10,461,132	985,384	47,109,727
1880-1949	Pitkin -----	583,743	101,318,735	75,841,024	1,142,263	199,095	588,008,779	27,342,178	22,109,002	1,464,703	105,430,743
1894-1901	Pueblo -----	793	90	55	210	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	883
1937-1938	Rio Blanco -----	56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	56
1870-1949	Rio Grande -----	7,005,034	429,483	348,443	591,697	74,386	115,147	6,667	-----	-----	7,434,530
1866-1922	Routt-Moffat -----	388,865	28,941	19,698	78,570	16,704	139,536	5,205	-----	-----	430,470
1931-1945	Routt -----	8,361	3,456	2,512	13,800	1,836	54,600	4,161	365,800	41,307	58,177
1880-1949	Saguache -----	441,604	5,711,971	3,805,034	15,928,454	2,296,639	41,566,256	2,778,379	8,048,548	791,105	10,112,761
1873-1949	San Juan -----	38,104,526	42,333,804	29,124,370	79,692,618	11,462,625	529,122,695	31,458,368	242,420,284	17,442,978	127,592,867
1875-1949	San Miguel -----	78,111,237	53,308,697	39,010,672	28,482,665	4,823,629	281,268,690	18,617,728	53,839,182	5,647,012	146,210,278
1859-1949	Summit -----	21,565,136	15,468,159	13,212,312	1,662,043	254,950	196,246,838	11,984,373	235,058,160	22,095,022	69,111,793
1891-1949	Teller -----	407,979,142	2,126,916	1,385,706	451	83	612	49	-----	-----	409,364,980
	Miscellaneous -----	8,785	1,214	1,141	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,926
1858-1949	TOTALS -----	\$875,642,804	738,845,342	\$575,189,017	515,018,420	\$69,111,601	5,065,042,583	\$261,819,905	2,939,213,985	\$236,554,302	\$2,018,317,629

PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1949

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines)

County	TOTAL VALUE	GOLD		SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC	
		Fine Oz.	Value	Fine Oz.	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Adams	\$ 28,109	800	\$ 28,000	120	\$ 109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	186,457	2,350	82,250	70,200	63,531	16,000	\$ 3,152	236,000	\$ 37,524	.....	.....
Chaffee	20,437	70	2,450	3,420	3,095	.....	.....	84,000	13,356	12,000	\$ 1,536
Clear Creek	553,868	2,700	94,500	84,000	76,020	34,000	6,698	1,654,000	262,986	888,000	113,664
Custer	45,892	20	700	19,090	17,276	.....	.....	116,000	18,444	74,000	9,472
Dolores	699,201	50	1,750	65,510	59,287	46,000	9,062	2,258,000	359,022	2,110,000	270,080
Eagle	5,228,872	750	26,250	215,490	195,018	372,000	73,284	3,152,000	501,168	34,634,000	4,433,152
Fremont	876	24	840	40	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	36	1	35	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilpin	7,882	110	3,850	590	534	.....	.....	22,000	3,498	.....	.....
Gunnison	853,354	70	2,450	53,310	48,246	30,000	5,910	2,612,000	415,308	2,980,000	381,440
Hinsdale	22,715	25	875	3,390	3,068	8,000	1,576	84,000	13,356	30,000	3,840
Jefferson	1,053	30	1,050	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	4,180,445	17,750	621,250	233,510	211,327	350,000	68,950	11,002,000	1,749,318	11,950,000	1,529,600
La Plata	7,410	160	5,600	2,000	1,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral	793,582	800	28,000	255,490	231,218	70,000	13,790	2,242,000	356,478	1,282,000	164,096
Ouray	1,182,822	2,450	85,750	203,310	183,996	344,000	67,768	3,204,000	509,436	2,624,000	335,872
Park	473,176	10,355	362,425	13,690	12,389	6,000	1,182	228,000	36,252	476,000	60,928
Pitkin	83,321	.....	.....	56,850	51,449	.....	.....	128,000	20,352	90,000	11,520
Rio Grande	7,042	170	5,950	336	304	4,000	788	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saguache	255,473	200	7,000	24,810	22,453	8,000	1,576	708,000	112,572	874,000	111,872
San Juan	2,628,249	11,865	415,275	596,000	539,380	594,000	117,018	7,072,000	1,124,448	3,376,000	432,128
San Miguel	5,269,876	32,000	1,120,000	594,000	537,570	2,676,000	527,176	10,226,000	1,625,934	11,400,000	1,459,200
Summit	4,355,177	2,600	91,000	351,000	317,655	142,000	27,974	8,572,000	1,362,948	20,200,000	2,585,600
Teller	446,225	12,650	442,750	3,840	3,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$27,361,550	98,000	\$3,430,000	2,850,000	\$2,579,250	4,700,000	\$ 925,900	53,600,000	\$8,522,400	93,000,000	\$11,904,000

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN COLORADO

Production of crude petroleum in Colorado in 1949 amounted to 23,459,729 barrels, with a valuation of \$59,353,114. This was a 30 per cent increase over the 1948 production of 17,891,235 barrels, and compares with 5,030,663 barrels in 1945, and 1,701,544 barrels in 1940.

Exploration in 1949 and 1950

The major portion of the exploration to locate new oil fields in the State in 1949 and 1950 took place in the Denver-Julesburg basin in northeastern Colorado, following discovery of commercial petroleum in the Nebraska "Panhandle." This discovery was made by the Ohio Oil Company in June, 1949, near Sydney, Nebraska, and was the first commercial production found in western Nebraska. Considerable geophysical work and leasing in the Denver-Julesburg basin followed the discovery.

As of August, 1950, the *Oil and Gas Journal* reported that commercial completion of wells being drilled was expected to make a total of three new commercial pools on the Colorado side of the Denver-Julesburg basin, with a total of seven new pools in the entire Colorado-Nebraska area. The initial oil discovery on the Colorado side of the basin was made early in 1950 by the British-American Company and the Plains Exploration Company of Denver in the Armstrong area of Logan county. The second discovery in 1950 was made by the Trigood Oil Company of Casper in the Merino area of Logan county, southwest of Sterling. The third pool was a discovery by the Adams Drilling Company and J. M. Huber Corporation in the Fort Morgan area of Morgan county. A test of the Trigood well rated the well as a 500-barrel daily producer on pump. A well drilled by the British-American Company in the Walker area of Logan county tested in August, 1950, indicated a flow of 8,000,000 cu. ft. of gas daily. As a result of these discoveries, activity in the Denver-Julesburg basin increased sharply in 1950, and more than 14 wildcat drilling operations were under way in the basin.

Two important discoveries were made in 1949 in other areas of the State: Initial production of 330 barrels of oil per day from the Shinarump sand at a depth of 6,667-6,696 feet was begun July 30, 1949, at the Oak Creek field in Routt county by the R. E. Havenstrite Company. Initial production of 2,900,000 cu. ft. of gas from the Dakota sandstone was begun in 1949 at the Asbury Creek field in Mesa county (Grand Junction, the county seat) by the Amerada Petroleum Corporation, et al.

New field discoveries reported in a summary of oil developments for the year 1948 by Raymond L. Larsen, Petroleum Engineer for the U.S. Geological Survey, included gas at Pagoda field in Routt county by the General Petroleum Corporation, carbon dioxide gas at McElmo field in Montezuma county, southwestern Colorado, by Byrd-Frost, et al, and gas and condensate at Dove Creek in Montezuma county by the Western Natural Gas Company. A large gas well at Barker Creek in La Plata county developed by the Delhi Oil Corporation extended the New Mexico field into Colorado. The discovery at Dove Creek in the San Juan Basin of the southwestern part of the State was the most important single discovery, and stimulated leasing and drilling plans in that basin and the Salt basin of Colorado and Utah.

As indicated in the accompanying table on oil well drilling operations furnished by the U.S. Geological Survey, more wells were completed in Colorado in 1948 than in 1947, but the peak of drilling activities was reached in 1947. Rangely field operations completed 168 oil wells in 1947 in the Weber pool. The drilling program at Rangely was completed by midyear of 1948 with 123 more oil wells. Production from the Rangely Weber pool increased from 32,875 barrels per day in March, 1948, to 53,630 barrels per day in December, after completion of the Salt Lake Pipe Line Company line (Standard of California to Salt Lake City).

About 96 per cent of the oil production of the State in 1949 came from Rio Blanco county—85 per cent from the Rangely field (shallow and deep) and 11 per cent from the Wilson Creek field.

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	278	1,181,427	4,250
1947.....	166	5	48	219	34,471	207.6	336	1,368,772	4,074
1948.....	179	5	65	249	25,587	142.9	324	1,094,967	3,380
1949.....	57	2	105	164	4,658	81.7	188	438,701	2,334

*Data for years 1942-1949 obtained from U. S. Geological Survey. Average footage drilled is computed for all wells drilled. Average footage for years 1926-1941 is computed for all wells completed.

Oil Reserves in Colorado

As of January 1, 1950, according to the *Oil and Gas Journal*, Colorado's crude oil reserves were estimated at 271,000,000 barrels, or one per cent of the nation's total reserves of 25,909,000,000 barrels. In reserves Colorado ranked eleventh among the States of the Union, as well as eleventh in 1949 production.

In cumulative production for the years 1859-1949 Colorado ranked nineteenth with 123,687,000 barrels or .3 of one per cent of the total U.S. production of 39,019,219,000 barrels.

The State also ranked nineteenth among the States in 1949 in number of producing wells, 749, compared with 420,695 for the nation, and in footage drilled, 359,000 feet or .3 of one per cent of the total footage drilled for the nation as a whole—138,003,000.

OIL POOLS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1949*

POOL	COUNTY	Date of Discovery	Average Gravity of Oil	Depth to Sands (Feet)	Deepest Zone Tested	Number of Wells Jan. 1949	Production 1948 (Barrels)
Berthoud	Larimer ..	1929	39	3,750	Morrison ..	1	1,747
Boulder	Boulder ..	1901	42	2,500	Dakota ...	2	7,320
Chromo	Archuleta	1947	33	470	Dakota ...	6	5,856
Clark's Lake	Larimer ..	1944	38	5,888	Sundance .	5	36,090
Elk Springs	Moffat ...	1946	31	6,086	Weber	3	80,760
Florence-Canon City.	Fremont ..	1863-1876	31	1,000	Dakota ...	71	23,933
Fort Collins	Larimer ..	1924	37	4,300	Lykins ...	8	33,443
Gramps Price	Archuleta	1935	32	1,150	Morrison ..	16	201,300
Greasewood	Weld	1930	42	6,650	Morrison ..	2	7,639
Hiawatha	Moffat ...	1934	37	2,240	Fort Union	6	62,582
Iles	Moffat ...	1927	31	3,200	Leadville .	26	534,876
Maudlin Gulch	Moffat ...	1947-1948	34	6,060	Entrada ..	1	2,462
McCallum, North	Jackson ..	1926	47	4,960	Morrison .	3	132,956
Moffat	Moffat ...	1924	39	4,597	Nugget ...	11	107,072
Powder Wash	Moffat ...	1936	37-50	5,150	Fort Union	4	35,444
Rangely	Rio Blanco	1902	43	530	Morgan ...	70	365,615
Rangely	Rio Blanco	1946	39	6,060	Morgan ...	1	25,210
Rangely	Rio Blanco	1933	34	5,709	Morgan ...	471	13,519,028
Tow Creek	Routt	1925	35	2,580	Gneiss	5	41,142
Wellington	Larimer ..	1923	37	4,210	Lykins ...	11	69,311
Wilson Creek	Rio Blanco	1938	51	6,400	Sawatch ...	14	1,321,604
Wilson Creek	Rio Blanco	1941	51	6,600	Sawatch ..	17	1,282,405
Total						754	17,897,765

*Source: Oil and Gas Developments in the Rocky Mountain Region in 1948. By Raymond M. Larsen, Member AIME. Petroleum Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, Casper, Wyoming.

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 opened 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.

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 7,085 barrels of daily production in 1949.

The Rangely field in western Rio Blanco county, developed over the period, 1944-1948, is Colorado's greatest oil field and is currently producing 85 per cent of the State's total oil production.

Oil Pipe Lines in Colorado

A 10-inch crude oil pipe line about 175 miles long from Rangely, Colorado, to Salt Lake City, Utah, was completed and began running oil early in November, 1948. An 8-inch line from Wamsutter, Wyoming, to a Sinclair Refining Company line and pump station near Mahoney Dome was completed in October, 1948, and facilitated direct delivery of Rangely oil to Casper, Wyoming, refineries. Prior to the completion of the direct line from Rangely to Salt Lake City, Rangely crude oil was transported 150 miles to Wamsutter, Wyoming, via a 10-inch pipe line completed in September, 1945, by the Utah Oil Refining Company. This line had a booster capacity of 30,000 barrels daily. A spur line was constructed by the Utah Oil Refining Company from the Rangely-Wamsutter line to the field at Elk Springs, west of Craig, Colorado.

The pipe line completed to Salt Lake City in 1948 by the Standard Oil Company of California has a capacity of 25,000 barrels a day and permitted the doubling of daily production of crude oil in the Rangely area.

On January 12, 1948, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana completed construction on a 267-mile, 8-inch refined products pipe line linking Casper, Wyoming, and Denver. The line was built for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Texas Company, and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company joining forces as Wyco Pipe Line Company, and has a capacity of 17,500 barrels per day.

In 1948 the Phillips Petroleum Company jointly with the Shamrock Gas and Oil Corporation completed a pipe line for finished petroleum products, from Borger, Texas, to La Junta, Colorado, a distance of approximately 200 miles. This is a six-inch line which is being extended to Denver.

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.

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, IN BARRELS, BY FIELDS AND YEARS

(Sources: State Oil Inspector for years 1945-1949; Petroleum Information for the year 1940)

FIELD	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1940
Berthoud	2,265	1,746	2,053	....	3,000	3,060
Boulder	7,200	7,200	7,200	....	7,300	4,405
Chromo Dome ...	....	....	750	....	....	....
Clark's Lake	29,828	36,244	39,760	55,201	94,696	....
Elk Springs	57,232	82,202	17,941	....	....	....
Florence-Canon City	23,399	23,933	25,348	29,107	40,730	55,458
Fort Collins	30,972	33,608	40,530	42,002	31,839	56,395
Greasewood-Orchard	5,920	5,442	4,873	3,650	3,650	8,857
Hiawatha	61,499	62,777	49,273	49,161	66,258	96,674
Iles Dome	531,987	545,022	559,380	453,428	430,321	580,262
Moffat	83,590	108,017	91,827	92,967	103,455	111,217
North McCallum ..	120,171	136,330	190,061	180,916	168,100	....
Powder Wash ...	63,345	35,473	30,611	27,110	67,419	....
Price-Gramps ...	101,163	....	195,376	195,488	202,200	304,877
Rangely	19,632,916	14,094,641	11,751,599	8,176,656	1,569,901	118,258
Tow Creek	47,689	41,559	40,199	39,967	39,967	50,752
Wellington	65,638	70,042	68,717	101,077	120,608	71,533
Wilson Creek ...	2,586,132	2,606,999	2,703,130	2,381,576	2,054,677	239,796
Oak Creek	8,783	....	....	....	....	....
Total	23,459,729	17,891,235	15,818,628	11,828,663	5,030,663	1,701,544
Estimated values	\$59,353,114	\$45,264,825	\$29,687,652	\$20,108,727	\$6,087,102	\$1,700,090
Average price per bbl.	\$2.53	\$2.53	\$1.88	\$1.70	\$1.21	\$0.99

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN COLORADO, 1948-1949

(Source: Oil and Gas Journal)

FIELD	Number of Wells	Production in Barrels	Cumulative Production (Barrels)	Estimated Reserves (Barrels)
Iles Dome				
1949	28	519,000	13,026,000	6,974,000
1948	28	532,000	12,506,000	5,494,000
Rangely				
1949	531	19,549,000	56,662,000	228,338,000
1948	531	13,412,000	36,658,000	273,342,000
Wilson Creek				
1949	32	2,562,000	15,865,000	29,135,000
1948	31	2,599,000	13,303,000	29,697,000
Miscellaneous				
1949	158	776,000	38,123,000	6,553,000
1948	149	727,000	36,944,000	6,467,000
Total				
1949	749	23,406,000	123,676,000	271,000,000
1948	739	17,270,000	99,411,000	315,000,000

PETROLEUM REFINERIES IN COLORADO AS OF JANUARY, 1950
Location, Daily Capacity in Barrels, Source of Crude Oil, Etc.

(Source: U. S. Geological Survey)

COMPANY	Location	Crude Capacity	Source of Crude Oil
Bay Petroleum Corporation...	Denver	5,000	Clark Lake, Tow Creek, Wilson Creek, Colorado; Hay Creek, Lance Creek, Lodgepole, and Mush Creek, Wyoming.
Continental Oil Company.....	Denver	7,500	Fort Collins, Rangely, and Wellington, Colorado; Big-horn Basin Mix, Fiddler Creek, Horse Creek, Lance Creek, Mush Creek, and Skull Creek, Wyoming.
Empire Petroleum Company..	Denver	2,500	Bighorn Basin Mix, and Hamilton Dome, Wyoming.
Gordon Refining Company....	Fort Morgan.	200	Refinery shut down.
Oriental Refining Company...	Alamosa	1,100	Chromo, Florence-Canon City, Oak Creek, Price Gramps, Colorado.
Oriental Refining Company...	Denver	5,000	Berthoud, Boulder, Grease-wood, Rangely, Colorado; Big Hollow, Bighorn Basin Mix, Fiddler Creek, Lance Creek, and Mush Creek, Wyoming.
Skelly Oil Company.....	Denver	1,500	Bighorn Basin Mix, Fiddler Creek, Mush Creek, and Skull Creek, Wyoming.

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	2,764,699
1943.....	2,305,143	2,672,794
1944.....	3,108,006	3,760,687
1945.....	5,030,663	6,087,102*
1946.....	11,828,663	20,108,727*
1947.....	15,818,628	29,687,652*
1948.....	17,891,235	45,264,825*
1949.....	23,469,729	59,353,114*

*Source: State Oil Inspector.

OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

One of the greatest undeveloped national resources in Colorado is the deposit of oil shale in Western Colorado.

The United States has reserves of oil shale that dwarf our present known reserves of petroleum, with the principal deposits in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. These are the oil shales of the Green Mountain formations. The extent of the Green Mountain formation is larger in Utah and Wyoming than in Colorado, but owing to the richness of the deposits, the Colorado oil shales are of more value and importance at this time.

Of the known 2,592 square miles of oil shale in Colorado, which is located in Garfield, Mesa and Rio Blanco Counties, a 1,000-square-mile area has been fairly well defined, and it is estimated that this area contains about 300 billion barrels of oil in a 500-foot-thick measure that assays 15 gallons per ton of shale. This estimate is believed to be conservative, as most recent information from core holes drilled near the center of the ancient lake basin, in which the formation was deposited, indicates a 2,000-foot measure that assays 15 to 20 gallons of oil per ton.

The Bureau of Mines experimental program to develop the technology for obtaining oil from shale was authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act (Public Law 290) of 1944.

EXPERIMENTAL PLANT AT RIFLE

To undertake studies and experiments of oil shale possibilities, the Bureau of Mines Experimental Oil Shale Mine, at Rifle, Colorado, was begun in 1945. Included in this Anvil Point project are office, laboratory, warehouse, shop and compressor buildings, demonstration plant and refinery, as well as the residential area for employees. Situated on the Naval oil-shale reserve, the plant is 10 miles west of Rifle on U. S. highway 6, and 5½ miles up a winding zigzag road, 2,200 feet above the Colorado river valley.

Since the plant started operations in 1947, two four-week test runs have been made, employing what would be actual operating procedures in one unit of a commercial mine. The first run was completed in September 1948 and the second in May 1949.

An average of 840 tons of shale was broken each day of the first test run, and the average output per man shift of underground labor was 81 tons. The output per man shift of total labor, including direct supervision, engineering, and all maintenance, was 56 tons. The direct cost of mining was 49.7 cents per ton, excluding depreciation and overhead.

In the period between the first and second test runs, a thorough study was made of methods for increasing efficiency of equipment and additional equipment was installed.

An average of 1,491 tons of shale was broken each day of the second test run, increasing the average output per man shift of underground labor to 111 tons. The output per man shift of total labor, including direct supervision, engineering, and maintenance, was 92.7 tons. The direct cost of mining was 32.9 cents.

In July 1949 the experimental shale-oil refinery was completed and placed in operation. The refinery consists of a thermal refining unit and a cold-acid treating plant; is quite flexible and is capable of all the usual thermal operations, including viscosity breaking, recycle, and once-through cracking, reforming, atmospheric distillation, and coking.

The Diesel oil used as fuel in trucks and other equipment in the mining operation was made from N-T-U shale oil in the demonstration refinery. Other products made to date are gasoline, burner fuels, coke and intermediate stocks.

Boyd Guthrie is Chief of the Rifle Oil-Shale Demonstration Plant, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND PIPE LINES

The ten natural gas producing fields in Colorado produced over eleven billion cubic feet of gas during 1949, but natural gas consumption for the same period amounted to well over 60 billion cubic feet. Most of the State's known gas reserves are in the northwest and southwest corners of the State. From the northwestern fields gas is exported to Utah.

In 1950 the Federal Power Commission granted a permit for the construction of a proposed \$44,000,000 pipe line from the gas-producing area of southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico to Toprock, Arizona. The projected line will be 451 miles long, and have a capacity of 150,000,000 cubic feet daily. From Toprock the gas will go to northern California points. The main source of gas is the Barker Creek Dome, which lies partly in Colorado and partly in New Mexico. The completion of this line, with consequent improvement of marketing conditions, is expected to greatly encourage wildcatting in the southwestern Colorado area.

In the same area, the Stanolind well, drilling on a large block a few miles northeast of the Barker Creek field, recently encountered 5,000,000 cubic feet daily from shallow depth. This is reported to be a large structure.

The greatest gas production in the State is from the Hiawatha and Powder Wash fields in northern Moffat county, and the Rangely field, in Rio Blanco county, which is oil well gas. Gas produced at Rangely is used on the field. The Hiawatha and Powder Wash fields supply gas for the Salt Lake City area of Utah.

Data on the production of natural gas, and the fields, in Colorado are shown on accompanying tables.

Gas Pipe Lines—Several intrastate gas pipe lines serve Colorado. 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 Grand 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 IN COLORADO BY FIELDS, 1946-1949 (Source: State Oil Inspector)

Production in thousands of cubic feet

FIELD	1949	1948	1947	1946
Berthoud	34,794	34,046	31,450	35,402
Fort Collins*	7,717	9,811	11,178	10,266
Hiawatha	3,112,875	3,475,926	3,056,605	3,083,544
Moffat*	1,200	1,200	940	.....
Morapos	363,591	341,816	287,606	302,546
Powder Wash	2,545,173	2,679,850	2,804,954	2,488,128
Rangely*	4,944,744	3,186,692	2,473,516	1,606,953
Tow Creek*	4,687	4,808	4,529	.....
Wellington*	13,884	17,366	21,163	14,914
Wilson Creek*	559,590	580,865	466,861	.....
Total	11,588,255	10,332,380	9,158,807	7,541,753

*Oil well gas.

Gas Consumption in Denver—The City of Denver now enjoys the distinction of having the highest average use of natural gas for domestic purposes of all cities in America of population of 100,000 or more, according to the American Gas Association. Latest figures of the Public Service Company of Colorado show that Denver now has in excess of 103,000 natural gas users—domestic, commercial and industrial.

In August, 1870, Denver residents first started using gas. The Denver Gas Company manufactured gas from Colorado and Wyoming coal. Denver's present Union Station stands on the site of that pioneer gas manufactory and covers some of the equipment that was left in place when the gas plant was abandoned.

History of Natural Gas Production—The production 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 light the buildings in the area. Natural gas was used for domestic purposes in and near Boulder following the opening of fields in that area 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 was first piped into Colorado from the Texas Panhandle in August, 1928.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN COLORADO BY YEARS AND CLASSIFICATION

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines for latest years available)

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1940
Production:						
Quantity (M cubic feet)	8,967,000	8,392,000	6,728,000	4,914,000	5,141,000	2,533,000
Estimated value at the wells	\$538,020	\$660,000	\$314,000	\$239,000	\$246,000	\$100,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	6.0	7.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	3.9
Value at points of consumption	...	...	\$1,829,000	\$1,334,000	\$1,311,000	\$573,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	...	...	27.2	27.1	25.5	22.6
Consumption:						
Consumed, including receipts from other states:						
Quantity (M cu. ft.)	60,528,000	49,027,000	40,418,000	34,877,000	33,101,000	22,111,000
Value at points of consumption	\$17,825,845	\$14,372,000	\$12,384,000	\$11,420,000	\$11,023,000	\$7,995,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	29.4	29.3	30.6	32.7	33.3	36.2
Distribution of Consumption:						
Domestic:						
Number of consumers	142,000	132,330	121,730	115,540	112,630	97,750
Quantity (M cu. ft.)	19,973,000	15,319,000	10,777,000	9,255,000	8,444,000	6,073,000
Value at points of consumption	\$9,786,770	\$7,787,000	\$6,957,000	\$6,515,000	\$6,319,000	\$4,726,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	49.0	50.8	64.6	70.4	74.8	77.8
Commercial:						
Number of consumers	20,000	16,710	14,380	12,940	10,770	9,820
Quantity (M cu. ft.)	8,775,000	6,024,000	3,954,000	3,102,000	2,542,000	1,887,000
Value at points of consumption	\$3,624,075	\$2,561,000	\$1,920,000	\$1,555,000	\$1,406,000	\$1,085,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	41.3	42.5	48.6	50.1	55.3	57.5
Industrial:						
Consumption (M cu. ft.)	31,780,000	27,684,000	25,687,000	22,520,000	22,115,000	14,151,000
Value at points of consumption	\$4,415,000	\$4,024,000	\$3,507,000	\$3,350,000	\$3,298,000	\$2,184,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cents)	13.9	14.5	13.7	14.9	14.9	15.4

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		124,338.64
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	459,719	1,353,302		806,616.64
1947.....	7,258,864	5,424,644	730,833	1,587,177		1,777,109.92
1948.....	8,992,369	5,319,227	222,917	794,645		3,233,376.06
1949.....	10,700,000	6,000,000	1,500,000	685,817		4,267,103.07
		759*				
Total	52,820,288	54,490,994	4,358,433	16,501,426	4,358	\$13,280,226.06

*Carbon dioxide in tons.

Note: Under the provisions of the Federal Mineral Leasing Act, 37.5 per cent of the funds received by the Federal Government from royalties on mineral lands—oil, coal, etc.—is returned to the states in which royalties are collected; 52.5 per cent of the funds is paid into the Reclamation Fund; and 10 per cent of the funds is paid into the Treasury of the United States and credited to miscellaneous receipts. Under Colorado laws, the funds received by the State (37.5 per cent of the royalties) 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.

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.

NUMEROUS TUNNELS BUILT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLORADO'S MINES

Through 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 Leadville Drainage Tunnel is located in Lake county, with its east portal about two miles north of the city of Leadville, above the Arkansas River. Designed to drain flooded mines of the Carbonate Hill, Evans Gulch and Fryer Hill areas, and to make available large reserves of zinc, lead and manganese ore, it was anticipated that the 17,000-foot tunnel, 9 by 11 feet, would drain 65 to 90 per cent of the mine waters of the Leadville area above the 9,500-foot tunnel level. Before flooding closed many of the mines of the Leadville area, they produced hundreds of millions of dollars in precious and industrial metals. A proposal to pump the mines dry proved too costly and a drainage tunnel was decided on. Besides draining the many flooded mines, the tunnel will be used to haul ore, thus unlocking large reserves of strategic metals.

Construction of the tunnels was started in December, 1943, under the supervision of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, following the appropriation of \$1,400,000 by Congress, in June, 1943. Difficulties were encountered and work was stopped in August, 1945, when Federal funds were exhausted, after 6,600 feet of the tunnel had been bored. Congress appropriated \$500,000, half in cash and half in contract authority, for the 1950 fiscal year to advance the tunnel. On August 16, 1950, a contract was awarded to the Utah Construction Company of Salt Lake City for continuing the tunnel. The distance to be driven, on funds appropriated, can not be estimated due to unforeseen factors. It is expected this bore will extend at least 3,500 feet, to connect with the Robert Emmett shaft. Construction work was started in September.

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. Through 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 mine has operated continuously since that time, and the tunnel is now connected with the upper workings.

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 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 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.

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 quarries 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 ex-

tent 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.

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COLORADO'S RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

WINTER SPORTS

COMMUNITY EVENTS

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

GAME AND FISH RESOURCES

MINERAL HOT SPRINGS

MOUNTAINS

COLORADO'S RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Colorful Colorado, the Centennial State, is the highest state in the nation. This year-round playground with recreational facilities that are second to none, is rightly named the Rocky Mountains, a name which is apparent at one's first glimpse of the high, rugged terrain. The State includes the most precipitous mountains on the continent. The lowest elevation is 3,385 feet, where the Arkansas River crosses the Colorado-Kansas state line, and the highest is Mt. Elbert, 14,431 feet, in the Sawatch range of the Continental Divide, near Leadville.

The Continental Divide runs, generally, north and south across the State. Of the 64 named mountain peaks in North America, there are 52 with elevations of 14,000 feet and over within Colorado. The lofty peaks rise abruptly from the foothills and plains, and approaching them from the prairies, they appear to be an impassable wall. However, the entire area is traversed with excellent hard-surfaced, safe highways, open the year 'round, winding through rugged canyons, across broad valleys and over spectacular mountain passes, offering the motorist many unusual vistas of beautiful mountain scenery.

Colorado's four-season vacation wonderland offers practically every type of outdoor recreation. Summer, as well as spring and fall, offer fishing, camping, hiking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, in National Parks and National Forests; golf, which in many places may also be played throughout the winter, tennis, swimming, in ideal climatic conditions, throughout the State; and there is horse and dog racing, as spectator recreation. Fall offers big game hunting, pheasant shooting and fishing. The fall is a beautiful season in Colorado, with the gold of the aspen mingling with the evergreen of the pines as a backdrop for the cool, crisp invigorating weather. Wintertime in Colorado, with its continuous sunshine and crisp, sparkling air, is enticing to the winter sports enthusiast, to take advantage of the many excellent ski runs, snow-shoe tracks, and skating facilities throughout the State. The famous National Western Stock Show, in January, attracts numerous visitors to Colorado.

The Colorado visitor is liberally supplied with a wide choice of accommodations, hotels, motels, resorts, guest ranch accommodations, ranging from de luxe room and bath suites and apartments to boots-and-saddle working spreads.

COLORADO'S TOURIST INDUSTRY

Colorado's recreational advantages, ideal climate, its low-pressure atmosphere of high altitude, its warm, sunshiny days and cool, beautiful nights, and its incomparable scenic beauties, combine to make Colorful Colorado the year-round vacation mecca of millions of visitors annually.

The tourist industry has brought to Colorado a "bonanza" that far exceeds its 1859 Gold Rush days. This modern bonanza of visitors and travel is exceeded in dollar volume only by Colorado's agricultural and manufacturing industries.

The year of 1950 set an all-time high in the recorded number of visitors in the State, according to National Park and National Forest figures, chambers of commerce, and lodging facilities.

These visitors to the mile-high State brought an estimated \$211,780,000 to Colorado in 1949, and it is currently estimated that the income from this source for 1950 will exceed \$215,000,000, brought by more than 2,750,000 tourists.

The economic value of this income to the State is easily seen. This tourist money is unique in that it is all "new money" that is placed in circulation. One in every six dollars spent in Colorado retail trade comes from outside the State. It is estimated that tourists pay three million dollars in State sales taxes, over one-half million dollars in hunting and fishing fees and several millions in gasoline taxes. This, then, the tourist dollar, is real "big business" to the State of Colorado.

EVENTS IN MANY COMMUNITIES

Throughout the year the communities of the State offer various events for the enjoyment of visitors as well as home residents, ranging from blossom festivals to rodeos and ski meets.

During the 1950 season, 187 special events were scheduled in 77 different communities. Rodeos, a natural outgrowth of the ranching life of Colorado, are a popular form of entertainment. There were 54 scheduled rodeos in the various communities during the summer of 1950, of these four were "Kid Rodeos" and one was entirely an amateur event. There are also many rodeos held at various dude ranches.

Ski events range from the world-famous Winter Sports Carnival held annually in February in Steamboat Springs to the summer ski jump in Estes Park, and includes a sunrise slalom and water ski tournament at Grand Lake the first Sunday in June, the Fourth of July St. Mary's Glacier ski meet, for the novel, as well as meets of national competition on the renowned runs at Aspen, Steamboat Springs, Arapahoe Basin, Berthoud Pass, Winter Park, and others.

The National Western Horse Show, Stock Show and Rodeo is held annually in January in Denver, which draws spectators, stockmen and rodeo performers from over the nation. The State Fair is held annually the last week in August in Pueblo.

Cultural entertainment is provided by the Denver Symphony Orchestra, the Red Rocks Concerts, the Central City opera and play season, the Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies, the annual Denver Post Opera, and art exhibits held in various communities throughout the State.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo offer "big league" baseball, with their participation in the Western League. Horse racing may be enjoyed at Denver, Brush, Kremmling and Hayden; dog racing, at Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs.

Whatever the desire for entertainment of the visitors to Colorful Colorado may be, the varied events of the communities throughout the State provide it.

HORSE AND DOG RACING

Horse and dog racing, with pari-mutuel betting, made their debut in Colorado in 1949, after being legalized by a vote of the people of the State in 1948. The popularity of racing as a recreational sport was immediately apparent, when a total of 595,159 people attended the races during the 1949 season, and a total of 880,236 watched the races in 1950.

During the 1949 season, horse races were held at Brush, Kremmling and Hayden, with a total attendance of 12,393 for the nine days of racing. The same season saw 582,766 people watch the dogs run. At Denver, where races were held for 61 days, the total attendance was 436,933; at Colorado Springs, where they ran for 57 days, 79,039 people watched; and at Pueblo, with races for 50 days, the attendance was 66,794.

The season of 1950 saw the opening of Centennial Track in Denver on July 4th, bringing horse racing to the Mile-High city, where 245,435 racing enthusiasts watched the horses run for 40 days. At other horse meets throughout the State, 7,122 attended the five days of racing at Brush, and 2,109 the four-day meet at Kremmling. All three dog racing tracks, Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, held races 60 days during the season, with 71,926 spectators at the Pueblo races; 80,162 attending the races of the Rocky Mountain Kennel Club at Colorado Springs; and 473,482 watching the dogs at Mile High Kennel Club track in Denver. The clubs all held some "Charity Day" meets during the season, when proceeds were donated to community charities.

Centennial, the largest horse racing track in the State, was constructed near Littleton, in Arapahoe county, at a cost of two and a half million dollars, by the Centennial Turf Club, and is said to equal any track in the country in beauty and efficient organization and construction. The up-to-date stables will house 800 horses, with maximum accommodations available for 970 horses. The stands offer a maximum capacity for 18,000 spectators. The area is beautifully landscaped, with lakes in the track center enclosure inhabited by white geese.

Mile High Kennel Club track at Denver, is the largest dog racing track in the State. The entire track area is beautifully landscaped, with a band shell where music provides entertainment between races. The maximum capacity of the track is 12,000 spectators.

The Rocky Mountain Quarter Horse Association, of Kremmling, stresses the breeding and training of Colorado Quarter Horses, a native stock horse which is featured in their races.

Colorado bred horses also are featured at the Brush races. At all tracks, a ten per cent award is given a Colorado bred winning horse.

DENVER MOUNTAIN PARKS

The dramatic geography of Denver, opening a new world of natural splendor, points up the scope of this miraculous Mile-High city. Over three hundred square miles of great open parks, towering crags, cool woodlands and rushing clear streams comprise Denver's famous Mountain Parks System. It gives Denver the distinction of proudly owning and maintaining the world's largest municipally owned scenic and recreation area.

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 city limits. In the following years there has been established in these beautiful Rocky Mountains, west and south of Denver, a series of parks comprising what is known as the Denver Mountain Parks System, a chain of wonderlands covering an area of 20,897 acres connected by a highway system extending over 100 miles.

Included in the system are 27 named parks and 24 unnamed areas, none less than 40 acres, scattered over an area of 380 square miles, beginning 15 miles west of Denver at an elevation of 5,681 feet and rising to Summit Lake, 12,740 feet, 37 miles west of Denver. The parks in their natural settings of mountains, valleys, lakes, forests and streams, in which buffalo, elk, deer, and other forms of wild life roam undisturbed in their natural habitat, form a semi-circle, extending as far west as Summit Lake, high on the road that climbs to an elevation of 14,111 feet, nearly to the top of the 14,260-foot Mount Evans. It is the highest mountain road in America.

The best known of the parks in this unique system are Lookout Mountain, Genesee, Bergen, Filius, Dedisse, Cub Creek, Turkey Creek, Echo Lake, and Daniels Park, the latter located south of Denver, away from the mountains.

Buffalo Bill's (William F. Cody) tomb and museum, located atop Lookout Mountain overlooking Denver and Golden and the plains to the east, is the biggest single tourist attraction in Colorado and attracts well over 1,500,000 visitors each year.

Winter Park, a ski area developed by the city of Denver, has become an outstanding sports center. This area, 5,600 acres, was quoted by the New York Times as "Denver's own ski haven, certainly the most elaborate city-owned area in the nation."

THE RED ROCKS THEATER

The Park of the Red Rocks, 16 miles west of Denver, near the mouth of Bear Creek Canyon and just north of the town of Morrison, contains the famed Red Rocks Theater, outstanding among all outdoor amphitheaters, and constitutes a spectacular link in the chain of Denver Mountain Parks.

The tract of more than 600 acres has mainly been left in its natural state. Formation in the park are shown geologically as part of the "red beds" of the Rocky Mountains, composed of massive beds of rich red or pinkish sandstone and conglomerates and probably belonging to the Triassic system of strata. The red coloring is due to iron oxide. The irregular shapings of the rock-masses result from erosion in strong water currents, according to scientists who say that these rocks were formed in the bed of an ocean, in a prehistoric age.

In the center of this interesting geological formation the Red Rocks Theater, seating 10,000 people, is located. 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 the stage, creating a natural amphitheater, with the seats erected on the natural slope of the mountain. It is reported that the acoustics of this out-door theater are as perfect as could be found in any auditorium. Many visiting artists have proclaimed it to be the world's finest in beauty and acoustical qualities.

During the summer of 1950, 110,000 people attended the various events held at the Red Rocks Theater. The Denver Symphony Society, in the Red Rocks concert series, was host to 45,000. Stars appearing in the 1950 concerts included Helen Traubel and Lauritz Melchior, Metropolitan Opera stars, in a concert of Wagnerian music, accompanied by the Denver Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Saul Caston; the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo; Sanroma, famous Brazilian pianist, and Virgil Thomson, composer; Alec Templeton, internationally known blind pianist; Robert Merrill, Metropolitan Opera tenor; and one evening's program of Rodgers and Hammerstein music, by the Denver Symphony Orchestra and Denver vocalists. The Denver orchestra also furnished the orchestration for all concerts.

More than 65,000 attended the other events held at the theater during the season, including the Easter Sunrise Service, attended by 15,000, and which is an annual event; a performance by the Koshare Indian Dancers of La Junta; a Bach Concert presented by the Walther League; meetings of groups convening in Denver including the National Association of Student Councils, B'Nai B'Rith, and the Townsend group. There were five evenings of square dancing, attended by 15,000 dancers and spectators, and the "kick off" for the Round Up Riders was held at the Red Rocks, with 1,000 attending.

CENTRAL CITY PLAY FESTIVAL

Each summer Central City, the "Little Kingdom of Gilpin," reverts to the life of the days when it was one of the largest cities in Colorado, when the Central City Play Festival is staged for the millions of visitors from throughout the country who annually trek to this famous mountain town for the country's most famous summer opera.

Central City, the "richest square mile on earth," from whose mines millions of dollars worth of precious metals have come, is also rich in history. The pioneers of the 1850s who prospected the hills for gold wanted the riches of life, the best in entertainment. In 1860 an opera house was built, a log building which was destroyed by fire in 1874. But immediately thereafter popular subscription provided for the building of the present Opera House, in 1878, constructed of native stone quarried from the mountains behind the site. The best and most famous artists of the day, from 1860 on, played to the famous audiences of the Central City Opera House. Among the many visitors to this wealthy mountain town were General Grant, then president of the United States, and for whose entry into town a pavement of solid silver bricks was laid.

The Opera House eventually became the property of Fred and George McFarlane and Yetta McFarlane Schroeder, children of one of the original builders. In 1931 they presented it to Denver University, to be preserved as a memorial to Colorado pioneers. Through the foresight and energy of a few descendants of the early settlers, led by Anne Evans, daughter of the second territorial governor, and Ida Kruse McFarlane, distinguished educator and lover of drama, and wife of Fred McFarlane, a society was formed which restored and redecored the massive old building, while retaining all its old beauty and majesty. The Opera House seats 737 in the original old hickory chairs which have been preserved and carved with the names of some of Colorado's most famous citizens.

In 1932 the Central City Opera House Association was incorporated, and the old Central City Opera House came into its own as a memorial commemorating the pioneer exuberance and zest for life.

In 1935 the Teller House was acquired by the association, and was restored to its original glory. Many rooms contain their original furnishings and the reception room is furnished with the authentic gilt furniture which once graced the parlor of Baby Doe Tabor.

With the exception of the war years, Central City has annually offered operas and plays with Metropolitan Opera and New York stage artists, the greater number produced and directed by Robert Edmund Jones and Frank St. Leger.

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES

In the summer of 1949, a small group of the nation's outstanding citizens, men and women sympathetic to the intellectual and cultural requirements of the world community, provided leadership, with their time, effort and counsel, for the international observance of the Goethe Bicentennial, in Aspen, Colorado.

This small, historical, mountain town was one of the largest cities in Colorado in the booming mining days of the 1890s. Having an ideal climate and picturesque location high in the Rockies, the town was selected as the spot for the convocation and music festival, because of the natural beauties it has to offer to coincide with the cultural programs.

Built on the outstanding success of the Goethe Bicentennial, the interest expressed, and the realization of the desire for educational and cultural fulfillment, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies was established in the summer of 1950, to become an annual event. Centered in great books, great music and great men, the Institute's program for the summer of 1950 presented outstanding concerts and talks based on the principal of the Institute, to "educate because it elevates to the best in the human tradition, through which each of us is bettered."

Governing body of the Institute is a board of trustees composed of world leaders. Walter Paepcke, Chicago capitalist, has been the motivating force in reviving the town of Aspen and in bringing to this community the cultural entertainment of music and literature.

WINTER SPORTS IN COLORADO

As a paradise for winter sports, Colorado is probably superior to any other region of the country. Plenty of snowfall provides excellent skiing snow from November through May at the variety of ski areas located throughout the State. Colorado's climatic conditions are exceptionally good for participation in winter sports.

Many of the ski areas are located within the National Forests and National Parks, and the Park Service and Forest Service have cooperated with ski clubs and groups for several years in improving facilities, building tows and shelter houses, and providing access to the snow countries.

The 1949-1950 season saw 190,000 skiers visiting the areas within the National Forests in Colorado, as the interest and participation in skiing has increased greatly over the past few years.

The Alpine Events of the international ski meet of the Federation Internationale de Ski were held in Aspen in February, 1950. Thirteen countries were represented, with 130 contestants participating, accompanied by their coaches and managers. Colonel N. R. Ostgaard of Norway, president of FIS, termed the meet the finest FIS championships in the history of the sport.

To further skiing in the State, and to take advantage of the natural winter resources the State has to offer, early in 1950 the Governor appointed a Committee on Winter Sports, representative of winter sports interests throughout the State. Edward F. Taylor, president of the Southern Rocky Mountain Ski Association and a director of National Ski Patrol, was chosen chairman of the 45-member committee.

National headquarters of the National Ski Association of America and the National Ski Patrol System are now located in Colorado.

Hundreds of excellent ski areas, with various slopes, facilities and accommodations, are located throughout the State, some with chair lifts, some with rope tows, gentle slopes for the novice and steep grades and jumps for the experts, with snow from October to July, depending on the area.

For the ice skater, there is excellent skating at Evergreen Lake and Homewood Park, near Denver, the new Denver University Ice Rink, in Denver, the Broadmoor Ice Palace at Colorado Springs, and at public parks in Denver and many other cities throughout the State.

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, 1950, was 563,811 acres, of which 517,768 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.

The National Parks and Monuments in Colorado were visited by 1,349,089 persons during the travel year ending September 30, 1949. 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 1949 season was 1,138,162. The 1950 season was a record year, with 1,265,988 visitors entering Rocky Mountain National Park through the travel year ending September 30, an increase of 11.2 per cent over the 1949 record, and a greater number than had ever visited the park since its creation in 1915.

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 from approximately the first of June until the later part of October, depending on fall snows.

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 unbroken 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 \$736,745 from 1936 through 1949. From 1915 through 1949 a total of 11,578,837 people have visited the parks. The following table gives the number of visitors, amount of receipts and expenditures during the years 1940 through 1949.

Mesa Verde National Park				Rocky Mountain National Park		
Year	Visitors	Expenditures	Revenue	Visitors	Expenditures	Revenue
1940.....	36,448	\$ 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	292,565	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	339,928	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
1948.....	59,029	202,228	19,118	1,032,755	310,981	105,668
1949.....	77,779	229,515	16,871	1,138,162	365,043	115,631

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 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 18,311 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 breath-taking vantage points such as Cold Shivers Point and the Keyhole. 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 209,744 acres of primitive country. 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 in places.

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.

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 Bautista 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.

Hovenweep National Monument is a small area on the Colorado-Utah boundary, in the southern part of the two states, 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.

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. Holy Cross was discontinued as a National Monument, by Congressional action, in July, 1950, and the area returned to the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

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. It was discontinued as a National Monument and returned to the jurisdiction of the Forest Service by Congressional action in July, 1950.

VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN COLORADO, 1940-1949

(A total of 1,047,980 people have visited the national monuments since records have been kept. Attendance records go back to 1919 for the Colorado National Monument but only to 1937 for the Dinosaur Monument.)

Year	Dinosaur	Great Sand Dunes	Hovenweep	Yucca House	Black Canyon	Colorado
1940.....	10,928	8,419	352	136	19,307	39,316
1941.....	9,133	11,171	299	72	18,444	31,333
1942.....	2,480	3,796	104	93	7,065	11,955
1943.....	1,736	2,874	40	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
1948.....	10,204	16,311	173	35	26,238	64,830
1949.....	12,413	22,237	225	17	29,675	68,581

THE COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB

Organized in 1912, the Colorado Mountain Club was founded "To unite the energy, interests and knowledge of the lovers, students and explorers of the mountains of Colorado," according to the wording of the organization's constitution. The Club consists of groups located in Fort Collins, Boulder, Colorado Springs, Walsenburg, and Denver, with state headquarters in the Mining Exchange Building in Denver. Government of the club is entrusted to a Board of Directors elected by the component groups on a representative basis. Each group elects its own executive body, in compliance with the Club constitution.

Membership, numbering over 1,000, includes artists, scientists, authors, photographers and explorers, as well as the enthusiastic mountain climbers interested in scaling the State's many peaks.

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 RANCHERS ASSOCIATION

As a natural outgrowth of the early day cattle ranching of Colorado, which continues to be one of the major industries of the State, has come the popular Dude Ranch, which continues to increase in popularity among the visitors to the State.

There are more than 100 Dude Ranches in Colorado, offering the visitors the thrills, experiences and beauties of ranch life, located in the mountainous and ranching valleys of the State. The majority of the ranches accommodate from 15 to 45 guests, but a few have accommodations for as many as 75 and more.

During the 1949 season, more than 15,000 visitors, including several from foreign countries, lived the outdoor life of the Colorado dude ranches, enjoying riding, hiking, fishing, rodeos, photography and good companionship.

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 visitors of the wide scope of activities offered by dude ranches.

The association maintains booths at numerous travel and sports shows and conventions over the country, and during the 1950 season distributed 70,000 folders in answer to inquiries.

Officers of the Dude Ranch Association are: John Holzwarth, Grand Lake, President; Ray Landis, Tarryall River Area, Vice President; and Paul Carmichael, Granby, Secretary-Treasurer. Martha Daiss is Corresponding Secretary, at the Denver headquarters, 519 Seventeenth Street, Denver.

SOME "HIGHS" IN COLORADO

Colorado has 52 mountain peaks reaching an elevation of over 14,000 feet. The highest is Mount Elbert, in Lake County, the central part of the State, which towers to an elevation of 14,431 feet. The State has 583 other peaks of more than 12,000 feet in elevation. More than half of the 80 highest peaks in the country are in the Colorado Rockies.

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.

Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, U. S. Highway 34, is the highest continuous road in the world, reaching an elevation of 12,183 at the highest point on its east-west route. Six miles of the highway are above the 12,000-foot elevation, and fifteen miles are above timberline.

On Colorado's principal highways through the Rockies are located 22 mountain passes with elevations of over 10,000 feet above sea level.

Grand Lake, at the elevation of 8,369 feet above sea level, has the highest Yacht Club and yacht anchorage in the world, where sail boat races are held annually.

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.

The highest suspension bridge in the world spans the canyon of the Arkansas River, at the Royal Gorge, in Colorado. The floor of the bridge is 1,053 feet above the bed of the river; the main span is 880 feet long and the total length, exclusive of approaches, is 1,260 feet. The Royal Gorge, or canyon of the Arkansas, reaches a depth of from 2,600 to 3,000 feet.

The highest auto race in the country is the annual Labor Day race up Pikes Peak, near Colorado Springs.

Lofty Mount Elbert, 14,431-foot peak, highest in Colorado and second highest in the nation, was conquered by a tiny Jeep, from Leadville, on August 22, 1949. Equipped with delicate radio equipment, the jeep made the trip to the top over the extremely rough terrain of boulders and snow. From the top of the peak the party made what is believed to be the highest broadcast ever made from land.

Colorado is the highest State in the Nation, with its highest point, Mt. Elbert, in approximately the geographical center of the State, reaching 14,431 feet; and its lowest elevation, 3,385 feet above sea level, where the Arkansas River crosses the Colorado-Kansas state line.

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 402,796 licenses were issued in 1949 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 biennium. Also, the Game and Fish Commission is empowered to administer the fish and wildlife resources 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.

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service became effective in 1939 by the passing of the Pittman-Robertson Act. This act authorized financial aid to the states in their wildlife restoration projects, including the establishment, reconditioning and development of wildlife refuges, water-fowl habitat, shelter belt planting of shrubs and trees, and extensive research. This allocation is derived from a Federal excise tax of 10 per cent on sporting arms and ammunition sold throughout the nation, and must be augmented by a state underwriting of twenty-five per cent of the total expense of the projects as established by the Game and Fish Department.

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 1949, follows:

Resident elk license, \$10.00, which shall include storage permit without additional charge. Non-resident elk license, \$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, \$7.50, which shall include storage permit without any additional charge. Non-resident deer license, \$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, \$25.00, which shall include storage permit without any additional charge. Resident antelope license, \$10.00, which shall include storage permit without any additional charge.

Non-resident fishing license, \$10.00; non-resident trapper's license, \$25.00; non-resident 5-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; resident turkey license, \$5.00; resident mountain goat license, \$25.00; resident alien fishing license, \$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 Colorado, may obtain a fishing license free of charge, good only for the taking of fish from waters of the State during the period of such residency only, under rules and regulations 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 1949, by type, are as follows:

Resident combined small game hunting and fishing licenses..	227,040	Non-resident deer hunting	8,828
Non-resident season fishing....	5,642	Non-resident elk hunting.....	3,373
Non-resident 5-day fishing.....	54,683	Resident antelope hunting	1,279
Resident alien fishing.....	251	Resident turkey.....	519
Non-resident small game hunting	558		402,796
Resident deer hunting.....	78,617	Resident trappers	1,967
Resident elk hunting.....	22,006	Non-resident trappers.....	5
			1,972

DEVELOPMENT OF GAME AND FISH RESOURCES

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 size trout (6 inches) or larger. The following table gives the total pounds and the size of the trout planted in Colorado waters by unit or hatchery during the 1949 season. The legal trout planted averaged 3 to 5 fish to the pound.

TOTAL FISH DISTRIBUTION BY UNITS IN 1949

Hatchery	Size: Up to 3"		3" to 6"		6" or Over	
	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Number
Arkansas River Ponds*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel-Alre Unit	0	0	474	10,288	5,525	38,196
Bellvue Hatchery	24	88,000	0	0	0	0
Boulder Ponds	168	204,000	17	600	865	5,000
Buena Vista Hatchery	0	0	784	8,544	5,342	41,187
Cedaredge Hatchery	169	303,805	0	0	20,970	85,665
Chalk Cliffs Unit*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chipeta Unit	0	0	1,138	37,950	29,378	133,038
Coaldale Ponds	0	0	580	13,944	2,449	28,259
Crystal River Ponds	0	0	4,430	63,416	25,938	194,902
Denver Hatchery	41	13,000	88	1,000	29,625	120,586
Dolores Unit	0	0	365	7,300	6,096	34,674
Durango Hatchery	246	199,484	425	4,675	18,853	120,037
Estes Park Hatchery	32	82,000	0	0	16,575	80,441
Finger Rock Unit*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenwood Springs Hatchery	290	555,336	0	0	0	0
La Jara Hatchery	58	186,000	0	0	10,060	62,360
Las Animas Hatchery*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Hills Unit	0	0	275	3,850	7,490	55,450
Monument Lake Unit	0	0	0	0	12,419	62,204
North Fork Thompson	0	0	28	500	18,547	89,888
Pitkin Hatchery	51	204,000	0	0	19,510	131,060
Poudre River Ponds	120	10,000	575	15,500	16,353	78,171
Rio Grande Ponds	58	146,000	1,046	36,384	28,272	177,958
Rye Hatchery	198	186,016	985	36,238	3,681	25,818
Walden Hatchery	303	345,276	55	1,500	20,055	31,766
Wray Hatchery	0	0	0	0	8,350	38,607
	1,758	2,522,917	11,265	241,689	306,353	1,635,267
Total Plant (Total Pounds, all sizes).....					319,376	159½ tons
(Total Number, all sizes).....					4,399,873	

*Not in production in 1949.

Warm Water Fish Distribution: In addition to trout from hatcheries and rearing units 3,330 fish or 1,136 pounds were salvaged from irrigation systems and planted in public waters in 1949.

Warm Water Fish Planted: The following table shows the number and species of warm water fish planted from the Wray hatchery. The rehabilitated warm water hatchery at Las Animas was placed in production during the 1950 season.

TOTAL WARM WATER DISTRIBUTION FROM WRAY HATCHERY, 1949

Specie	Pounds	0"-3"	Pounds	3"-6"	Pounds	6"-Over
Bass	59.5	11,406	36.5	1,362	0	0
Bluegill	243	486,900	0	0	37	74
Channel catfish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crappie	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike (Walleye)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	302.5	498,306	36.5	1,362	37	74
Total Plant.....	Total Pounds....376		Total Number....499,742			

Salvage: In addition to the above warm water fish planted in public waters, the following fish were salvaged from irrigation systems and planted in open water:

TOTAL WARM WATER DISTRIBUTION—Salvage—1949

Specie	Pounds	3"-6"	Pounds	6"-Over
Bass	265	1,890	0	0
Bluegill	0	0	0	0
Channel Catfish	0	0	0	0
Crappie	7,235	92,747	0	0
Pike (Walleye)	0	0	0	0
Ring Perch	1,371	20,445	0	0
Sun Fish	0	0	105	307
Bullheads	0	0	85	213
	8,871	115,082	190	525
Total Plant from salvage.....	Pounds....9,061		Number....115,607	

State Operated Lakes: In addition to the above mentioned hatcheries and rearing units, the Colorado Game and Fish Department operates for public fishing, the following lakes and reservoirs:

Parvin, Dowdy, Bel-Aire and Twin Lakes; Tarryall Reservoir, Jefferson, Colorado; Haviland Reservoir, Durango, Colorado; McGinnis Lake (Special Permit N.S.F.S.), Buford, Colorado; John Martin Management Area, Las Animas, Colorado, which consists of 22,000 acres.

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, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, 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 Abert or black or tuft-eared squirrel is prohibited. The killing of mountain goats is also prohibited.

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.

A bounty of fifty dollars is offered by the Commission for each mountain lion killed.

Game Killed: The Commission reports the following big game kill for 1947, 1948 and 1949.

DEER				ELK			
	1947	1948	1949		1947	1948	1949
Antlered	32,843	40,328	33,829	Antlered	3,349	3,831	3,641
Antlerless	13,783	26,348	37,390	Antlerless	944	6,797	4,607

Antelope Kill: There was no open season during the years 1947 and 1948. There were 1,129 killed during the three-day season 1949, and 727 killed in January 1950, during a 3-day post-season. The success ratio for the September season was 88.43 and for January 1950, 90.9.

Game Refuges, and state owned and operated lands: 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. The following is a list of such lands together with other land acquired for the purpose of restoration and management of wildlife.

Game Management Units	Purpose	Location
Sapinero Management Unit.....	Deer	Iola
Devil Creek Management Unit.....	Turkeys	Dyke
Cathedral Bluffs Management Unit....	Deer	Rangely
Missouri Creek Management Unit.....	Deer	Rangely
Basalt Mountain Management Unit....	Deer	Basalt
Hot Sulphur Springs Management Unit..	Deer, Elk.....	Hot Sulphur Springs
Tamarack Management Unit.....	Upland Game.....	Crook
Sand Draw Management Unit.....	Upland Game.....	Julesburg
Sedgwick Bar Management Unit.....	Upland Game.....	Sedgwick
S. Republican River Management Unit..	Upland Game.....	Hale
Flagler Management Unit.....	Upland Game.....	Flagler
Apishapa Management Unit	Deer, Upland Game..	Walsenburg
John Martin Reservoir Management Unit (Cooperative with U.S. Army Engineers)	Upland Game.....	Las Animas
Colorado Springs Bird Farm.....	Upland Game.....	Colorado Springs
Trapper's Lake Patrol Station (Special Use Permit, U.S. Forest Service)		Buford
Hogan's Warehouse.....	General	Gunnison
Rico Pasturage	General	Rico
Two Buttes Management Unit (Leased)	Deer, Elk, Waterfowl.	Springfield
Poudre River Management Unit.....	Fish	Bellvue
Mt. Evans Management Unit.....	Deer, Elk.....	Evergreen
Little Hills Experimental Station....	Deer, Elk.....	Meeker
Tarryall Management Unit	Bighorn Sheep.....	Jefferson
Canon City Game Station (Leased)....	Upland Game.....	Canon City
La Porte Management Unit.....	Deer, Elk.....	La Porte

Fur Division Stations operated by the Game and Fish Department are located at Del Norte, Gunnison and Steamboat Springs.

Law Enforcement Patrol Stations are located at Grand Lake, Basalt, Evergreen and Bailey.

The Department purchased the John F. Truesdell ranch on the east slope of Mount Evans, 15 miles west of Evergreen on upper Bear Creek, as a federal aid project. It comprises 2,173 acres and will be used as a winter range for elk of the Mount Evans herd and a base of operations for research and management of the elk herd.

The Department is purchasing approximately 7¼ acres of land adjacent to the Rye Hatchery from R. A. Totten. The purchase includes approximately 2½ second-feet of water from Greenhorn creek, which is vitally important to maximum production of fish at the Rye Hatchery.

In addition to the above lands used for research and management, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers granted the Department a 25-year license to manage and control wildlife resources on 22,000 acres of government land surrounding John Martin reservoir, on the Arkansas river, near Las Animas, for the purpose of operating a federal aid project for wildlife management including migratory waterfowl public shooting grounds, and a development area for pheasants and other game birds and small game animals.

For a number of years the Game and Fish Commission has operated a game bird farm near Colorado Springs for the purpose of study and propagation of the upland 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. The turkey season opened in 1949 for the first time in 56 years. A total of 520 licenses was sold and 162 birds were killed in the southern part of the state. The success ratio of 31 per cent was high. Forty-five per cent of the kill were toms and fifty-five per cent hens.

Fur Industry: The raising and trapping of domestic and wild fur-bearing animals and the buying and selling of raw pelts is an important industry in Colorado.

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	47-48	48-49	49-50	Species	47-48	48-49	49-50
Muskrat	106,077	107,143	103,974	Civet Cat	29	24	4
Skunk	648	580	100	Raccoon	*	*	*
Coyote	491	131	6	Opossum	*	*	*
Mink	302	*	*	Ring-tail Cat.	12	Open season no Report	
Weasel	1,100	1,004	219	Total number.	1947-48		108,976
Marten	*	762	*	Total number.	1948-49		109,948
Badger	73	53	*	Total number.	1949-50		104,407
Bob & Lynx							
Cats	137	69	16				
Fox	43	8	*				

* Closed Season

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 of their pelts at auction, transplanting of beaver and other controls. Under this Act, the Game and Fish Department traps all beaver and pays fifty per cent of the proceeds from the sale of the pelt to the landowner on whose land the beaver was trapped.

Beaver Pelt Sales

Year	No. of Pelts sold	Total Amount of sale
1947	10,844	\$233,953.75
1948	7,071	149,322.75
1949	10,180	118,884.50
	28,095 pelts*	\$502,161.00*

*50% of the proceeds from the beaver pelts taken on private land are returned to the landowner.

Game Birds: Duck and pheasant hunting are important to Colorado. The pheasants populate the Uncompahgre, Arkansas, South Platte and the San Luis Valley drainages. Seasons are held in these areas usually of three days duration shooting from 12 noon to 5 P. M. only, depending upon the population. 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 is important as a wintering area for the Canada goose.

Appropriation for the Game and Fish Commission for the Biennium 1949-1951

	1949-50	1950-51	Biennium
Personal Services.....	\$852,500	\$871,000	\$1,723,500
Maintenance and Operation.....	725,900	725,400	1,451,300
Capital Outlay	275,410	123,775	399,185
Employees' Retirement Fund.....	40,125	41,500	81,625
Beaver Reimbursement.....	85,000	85,000	170,000
Predatory Animal.....	50,000	50,000	100,000
Publicity and Information.....	15,000	15,000	30,000
Workmen's Compensation Insurance.....	10,000	11,600	21,600
Collection of Revenue.....	25,000	25,000	50,000
Contingent for Administration.....	125,000	—	125,000
Warm Water Fish.....	50,000	50,000	100,000
Hunting and Fishing Rights.....	50,000	50,000	100,000
Federal Aid	175,000	185,000	360,000
	\$2,478,935	\$2,233,275	\$4,712,210

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*	Larimer	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
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	

Name	County	Altitude
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	Grand	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 Sopla 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
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
Tímnath*	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

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

In 1924, the Colorado Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. was organized in Colorado. The League is a non-profit organization based on the idea of conservation, preservation and restoration of soil, woods, waters and wildlife; and the proper utilization of our natural resources in order that they may be enjoyed by all.

The League numbers among its members 2,600 active men and women with chapters in 16 cities in Colorado. Two women's chapters have been organized during the past two years.

The Colorado Division has headquarters in the Post Office Building in Littleton. Officers are: George F. Jackson, Colorado Springs, President; and Edna H. Hill, Littleton, Secretary-Treasurer. Colorado Izaak Walton chapters are located in Denver, Aurora, Colorado Springs, Manitou Springs, Grand Junction, La Junta, Littleton, Trinidad, Steamboat Springs, Gunnison, Ordway, Fort Garland, Longmont, Boulder, Bond, and Pueblo.

Joe Penford of Denver is the Western Izaak Walton Representative for 11 Western States; Herb C. Kelly of Denver is a member of National Executive Board; and Vearl M. Nelson, Colorado Springs; Thomas L. Lloyd, Denver; and Edna H. Hill are members of the National Board of Directors.

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.

At Pagosa Springs, the Archuleta County Court House is heated by the hot water direct from the Pagosa Hot Springs.

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	5 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 ¼ 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; campground.

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
La Plata Peak	Chaffee	14,340
Blanca Peak	Costilla-Huerfano-Alamosa	14,317
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	14,238
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	14,084
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	14,053
Redcloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,050
Mt. Sherman	Park-Lake	14,048
Mt. Bierstadt	Clear Creek	14,046
Humboldt Peak	Custer	14,044
Little Bear Mt'n	Costilla	14,040
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	14,008
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	Name	County	Feet
Abram Mountain	Ouray-San Juan	12,800	Bellevue Mountain	Gunnison	12,350
Achonee Mountain	Grand	12,656	Bennay, Mount	Rio Grande	11,781
Adams Mountain	Grand	12,115	Bennett Peak	Rio Grande	13,189
Afley Peak	Gunnison	12,500	Bent Peak	Hinsdale	13,400
Agency Knob	Saguache	12,274	Bethel, Mount	Clear Creek	12,696
Albion Mountain	Boulder	12,596	Big Agnes Mountain	Routt	12,065
Alice, Mount	Boulder-Grand	13,310	Big Chief, Mount	Teller	11,220
Alpine Peak	Clear Creek	11,525	Bighorn Mountain	Larimer	11,473
Alpine Plateau	Gunnison	11,515	Big Red Mountain	Conejos-	
Altar Peak		13,254		Rio Grande	11,612
American Flag			Bison Peak	Park	12,400
Mountain	Gunnison	12,720	Black Face	Dolores-	
Amherst Mountain	La Plata	13,106		San Miguel	12,100
Anchor Mountain	Dolores	12,325	Blackhawk Peak	Dolores	12,687
Andrews Peak	Grand	12,564	Blackhead Peak	Archuleta	12,500
Antelope Hills	Fremont	11,400	Black Mountain	Park	11,656
Antero Peak	Saguache	13,245	Blackwall Mountain	Ouray	12,927
Anthracite Range	Gunnison	12,300	Blue Ridge	Grand	11,688
Antora Mountain	Saguache	12,600	Blue River Peak	Summit	13,000
Anvil Mountain	San Juan	12,500	Bonita Peak	San Juan	13,280
Apache Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,873	Boot Mountain	Saguache	12,412
Arapahoe Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,506	Boreas Mountain	Park	13,058
Arikaree Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147	Boston Peak	Gunnison	11,703
Arkansas, Mount	Lake	13,797	Boulder Peak	Boulder	12,417
Arkansas Mountain	Gunnison	11,600	Boundary Peak	Costilla	12,800
Arrowhead Mountain	Park	11,199	Bowen Mountain	Grand	12,541
Arrow Peak	San Juan	13,803	Bowen Peak	Saguache	12,800
Ashcroft	Pitkin	12,300	Bragdon Ridge	La Plata	11,600
Audubon, Mount	Boulder	13,223	Brewery Hill	Summit	11,370
Augusta Mountain	Gunnison	12,615	Bristol Head	Mineral	12,700
Avalanche Peak	Eagle	12,822	Brittle Silver		
Avery Peak	Gunnison	12,652	Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Axtell, Mount	Gunnison	12,013	Brittle Silver Peak	Summit	12,200
Aztec Mountain	La Plata	13,200	Broncho Mountain	Gunnison	12,500
Babcock Peak	La Plata	13,100	Brown Mountain	Clear Creek	11,700
Baker Mountain	Clear Creek	12,570	Bryant, Mount	Grand	11,000
Baker Mountain	Grand	12,406	Buckeye Peak	Lake	12,863
Baker Peak	La Plata	11,900	Buck Mountain	Routt	11,375
Bald Hill	Park	11,374	Buckskin, Mount	Lake-Park	13,800
Bald Knob	La Plata	11,600	Buffalo	Grand-Jackson	11,800
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,470	Buffalo Mountain	Summit	12,764
Bald Mountain	Summit	13,964	Buffalo Peak	Jefferson	11,627
Bald Mountain	Teller	12,365	Buffalo Peaks	Chaffee-Park	13,541
Bald Mountain	Summit-Park	13,694	Bull Hill	Lake	13,773
Bald Mountain	Custer-Saguache	13,400	Bullion Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Bald Mountain	Chaffee-		Bull Mountain	Larimer	10,087
	Gunnison	13,000	Burro Peak	Montezuma	11,600
Bald Mountain	Gunnison	11,800	Burwell Peak	La Plata-	
Bald Mountain	San Miguel	11,866		Montezuma	12,700
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,453	Byers Peak	Grand	12,778
Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,005	Calico Mountain	Chaffee	13,100
Bald Mountain	Eagle	12,096	Calico Peak	Dolores	12,035
Baldy, Mount	Gunnison	12,809	California Mountain	San Juan	13,236
Baldy Mountain	Garfield	11,400	Cameron Peak	Larimer	12,124
Baldy Peak (See Old Baldy Peak)			Campbell Peak	San Miguel	13,200
Baldy Peak	Custer	12,600	Canby Mountain	San Juan	13,466
Baldy Peak	Ouray	12,709	Cannibal Plateau	Hinsdale	12,621
Baldy Peaks	Gunnison	12,400	Carbonate Hill	Gunnison	12,700
Ballard Mountain	San Miguel	12,809	Carbonate Hill	Summit	11,500
Ball Mountain	Lake	12,300	Carbonate Mountain	Chaffee	13,900
Banana Mountain	Chaffee	12,400	Carbon Peak	Gunnison	12,000
Bancroft, Mount	Clear Creek-		Carson Peak	Hinsdale	13,600
	Grand	13,100	Cascade Mountain	Ouray	12,100
Banded Mountain	Montezuma	13,000	Cascade Mountain	Gunnison	11,707
Banded Peak	Archuleta	12,760	Cascade Mountain	Grand	12,320
Bandit Peak	Park	12,473	Castle Peak	Eagle	11,336
Bard Peak	Clear Creek	13,634	Castle Rock	Montrose-	
Bartlett Mountain	Lake	13,500		Ouray	11,400
Battle Mountain	Larimer	11,930	Cathedral Peaks	Gunnison	11,169
Bear Mountain	San Juan	12,950	Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,212
Bear Mountain	Summit	12,100	Central Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Bear Mountain	Jackson	11,616	Chair Mountain	Gunnison	12,800
Bearpaws Peaks	Jackson	11,735	Chalk Mountain	Summit	12,000
Beattie Peak	San Juan-		Chama Peak	Archuleta	12,027
	San Miguel	13,200	Chapin, Mount	Larimer	13,059
Beautiful Mountain	Mineral	12,746	Chapman, Mount	Chaffee-	
Beaver Mountain	Rio Grande	11,500		Gunnison	12,200
Beaver Ridge	Park	11,400	Chicago Mountain	Eagle	12,100
Beckwith, Mount	Gunnison	12,871	Chicago Ridge	Eagle Lake	12,700

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE (Continued)

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Chief Mountain	Clear Creek	11,710	Eagles Nest	Eagle-Summit	12,200
Chief's Head	Boulder	13,579	East Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,047
Chimney Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	11,785	East Porphyry	Saguache	11,418
Chiquita, Mount	Larimer	13,052	East Sheep Mountain	Summit	11,895
Chittenden Mountain	Boulder	11,100	East Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,800
Cimarrona Peak	Hinsdale	13,000	East Spanish Peak	Huerfano-	
Cimarron Ridge	Gunnison-Ouray	11,600		Las Animas	12,683
Cinnamon Mountain	San Juan	13,300	Echo Mountain	La Plata	13,305
Cinnamon Mountain	Gunnison	12,270	Edith Mountain	Hinsdale	12,500
Cirrus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,804	Eighteenmile Mountain		12,278
Clarence, Mount	Custer	11,000	Electric Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,400
Clark Peak	Jackson-Larimer	12,965	Electric Peak	San Juan	13,200
Clover Mountain	Chaffee-		Elephant Mountain	Rio Grande	11,790
	Gunnison	13,000	Elk Mountain	Mineral	11,080
Cochetopa Dome	Saguache	11,673	Elk Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,718
Cold Peak	Custer	13,190	Elk Mountain	Gunnison	11,600
Collier Mountain	Summit-		Elk Ridge	Eagle-Summit	12,600
	Clear Creek	13,147	Elliott Mountain	Dolores	12,345
Comanche Peak	Boulder	13,491	Emerson Mountain	La Plata	13,147
Comanche Peak	Larimer	12,716	Emery Peak	San Juan	13,300
Conejos Peak	Conejos	13,180	Emma Burr Mountain	Chaffee-	
Contact Hill	Gunnison	11,600		Gunnison	13,400
Cone Mountain	Clear Creek	12,230	Emmons, Mount	Gunnison	12,414
Cooper Hill	Lake	11,700	Empire Hill	Lake	12,700
Copeland, Mount	Boulder	13,176	Endlich Mesa	La Plata	12,400
Copper Hill	Gunnison	11,400	Engelmann Peak	Clear Creek	13,500
Copper Mountain	Mineral	11,952	Engineer Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray-	
Copper Mountain	Summit	12,475		San Juan	13,190
Corbett Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,600	Engineer Mountain	San Juan	12,972
Cornwall Mountain	Conejos	12,300	Epaulet Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500
Corona	Archuleta	12,355	Epworth, Mount	Grand	11,841
Corral Peak	Grand	11,333	Estes Cone	Larimer	11,017
Cow Mountain	Teller	11,150	Ethel, Mount	Routt-Jackson	11,940
Coxcomb Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	13,663	Etna, Mount	Chaffee	13,800
Crags, The	Teller	11,450	Eureka Mountain	San Juan	12,800
Craig, Mount	Grand	12,005	Eva, Mount	Clear Creek-	
Craig Peak	Eagle	11,940		Grand	13,114
Crater	Rio Grande	12,400	Evans, Mount	Park-Lake	13,580
Crested Butte	Gunnison	12,172	Eve, Mount	Eagle	11,200
Cropsy Peak	Rio Grande	12,557	Expectation Mountain	Dolores	12,071
Cropsy Ridge	Rio Grande	12,400	Fairchild, Mount	Larimer	13,502
Cross Mountain	Gunnison	12,200	Fairview Mountain	Gunnison	12,900
Crown Point	Larimer	11,400	Farncomb Hill	Summit	11,386
Crown Mountain	Hinsdale-		Farnum Peak	Park	11,400
	San Juan	13,600	Finger Mesa	Hinsdale	12,800
Crystal Peak	Hinsdale	12,927	Fisher Mountain	Mineral	12,855
Crystal Peak	Gunnison	12,700	Flag Mountain	Hinsdale	12,367
Cumulus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,724	Flatop	Dolores	12,104
Cyclone Mountain	Chaffee	13,800	Flatop Mountain	Garfield	12,493
Dallas Peak	Ouray		Flatop Mountain	Routt-Jackson	12,101
	San Miguel	13,800	Flatop Mountain	Archuleta	11,460
Daly, Mount	Pitkin	13,193	Fletcher Mountain	Summit	13,917
Darling Ridge	Dolores	11,400	Flora, Mount	Clear Creek-	
Deadwood Mountain	La Plata	12,300		Grand	13,122
Deer Mountain	Lake-Pitkin	12,800	Florida Mountain	La Plata	13,076
Deer Peak	Custer-Huerfano	11,300	Fools Peak	Eagle	12,953
Del Norte Peak	Rio Grande	12,378	Forest Hill	Gunnison	12,600
Democrat Mountain	Clear Creek	11,300	Forest King Mountain	Conejos	11,076
Derby, Mount	Garfield	12,253	Fossil Ridge	Gunnison	12,500
Devils Nose	Clear Creek	11,000	Fox Mountain	Mineral	11,520
Devils Point	La Plata-		Freeman, Mount	Dolores-	
	Montezuma	11,600		San Juan	12,300
Dickinson, Mount	Larimer	11,874	Front Range	Routt	12,013
Diorite Peak	La Plata-		Frustrum Mountain	Saguache	13,893
	Montezuma	12,600	Fryer Hill	Lake	10,500
Dolly Varden			Fuller Peak	San Juan-	
Mountain	Hinsdale	12,900		San Miguel	13,700
Dolores Mountain	Dolores	12,100	Galena Mountain	San Juan	13,300
Dolores Peak	Dolores-		Galena Peak	Fremont-	
	San Miguel	13,502		Saguache	12,200
Dome, The	Routt	11,600	Garfield, Mount	San Juan	13,072
Dome Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Garfield Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,800
Dome Peak	Garfield	12,498	Garfield Peak	Gunnison	12,186
Double Top Mountain	Gunnison	12,192	Gemini Peaks	Lake-Park	13,900
		12,178	Geneva Mountain	Park	12,824
Dunraven, Mount	Larimer	12,548	Geneva Peak	Park-Summit	13,090
Dyer Mountain	Lake-Park	13,800	Gibbs Peak	La Plata-	
Eagle Mountain	Mineral	12,200		Montezuma	12,200
Eagle Peak	Dolores	12,105	Gibson Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,729

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE (Continued)

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Gilpin Peak	Ouray		Hope, Mount.	Chaffee	13,943
Glacier Mountain	San Miguel	13,682	Hope Mountain	La Plata	13,000
Gladstone Peak	Summit	12,438	Hope, Mount.	Mineral	12,838
	Dolores		Horn Peak	Custer-Saguache	13,400
	San Miguel	13,900	Horseshoe Mountain	Park-Lake	13,902
Gold Dust Peak	Eagle	13,500	Houghton Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Golden Horn	San Juan		Howard Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,814
	San Miguel	13,600	Humbag Hill	Summit	11,121
Gold Hill	San Miguel	12,700	Hunchback Mountain	San Juan	13,143
Gold Hill	Pitkin		Hunter Peak	Pitkin	13,400
	Gunnison	12,400	Hunters Hill	Gunnison	12,600
Gold Hill	Summit	12,000	Huntsman Hills	Mesa-Pitkin	11,000
Gold Hill	Teller	10,300	Hunts Peak	Fremont	
Goliath Peak	Clear Creek	12,200		Saguache	12,446
Gothic Mountain	Gunnison	12,646	Hurricane Peak	San Juan	13,445
Graham Peak	Hinsdale	12,536	Hyannis Peak	Jackson	11,600
Grand Mesa	Delta-Mesa	10,000	Ida, Mount	Grand-Larimer	12,700
Grand Turk	San Juan	13,100	Independence		
Granite Mountain	Gunnison	12,600	Mountain	Pitkin	12,775
Grassy Mountain	Hinsdale	12,800	Independence		
Gravel Mountain	Hinsdale	13,600	Mountain	Summit	12,600
Grayback Mountain	Costilla		Indian Trail Ridge	La Plata	
	Huerfano	12,300		Montezuma	12,300
Grayrock Peak	San Juan	12,486	Iron Beds	Hinsdale	13,236
Graysill Mountain	San Juan	12,300	Iron Hill	Lake	11,027
Graystone Peak	San Juan	13,496	Iron Mountain	San Miguel	12,700
Green Mountain	San Juan	13,000	Iron Mountain	Costilla	
Green Mountain	Pitkin	12,747		Huerfano	11,400
Green Mountain	Lake	11,800	Irving Hale, Mount	Grand	11,747
Greenback Mountain	San Miguel	12,997	Irving Peak	La Plata	13,215
Greenbald Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,350
Greenhorn Mountain	Huerfano		Jackson, Mount	Eagle	13,687
	Pueblo	12,334	Jackson Ridge	Montezuma	12,100
Greylock Mountain	La Plata	13,578	Jacque Mountain	Summit	13,225
Griffith Mountain	Clear Creek	11,500	Jacque Peak	Summit	13,205
Grizzly Mountain	Chaffee	13,800	Jacque Ridge	Summit	12,600
Grizzly Peak	Clear Creek		Jagged Mountain	San Juan	13,829
	Summit	13,420	James Peak	Clear Creek	
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	13,300		Grand-Gilpin	13,260
Grizzly Peak	La Plata	13,695	Jenkins Mountain	Gunnison	13,428
Grizzly Peak	Gunnison	11,760	Johnny Bull Mountain	Dolores	12,026
Grizzly Peak	Dolores		Jones Mountain	Hinsdale	
	San Juan	13,738		San Juan	13,851
Ground Hog Mountain	Dolores		Julian, Mount	Larimer	12,928
	San Miguel	12,462	Jupiter Peak	La Plata	13,837
Guardian, The	San Juan	13,624	Jura Knob	San Juan	12,617
Guero, Mount	Gunnison	11,740	Kataka Mountain	Park	12,429
Guinn Mountain	Boulder	11,200	Kelso, Mount	Clear Creek	13,200
Gunnison, Mount	Gunnison	12,714	Kendall Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Guyot, Mount	Park-Summit	13,370	Kendall Peak	San Juan	13,451
Hagar Mountain	Clear Creek		Kenosha Cones	Park	12,350
	Grand	13,240	King Solomon		
Hagerman Peak	Gunnison		Mountain	San Juan	13,186
	Pitkin	13,056	Kingston Peak	Clear Creek	
Hague's Peak	Larimer	13,562		Gilpin	12,137
Hallet Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,725	Kiowa Peak	Boulder	13,101
Hancock Peak	Gunnison	12,300	Klondike Mountain	Conejos	11,400
Handcart Mountain	Lake-Park	13,600	Lady Washington,		
Hanson Peak	San Juan	13,043	Mount	Larimer	13,269
Hayden Mountain	Ouray	13,100	La Junta Peak	San Miguel	13,404
Hayden Mountain	Saguache	12,436	Lake Hill	Gunnison	11,800
Hayden Peak	Pitkin	13,600	Lake Mountain	Saguache	11,000
Hayden Peak	San Miguel	12,990	Lamb Mountain	Park	12,400
Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,979	Lamborn, Mount	Delta	11,337
Haystack Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600	Lands End	Delta	10,634
Hazelton Mountain	San Juan	12,800	Landslide Peak	Park-Summit	13,483
Helmet Peak	Montezuma	11,976	Landslip Mountain	Dolores	11,650
Henry Mountain	Gunnison	13,000	Larson Peak	Pitkin	12,900
Hermosa Mountain	Dolores		Last Dollar Mountain	San Miguel	11,240
	San Juan	12,574	La Veta Peak	Huerfano	11,654
Hesperus Peak	Montezuma	13,225	Lead Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,532
Hiamovi Mountain	Grand	12,838	Leavenworth	Clear Creek	11,000
Highland	Pitkin	12,300	Leviathan Peak	San Juan	13,628
Himes Peak	Garfield	11,200	Lewis Mountain	La Plata	12,700
Hogback, The	Montezuma	11,200	Lime Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Hogback Mesa	Rio Grande	12,203	Lincoln Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Holy Cross, Mount of			Little Axnes Mountain	Route	11,500
the	Eagle	13,986	Little Bald Mountain	Park	13,200
Homestake Peak	Eagle	13,217	Little Baldy Mountain	Park	12,151
Hoosier Ridge	Summit	13,300			

830 COLORADO MOUNTAIN PEAKS BETWEEN 11,000 AND 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE (Continued)

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet	
Little Bartlett			Nakai Peak	Grand	12,221	
Mountain	Summit	12,800	Nast, Mount	Pitkin	12,500	
Little Black Mountain (See Black Mtn.)			Navajo Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,406	
Little Cone Mountain	San Miguel	12,000	Navajo Peak	Archuleta	11,330	
Little Giant Mountain	San Juan	13,400	Nebo, Mount	San Juan	13,192	
Little Red Mountain	Conejos	11,600	Nebraska Hill	Gilpin	11,548	
Lizard Head	Dolores		Nelson Mountain	Mineral	12,060	
	San Miguel	13,156	Neota, Mount	Grand-Larimer	11,700	
Logan, Mount	Park	12,200	Neva, Mount	Boulder-Grand	12,800	
London Hill	Park	13,161	New York Peak	Pitkin	13,000	
Lone Cone	San Miguel		Niagara Peak	Hinsdale		
	Dolores	12,761		San Juan	13,800	
Lone Peak	Eagle-Summit	11,300	Nimbus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,730	
Long and Derry Hill	Lake	12,900	Nipple Mountain	Archuleta	12,000	
Long Branch Baldy	Saguache	12,000	Nokhu Crags	Jackson	12,400	
Lookout, Point	Gunnison	11,200	North Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,000	
Lookout Mountain	Conejos	12,387	North Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,807	
Lookout Mountain	Saguache	11,400	North Italian			
Lookout Peak	San Juan		Mountain	Gunnison	13,225	
	San Miguel	13,660	North Mountain	Rio Grande	12,727	
Lost Mountain	Chaffee	12,700	North Pole	San Miguel	12,179	
Lost Park Mountain	Park	11,800	North Ridge	Boulder	12,000	
Loveland Mountain	Park	13,624	North Sheep			
Lulu Mountain	Jackson-		Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,439	
	Larimer	12,278	North Star Mountain	Park-Summit	13,600	
Lulu Mountain	Grand	11,720	North Tarryall Peak	Park	11,400	
Macomber Peak	San Juan	13,200	Nose, The	Rio Grande	11,600	
Madden Peak	Montezuma-		Number 5	Hinsdale		
	La Plata	11,980		Mineral	13,417	
Mahana Peak	Boulder	12,629	Nystrom, Mount	Grand	12,600	
Mammoth Mountain	Mineral	11,650	Ogallala Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147	
Mammoth Mountain	Conejos	11,240	Oh-be-joyful Peak	Gunnison	12,400	
Marmellina, Mount	Gunnison	11,349	Ohio Peak	San Juan	12,600	
Marmot Peak	Chaffee-Park	11,841	Ohio Peak	Gunnison	12,251	
Marvine, Mount	Rio Blanco	12,045	Ohlweiler Ridge	La Plata	11,800	
Matchless Mountain	Gunnison	12,383	Old Baldy	Grand	11,809	
Matterhorn Peak	Hinsdale	13,589	Old Baldy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602	
Mayflower Hill	Summit	12,400	Ophir Mountain	San Juan		
McArthur Mountain	Pitkin	12,100		San Miguel	12,900	
McCauley Peak	La Plata	13,558	Ophir Needles	San Miguel	12,100	
McClellan, Mount	Clear Creek	13,423	Organ Mountain	La Plata	13,000	
McHenry's Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,200	Ormus Mountain		12,185	
McKenzie Mountain	Mineral	11,700	Orno, Mount	Garfield	12,000	
McMillan Peak	San Juan	12,800	Orphan Butte	La Plata-		
McNamee Peak	Lake-Park	13,750		Montezuma	11,136	
Meadow Mountain	Gunnison	12,200	Oso, Mount	La Plata	13,706	
Meadow Mountain	Boulder	11,634	Otis Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,478	
Mears Peak	Ouray-		Otter, Mount	Clear Creek	12,767	
	San Miguel	13,488	Ouzel Peak	Chaffee	13,955	
Meeker, Mount	Boulder	13,911	Ouzel Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,600	
Meeker Ridge	Boulder	12,500	Overlook Point	La Plata	13,002	
Mendicant Ridge	Gunnison	11,800	Owen, Mount	Gunnison	13,102	
Mendota Peak	Ouray-		Pagoda	Boulder	13,491	
	San Miguel	13,275	Pagoda Peak	Rio Blanco	11,257	
Meridian Hill	Park	11,000	Pagosa Peak	Mineral	12,674	
Mesa Lata	Hinsdale	11,900	Paine Ridge	La Plata	11,500	
Mesa Lavata	Hinsdale	11,300	Paines Mountain	Clear Creek	12,000	
Mesa Peak	La Plata	12,955	Painte Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,082	
Methodist Mountain	Chaffee	11,600	Palmer Mesa	Mineral-		
Metroz Mountain	Mineral	11,900		Saguache	12,824	
Middle Mountain	Chaffee	13,100	Palmer Peak	Park	13,319	
Middle Mountain	San Juan	12,900	Parika Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,400	
Mills Moraine	Larimer	11,000	Park Cone	Gunnison	12,102	
Mineral Mountain	Hinsdale	12,078	Park View Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,433	
Mineral Point	Gunnison	12,541	Parrot Peak	La Plata	11,876	
Missouri Hill	Chaffee	12,700	Parry Peak	Clear Creek-		
Monarch Hill	Chaffee	11,800		Grand	13,345	
Monitor Rock	Lake	12,250	Pass Mountain	Park	11,400	
Monitor Peak	La Plata	13,703	Patterson, Mount	Grand	11,400	
Montezuma Peak	Archuleta	13,131	Pawnee Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,900	
Monumental Mountain	Chaffee-		Paywell Mountain	Gunnison	12,800	
	Gunnison	13,300	Pearl Hill	Eagle	12,200	
Monument Bluff	Mineral	12,600	Pearl Mountain	Gunnison-Pitkin	13,484	
Morgan Peak	Summit	12,400	Peeler Peak	Gunnison	12,219	
Mosquito Peak	Park-Lake	13,784	Pegmatite Points	Park	12,200	
Moss, Mount	La Plata-		Pendleton Mountain	Clear Creek	12,200	
	Montezuma	13,200	Pennsylvania Hill	Park	13,003	
Mountain View Crest	La Plata	13,002	Piedra Colorow			
Mummy Mountain	Larimer	13,413		Pintata	Hinsdale	11,000
Music Peak	Saguache	13,100		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	12,882
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

Name	County	Feet
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
Schuykill Mountain	Gunnison	12,188
Section Point	Dolores-	
	San Juan	11,900
Sentinel Peak	Jackson-	
	Larimer	10,000
Seven Utes Mountain	Teller	12,509
Shadow Mountain	Jackson	11,438
Sharktooth	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
Shipier 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	13,590
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	Name	County	Feet
Spiller Peak	La Plata-		Truro Peak	Pitkin	13,300
	Montezuma	13,000	Tucker Mountain	Summit	12,500
Squaretop Mountain	Archuleta	11,777	Turret Peak	Garfield	11,800
Square Top Mountain	Clear Creek	13,771	Turret Peak	La Plata	13,826
Squaw Mountain	Clear Creek	11,733	Tuttle Mountain	San Juan	13,200
St. Charles Peak	Custer-		Twilight Peak	San Juan	13,153
	Huerfano	11,600	Twin Peak	Jackson-Routt	11,100
St. Louis Peak	Grand	12,600	Twin Peaks	Jackson-Routt	11,950
St. Sophia Ridge	Ouray-		Twin Peaks	Huerfano-	
	San Miguel	13,100		Saguache	11,800
St. Vrain, Mount.	Boulder	12,162	Twin Sisters	Fremont-	
Stag Mesa	La Plata	12,100		Saguache	12,600
Stanley Mountain	Clear Creek-		Twin Sisters	Larimer	11,435
	Grand	12,516	Twin Sisters	San Juan	13,438
Star Mountain	Lake	13,562	Uncompahgre Plateau	Mesa-Montrose	10,000
Star Peak	Gunnison-		Union Mountain	Summit	12,336
	Pitkin	13,562	U. S. Grant Peak	San Juan-	
Stearns Mountain	Huerfano-			San Miguel	13,692
	Costilla	11,409	Ute Peak	Grand-Summit	12,298
Stella, Mount.	Gunnison	12,600	Van Wirt Mountain	Chaffee-	
Stones Peak	Larimer	12,928		Gunnison	13,000
Stony Mountain	Ouray	12,698	Vasquez Peak	Clear Creek-	
Storm King	Montrose-Ouray	11,388		Grand	12,800
Storm King	Saguache	11,000	Velte Peak		13,456
Storm King Peak	San Juan	13,742	Vermillion Peak	San Juan-	
Storm Peak	San Juan	13,400		San Miguel	13,870
Storm Peak	Larimer	13,336	Vestal Peak	San Juan	13,846
Storm Peak	Dolores	12,050	Veta Mountain (See La Veta Peak)		
Storm Ridge	Gunnison	11,859	Viewcrest Mountain	La Plata	12,390
Stormy Peak	Park	11,748	Vulcan Crest	Mineral-	
Sugarloaf	Eagle-Summit	12,556		Saguache	13,723
Sugarloaf Peak	Clear Creek	12,513	Vulcan Mountain	Chaffee-	
Sultan Mountain	San Juan	13,336		Gunnison	13,000
Summit Peak	Archuleta	13,272	W Mountain	Eagle-Garfield	11,400
Sunshine Mountain	San Miguel	12,945	Warrior Mountain	Clear Creek	11,269
Syncline Hill	Chaffee	11,400	Warren, Mount.	Clear Creek	13,300
Table Mountain	Mineral	12,610	Wasatch Mountain	San Miguel	13,555
Table Mountain	Saguache	12,114	Watanga Mountain	Grand	12,381
Tahana Mountain	Park	11,949	West Elk Peak	Gunnison	12,920
Tanima Peak	Boulder	12,417	West Mountain	La Plata	11,709
Tank Mesa	La Plata	11,800	West Needle Mountains	San Juan	13,050
Tarryall Peak	Park	11,300	Weston Peak	Park	13,500
Taylor Mountain	Chaffee	13,600	West Porphyry Peak	Saguache	11,500
Taylor Peak	Gunnison-		West Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,500
	Pitkin	13,419	West Spanish Peak	Huerfano-	
Taylor Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,150		Las Animas	13,623
Telescope Mountain	Dolores	12,210	Whale Peak	Park-Summit	13,074
Teller Mountain	Summit	12,602	Wheatstone, Mount.	Gunnison	12,543
Telluride Mountain	Conejos	11,100	Whipple Mountain	San Miguel	11,900
Telluride Peak	San Miguel	12,700	Whitcap Mountain	Dolores	12,350
Tenderfoot Mountain	Summit	11,800	Whitecross Mountain	Hinsdale	13,550
Ten Mile Peaks	Summit	12,800	White Dome	San Juan	13,607
Teocalli Mountain	Gunnison	13,220	Whiteface Peak	Grand	11,494
Terra Tomah Peak	Larimer	12,686	Whitehead Peak	San Juan	13,200
Thatchtop	Larimer	12,800	Whitehouse Mountain	Ouray	13,498
Thirty-nine Mile Mtn.	Park	11,000	White Peak	Saguache	13,600
Thomas, Mount	Eagle	11,991	White Rock Mountain	Gunnison	13,532
Three Needles	San Juan-		Whites Hill	Lake	11,305
	San Miguel	13,400	Whitney Peak	Eagle	13,200
Three Point Block	Rio Blanco	12,190	Wildhorse Peak	Ouray	13,271
Thunderbolt Peak	Grand	11,943	Wilkinson, Mount.	Gunnison	11,600
Thunder Mountain	La Plata	13,100	Williams Mountains	Pitkin	13,400
Tie Hill	Mineral	11,131	Williams Peak	Grand-Summit	11,619
Tileston, Mount.	Larimer	11,244	Wilson Peak	La Plata	14,025
Tilton, Mount.	Gunnison	12,633	Wind Point	Saguache	12,200
Tiptop Peak	Summit	12,038	Windy Ridge	Park	11,722
Tomichi Dome	Gunnison	11,384	Witter Peak	Clear Creek	12,855
Topaz Butte (See Crystal Peak)			Woodchuck Peak	Clear Creek	11,200
Tower Mountain	San Juan	13,444	Woodland Mountain	Boulder	11,100
Trail Ridge	Larimer	12,400	Wood Mountain	Hinsdale-	
Treasure Mountain	Gunnison	13,442		San Juan	13,640
Treasure Mountain	San Juan	12,900	Wulsten Peak	Custer	13,659
Treasure Mountain	Mineral	11,800	Yankee Hill	Clear Creek-	
Trident Mesa	Gunnison	11,470		Gilpin	11,200
Trinchera Peak	Las Animas-Cos-		Yellow Mountain	San Miguel	12,900
	tilla-Huerfano	13,540	Yellow Peak		13,613
Trinity Peaks	San Juan	13,752	Ypsilon Mountain	Larimer	13,507
Troublesome Peak	Grand	11,500	Zion, Mount	Lake	12,100
Trout Mountain	Mineral	11,930	Zirkel, Mount	Jackson-Routt	12,220

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

SERVICE TRADES

PRODUCTION AND COSTS OF ELECTRIC SERVICE

COST OF LIVING TRENDS

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONSTRUCTION

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

BUSINESS FAILURES

INCOME PAYMENTS

BUSINESS IN COLORADO

Retail, wholesale, and service establishments in Colorado showed a substantial expansion in dollar volume of trade from 1939 through 1948, according to preliminary figures from the 1948 Census of Business, the latest business review, released in May 1950 by the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Retail sales in the State during 1948 aggregated \$1,252,600,000, an increase of 206 per cent over the \$409,100,000 sales in 1939, when the preceding Census of Business was taken. Wholesale sales volume in the State showed a 267 per cent rise over the same period, reaching a total of \$1,595,300,000 in 1948 as compared with \$435,100,000 in 1939. The service trades included reported receipts totaling \$71,900,000 in 1948 compared with \$24,600,000 in 1939. Hotel receipts moved from \$9,100,000 in 1939 to \$23,900,000 in 1948. Amusement businesses in the State recorded receipts of \$17,900,000 in 1948 compared with \$6,800,000 in 1939.

Employment in the State also rose over the nine-year period, 1939-1948. Retail trade establishments reported 66,795 paid employees for the work-week ended nearest November 15, 1948. Of these, 54,435 worked the full week, and 12,360 worked part of the week. The comparable total for full work-week figures for 1939 were 46,616 paid employees with 38,314 working full time. Wholesale trade establishments reported a total of 24,688 full and part time employees for the week of November 15, 1948, compared with 14,562 for the same week in 1939. For the selected service trades, paid employees numbered 11,904 for 1948, compared to 8,824 in 1939.

RETAIL TRADE IN COLORADO

For the first quarter of 1950, January through March, taxed retail sales in Colorado, amounting to \$311,000,000, showed a 2.2 per cent increase over the same period of 1949; the \$220,000,000 sales of the independent stores were up 2.2 per cent; chain stores sales of \$58,000,000 were up 2.2 per cent, and foreign corporation sales of \$33,000,000 were up 3.4 per cent, according to the report of the Sales Tax Division of the State Department of Revenue.

Retail trade activities in 1949 nearly matched the all-time record high established in 1948, as indicated by the Colorado retail sales tax data of the State Department of Revenue. The continued high level of personal income, production and employment were the important contributing factors. This was the first year since 1938 in which the taxed sales of \$1,265,085,000 failed to advance over the previous year, and this same fact was true for the retail stores sales made throughout the country. Similarly, the 1949 gross sales reported on the sales tax returns indicated a slight recession in the upward inflationary spiral. The \$2,500,000,000 gross sales volume dropped 2.1 per cent from 1948 but rose 10.6 per cent from 1947.

The Denver area, making 52 per cent of the State total sales, decreased 1.8 per cent in 1949 from the sales of 1948, while the Pueblo area increased 2.1 per cent and the Colorado Springs area increased 5 per cent for the same period. The Western, Central Mountain and San Luis Valley areas advanced 2.3 per cent, 3.7 per cent and 7.2 per cent, respectively; and on the downside the Northeastern area recorded the largest decline of 9.4 per cent. The total independent stores sales of \$1,900,000,000 decreased 2.1 per cent from 1948, compared with chain stores sales of \$427,000,000 down 1.2 per cent, and foreign corporations with \$246,000,000, down 9.6 per cent.

Data on retail independent outlets, their number and gross sales, and chain stores, for the years 1948 and 1949, is found in the accompanying table, divided into State areas and counties. The number of retail outlets recorded in State Sales Tax Division figures includes public utility groups, professional and personal services, manufacturing, trading and jobbing, and some farm and garden produce handlers, as contrasted with the figures of retail stores as recorded by the United States Department of Commerce Census of Business, found on the following pages.

**NUMBER AND GROSS SALES OF INDEPENDENT RETAIL OUTLETS BY AREA
AND OF CHAIN STORES: CALENDAR YEARS, 1948 AND 1949**

(Department of Revenue—Sales Tax Division)

Area and County	Number of Outlets		Gross Sales ^a (sales in thousands)		% Changes: 1949 from 1948
	1948 ¹	1949 ²	1948	1949	
Denver Area					
Denver	8,240	8,103	858,744	838,769	— 2.3
Arapahoe	804	791	45,538	48,379	+ 6.2
Jefferson	947	944	40,262	40,977	+ 1.8
Adams	593	607	45,696	43,890	— 4.0
Total	10,584	10,445	990,240	972,015	— 1.8
Pueblo Area	1,579	1,573	111,674	114,016	+ 2.1
Colorado Springs Area	1,615	1,562	99,833	104,842	+ 5.0
North Central Area					
Weld	1,311	1,289	82,932	77,587	— 6.4
Larimer	1,001	1,014	49,233	49,032	— .4
Boulder	1,176	1,149	49,791	51,057	+ 2.5
Total	3,488	3,452	181,956	177,676	— 2.4
North Eastern Area					
Logan	389	375	24,863	20,150	—19.0
Morgan	408	416	31,050	29,326	— 5.6
Yuma	271	265	14,066	13,253	— 5.8
Kit Carson	210	225	11,223	10,313	— 8.1
Washington	112	134	5,460	5,316	— 2.6
Lincoln	176	170	8,401	7,910	— 5.8
Elbert	121	116	2,918	2,801	— 4.0
Phillips	164	172	12,531	10,227	—18.4
Sedgwick	130	127	6,024	5,658	— 6.1
Cheyenne	93	98	3,514	3,519	+ .1
Douglas	81	75	2,540	2,557	+ .7
Total	2,155	2,173	122,590	111,030	— 9.4
Arkansas Valley Area					
Las Animas	715	688	22,374	22,399	+ .1
Otero	645	627	39,260	39,515	+ .6
Huerfano	312	286	10,370	9,477	— 8.6
Prowers	369	376	25,289	26,186	+ 3.5
Baca	195	210	10,077	9,639	— 4.3
Bent	150	155	5,495	5,852	+ 6.5
Crowley	107	105	6,000	5,112	—14.8
Kiowa	77	83	3,513	3,569	+ 1.6
Total	2,570	2,530	122,378	121,749	— .5
San Luis Valley Area					
Rio Grande	267	288	11,768	12,520	+ 6.4
Conejos	174	162	4,526	5,008	+10.6
Alamosa	260	250	11,637	12,969	+11.4
Saguache	125	136	3,697	3,607	— 2.4
Costilla	108	103	1,810	1,740	— 3.9
Mineral	30	25	536	584	+ 9.0
Total	964	964	33,974	36,428	+ 7.2
San Juan Basin Area					
La Plata	393	407	22,645	22,037	— 2.7
Montezuma	220	211	16,804	15,076	—10.3
Archuleta	68	64	2,044	2,291	+12.1
San Juan	39	51	1,037	1,138	+ 9.7
Dolores	49	60	1,691	1,796	+ 6.2
Total	769	793	44,221	42,338	— 4.3
Central Mountain Area					
Fremont	521	512	16,214	16,215	...
Chaffee	276	269	7,961	8,630	+ 8.4
Lake	125	109	5,064	5,736	+13.3
Teller	115	109	2,708	2,468	— 8.9
Clear Creek	157	139	3,613	3,842	+ 6.3
Custer	53	53	919	941	+ 2.4
Park	84	71	2,090	2,155	+ 3.1
Gilpin	44	33	526	562	+ 6.8
Summit	47	47	850	883	+ 3.9
Total	1,422	1,342	39,945	41,432	+ 3.7

**NUMBER AND GROSS SALES OF INDEPENDENT RETAIL OUTLETS BY AREA
AND OF CHAIN STORES: CALENDAR YEARS, 1948 AND 1949—Continued**

Area and County	Number of Outlets		Gross Sales ³ (sales in thousands)		% Changes: 1949 from 1948
	1948 ¹	1949 ²	1948	1949	
Western Area					
Mesa	827	788	49,248	51,199	+ 4.0
Delta	450	414	18,981	18,007	— 5.1
Montrose	296	282	13,449	14,366	+ 6.8
Garfield	349	363	12,279	14,192	+15.6
Routt	216	202	8,876	9,057	+ 2.0
Gunnison	184	173	7,048	6,740	— 4.4
Moffat	192	178	9,740	9,002	— 7.6
Eagle	136	121	2,985	3,121	+ 4.6
Rio Blanco	137	111	6,405	5,506	—14.0
San Miguel	68	69	1,818	1,907	+ 4.9
Grand	144	170	6,094	6,608	+ 8.4
Ouray	53	54	1,480	1,533	+ 3.6
Pitkin	59	57	1,532	1,864	+21.7
Jackson	65	65	1,547	1,623	+ 4.9
Hinsdale	12	15	142	179	+26.1
Total	3,188	3,062	141,624	144,904	+ 2.3
TOTAL INDEPENDENTS ...	28,334	27,896	1,888,435	1,866,430	— 1.2
Chain Stores	208	208	432,301	426,993	— 1.2
Foreign Corporations	439	430	272,634	246,472	— 9.6
Concessioners	31	37	302	297	— 1.7
STATE TOTAL	29,012	28,571	2,593,672	2,540,192	— 2.1

¹Number of outlets reporting for December 1948.

²Number of outlets reporting for December 1949.

³Gross sales reported calendar year 1949 are the sales made December 1948 through November 1949 and for similar period for calendar year, 1948. Sales at wholesale are in certain cases included in gross sales.

BUREAU OF CENSUS REPORTS BUSINESS INCREASES

Although the number of retail stores in Colorado decreased during the period 1939 through 1948, from 16,785 to 15,354, the dollar sales value for the same period tripled, with sales totaling \$1,252,585,000 in 1948 compared to sales of \$409,103,000 in 1939, according to Census of Business figures of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The number of employees in retail businesses was increased from 45,083 in 1939 to 54,435 in 1948, and the total payroll of these employees was increased from \$43,503,000 in 1939 to \$131,032,000 in 1948.

Comparative figures, by counties of Colorado, showing retail businesses, sales, proprietors, employees and payroll, are found in an accompanying table; also given is a table showing data on wholesale, service trades and hotel businesses.

BUSINESS GROWTH IN COLORADO

Number of Establishments. Contract construction business establishments increased 59 per cent in number between 1946 and 1948, the largest per cent of increase for any of the groups. Increases for other groups in number of operating businesses were as follows: wholesale trade, 23 per cent; public

utilities, 21 per cent; service industries, 20 per cent; retail business, 19 per cent; manufacturing, 18 per cent; mining, 11 per cent; finance (including banks, insurance, and real estate), 9 per cent.

Number of Employees. Employees in contract construction increased 50 per cent in number between 1946 and 1948. Increases in number of employees for other businesses were as follows: wholesale trade, 31 per cent; public utilities, 25 per cent; manufacturing, 19 per cent; service industries, 16 per cent; finance, 13 per cent; retail business, 12 per cent; mining, 2 per cent.

Payrolls. Payrolls in contract construction increased 92 per cent between 1946 and 1948. Increases in payroll amounts for other business groups were as follows: wholesale trade, 59 per cent; manufacturing, 52 per cent; public utilities, 47 per cent; retail trade, 43 per cent; service industries, 37 per cent; finance, 27 per cent; mining, 26 per cent.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYED

Large Establishments. Twenty-one of the 28 business establishments in the State hiring 500 or more employees had headquarters in Denver in 1948. One such business was listed as having headquarters in each of the following counties: El Paso, Pueblo, Las Animas, Lake, and Arapahoe. Two of these large establishments had state-wide operations. Headquarters for these two were not indicated in the tabulation.

Small Establishments. Small business establishments hiring less than 19 employees numbered 23,897 in 1948 for the State as a whole. Forty per cent, or 9,647, were located in Denver county.

INCREASES IN PAYROLLS AND EMPLOYEES

Air transportation (common carriers) showed the largest increase in amount of payroll between 1947 and 1948. The payroll increased 47 per cent and the number of employees 20 per cent. Some of the outstanding increases for other large industries were the following: retail furniture stores—payroll, 37 per cent, number of employees, 25 per cent; petroleum bulk tank stations—payroll, 36 per cent, number of employees, 22 per cent; motor vehicles—retail dealers—payrolls, 33 per cent, number of employees, 14 per cent; lumber—wholesale dealers—payrolls, 33 per cent, number of employees, 14 per cent; building, general contractors—payrolls, 33 per cent, number of employees, 22 per cent; crude petroleum, payrolls, 33 per cent, number of employees, 17 per cent.

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

Denver county in 1948 had 42 per cent of the industries of the State, 54 per cent of its employees, and 57 per cent of the total commercial payroll. The distribution of industrial payroll in ten of the first eleven counties, ranked by size of payroll in 1948, was as follows: Pueblo, 8 per cent; El Paso, 5 per cent; Weld and Boulder counties, 3 per cent; Larimer, Arapahoe, Mesa, Las Animas, Lake, and Jefferson counties, 2 per cent.

Payrolls in wholesale, retail trade, and service industries in Denver in 1948 represented 45 per cent of the county total, and manufacturing payrolls, 27 per cent. Manufacturing was the major industry in Pueblo, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties; the manufacturing payrolls constituted 55, 39, and 37 per cent of the respective county totals. Mining payrolls predominated in Las Animas and Lake counties, amounting to 57 and 63 per cent of the total payrolls for those counties. Retail trade payrolls led in El Paso, Weld, Boulder, and Mesa counties. In Larimer county in 1948 the manufacturing payroll was slightly more than that of retail trade, although it was much less than the retail trade payrolls in 1946 and 1947.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Data on some of the major industries in the State can be compared in the 1947 and 1948 tabulations of employment data. The 1946 tabulation contained only general business groups. The following table lists specific industry groups which paid quarterly payrolls of one million dollars or more in 1948.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES WITH PAYROLLS OVER \$1,000,000 IN 1948

Industry	No. of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Em- ployees	Payrolls	Industry	No. of Estab- lish- ments	Number of Em- ployees	Payrolls
MINING				WHOLESALE TRADE			
Metals				Full and Limited Function Wholesalers			
1948	162	3,945	\$2,887,000	1948	1,161	12,534	\$8,424,000
1947	183	4,081	2,551,000	1947	1,104	12,330	7,324,000
Coal				Sales Offices, Mfg. and Mining			
1948	182	5,967	5,074,000	1948	479	5,516	4,456,000
1947	169	6,125	5,241,000	1947	510	4,809	3,716,000
Petroleum				Petroleum Bulk Tank Stations			
1948	115	2,638	2,408,000	1948	244	2,502	1,801,000
1947	100	2,251	1,813,000	1947	223	2,054	1,326,000
MANUFACTURING				Lumber and Building Material Dealers			
Food				1948	326	3,187	1,853,000
1948	416	14,560	9,481,000	1947	318	2,790	1,397,000
1947	387	13,540	8,089,000				
Lumber				SERVICE INDUSTRIES			
1948	179	2,070	1,047,000	Hotels			
1947	192	2,292	1,004,000	1948	346	3,894	1,350,000
Printing				1947	346	4,019	1,275,000
1948	304	4,461	2,917,000	Laundries			
1947	279	4,251	2,465,000	1948	113	3,733	1,497,000
Rubber Products				1947	103	3,701	1,386,000
1948	6	5,397	4,154,000	Automobile Repair and Garages			
1947	4	5,850	4,332,000	1948	804	3,280	1,693,000
Stone, Glass, and Clay Products				1947	772	3,347	1,614,000
1948	102	2,435	1,507,000	Motion Pictures			
1947	96	2,443	1,359,000	1948	141	2,717	1,120,000
Machinery				1947	137	2,518	999,000
1948	118	3,957	2,952,000	Medical and Other Health Service			
1947	116	4,104	2,690,000	1948	1,198	3,086	1,196,000
CONSTRUCTION				1947	1,110	2,799	999,000
Building				FINANCE			
1948	679	6,404	4,244,000	Banks and Trust Companies			
1947	555	5,257	3,184,000	1948	146	2,906	1,746,000
General Contractors				1947	145	2,763	1,515,000
1948	214	3,353	2,428,000	Insurance Carriers			
1947	185	3,066	1,990,000	1948	169	2,417	1,527,000
Special Trades				1947	162	2,336	1,475,000
1948	1,260	7,169	4,624,000	Real Estate			
1947	1,106	6,488	4,045,000	1948	1,031	3,638	1,603,000
RETAIL TRADE				1947	1,040	3,801	1,537,000
Department Stores				PUBLIC UTILITIES			
1948	100	7,601	4,096,000	Local Railways and Bus-lines			
1947	98	8,191	3,730,000	1948	9	1,691	1,127,000
Grocery Stores				1947	8	1,720	1,014,000
1948	971	6,014	3,240,000	Trucking			
1947	958	6,185	3,087,000	1948	555	5,359	3,409,000
Dairy Products				1947	532	5,240	2,917,000
1948	132	1,924	1,096,000	Air Transportation			
1947	141	2,267	1,124,000	1948	10	1,721	1,545,000
Motor Vehicles				1947	10	1,433	1,049,000
1948	400	5,745	3,968,000	Communications, Tel. and Tel.			
1947	371	5,026	2,984,000	1948	161	7,602	4,923,000
Furniture Stores				1947	163	7,553	4,364,000
1948	257	1,765	1,102,000	Utilities—Electric and Gas			
1947	230	1,407	805,000	1948	83	4,428	3,205,000
Drug Stores				1947	85	4,124	2,756,000
1948	503	3,635	1,442,000				
1947	485	3,793	1,346,000				
Eating and Drinking Places							
1948	1,914	12,838	4,252,000				
1947	1,871	13,591	4,173,000				

**DISTRIBUTION OF TAXABLE PAYROLLS IN FIRST ELEVEN COUNTIES IN COLORADO,
YEARS 1946-1948**

Payroll Group	Amount			Amount		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
DENVER COUNTY						
Total	\$82,361,000	\$73,932,000	\$58,191,000	\$11,064,000	\$ 9,160,000	\$ 6,184,000
Mining	1,349,000	1,366,000	1,241,000	64,000	69,000	-----
Construction	6,514,000	5,215,000	3,580,000	689,000	535,000	351,000
Manufacturing	22,010,000	20,645,000	16,271,000	6,108,000	4,939,000	2,821,000
Public Utilities	9,695,000	8,408,000	6,429,000	693,000	610,000	549,000
Wholesale Trade	12,056,000	10,066,000	7,570,000	734,000	579,000	444,000
Retail Trade	17,044,000	15,748,000	12,388,000	1,657,000	1,379,000	1,137,000
Finance	4,997,000	4,553,000	3,932,000	285,000	324,000	298,000
Service Industries	8,376,000	7,624,000	6,263,000	816,000	707,000	505,000
PUEBLO COUNTY						
Total	\$ 6,394,000	\$ 6,051,000	\$ 4,998,000	\$ 3,744,000	\$ 2,937,000	\$ 2,536,000
Mining	526,000	498,000	476,000	680,000	553,000	-----
Construction	559,000	604,000	408,000	212,000	166,000	129,000
Manufacturing	1,018,000	849,000	757,000	684,000	484,000	302,000
Public Utilities	490,000	707,000	487,000	269,000	211,000	191,000
Wholesale Trade	413,000	389,000	335,000	342,000	290,000	215,000
Retail Trade	1,679,000	1,495,000	1,201,000	1,040,000	781,000	580,000
Finance	345,000	311,000	300,000	187,000	149,000	125,000
Service Industries	1,320,000	1,156,000	990,000	308,000	286,000	237,000
EL PASO COUNTY						
Total	\$ 2,887,000	\$ 2,495,000	\$ 1,969,000	\$ 2,607,000	\$ 1,875,000	\$ 1,300,000
Mining	362,000	437,000	397,000	15,000	16,000	-----
Construction	185,000	158,000	96,000	280,000	169,000	56,000
Manufacturing	493,000	376,000	301,000	825,000	442,000	299,000
Public Utilities	436,000	362,000	301,000	167,000	162,000	133,000
Wholesale Trade	117,000	81,000	69,000	84,000	73,000	52,000
Retail Trade	848,000	672,000	475,000	747,000	595,000	414,000
Finance	100,000	84,000	67,000	146,000	137,000	111,000
Service Industries	326,000	289,000	231,000	292,000	249,000	175,000
Boulder County						
Total	\$ 2,265,000	\$ 2,091,000	\$ 1,768,000	\$ 2,112,000	\$ 1,866,000	\$ 1,544,000
Mining	-----	-----	-----	69,000	69,000	-----
Construction	316,000	166,000	185,000	177,000	139,000	106,000
Manufacturing	889,000	1,000,000	824,000	176,000	171,000	163,000
Public Utilities	225,000	193,000	115,000	259,000	215,000	170,000
Wholesale Trade	106,000	57,000	45,000	408,000	327,000	269,000
Retail Trade	494,000	468,000	374,000	628,000	587,000	436,000
Finance	83,000	78,000	89,000	108,000	105,000	69,000
Service Industries	138,000	112,000	99,000	271,000	236,000	184,000
ARAPAHOE COUNTY						
Total	\$ 2,066,000	\$ 1,989,000	\$ 1,369,000	\$ 1,548,000	\$ 1,195,000	\$ 951,000
Mining	1,167,000	1,213,000	767,000	968,000	732,000	-----
Construction	45,000	45,000	27,000	2,000	2,000	-----
Manufacturing	286,000	178,000	145,000	357,000	256,000	-----
Public Utilities	91,000	78,000	-----	54,000	46,000	-----
Wholesale Trade	51,000	44,000	38,000	4,000	3,000	-----
Retail Trade	281,000	289,000	198,000	117,000	111,000	86,000
Finance	34,000	31,000	26,000	4,000	4,000	-----
Service Industries	97,000	95,000	82,000	35,000	33,000	25,000
LAS ANIMAS COUNTY						
Total	\$ 1,363,000	\$ 1,196,000	\$ 909,000	\$ 7,783,000	\$ 7,436,000	\$ 4,485,000
Mining	25,000	21,000	-----	1,441,000	1,147,000	694,000
Construction	154,000	115,000	86,000	1,350,000	1,195,000	492,000
Manufacturing	502,000	477,000	372,000	410,000	280,000	155,000
Public Utilities	109,000	117,000	83,000	1,092,000	527,000	690,000
Wholesale Trade	39,000	34,000	-----	2,320,000	2,142,000	1,415,000
Retail Trade	317,000	261,000	167,000	641,000	1,621,000	555,000
Finance	66,000	45,000	44,000	284,000	243,000	237,000
Service Industries	121,000	102,000	76,000	172,000	247,000	226,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY						
Total	\$ 1,441,000	\$ 1,147,000	\$ 694,000	\$ 1,441,000	\$ 1,147,000	\$ 694,000
Mining	154,000	115,000	86,000	1,350,000	1,195,000	492,000
Construction	502,000	477,000	372,000	410,000	280,000	155,000
Public Utilities	109,000	117,000	83,000	1,092,000	527,000	690,000
Wholesale Trade	39,000	34,000	-----	2,320,000	2,142,000	1,415,000
Retail Trade	317,000	261,000	167,000	641,000	1,621,000	555,000
Finance	66,000	45,000	44,000	284,000	243,000	237,000
Service Industries	121,000	102,000	76,000	172,000	247,000	226,000
STATE-WIDE TOTAL**						
Total	\$ 1,441,000	\$ 1,147,000	\$ 694,000	\$ 1,441,000	\$ 1,147,000	\$ 694,000
Mining	154,000	115,000	86,000	1,350,000	1,195,000	492,000
Construction	502,000	477,000	372,000	410,000	280,000	155,000
Public Utilities	109,000	117,000	83,000	1,092,000	527,000	690,000
Wholesale Trade	39,000	34,000	-----	2,320,000	2,142,000	1,415,000
Retail Trade	317,000	261,000	167,000	641,000	1,621,000	555,000
Finance	66,000	45,000	44,000	284,000	243,000	237,000
Service Industries	121,000	102,000	76,000	172,000	247,000	226,000

*\$831,000 in payroll classified as miscellaneous in 1946.

**Payrolls of business establishments having state-wide operations. Headquarters not indicated.

**RETAIL BUSINESS, NUMBER OF STORES IN COLORADO, SALES, ACTIVE PROPRIETORS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL BY COUNTIES,
1948 AND 1939**

(Source: Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Number of Stores		Sales		Number of Proprietors*		Number of Employees**		Total Payroll	
	1948	1939	1948	1939	1948	1939	1948	1939	1948	1939
Adams -----	324	273	\$ 18,279,000	\$ 3,861,000	349	264	623	351	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 342,000
Alamosa -----	137	172	13,058,000	4,717,000	149	173	501	512	1,174,000	465,000
Arapahoe -----	382	358	35,833,000	7,833,000	367	330	1,278	705	3,194,000	661,000
Archuleta -----	40	50	1,774,000	660,000	47	51	78	68	119,000	67,000
Baca -----	112	111	7,405,000	1,190,000	121	100	235	113	472,000	78,000
Bent -----	95	133	5,536,000	1,739,000	96	123	168	203	379,000	146,000
Boulder -----	599	626	42,343,000	13,164,000	602	610	1,624	1,402	3,940,000	1,294,000
Chaffee -----	174	181	7,042,000	3,081,000	187	177	309	313	588,000	262,000
Cheyenne -----	51	63	2,756,000	629,000	64	63	113	64	192,000	38,000
Clear Creek -----	102	78	3,298,000	1,381,000	92	78	166	149	312,000	142,000
Conejos -----	102	119	4,248,000	1,552,000	114	124	133	145	253,000	105,000
Costilla -----	64	78	1,491,000	592,000	63	77	37	44	87,000	26,000
Crowley -----	71	81	3,573,000	1,107,000	71	68	103	89	216,000	66,000
Custer -----	30	40	729,000	314,000	33	42	23	25	29,000	17,000
Delta -----	206	238	12,292,000	4,018,000	204	227	438	392	982,000	305,000
Denver -----	4,206	4,706	508,039,000	177,963,000	4,286	4,294	25,106	21,582	64,551,000	22,332,000
Dolores -----	23	24	972,000	232,000	24	24	33	10	61,000	8,000
Douglas -----	47	66	1,936,000	706,000	52	60	50	52	133,000	34,000
Eagle -----	77	90	2,837,000	1,296,000	80	81	83	88	199,000	74,000
Elbert -----	62	70	2,366,000	681,000	66	73	39	33	85,000	27,000
El Paso -----	888	1,004	71,161,000	23,878,000	908	913	3,680	3,055	8,661,000	2,952,000
Fremont -----	258	308	13,141,000	4,923,000	273	287	507	503	1,032,000	429,000
Garfield -----	187	173	11,107,000	3,238,000	208	167	469	288	964,000	266,000
Gilpin -----	31	41	406,000	325,000	31	44	24	37	44,000	22,000
Grand -----	123	120	4,727,000	1,497,000	133	132	161	123	337,000	106,000
Gunnison -----	97	118	5,509,000	1,864,000	111	130	185	159	432,000	142,000
Hinsdale -----	9	8	117,000	44,000	8	8	1	2	7,000	1,000
Huerfano -----	167	207	7,095,000	3,591,000	189	218	239	312	481,000	284,000
Jackson -----	37	41	1,327,000	508,000	39	36	36	46	59,000	37,000
Jefferson -----	490	388	30,130,000	6,275,000	506	386	1,042	591	2,497,000	538,000

Kiowa	50	63	2,242,000	498,000	58	60	64	37	96,000	20,000
Kit Carson	130	119	8,954,000	1,691,000	153	113	247	152	516,000	102,000
Lake	92	104	6,073,000	2,967,000	94	89	301	312	634,000	297,000
La Plata	198	208	13,584,000	4,939,000	241	208	576	472	1,209,000	467,000
Larimer	579	651	40,314,000	12,995,000	630	614	1,543	1,199	3,646,000	1,116,000
Las Animas	378	394	16,900,000	7,488,000	383	390	721	799	1,428,000	665,000
Lincoln	112	152	6,935,000	1,649,000	130	148	215	157	404,000	93,000
Logan	227	256	19,360,000	5,730,000	208	221	736	562	1,845,000	491,000
Mesa	403	429	34,824,000	11,860,000	467	441	1,453	1,214	3,411,000	1,159,000
Mineral	20	27	447,000	293,000	23	25	13	11	11,000	13,000
Moffat	119	81	8,380,000	1,628,000	134	74	261	152	662,000	136,000
Montrose	168	162	11,853,000	4,463,000	203	154	508	449	1,067,000	444,000
Morgan	248	269	18,932,000	5,343,000	231	246	734	522	1,621,000	491,000
Montezuma	110	111	8,907,000	2,268,000	117	112	331	190	821,000	172,000
Ouray	35	44	1,224,000	561,000	41	45	43	43	55,000	32,000
Otero	304	377	20,651,000	6,975,000	295	322	822	725	1,825,000	591,000
Park	53	89	1,552,000	893,000	53	89	48	59	72,000	57,000
Phillips	90	108	6,198,000	1,401,000	87	98	195	131	413,000	92,000
Pitkin	26	29	971,000	246,000	30	32	35	25	83,000	15,000
Prowers	190	222	17,436,000	3,479,000	196	192	617	378	1,508,000	318,000
Pueblo	924	952	75,504,000	24,154,000	970	830	3,567	2,774	8,010,000	2,688,000
Rio Blanco	74	40	4,602,000	866,000	73	33	182	73	404,000	67,000
Rio Grande	136	189	10,342,000	3,988,000	132	191	377	390	851,000	349,000
Routt	122	159	7,041,000	3,059,000	125	149	314	257	567,000	225,000
Saguache	75	87	3,672,000	1,071,000	76	85	129	84	236,000	60,000
San Juan	29	45	885,000	469,000	34	45	34	48	64,000	42,000
San Miguel	46	52	1,334,000	742,000	48	48	40	61	78,000	54,000
Sedgwick	84	89	5,459,000	1,607,000	92	87	166	154	339,000	110,000
Summit	27	37	550,000	348,000	30	40	25	36	46,000	24,000
Teller	88	122	2,312,000	1,908,000	87	115	82	185	179,000	171,000
Washington	86	103	5,654,000	1,173,000	84	105	133	108	297,000	60,000
Weld	787	853	58,954,000	16,700,000	794	813	2,188	1,613	5,066,000	1,423,000
Yuma	153	197	10,012,000	2,802,000	151	196	298	255	653,000	193,000
State Total	15,354	16,785	\$1,252,585,000	\$409,103,000	15,943	15,770	54,435	45,083	\$131,032,000	\$43,503,000

*Active proprietors of unincorporated businesses. **Number of paid employees for the full work-week ended November 15, 1948, compared with average number of employees for year 1939.

WHOLESALE AND SERVICE TRADES, HOTELS AND TOURIST CAMPS IN COLORADO IN 1948*

(Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census)

COUNTY	Wholesale Trade			Selected Service Trades			Hotels and Tourist Courts		
	Number of Establishments	Sales and Receipts	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments	Sales and Receipts	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments	Sales and Receipts	Number of Employees
Adams	36	\$ 12,479,000	279	71	\$ 606,000	72	43	\$ 349,000	11
Alamosa	32	8,300,000	187	42	554,000	99	14	181,000	20
Arapahoe	24	7,150,000	106	110	1,506,000	176	70	649,000	21
Archuleta .....	..	.....	..	7	28,000	1	5	16,000	2
Baca	25	13,124,000	62	42	305,000	32	11	68,000	4
Bent	9	1,676,000	17	27	243,000	31	..	.....	..
Boulder	49	9,290,000	203	193	2,238,000	402	59	548,000	54
Chaffee .....	..	.....	..	35	251,000	46	30	220,000	26
Cheyenne	10	1,620,000	16	9	43,000	5	..	.....	..
Clear Creek .....	..	.....	..	17	111,000	12	30	285,000	26
Conejos	10	2,546,000	47	18	136,000	14	..	.....	..
Costilla	7	1,050,000	26	13	84,000	4	..	.....	..
Crowley	8	813,000	7	15	124,000	10	..	.....	..
Custer .....	..	.....	..	6	8,000	..	..	.....	..
Delta	36	8,658,000	361	69	481,000	56	8	26,000	..
Denver	1,265	1,174,624,000	17,490	2,187	39,860,000	7,031	253	12,517,000	2,387
Dolores	7	1,005,000	39	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
Douglas .....	..	.....	..	10	69,000	7	..	.....	..
Eagle	5	343,000	4	8	28,000	1	10	77,000	9
Elbert	10	1,446,000	9	12	83,000	2	..	.....	..
El Paso	101	36,974,000	675	313	4,768,000	790	136	1,128,000	34
Fremont	20	3,301,000	108	82	657,000	90	25	128,000	6
Garfield	26	5,244,000	73	41	355,000	58	25	123,000	6
Gilpin .....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
Grand	9	1,018,000	7	15	101,000	8	55	473,000	11
Gunnison	7	707,000	7	17	148,000	29	21	117,000	6
Hinsdale .....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	9	25,000	..
Huerfano	15	2,184,000	43	27	244,000	31	6	82,000	26
Jackson .....	..	.....	..	7	49,000	5	7	14,000	..

Jefferson	15	2,188,000	43	102	868,000	110	67	631,000	26
Kiowa	16	5,598,000	26	12	80,000	9	..	.....	..
Kit Carson	28	13,225,000	119	27	199,000	25	..	.....	..
Lake	6	691,000	7	17	184,000	40	..	.....	..
La Plata	30	10,018,000	240	40	477,000	102	15	224,000	9
Larimer	55	11,874,000	146	168	1,989,000	336	177	1,791,000	70
Las Animas	36	8,226,000	178	84	903,000	168	25	277,000	57
Lincoln	12	3,761,000	45	22	117,000	8	10	79,000	5
Logan	46	21,995,000	288	58	706,000	96	5	63,000	5
Mesa	73	27,759,000	677	117	1,506,000	294	24	185,000	9
Mineral	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
Moffat	21	7,498,000	77	34	396,000	30	17	78,000	2
Montrose	28	6,462,000	158	44	412,000	66	8	91,000	14
Morgan	33	13,889,000	129	79	806,000	86	7	49,000	4
Montezuma	20	8,011,000	125	25	253,000	27	..	.....	..
Ouray	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	6	59,000	4
Otero	48	9,027,000	137	92	923,000	145	12	103,000	5
Park	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	12	84,000	8
Phillips	25	9,047,000	50	23	179,000	17	..	.....	..
Pitkin	..	.....	..	6	8,000	1	..	.....	..
Prowers	36	13,674,000	191	49	541,000	89	12	94,000	15
Pueblo	132	46,210,000	1,057	264	4,050,000	727	55	925,000	156
Rio Blanco	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	21	164,000	11
Rio Grande	25	12,811,000	273	41	502,000	47	13	88,000	6
Routt	10	1,172,000	13	19	223,000	40	16	98,000	4
Saguache	9	4,037,000	77	14	73,000	11	..	.....	..
San Juan	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
San Miguel	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
Sedgwick	12	3,431,000	55	21	147,000	20	..	.....	..
Summit	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
Teller	..	.....	..	11	50,000	2	7	12,000	..
Washington	15	3,119,000	20	20	108,000	6	..	.....	..
Weld	119	41,917,000	608	207	2,311,000	318	16	100,000	7
Yuma	29	9,268,000	119	45	351,000	53	..	.....	..
State Total	2,638	\$1,595,345,000	24,688	5,082	\$71,885,000	11,904	1,672	\$31,445,000	4,529

*Preliminary figures. Data on hotels and tourist courts incomplete.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN COLORADO

By L. H. Kittell, Director, Manufacturers Association of Colorado

Manufacturing gains made during the past decade continue as an important factor in stabilizing and balancing out a healthier economic climate in Colorado.

The defense program which preceded World War II and the war-stimulated manufacturing activities generated by that conflict focused national attention on the undeveloped industrial potentialities of Colorado.

Manufacturing management know-how, a large reservoir of unemployed skilled workers, plus an industrial worker efficiency 29.6 per cent above the national average, brought forth military contract opportunities assisting existing industry to expand and new enterprises to enter the area.

The State's war-time expansion was circumscribed only by the non-existence of needed plant structures and residential housing for additional workers, or the necessary priorities to build them. Population of factory workers in Colorado reached an all time high in 1943 when more than 72,000 persons were employed in manufacturing.

Because Colorado's war-time manufacturing expansion was almost exclusively in lines that required little or no reconversion effort, the State's industrial activities were able to make a rapid change-over from a war-time to peace-time economy. After the first shock of military contract terminations; with the entire world providing a backlog of pent-up demand for both capital and consumer goods, Colorado's expanded industrial machine quickly meshed itself into high gear to provide an almost unlimited market with goods and services from the Centennial state.

Colorado Shows Favorable Gain in Manufacturing

The value added by manufacturing in Colorado increased from \$90,330,000 in 1939 to \$286,774,000 in 1947, a gain of 217.5 per cent. This may be compared with a 211.9 per cent gain for all states within the Rocky Mountain Region or with a 203.9 per cent gain for the nation as a whole.

The number of establishments increased during the same period from 1,219 to 1,602 and the number of production workers from 23,388 to 44,153. The increase in production workers was a gain of 88.8 per cent as compared with a similar gain for the Rocky Mountain Region of 73.1 per cent and for the nation of 52.6 per cent.

In 42 of the 63 Colorado counties, an increase in the number of manufacturing establishments over the 1939 figure was reported. In 11 counties no change was found and in the remaining 10 a decline was noted. In 1947 only two counties were found without any manufacturing establishments. In terms of number of production workers, increases were reported for 41 counties, no change for four and a decline of four.

Although the food and kindred products industry classification lost a considerable number of plants between 1939 and 1947, a decline from 473 to 442, it still accounted for the bulk of establishments in the State. Despite the decline in number of plants, the number of production workers increased from 8,085 in 1939 to 12,160 in 1947. The only other industry classification to show a loss in number of establishments was the petroleum and coal products group, including oil refineries. Here a decline from 16 to 14 plants was reported. But again an increase in the number of production workers from 444 to 693 was reported.

In all of the industry groups the number of production workers in 1947 exceeded that of 1939. There also was a general trend toward larger establishments as indicated by the average number of production workers per establishment.

The average or typical Colorado manufacturing establishment is small, employing but a handful of people. Out of 1,602 manufacturing establishments reporting in 1947; 1,500 employed fewer than 100 persons; 1,399 employed fewer than 50; and 1,177 employed fewer than 20. Approximately half of the establishments in the State employed less than nine persons.

102 Firms in State Have More Than 100 Employees

Of the 102 manufacturing establishments employing more than 100 employees, 59 were located in Denver and nine in Pueblo County. The remaining 34 large plants were scattered throughout 19 counties, with only Adams, El Paso and Weld having as many as four large plants. Nearly two-thirds (20) of the remaining 34 large plants were producing food and kindred products, generally being either a beet sugar factory or a canning plant.

In 1947 only two of the 63 Colorado counties had no manufacturing establishments. However, in an additional 23 counties there was no plant with as many as 20 employees. A total of 42 counties had no plant that employed as many as 100.

Even in Denver the typical manufacturer is small. Of the 772 establishments located in the city of Denver, 30.6 per cent employ less than 5 persons, 50.6 per cent less than 10, 66.7 per cent less than 20 and 83.9 per cent less than 50.

Before any one can go to work in a Colorado manufacturing plant some one must put up approximately \$8,600 to provide the machinery, tools, and plant facilities that one man will use. This is an average figure. In many categories of manufacturing the investment per worker may require from seven to ten times this figure. Today, expanding an existing industry or establishing a new one requires large amounts of capital.

A fairly recent national survey points up the value of industrial development in rounding out the economy of any given area in the State. When a community adds manufacturing facilities providing employment for 150 employees at a wage scale of \$1.25 an hour it provides, directly and indirectly, for the support of between 1,200 and 2,000 persons. It necessitates the creation of 300 housing units. It requires the addition of 22 school rooms. It puts 320 additional automobiles on the streets of the community. It enables 24 professional people, clergymen, doctors, dentists, lawyers, musicians, etc., to earn a living and contribute their talents to the increased living standards of the community. It provides an annual payroll of not less than \$390,000 and it absorbs the products of 6,000 acres of farm land adjacent to the community.

Many Factors Influence Industrial Location

Manufacturers expanding existing facilities or moving into a new area are influenced in their investment decisions by the following factors: 1. The distance from markets for the product manufactured; 2. The attitude of state and local government toward industrial development, tax structure, etc.; 3. Local labor conditions; 4. The location of mineral, food or fiber raw materials; 5. Living conditions available for workers; 6. The availability and cost of power, water, fuel, sites and transportation.

Favorable Fields for Development Listed

On the basis of current conditions it would appear that the possibilities for industrial expansion in Colorado would be most advantageous in the fields of: 1. Packing, processing, canning and quick-freezing livestock, field and orchard products; 2. Increasing the production of dairy products; 3. Producing farm and ranch tools and implements; 4. The development of chemical products; 5. Increasing the production of building material products and hardware; 6. Leather production; 7. Fabrication of metal and non-metallic products; 8. The development of the needle trades to serve Colorado's marketing area.

Markets Limited to Rocky Mountain Area Principally

Colorado manufacturers are restricted to a primary marketing area that does not extend far beyond the boundaries of the State and the majority of its industries cannot look beyond the Rocky Mountain Empire States of Montana, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico for its markets. Analysis of this area will show that in spite of the fact that it covers a large geographic area it possesses a very limited population with purchasing power sufficient to create a very extensive market. During the past decade this marketing area has failed to do more than keep up with the national average population growth but it has shown a remarkable increase in its per capita income and this factor has had a tremendous influence in sustaining a market for Colorado's war-time industrial production expansion.

Members of state and local legislative bodies must become better informed about industry's contribution to the State's economy and the need for their consideration of its many problems in a highly competitive industrial nation. As an illustration, a tax analysis made at the time of the last General Assembly showed Colorado in a very unfavorable competitive position, tax-wise, with all states west of the Mississippi River. Colorado's peace-time industrial expansion will be predicated upon the kind of economic climate which the people of Colorado and this marketing area will provide for investment capital interested in manufacturing enterprises.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO

General statistics from the 1947 Census of Manufacturing of the United States Department of Commerce are reproduced in the tables shown in the pages which follow. Some of the significant facts indicated by the Census are the following:

Value Added by Manufacture—The value added by manufacture for all products in Colorado in 1947 was \$286,774,000 or three times the amount for 1939, which was \$90,330,000. Value added by manufacture is calculated by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, and containers, fuel purchased, electric energy, and contract work from the total value of shipments. The 1947 value was more than twice that of 1929 and three times the value of 1919.

Wages—Wages paid employees of manufacturing plants in 1947 amounted to \$109,734,000 or four times the wages of \$28,038,000 paid in 1939 and two and one-half times the wages paid in 1929 and 1919.

Number of Employees—The number of employees in manufacturing plants in 1947 was 44,153, compared with 23,388 in 1939, 21,287 in 1933, 32,800 in 1929, and 33,759 in 1919.

Number of Establishments—The number of manufacturing plants for the State as a whole in 1947 was 1,602, compared with 1,219 in 1939, 1,067 in 1933, 1,548 in 1929, and 2,230 in 1919.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING: 1947
General Manufacturing Statistics for Colorado
(Money figures in thousands of dollars)

Census Year	Number of establishments	All employees ¹		Production workers		Value added by manufacture ²
		Number (average for the year)	Salaries and wages, total	Number (average for the year)	Wages, total	
1947	1,602	54,071	\$144,207	44,153	\$109,734	\$286,774
1939 ³	1,219	32,234	43,953	23,388	28,038	90,330
1935 ⁴	1,160	25,621	30,276	20,858	21,530	63,588
1929	1,548	39,113	57,221	32,890	43,640	122,331
1919	2,230	40,786	53,770	33,759	41,020	97,195
1914	2,114	31,928	26,498	27,215	20,141	46,967
1909	2,034	32,393	25,560	28,067	19,912	49,553
1904	1,606	24,490	18,649	21,813	15,100	37,030

¹The figures for "All employees" for 1947 and 1939 include data for employees of manufacturing establishments who were engaged in distribution and construction work. The extent to which data for such employees were included in the figures reported for earlier years is not known.

²Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, electricity, and contract work. For 1899 through 1933, cost of contract work was not subtracted from value of products in calculating value added by manufacture.

³The 1939 figures have been adjusted for comparability with the 1947 statistics by excluding data for certain establishments classified as manufacturing in 1939 and previous years, but classified as nonmanufacturing in 1947. Value added by manufacture for 1939 on a basis comparable with the figures shown for earlier years was \$91.3 million.

LOCATION OF PLANTS

Denver County—Half of the manufacturing plants in Colorado were located in Denver county both in 1947 and 1939. These plants in 1947 produced 56.6 per cent of the value added by manufacture, or \$162,391,000; hired 54.7 per cent of the employees—24,166; and paid 53.7 per cent of the wages, or \$58,890,000.

Pueblo County—Eighty plants in Pueblo county in 1947 produced 13.4 per cent of the total value added by manufacture or \$38,536,000, hired 17.3 per cent of the employees, or 7,658, and paid 20.8 per cent of the total wages, or \$22,850,000.

Larimer County—Fifty-seven plants in Larimer county produced 3.7 per cent of the total value added by manufacture, or \$10,653,000, hired 1,035 employees, and paid \$2,211,000 in wages.

Adams County—Twenty-five plants in Adams county produced 3.6 per cent of the total value added by manufacture, or \$10,385,000, hired 985 workers, and paid wages of \$2,529,000.

Weld County—Forty-nine plants in Weld county produced 3.3 per cent of the total value added by manufacture, or \$9,569,000, hired 1,081 workers, and paid \$2,595,000 in wages.

Boulder County—Forty-six plants in Boulder county produced 2.3 per cent of the total value added by manufacture, or \$6,507,000, hired 780 workers, and paid wages of \$1,659,000.

El Paso County—Eighty-eight plants in El Paso county produced 1.9 per cent, or \$5,563,000 of the total value added by manufacture, hired 1,207 workers, and paid \$2,563,000 in wages.

MAJOR PRODUCTS

Food and Kindred Products—One-third of the total value added by manufacture, or \$92,675,000, was produced by 442 plants engaged in processing food and kindred products. Of this group the major industries were the following:

Industry	Value	Employees	Wages	No. of Plants
Beet Sugar	\$28,252,000	2,516	\$6,536,000	17
Meat Products.....	18,080,000	2,971	8,108,000	46
Bakery Products.....	12,255,000	2,034	4,085,000	75
Grain Mill Products.....	11,858,000	1,139	2,851,000	76
Beverages	9,461,000	784	2,110,000	65
Canning	3,747,000	1,246	1,735,000	41
Dairy Products	2,734,000	351	701,000	41

Primary Metal Industries—Thirteen per cent or \$37,395,000 of the total value added by manufacture was produced by the primary metal industries. Forty-seven of these plants hired 7,481 workers and paid wages of \$22,260,000.

Machinery—Eight per cent or \$22,550,000 of the total value was produced by machinery manufacturing plants. Of this group the major industries were the following:

Industry	Value	Employees	Wages	No. of Plants
Construction and Mining Machinery	\$9,403,000	1,372	\$3,432,000	16
Special Industry Machinery	4,272,000	919	2,704,000	16
General Industrial Machinery	3,588,000	608	1,560,000	14
Tractors and Farm Machinery	2,764,000	288	752,000	19

Printing and Publishing Industries—Printing and publishing industries produced 7.8 per cent of the total value added by manufacture or \$22,386,000; 293 of these plants hired 2,946 workers and paid wages of \$6,908,000. Other major industries and the value added by manufacture were: Stone, glass, and clay products, \$11,966,000; fabricated metal products, \$11,261,000; and petroleum and coal products, \$9,607,000. Detailed information on the census for the whole State and for all counties can be found in the accompanying tables.

EXPANSION UNDERTAKEN BY PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

By Frank R. Jamison, Public Relations Director,
Public Service Company of Colorado

In order to keep ahead of the constantly increasing demands for electric and gas service, the Public Service Company of Colorado embarked upon a tremendous construction program as soon as materials became available after World War II. The total cost of this program is approximately \$80,000,000 and will more than double the electric and gas facilities in the territory served by the company.

Additional electric power generating capacity is being supplied by dependable steam generating units installed at the Lacombe Plant and the new Arapahoe Plant, in Denver, and at the Grand Junction and Alamosa Plants of the company. Upon completion of the construction work now in progress, the company's electric generating capacity will be approximately 350,000 kilowatts.

In addition to the increases in electric power generating capacity, the company has increased its transmission system, thereby giving its customers the benefits of an unlimited power supply through this interconnected system and increasing the efficiency of each generating plant through greater diversity. Substantial additions have been made to the electric distribution system in order to bring electric service to the ever increasing number of domestic, commercial, industrial and rural customers.

The electric system of the company consists of more than 5,000 miles of electric lines, 18 electric generating plants, and 175 substations serving more than 200,000 customers.

There has been a tremendous increase in the use of gas for heating. Approximately 90 per cent of the homes in the Public Service Company's gas service area now have gas heat. The wide acceptance of gas heating has necessitated large increases in gas compressor stations, equipment, transmission and distribution main facilities, all of which have kept abreast of the rapidly increasing demand for gas service.

Practically every new home or building of any type request gas heating service, which has necessitated the installation of many additional miles of gas mains to connect the thousands of new customers. The number of gas customers has increased 37 per cent in the past five years while the use of gas has increased 194 per cent and the peak day demand for gas has increased 219 per cent during this same period.

Adequate reserves of electric power and natural gas are available for future growth of the territory. The Public Service Company is pledged to maintain its high standards of service at reasonable rates.

Recent survey by the Rocky Mountain Electrical League of the private utility companies serving Colorado indicates a tremendous growth in generating and distribution facilities to meet the increased demand of the area. The following table shows the accomplishments since V.J. Day and the proposed additions over the period of the next three years. Information on municipal owned facilities not available.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN COLORADO

Production of electric energy in Colorado in 1948 amounted to 1,592,067,000 kilowatt hours. This was an increase of 41 per cent over the production of 1945, more than twice the production in 1940, and nearly four times the production in 1933. Production in 1948, as reported by the Federal Power Commission, was distributed as follows: by water power, 365,305,000 kwh, or 22.9 per cent; by steam, 1,170,847,000 kwh, or 73.5 per cent; by internal combustion, 55,915,000 kwh, or 3.5 per cent.

The installed capacity of the 87 plants in the state in 1948 was 380,909,000 kilowatts, an increase of 14.9 per cent over the capacity of 1945. Privately owned plants accounted for 82.7 per cent of total production in 1948, and publicly owned electric utilities produced 17.3 per cent of the total output.

RECORD OF PROGRESS OF PRIVATE UTILITY COMPANIES—STATE OF COLORADO

	Total Gross Electric Construction Expenditure	Generating Capacity Additions —Kw.	Transmission Lines Built (44KV & Above) - Miles	Substation Capacity Added —Kva	Urban Distribution Lines Built —Miles	Rural Distribution Lines Built —Miles	Rural Customers Added	Total Customers Added
Totals—End of 1945 ..	.....	250,195	1,107.39	715,170	5,121.07	1,302.82	18,588	220,320
Completed Construction & Future Program								
1946	\$ 4,330,713	2,500	22.47	31,404.5	84.8	391.19	3,139	12,978
1947	10,032,651	5,000	27.29	47,166.5	93.8	328.92	3,083	15,868
1948	17,251,931	43,500	29.32	12,312	169.81	384.16	3,766	15,101
1949	14,964,598	21,840	23.07	124,268	132.25	520.26	3,160	15,578
1950	19,201,738	85,500	99.8	254,352	135.5	396	2,145	14,825
1951	16,923,400	55,000	11.2	101,817	122	255	2,025	14,300
1952	8,548,000	.....	30.5	63,000	53	225	1,725	13,625
Totals—End of 1952 ..	.....	463,535	1,351.04	1,349,490	5,912.23	3,713.35	37,631	322,095
7 Year Increase.....	.....	191,500	243.65	634,320	791.16	2,410.53	19,043	101,775
Per Cent Increase ....	.....	70.4	22.0	88.7	15.4	185.0	102.4	46.1

Maximum Demand 1949—323,876 Kw—Arithmetic total of demands, which do not occur at same time.
25,875 Kw—Reserve capacity—Arithmetic total.

A shift from coal to gas as a fuel in production of electric energy in Colorado in 1947 and 1948 is indicated in data compiled and reported annually by the Federal Power Commission. In 1948, 508,580,000 kilowatt hours, or 41.8 per cent of the electric energy generated, were produced from gas, compared with 219,911,000 kilowatt hours, or 24.1 per cent, produced in 1947. Production of electric energy from coal was 640,980,000 kilowatt hours, or 52.6 per cent of the total electric energy, in 1948, compared with 709,087,000 kilowatt hours, or 68.3 per cent, in 1947. Production of electric energy from fuel oil in 1948 was 68,462,000 kilowatt hours, 5.6 per cent, compared with 69,418,000 kilowatt hours, 7.6 per cent, in 1947.

For the nation as a whole, coal occupied the first position as a source of energy for electric generation in 1948, with coal, gas, and oil accounting for 76.4 per cent, 15 per cent, and 8.4 per cent generation respectively.

Throughout the nation the enlarged over-all fuel requirements in 1948 as compared with 1947 resulted from the heaviest loading of electric utility systems in the history of the industry. A new record in intensive operation of existing fuel-burning stations, and the net addition of 3,269,516 kilowatts of steam capacity and 287,434 kilowatts of internal combustion capacity, as well as 680,881 kilowatts of hydro capacity, marked the industry's efforts to keep abreast of growing requirements for electric power. Utility production of 282,698,214,000 kilowatt hours for the nation in 1948 exceeded the 1947 output by 10.5 per cent. However, production by the thermal plants was up 12 per cent over 1947 while the hydro production gain was only 5.2 per cent.

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	1940.....	753,093,000	5.1
1932.....	440,011,000	—10.0	1941.....	816,631,000	8.4
1933.....	424,648,000	— 3.5	1942.....	930,179,000	13.9
1934.....	471,283,000	11.1	1943.....	1,042,186,000	12.0
1935.....	512,182,000	8.7	1944.....	1,084,575,000	4.1
1936.....	612,672,000	19.6	1945.....	1,129,485,000	4.1
1937.....	679,240,000	10.9	1946.....	1,168,151,000	3.4
1938.....	686,682,000	1.1	1947.....	1,373,601,000	17.6
1939.....	716,652,000	4.4	1948.....	1,592,067,000	15.9

The number of hydro-electric power plants in Colorado from 1928 through 1948 and installed generator capacity in kilowatt hours was as follows:

Year	Number of Plants	Capacity (Kilo-watts)	Year	Number of Plants	Capacity (Kilo-watts)	Year	Number of Plants	Capacity (Kilo-watts)
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
1933...	29	55,561	1940...	29	66,150	1947...	30	86,585
1934...	27	55,146	1941...	29	66,150	1948...	30	86,585

Generation of electric energy in industrial plants for the period 1943-1948 reached a maximum of 416,106,000 kilowatt hours in 1947 and then declined to 382,706,000 kilowatt hours in 1948. Capacity and production of these plants is shown in the following table:

CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL GENERATING PLANTS IN COLORADO

Year	Kilowatt Capacity			Kilowatt Hour Generation		
	Hydro	Fuel	Total	Hydro	Fuel	Total
1948.....	1,398	112,265	113,663	7,391,000	375,315,000	382,706,000
1947.....	1,398	113,295	114,693	7,590,000	408,692,000	416,201,000
1946.....	1,398	113,295	114,693	7,138,000	333,957,000	341,095,000
1945.....	1,398	113,295	114,693	6,950,000	326,514,000	333,464,000
1944.....	1,558	113,165	114,723	7,363,000	331,259,000	338,622,000
1943.....	1,558	112,657	114,215	7,970,000	311,526,000	319,496,000

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)

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1940
Number of Plants.....	87	86	85	85	85
Installed capacity (kilowatts)	380,909	338,041	332,933	331,645	260,606
Production (kilowatt hours)					
Water power	365,305,000	368,365,000	318,301,000	332,511,000	218,128,000
Steam	1,170,847,000	952,398,000	803,724,000	762,496,000	515,265,000
Internal combustion	55,915,000	52,838,000	46,126,000	34,478,000	19,700,000
Total power	1,592,067,000	1,373,601,000	1,168,151,000	1,129,485,000	753,093,000
Production by:					
Publicly owned utilities:					
Municipal electric utilities..	181,103,000	163,522,000	142,221,000	129,842,000	77,520,000
Federal projects	78,901,000	81,617,000	61,527,000	65,241,000	-----
Cooperative power districts and State projects.....	14,856,000	9,056,000	8,670,000	10,008,000	7,219,000
Total publicly owned.....	274,860,000	254,195,000	212,418,000	205,091,000	84,739,000
Privately owned utilities.....	1,317,207,000	1,119,406,000	955,733,000	824,394,000	668,354,000
Total power production.....	1,592,067,000	1,373,601,000	1,168,151,000	1,129,485,000	753,093,000
Consumption of fuel:					
Coal (short tons).....	633,324	683,109	525,460	470,049	502,125
Oil (barrels)	158,927	167,171	163,220	110,020	79,103
Natural gas (M. cu. ft.)...	10,102,295	4,427,639	5,089,984	5,374,631	668,862

ELECTRIC SERVICE COSTS IN COLORADO, 1949 AND 1939

Colorado's average bill for 250 kilowatt hours of residential electric service in 1949 was \$6.57, compared with \$8.60 in 1939, a decrease of 23.6 per cent. The average bill for this type of service for the nation as a whole in 1949 was \$7.01, compared with \$7.46 in 1939, or a decrease of 6 per cent. Average bills in 1949 for other western states were as follows: Kansas, \$6.38; Nebraska, \$6.07; Texas, \$6.82; New Mexico, \$7.54; Arizona, \$7.20; Utah, \$6.34; Wyoming, \$7.10; Idaho, \$5.87; California, \$5.49; Oregon, \$5.29; and Washington, \$4.85. These rates are shown in the 1949 report of the Federal Power Commission entitled *Typical Residential Electric Bills*.

Most of the Colorado cities of 2,500 population or more listed by the Federal Power Commission in the 1949 report showed a decrease in rates from 1939. Rates remained unchanged in only two cities, Delta and Loveland. Increased rates were indicated for the city of Fort Morgan. Denver and Fort Collins had rates below the State average. Rangely, listed for the first time in the 1949 report, had the highest rate.

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, 1949.

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		Light- ing, Small Appliances Refriger- ation 100 kwh	Light- ing, Refrig- eration Cooking 250 kwh	Light- ing, Refrig- eration Cooking, Water Heating 500 kwh	Average Charge in Cents Per kwh for				
		Minimum Bill					25 kwh	25 kwh (Light- ing)	Incremental Charge Between		
		Amt.	Kwh						25 and 100 kwh (Refrig- eration)	100 and 250 kwh (Cook- ing)	250 and 500 kwh (Water Heating)
Alamosa	-----1949	\$1.00	15	\$1.50	\$4.20	\$7.20	\$10.33	6.0	3.6	2.0	1.3
	-----1939	---	---	1.90	5.20	8.20	13.20	7.6	4.4	2.0	2.0
Aurora	-----1949	.90	20	1.10	3.60	6.60	9.10	4.4	3.3	2.0	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.90	5.20	8.95	---	---	---	---	---
Boulder	-----1949	1.00	16	1.36	3.58	6.58	9.08	5.4	3.0	2.0	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.60	4.24	7.24	9.74	6.4	3.5	2.0	1.0
Brighton	-----1949	.90	15	1.40	4.15	7.15	9.65	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.97	5.26	9.09	14.09	7.9	4.4	2.6	2.0
Canon City	-----1949	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	10.57	5.8	3.5	2.7	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	2.20	4.70	8.70	11.20	8.8	3.3	2.7	1.0
Colo. Springs*	-----1949	.75	16	1.13	3.35	6.35	9.35	4.5	3.0	2.0	1.2
	-----1939	---	---	1.23	3.46	6.26	8.76	4.9	3.0	1.9	1.0
Delta*	-----1949	1.00	12	1.90	4.45	7.45	11.20	7.6	3.4	2.0	1.5
	-----1939	---	---	1.90	4.45	7.45	12.45	7.6	3.4	2.0	2.0
Denver	-----1949	.75	19	.95	3.30	6.00	8.50	3.8	3.1	1.8	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.50	4.80	9.30	16.80	6.0	4.4	3.0	3.0
Durango	-----1949	.90	10	1.65	3.90	7.15	9.10	6.6	3.0	2.2	.8
	-----1939	---	---	2.20	4.90	8.27	11.27	8.8	3.6	2.2	1.2
Englewood	-----1949	.75	16	1.13	4.17	7.80	10.30	4.5	4.1	2.4	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.25	5.00	8.75	11.25	5.0	5.0	2.5	1.0
Florence	-----1949	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	10.57	5.8	3.5	2.7	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fort Collins*	-----1949	1.00	20	1.25	3.85	5.85	8.35	5.0	3.5	1.3	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.50	4.10	7.10	9.60	6.0	3.5	2.0	1.0
Fort Morgan*	-----1949	1.13	15	1.50	3.38	6.81	9.94	6.0	2.5	2.3	1.3
	-----1939	---	---	1.20	2.70	6.40	8.90	4.8	2.0	2.5	1.0
Golden	-----1949	.75	16	1.13	4.17	7.80	10.30	4.5	4.1	2.4	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand Junction	-----1949	1.00	15	1.45	4.05	7.05	9.55	5.8	3.5	2.0	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.78	4.76	7.76	10.26	7.1	4.0	2.0	1.0
Greeley	-----1949	1.00	20	1.25	4.00	6.50	9.00	5.0	3.7	1.7	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.63	4.28	7.28	9.98	6.5	3.5	2.0	1.1
La Junta*	-----1949	1.00	10	2.01	3.88	7.03	9.53	8.0	2.5	2.1	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	2.20	4.70	8.70	11.20	8.8	3.3	2.7	1.0
Lamar*	-----1949	1.00	14	1.65	4.60	7.80	9.80	6.6	3.9	1.8	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	2.13	5.00	7.50	10.00	8.5	3.8	1.7	1.0
Las Animas*	-----1949	1.00	14	1.61	4.48	7.98	11.73	6.4	3.8	2.3	1.5
	-----1939	---	---	2.00	5.00	9.00	---	---	---	---	---
Leadville	-----1949	1.00	15	1.50	4.20	7.20	9.70	6.0	3.6	2.0	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	2.07	5.45	9.60	14.60	8.3	4.5	2.8	2.0
Longmont*	-----1949	1.10	16	1.65	3.85	7.15	9.90	6.6	2.9	2.2	1.1
	-----1939	---	---	1.75	3.80	6.80	9.40	7.0	2.7	2.0	1.0
Loveland*	-----1949	1.00	10	1.90	4.15	6.90	10.65	7.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
	-----1939	---	---	1.90	4.15	6.90	10.65	7.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
Monte Vista	-----1949	1.00	15	1.50	4.20	7.20	10.33	6.0	3.6	2.0	1.3
	-----1939	---	---	1.90	5.20	8.20	---	---	---	---	---
Montrose	-----1949	.90	10	1.65	3.90	7.15	9.10	6.6	3.0	2.2	.8
	-----1939	---	---	2.20	4.90	9.03	13.90	8.8	3.6	2.8	1.9
Pueblo	-----1949	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	10.57	5.8	3.5	2.7	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.75	4.30	8.25	10.75	7.0	3.4	2.6	1.0
Rangely	-----1949	3.50	35	3.50	9.00	15.00	20.00	14.0	7.3	4.0	2.0
	-----1939	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rocky Ford	-----1949	1.00	15	1.45	4.07	8.07	10.57	5.8	3.5	2.7	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	2.20	4.70	8.70	11.20	8.8	3.3	2.7	1.0
Salida	-----1949	1.00	15	1.50	4.20	7.20	10.33	6.0	3.6	2.0	1.3
	-----1939	---	---	1.90	5.20	8.20	13.20	7.6	4.4	2.0	2.0
Sterling	-----1949	1.00	15	1.50	4.20	7.20	9.70	6.0	3.6	2.0	1.0
	-----1939	---	---	1.78	4.56	7.56	10.06	7.1	3.7	2.0	1.0
Trinidad	-----1949	1.00	17	1.43	4.37	7.46	10.13	5.7	3.9	2.1	1.1
	-----1939	---	---	2.06	4.91	8.96	12.14	8.2	3.8	2.7	1.3
Walsenburg	-----1949	1.00	17	1.43	4.37	7.46	10.13	5.7	3.9	2.1	1.1
	-----1939	---	---	2.06	4.91	8.96	12.14	8.2	3.8	2.7	1.3

*Publicly owned utility.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILLS, 1949

(Source: Federal Power Commission)

Kilowatt Hours	LOWEST BILLS	Amount	HIGHEST BILLS	Amount	Per Cent Difference
COMMUNITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND MORE					
100	Denver	\$3.30	Pueblo	\$ 4.07	23.3
250	Denver	6.00	Pueblo	8.07	34.5
500	Denver	8.50	Pueblo	10.57	24.4
COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION					
100	*Colorado Springs	3.35	Trinidad	4.37	30.4
250	*Fort Collins	5.85	Trinidad	7.46	27.5
500	*Fort Collins	8.35	Trinidad	10.13	21.3
COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 10,000 POPULATION					
100	*Fort Morgan	3.38	Rangely	9.00	166.3
250	Aurora	6.60	Rangely	15.00	127.3
500	Aurora, Durango, Montrose.....	9.10	Rangely	20.00	119.3

*Publicly owned utility.

COST OF LIVING TRENDS

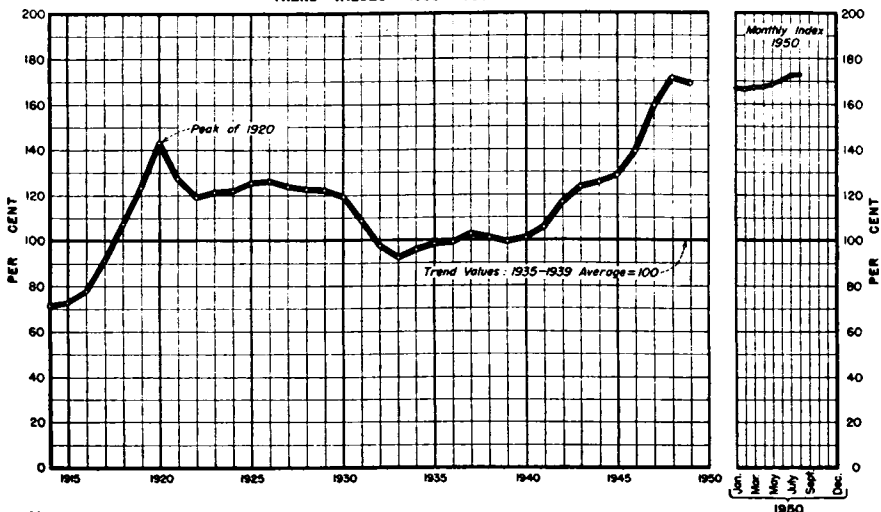
Living costs in Denver during the post-war period reached a peak in the summer of 1948, according to the cost of living indexes prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The indexes indicate changes in cost of living items in terms of percentages, with the prices of the period 1935-1939 equal to 100. In July, 1948, cost of living in Denver reached a point of 172.5 on the index compared with 169.5 in July, 1950, and 128.3 in December, 1945. The annual average on the national index for 56 cities in the United States was 171.2 in 1948, compared with 170.2 in June, 1950, and 128.4 in 1945.

During the five-year period, 1945-1950, the indexes reveal fluctuations up and down in all items except rent. Rents show a slow but steady increase both in the Denver index and in the national index.

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.

TREND OF PRICES AND COST OF LIVING**CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX IN LARGE CITIES**

TREND VALUES: 1935-1939 AVERAGE = 100



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

PREPARED BY THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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 communities, 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 during selected years.

COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR THE CITY OF DENVER 1920-1950

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Base: 1935-1939 Average equals 100)

Year	All Items	Cost of Living Index for the City of Denver					
		Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, Elec- tricity and Ice	House Furnish- ings	Miscel- laneous
1920—June	151.9	185.9	220.6	133.5	120.1	145.4	99.5
1925—June	123.8	128.3	128.3	160.4	124.8	113.3	99.6
1930—Dec.	110.1	104.2	118.2	129.9	125.2	102.0	101.1
1935—Oct.	97.2	99.6	98.3	91.5	98.5	95.2	97.3
1940—Dec.	100.2	95.9	100.0	106.9	98.4	102.1	101.6
1945—Dec.	128.3	141.7	137.1	109.9	97.3	164.9	124.7
1946—Dec.	152.5	190.6	166.9	110.6	102.4	192.4	132.8
1947—July	155.7	191.6	182.5	....	101.0	200.5	136.5
Dec.	160.4	205.6	185.9	117.7	105.3	206.8	139.0
1948—Jan.	167.0	208.6	188.9	119.5	106.6	217.2	144.7
Apr.	168.5	208.5	194.8	121.0	106.7	216.2	147.3
July	172.5	217.0	196.1	122.6	109.3	217.3	149.0
Oct.	171.0	208.3	200.6	123.4	112.1	218.3	151.3
1949—Jan.	171.0	209.6	193.9	124.2	112.1	214.8	152.5
Apr.	169.9	208.1	187.7	124.5	112.0	213.9	152.8
July	167.8	204.5	184.6	124.8	112.1	204.2	151.8
Oct.	164.6	196.0	182.9	125.3	111.7	203.5	151.6
1950—Jan.	164.5	196.8	181.3	126.0	112.2	205.3	149.9
Apr.	165.7	198.6	181.7	126.7	112.9	206.0	151.3
July	169.5	208.6	182.5	127.3	112.9	207.7	151.7

COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1915-1950

(Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Base: 1935-1939 Average equals 100)

Year	All Items	Cost of Living Index for the United States (56 cities)					
		Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, Elec- tricity and Ice	House Furnish- ings	Miscel- laneous
1915	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	63.6	53.6
1920	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	164.6	100.5
1925	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	121.5	102.2
1930	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	108.9	105.1
1935	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	94.8	98.1
1940	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1
1945	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	145.8	124.1
1946	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.5	159.2	128.8
1947	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	184.4	139.9
1948	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	195.8	149.9
1949	169.1	201.9	190.1	120.8	137.5	189.0	154.6
1950—Jan.	166.9	196.0	185.0	122.6	140.0	184.7	155.1
Feb.	166.5	194.8	184.8	122.8	140.3	185.3	155.1
Mar.	167.0	196.0	185.0	122.9	140.9	185.4	155.0
Apr.	167.3	196.6	185.1	123.1	141.4	185.6	154.8
May	168.6	200.3	185.1	123.5	138.8	185.4	155.3
June	170.2	204.6	185.0	123.9	138.9	185.2	155.3
July	172.5	210.0	184.7	124.4	139.5	186.4	156.2
Aug.	173.0	209.0	185.9	124.8	140.9	189.3	158.1

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1949 IN COLORADO

Building permits with a total value of \$95,840,886 were issued in 78 Colorado cities and towns in 1949. The total is almost \$1,000,000 more than the \$94,982,664 of permits issued by the same cities and towns in 1948 and reflects a continuance of the building boom that has been under way in Colorado since the end of World War II. Permits issued in 1947 totaled \$67,645,583 and in 1946 were \$56,837,286.

An analysis of the survey indicates that a total of 30,943 permits for single residences were issued in the 78 cities and towns in the past four years. The break-down for years is as follows: 7,996 in 1949; 7,789 in 1948; 6,662 in 1947; and 8,496 in 1946.

Building permits issued in the Denver metropolitan area in 1949 totaled \$66,057,865, or 69 per cent of the total for all of the 78 cities and towns surveyed. In Denver alone, 16,022 permits valued at \$47,430,965 were issued in 1949. This compared with 15,573 permits and \$52,079,510 in 1948.

Of the incorporated towns in the Denver area, Aurora led the field in activity with 872 permits, totaling \$4,108,700. Englewood had 1,093, valued at \$2,694,492; Littleton, 127 permits, \$893,125; and Arvada, 62 permits, \$256,410.

In the unincorporated areas adjacent to Denver, Jefferson County reflected the greatest activity with 1,282 permits valued at \$6,972,181. Arapahoe County was next with 587 permits valued at \$2,559,130, and Adams County had 171 permits valued at \$860,600.

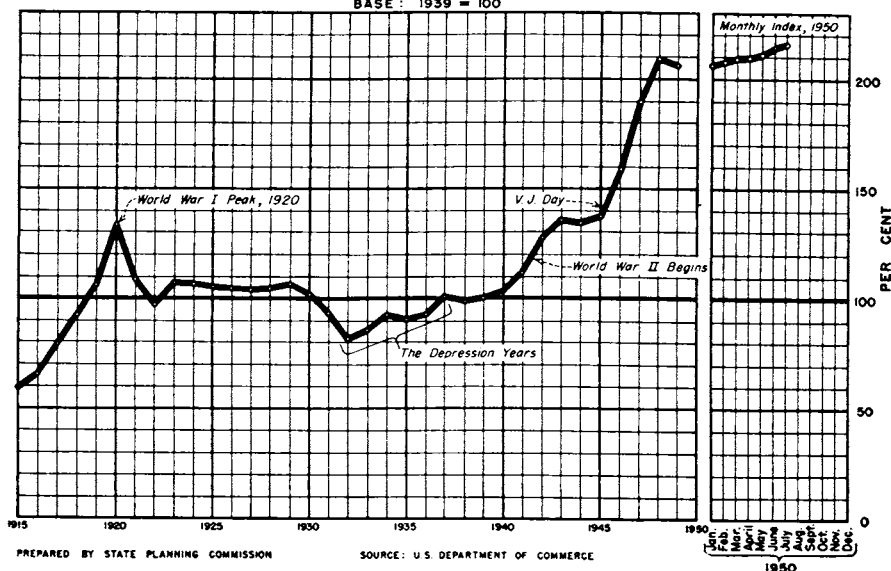
Outside of the Denver area, the greatest volume of construction was carried on in the Colorado Springs region. In Colorado Springs alone, 656 permits were issued with a value of \$4,599,981; and in the area adjacent to that city, 799 permits were issued with a value of \$3,500,428.

In Pueblo, 1,443 permits were issued, at a value of \$4,257,950. The number of permits issued in other important cities in 1949 are as follows: Boulder, 190, valued at \$1,564,465; unincorporated area adjacent to Boulder, 118, \$685,100; Craig, 189, \$750,522; Fort Collins, 606, \$1,360,700; Fort Morgan, 170, \$534,200; Golden, 92, \$616,700; Grand Junction, 670, \$1,511,100; Greeley, 357, \$2,038,280; La Junta, 80, \$400,250; Longmont, 119, \$893,125; Loveland, 96, \$899,925; Montrose, 115, \$564,955; Steamboat Springs, 55, \$434,205; Sterling, 142, \$360,370.

TREND OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

INCLUDES MATERIALS AND LABOR

BASE: 1939 = 100



BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS, 1949 AND 1948

Note: The table below shows the total of all permits issued and their value. All permits include residences, apartment buildings, business, commercial, industrial, public and other buildings and repairs. Also shown are number of residence permits only and their value.

CITY	Totals of All Permits and Value				Permits for Residences Only			
	Number of Permits		Value of Permits		Number of Permits		Value of Permits	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Akron	25	35	\$ 224,800	\$ 110,500	10	14	\$ 24,300	\$ 33,400
Alamosa	64	60	229,175	167,325	13	9	85,900	25,800
Antonito	6	4	.....	6,000	3	2	.....	2,000
Arvada	60	62	256,410	657,565	22	56	174,000	412,000
Ault	1	.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurora	872	372	4,108,700	2,571,800	726	328	3,654,000	2,096,000
Boulder	190	599	1,564,465	2,480,681	82	179	744,200	1,656,300
Brighton	49	59	239,925	262,690	33	49	179,500	200,540
Brush	14	67	33,000	335,140	14	32	83,000	161,900
Canon City	60	283	215,550	298,974	42	46	124,700	187,200
Castle Rock	20	7	100,000	5,000	20	7	100,000	5,000
Cedaredge	4	7	22,000	42,000	4	5	22,000	30,000
Colorado Springs	656	696	4,599,981	3,608,425	378	423	3,712,700	2,920,100
Cortez	54	67	152,950	244,500	40	41	100,750	134,000
Craig	189	161	750,522	969,506	14	131	178,500	488,555
Crested Butte	20	30	12,210	17,900	18	30	12,150	17,900
Del Norte	3	2	26,800	7,000	1	2	4,800	7,000
Delta	69	107	217,109	249,883	17	37	76,600	125,600
Denver	16,022	15,573	47,430,965	52,079,510	3,229	2,467	19,255,144	16,651,150
Dolores	31	39	19,055	140,885	.....	27	.....	30,545
Durango	35	130	166,232	646,997	23	63	94,378	337,569
Eads	52	24	267,500	127,800	38	20	163,500	80,800
Eaton	7	9	11,200	27,050	7	8	11,200	27,000
Edgewater	20	25	322,000	111,150	13	23	84,000	84,150
Englewood	1,093	276	2,694,492	1,546,410	271	215	1,630,500	1,178,200
Erie	3	2	10,000	3,000	3	2	10,000	3,000
Florence	15	16	26,300	38,500	6	10	19,300	35,500
Fort Collins	606	677	1,360,761	993,640	98	78	765,582	513,250
Fort Lupton	14	13	38,000	225,000	7	10	20,000	50,000
Fort Morgan	170	64	534,178	591,625	30	45	231,650	372,625
Frederick	3	4	5,200	12,000	1	3	200	10,000
Fruita	21	34	21,750	55,506	14	31	19,000	46,106
Glenwood Springs	25	34	79,236	141,660	6	15	28,500	92,800
Golden	92	52	616,710	492,360	43	27	262,875	209,200
Grand Junction	670	666	1,511,100	1,829,875	82	81	622,550	544,603
Greeley	357	369	2,038,280	1,672,877	142	128	1,180,850	1,020,602
Gunnison	38	42	84,000	117,300	5	30	10,100	107,500
Haxtun	5	16	63,000	69,500	2	12	20,000	56,500
Hayden	23	27	42,465	68,420	7	2	16,500	5,000

Hotchkiss	6	5	58,000	57,000	3	3	12,000	16,000
Hugo	7	7	55,000	59,000	5	4	25,000	26,000
Idaho Springs	9	4	128,000	48,000	1	1	11,000	6,000
Julesburg	38	22	482,000	228,550	18	14	107,900	113,500
Lafayette	63	45	100,850	88,235	12	9	65,000	50,000
La Junta	80	109	400,248	312,600	27	77	88,425	155,200
Lamar	39	145	224,725	1,064,040	24	61	98,850	215,940
La Salle	11	7	44,900	36,025	7	6	21,800	25,025
La Veta	2	1	15,000	17,000	2	1	15,000	17,000
Las Animas	14	36	94,500	334,300	9	27	57,000	87,300
Leadville		2		550				
Littleton	127	121	578,492	716,764	37	68	217,200	380,800
Longmont	119	191	893,125	463,017	37	80	270,500	236,950
Louisville	10	13	45,000	21,350	6	8	24,350	18,450
Loveland	96	64	899,925	436,380	32	64	202,300	436,380
Mancos	3	13	4,800	242,000		4		10,000
Manitou Springs	229	168	202,573	222,109	14	32	62,600	148,300
Manzanola		1		5,000		1		5,000
Monte Vista	118	36	164,747	100,965	15	12	54,735	42,860
Montrose	115	114	564,955	306,896	28	30	98,450	123,700
Morrison		3		3,000		3		3,000
Mountain View	16	9	77,200	27,300	4	2	24,000	14,000
Olathe	5	6	55,000	16,000	3	4	24,000	10,000
Ordway	33	22	55,250	45,000	17	16	40,150	32,450
Ovid		2		20,000		2		20,000
Palisade	3	12		51,350	3	10		36,850
Paonia	41	55	60,100	80,260	40	53	58,600	70,260
Platteville	6	6	10,450	30,900	3	6	8,000	30,900
Pueblo	1,443	1,085	4,257,952	2,343,268	494	486	1,939,455	1,921,200
Rocky Ford	26	19	153,200	84,550	17	10	65,700	65,050
Salida	41	56	62,150	93,205	7	38	36,200	73,555
Sheridan	42	46	45,695	119,000	18	38	35,200	50,000
Springfield		52	96,150	550,000		40	58,850	200,000
Steamboat Springs	55	35	434,205	200,000	14	30	95,300	125,000
Sterling	142	152	360,369	532,808	16	33	110,700	179,350
Trinidad	67	87	241,700	287,133	18	31	105,800	169,000
Walsenburg	22	18	54,390	31,400	12	12	20,490	18,100
Westminster	54	79	152,000	448,400	29	65	121,000	193,500
Windsor	19	23	40,575	33,175	3	7	21,500	27,000
UNINCORPORATED AREAS*								
Adams County	171	230	860,600	1,320,400	122	159	490,900	529,500
Arapahoe County	587	609	2,559,130	2,485,816	267	432	1,776,300	1,719,991
Boulder County	118	143	685,100	883,300	73	81	347,000	285,500
El Paso County	799	666	3,500,428	2,275,226	284	241	1,676,355	1,544,600
Jefferson County	1,282	1,105	6,972,181	5,235,450	811	800	4,891,836	4,453,300
Total	27,715	26,334	\$95,840,886	\$94,982,664	7,996	7,789	\$47,102,375	\$43,845,906

*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.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS BY RAIL IN COLORADO

Railroads in Colorado loaded 10,872,478 tons of freight in the State for shipment in 1949, compared with 12,716,363 tons loaded in 1947, 12,737,531 tons in 1943, and 7,883,207 tons in 1940. Freight unloaded in the State by the railroads amounted to 10,778,433 tons in 1949, 13,573,285 tons in 1947, 13,116,156 tons in 1943, and 7,308,394 tons in 1940.

Data on freight shipments are compiled annually by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission, and are grouped generally as Products of Agriculture, Forests, Mines, Manufacturing and Animals and Animal Products. Figures in the following table on freight shipments show that the peak years for production in Colorado, as reflected in tons of freight loaded for shipment, were: Products of Agriculture, 1947; Products of Mines, 1942; Products of Forests, 1947; and Animals and Animal Products, 1946. Peak years for imports of various products, as indicated by tons of freight terminated, were: Agriculture, 1947; Mines, 1942; Forests, 1942; Manufacturing, 1945; and Animal and Animal Products, 1945.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS BY RAILROAD IN COLORADO, 1940-1949:
TONS ORIGINATED AND TONS TERMINATED
 (Source: Interstate Commerce Commission)
 GENERAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES

Commodity Class	Tons of Railroad Freight in Colorado		Commodity Class	Tons of Railroad Freight in Colorado	
	Originated	Terminated		Originated	Terminated
Products of Agriculture			Products of Forests		
1949-----	3,378,978	2,317,726	1949-----	113,051	416,315
1948-----	3,814,180	2,091,221	1948-----	111,220	425,031
1947-----	4,241,565	2,814,175	1947-----	139,326	441,346
1946-----	3,466,606	2,444,334	1946-----	107,290	410,381
1945-----	3,514,661	2,330,118	1945-----	117,987	323,109
1944-----	2,720,804	2,009,710	1944-----	95,172	317,841
1943-----	3,094,319	2,185,011	1943-----	98,173	358,562
1942-----	2,725,569	2,332,405	1942-----	64,434	546,811
1941-----	2,511,867	2,085,915	1941-----	40,579	293,787
1940-----	2,104,727	1,995,912	1940-----	25,909	236,816
Animals and Animal Products			Products of Manufacturing		
1949-----	417,251	231,622	1949-----	2,544,744	2,600,234
1948-----	471,975	282,687	1948-----	2,824,848	3,011,848
1947-----	474,304	356,991	1947-----	2,718,703	3,229,873
1946-----	606,395	339,120	1946-----	2,283,057	3,085,781
1945-----	565,576	391,978	1945-----	2,709,007	3,296,653
1944-----	579,081	335,740	1944-----	2,753,274	3,024,303
1943-----	495,442	317,415	1943-----	2,448,818	2,279,521
1942-----	433,265	262,249	1942-----	2,494,542	2,690,219
1941-----	356,851	242,369	1941-----	2,292,401	2,319,756
1940-----	344,620	203,573	1940-----	1,144,315	1,705,516
Products of Mines			Total Shipments, All Classes		
1949-----	4,418,379	5,168,025	1949-----	10,872,478	10,778,433
1948-----	4,802,207	6,682,287	1948-----	11,524,726	12,546,214
1947-----	5,141,473	6,672,109	1947-----	12,716,363	13,573,285
1946-----	4,600,297	5,333,447	1946-----	11,063,645	11,613,063
1945-----	5,430,917	5,896,961	1945-----	12,338,148	12,238,819
1944-----	6,201,810	6,312,916	1944-----	12,350,141	12,000,510
1943-----	6,244,630	7,637,920	1943-----	12,737,531	13,116,156
1942-----	6,754,132	8,041,254	1942-----	12,697,454	14,025,856
1941-----	5,396,742	6,371,969	1941-----	10,598,440	11,313,796
1940-----	4,263,636	3,156,578	1940-----	7,883,207	7,308,394

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Differences between figures for tons of freight loaded for shipment and tons of freight terminated indicate that in 1949 Colorado exported surpluses of the following commodities: wheat, sorghum, barley and rye, wheat flour, sugar beets, peaches, onions, beans, peas, cattle, sheep, fresh meat, hides, animal products, coke, zinc ore, pig iron, nails and wire, steel rails, cement, sugar, animal feed, common brick, bituminous coal, malt liquor, mill products, and ammunition.

Some of the commodities imported by the State in 1949 in varying quantities were: corn, apples, hogs, petroleum, asphalt, manufactured steel, plaster, railroad ties, lumber, shingles and lath, fuel oil, canned foods, cured meats, rubber tires, automobiles, paint, airplanes, cotton fabrics, manufactured cotton fabric products, furnaces, electrical equipment, bathroom fixtures, glass, glass bottles, chinaware, refrigerators, laundry equipment, stoves, rayon and nylon, boots and shoes, athletic equipment, and soap.

In terms of percentages of total tons of products loaded for shipment throughout the United States, shipments of Colorado products ranked as follows for the years 1947-1949:

Product	Tons Loaded for Shipment			Product	Tons Loaded for Shipment		
	Percent of U.S. Total				Percent of U.S. Total		
	1949	1948	1947		1949	1948	1947
Steel rails	24.6	21.9	21.0	Sugar	3.2	3.4	3.8
Sugar beets	20.7	15.5	21.2	Fluxing stone	2.9	4.0	3.1
Peaches	20.4	15.1	11.0	Wheat	2.9	3.0	3.1
Onions	13.6	11.4	13.0	Petroleum, crude .	2.0	1.1	.7
Sheep	12.4	12.7	11.0	Fresh meat	1.9	2.0	1.9
Dried beans and peas	11.4	12.5	7.4	Animal feed	1.9	2.0	1.6
Zinc ore	6.9	6.1	4.5	Apples	1.6	1.5	1.4
Cattle	6.0	6.2	4.5	Wheat flour	1.4	1.3	1.3
Ice	5.1	5.8	6.5	Barley and Rye ..	1.4	1.2	2.0
Nails and wire ...	3.3	3.1	2.8	Pig Iron	1.0	2.0	1.0

BUSINESS FAILURES IN COLORADO, 1934-1949

Colorado had 41 business failures in 1949, compared with 52 for the year 1948. The liabilities of the 1949 business failures amounted to \$1,106,000, compared with \$1,318,000 for 1948. The low point for liabilities during the 1934-1949 period was reached in 1945 with an amount of \$105,000; the high point during this period was reached in 1939 when there were 140 failures with total liabilities of \$1,611,000.

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	1942	106	\$1,182,000
1935	104	1,752,000	1943	17	213,000
1936	82	506,000	1944	9	1,510,000
1937	58	1,230,000	1945	5	105,000
1938	104	1,514,000	1946	3	283,000
1939	140	1,611,000	1947	44	904,000
1940	112	926,000	1948	52	1,318,000
1941	89	849,000	1949	41	1,106,000
Totals ...	782	\$9,447,000	Totals ...	277	\$6,621,000

STATE AND NATIONAL INCOME PAYMENTS

Total income payments to individuals in Colorado in 1949, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, amounted to \$1,702,500,000, slightly less than the \$1,729,600,000 for 1948 but greater than the total income of any previous year. The decline between 1948 and 1949 was reflected chiefly in a drop in proprietor's income—\$357,700,000 in 1949, compared with \$424,800,000 in 1948, and \$110,000,000 in 1940. Other income groups showed increases: wages and salaries—\$1,013,900,000 in 1949 compared with \$985,300,000 in 1948, and \$339,000,000 in 1940; property income—\$197,400,000 in 1949, compared with \$191,400,000 in 1948, and \$81,000,000 in 1940; other income—\$133,500,000 in 1949, compared with \$128,100,000 in 1948, and \$59,000,000 in 1940.

Estimates of state and national income are based upon income payments from all sources made to individuals. The four classes of income shown in the accompanying table include agricultural income, manufacturing payrolls, trade and service income, and government income payments (salaries, pensions, cash-subsistence payments, etc.). The Federal agency estimated the income payments for the United States in 1949 at \$197,524,000,000 and for Colorado, \$1,702,500,000. Colorado's share of the national income in 1949 was .86 of one per cent compared with .85 per cent in 1948, .88 per cent in 1947, .81 per cent in 1945, .78 per cent in 1940, and .77 per cent in 1929.

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 IN COLORADO AND THE UNITED STATES, 1929-1949

(Source: U. S. Department of Commerce)

Year	Total Income Payments		Per Capita		Year	Total Income Payments		Per Capita	
	Colorado	U.S.	Colo.	U.S.		Colorado	U.S.	Colo.	U.S.
1929 ---	\$ 633,000,000	\$ 82,617,000,000	\$ 616	\$ 680	1939 ---	\$ 563,000,000	\$ 70,601,000,000	\$ 505	\$ 539
1930 ---	580,000,000	73,325,000,000	558	596	1940 ---	589,000,000	75,852,000,000	518	575
1931 ---	478,000,000	61,971,000,000	455	500	1941 ---	695,000,000	92,269,000,000	602	693
1932 ---	362,000,000	47,432,000,000	342	380	1942 ---	990,000,000	117,196,000,000	862	876
1933 ---	358,000,000	46,273,000,000	336	368	1943 ---	1,144,000,000	141,831,000,000	963	1,059
1934 ---	404,000,000	53,038,000,000	376	420	1944 ---	1,157,000,000	153,306,000,000	1,025	1,161
1935 ---	446,000,000	58,558,000,000	412	460	1945 ---	1,274,000,000	157,190,000,000	1,172	1,192
1936 ---	538,000,000	68,000,000,000	493	531	1946 ---	1,379,500,000	171,548,000,000	1,185	1,212
1937 ---	584,000,000	72,211,000,000	532	561	1947 ---	1,626,900,000	185,338,000,000	1,420	1,294
1938 ---	526,000,000	66,045,000,000	475	509	1948 ---	1,729,600,000	202,389,000,000	1,459	1,387
					1949 ---	1,702,500,000	197,524,000,000	1,386	1,380

INCOME PAYMENTS IN COLORADO, BY TYPES, 1946-1949

TYPE	1949	1948	1947	1946	% Increase 1946-1949
Wages and salaries	\$1,013,900,000	\$ 985,300,000	\$ 879,000,000	\$ 771,600,000	31.4
Proprietors' income	357,700,000	424,800,000	447,100,000	335,800,000	6.5
Property income	197,400,000	191,400,000	172,300,000	159,400,000	23.8
Other income	133,500,000	128,100,000	128,500,000	112,700,000	18.5
TOTAL	\$1,702,500,000	\$1,729,600,000	\$1,626,900,000	\$1,379,500,000	23.4

BANKING

BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS

COLORADO BANKS

U. S. SAVINGS BOND SALES

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

STATE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

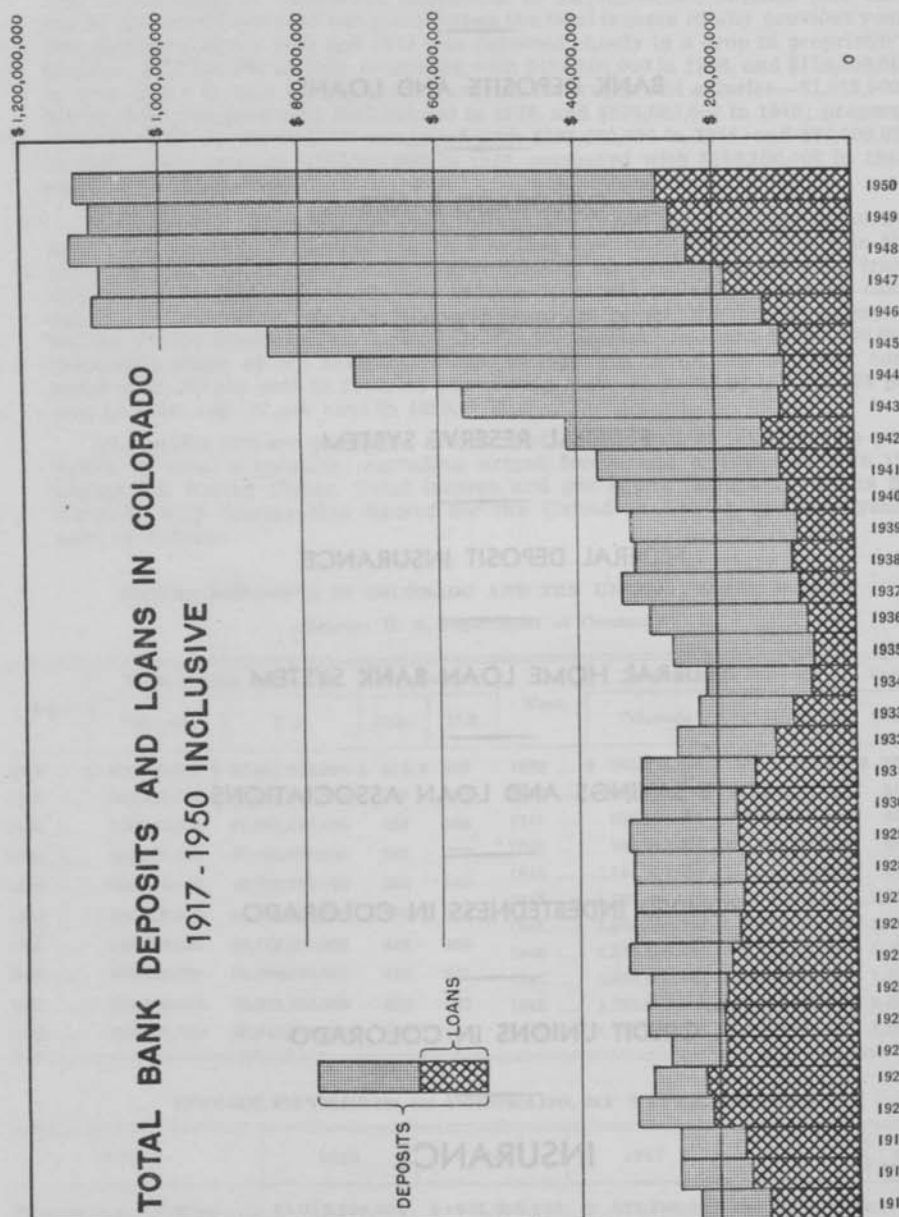
BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IN COLORADO

CREDIT UNIONS IN COLORADO

INSURANCE

FIRE LOSSES

TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS IN COLORADO 1917-1950 INCLUSIVE



PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

BANKS, BANKING AND FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

As of January 1, 1950, bank deposits in Colorado's 144 national and state banks totaled over one billion dollars for the fifth straight year and continued to reflect prosperous conditions in practically every section of the State.

As of January 1, 1950, the total deposits of \$1,121,915,264 were the second highest on record, being exceeded only in 1948 when deposits reached an all-time high of \$1,127,726,881. On January 1, 1949, deposits were \$1,198,359,872. Thus, the gain in deposits in 1949, as compared with 1948, was slightly over two per cent.

In the past 10 years deposits have more than tripled their total of \$343,280,813 in 1940, and are four times the total of \$262,262,025 in 1935.

The huge increase in deposits over the 10-year period is directly the result of the fiscal policy of the Federal government in issuing considerably in excess of 200 billions of dollars in bonds to help finance the staggering cost of World War II.

Since January 1, 1946, when deposits first went above the billion-dollar mark in Colorado, they have been fairly stable and fluctuations in the totals have ranged slightly over 42 million dollars. (See chart and table in this chapter.)

Bank Loans Have Doubled in Past Five Years

While deposits have been fairly stable over the past five years, bank loans in Colorado have more than doubled in the same period.

The total of loans in 1946 was \$129,335,697 as compared with \$283,622,483 on January 1, 1950. That volume of loans exceeded the total of *all bank deposits* in 1935.

Although loans are now the highest in history they represent only 25.3 per cent of total deposits, indicating that a conservative policy is being followed in the lending of funds. This policy has contributed to holding down inflation, according to bankers.

An analysis of bank deposits by counties in Colorado reveals that deposits were lower in 37 counties in 1950 as compared with a year earlier, while in 17 other counties there was an increase in deposits. In nine counties there are no banks.

Deposits Lower in Most Agricultural Counties

In practically all cases, the decrease in deposits took place in agricultural counties, a condition which reflects lower farm prices in 1949 than in 1948. An exception is Pueblo County, which is chiefly an industrial area. In that county, deposits in 1950 were \$3,000,000 less than a year earlier. This is attributed principally to the steel strike in September and October of 1949.

All eastern Colorado counties, with the exception of Morgan county, had a decrease in deposits in 1949, due to lower farm prices. These counties include Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Elbert, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Phillips, Prowers, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma counties. Wheat is one of the principal crops in these counties.

In two important agricultural counties where potatoes are one of the major crops grown, deposits were up slightly in 1950 as compared with 1949. In Weld

county the increase was \$750,000, while in Rio Grande county, in the San Luis Valley, the increase was \$142,000.

Denver Metropolitan Area Continues Prosperous

The continued prosperity of the Denver metropolitan area was reflected in substantial gains in deposits during 1949. In Denver, deposits increased by \$32,382,000 in 1949. In neighboring Jefferson county, deposits were up \$1,800,000, in Arapahoe county they were up \$1,100,000, and in Adams county the increase was \$611,000.

In Boulder county, bank deposits were up \$1,212,000 in 1950, and in El Paso county the increase was \$1,963,000 as compared with a year earlier.

Deposits Lower in Mining Counties

In mountain counties where mining predominates, bank deposits were lower in 1950 as compared with 1949. This is true of Clear Creek, Pitkin, and Teller counties. An exception was Lake county (Leadville), where deposits increased slightly in 1949.

Bank Deposits Have Tripled in the Past Ten Years

County by county, bank deposits in Colorado have tripled in the ten years since 1940. Deposits have increased from one and one-half to more than 15 times the amount of deposits prior to World War I in every county in Colorado where banks are located—with one exception. That exception is Teller county, of which Cripple Creek is the county seat. There the trend of deposits has been downward.

Compared with conditions of 10 years ago, spectacular gains have been made in Eastern Colorado counties where large wheat crops have been produced for a number of years, during World War II and since.

In these counties, bank deposits are now six to seven times the total of 1940 and are nine times the total of 1935 when most of that area was hard hit by a series of dry years and low prices.

The greatest gains have been made in Cheyenne county where deposits as of January 1, 1950, are 12 times the total in 1940 and 21 times the total in 1935. Kit Carson county has 10 times the deposits of 1940 and 12 times the total of 1935. Gains from four to 10 times the total deposit of 1940 have also been made in Bent, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Phillips, Prowers, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma counties.

In Baca county, which was in the heart of the dust bowl area in the 1930s, bank deposits have increased 10 times, from \$601,603 in 1940 to \$6,201,677 in 1950. Bank loans have also risen sharply from \$218,075 in 1940 to \$3,025,840 in 1940, principally for the reason that some of the crops have been held in storage instead of being sold. Baca county is a large producer of wheat and broom corn.

Denver Banks Carry 55.7 Per Cent of All Deposits in Colorado

Denver's 12 banks now have three times the deposits of 1940 and the total of \$624,719,192 as of January 1, 1950, constituted 55.7 per cent of the total of all bank deposits in the State.

The three counties adjacent to Denver, namely, Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties, have made spectacular gains in the past 10 years. In Adams county deposits are 15 times the total in 1940, a large share of the increase resulting from the establishment of a bank in Aurora in the late years of the war.

In Arapahoe county deposits have increased six times since 1940, while in Jefferson county deposits have multiplied 10 times. Establishment of a bank in Lakewood some years ago has accounted for a large increase in deposits in that area of the county.

El Paso County Second and Pueblo County Third in Deposits

Although Pueblo county was second county in the State in Bank deposits in 1940 and in earlier years, it slipped to third place during the war and El Paso county moved up to second place.

Deposits in the banks of El Paso county, of which Colorado Springs is the county seat, totaled \$65,429,118 on January 1, 1950, or almost three times the deposits of \$22,484,042 in 1940.

During the same period, deposits in the banks in Pueblo county have not quite doubled, from \$28,984,976 in 1940 to \$53,073,662 in 1950. Incidentally, banks in Pueblo county have one of the lowest ratios in loans to deposits in the State, namely, 10.3 per cent.

Bank Deposits in Several Counties are Four Times 1940 Totals

In a number of other important counties, deposits have increased by four times since 1940. This is true as regards Boulder, Larimer, Mesa, Morgan and Weld counties.

Other counties which have made notable gains in the past 10 years include: Alamosa (3 times 1940 deposits), Archuleta (3 times), Chaffee (2 times), Conejos (3½ times), Delta (3½ times), Douglas (28 times), Eagle (3 times), Elbert (2 times), Fremont (3 times), Gunnison (3 times), Huerfano (2½ times), La Plata (3 times), Montrose (3 times), Ouray (3½ times) and Saguache (3½ times).

Banks in Other Areas of Colorado Reflect Prosperity

In Northwestern Colorado, Moffat and Rio Blanco counties, which have benefited not only from higher livestock prices but from increased oil production from Rangely and other oil fields in the area, show sharp increases in deposits for the past 10 years.

Deposits in Moffat county (Craig, county seat), have increased by almost seven times since 1940, from \$461,271 to \$2,989,030 in 1950. In Rio Blanco county (Meeker, county seat) deposits have increased six times, from \$432,113 in 1940 to \$2,321,513 in 1950. Routt county (Steamboat Springs, county seat) which had deposits of \$1,150,515 in 1940 now has deposits totaling \$4,600,443.

In Montezuma county (Cortez, county seat), in far Southwestern Colorado, where beans, wheat and other crops have been good money-makers for the farmers and where oil activity is increasing, bank deposits have multiplied almost six times since 1940, from \$1,047,013 to \$5,602,089 in 1950.

In the Arkansas Valley, Otero county, a heavy producer of onions and seed crops, shows an increase in bank deposits of five times the total in 1940, from \$3,190,694 to \$15,343,265 in 1950. In neighboring Crowley county, deposits have increased over four times, from \$473,085 in 1940 to \$2,023,373 in 1950.

In Rio Grande county, lush potato-growing center of the San Luis Valley, bank deposits have increased almost six times in the past 10 years, from \$784,105 in 1940 to \$4,580,465 in 1950.

Mining Counties Are Not Prospering as Are Other Areas

In several mountain counties where the mining industry was hard hit by the war and by rising costs since the war, bank deposits show the least gains.

Particularly is this true of Teller county of which Cripple Creek is the county seat, the center of Colorado's most famous gold mining days of past years.

Back in 1935, soon after the price of gold had been increased by the Federal government from \$20.67 an ounce to \$35.00, Cripple Creek had bank deposits

totaling \$2,188,794 and ranked eleventh among all the cities of Colorado in bank deposits. By 1940, deposits had changed very little and totaled \$2,181,866. Cripple Creek ranked fifteenth among the cities in the State in bank deposits.

The famed mining town was hard hit by the closing of the gold mines for several years during World War II. Since the close of the war, prices and wages have shot upwards as a result of the post-war inflation while the price of gold remains "pegged," by the Federal government, at \$35.00 per ounce. As a result of this situation gold mining has not recovered and bank deposits in Cripple Creek as of January 1, 1950, totaled \$1,349,384. This total has dropped Cripple Creek to 116th place among the 144 banks in the State.

Thus it can be said that Cripple Creek and Teller counties have had to operate on the "gold standard" basis all through the war and since, while most other communities have experienced inflation resulting from the managed currency policy of the Federal government and government bond-inflation.

Other mining counties have been somewhat similarly affected like Teller county, although not as drastically.

In Clear Creek county, bank deposits have increased from \$343,037 in 1940 to \$576,486 in 1950. In Pitkin county (Aspen), deposits have increased from \$393,062 in 1940 to \$585,515 in 1950. Both Clear Creek and Pitkin counties have benefited from the tourist industry.

Lake county, of which Leadville is the county seat, had no banks in 1940, but in 1950 had deposits of \$1,249,112. Leadville has benefited chiefly from the mining of molybdenum at Climax, 12 miles distant, from zinc mining at Empire, and from smelter operations at Leadville.

SUMMARY REGARDING BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS IN COLORADO, 1916-1950

The chart and table of statistics for the period covering 1916-1950, provide a picture of bank deposits and loans in Colorado over a period of the past 35 years—through two world wars, the years between the wars and since World War II.

Principal points revealed by the statistics can be summarized as follows:

1. Whereas Colorado had 403 national and state banks at the end of World War I, the number declined throughout the 1920s and early 1930s, then stabilized at about 140. At the close of 1949 the number totaled 144.

2. Bank deposits increased during World War I, due to the increase in the Federal debt, declined during the post-war deflation of 1920 and 1921, then held fairly stable throughout the remainder of the 1920s. During the depression of the 1930s, deposits again declined and by 1933 were lower than in 1916. After 1933, deposits climbed gradually until the start of World War II. *Deposits increased rapidly in the next few years as a result of the issuance of more than 200 billions of dollars of bonds by the Federal government to finance a major portion of the cost of the war.* For the past five years, deposits have averaged over one billion dollars or three times the total of deposits in 1940. *Thus the fiscal policy of the Federal government in financing the huge cost of World War II has had a direct bearing on the growth of bank deposits in Colorado and elsewhere in the Nation in the past 10 years.* The Nation's currency has been inflated by the creation of debt.

3. Whereas bank deposits in Colorado have remained fairly stable over the past five years, at more than one billion dollars, bank loans in the same period have more than doubled—from \$129,335,697 in 1945 to \$283,622,483 as of the close of 1949. Although bank loans in Colorado are now the highest in history, they represent only 25.3 per cent of total bank deposits—a very conservative ratio.

4. *Ample funds are on deposit in Colorado's banks to finance the further development of the State's varied resources and to finance other operations to meet the challenge of an ever-increasing population.*

NUMBER OF BANKS IN COLORADO, TOTAL BANK ASSETS, DEPOSITS AND LOANS, BY YEARS

(As of January 1, each year, or nearest call date thereto)

YEAR	No. of Banks	Total Assets	Total Deposits	Loans and Discounts
1917.....	...	(1)	\$ 228,154,528	\$128,371,147
1918.....	...	\$ 299,885,059	257,115,214	155,557,002
1919.....	373	305,782,264	255,887,031	164,633,522
1920.....	403	381,780,464	319,594,259	211,091,565
1921.....	402	368,644,393	296,208,939	219,304,440
1922.....	387	327,655,318	270,207,824	189,272,334
1923.....	311	367,510,948	304,585,906	193,293,542
1924.....	357	355,960,695	299,786,014	188,994,720
1925.....	338	380,811,824	329,909,726	181,523,399
1926.....	317	364,966,320	321,062,937	169,220,508
1927.....	306	366,082,565	321,696,881	165,407,957
1928.....	284	(1)	321,739,131	162,723,310
1929.....	284	371,722,374	327,598,487	172,236,431
1930.....	275	357,265,628	311,040,485	172,871,041
1931.....	257	354,414,990	309,991,117	147,521,449
1932.....	221	301,374,532	259,134,580	117,196,645
1933.....	208	274,020,979	226,725,182	90,888,760
1934.....	163	253,692,825	215,160,276	65,914,753
1935.....	161	298,603,068	262,262,025	61,903,623
1936.....	160	323,252,263	294,726,617	68,782,336
1937.....	153	370,227,961	337,350,933	80,011,836
1938.....	144	350,869,257	317,177,158	90,138,008
1939.....	144	358,070,876	323,496,470	84,571,155
1940.....	145	379,735,799	343,280,816	96,551,760
1941.....	146	409,094,237	370,239,514	109,003,848
1942.....	144	455,331,289	415,238,458	131,996,735
1943.....	143	604,901,986	564,101,579	106,395,843
1944.....	139	763,629,107	720,102,005	98,580,702
1945.....	140	889,517,128	843,090,224	105,017,458
1946.....	138	1,146,487,194	1,095,739,251	129,335,697
1947.....	141	1,142,481,035	1,085,555,843	184,728,303
1948.....	142	1,191,527,084	1,127,726,884	237,640,281
1949.....	142	1,168,078,082	1,098,359,872	263,750,749
1950.....	144	1,199,232,913	1,121,915,264	283,622,483

(1). Data not available.

BANK CLEARINGS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES BY CALENDAR YEARS

Year	Denver	Pueblo	Colorado Springs	Total Three Cities	Per Cent Increase or Decrease
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
1948.....	5,447,361,608	106,345,322	113,797,255	5,667,504,185	11.5
1949.....	5,175,420,860	107,823,197	121,219,313	5,404,463,370	— 4.6

**TOTAL DEPOSITS, LOANS AND DISCOUNTS IN COLORADO'S BANKS
BY COUNTIES, ON JANUARY 1, 1950 AND 1949**

County ²	January 1, 1950		January 1, 1949	
	Deposits	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Loans and Discounts
Adams ¹	\$ 7,156,510	\$ 1,939,835	\$ 6,545,184	\$ 1,370,691
Alamosa	7,182,674	2,104,803	7,381,143	1,657,030
Arapahoe ¹	15,808,592	4,860,680	14,706,271	4,538,199
Archuleta	808,885	202,472	796,769	192,106
Baca	6,201,677	3,025,840	6,945,281	2,338,346
Bent	3,385,579	755,247	3,499,141	599,494
Boulder	31,907,787	9,520,269	30,695,551	9,667,472
Chaffee	2,689,993	244,891	2,928,998	233,283
Cheyenne	3,271,157	475,980	3,649,690	418,454
Clear Creek	576,486	158,902	647,374	143,246
Conejos	2,131,676	837,095	2,383,857	668,441
Crowley	2,023,373	441,582	2,211,893	349,931
Delta	7,639,505	1,747,010	8,133,015	1,546,070
Denver	624,719,192	149,291,808	592,336,382	140,022,147
Dolores	1,012,648	521,764	.....	.....
Douglas	1,456,204	554,533	1,448,813	441,727
Eagle	1,622,771	492,364	1,737,394	445,181
Elbert	1,135,142	223,359	1,284,007	156,293
El Paso	65,429,118	14,887,482	63,466,394	14,089,143
Fremont	10,822,442	2,451,565	10,795,343	2,104,235
Garfield	9,753,863	3,343,639	9,967,785	2,380,789
Grand	2,057,481	553,151	2,045,021	415,169
Gunnison	3,498,567	1,192,429	3,615,172	1,041,276
Huerfano	4,289,271	1,167,666	4,886,355	1,009,496
Jefferson	11,361,308	2,260,754	9,516,718	1,992,966
Kiowa	2,535,640	634,617	2,920,220	531,738
Kit Carson	7,855,582	2,335,564	8,842,938	2,521,702
Lake	1,249,112	311,418	1,213,199	276,980
La Plata	10,426,656	3,759,653	10,658,784	3,915,878
Larimer	25,009,446	7,919,164	25,803,438	7,898,373
Las Animas	12,324,529	3,092,909	13,554,673	2,941,272
Lincoln	6,278,217	1,069,498	6,915,308	797,103
Logan	14,538,482	3,704,306	15,398,070	4,314,724
Mesa	20,404,981	5,369,220	19,957,718	4,650,125
Moffat	2,989,030	734,258	3,222,824	722,895
Montezuma	5,602,089	2,288,851	5,851,716	1,968,040
Montrose	7,842,157	1,718,253	8,408,995	1,493,876
Morgan	12,956,187	6,105,176	12,697,651	5,512,176
Otero	15,343,265	3,858,142	15,042,007	3,768,785
Ouray	1,440,654	456,070	1,503,146	420,022
Park	556,512	111,410	635,169	86,912
Phillips	5,235,966	1,204,375	5,975,728	1,308,165
Pitkin	585,515	128,404	597,083	67,271
Prowers	12,215,398	2,539,510	12,856,999	2,361,200
Pueblo	53,073,662	5,483,337	56,237,838	4,511,559
Rio Blanco	2,321,513	808,772	3,055,719	446,409
Rio Grande	4,580,465	995,913	4,437,881	822,794
Routt	4,600,443	1,486,815	5,178,974	1,473,195
Saguache	3,121,380	603,529	3,160,842	517,238
Sedgwick	3,757,181	692,822	4,207,591	975,556
Teller	1,349,384	207,470	1,836,486	171,501
Washington	5,531,552	2,076,375	6,109,482	742,139
Weld	41,372,344	18,410,772	40,622,885	17,574,803
Yuma	8,876,020	2,260,757	10,022,485	2,285,114
State Totals:	\$1,121,915,264	\$283,622,483	\$1,098,359,872	\$263,750,749

¹Bank of Aurora located in Adams county although it serves both Adams and Arapahoe county residents. No bank in Aurora in 1940 or 1935.

²The following counties do not have banks: Costilla, Custer, Gilpin, Jackson, Hinsdale, Mineral, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.

**TOTAL DEPOSITS, LOANS AND DISCOUNTS IN COLORADO'S BANKS
BY COUNTIES, ON JANUARY 1, 1950 AND 1940**

County ²	January 1, 1950		January 1, 1940	
	Deposits	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Loans and Discounts
Adams ¹	\$ 7,156,510	\$ 1,939,835	\$ 469,317	\$ 136,200
Alamosa	7,182,674	2,104,803	2,370,007	686,082
Arapahoe ¹	15,808,592	4,860,680	2,488,694	1,299,322
Archuleta	808,885	202,472	244,830	72,828
Baca	6,201,677	3,025,840	601,603	218,075
Bent	3,385,579	755,247	938,824	341,042
Boulder	31,907,787	9,520,269	7,628,983	3,174,131
Chaffee	2,689,993	244,891	1,361,325	205,301
Cheyenne	3,271,157	475,980	268,236	101,224
Clear Creek	576,486	158,902	343,037	57,351
Conejos	2,131,676	837,095	654,186	269,892
Crowley	2,023,373	441,582	473,085	127,121
Delta	7,639,505	1,747,010	2,026,309	727,508
Denver	624,719,192	149,291,808	205,392,168	55,084,026
Dolores	1,012,648	521,764	.....	.....
Douglas	1,456,204	554,533	51,169	23,393
Eagle	1,622,771	492,364	579,970	248,512
Elbert	1,135,142	223,359	558,717	206,620
El Paso	65,429,118	14,887,482	22,484,042	6,340,215
Fremont	10,822,442	2,451,565	3,464,989	730,020
Garfield	9,753,863	3,343,639	2,643,206	835,488
Grand	2,057,481	553,151	552,839	180,789
Gunnison	3,498,567	1,192,429	1,215,773	356,536
Huerfano	4,289,271	1,167,666	1,898,741	509,159
Jefferson	11,361,308	2,260,754	1,180,444	387,938
Kiowa	2,535,640	634,617	289,254	94,479
Kit Carson	7,855,582	2,335,564	778,382	361,506
Lake	1,249,112	311,418	.....	.....
La Plata	10,426,656	3,759,653	3,614,750	1,006,840
Larimer	25,009,446	7,919,164	6,260,569	3,474,259
Las Animas	12,324,529	3,092,909	4,446,850	907,443
Lincoln	6,278,217	1,069,498	928,074	599,136
Logan	14,538,482	3,704,306	2,723,550	1,581,809
Mesa	20,404,981	5,369,220	4,852,671	1,817,766
Moffat	2,989,030	734,258	461,271	269,070
Montezuma	5,602,089	2,288,851	1,047,013	685,861
Montrose	7,842,157	1,718,253	2,519,278	2,233,557
Morgan	12,956,187	6,105,176	3,038,762	728,061
Otero	15,343,265	3,858,142	3,190,694	1,308,537
Ouray	1,440,654	456,070	406,765	119,952
Park	556,512	111,410	401,986	172,008
Phillips	5,235,966	1,204,375	787,034	285,491
Pitkin	585,515	128,404	393,062	29,457
Prowers	12,215,398	2,539,510	1,589,200	510,558
Pueblo	53,073,662	5,483,337	28,984,976	1,209,309
Rio Blanco	2,321,513	808,772	432,113	152,451
Rio Grande	4,580,465	995,913	784,105	387,369
Routt	4,600,443	1,486,815	1,150,515	532,464
Saguache	3,121,380	603,529	943,327	292,707
Sedgwick	3,757,181	692,822	683,216	360,620
Teller	1,349,384	207,470	2,181,866	183,501
Washington	5,531,552	2,076,375	711,906	280,325
Weld	41,372,344	18,410,772	9,104,868	4,405,494
Yuma	8,876,020	2,260,757	1,682,885	710,474
State Totals:	\$1,121,915,264	\$283,622,483	\$343,280,813	\$96,551,760

¹Bank of Aurora located in Adams county although it serves both Adams and Arapahoe county residents. No bank in Aurora in 1940 or 1935.

²The following counties do not have banks: Costilla, Custer, Gilpin, Jackson, Hinsdale, Mineral, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.

**FIRST FIFTY CITIES AND TOWNS IN COLORADO IN BANK DEPOSITS, RANKED IN ORDER, FOR
YEARS 1950, 1949 AND 1940**

CITY	Jan. 1, 1950 Deposits	CITY	Jan. 1, 1949 Deposits	CITY	Jan. 1, 1940 Deposits
Denver	\$624,719,192	Denver	\$592,336,382	Denver	\$205,392,168
Colorado Springs	61,627,854	Colorado Springs	59,369,277	Pueblo	28,984,976
Pueblo	53,073,662	Pueblo	56,237,838	Colorado Springs	21,660,207
Greeley	28,464,678	Greeley	28,009,277	Greeley	6,461,845
Fort Collins	18,756,407	Boulder	17,170,592	Boulder	4,504,806
Boulder	18,151,160	Grand Junction	17,165,020	Trinidad	4,446,850
Grand Junction	17,566,969	Fort Collins	16,324,349	Grand Junction	4,080,824
Longmont	13,189,717	Trinidad	13,554,673	Fort Collins	4,070,378
Sterling	12,813,811	Sterling	13,433,410	Durango	3,356,429
Trinidad	12,324,529	Longmont	12,912,917	Longmont	2,900,658
Durango	9,686,615	Durango	9,988,782	Sterling	2,446,411
Lamar	8,426,123	Lamar	8,687,628	Alamosa	2,370,007
Englewood	8,371,699	Glenwood Springs	8,540,629	Canon City	2,243,545
Canon City	8,201,588	Canon City	8,055,002	Glenwood Springs	2,212,866
Glenwood Springs	8,194,146	La Junta	7,676,195	Cripple Creek	2,181,867
Fort Morgan	7,797,953	Fort Morgan	7,540,764	Montrose	2,154,853
La Junta	7,714,648	Alamosa	7,381,143	Walsenburg	1,898,741
Alamosa	7,182,674	Englewood	7,326,159	Fort Morgan	1,877,508
Montrose	6,458,585	Montrose	6,772,158	La Junta	1,824,111
Loveland	6,253,039	Loveland	6,519,886	Salida	1,361,325
Wray	5,240,186	Wray	6,027,387	Loveland	1,298,206
Brush	5,158,234	Steamboat Springs	5,178,974	Florence	1,221,444
Steamboat Springs	4,600,443	Brush	5,156,886	Gunnison	1,215,773
Walsenburg	4,289,271	Holyoke	4,492,775	Lamar	1,194,507
Springfield	4,201,755	Springfield	4,426,544	Brush	1,161,254
Lakewood	4,179,885	Walsenburg	4,386,355	Steamboat Springs	1,150,515
Rocky Ford	4,068,562	Akron	4,227,134	Delta	1,076,316
Littleton	4,011,761	Julesburg	4,207,591	Littleton	1,051,242
Golden	3,989,822	Delta	4,074,491	Englewood	988,921
Holyoke	3,885,856	Littleton	3,916,094	Wray	968,274
Akron	3,867,783	Rocky Ford	3,738,529	Las Animas	854,090
Delta	3,841,776	Gunnison	3,615,172	Rocky Ford	706,571
Julesburg	3,757,181	Limon	3,476,187	Dolores	692,722
Aurora	3,689,124	Hugo	3,439,121	Julesburg	683,216
Monte Vista	3,507,816	Burlington	3,401,205	Golden	647,686
Gunnison	3,498,567	Golden	3,389,651	Berthoud	622,441
Brighton	3,467,386	Monte Vista	3,387,381	Holyoke	598,287
Hugo	3,392,731	Aurora	3,372,804	Fort Lupton	589,496
Burlington	3,216,569	Craig	3,222,824	Eagle	579,970
Arvada	3,191,601	Brighton	3,172,380	Akron	558,053
Strasburg	3,030,698	Arvada	3,156,834	Kremmling	552,839
Craig	2,989,030	Las Animas	3,114,587	Manitou Springs	551,085
Las Animas	2,937,887	Strasburg	3,043,966	Arvada	532,757
Cortez	2,827,685	Dolores	3,016,257	Monte Vista	531,805
Dolores	2,774,404	Lakewood	2,970,233	La Jara	525,086
Ault	2,740,532	Salida	2,928,998	Hugo	505,668
Salida	2,689,994	Yuma	2,928,763	Saguache	482,097
Yuma	2,686,011	Eads	2,920,220	Yuma	473,483
Fowler	2,641,792	Cortez	2,835,459	Ordway	473,085
Florence	2,620,854	Stratton	2,764,128	Brighton	469,317

A study of the list reveals some remarkable changes in deposits between 1940 and 1950. An account of the changes, by counties, is carried elsewhere in this chapter.

SALES OF U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

Total purchases in the E, F, and G series of U. S. Savings Bonds in Colorado during 1949 amounted to \$52,562,145.

Of the total, \$37,393,687 was invested in Series "E" bonds which are designed for small investors. The figure represented a gain of three per cent over E sales for the previous year.

A slight gain was shown for Series F bonds—\$2,507,358 in 1949, \$2,498,403 in 1948—while sales in the "G" series dropped. Purchases in the Series G bonds totaled \$12,661,100 during 1949, as compared to \$14,621,400 in the previous year. The drop was attributed to the Treasury Department's lifting for a brief period in 1948 the \$100,000 limitation on purchases, whereas the fixed limit was unchanged during 1949.

Total sales for the period 1941 through 1949 amounted to \$655,209,926. Monthly sales during 1948 and 1949 averaged \$4,424,626. The wartime average monthly sales in the 1941-1945 period were \$7,572,818. Total E, F, and G Savings Bonds purchases in the state by the years follow:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1949	\$ 52,562,145	1945	\$106,433,000
1948	53,628,879	1944	117,826,000
1947	64,839,902	1943	110,413,000
1946	67,775,000	1941-1942	81,732,000
Total, 1941-1949			\$655,209,926

Total sales for the 63 counties in the State for the year 1949 are shown in the accompanying table:

County	Amount	County	Amount
Adams	\$ 211,113.00	Kit Carson	\$ 369,609.25
Alamosa	473,250.75	Lake	154,625.00
Arapahoe	826,769.75	La Plata	286,729.75
Archuleta	86,529.75	Larimer	1,561,420.75
Baca	132,245.75	Las Animas	805,378.63
Bent	244,423.98	Lincoln	313,247.25
Boulder	1,933,132.24	Logan	840,966.25
Chaffee	131,323.25	Mesa	715,013.25
Cheyenne	208,770.70	Mineral	11,525.25
Clear Creek	38,866.25	Moffat	84,821.48
Conejos	92,726.00	Montezuma	40,764.00
Costilla	25,930.75	Montrose	326,789.25
Crowley	188,759.50	Morgan	433,555.50
Custer	28,769.00	Otero	807,683.15
Delta	385,655.75	Ouray	81,885.00
Denver	25,877,683.09	Park	22,743.00
Dolores	15,307.00	Phillips	319,880.00
Douglas	36,981.00	Pitkin	48,300.75
Eagle	93,219.75	Prowers	589,287.32
Elbert	84,656.75	Pueblo	3,226,446.64
El Paso	3,165,916.25	Rio Blanco	39,631.32
Fremont	689,092.00	Rio Grande	368,435.50
Garfield	334,371.49	Routt	164,681.25
Gilpin	13,179.00	Saguache	120,171.00
Grand	96,923.25	San Juan	13,263.25
Gunnison	186,695.50	San Miguel	24,769.25
Hinsdale	450.00	Sedgwick	223,555.00
Huerfano	248,748.00	Summit	3,993.50
Jackson	13,108.50	Teller	87,557.25
Jefferson	472,192.50	Washington	467,525.00
Kiowa	176,513.25	Weld	1,387,312.30
Unallocated		Yuma	508,553.25
Sales to Army, Navy, and Federal Civilian Employees			293,722.67
State Total			1,295,000.00
			\$52,562,145.76

COLORADO BANKS

(As of January 1, 1950)

Adams County	
Bank of Aurora.....	Aurora
Brighton State Bank.....	Brighton
Alamosa County	
Alamosa National Bank.....	Alamosa
American National Bank.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe County	
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
Dolores County	
Dove Creek State Bank.....	Dove Creek
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 Bank....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
 Empire State Bank.....Rocky Ford
 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

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 DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Insurance of Bank Deposits

Insurance of the deposits of each depositor in an insured bank to the extent of \$10,000 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, and amended October 1, 1950. 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, 1949, the surplus of the Corporation amounted to \$1,134,213,000. The original capital stock of the Corporation, which had no vote and was not entitled to receive dividends, was retired under provisions of Public Law 363, 80th Congress, enacted August 5, 1947, from the surplus of the Corporation in excess of \$1,000,000,000. On August 30, 1948, final payment was made to the United States Treasury, at which time full credit for cost of supervision of Federal Credit Unions was allowed.

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 Kansas City. There were 139 insured commercial banks in Colorado on June 30, 1949, of which 77 were national banks, 15 were State bank members of the Federal Reserve System, and 47 were State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. The insured banks in the State on June 30, 1949, had total deposits of \$1,036,179,000, of which \$818,190,000 were demand and \$217,989,000 were time deposits. These deposits, which represent 99.4 per cent of the deposits of all Colorado banks, were insured by the Corporation up to \$10,000 for each depositor.

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 district 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. The government capital in the banks is gradually being retired.

Colorado is included in the Tenth regional bank district, embracing also Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. The district bank is located at Topeka. 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 associations, 39; assets, \$38,274,000; 1944—number of associations, 39; assets, \$41,276,000; 1945—number of associations, 39; assets, \$47,844,000; 1946—number of associations, 39; assets, \$62,260,000; 1947—number of associations, 40; assets, \$76,463,000; 1948—number of associations, 40; assets, \$91,811,000; 1949—number of associations, 43; assets, \$111,447,090.

On June 30, 1949, the total assets of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka amounted to \$38,749,904; the liabilities were \$24,437,763; paid-in capital stock, \$12,796,100, and surplus, \$1,516,041.

In accordance with Government Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947, administration of the Federal Home Loan Bank System was 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 described below.

Federal Savings and Loan Associations—The Home Owners' Loan Act, approved June 13, 1933, contained a provision authorizing the chartering of privately owned and managed 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. These local institutions—known as Federal savings and loan associations—are chartered, examined and supervised by the Home Loan Bank Board. Federal associations can not 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 little 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, 1949.

From the organization of the first association in 1934 down to June 30, 1949, the Federal associations located in Colorado made mortgage loans for construction, home purchasing, refinancing, repairs and reconditioning and other purposes to a total of \$137,870,800. Loans outstanding on the last named date amounted to \$61,514,000. The assets of the Colorado Federal savings and loan associations have increased from \$2,417,244 in 1935 to \$78,294,000 in 1949.

An accompanying table shows the status of Federal associations in Colorado on June 30 of specified years.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created under a provision of the National Housing Act, which was 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, which guarantees the safety of accounts up to \$10,000 to each investor, is compulsory for Federal savings and loan associations. State chartered institutions may become insured upon application and approval by the Insurance Corporation.

On June 30, 1949, there were 37 insured associations in Colorado, of which 23 with assets of \$78,300,000 were operating under Federal charter and 14 with assets of \$30,200,000 were under charter of the State. The combined assets of all insured associations in Colorado on that date amounted to \$108,500,000, which compared with \$89,300,000 on June 30, 1948, an increase of \$19,200,000 or 22 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 about \$513,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949. The Corporation's total investment to save homes in the State, amounting to \$24,978,000, has now been reduced to \$1,132,000, a liquidation rate of 96.5 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. On June 30, 1949, the balance of the Corporation's mortgages in the State consisted of the amounts due from 1,008 original loan accounts and from 324 purchasers of homes acquired by the Corporation over the years of its operations.

About two-thirds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation balances in Colorado have been paid down to less than \$1,000. Over 10,000 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, almost 2,100 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. Almost all of those same borrowers have overcome their arrearages. Many have paid out in full.

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.

STATUS OF FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN COLORADO AS OF JUNE 30 OF SPECIFIED YEARS

(Source: Home Loan Bank Board)

	1949	1948	1945	1940	1935
Number of Associations Chartered.....	23	23	23	23	20
Mortgage Loans Outstanding.....	\$61,514,000	\$52,367,900	\$22,591,600	\$16,744,000	\$ 1,176,826
Assets	78,294,000	68,144,300	35,567,900	21,180,000	2,417,244
Number of Private Investors in Repurchasable Capital	43,954	38,181	25,945	17,397	2,249
Private Repurchasable Capital	66,727,000	56,953,800	31,387,500	15,510,700	1,722,648
Investment of U. S. Treasury and Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	82,500	125,000	181,500	8,734,200	250,500

SUMMARY OF MORTGAGE LOANS MADE BY COLORADO FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(Source: Home Loan Bank Board)

	1949	1948	1945	1940	1936
Construction	\$ 7,128,400	\$ 5,719,100	\$ 716,900	\$1,935,600	\$ 440,511
Home Purchase	9,867,700	11,388,400	6,116,900	2,009,600	460,202
Refinancing*	1,807,400	1,767,300	644,500	1,407,300	717,166
Repairs and Reconditioning.....	627,500	549,500	129,100	257,500	75,000
Other Purposes.....	2,469,600	2,503,900	759,300	487,800	357,139
Total	\$21,900,600	\$21,928,200	\$8,366,700	\$6,097,800	\$2,050,018

*Refinancing of associations' own mortgages includes only the amount of increase in the mortgage.

STATE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The Colorado Building and Loan Act, enacted by the 1933 General Assembly, provides a building and loan code to regulate the organization and government of building and loan associations, creates a Building and Loan Department in the State of Colorado, and defines the powers and duties of such Department. The Act authorizes the chartering of building and loan associations for the purpose of encouraging thrift, industry and savings among its members and authorizes the loaning of funds thus accumulated for the purpose of assisting them to acquire real estate, to make improvements thereon, or to pay off existing mortgages. Further, the act provides that state-chartered associations may become members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and insure their savings and investment accounts with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

The following is a comparative summary of Colorado state-chartered associations:

STATUS OF STATE-CHARTERED SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN COLORADO
AS OF DECEMBER 31 OF SPECIFIED YEARS
(Source: Colorado Building and Loan Department)

	1949	1948	1947	1945
Number of Associations Chartered.....	28	28	28	29
Total Assets.....	\$38,756,858	\$32,276,067	\$26,238,660	\$16,692,390
Mortgage Loans Outstanding.....	30,129,705	25,994,370	20,248,287	10,884,604
Number of Mortgage Loans.....	8,280	7,227	6,541	4,940
Repurchasable Capital.....	32,204,432	25,183,540	19,329,872	12,529,105
Number of Investors in Repurchasable Capital....	20,588	16,492	13,727	11,004
Amount of Mortgage Loans Made During Year...	15,918,855	14,189,892	13,323,909	6,525,134
Number of Mortgage Loans Made During Year...	2,926	2,806	2,979	1,939

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
1920.....	146,905,000	31.7	8,448,772,000	18.4
1925.....	165,265,000	—13.5	9,912,650,000	—7.1
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.....	74,449,000	— .7	6,491,435,000	—1.4
1942.....	73,303,000	—1.5	6,372,277,000	—1.8
1943.....	66,680,000	—9.0	5,950,975,000	—6.6
1944.....	60,136,000	—9.8	5,389,080,000	—9.4
1945.....	58,064,000	—3.4	4,932,942,000	—8.5
1946.....	59,444,000	+2.4	4,681,720,000	—5.1
1947.....	66,738,000	+12.3	4,777,355,000	+2.0
1948.....	75,187,000	+12.7	4,881,744,000	+2.2
1949.....	86,775,000	+15.4	5,108,182,000	+4.6

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

NON-FARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS: AMOUNTS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL, BY AGENCIES, FOR COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Home Loan Bank Board)

Note—Estimates include mortgages of \$20,000 and less.

Agency	1949	1948	1947	1940
Savings and Loan Associations:				
Amount	\$ 39,600,000	\$ 34,016,000	\$ 31,680,000	\$ 9,698,000
Per cent	25.5	24.4	24.6	25.8
Insurance Companies:				
Amount	7,094,000	4,134,000	2,615,000	1,419,000
Per cent	4.6	3.0	2.0	3.8
Banks and Trust Companies:				
Amount	23,128,000	22,104,000	19,822,000	4,639,000
Per cent	14.9	15.8	15.4	12.3
Individuals:				
Amount	52,086,000	54,322,000	50,166,000	12,737,000
Per cent	33.5	38.9	39.0	33.9
Other Mortgages:				
Amount	33,434,000	24,950,000	24,391,000	9,076,000
Per cent	21.5	17.9	19.0	24.2
All Lenders:				
Amount	\$155,342,000	\$139,526,000	\$128,674,000	\$ 37,569,000

COLORADO SMALL LOAN ACT

The Colorado Small Loan Act was enacted by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly in 1943.

The Act is designed to regulate corporations, partnerships and individuals engaged in the small loan business, to provide for the licensing of such agencies, on an annual basis, and to provide regulations under which such firms shall operate, including the interest rates which shall be charged of borrowers. The Act is administered by the office of the State Bank Commissioner. The 1943 Act repealed all previous statutes relating to the small loan business.

An analysis of the annual reports of the State Bank Commissioner reveal the following data: The number of firms engaged in the small loan business increased from 99, as of December 31, 1943, to 165 as of December 31, 1949; the total of small loans (\$300 or less) increased from \$3,030,786 in 1943 to \$5,634,124 as of 1949; and the total of loans over \$300 increased from \$6,052,860 in 1943 to \$21,748,129 in 1949.

In 1949 the gross income of the 165 firms doing business in Colorado totaled \$2,049,478.15. Total expenses were \$1,609,720.79, leaving net earnings of \$439,757.36, after taxes but before deducting interest on borrowed funds.

The accompanying table provides a consolidated report of the assets and liabilities of firms licensed and operating in Colorado under the Small Loan Act.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF LENDING AGENCIES LICENSED UNDER COLORADO SMALL LOAN ACT

(Compiled from Reports of State Bank Commissioner)

	1949	1948	1945	1943
Number of Firms Licensed	165	149	109	99
Assets				
Cash in Office and in Banks	\$ 1,462,803.09	\$ 1,395,194.93	\$ 1,084,505.14	\$ 1,035,157.14
Loans Receivable of \$300 or less	5,634,124.55	5,386,640.78	3,357,264.98	3,030,786.42
Other Notes Receivable (over \$300)	21,748,129.18	16,769,855.90	8,232,862.91	6,052,860.07
All Other Assets	3,551,780.25	3,977,354.97	2,580,750.89	2,539,751.15
Total Assets	\$33,859,640.16	\$27,529,046.58	\$15,255,383.92	\$12,658,554.78
Liabilities and Capital				
Accounts and Other Notes Payable	\$18,379,518.53	\$14,007,973.79	\$ 5,930,509.61	\$ 4,529,327.18
Other Liabilities	1,256,347.98	1,376,825.19	360,738.11	864,769.44
Expense Reserves	1,483,794.13	1,258,347.22	706,363.19	719,998.36
Branch Office Capital	2,188,527.67	1,709,909.10	1,356,938.45	1,117,505.67
Net Worth (If individual or partnership)	3,566,900.81	3,322,164.72	3,299,560.61	2,586,802.43
Capital Stock	3,632,232.18	3,179,820.42	2,010,239.28	1,659,077.83
Appropriated Surplus or Capital Reserves	222,340.94	155,648.53	252,212.94	
Surplus (Including Undivided Profits)	3,129,977.92	2,518,357.61	1,338,821.73	1,281,073.87
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$33,859,640.16	\$27,529,046.58	\$15,255,383.92	\$12,658,554.78

CREDIT UNIONS IN COLORADO

Net earnings of credit unions in Colorado in 1949 amounted to \$313,308, nearly six times the net earnings of 1945, \$57,060, and three times the net earnings of 1941, \$103,783. Membership in credit unions in 1949 was 37,352, compared with 25,999 in 1945, and 27,626 in 1941. Loans made by these unions in 1949 amounted to \$8,895,610, more than five times the loans for 1945, \$1,717,274, and more than twice the amount of the loans for 1941, \$3,348,893. Share capital in Colorado unions in 1949 amounted to \$7,600,865, compared with \$3,534,312 for 1945, and \$2,421,568 for 1941. Total assets of the unions amounted to \$8,771,540 in 1949, more than twice the assets of \$4,017,658 for 1945, and three times the assets of \$2,902,091 for 1941.

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 Bureau of Federal Credit Unions of the Federal Security Agency. Among the unions so formed are credit unions for the employees of the State, of the City and County of Denver, the post office 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.

State credit union shares are valued at \$5.00 each and to qualify as a member an individual must own at least one share. Three state credit unions were organized in 1949. Proceeds from the sale of shares furnish the capital upon which the union operates. The law provides for the form of organization, manner of electing officers, naming committees, making the 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 at rates of interest not exceeding one per cent a month on unpaid balances, inclusive of all charges incidental to making the loans.

CREDIT UNIONS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN COLORADO
BY CALENDAR YEARS

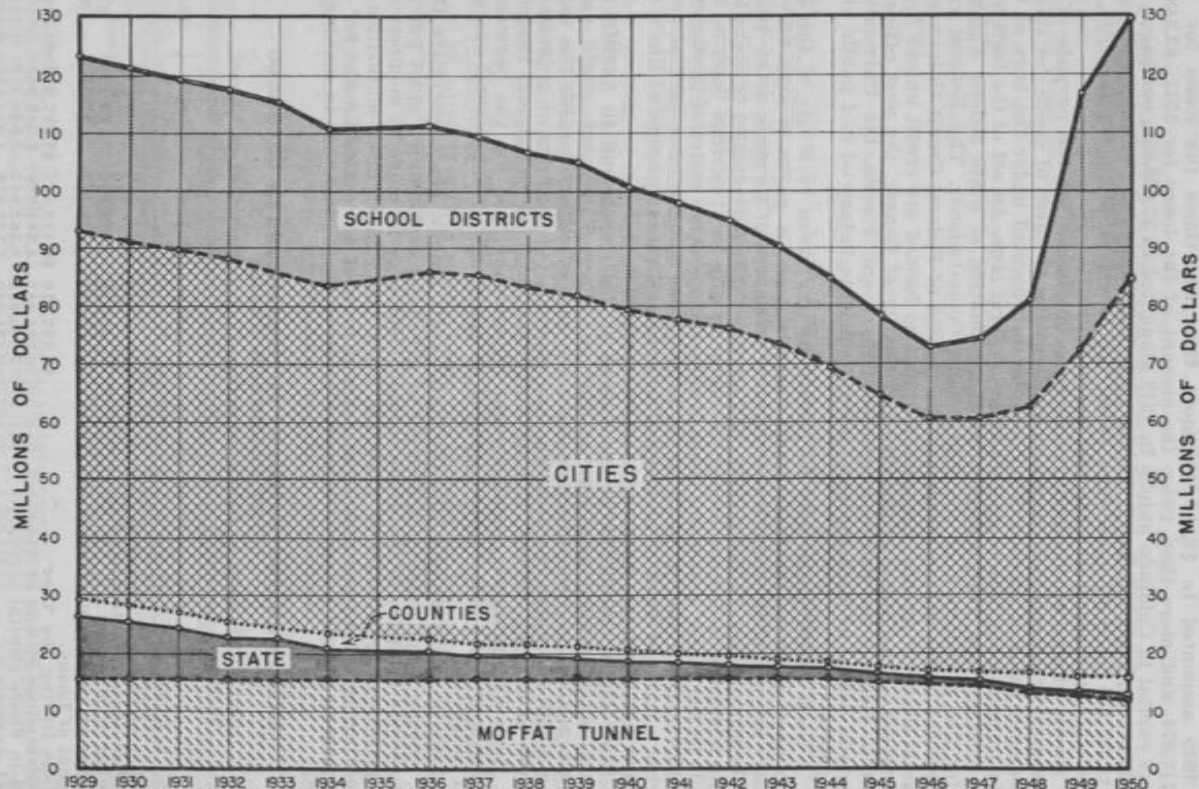
(Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

	1949	1948	1945	1941
Number of Unions Chartered	115	110	106	113
Number of Unions Reporting	113	110	102	106
Number of Members	37,352	36,965	25,999	27,626
Number of Loans Made During the Year...	22,641	22,477	12,812	20,966
Amount of Loans:				
Made During the Year	\$8,895,610	\$6,118,327	\$1,717,274	\$3,348,893
Outstanding at End of Year	6,184,447	4,611,980	1,349,980	1,870,415
Paid-in Share Capital	7,600,865	6,222,942	3,534,312	2,421,568
Total Assets	8,771,540	7,170,718	4,017,658	2,902,091
Net Earnings	313,308	196,062	57,060	103,783

Note: Data in this table include unions functioning under charter from both State and Federal governments. 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.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

BONDS OUTSTANDING — STATE, MOFFAT TUNNEL*, COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS & CITIES



*Moffat Tunnel Improvement District Bonds covering 9 Counties, including Denver and Northwestern Colorado

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IN COLORADO HAS INCREASED

The bonded indebtedness of state and local divisions of government in Colorado increased 77.9 per cent in the five years following the close of World War II, according to a state-wide survey compiled by the State Planning Commission in 1950.

On January 1, 1946, the total bonded indebtedness of all municipalities, school districts and counties in Colorado, together with the indebtedness of the State of Colorado itself and the Moffat Tunnel Improvement District, added up to \$72,962,746. By January 1, 1950, the total had been increased to \$129,814,148.

The accompanying chart and table of statistics show the trend of bonded debt by the various divisions of government over the past 21 years.

The previous high peak was recorded in the boom year 1929 when the total indebtedness was \$123,253,076. Beginning in 1930 there was a steady reduction in the total debt, year by year, until 1946 when the total reached a low point of \$72,962,746.

Post-war demand for public improvements—new school buildings, other public buildings, street improvements, sewage systems and other improvements led the citizens of many school districts and municipalities in the State to vote bond issues necessary to finance the improvements needed.

Thus the trend of debt was reversed in 1946, after 15 years of decline. In 1946 the total of new bonds issued exceeded the amount retired by \$600,341. In 1947 the increase in new bonds rose to \$7,120,308 while in 1948 the total shot up sharply when \$36,143,650 in new bonds were issued. By 1949, communities were catching up with their needs, apparently, as the total of new bonds issued made a net increase of \$12,205,567 over the 1948 total.

School District Debt Up Sharply

The sharpest increase in indebtedness since the war has taken place in the school district category. Whereas, a total of \$12,838,315 of bonds were outstanding in various school districts of Colorado in 1946, new bond issues had increased the total to a record high of \$44,957,250 as of January 1, 1950. This is almost 50 per cent higher than the previous high reached in 1929 (see table).

The \$21,000,000 of school bonds voted by the citizens of Denver in 1948 accounted for a major portion of the net increase in the total of school bonds outstanding.

Municipal Debt Has Increased Since the War

As a group, Colorado municipalities rate second to school districts in the issuance of new bonds since the close of World War II.

The total bonded indebtedness of cities and towns in the State has increased by \$25,888,047 in the past five years, from \$43,225,951 as of January 1, 1946, to

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IN COLORADO BY YEARS

Bonds outstanding as of January 1—State, Moffat Tunnel,² Counties, School Districts, Cities and Towns

Year	State (See Footnote 1)	Moffat Tunnel (Footnote 2)	County General and School	School District	Municipal	Total	Per Cent Change from Previous Year
1929	\$10,753,400	\$15,470,000	\$3,046,816	\$30,163,705	\$63,819,155	\$123,253,076	---
1934	5,428,200	15,470,000	2,449,630	27,063,340	60,254,050	110,665,220	-4.4
1939	3,635,200	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	590,000 ³	14,000,288	1,772,480	14,635,215	43,367,327	74,365,310	+1.9
1948	530,000 ³	13,000,699	3,060,230	18,402,692	44,019,076	79,012,697	+6.2
1949	470,000 ³	12,571,000 ³	3,098,980	44,358,718	57,100,883	117,599,581	+48.8
1950	436,900 ³	12,108,000 ³	3,198,000	44,957,250	69,113,998	129,814,148	+10.4

¹State bonded indebtedness is exclusive of highway anticipation warrants which are retired from highway funds.

²The Moffat Tunnel Improvement district is composed of Denver, Grand, Routt and Moffat counties and portions of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, Gilpin and Eagle counties.

³Bonds outstanding as of June 30th, for years shown.

\$69,113,998 in 1950. After 21 years the total debt in this category now surpasses the previous peak set in 1929.

Here again, Denver accounted for a major portion of the increase with its issues of \$8,000,000 of general obligation and revenue bonds voted in 1947.

County school bonds and county general obligation bonds, exclusive of the City and County of Denver, have increased from \$1,138,480 in 1946 to \$3,198,000 in 1950.

State's Indebtedness Reduced

In contrast to the rising trend of bonded indebtedness of county and local governments and schools, the bonded debt of the State of Colorado has been steadily reduced through the years.

Back in 1929, bonds outstanding of the State totaled \$10,753,400. By 1950 the total had been reduced to \$436,900. This is exclusive of highway anticipation warrants which are not classified as general State obligations since they are retired from highway funds, that is, motor fuel taxes and motor vehicle license fees.

Moffat Tunnel Debt Reduced

None of the bonds issued in the mid-1920s against the Moffat Tunnel Improvement District were retired in the first 15 years following their issuance and construction of the Moffat Tunnel. However, a policy adopted by the Moffat Tunnel Commission in 1945 provides for annual retirement of some of the bonds. Since 1945, the original issue of \$15,470,000 has been reduced to \$12,108,000 as of July 1, 1950.

The Moffat Tunnel Improvement District is composed of Denver, Grand, Routt and Moffat counties and portions of Boulder, Jefferson, Gilpin and Eagle counties. A property tax of two mills is levied on all property in the district to help in liquidating the bonds. The tunnel, 6.4 miles long, is leased by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.

OUTSTANDING COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS, BY COUNTIES JANUARY 1, 1950

County	County General Obligation Bonds	County School Bonds	Bonds of School Districts	Outstanding Municipal Bonds by Counties			Total
				General Obligation	Revenue & Special Improvement Districts	Total Municipal	
Adams			\$ 1,128,600	\$ 394,400	\$ 148,000	\$ 542,400	\$ 1,671,000
Alamosa	\$ 1,500		109,700	184,000	35,291	229,291	340,491
Arapahoe			1,628,300	775,500	412,868	1,188,368	2,816,668
Archuleta			44,500	40,500		40,500	85,000
Baca			378,250	107,600	472,000	579,600	957,850
Bent			285,000	22,000	286,500	308,500	593,500
Boulder			1,438,600	550,500	234,389	784,889	2,223,489
Chaffee			23,000	99,000		99,000	122,000
Cheyenne			58,000	35,500		35,500	93,500
Clear Creek			44,000	19,000		19,000	63,000
Conejos			289,600	75,200	13,000	88,200	377,800
Costilla			66,800				66,800
Crowley	15,000		237,500	109,000		109,000	361,500
Custer		\$ 10,500	1,900				12,400
Delta			295,000	467,000		467,000	762,000
Denver			21,746,000	13,252,500	31,881,100	45,133,600	66,879,600
Dolores	15,000	144,000					159,000
Douglas			6,000	31,500	1,350	32,850	38,850
Eagle		52,000	111,500	87,000		87,000	250,500
Elbert			181,000	5,000		5,000	186,000
El Paso			2,078,200	496,900	200,000	696,900	2,775,100
Fremont			249,500	439,000	82,540	521,540	771,040
Garfield			372,200	257,500	249,500	507,000	879,200
Gilpin			8,500	33,000		33,000	41,500
Grand			178,700	74,600		74,600	253,300
Gunnison		10,000	117,000	113,500	155,000	268,500	395,500
Hinsdale	3,500						3,500
Huerfano			49,300	459,500	194,000	653,500	702,800
Jackson		64,500	10,000	39,500	95,500	135,000	209,500
Jefferson			1,702,900	99,500	379,673	479,173	2,182,073
Kiowa			72,500	36,000		36,000	108,500
Kit Carson			139,700	129,500	89,100	218,600	358,300

OUTSTANDING COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS, BY COUNTIES
JANUARY 1, 1950—Continued

County	County General Obligation Bonds	County School Bonds	Bonds of School Districts	Outstanding Municipal Bonds by Counties			Total
				General Obligation	Revenue & Special Improvement Districts	Total Municipal	
Lake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
La Plata	-----	-----	290,000	311,000	-----	311,000	601,000
Larimer	54,000	-----	1,260,100	1,373,500	1,045,000	2,418,500	3,732,600
Las Animas	105,000	-----	566,400	914,000	2,379,000	3,293,000	3,964,400
Lincoln	5,000	-----	219,000	42,500	14,000	56,500	280,500
Logan	-----	-----	245,000	518,700	58,500	577,200	822,200
Mesa	-----	346,000	959,000	1,446,500	771,800	2,218,300	3,523,300
Mineral	-----	-----	58,000	13,000	-----	13,000	71,000
Moffat	-----	421,000	-----	275,000	-----	275,000	696,000
Montezuma	-----	285,000	314,700	167,500	20,500	188,000	787,700
Montrose	80,000	69,000	31,000	213,700	52,000	265,700	445,700
Morgan	-----	-----	1,134,500	40,000	8,000	48,000	1,182,500
Otero	-----	-----	1,132,500	512,000	363,500	875,500	2,008,000
Ouray	-----	12,500	17,500	6,000	-----	6,000	36,000
Park	-----	-----	21,000	8,000	-----	8,000	29,000
Phillips	-----	-----	8,500	137,000	29,500	166,500	175,000
Pitkin	-----	7,500	7,500	45,000	-----	45,000	60,000
Prowers	-----	-----	428,200	311,500	268,500	580,000	1,008,200
Pueblo	154,000	720,000	1,373,800	1,134,000	508,000	1,642,000	3,889,800
Rio Blanco	-----	5,000	736,000	178,000	-----	178,000	919,000
Rio Grande	-----	21,000	108,000	434,000	-----	434,000	563,000
Routt	-----	-----	545,800	121,500	-----	121,500	667,300
Saguache	-----	-----	287,500	13,000	135,000	148,000	435,500
San Juan	-----	-----	14,000	20,000	-----	20,000	34,000
San Miguel	4,000	-----	50,400	28,500	-----	28,500	82,900
Sedgwick	-----	116,000	82,500	58,000	90,000	148,000	346,500
Summit	-----	-----	46,000	44,500	-----	44,500	90,500
Teller	-----	-----	5,500	149,500	-----	149,500	155,000
Washington	57,000	-----	51,000	157,000	-----	157,000	265,000
Weld	420,000	-----	1,761,600	1,103,687	119,100	1,222,787	3,404,387
Yuma	-----	-----	150,500	99,000	2,500	101,500	252,000
Total	\$914,000	\$ 2,284,000	\$ 44,957,250	\$ 28,319,287	\$ 40,794,711	\$ 69,113,998	\$117,269,248

INSURANCE

Total premiums collected by the 633 insurance companies operating in Colorado during 1949 amounted to \$105,892,691, or more than twice the amount of premiums collected in 1940 (\$46,647,778), and three times the amount of premiums collected in 1930 (\$33,529,413).

Losses paid by these companies amounted to \$35,375,595, which is approximately twice the amount of the losses for 1940 and 1930 (\$17,265,071 and \$16,319,541 respectively).

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, 1949, was as follows: Fire and Marine (Stock Companies), 231; Fire and Marine (Mutual Companies), 44; Life—Legal Reserve, 122; Casualty and Miscellaneous (not including casualty departments of 69 Life companies), 153; Title Companies, 1; County Mutual Protective Associations, 8; Reciprocal Exchanges, 24; Assessment Health and Accident Companies, 2; Fraternal Societies, 41; Mutual Benefit Associations, 7. All companies—633.

A summary of the amount of net risks written, premiums received and losses paid in Colorado by all companies, exchanges, and societies in 1949 is as follows: amount written (exclusive of fire and marine, casualty and miscellaneous, reciprocal, and assessment and health), \$312,090,902; premiums received, \$105,892,691; losses paid, \$35,375,595.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY ALL INSURANCE 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	1940.....	\$ 46,647,778	\$ 17,265,071
1927.....	38,176,452	11,538,749	1945.....	56,483,489	20,997,349
1928.....	39,548,530	15,835,546	1946.....	74,075,809	25,329,750
1929.....	48,089,054	15,485,623	1947.....	88,769,843	28,950,352
1930.....	33,529,413	16,319,541	1948.....	100,039,635	37,273,055
1935.....	38,843,597	13,633,109	1949.....	105,892,691	35,375,595

Losses paid by all companies, exchanges, and societies over periods of years named below aggregate \$638,084,340, distributed as follows: fire and marine—1882-1949, \$135,178,510; legal reserve life—1882-1949, \$306,825,232; casualty, fidelity and surety—1882-1949, \$124,246,078; assessment life and casualty—1893-1949, \$5,758,852; reciprocal fire and casualty—1916-1949, \$5,783,558; fraternal—1916-1949, \$55,822,718; county mutual protective associations—1910-1949, \$3,113,783; mutual benefit associations—1941-1949, \$1,355,609.

LIFE INSURANCE BY YEARS

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	1930.....	\$ 875,969,130	1946.....	\$1,383,143,573
1900.....	70,171,172	1935.....	805,751,470	1947.....	1,530,374,701
1910.....	137,284,606	1940.....	937,065,929	1948.....	1,659,006,247
1925.....	582,119,959	1945.....	1,219,855,106	1949.....	1,653,433,437

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	1940.....	\$ 7,076,072	\$ 2,437,901
1900.....	2,000,451	754,332	1945.....	9,194,790	4,239,842
1910.....	3,319,777	1,312,333	1946.....	13,796,633	5,054,806
1925.....	7,005,632	3,117,720	1947.....	17,121,504	6,067,889
1930.....	6,458,861	2,804,038	1948.....	19,253,339	10,174,039
1935.....	5,344,396	1,717,698	1949.....	23,105,834	7,144,986

LEGAL RESERVE LIFE

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1882.....	\$ 115,160	\$ 75,193	1940.....	\$28,580,183	\$ 9,333,959
1900.....	2,298,432	790,922	1945.....	37,213,031	12,255,778
1910.....	4,795,412	1,998,682	1946.....	41,235,235	13,181,375
1925.....	13,523,284	4,968,856	1947.....	45,088,098	13,383,616
1930.....	26,517,099	8,245,254	1948.....	48,409,402	15,126,981
1935.....	24,190,760	8,872,382	1949.....	50,490,877	14,735,468

CASUALTY, FIDELITY, AND SURETY

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1882.....	\$ 41,656	\$ 21,073	1940.....	\$ 8,830,940	\$ 4,107,617
1900.....	509,970	291,517	1945.....	12,344,926	4,529,039
1910.....	1,340,398	540,953	1946.....	15,149,439	5,336,054
1925.....	5,393,390	2,662,455	1947.....	20,929,899	7,179,123
1930.....	6,378,892	2,942,736	1948.....	25,443,176	9,064,943
1935.....	6,973,609	2,863,276	1949.....	24,061,043	8,947,708

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND CASUALTY

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1893.....	\$ 215,076	\$ 220,647	1940.....	\$ 166,964	\$ 75,341
1900.....	145,782	64,008	1945.....	437,881	169,649
1910.....	181,808	122,070	1946.....	505,157	221,602
1925.....	161,476	91,949	1947.....	488,581	202,350
1930.....	121,961	64,327	1948.....	560,217	209,626
1935.....	70,389	39,509	1949.....	668,869	247,168

RECIPROCAL FIRE AND CASUALTY

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1916.....	\$ 24,649	\$ 1,626	1940.....	\$ 372,947*	\$ 116,923
1918.....	59,190	9,320	1945.....	576,416*	229,214
1920.....	325,849	134,187	1946.....	682,586*	255,847
1925.....	433,158	77,470	1947.....	1,605,291	362,076
1930.....	350,938	96,636	1948.....	2,871,023	960,587
1935.....	148,227*	48,621	1949.....	3,492,915	1,616,853

*Net

FRATERNAL

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1916.....	\$ 1,828,389	\$ 1,511,741	1940.....	\$ 1,936,890	\$ 1,087,586
1918.....	2,030,930	2,144,330	1945.....	1,931,665	1,128,225
1920.....	2,331,838	2,024,255	1946.....	2,124,579	1,016,070
1925.....	2,598,537	2,015,467	1947.....	2,179,340	1,129,860
1930.....	2,932,786	2,037,625	1948.....	2,028,267	1,005,158
1935.....	2,048,598	1,506,882	1949.....	2,704,484	2,031,683

COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1910.....	\$ 3,070	\$ 261	1940.....	\$ 108,819	\$ 62,316
1915.....	12,618	6,257	1945.....	245,059	119,087
1920.....	54,238	47,849	1946.....	330,597	126,475
1925.....	44,833	42,245	1947.....	831,668	508,790
1930.....	60,457	67,490	1948.....	1,023,784	579,698
1935.....	86,548	45,812	1949.....	745,119	488,030

MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS

Year	Premiums	Losses	Year	Premiums	Losses
1941.....	\$ 234,781	\$ 150,762	1946.....	\$ 251,583	\$ 137,521
1943.....	277,625	151,364	1947.....	537,827	148,559
1944.....	275,558	155,978	1948.....	450,427	152,023
1945.....	222,342	145,449	1949.....	615,701	163,699

Receipts of the Insurance Department in the year ending June 30, 1949, from licenses, taxes, fees, etc., amounted to \$2,047,417.08, and disbursements were \$64,774.95.

FIRE LOSSES IN COLORADO AND DENVER

Insured fire losses in Colorado in 1949 amounted to \$7,144,986, or \$5.88 per capita, compared with a national per capita loss of \$4.40. Data on Colorado fire losses are published each year by the State Insurance Commissioner and national figures are compiled and published by the National Fire Protection Association of Boston, Massachusetts.

The fire department of Denver, the capital city of Colorado, has compiled statistical data on fire losses for many years. The accompanying tables were prepared with the cooperation of that department.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ANNUAL LOSSES AND ALARMS,
IN DENVER, 1937-1949**

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
1947	801,583	2.00	5.30	3,109	554	3,663
1948	1,265,867	3.16	5.40	3,817	430	4,247
1949	1,548,465	3.87	4.40	3,270	448	3,718

Denver's total fire loss in 1949 amounted to 2.1 per cent of the total value of the buildings and contents involved. The summary for the year 1949 follows:

Total losses.....	\$ 1,548,464.69	Salvage covers spread....	239
Loss per capita:		Chemicals used (gallons)	637
Population 400,000	3.87	Number of Fires	
Total value of buildings involved	42,760,684.12	Confined to place of origin.....	3,133
Total value of contents involved	32,716,212.83	Confined to floor of origin.....	1,189
Total insurance on buildings	18,492,668.07	Extended to adjoining buildings..	34
Total insurance on contents	12,487,713.72	Extended beyond adjoining buildings	2
Total number of alarms..	3,718	Number of Fires	
Alarms, false or unnecessary	448	In reinforced concrete buildings..	8
Alarms, other than fire..	485	In fireproof buildings (steel frame)	8
Time companies in service (hours)	5,790	In brick and stone buildings.....	1,075
Hose stretched (feet) ...	1,024,800	In frame buildings	320
Ladders raised (feet) ...	38,791	In concrete block buildings.....	32
		In iron clad buildings.....	53
		In structures not classified.....	7
		Other than building fires.....	1,666

The Denver department's tabulation of 3,167 fires in 1949 by cause and place of occurrence is as follows:

Causes of Fires in Denver in 1949

Careless Handling of Ashes.....	116	Careless Smoker	448
Spontaneous Ignition.....	48	Careless Use of Matches.....	20
Chimney Burning Out.....	45	Miscellaneous Known Causes	433
Defective Flue Fireplace.....	74	Careless Disposal of Rubbish....	367
Electrical Wiring Appliances, etc.	393	Sparks from Chimney	97
Fireworks	8	Unknown Causes	499
Flammable Liquids, Explosion, Backfire	195	Children Playing With Matches..	306
Overheated Furnaces and Stoves..	67	Total	3,167
Incendiary and Suspicious Origin.	51		

Fires in Denver in 1949 by Place of Occurrence

Residence	523	Church	16
Office	33	Theater	11
Stores	175	School	7
Apartment	191	Home	8
Hotel	77	Hospital	3
Restaurant	70	Dumps	17
Industrial Plant.....	76	Weeds	696
Garage	110	Miscellaneous	475
Warehouse	36	Total	3,167
Shed, Fence, etc.....	214		
Automobile	429		

TRANSPORTATION

COLORADO'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

HIGHWAY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

COUNTIES' HIGHWAY REVENUES

HIGHWAY PATROL

TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM

AVIATION

RAILROADS

TRANSPORTATION

COLORADO'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Colorado has a total of 78,844 miles of rural roads and highways and city streets, sufficient to circle the globe three times and still have more than enough left over to reach from Los Angeles to Boston. This state has the greatest mileage of mountain roads of any state in the nation and ranks 19th in total mileage. Total length of city streets is 3,546 miles, that of rural roads and highways is 75,243 miles.

The State Highway System comprises 12,361 miles, the 13th largest among the 48 states. Construction costs are necessarily high when building mountain highways, and Colorado is the highest state in the nation, embracing 75 per cent of all the area in the United States which is 10,000 feet or more in altitude. The great length of the State Highway System, plus the extreme cost of carving roads across the Continental Divide and at other high elevations make Colorado's highway problem both difficult and unique. Since the last war, however, the greatest road-building program in the State's history has been in full swing.

The State Highway System constitutes the most important roads which serve every section of the entire State. Of this system, 3,960 miles have been designated as Federal-aid Primary Roads—the main highways; 3,491 miles make up the Federal-aid Secondary Routes, and 4,910 miles are other state highways. Those in the last category are not eligible for Federal-aid funds.

Upon the State Highway Department rests the responsibility for constructing and maintaining the Federal-aid primary routes, excepting a small mileage which traverses national parks and a few short sections of National Forest highways which are on the State's primary system.

Although the primary routes constitute less than 5 per cent of the total rural mileage in the State, they carry approximately 60 per cent of all rural traffic.

The State Highway Department also constructs Federal-aid secondary highways, usually referred to as farm-to-market or mine-to-market roads, as well as the remainder of the State Highway System which are not on Federal-aid routes. Virtually all work on the secondary system is accomplished with matched State and Federal-aid funds, although the counties sometimes contribute money which also is matched with federal appropriations. Very little state money is available for work on the remainder of the State Highway System.

Federal-aid funds may be used for construction on the connecting links of Federal-aid routes which run through cities, urban areas and towns. Maintenance of such links is the responsibility of each city or town, unless municipalities make agreements under which the Highway Department does the work. Of the total of 3,960 miles of Federal-aid primaries, 197 miles are within cities and towns as are 102 miles of secondary roads and 115 miles of other State highways.

COUNTIES' RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE

Although the State Highway Department is responsible for maintaining the primary highways, the counties, through their boards of county commissioners, are required to maintain the 3,491 miles of Federal-aid secondary routes and the 4,910 miles of other roads on the State Highway System. In addition, the counties are responsible for the maintenance and improvement of all county roads which are not on the State Highway System. This county road mileage amounts to 66,429 miles, of which approximately 30,000 miles are local roads so little used that the counties do not undertake to maintain or improve them.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE HIGHWAYS AS TO SURFACE TYPES

A total of 4,984 miles of the State Highway System were hard-surfaced with bituminous material or concrete, as of 1949. Of this total, 4,642 miles were rural highways and 342 miles within cities and towns. Highways with gravel

COLORADO HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY TYPES AND COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1950

(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	92.023	57.184	25.409	174.616	1,744.812	1,919.428
Alamosa	33.772	29.583	85.366	148.721	564.214	712.935
Arapahoe	77.587	52.120	32.226	161.933	914.155	1,076.088
Archuleta	73.374	26.277	30.000	129.651	383.436	513.087
Baca	47.007	98.744	150.932	296.683	2,342.651	2,639.334
Bent	37.914	33.850	26.000	97.764	1,412.129	1,509.893
Boulder	51.913	141.145	14.600	207.658	756.169	963.827
Chaffee	97.898	11.700	7.700	117.298	342.819	460.117
Cheyenne	75.236	50.188	40.900	166.324	1,822.077	1,988.401
Clear Creek	54.323	22.554	61.294	138.171	96.870	235.041
Conejos	25.772	75.424	64.981	166.177	763.811	919.988
Costilla	64.513	36.380	59.400	160.293	500.563	660.856
Crowley	---	39.772	45.987	85.759	666.560	762.319
Custer	---	47.003	77.400	124.403	334.100	458.503
Delta	24.932	89.393	56.300	170.625	702.992	873.617
Denver	43.161	15.028	35.180	93.369	1,123.606	1,216.975
Dolores	20.014	6.627	61.600	88.241	383.074	471.315
Douglas	43.406	56.688	113.435	213.529	463.245	676.774
Eagle	83.997	27.847	92.215	204.059	328.105	532.164
Elbert	53.891	52.642	58.200	164.733	1,378.966	1,543.699
El Paso	128.897	74.817	149.033	352.747	2,207.455	2,660.202
Fremont	84.113	44.033	107.700	235.846	800.560	1,036.406
Garfield	83.602	30.431	69.600	183.633	739.771	923.404
Gilpin	0.115	30.549	29.551	60.215	117.679	177.894
Grand	122.187	51.579	64.356	238.122	369.893	608.015
Gunnison	75.137	99.843	177.800	352.780	703.981	1,056.761
Hinsdale	---	12.335	45.000	57.335	92.900	150.235
Huerfano	58.192	60.895	92.447	211.534	981.883	1,193.417
Jackson	3.813	97.091	72.333	173.237	327.100	500.337
Jefferson	73.238	89.561	178.131	340.930	599.609	940.539
Kiowa	26.600	110.217	47.800	184.617	1,408.673	1,593.290
Kit Carson	60.332	65.850	106.464	232.646	2,974.346	3,206.992
Lake	39.321	26.590	29.900	95.811	137.093	232.904
La Plata	99.525	31.300	39.398	170.223	724.490	894.713
Larimer	198.471	62.085	93.700	354.256	1,879.939	1,734.195
Las Animas	85.947	133.172	125.459	344.578	2,458.524	2,803.102
Lincoln	67.245	72.775	261.781	401.801	2,222.421	2,624.222
Logan	101.823	54.848	64.280	220.451	2,219.009	2,439.460
Mesa	91.112	84.231	112.883	288.226	1,263.600	1,551.826
Mineral	25.244	17.290	37.725	80.259	64.800	145.059
Moffat	168.801	21.463	36.801	227.065	2,025.154	2,252.219
Montezuma	73.610	61.516	48.545	183.671	805.487	989.158
Montrose	68.310	69.612	159.800	297.722	1,126.388	1,424.110
Morgan	53.153	70.520	46.750	170.423	1,561.895	1,732.318
Otero	74.873	55.378	32.000	162.251	1,085.052	1,247.303
Ouray	48.681	5.100	9.900	63.681	215.690	279.371
Park	122.350	38.340	87.400	248.090	1,139.665	1,387.755
Phillips	32.870	35.942	59.600	128.312	1,125.232	1,253.544
Pitkin	---	38.661	69.008	107.669	149.300	256.969
Prowers	82.336	52.681	105.055	240.072	1,434.923	1,674.995
Pueblo	100.558	84.496	106.883	291.937	1,981.222	2,273.159
Rio Blanco	41.459	83.010	153.065	277.534	459.250	736.784
Rio Grande	53.908	30.835	28.675	113.418	566.466	679.884
Routt	56.828	60.823	136.958	254.609	792.425	1,047.034
Saguache	66.385	101.850	46.900	215.135	821.572	1,036.707
San Juan	31.233	9.100	16.300	56.633	48.750	105.383
San Miguel	32.647	16.827	122.800	172.274	483.802	656.076
Sedgwick	23.814	20.500	60.100	104.414	673.853	777.767
Summit	61.093	30.262	27.300	118.655	82.251	200.906
Teller	21.034	23.575	89.803	134.412	247.142	381.554
Washington	95.654	95.258	129.800	320.712	3,517.847	3,838.559
Weld	183.984	224.283	121.619	529.886	4,849.009	5,378.895
Yuma	83.109	88.769	136.050	307.928	2,428.638	2,736.566
Totals	4,001.837	3,538.442	4,875.478	12,415.757	66,428.593	78,844.350

surfacing only amounted to 5,402 miles. The remaining 1,975 miles of the State Highway System were graded or unimproved.

Of the Federal-aid primaries, 3,145 miles were oil-surfaced, 541 miles were paved with concrete or a combination of asphalt and concrete, thus giving a total of 3,686 miles of hard-surfaced highways on the Federal-aid primary system. Of the remainder, 238 miles were gravel surfaced and 36 miles were unimproved.

A total of 963 miles on the secondary system were oil-surfaced and 28 miles were paved with concrete. Gravel-surfaced roads amounted to 2,166 miles, and 334 miles were unimproved.

On the remainder of the State Highway System, 269 miles were oil-surfaced, 38 miles were paved with concrete, 2,998 miles were surfaced with gravel, and 1,605 miles were unimproved.

The State Highway Department

Organization of the State Highway Department, including the Highway Advisory Board, and a description of the functions of the department are found in Chapter III, State Government, of this Year Book.

HIGHWAY PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Colorado Highway Planning Committee was created July 30, 1949, by the Governor's Executive Order. The creation of the Committee was made upon the recommendation of the Colorado Highway Advisory Board, in a resolution passed by the Board May 16, 1949. The Board recommended that this committee should consist of at least four members of the State Legislature and fifteen "non-legislative members including representatives of major state-wide, public and private agencies and organizations having a primary interest in streets and highways." The Board also recommended that the chairman of the Highway Advisory Board, the State Highway Engineer, and one assistant be ex-officio members of the committee.

Members of the Committee are: Senator Stephen L. R. McNichols, Denver, Chairman; Senator Daniel J. Thornton, Gunnison, Vice Chairman; Senator J. Price Briscoe, Idaho Springs, Secretary; Senator Percy Conklin, Sterling; Representative William Welsh, Jr., Pueblo; Representative Carroll A. Nelson, Colorado Springs; Representative Bill Yersin, Burlington; Representative S. T. Parsons, La Jara; Earl L. Mosley, Denver; William Patterson, Glenwood Springs; C. A. Walt, Grand Junction; F. L. Carmichael, Denver; Claude Luekens, Steamboat Springs; R. B. Wilson, Denver; Emmett Hott, Ignacio; E. J. Barnes, Sterling; Heman H. Davis, Rocky Ford; Roderick Downing, Boulder; Sandy Lenzini, Walsenburg.

The general purpose of the Committee was to make a complete study of all factors pertaining to the development of a long-range program of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and improvement for the highways, streets and bridges of the State; and to prepare a report of its findings, together with recommendations on required legislation to institute the highway program, to be submitted to the Highway Advisory Board, the Governor, and the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly.

In making their comprehensive study of statewide highway needs, the Committee held a series of fourteen meetings in different areas of the State, from November 1949 through May 1950. At these meetings, all counties and incorporated communities in the State were represented and submitted individual reports to the committee, including maps outlining the arterial city street and county road systems.

The Bureau of Public Roads

The Bureau of Public Roads, formerly known as the Public Roads Administration, is a division of the Department of Commerce, and administers the federal aid funds appropriated by Congress to the states; cooperates with the 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 funds, the Bureau of Public Roads works closely with the State Highway Department. Construction projects involving the ex-

penditure of Federal-State funds are first set up by the Highway Department and then are submitted to the Bureau of Public Roads for approval. After a project is budgeted, design plans are developed by the Highway Department and then submitted to the Bureau of Public Roads for checking by its engineers. Plans for each project receiving Federal funds must be approved by the Denver office, the regional office in San Francisco, and the main office of the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington, D. C. After the final approval of plans, the projects are advertised by the Highway Department for construction bids. After construction of the project gets under way, the State Highway Department finances the cost and periodically submits statements to the B.P.R. office which show the amount of funds to be reimbursed to the State by the Federal government as its share of the cost of financing the work. Thus State funds must be expended on a project before the State receives Federal funds as a reimbursement for the Federal government's proportion of the project.

The Bureau of Public Roads has a division office with headquarters in Denver, which includes the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. Each of the states has a district office, and the Colorado district B.P.R. headquarters are located in Denver. B. W. Matteson is division engineer of the Division No. 9 headquarters for the four states. A. V. Williamson is district engineer of the Colorado district. Both office headquarters are located in the New Customhouse, Denver.

NATIONAL FOREST HIGHWAYS

The U. S. Forest Service is responsible for the expenditure of Federal funds appropriated for the improvement of roads in the National Forests, and cooperates with the counties in which National Forests are located. Twenty-five per cent of the funds received by the Forest Service from the operation of the National Forests is distributed to the counties for expenditure on road improvements. Distribution of these funds is shown elsewhere in this Year Book, in the chapter on National Forests.

THE DENVER VALLEY HIGHWAY

The Denver Valley Highway is designed as a freeway, 10.4 miles long, traversing the city from its northern limits at West 52nd Ave. and Acoma St. to its southern boundary at South Colorado Blvd. and East Colorado Ave. Construction contracts amounting to \$3,500,000 have been awarded and \$2,500,000 additional has been allocated in the 1950 State Highway Budget. Ultimate cost of construction and right-of-way is \$20,000,000.

Initial construction consists of a four-lane divided highway with provision for six lanes on the ultimate development. Interchanges will connect the route to all important highways entering the city and to the proposed Market Street development in the downtown business and commercial section of the city. Construction was begun in 1948.

THE DENVER-BOULDER TURNPIKE

The State Legislature, by joint resolution, has authorized construction of a toll road between Denver and Boulder, location of the University of Colorado and several important governmental installations. Total length will be 20.5 miles from a connection with the Denver Valley Highway to 28th St. in Boulder.

The road will be a four-lane divided highway, designed to carry high-speed interurban traffic. The expressway will cross one railroad by an overpass and intersecting highways will be carried across the expressway on grade separation structures. Access will be provided only at the Denver and Boulder termini and at Broomfield, midway between the two cities. Tolls will be collected at a cloverleaf type interchange near Broomfield.

Total cost is estimated at \$6,000,000. The freeway will be financed by the sale of bonds. The Highway Department is pledged to guarantee bond payments up to 30 per cent of \$5,300,000 in the event revenues fail to meet payment requirements. Contract for designing the highway has been let to the firm of Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff of Kansas City, although construction will be under direction of the Highway Department.

Sources of Highway Revenue

All receipts from motor fuel taxes, license fees and compensation taxes collected from commercial trucks and buses 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. These refunds amounted to \$4,444,068 in 1948 and \$4,247,985 in 1949.

The present 6-cent gas tax is actually two taxes of 4 cents and 2 cents. The supplementary 2-cent tax was passed by the General Assembly in 1947. The tax became effective April 1, 1947 and will remain in effect until 1953. Prior to 1947 the gasoline tax was 4 cents per gallon.

After refunds, the cost of administration and the cost of State Patrol operation are deducted, the net collections from the 4-cent tax are apportioned as follows: 70 per cent to the State Highway Department, 27 per cent to the counties, and 3 per cent to the cities.

Refunds of tax, administration expenses and State Patrol costs are also deducted from the 2-cent tax. The net collections from the 2-cent tax are apportioned as follows: 50 per cent to the State Highway Department, 44 per cent to the counties, and 6 per cent to the cities.

The 27 per cent to the counties is allocated on the basis of State Highway mileage in each county and the 44 per cent is allocated 50 per cent on basis of State Highway mileage and 50 per cent on basis of rural population in each county. The 3 and 6 per cent for the cities is allocated to the counties on the basis of motor vehicle registrations in each county and the county clerk apportions the money to each incorporated city within the county on the basis of motor vehicle registrations in each incorporated city or town.

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 motor vehicle owners. These fees average slightly over \$5 per vehicle for passenger cars and approximately \$16 per vehicle for all sizes of trucks over 1 ton capacity for the years 1948 and 1949. After costs of administration and cost of license plates is paid, the net collections are apportioned 50 per cent to the State Highway Department and 50 per cent to the counties. The apportionment to the counties is based on the amount of license fees collected in each county. Accompanying tables show the receipts from this source by years.

Carrier Taxes—Another State source of funds is from the public carrier taxes levied against commercial trucks and buses which operate on the highways. The tax on trucks is commonly referred to as the ton-mile tax, and provides for the collection of two mills per mile for every ton of freight moved by commercial trucks or tractor-semitrailer combinations. Commercial buses 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 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, due to non-participating items, the matching of funds is on about a 50-50 basis. Accompanying tables, in the following pages, show the receipts of Federal funds for highway purposes, by years.

County Road Tax—The counties have an additional source of revenue. This source is from a mill levy on property which is levied by each county for road and bridge purposes within the county. In 1920 the counties collected \$4,380,700 in property taxes for road purposes, but by 1947 mill levies had been reduced until only \$2,483,200 were collected. Each county is required to assess at least one mill for road and bridge purposes in order to participate in the allocation of the 2-cent gas tax. Consequently the mill levies for 1949 produced \$4,123,693 for road and bridge purposes in the counties of the State. In accompanying tables, tax collections of the counties for the years 1948 and 1949 are shown.

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 \$1,204,680,678 in 1948 and \$1,326,054,092 in 1949.

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	1940.....	248,441,604	1945.....	293,635,617
1920.....	51,917,098	1941.....	265,212,103	1946.....	333,401,914
1925.....	98,741,301	1942.....	241,554,978	1947.....	368,778,682
1930.....	170,855,026	1943.....	238,257,821	1948.....	393,500,308
1935.....	178,393,706	1944.....	293,905,504	1949.....	420,184,711

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, BY YEARS

(Source: State Highway Department)

YEAR	Receipts	Disbursements				Balance
		Adminis- tration	Con- struction*	All Others**	Total	
1910 to						
1929, inclusive..	\$ 57,506,332	\$ 1,592,529	\$ 44,991,220	\$ 9,592,447	\$ 56,176,196	\$ 1,830,136
1930.....	6,674,898	172,947	5,045,290	1,881,033	7,099,270	950,760
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.....	8,069,218	203,309	6,109,471	1,452,496	7,765,276	219,036
1934.....	10,445,790	218,757	8,299,425	1,850,927	10,369,109	295,717
1935.....	8,239,510	233,642	5,354,388	2,031,117	7,619,147	916,080
1936.....	26,095,248	273,368	12,478,746	3,548,695	16,300,809	20,710,519
1937.....	11,398,079	330,795	18,817,933	3,634,543	22,783,271	9,325,327
1938.....	11,624,090	358,938	13,728,271	4,352,245	18,439,454	2,509,963
1939.....	12,968,483	360,605	9,499,516	4,315,807	14,175,828	1,302,618
1940.....	9,975,632	336,998	5,565,256	4,050,113	9,952,367	1,325,883
1941.....	10,115,231	326,823	5,273,807	4,340,935	9,941,565	1,499,549
1942.....	9,194,000	215,855	4,346,320	4,202,667	8,764,842	1,928,707
1943.....	9,100,940	122,830	2,800,728	4,312,726	7,236,284	3,793,363
1944.....	7,374,545	134,458	2,175,934	4,639,895	6,950,287	4,217,621
1945.....	8,095,138	127,487	2,023,501	4,878,553	7,029,541	5,283,218
1946.....	11,888,896	174,199	5,218,597	5,414,674	10,807,470	6,364,644
1947.....	16,019,101	224,914	10,818,349	5,658,186	16,701,449	5,682,296
1948.....	22,367,931	305,535	18,197,024	6,902,889	25,405,448	2,644,779
1949.....	25,466,135	440,149	18,983,724	7,068,838	26,482,711	1,618,203
TOTAL.....	\$308,053,869	\$ 6,550,305	\$212,151,873	\$ 87,733,488	\$306,435,666	\$ 71,851,358

*Construction includes amount spent each year for oiling.

**The item "All Others" includes expenditures for maintenance, equipment, planning, engineering, traffic signs, center-striping of highways and miscellaneous.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF ALL FUNDS, BY YEARS SHOWN

(Source: State Highway Department)

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1940
BALANCES:						
State Highway fund-----	\$ 2,554,778.66	\$ 5,592,296.19	\$ 6,290,143.75	\$ 5,208,718.46	\$ 4,143,121.05	\$ 1,268,117.90
Revolving fund-----	25,000.00	25,000.00	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	65,000.00	25,000.00
Total balances-----	\$ 2,644,778.66	\$ 5,682,296.19	\$ 6,364,643.75	\$ 5,283,218.46	\$ 4,217,621.05	\$ 1,302,617.90
RECEIPTS:						
Gasoline Tax (70% of 4 cent tax)-----	\$ 8,277,410.78	\$ 7,760,369.62	\$ 7,546,755.38	\$ 7,262,631.09	\$ 5,218,552.27	\$ 5,693,415.00
Gasoline Tax (50% of 2 cent tax)-----	3,125,333.11	3,033,470.50	2,275,082.24	-----	-----	-----
Motor Vehicle License Fees (50% share)-----	1,690,166.57	1,585,829.57	1,375,226.63	1,256,781.93	1,128,088.68	1,076,868.84
Motor Vehicle Fines (50% share)-----	143,119.81	134,675.41	133,498.07	118,142.75	65,609.63	43,143.37
U. S. Government Federal aid and grants-----	9,387,267.27	7,332,295.25	3,185,638.46	1,597,583.94	859,843.82	2,554,158.88
Internal improvements-----	55,951.61	60,004.24	62,172.31	43,672.81	42,435.69	41,610.00
Counties' participation-----	513,430.21	-----	-----	-----	-----	128,733.63
Bus, commercial and private carriers-----	842,721.76	755,731.38	667,451.76	551,159.52	510,645.72	294,592.88
Auto theft department-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,249.85	20,026.00
Auto certificate of title fund-----	-----	11,342.83	-----	8,967.10	11,008.72	15,000.00
Refunds and miscellaneous-----	4,000.51 (2)	340,361.51 (1)	-----	-----	-----	108,083.50
Motor vehicle emergency-----	11.60	11,484.48	-----	-----	4,206.81	-----
Operators and chauffeurs licenses-----	42,606.92	79,235.43	-----	67,126.22	34,351.36	-----
Highway collections-----	138,733.01 (3)	449,784.18	311,872.93	212,338.18	201,145.27	-----
Tourist camp licenses-----	26,960.75	26,905.25	24,925.75	23,655.60	-----	-----
Highway construction fund of 1946-1947-----	750,000.00	786,441.89	426,477.40	746,836.73	-----	-----
Total receipts-----	\$24,997,713.91	\$22,367,931.54	\$16,019,100.93	\$11,888,895.77	\$ 8,095,137.82	\$ 9,975,632.00
Less interest and redemption anticipation warrants-----	1,977,800.00	1,975,400.00	1,976,500.00	1,979,613.16	1,971,000.00	1,964,500.00
Less quarterly deductions for Attorney General's office-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,800.00	-----
Less deduction State Patrol appropriation to April 1, 1947 (4)-----	-----	-----	207,471.14	450,000.00	236,361.98	-----
Less deductions for Revenue and Administration account (5)-----	21,786.41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net receipts-----	\$22,998,127.50	\$20,392,531.54	\$13,835,129.79	\$ 9,459,382.61	\$ 5,885,975.84	\$ 8,011,132.00
Total receipts and balances-----	\$25,642,906.16	\$26,074,827.73	\$20,199,773.54	\$14,742,601.07	\$10,103,596.89	\$ 9,318,749.90

(1) Balance from Highway Special 3% fund \$344,030.70, less transfer of \$3,669.19. (2) State Patrol—radio appropriation return \$1,094.65; motor vehicle registration return from revenue administration, \$2,905.86. (3) Collections total, \$618,940.42, less reduction of disbursements by cash repayments of \$415,207.41 less payroll account balance transfer of \$65,000.00 to State Treasurer. (4) Between April 1, 1947, and July 1, 1949, State Patrol received its funds from 4-cent tax before the funds were distributed as provided by law. Beginning as of July 1, 1949, deductions for the State Patrol are made from both the 4-cent and 2-cent tax. (5) Financial responsibility act, \$20,000.11 and Motor vehicle certificate of title, \$1,786.30, transferred to State Department of Revenue to offset deficits of administrative costs.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF ALL FUNDS, BY YEARS SHOWN—(Continued)
(Source: State Highway Department)

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1940
DISBURSEMENTS:						
Construction:						
Oiling of old and new highways	\$ 1,830,572.73	\$ 2,039,413.58	\$ 1,607,515.35	\$ 1,378,986.22	\$ 1,208,521.91	\$ 703,858.73
State projects (State funds only)	583,922.00	1,037,055.96	809,201.27	273,719.12	7,264.41	212,431.71
Federal aid projects (State and Federal funds)	16,791,100.82	15,310,496.37	8,600,282.27	3,665,583.14	940,905.37	4,648,965.73
Total construction	\$19,205,595.55	\$18,386,965.91	\$11,016,998.89	\$ 5,318,288.48	\$ 2,156,691.69	\$ 5,565,256.17
Maintenance and equipment	2,816,309.56	2,928,311.49	2,051,966.55	2,049,528.79	1,973,349.03	1,481,690.58
Property and equipment	324,373.07	627,475.59	280,980.54	131,213.97	9,920.48	42,284.95
Traffic signs and center striping	356,913.77	310,313.81	266,581.99	136,557.98	-----	66,427.16
Compensation insurance	4,684.43	27,983.16	62,737.94	-----	-----	17,413.90
Engineering Surveys	574,633.32	353,859.88	306,917.47	249,112.82	372,552.81	75,508.43
Planning division	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	58,135.89
Courtesy patrol (now State Patrol)	-----	-----	-----	-----	74,472.75	300,487.83
Auto theft department	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,468.20	15,340.26
Laboratory	64,747.23	90,318.05	66,283.28	44,135.28	22,219.20	26,272.46
Administration	380,526.29	305,535.43	224,913.76	174,199.34	127,486.65	336,998.08
State employees retirement fund	163,318.77	94,990.29	61,887.53	55,787.32	38,754.77	-----
Material and supplies	80,156.17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Disbursements recollectible	-----	332,278.62	212,964.18	156,395.40	36,462.85	-----
Public relations	59,623.24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Highway planning committee	3,191.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,050.98
Total disbursements	\$24,024,703.54	\$23,430,049.07	\$14,517,477.35	\$ 8,377,957.32	\$ 4,820,378.43	\$ 7,987,866.69
BALANCES:						
State Highway fund	\$ 1,531,484.31	\$ 2,554,778.66	\$ 5,592,296.19	\$ 6,290,143.75	\$ 5,208,718.46	\$ 1,316,383.21
Revolving funds	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Payroll account	-----	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----
Accounts received (Miscellaneous)	61,718.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total balance	\$ 1,618,202.62	\$ 2,644,778.66	\$ 5,682,296.19	\$ 6,364,643.75	\$ 5,283,218.46	\$ 1,325,883.21
Total disbursements and balance	\$25,642,906.16	\$26,074,827.73	\$20,199,773.54	\$14,742,601.07	\$10,103,596.89	\$ 9,313,749.90
(6) 3% SPECIAL GAS TAX FUND: (See foot note. Balance in this fund remains until spent, under supervision of State Highway Department)						
Balance	-----	\$ 913,266.23	\$ 1,207,512.06	\$ 1,012,479.09	\$ 881,593.28	\$ 379,176.10
Receipts	-----	3,669.19	95,746.89	311,255.65	223,652.21	244,003.50
Total	-----	\$ 916,935.42	\$ 1,303,258.95	\$ 1,323,734.74	\$ 1,105,245.49	\$ 623,179.60
Disbursements	-----	\$ 916,935.42 (7)	389,992.72	116,222.68	92,766.40	161,575.92
Balance	-----	-----	913,266.23	1,207,512.06	1,012,479.09	461,603.68
Total	-----	\$ 916,935.42	\$ 1,303,258.95	\$ 1,323,734.74	\$ 1,105,245.49	\$ 623,179.60

(6) Since April 1, 1947, under new law, 3% of 4-cent gas tax and 6% of 2-cent gas tax are distributed direct to cities. (7) Disbursements \$572,052.18; transfer to State Highway fund \$344,030.70; transfer to State Highway supplemental fund, \$852.54.

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	150,808	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	495,217	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	446,363	13,268,708
1936.....	16,103,309	4,780,614	699,550	604,059	22,187,532
1937.....	22,063,271	15,904,259	695,794	525,792	29,090,116
1938.....	16,991,453	16,163,527	1,363,599	409,623	24,928,208
1939.....	12,212,728	15,522,302	1,180,348	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	15,485,765
1942.....	6,790,042	5,486,829	453,128	81,180	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	33,949	10,670,876
1945.....	4,820,378	16,600,899	289,537	37,211	11,748,025
1946.....	8,377,957	18,987,168	359,611	44,359	17,769,095
1947.....	14,517,477	12,848,881	878,696	186,011	28,431,065
1948.....	23,430,049	15,113,105	728,293	264,595	39,536,042
1949.....	24,024,704	15,198,345	537,194	587,677	40,347,920
Totals..	\$255,725,164	\$168,595,287	\$ 17,419,945	\$ 7,371,361	\$449,111,807

*Fiscal years ending June 30.

†Exclusive of Costilla, San Juan and Teller counties in 1939, 1938, and 1937, Elbert county in 1939, and San Juan county in 1945-1949.

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	1933.....	\$ 678,832	1941.....	\$1,379,543
1925.....	31,628	1934.....	849,881	1942.....	1,308,704
1926.....	63,261	1935.....	809,973	1943.....	1,372,452
1927.....	143,919	1936.....	1,042,474	1944.....	1,417,015
1928.....	265,709	1937.....	1,214,575	1945.....	1,675,707
1929.....	412,410	1938.....	1,154,776	1946.....	2,003,873
1930.....	630,231	1939.....	1,215,334	1947.....	3,090,024
1931.....	738,072	1940.....	1,134,638	1948.....	4,444,068
1932.....	659,144			1949.....	4,247,985

Refunds on gasoline used for agricultural purposes amount to considerably more than half of all refunds. The refunds on gasoline used for agricultural purposes amounted to \$3,124,898 or 70.3 per cent of the total for the calendar year 1948 and \$3,066,730 or 72.2 per cent of the total refunds for the calendar year 1949.

Gasoline Exempt From Tax—Gallons of gasoline exempt from the motor fuel tax for various calendar years are as follows:

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
Exports	1,730,120	1,890,185	1,634,817	1,787,606	1,709,285
U. S. Government	11,181,192	10,437,756	8,925,829	11,133,665	5,169,392
Railroads	426,500	496,997	561,043	487,016	548,127
Aviation	7,963,795	598,494	2,189,123	837,137	53,803
Miscellaneous Credits ..	219,527	229,553	327,511	235,403	168,716
Total	21,521,134	13,652,985	13,638,323	14,480,827	7,649,303

**GASOLINE TAXES: GROSS RECEIPTS, REFUNDS, ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE, AND
DISTRIBUTION BY CALENDAR YEARS**

(Source: State Highway Department—Planning Division)

Year	Gross Receipts	Deductions		Patrol Expense	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	-----
1923	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	5,640,532	428,376	49,037	-----	3,908,623	1,491,155	103,969
1930	6,643,111	615,835	60,574	-----	4,171,888	1,610,769	178,531
1931	6,857,517	769,297	67,538	-----	4,219,681	1,625,695	180,820
1932	6,135,282	659,144	60,970	-----	3,790,617	1,462,095	162,455
1933	6,013,136	654,743	80,026	-----	3,663,800	1,412,100	155,800
1934	7,300,774	855,745	89,431	-----	2,980,720	1,527,200	170,300
1935	6,814,610	805,070	91,989	-----	4,138,350	1,596,100	177,400
1936	7,855,533	1,021,936	99,027	-----	4,714,000	1,818,200	202,000
1937	8,638,712	1,227,926	112,724	-----	5,114,700	1,972,900	219,000
1938	8,643,645	1,158,066	102,604	-----	5,162,000	1,990,800	221,200
1939	8,966,997	1,210,761	104,083	-----	5,356,820	2,072,379	229,578
1940	9,632,988	1,371,834	116,477	-----	5,693,415	2,196,032	244,004
1941	10,022,371	1,372,977	110,339	-----	5,918,850	2,283,985	253,665
1942	9,483,809	1,325,344	129,351	-----	5,545,050	2,137,805	238,997
1943	7,703,231	1,364,129	119,904	-----	4,493,547	1,714,977	194,087
1944	7,740,652	1,416,976	119,250	-----	4,358,890	1,681,286	186,810
1945	9,256,039	1,675,564	125,401	-----	5,218,552	2,012,870	223,652
1946	12,529,695	2,003,761	150,746	-----	7,262,631	2,801,301	311,256
1947	19,417,710	3,090,024	171,442	825,000	9,821,838	4,912,964	596,442
1948	22,824,262	4,444,069	177,000	1,050,000	10,793,840	5,662,739	696,604
1949	23,819,285	4,247,985	183,500	1,312,261	11,402,744	5,943,009	729,786

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. Breakdown of deductions showing Patrol expense began April 1, 1947.

GASOLINE TAX DISTRIBUTION BY CALENDAR YEARS
(Source: State Highway Department—Planning and Research Division)

	1949		1948		1941 4-Cent Tax
	4-Cent Tax	2-Cent Tax	4-Cent Tax	2-Cent Tax	
Gross Receipts	\$15,879,024	\$7,940,261	\$15,213,633	\$7,610,618	\$10,022,371
Deductions:					
Refunds to Non-Highway Users	2,831,990	1,415,995	2,962,891	1,481,177	1,372,977
Administrative Costs	119,900	63,600	114,500	62,500	110,339
*State Patrol Funds	1,102,261	210,000	1,050,000	-----	-----
NET RECEIPTS	\$11,824,878	\$6,250,666	\$11,086,242	\$6,066,941	\$ 8,539,055
Distribution of Net Receipts:					
State Highway Department (70%)	\$ 8,277,411	-----	\$7,760,370	-----	\$ 5,918,850
State Highway Department (50%)	-----	\$3,125,333	-----	\$3,033,471	-----
Counties (27%)	3,192,716	-----	2,993,285	-----	2,283,985
Counties (44%)	-----	2,750,293	-----	2,669,454	-----
Cities (3%)	354,746	-----	332,587	-----	253,665
Cities (6%)	-----	375,040	-----	364,016	-----

*Previous to April 1, 1947, the State Patrol was financed only from funds allocated to the State Highway Department. From April 1, 1947, to and including June, 1949, funds for the State Patrol were deducted only from the gross collections of the 4-cent gasoline tax. Beginning in July, 1949, deductions were made from both the 4-cent and 2-cent gasoline tax. These deductions are made before distribution of net receipts to the Highway Department, Counties, and Cities.

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 issued by the motor vehicle bureau of the manager of revenue's office in the Municipal Service Building, 37th and York.

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 REGISTRATION TRENDS

The total of all motor vehicles (passenger cars, commercials, trucks and tractors, trailers, and motorcycles) registered in 1949 reached a new all time high of 532,440. This was an increase of 8.8 per cent over the 489,314 registered in 1948 and an increase of 43.5 per cent over the 370,963 registered in 1941.

Registration for the first six months of 1950 indicates that this will be the record year, with 505,949 vehicles registered as of June 30, 1950. Of this total 368,541 are passenger cars; 68,005 commercial cars; 44,948 trucks; 3,552 tractors; 17,415 trailers; and 3,488 motorcycles. Also for the six-month period, January through June, 1950, 113,224 operator's licenses and 49,317 chauffeur's licenses had been issued.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES BY CLASS OF VEHICLE, 1941 AND 1946-1949

Class of Fees	License Fees Collected				
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
Passenger Cars	\$2,039,841	\$1,877,411	\$1,711,198	\$1,586,519	\$1,778,212
"C" Plates	386,747	345,248	300,758	268,637	(1)
Truck and Tractor	889,678	856,004	758,267	671,858	496,543
Trailer	186,490	166,249	119,415	90,239	46,124
Motorcycle	8,273	8,288	6,915	5,536	2,307
Miscellaneous	197,283	168,241	134,914	99,848	149,563
State Total	\$3,708,312	\$3,421,441	\$3,031,467	\$2,722,637	\$2,472,749

(1) Licenses for trucks under one ton and buses are included with passenger cars.

STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND RECEIPTS, 1913-1949

(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 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. Operator's licenses are now issued for three-year periods; Chauffeur's licenses for one year's duration.

Year	Total Receipts	Passenger Cars	Commercial	Trucks	Trailers	Motorcycles	Licenses Operators	Chauffeurs
1913	\$ 60,833.00	13,135	-----	-----	-----	2,753	-----	-----
1914	80,047.00	17,756	-----	-----	-----	3,683	-----	-----
1915	120,800.84	27,568	-----	-----	-----	4,268	-----	-----
1916	197,794.75	43,296	-----	-----	-----	4,731	-----	-----
1917	279,292.21	66,850	-----	-----	-----	4,505	-----	-----
1918	372,490.25	83,244	-----	-----	-----	3,872	-----	-----
1919	491,713.36	104,865	-----	-----	-----	3,636	-----	-----
1920	815,100.10	119,964	-----	7,585	49	3,364	-----	-----
1921	906,059.27	136,336	-----	9,403	45	2,868	-----	-----
1922	991,677.22	151,499	-----	10,829	62	2,770	-----	-----
1923	1,126,218.55	175,669	-----	13,287	64	2,473	-----	-----
1924	1,258,204.80	197,361	-----	16,886	86	2,226	-----	-----
1925	1,430,299.47	221,513	-----	18,584	82	1,862	-----	-----
1926	1,507,379.19	232,308	-----	20,905	86	1,480	-----	-----
1927	1,600,221.73	245,107	-----	23,385	88	1,362	-----	-----
1928	1,790,182.73	259,948	-----	23,961	85	1,234	-----	-----
1929	1,835,385.53	273,960	-----	28,501	150	1,142	-----	-----
1930	1,901,219.94	276,847	-----	31,662	188	1,059	-----	-----
1931	1,910,741.49	276,376	-----	32,082	258	962	-----	-----
1932	1,762,936.63	255,854	-----	30,006	563	805	-----	-----
1933	1,615,844.46	239,058	-----	27,433	832	788	-----	-----
1934	1,718,026.69	246,373	-----	27,858	946	826	-----	-----
1935	1,777,162.65	256,148	-----	28,430	968	901	-----	-----
1936	2,048,596.82	284,131	-----	32,013	1,493	1,108	292,526	25,205
1937	2,215,830.47	304,419	-----	32,798	1,468	1,316	86,915	30,103
1938	2,186,612.45	301,838	-----	30,936	1,422	1,271	52,607	28,696
1939	2,269,030.33	312,847	-----	30,636	1,574	1,355	276,873	32,817
1940	2,344,101.68	321,810	-----	30,300	1,703	1,379	105,292	33,718
1941	2,472,749.63	336,718	-----	31,050	1,887	1,308	94,504	35,605
1942	2,405,473.28	331,477	-----	31,784	1,991	1,589	241,915	37,538
1943	2,329,105.44	277,117	38,856	31,461	2,002	1,472	99,828	31,408
1944	2,267,997.70	262,557	39,867	32,103	2,188	1,689	84,572	29,357
1945	2,354,663.04	269,616	41,874	34,963	2,558	2,110	253,902	32,188
1946	2,722,636.67	301,622	49,203	41,340	3,573	3,416	164,144	42,894
1947	3,031,466.84	325,472	55,052	46,901	7,311	4,218	137,193	44,953
1948	3,421,441.21	352,305	62,732	52,274	17,113	4,890	266,639	47,962
1949	3,708,311.78	383,140	70,718	53,991	19,842	4,749	189,992	51,393

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES, 1949

(Source: State Department of Revenue—Motor Vehicle Division)

Note: C-Plates are issued to buses, panel delivery vehicles, station wagons, ambulances and hearses and light trucks under one-ton capacity.

County	County Key Number	Passen- ger	C-Plates	Trucks	Tractors	Trailers	Motor- cycles	Receipts
Adams	12	11,586	2,074	2,138	226	1,103	136	\$ 128,806.92
Alamosa	30	2,832	641	533	39	174	32	32,129.72
Arapahoe	10	17,041	2,404	1,242	103	1,424	251	140,010.54
Archuleta	48	517	301	152	16	46	3	7,680.17
Baca	22	2,420	908	821	65	138	22	35,479.80
Bent	29	2,213	473	393	8	55	14	21,758.11
Boulder	7	14,762	2,253	1,689	82	892	232	130,978.66
Chaffee	31	2,095	664	242	13	157	29	21,651.58
Cheyenne	46	1,077	338	342	10	31	5	14,531.32
Clear Creek	51	1,105	248	141	12	73	4	11,279.81
Conejos	25	1,709	796	406	20	48	13	20,790.67
Costilla	38	785	331	250	7	28	6	10,164.70
Crowley	36	1,476	329	434	9	53	14	18,026.80
Custer	52	487	201	132	10	26	5	6,640.23
Delta	18	4,561	1,651	872	31	229	35	50,757.00
Denver	1	120,332	11,090	6,761	996	4,198	1,512	949,904.61
Dolores	58	561	316	217	6	28	8	8,579.14
Douglas	47	1,214	363	255	17	74	10	15,192.83
Eagle	44	1,184	478	193	11	79	4	13,742.29
Elbert	34	1,408	585	369	18	53	3	18,171.18
El Paso	4	23,034	3,647	1,757	115	966	340	191,745.69
Fremont	14	5,235	1,519	719	62	391	92	53,899.45
Garfield	24	3,155	1,167	612	35	225	14	37,134.18
Gilpin	60	390	133	45	2	21	7	3,846.48
Grand	53	1,381	430	284	39	136	6	16,871.46
Gunnison	40	1,625	534	253	12	83	9	18,013.12
Hinsdale	63	65	32	20	0	2	1	824.39
Huerfano	16	2,368	843	293	22	92	22	28,570.05
Jackson	59	540	207	162	13	32	2	6,987.99
Jefferson	11	18,185	3,041	1,434	85	1,537	250	149,894.07
Kiowa	45	1,043	327	364	19	66	12	15,308.06
Kit Carson	26	2,742	769	1,006	29	154	36	38,715.97
Lake	41	1,839	376	183	2	105	13	16,197.72
La Plata	20	3,559	1,260	567	61	231	33	40,604.49
Larimer	6	14,268	2,460	2,079	85	857	220	138,065.16
Las Animas	5	5,397	1,503	798	49	202	33	59,298.88
Lincoln	33	1,886	697	548	17	116	18	25,824.03
Logan	13	5,590	1,084	1,387	154	309	49	69,289.83
Mesa	8	11,233	3,194	1,652	86	837	158	117,217.38
Mineral	62	196	63	52	1	9	3	2,607.91
Moffat	42	1,858	738	464	67	224	11	28,600.22
Montezuma	32	2,462	1,110	553	57	168	41	32,295.56
Montrose	21	3,700	1,375	898	38	161	18	43,624.49
Morgan	15	5,667	1,066	1,524	81	210	88	69,059.49
Otero	9	7,049	1,389	1,160	111	347	58	72,859.30
Ouray	56	519	274	85	0	33	1	6,164.57
Park	54	621	284	182	14	43	3	9,030.23
Phillips	37	1,732	497	543	18	83	12	23,026.45
Pitkin	57	431	222	90	1	25	6	5,100.35
Prowers	17	4,372	1,042	957	101	196	65	54,008.42
Pueblo	2	22,739	3,612	1,913	169	1,320	397	199,643.56
Rio Blanco	49	1,526	615	317	28	149	5	20,376.07
Rio Grande	23	3,266	930	846	34	176	37	39,857.45
Routt	28	2,491	937	510	17	190	25	28,661.79
Saguache	35	1,324	463	429	7	32	3	17,807.57
San Juan	55	307	125	76	2	19	1	4,002.46
San Miguel	50	535	280	126	0	17	1	6,793.11
Sedgwick	39	1,622	329	542	12	86	14	21,353.92
Summit	61	391	128	79	4	27	2	4,720.45
Teller	43	897	355	169	2	41	5	10,078.91
Washington	27	2,472	726	774	34	122	24	32,617.45
Weld	3	20,454	3,623	5,496	239	793	238	242,101.50
Yuma	19	3,609	868	877	32	102	38	42,016.99
Totals		383,140	70,718	50,336	3,655	19,842	4,749	\$3,695,992.75

MOTOR CARRIER TAXES—(1927-1949)

RECEIPTS						DISBURSEMENTS					
Year	Common Carriers H.B. No. 430	Private Carriers H.B. No. 173	Commercial Carriers S.B. No. 296	Permit and Certificate Fees	Total	State Highway	Counties	Adm.	General Fund	Total	Balance
1927-----	\$ 17,714.32	-----	-----	\$ 1,517.18	\$ 19,231.50	-----	-----	-----	\$ 1,517.18	\$ 1,517.18	\$ 17,714.32
1928-----	69,548.92	-----	-----	5,586.59	75,135.51	\$ 22,510.74	\$ 43,631.62	-----	5,586.59	71,728.95	21,120.88
1929-----	76,335.14	-----	-----	3,856.42	80,191.56	35,533.98	38,167.56	-----	3,856.42	77,557.96	23,754.48
1930-----	94,488.30	-----	-----	4,756.77	99,245.07	70,998.63	47,244.15	-----	4,756.77	122,999.55	-----
1931-----	87,889.90	\$ 16,775.41	-----	5,368.73	110,034.04	43,944.95	43,944.95	\$ 1,667.74	5,368.73	94,926.37	15,107.67
1932-----	78,391.03	20,023.92	-----	3,176.19	101,591.14	63,960.08	47,450.37	1,971.62	3,176.19	116,558.26	140.55
1933-----	81,399.14	22,738.73	-----	2,191.76	106,329.63	56,054.07	45,817.72	2,188.63	2,191.76	106,252.18	218.00
1934-----	118,872.51	64,100.02	-----	2,632.50	185,605.03	102,669.39	73,847.30	5,899.69	2,632.50	185,048.88	774.15
1935-----	136,708.05	71,075.78	\$ 74,352.51	11,670.75	293,807.09	141,314.55	112,751.73	28,094.21	11,670.75	293,831.24	750.00
1936-----	194,402.61	128,416.24	227,485.48	17,196.78	567,501.11	260,858.60	219,015.42	71,180.31	17,196.78	568,251.11	-----
1937-----	221,270.70	125,027.98	259,545.44	15,553.81	621,397.93	282,224.53	241,200.02	82,419.57	15,553.81	621,397.93	-----
1938-----	202,936.28	95,768.06	284,782.54	10,904.47	594,391.35	258,864.48	228,218.67	96,403.73	10,904.47	594,391.35	-----
1939-----	241,040.17	105,830.74	369,263.95	11,621.69	727,756.55	375,482.56	225,188.26	115,464.04	11,621.69	727,756.55	-----
1940-----	254,811.25	109,405.79	411,127.51	9,072.44	784,416.99	294,592.88	371,502.03	109,249.64	9,072.44	784,416.99	-----
1941-----	312,122.88	103,785.96	431,852.45	8,305.39	856,066.68	399,539.57	358,828.30	89,393.42	8,305.39	856,066.68	-----
1942-----	448,141.36	145,991.81	415,371.15	8,858.57	1,018,362.89	450,295.40	452,890.95	106,317.97	8,858.57	1,018,362.89	-----
1943-----	657,571.85	111,405.28	308,192.45	8,578.05	1,085,747.63	525,549.97	484,153.21	67,466.40	8,578.05	1,085,747.63	-----
1944-----	725,226.45	112,691.92	274,253.50	8,853.93	1,121,025.80	572,709.75	477,530.47	61,931.65	8,853.93	1,121,025.80	-----
1945-----	703,431.64	105,944.84	261,684.08	11,512.20	1,082,572.76	510,645.72	472,935.19	87,479.65	11,512.20	1,082,572.76	-----
1946-----	750,766.59	115,947.11	304,389.29	16,310.69	1,187,413.68	551,159.52	511,032.39	108,911.08	16,310.69	1,187,413.68	-----
1947-----	885,080.52	131,527.58	380,486.45	15,880.56	1,412,975.11	667,451.76	620,831.91	108,810.88	15,880.56	1,412,975.11	-----
1948-----	1,029,295.55	173,895.72	426,960.45	27,026.74	1,657,178.46	755,731.38	697,539.84	176,880.50	27,026.74	1,657,178.46	-----
1949-----	1,091,571.55	182,220.00	503,571.62	45,749.09	1,823,112.26	842,721.76	778,628.74	156,012.67	45,749.09	1,823,112.26	-----

TRANSPORTATION

**HIGHWAYS: GROSS EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES FOR ALL HIGHWAY PURPOSES,
FOR YEARS SHOWN**
(Source: County Treasurers)

County	1949	1948	1945	1940	1930
Adams	\$ 298,542.44	\$ 272,393.33	\$ 138,889.66	\$ 116,642.68	\$ 113,449.66
Alamosa	91,618.24	110,122.55	49,495.26	43,094.88	30,625.89
Arapahoe	260,316.06	258,001.28	138,282.36	108,962.34	130,362.05
Archuleta	69,993.06	86,518.97	33,731.62	33,859.85	20,904.00
Baca	245,155.60	216,566.89	44,439.05	81,557.96	92,314.97
Bent	109,764.83	117,654.97	46,704.89	35,061.41	68,630.00
Boulder	397,815.25	395,440.18	191,779.10	200,564.11	203,154.26
Chaffee	97,594.63	85,798.50	37,876.83	38,382.82	44,294.00
Cheyenne	120,684.42	116,957.35	55,302.67	44,958.52	43,723.07
Clear Creek	61,725.49	64,771.36	30,294.14	47,750.47	44,501.57
Conejos	114,931.47	103,709.77	48,995.47	50,199.08	29,348.56
Costilla	77,289.32	109,225.37	34,376.07	42,392.34	32,977.24
Crowley	100,792.65	86,688.33	51,292.53	35,535.04	61,409.73
Custer	75,429.09	67,000.01	38,353.54	36,954.67	51,414.64
Delta	186,656.23	194,971.27	117,149.74	114,866.12	127,290.47
Denver	2,676,635.67	3,468,292.61	1,311,889.62	1,334,914.80	(1)
Dolores	61,198.65	74,761.07	37,253.85	28,012.05	35,660.17
Douglas	167,933.87	164,032.17	86,970.83	82,259.89	87,970.96
Eagle	140,113.89	149,885.07	73,651.52	74,405.55	70,838.01
Elbert	242,982.23	224,764.80	50,661.12	70,940.44	102,994.03
El Paso	439,088.52	436,193.88	215,564.23	254,465.07	229,399.38
Fremont	200,496.42	140,520.57	91,605.32	87,178.55	127,575.14
Garfield	222,222.49	193,040.30	76,763.95	77,139.13	127,500.00
Gilpin	24,688.15	22,534.29	12,413.83	24,316.54	12,313.03
Grand	142,040.80	147,162.84	32,190.71	71,428.30	50,553.95
Gunnison	221,366.71	195,705.55	168,949.57	142,976.70	86,971.04
Hinsdale	23,755.80	30,709.11	18,747.32	15,060.39	24,052.17
Huerfano	210,242.83	152,765.86	105,695.88	146,515.29	100,397.04
Jackson	169,527.58	135,332.48	65,830.39	65,597.95	46,216.14
Jefferson	665,668.10	609,973.26	294,343.70	257,967.80	206,897.35
Kiowa	161,372.57	142,830.08	78,993.22	56,004.33	31,345.84
Kit Carson	190,813.92	193,863.49	75,954.50	65,022.39	122,135.82
Lake	83,713.70	110,654.25	35,877.17	24,739.54	38,090.74
La Plata	206,444.54	184,176.14	107,406.91	104,038.10	97,605.25
Larimer	407,700.30	409,106.07	225,565.35	187,411.16	264,501.47
Las Animas	326,528.42	410,060.61	147,618.73	100,435.82	213,808.28
Lincoln	229,674.49	229,885.84	113,678.88	102,851.00	145,254.77
Logan	281,029.94	238,688.00	104,494.85	86,508.41	126,437.05
Mesa	496,521.56	413,628.40	206,792.04	176,364.34	159,118.73
Mineral	48,000.52	48,687.26	17,538.21	11,285.14	40,060.18
Moffat	267,979.08	171,232.60	77,231.76	70,624.56	76,356.92
Montezuma	136,420.55	142,145.46	78,264.40	72,837.51	64,859.39
Montrose	221,304.73	197,981.91	58,997.02	109,047.78	102,393.06
Morgan	224,539.82	249,825.69	157,398.03	101,394.80	114,230.99
Otero	193,522.67	202,044.50	112,715.69	106,000.53	101,036.20
Ouray	58,451.32	58,031.21	34,130.91	25,677.95	26,691.10
Park	127,060.50	122,485.13	59,439.79	63,409.03	61,096.99
Phillips	68,565.15	80,354.27	45,802.50	40,749.12	57,584.49
Pitkin	67,981.87	56,508.21	35,792.73	30,684.85	34,665.94
Prowers	186,592.64	178,731.88	40,794.68	74,484.07	117,588.28
Pueblo	381,424.54	407,752.62	132,283.04	149,785.84	195,026.02
Rio Blanco	864,827.81	353,910.77	91,214.98	66,227.38	74,614.10
Rio Grande	148,745.76	118,891.07	52,985.74	46,069.93	55,653.91
Routt	229,432.02	225,213.52	98,620.20	110,077.94	90,474.26
Saguache	157,638.03	178,497.32	64,021.08	59,611.90	79,630.23
San Juan	(1)	(1)	(1)	20,231.23	15,865.85
San Miguel	108,516.79	78,521.80	70,529.87	43,102.13	53,827.92
Sedgwick	92,207.56	85,449.98	60,153.26	36,948.38	70,891.08
Summit	86,670.24	67,486.32	21,793.42	26,813.21	35,032.70
Teller	101,584.59	118,366.42	37,626.18	61,418.62	43,933.92
Washington	250,183.94	209,669.41	90,956.34	92,051.22	114,191.34
Weid	712,015.37	811,515.62	290,833.73	326,789.39	590,722.40
Yuma	224,609.93	185,415.29	75,893.13	102,754.48	128,307.73
Totals	\$15,198,345.36	\$15,113,105.13	\$ 6,600,899.11	\$ 6,515,412.82	\$ 5,946,793.46

(1) No Report.

TABULATION OF VARIOUS RECEIPTS FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES BY COLORADO COUNTIES, 1948

County	Apportionments (State Funds)			Total Fees and Taxes	County Funds*		Grand Total State and County Funds
	Motor Vehicle Fees	Gasoline Taxes	P.U.C. Taxes		Mill Levy	Amount	
Adams -----	\$ 53,012.39	\$ 112,760.76	\$ 9,821.48	\$ 175,594.63	2.4499	\$ 80,778.91	\$ 256,373.54
Alamosa -----	13,805.30	67,734.66	8,363.61	89,903.57	1.40	14,070.21	103,973.78
Arapahoe -----	54,210.64	114,379.40	8,706.90	177,296.94	1.00	32,496.59	209,793.53
Archuleta -----	3,163.16	52,963.29	7,333.01	63,459.46	2.00	7,145.27	70,604.73
Baca -----	15,160.97	116,952.80	16,711.05	148,824.82	4.00	50,349.29	199,174.11
Bent -----	9,273.35	55,265.25	5,415.56	69,954.16	2.30	27,670.77	97,624.93
Boulder -----	56,180.42	109,071.23	11,381.07	176,632.72	3.00	134,360.18	310,992.90
Chaffee -----	9,254.59	48,542.44	6,596.70	64,393.73	1.00	8,389.99	72,783.72
Cheyenne -----	6,051.31	64,549.47	9,351.65	79,952.43	2.00	19,408.85	99,361.28
Clear Creek -----	4,894.56	51,176.40	7,721.97	63,792.93	1.00	4,872.01	68,164.94
Conejos -----	8,613.79	82,862.64	9,339.19	100,815.62	1.00	7,099.61	107,915.23
Costilla -----	4,129.18	79,932.68	9,013.15	93,075.01	1.00	3,460.66	96,535.67
Crowley -----	7,877.60	40,332.68	4,814.26	53,024.54	5.81	37,508.08	90,532.62
Custer -----	2,643.15	48,626.65	7,005.49	58,275.29	3.00	6,863.20	65,138.49
Delta -----	21,443.75	91,238.05	9,632.54	122,314.34	5.90	75,317.01	197,631.35
Denver -----	406,388.74	29,187.19	4,708.22	440,284.15	1.00	510,043.79	950,327.94
Dolores -----	3,544.94	34,666.91	4,961.46	43,173.31	3.00	7,458.44	50,631.75
Douglas -----	6,520.80	81,612.93	11,580.58	99,714.31	6.75	55,359.49	155,073.80
Eagle -----	5,686.76	81,586.51	11,478.94	98,752.21	2.00	17,180.67	115,932.88
Elbert -----	7,756.18	71,807.29	9,091.86	88,655.33	8.00	93,086.32	181,741.65
El Paso -----	79,715.45	174,994.22	20,614.81	275,324.48	1.86	124,169.05	399,493.53
Fremont -----	23,382.14	103,585.79	13,201.45	140,169.38	2.00	34,379.04	174,548.42
Garfield -----	15,121.86	82,339.18	10,324.96	107,786.00	4.00	62,471.96	170,257.96
Gilpin -----	1,525.24	22,908.01	3,363.36	27,796.61	2.24	4,819.77	32,616.38
Grand -----	7,296.45	91,385.43	13,350.80	112,032.68	3.71	21,823.76	133,856.44
Gunnison -----	7,668.75	131,603.44	19,912.11	159,184.30	3.00	30,176.24	189,360.54
Hinsdale -----	372.15	20,556.00	3,223.75	24,151.90	1.50	1,207.11	25,359.01
Huerfano -----	9,907.28	105,525.49	11,938.17	127,370.94	3.50	34,121.29	161,492.23
Jackson -----	3,150.91	65,393.24	9,925.21	78,469.36	1.25	4,646.51	83,115.87
Jefferson -----	60,362.01	195,515.24	18,775.64	274,652.89	10.00	315,950.60	590,603.49
Kiowa -----	6,005.43	71,006.08	10,395.40	87,406.91	5.00	48,053.20	135,460.11
Kit Carson -----	15,508.56	96,509.09	13,083.61	125,101.26	4.50	60,690.22	185,791.48
Lake -----	6,368.37	40,601.20	5,398.26	52,367.83	1.70	20,272.31	72,640.14
La Plata -----	17,263.00	86,549.13	9,622.32	113,434.45	6.00	67,917.09	181,351.54
Larimer -----	59,822.56	172,058.74	19,733.36	251,614.66	3.40	149,804.17	401,418.83
Las Animas -----	25,943.91	177,702.76	19,367.44	223,014.11	2.00	54,690.94	277,705.05
Lincoln -----	10,932.42	151,888.93	22,590.46	185,411.81	2.00	24,259.22	209,671.03
Logan -----	30,980.57	108,391.93	12,292.92	151,665.42	1.90	50,228.21	201,893.63
Mesa -----	48,643.66	162,240.64	16,151.69	227,035.99	3.875	110,550.01	337,586.00
Mineral -----	1,119.79	29,028.82	4,512.65	34,661.26	1.00	1,315.00	35,976.26
Moffat -----	13,750.11	89,405.71	12,799.37	115,955.19	1.50	17,203.78	133,158.97
Montezuma -----	13,713.89	88,362.05	10,367.80	112,443.74	4.00	25,768.18	138,211.92
Montrose -----	17,873.47	136,156.90	16,736.84	170,767.21	3.00	34,830.26	205,597.47
Morgan -----	29,464.41	91,846.74	9,551.60	130,861.75	4.00	92,596.88	223,458.63
Otero -----	31,078.31	93,944.42	9,152.93	134,175.66	1.49	40,351.18	174,526.84
Ouray -----	2,642.73	24,926.16	3,592.20	31,161.09	6.00	17,807.44	48,968.53
Park -----	3,998.06	93,335.17	13,986.90	111,320.13	1.00	4,880.49	116,200.62
Phillips -----	10,046.08	53,453.36	7,133.44	70,632.88	1.00	8,497.11	79,129.99
Pitkin -----	1,872.11	41,898.27	6,177.33	49,947.71	2.00	5,596.02	55,543.73
Prowers -----	22,221.11	104,611.53	13,552.15	140,384.79	1.82	32,981.73	173,366.52
Pueblo -----	81,960.17	157,562.45	16,411.88	255,934.50	1.00	70,938.05	326,872.55
Rio Blanco -----	10,549.35	103,300.36	15,809.14	129,658.85	2.50	60,175.18	189,834.03
Rio Grande -----	17,094.47	64,109.37	6,383.67	87,587.51	4.619	45,939.32	133,526.83
Routt -----	11,932.17	109,193.44	14,298.17	135,423.78	3.09	39,676.53	175,100.31
Saguache -----	7,233.34	85,387.21	12,146.69	104,767.24	1.00	7,536.86	112,304.10
San Juan -----	1,599.07	21,744.77	3,338.78	26,682.62	4.75	14,588.99	41,271.61
San Miguel -----	2,476.72	66,533.18	9,683.65	78,693.55	3.00	10,905.06	89,598.61
Sedgwick -----	9,309.72	44,716.85	5,786.83	59,813.40	2.00	19,504.82	79,318.22
Summit -----	2,011.99	44,654.18	6,656.48	53,322.65	1.86	7,281.89	60,604.54
Teller -----	4,339.98	55,804.14	8,073.65	68,217.77	3.50	15,601.08	83,818.85
Washington -----	14,449.41	134,548.76	18,197.72	167,195.89	3.00	38,463.78	205,659.67
Weld -----	106,952.99	297,940.42	29,641.41	434,534.82	2.50	201,712.18	636,247.00
Yuma -----	17,996.31	134,272.45	17,254.15	169,522.91	1.414	17,238.67	186,761.58
Totals -----	\$1,565,268.06	\$5,662,739.48	\$ 697,539.84	\$7,925,547.38		\$3,244,040.52	\$11,169,587.90

*Data from 1948 Colorado Tax Commission Report

TABULATION OF VARIOUS RECEIPTS FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES BY COLORADO COUNTIES, 1949

County	Apportionments (State Funds)			Total Fees and Taxes	County Funds*		Grand Total State and County Funds
	Motor Vehicle Fees	Gasoline Taxes**	P.U.C. Taxes		Mill Levy	Amount	
Adams	\$ 58,997.78	\$ 117,828.46	\$ 10,981.53	\$ 187,807.77	3.50	\$ 126,333.45	\$ 314,141.22
Alamosa	14,690.90	71,230.95	9,359.35	95,281.20	3.04	31,558.66	126,839.86
Arapahoe	63,810.95	117,169.11	9,348.16	190,328.22	3.00	103,666.20	293,994.42
Archuleta	3,474.73	55,661.63	8,179.45	67,315.81	2.00	7,366.81	74,682.62
Baca	16,283.60	123,282.08	18,682.53	158,248.21	4.70	62,380.67	220,628.88
Bent	9,932.72	58,374.64	6,150.48	74,457.84	2.00	24,565.63	99,023.47
Boulder	59,873.07	114,273.03	12,719.68	186,865.78	3.50	166,442.01	353,307.79
Chaffee	9,840.13	51,140.34	7,379.39	68,359.86	1.00	8,574.34	76,934.20
Cheyenne	6,636.86	68,116.39	10,463.59	85,216.84	3.00	29,501.67	114,718.51
Clear Creek	5,132.48	54,057.50	8,640.17	67,830.15	3.93	17,716.68	85,546.83
Conejos	9,464.97	86,999.19	10,462.51	106,916.67	2.2816	16,571.09	123,487.76
Costilla	4,643.53	83,904.07	10,084.32	98,631.92	3.00	10,781.89	109,413.81
Crowley	8,255.25	42,413.60	5,391.09	56,059.94	5.81	38,965.11	95,025.11
Custer	3,014.25	51,246.26	7,827.48	62,087.99	4.50	10,707.66	72,795.65
Delta	23,210.65	95,664.85	10,778.47	129,653.97	5.60	75,954.59	205,608.56
Denver	433,897.19	30,414.63	5,183.73	469,495.55	1.00	579,022.42	1,048,517.97
Dolores	3,881.49	36,571.94	5,551.37	46,004.80	4.00	10,814.54	56,819.34
Douglas	6,932.11	84,967.06	12,755.51	104,654.68	6.731	57,998.07	162,652.75
Eagle	6,244.34	36,020.71	12,841.54	105,106.59	2.00	18,215.96	123,322.55
Elbert	8,318.33	76,120.69	10,258.06	94,697.08	9.00	108,904.70	203,601.78
El Paso	87,545.48	179,800.35	22,462.95	289,808.78	1.70	120,364.70	410,173.48
Fremont	24,588.39	109,813.16	14,888.35	149,289.90	1.66	31,683.06	180,972.96
Garfield	16,987.40	86,612.71	11,552.65	115,152.76	6.00	97,532.91	212,685.67
Gilpin	1,725.33	24,177.43	3,762.68	29,665.44	2.15	4,703.05	34,368.49
Grand	7,704.33	96,671.48	14,973.95	119,349.76	3.00	18,197.22	137,546.98
Gunnison	8,203.72	138,593.25	22,203.25	169,000.22	6.00	62,908.62	231,908.84
Hinsdale	361.56	21,734.24	3,607.05	25,702.85	3.00	2,515.13	28,217.98
Huerfano	10,650.71	110,665.26	13,339.53	134,655.50	3.50	34,557.76	169,213.26
Jackson	3,139.03	68,775.63	11,059.32	82,973.98	2.25	8,205.43	91,179.41
Jefferson	68,046.23	205,112.89	21,074.19	294,233.31	11.00	377,452.29	671,685.60
Kiowa	7,021.03	74,892.01	11,623.20	93,536.24	4.00	40,348.93	133,885.17
Kit Carson	17,771.03	101,687.27	14,639.31	134,097.61	6.00	83,449.23	217,546.84
Lake	7,403.93	42,718.05	6,033.67	56,155.65	2.84	35,410.94	91,566.59
La Plata	18,563.27	90,632.80	10,737.20	119,937.27	6.00	73,590.39	193,523.66
Larimer	63,108.94	180,664.50	22,080.80	265,854.24	3.40	156,312.96	422,167.20
Las Animas	27,208.07	186,492.58	21,679.96	235,380.61	5.00	139,206.17	374,586.78
Lincoln	11,807.58	160,390.66	25,277.94	197,476.48	2.54	30,752.44	228,228.92
Logan	81,789.53	113,701.76	13,737.02	159,228.31	3.50	94,838.57	254,066.88
Mesa	53,763.36	169,178.47	17,959.00	240,900.83	3.896	116,525.21	357,426.04
Mineral	1,160.63	30,685.75	5,049.22	36,895.60	1.00	1,345.34	38,240.94
Moffat	13,077.04	94,388.52	14,333.25	121,798.81	1.00	12,593.00	134,391.81
Montezuma	14,724.91	92,714.97	11,584.14	119,024.02	4.40	30,196.72	149,220.74
Montrose	20,028.27	143,203.13	18,734.80	181,966.20	3.00	36,571.63	218,537.83
Morgan	31,710.86	96,210.75	10,675.38	138,596.99	4.00	97,954.16	236,551.15
Otero	33,368.03	98,335.78	10,239.88	141,943.69	2.25	63,080.81	205,024.50
Ouray	2,791.83	26,234.37	4,006.95	33,033.15	5.00	16,046.30	49,079.45
Park	4,098.37	98,426.81	15,628.22	118,153.40	2.65	13,371.21	131,524.61
Phillips	10,555.00	56,310.85	7,982.97	74,848.82	1.00	8,683.23	83,532.05
Pitkin	2,296.14	44,233.12	6,912.04	53,441.30	2.00	5,902.72	59,344.02
Prowers	24,772.60	109,905.20	15,130.65	149,808.45	2.50	47,840.10	197,648.55
Fueblo	91,344.93	165,072.85	18,344.57	274,762.35	1.00	74,985.75	349,748.10
Rio Blanco	9,225.15	108,932.22	17,657.04	135,814.41	2.00	67,344.02	203,158.43
Rio Grande	18,237.49	67,110.57	7,135.31	92,483.37	6.00	62,881.06	155,364.43
Routt	13,086.12	114,883.20	15,986.38	143,955.70	3.09	41,315.52	185,271.22
Saguache	8,135.56	89,774.42	13,538.99	111,448.97	3.00	23,132.61	134,581.58
San Juan	1,806.59	22,380.65	3,646.63	27,833.87	3.50	10,489.71	38,323.58
San Miguel	3,093.26	70,234.45	10,838.19	84,165.90	3.00	11,364.05	95,529.95
Sedgwick	9,778.25	47,067.32	6,474.71	63,320.28	3.75	36,874.28	100,194.56
Summit	2,133.59	47,292.69	7,473.11	56,899.39	4.97	24,472.85	81,372.24
Teller	4,561.46	56,928.27	8,745.52	70,235.25	3.50	14,881.79	85,117.04
Washington	14,911.16	141,772.39	20,363.28	177,046.83	5.00	66,242.48	243,299.31
Weld	111,311.31	311,833.57	33,122.51	456,267.39	3.50	296,375.49	752,642.88
Yuma	19,260.52	141,305.27	19,304.57	179,870.36	2.01	25,151.05	205,021.41
Totals	\$1,689,393.62	\$5,943,008.75	\$ 778,628.74	\$8,411,031.11		\$4,128,692.10	\$12,539,723.21

*Data from 1949 Colorado Tax Commission Report.

**Includes 27% and 44% apportionment to the Counties, but not 3% and 6% share for Cities.

COLORADO STATE PATROL

Organized in 1935 by the Colorado General Assembly as the Colorado State Highway Courtesy Patrol, to enforce motor vehicle laws and traffic regulations on the highway, the name of this enforcement agency was changed in 1945 to the Colorado State Patrol.

Details of the organization of the Highway Patrol will be found in Chapter III, State Government, of this Year Book.

Since its organization in 1935 with 50 officers, the personnel of the State Patrol has been increased to a total of 175 uniformed officers and 75 civilian employees. Classified as civilians are radio engineers, radio and telephone operators, maintenance men and office employees in State Headquarters, five district headquarters and two sub-stations.

Each year added emphasis has been placed on several phases of Patrol operations. Better training of Patrol officers in modern traffic control techniques has increased the Patrol's efficiency in enforcement and safety education activities. Annually all experienced men, including patrolmen and officers, attend a renewed in-service training course of a week's duration. All Patrol recruits undergo 300 hours of basic training before assuming active Patrol duties.

The communications system of the Patrol, covering the State, at present has 42 licensed stationary units. In use are three 250-watt base stations, four 50-watt standby stations, seven 40-watt contact stations, eight 50-watt base stations, and six 40-watt repeater stations. Licensed but not in operation at the present time, due to moving and construction or various changes, are two 250-watt base stations, two 50-watt base stations, four 40-watt repeater stations, five 40-watt control stations and one 40-watt fixed relay station. In the Patrol's plan for greater communications expansion are proposed six 50-watt base stations, five 40-watt repeater stations, six 40-watt control stations and seven 40-watt fixed relay stations.

The highest Patrol station is the Squaw Mountain unit, at an elevation of 11,500 feet. Other stations in the State include Black Ridge, at Grand Junction; Cedar Mountain, Craig; Fremont Peak, Canon City; Castle Mountain, Eagle; Pool Table Mountain, Del Norte; Smelter Mountain, Durango; Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado Springs; and Trinidad. Proposed are units atop Monarch Pass; Buckhorn Mountain, west of Fort Collins; and Greenhorn Mountain, Pueblo.

Present mobile equipment of the Patrol includes 110 patrol cars, five Tucker Sno-Cats, one Beach-Craft Bonanza airplane, five pickups, one panel truck, and one four-wheel drive radio truck. All units are equipped with three-way radio, headquarters to mobile unit, unit to headquarters, and unit to unit.

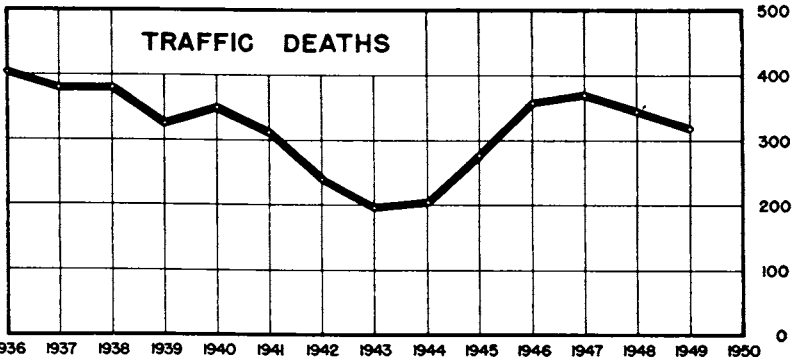
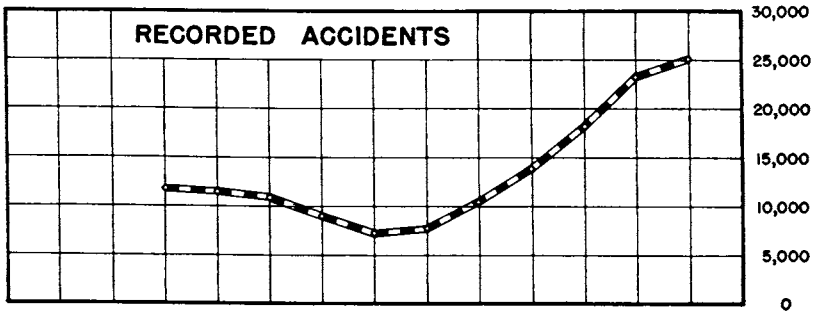
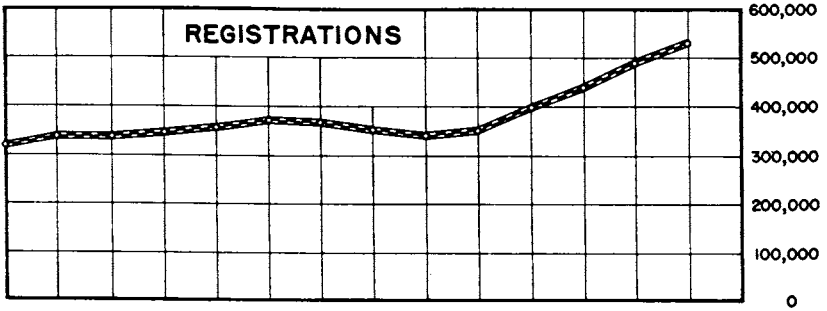
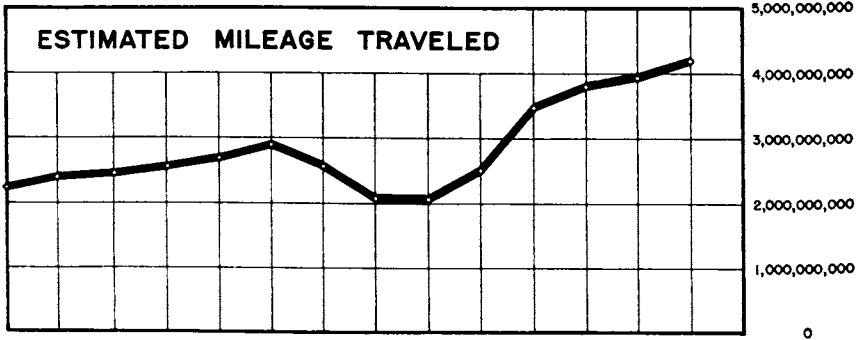
The communications division of the Patrol also maintains radios with two-way contact for two cars for the Governor's office, one at the State Industrial School, two for the State Reformatory, ten for the State Prison, two for the Game and Fish Department, one for the State Brand Inspector, and two cars and one truck for Forestry Service. They also service radios on cars of 15 municipal police and 27 sheriffs.

State Headquarters was moved in March of 1950 to a new building, leased by the Patrol, at 1950 31st Street. Modern automotive repair equipment has been installed and all repair and maintenance work on Patrol mobile units is carried on under one roof by department employees.

During 1949, 458,000 cars and trucks were contacted by Patrolmen, while patrolling a total of 5,588,977 miles. Pedestrians numbering 32,967 were warned about bad walking practices. During the period, 12,483 summons and 12,725 penalty assessment tickets were issued.

During 1948 and 1949, 176,220 persons were shown safety films and given lectures by Patrolmen in schools, social clubs, etc. The Patrol continually carries on an intensive safety campaign, of education and information, leading toward greater safety on the highways.

MOTOR VEHICLE STATISTICS ON COLO. HIGHWAYS



1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950

SOURCE OF DATA : STATE DEPT. OF REVENUE

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

As a result of increased activities in the two-year period, Colorado has received several National awards. High tribute was paid the Patrol by visiting dignitaries who attended the National Conference of Governors at Colorado Springs, in June, 1949, for the efficient handling of transportation. Active participation of Chief G. R. Carrel in National police organizations also brought national recognition to the State. Colonel Carrel is General Chairman of the State and Provincial Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and in 1949 served as Vice Chairman of the Western Division of the international organization. He has been instrumental in bringing several conferences of the Association to Colorado.

COLORADO'S TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM

An intensive State and Community traffic safety program is carried on throughout the State by the Colorado Highway Safety Council, with the co-operation of the State Highway Department, State Patrol and local peace officers, through research, education, training, engineering, enforcement, administration and legislation.

The Highway Safety Council was established by the General Assembly in 1947; further details of the organization may be found in the State Government Chapter of this Year Book.

Colorado's progress in the field of traffic accident prevention is noted in the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities, for the years 1948-1949. The State's over-all traffic accident prevention program was declared second best in the Western Division, including eleven western states, with the state of Washington first.

According to the survey, Colorado ranked first in maintaining accident records, vehicle inspection, legislation and public information; second in the fields of enforcement, driving licensing, and safety organization; and third in engineering and deaths recorded.

The year 1949 established a record high in the number of cars registered in the State and the estimated mileage traveled. That year also saw a decrease in the number of fatal accidents. Though the number of fatalities has increased during the first half of 1950, the number of cars registered, and the estimated miles driven, has also surpassed all previous records, and it is estimated that the accident rate for the year, based on the percentage basis of mileage traveled, will not surpass previous marks.

The accompanying chart of Motor Vehicle Statistics on Colorado Highways shows graphically the comparison of accidents to miles driven. The number of accidents recorded includes only those reported to the Motor Vehicle Department, which is known to be not the exact figure of all accidents occurring in the State; however, it does include all fatal accidents. Ninety-nine per cent of the accidents reported in this table were investigated accidents, reported by a State Highway Patrolman or peace officer of the county or town in which the accident occurred. It is notable that during the war years, when travel decreased noticeably, the number of accidents reached its lowest mark, and then showed a marked increase at the close of the war.

The year 1947 showed the death rate per 100,000,000 vehicle miles to be 9.7 persons. In 1948 this rate was decreased 11.3 per cent, to 8.6 persons per 100,000,000 vehicle miles. And in 1949 the death rate was again decreased to 7.4 persons.

Under the Motor Vehicle Division of the Department of Revenue, detailed records are maintained of all reported accidents on the highways, including the type of accident, number of cars and persons involved, urban or rural location, age and race of persons involved, time of day, road and weather conditions. These records are used for study and planning by the Highway Safety Council, Highway Department, Motor Vehicle Division, and the Highway Patrol. Established in 1942, this department has earned national recognition for its activities in the traffic safety field.

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.

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.....	Open year round
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
Ponca	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
Wilkinson	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

Aviation in Colorado

In Colorado, as throughout the country, private flying has increased greatly in the past few years, with more airports being built and a greater number of private pilots and small planes being licensed. As of July 1, 1949, there were 1,276 aircraft certified in Colorado, compared to 1,370 on July 1, 1948, and 1,193 on the same date in 1947. This registration is a contrast to the 226 planes certified as of July 1, 1942. As of April 1, 1948, a tabulation of certified pilots, by the Washington office of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, showed that Colorado had a total of 5,467 pilots, including 3,155 private pilots, 2,183 commercial, and 129 airline transport pilots.

The small plane has proved its worth in many fields of operation, and pilots are adapting their planes to varied jobs. In addition to the regular fields of flight instruction, charter trips and sightseeing excursions, operators have adapted their small planes to ranching and farming operations including livestock surveying, crop dusting, spraying, hunting predatory animals, soil erosion, conservation surveys, forest and fire patrols, and aerial photography. 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.

Governing Agencies—The Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Federal government aviation governing agencies, both have offices in Denver, at Stapleton Airfield. The Civil Aeronautics Board, Bureau of Safety Investigation, promotes safety in flying and investigates aircraft accidents. Ralph A. Reed is air safety investigator for the district administered by the Denver office, including Colorado, Wyoming, western half of Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota. The Civil Aeronautics Administration governs planning and development of airports, administration of air traffic control regulations, provision of radio and landline communications facilities. R. D. McDonald is district airport engineer.

State Agencies—In 1937 the General Assembly created the State Aeronautics Commission with power to establish, regulate and maintain airports in the State, 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-member Aeronautics Commission, and the Division was established in 1946.

This Division of Aeronautics, from 1946 to 1949, was actively engaged in promoting aviation and aviation components in the State. The first step was to undertake a comprehensive survey of all airports and airport facilities in the State, showing the practicability of various size airports in regard to the communities supporting them. As a result of this survey, a state-wide system of airports was planned and is the basis of the national airport plan as adapted to Colorado. Maps of Colorado were published, showing accepted air routes over the mountains. In 1949 the General Assembly did not make an appropriation for the operation of the Director's office and it was necessary to discontinue its activities. The Aeronautics Commission has continued to operate on a voluntary basis in answering inquiries on aviation in the State.

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 1949 approximately 60 carriers were certified to carry on this air charter work.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF AIRFIELDS IN COLORADO

There are 100 airports in Colorado as of January 1, 1950. 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 eight years. Not included in the ports listed are eight army fields of which four are inactive, two that are open to limited public use and two 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 60.

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 provides that the Federal Government will undertake 53 per cent of the construction costs of approved air-

fields; the cities and towns or counties must guarantee the remaining 47 per cent of the construction costs.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration, Airports Section, administers 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 Civil Aeronautics Administration, in determining what sites should be approved, follows an approved State Airport Plan which ties in with the National Plan.

NUMEROUS COLORADO CITIES NOW SERVED BY AIRLINES

Many towns such as Greeley, Gunnison, Montrose, Durango, Monte Vista, Cortez, Alamosa, Craig, Kremmling, 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, Monarch, and Challenger 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.

A tabulation completed in 1949 of 1948 aircraft operations at 142 individual airports showed that Stapleton Field ranked 26th with a total of 179,544 movements. All aircraft operations (take-offs and landings) made by scheduled air carrier, military, itinerant and local aircraft were tabulated from monthly reports of Civil Aeronautics Administration air traffic control towers. Construction is now under way at Stapleton Field on a new Administration Building, entrance road, car parking area, and new lighting for the NE/SW and N/S runways. The recently completed E/W runway, 8,500 feet in length, provides safe high temperature, low wind usage by the huge airliners constantly arriving and departing from this busy terminal. Plans for the next year include a new post office and air express building, an additional wing on the administration building, a new control tower, additional apron and taxiway facilities and high intensity lights on one runway.

Colorado Springs maintains and operates Peterson Field, former Army Air Field, which provides the flying public with one of the finest airports in the country.

La Junta, with its operation of the former Army Air Base, has an airport second to none in this area.

Grand Junction has recently completed a fine new administration building and is planning new apron, taxiway, and possible runway extension for this year.

Pueblo is making a study of its aviation needs so that its airport development will keep pace with other cities in the Rocky Mountain Area.

The development of airports for local, transient and non-scheduled flyers has not kept pace with those for scheduled airline use; however, activity has been fairly steady and considerable new construction is planned for the next year. New fields have been developed at Hugo, Loveland, and Walsenburg, and improvements made at many other small fields throughout the State.

BOTH PASSENGER AND FREIGHT AIRLINES SERVE COLORADO

Certificated air carriers, or scheduled airlines, have had a phenomenal growth since the end of the War. Of the five 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. Monarch and Challenger have been operating since the war as certificated feeder lines serving many of the smaller communities in Colorado. Recently the Civil Aeronautics Board authorized the consolidation of these two lines under the name of Monarch Air Lines. This consolidation should improve the efficiency of their operation and possibly allow service to some areas not now served.

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 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.

INTERSTATE COMMERCIAL AIR LINES OPERATING IN COLORADO AND INTRASTATE SERVICE FOR COLORADO CITIES UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD AS OF JANUARY 1, 1950

(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, Cortez, Montrose, Gunnison, Grand Junction on routes to Salt Lake City and Albuquerque. *Other cities: 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.

Railroads in Colorado

Railroads serve some of the most scenic spots in Colorado, as well as having been the backbone of the early day mining boom era, when the famous narrow-gauge trains carried many millions of dollars worth of minerals, marble and timber out of the high country.

Today some of the scenic trips are the excursion from Durango to Silverton, up the valley of the Animas River, in what is probably one of the first vista dome cars ever constructed; a trip on the "Galloping Goose," the famous automobile powered, narrow-gauge train, which travels Lizard Head Pass, between Ridgeway, Placerville, Telluride, Rico, and Dolores; the famous narrow-gauge ride from Alamosa to Durango, over Cumbres Pass; the beautiful trip down Glenwood Canyon; through the famous Moffat Tunnel, the highest railroad tunnel in the United States, and the picturesque trip through the Royal Gorge, where the train runs along the banks of the Arkansas River, through a gorge from 2,600 to 3,000 feet deep.

COLORADO SERVED BY 4,292 MILES OF RAILROADS

Railroad mileage in Colorado in 1949 totaled 4,292.16 miles of main track and 371.52 rolling stock miles owned and operated by 17 railroad companies. The total assessed valuation was \$123,449,070, or an average of \$28,761.52 per mile of the main track routes.

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.

The following table shows the 17 railroads in the State, together with the mileage and assessed valuation of each, as reported by the State Tax Commission for 1949.

RAILROADS	Main Track Miles	Rolling Stock Miles	Assessed Valuation
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co.....	604.08	39.78	\$ 21,662,960
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.....	395.34	35.77	12,784,850
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.....	165.85	91.79	3,221,560
Colorado Railroad, Inc.....	24.49	.....	17,910
Colorado and Southeastern Railroad Co.....	4.19	14.51	28,020
Colorado and Southern Railway Co.....	373.07	127.65	9,813,860
Colorado and Wyoming Railway Co.....	36.01	.....	2,754,530
Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.....	1,613.54	57.92	42,000,580
The Great Western Railway Co.....	63.05	.....	720,660
Laramie, North Park and Western Railroad Co....	43.88	.....	100,000
Manitou and Pikes Peak Railroad Co.....	8.90	.....	119,500
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.....	152.04	.....	3,739,600
Northwestern Terminal Railroad Co.....	1.28	.....	109,680
Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co.....	171.76	.....	171,760
San Luis Central Railroad Co.....	12.21	3.00	151,710
San Luis Valley Southern Railroad Co.....	31.53	.....	43,090
Union Pacific Railroad Co.....	590.94	1.10	26,008,800
Total	4,292.16	371.52	\$123,449,070

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

Highway grade crossing accidents in Colorado in 1949 were less than half of the number for the years 1948 and 1947, according to data published in annual reports issued by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. Casualties in train and train-service accidents in 1949 were also considerably less than in 1948 and 1947.

Data on these two types of accidents as reported by the Commission are shown in the accompanying tables.

CASUALTIES IN HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS PER 10,000 AUTOMOBILES REGISTERED

Year	Colorado		United States	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1935 .....	.49	1.55	.55	1.69
1940 .....	.88	1.70	.49	1.38
1948 .....	.41	.74	.33	1.00
1949 .....	.26	.32	.30	.82

HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS IN COLORADO

	1949	1948	1947	1940	1935
Total highway grade crossing Accidents					
Number of accidents.....	17	38	37	52	39
Total casualties	30	58	65	99	58
Killed	14	22	36	37	14
Injured	16	36	29	62	44
Casualties in which automobiles were involved					
Number of accidents	16	33	33	45	39
Total casualties	29	53	60	91	58
Killed	13	19	32	31	14
Injured	16	34	28	60	44

TRAIN AND TRAIN-SERVICE ACCIDENTS

	1949	1948	1947	1940	1935
Number of accidents	136	138	208	113	121
Total casualties	170	229	268	269	230
Killed	26	38	59	55	41
Injured	144	191	209	214	189

COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS SERVICES

NEWSPAPERS

RADIO

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING

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 36 newspapers by leased wire in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana—16 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 more than 1,700 newspapers, and over 1,000 radio stations, employing about 7,500 full and part-time correspondents and staff workers. It maintains 92 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 transmissions of pictures by wire; thus, a picture may be sent from New York to Denver in a few minutes.

UNITED PRESS

The United Press serves 16 daily newspapers and 20 radio stations in Colorado through both its national trunk wires as well as its day and night Colorado state leased wires, which were inaugurated in 1949. The Denver bureau also is a major relay point between the east and west coasts and operates a radiowire serving all points west of Denver, including the Pacific coast states. The United Press, one of the largest newsgathering agencies in the world, operates on a global basis with bureaus in almost every nation. James M. Flinchum is Denver bureau manager.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

International News Service, one of the three major press and radio news associations in the United States, has its central Rocky Mountain region bureau in Denver. Satellite bureaus are in Salt Lake City and Santa Fe. The world-wide news gathering and disseminating agency was organized in 1909, and today has staff correspondents and special representatives in all corners of the Globe. Alan Palmer is regional manager in charge of the Denver bureau.

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 International News Service—and those who represent the Denver Post, the Rocky Mountain News and other newspapers. The wire services furnish their news to the various radio stations as well as their newspaper members. These newsmen 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 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 and Bob Stapp of the Denver Post; Jack Mohler and Tom Gavin of the Rocky Mountain News. Representing the wire services are: Gordon Gauss and Ed Ethell, Associated Press; Jack Grontage, United Press; Harley Murray and Jim Caldwell, International News Service.

COLORADO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Ninety-nine per cent of the newspapers in Colorado are members of the Colorado Press Association which was founded in Denver, August 6, 1878. 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 as secretary and managing director, when a business office for the Association was established. Mr. Bemis has served continuously since that time. The business offices are located in the Mary Reed Library on the University of Denver campus, having been moved from the University of Colorado in 1945.

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 keeps its members informed of any public trends which may be beneficial or adverse to their interests.

The membership of the Association includes 245 newspapers and journals and various associate members. The officers and members of the board of directors, for 1950, are:

OFFICERS

President, Robert W. Spencer, Ft. Morgan Daily Times; Vice-President, Richard G. Lytle, Meeker Herald; Secretary and Managing Director, Edwin A. Bemis, Littleton Independent; Treasurer, Lloyd Gorrell, Arvada Enterprise.

DIRECTORS

All officers are ex-officio members of the Board of Directors. A. A. "Gov" Paddock, Boulder Daily Camera; Houston Waring, Littleton Independent; Al Burtis, LaJunta Daily Tribune-Democrat; Charles Dewey Brown, Cortez Journal; Dean Hammond, Del Norte Prospector; Leigh Abbey, Salida Daily Mail; Harley E. Holden, Loveland Daily Reporter-Herald.

COLORADO NEWSPAPERS

Following is a list of the legal newspapers of Colorado, with the names of the editors, or managers. Daily papers are in blackface type.

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Akron News-Reporter—R. B. Cooley | Delta Independent— |
| Alamosa Courier—Ray F. Fletcher | James Cinnamon and H. R. Holiday |
| Alamosa News—Ted Hoefler | Denver Catholic Register— |
| Antonito Ledger-News— | Rt. Rev. Monsignor Matthew Smith |
| George F. Williams | Denver Cervi's Rocky Mountain |
| Arriba Record—J. Ember Sterling | Journal—Eugene Cervi |
| Arvada Enterprise—Lloyd Gorrell | Denver Daily Journal— |
| Aspen Times—V. E. Ringle | G. R. Stratton |
| Ault Progress—Harry M. Kurtz | Denver Democrat—L. J. Barkhausen |
| Aurora Advocate—Olen Bell | Denver, Colorado—Frank Mancino |
| Aurora News and Democrat— | Denver Free Press—C. E. Bloedorn |
| R. N. Gwynn | Denver Highland Chief—Jack Carroll |
| Berthoud Bulletin—Darrell Bartee | Denver Intermountain Jewish News— |
| Blanca News—Mrs. Catherine S. Wood | Robert S. Gamzey, Max Goldberg |
| Boulder Camera—A. A. Paddock | Denver Leader—George F. Mangini |
| Boulder Forum—Frank W. Swerer | Denver Post—Palmer Hoyt |
| Breckenridge Journal—Lorine Talbot | Denver Rocky Mountain Herald— |
| Brighton Blade—W. C. Dorr | Helen Ferril |
| Brighton Republican—B. G. Grant | Denver Rocky Mountain News— |
| Brush News-Tribune—Don M. McCarty | Jack Foster |
| Buena Vista Republican— | Denver Rocky Shippo— |
| Gilbert E. Gregg | Tetsuko Mary Toda |
| Burlington Record—A. W. Hudler | Denver Record-Stockman, Inc.— |
| Canon City Daily Record—Don Hardy | Forrest Bassford and A. E. Tyler |
| Castle Rock Record-Journal— | Denver Western Graphic— |
| Mrs. Leslie D. Oman | Colorado Women's College |
| Cedarage News—George E. Jones | Dolores Star—Ed Gould |
| Center Post-Dispatch—W. W. Morford | Dove Creek Press— |
| Central City Register-Call— | Birl J. Brewington |
| R. L. Laird | Durango Herald-Democrat— |
| Cheyenne Wells Record— | Timothy O'Connor |
| Neil E. Larmon | Durango News—Leo Brewington |
| Colorado Springs Free Press— | Eads Kiowa County Press— |
| Joe Givano | James C. LaVelle |
| Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph— | Eagle Enterprise—Marila McCain |
| Harry Hoiles | Eaton Herald—Harry M. Kurtz |
| Colorado Springs Independent— | Englewood Enterprise— |
| Robert E. and Melvin A. Erickson | Stuart H. Lovelace |
| Colorado Springs Labor News— | Englewood Press—Lyle Lindesmith |
| Fred Bernheim | Estes Park Trail—Glenn A. Prosser |
| Colorado Springs News— | Fairplay Republican—Flint E. Holmes |
| John N. Green | Flagler News—Clyde Coulter |
| Colorado Springs Voice— | Florence Citizen—V. E. Koleber |
| Robert Washington | Fort Collins Coloradoan— |
| Cortez Montezuma Valley Journal— | Clyde E. Moffitt |
| Dewey Brown | Ft. Lupton Press—Leroy Carter |
| Cortez Sentinel—H. H. Beaber | Fort Morgan Daily Times— |
| Craig Empire-Courier— | R. B. Spencer |
| C. A. Stoddard and Ted McCandless | Fort Morgan Herald— |
| Cripple Creek Times-Record— | J. Howard Rusco |
| Kenneth Geddes | Fowler Tribune—C. W. Buck |
| Deer Trail Tribune—John Arness | Frederick Farmer and Miner— |
| Del Norte Prospector— | W. G. Workman |
| Dean Hammond | Fruita Times—Karl C. Kagel |

- Georgetown Courier—
 Jerome E. Dingerson
 Glenwood Springs Post—
 J. E. Samuelson
 Golden Colorado Transcript—
 Mrs. Vera W. Parsons
 Granby Ski-Hi News—John Keenan
 Grand Junction Sentinel—
 Walter Walker
 Grand Valley News—W. J. Van Horn
 Greeley Booster—Loren Walling
 Greeley Journal—Richard L. Tatman
 Greeley Tribune—Chas. Hansen
 Grover Crow Valley News—
 W. N. Thompson
 Gunnison Courier—
 Kenneth Bundy and James Smidl
 Gunnison News-Champion—
 Wallace D. Foster
 Haxtun Harvest—L. E. Taylor
 Hayden Routt County Republican—
 Otis Bourns
 Holly Chieftain—
 Thomas B. Duggan
 Holyoke Enterprise—
 W. Max Starbuck
 Hudson News—Leroy Carter
 Hugo Eastern Colorado Plainsman—
 J. Ember Sterling
 Idaho Springs Mining Journal—
 Harold O. Ashmun
 Ignacio LaPlata County Chieftain—
 Fay Jones
 Johnstown Breeze—Norman P. Scott
 Julesburg Grit-Advocate—
 Eugene T. Hogue
 Keenesburg Valley Sun—
 Carl Lederer
 Kim County Record—
 Victor L. Waters
 Kiowa Divide Review—
 F. H. Lemon
 Kit Carson Press—
 Stanley J. Robinson
 Kremmling Middle Park Times—
 M. Paul Way
 Lafayette Leader—
 Clarence W. Dinsmore
 LaJara Gazette—Mary Mudd
 La Junta Daily Tribune-Democrat—
 Al Burtis
 Lakewood Record—Robert Wier
 Lakewood Sentinel—Gifford Phillips
 Lamar Daily News—Fred M. Betz
 Lamar Register—J. W. Merrill
 La Salle Leader—James P. Noel
 Las Animas Democrat—
 Arthur M. Wimmell
 Las Animas Leader—
 R. B. McDermott
 La Veta Advertiser—
 Edward E. Engberg
 Leadville Herald-Democrat—
 Joe McConnell
 Limon Leader—
 Dale Cooley and Ronald Cooley
 Littleton Independent—Houstoun
 Waring and Edwin A. Bemis
 Longmont Ledger—George L. Bickel
 Longmont Times-Call—
 Ray V. Lanyon
 Louisville Times—A. R. Hobson
 Loveland Reporter-Herald—
 Harley E. Holden
 Loveland Round-Up—Roy W. Hahn
 Mancos Times-Tribune—
 R. M. Sprenger
 Manitou Pikes Peak Journal—
 Frances Graham
 Manzanola Sun—Dennis Beaver
 Meeker Herald—Richard G. Lyttle
 Monte Vista Journal—Lonnie Pippin
 Montrose Press—
 W. Prescott Allen, Jr.
 Niwot Tribune—D. Hornbaker
 Norwood Star—Milford Lein
 Olathe Criterion—Wallace Dobbins
 Ordway New Era—L. I. Giffin
 Otis Independent—John W. Graves
 Ouray Herald—C. R. Spencer
 Ovid Record—Eugene T. Hogue
 Pagosa Springs Sun—Glen Edmonds
 Palisade Tribune—Carl Bare
 Paonia Paonian—Arthur L. Craig
 Platteville Herald—James P. Noel
 Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain—
 Frank S. Hoag
 Rifle Telegram—Koert C. Loomis
 Rocky Ford Gazette-Topic—
 Miles F. Porter
 Saguache Crescent—
 Mrs. Mary E. Ogden
 Salida Mail-Record—Leigh Abbey
 Sedgwick Independent—
 Eugene T. Hogue
 Silverton Standard—Ross C. Beaber
 Simla Sun—George S. Heaton
 Springfield Banner—R. E. Delaney
 Springfield Plainsman-Herald—
 Bruce Thompson
 Steamboat Springs Pilot—
 Maurice Leckenby
 Sterling Daily Advocate—
 J. W. Woodring
 Sterling Farm Journal—
 Robt. A. Petteys
 Strasburg News—Frank L. Hunter
 Stratton Press—Roy E. Herberger
 Telluride Tribune—Milford Lein
 Trinidad Daily Chronicle-News—
 Joe G. Wheeler
 Trinidad Daily Morning-Light—
 Emilio L. Maio
 Walden Star—Clark Varner
 Walsenburg Clarion—Earl Gault
 Walsenburg News—Earl Gault
 Walsenburg World-Independent—
 James H. Skewes and Harold L. Call
 Walsh Topic—F. K. Baldrige
 Westcliffe Tribune—R. W. DeWall
 Westminster Journal—A. B. Withers
 Wiggins Courier—H. E. MacIvor
 Windsor Beacon—Roscoe Macy
 Woodland Park View—Fern Kowitz
 Wray Gazette—Roscoe Bullard
 Yuma Pioneer—Leo Chance

RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN COLORADO

Radio communication has become a vital part of everyday activity in almost every branch of public and commercial business, as its use is greatly expanded in all forms of industry, mining, and police activities. As of July 1, 1950, permits issued by the Federal Communications Commission for radio facilities in Colorado include 800 amateur stations, as well as industrial and experiment stations, taxicabs, state, municipal and inter zone police, two common carriers, and the Denver Fire Department,

The Colorado State Patrol lists a total of 34 stations, including 15 base stations, nine repeater stations, eight control stations, one relay station and one highway maintenance station. The Patrol is also authorized by F.C.C. to operate 503 mobile units, for future expansion. As of July 1950, 113 State Patrol cars, one plane and five snowcats are equipped with three-way radio communication, from station to cars, from cars to station, and from car to car. During many emergencies, such as the blizzard disaster of January 1949, when traffic was stopped, movements of Patrol cars are controlled by radio communication from a supervisor flying over the affected areas in the radio-equipped plane. Snow rescue operations, by means of the snowcats, are controlled the same way.

Municipal police in various cities throughout the state operate 18 base stations, with 389 mobile units. Most municipal police have radio contact with the State Patrol.

Industrial radio base stations number 35, with 342 mobile units. These include radio communications used in mining, petroleum regulation, power radio; work in forests, motion picture production and press relay. Taxicab companies have 11 base stations, with 453 mobile units radio equipped.

F.C.C. 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 34 Stations—As of January 1, 1950 the Federal Communications Commission had issued licenses to 34 broadcasting stations in Colorado. Twenty-four of these are licensed to operate on unlimited time, five for specified hours, and five on divided time. Nine 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 KVID, Denver, and KGHF, Pueblo, are outlets for the American Broadcasting Company (ABC). Stations KLZ, Denver, and KVOR, Colorado Springs, are affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS). The Mutual Broadcasting Company (MBS) includes station KFEL, Denver; station KFXJ, Grand Junction; station KCSJ, Pueblo; and KSFT, Trinidad.

As of January 1, 1950, no television stations had been authorized for Colorado, but six applications were pending for new television stations in Denver. It is estimated by the Broadcast Measurement Bureau, the radio industry's official research organization, that as of June, 1948, 96.7 per cent of the families in the State had one or more radio sets.

**RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS LICENSED IN COLORADO,
JANUARY 1, 1950
STANDARD STATIONS (AM)**

Location	Call Signal	Licensee and Manager	Frequency in Kilo-cycles	Power (Watts)	Time
Alamosa	KALC	San Luis Valley Broadcasting Co.	1490	250	Unlimited
	KGIW	E. L. Allen	1450	250	Unlimited
Boulder	KBOL	Boulder Radio, Inc.			
		Russell Shaffer, Gen. Mgr.	1490	250	Unlimited
Canon City	KRLN	Royal Gorge Broadcasters, Inc.			
		Raymond Beckner, Mgr.	1400	250	Specified Hours
Colorado Springs	KRDO	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Co.			
		Joseph H. Rohrer, Mgr.	1240	250	Unlimited
	KVOR	Voice of the Rockies, Inc.			
		Everett Shupe, Mgr.	1300	1,000	Unlimited
Craig	KRAI	Northwestern Colorado Broadcasting Co.			
		M. H. Hilton, Mgr.	1230	250	Unlimited
Denver	KFEL	Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc.			
		Eugene P. O'Fallon, Mgr.	950	5,000	Unlimited
	KGMI	Gifford Philips	1430	1,000	Daytime
	KLZ	Aladdin Radio and Television, Inc.			
		Hugh Terry, Mgr.	560	5,000	Unlimited
	KMYR	KMYR Broadcasting Co.			
		F. W. Meyer, Mgr.	1340	250	Unlimited
	KOA	National Broadcasting Co., Inc.			
		Lloyd Yoder, Mgr.	850	50,000	Unlimited
	KPOF	Pillar of Fire Inc. (NC)		5,000	Daytime
		Kathleen M. White, Mgr.	910	1,000	Night
	KYLN	Landon Broadcasting Co.	990	1,000	Daytime
	KVOD	Colorado Radio Corp.			
		T. C. Ekrem	630	5,000	Unlimited
Durango	KIUP	San Juan Broadcasting Co., Inc.			
		Mike Cummins, Pres.	1400	250	Unlimited
Fort Collins	KCOL	Northern Colorado Broadcasting Co.			
		Douglas D. Kohle, Mgr.	1400	250	Unlimited
Fort Morgan	KFTM	Fort Morgan Broadcasting Co.			
		Robert H. Dolph	1260	500	Daytime
Grand Junction	KEXO	Voice of Western Colorado, Inc.			
		H. A. Tessman, Mgr.	1230	250	Unlimited
	KFXJ	Western Slope Broadcasting Co.		1,000	Daytime
		Rex Howell, Mgr.	920	500	Night
Greeley	KFKA	Mid-Western Radio Corporation			
		Francis Price, Mgr.	1310	1,000	Unlimited
	KYOU	Meroco Broadcasting Co.			
		Edward H. Meyer	1450	250	Unlimited
La Junta	KOKO	Southwest Broadcasting Co.			
		Bert Harrison	1400	250	Unlimited
Lamar	KLMR	Southeast Colo. Broadcasting Co.			
		L. K. Christolear, Mgr.	1340	250	Unlimited
Longmont	KLMO	Longmont Broadcasting Co.			
		Jack Dubberley, Mgr.	1050	250	Daytime
Montrose	KUBC	Uncompahgre Broadcasting Co.			
		George Cory, Mgr.	1240	250	Unlimited
Pueblo	KCSJ	Star Broadcasting Co., Inc.			
		Dale W. Scott, Mgr.	590	1,000	Unlimited
	KDZA	Pueb'o Radio Co., Inc.			
		Dee Crouch, Mgr.	1230	250	Unlimited
	KGHF	Colorado Broadcasting Co.		5,000	Daytime
		Robert D. Ellis, Mgr.	1350	1,000	Night
Salida	KVRH	Vir V. James	1340	250	Unlimited
Sterling	KGEK	Elmer G. Beehler	1230	100	Daytime
Trinidad	KCRT	Mel-Bert Broadcasting Co.			
		H. L. Corley, Mgr.	1240	250	Unlimited
	KSFT	Trinidad Broadcasting Co.		1,000	Daytime
		Bert Harrison, Mgr.	1280	500	Night
Walsenburg	KPHC	Walsenburg Broadcasting Corp.			
		Tom Banks, Mgr.	1450	250	Unlimited

**RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS LICENSED IN COLORADO,
JANUARY 1, 1950—Continued
FM STATIONS**

Location	Call Signal	Licensee and Manager	Channel	Effective Radiation Power
Denver	KFEL - FM	Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc.		
		Eugene P. O'Fallon, Mgr.	247	21
	KLZ - FM	Aladdin Radio and Television, Inc.		
		Hugh Terry, Mgr.	231	5.3
	KOA - FM	National Broadcasting Co., Inc.		
		Lloyd Yoder, Mgr.	239	43

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company continued expansion during 1949 to meet the demand for telephone service which has prevailed at a high level since the war ended. A net gain of 26,300 telephones was made in Colorado for the year ending December 31, 1949, bringing the total in service in the State to 398,219. To achieve this gain the company actually installed 123,800 telephones, and disconnected 97,530, to make the net gain of 26,300.

Over 142,000 telephones have been added in the state during the post-war years—as many as had been installed in the preceding twenty-six years. This growth included 19,200 installed in rural areas as a result of the company's sustained post-war program of expansion and improvement of farm telephone service. During this same period, over 99 per cent of the total demand for service has been satisfied, and on December 31 less than 2,800 orders were being held.

Use of telephones in Colorado during the year was the heaviest on record. An average of nearly 2,000,000 local and over 34,000 long distance calls were handled each day on an average by Mountain States Company operators.

In order to provide the necessary facilities for this growth in business, the company installed large quantities of almost every type of telephone equipment. Switchboard and other central office facilities were added in many exchanges throughout the state, while cable, poles, wire and underground conduit were installed as required to meet the need for more telephones.

Long distance wire circuits and carrier systems were constructed to take care of the increased load of out-of-town calls. A new "J" carrier system from Denver to Grand Junction, which makes possible the transmission of as many as sixteen conversations simultaneously over a single pair of wires, was completed to expand facilities to the Western Slope by 60 per cent. Altogether over 7,000 more circuit miles of long distance lines were placed in service during the year.

A total of 15 new buildings or building additions were constructed by the company during 1949 to house new central office equipment, including dial facilities, switchboard and long distance installations.

A number of Colorado residents located in isolated areas are now being served by power line systems, which permit the transmission of telephone messages over electric power lines.

Radio telephone service between a Bell System exchange and a connecting company was established for the first time in history when the Mountain States Company opened a radio link between its exchange at Akron and the Airline Telephone Association's office at Anton in June, 1949.

In the Denver area, mobile telephone service is available so that from automobiles or trucks any other Bell telephone can be reached.

Statistics show that recent telephone expansion has been greater in per cent of increase than in the population growth of the state. Ten years ago there were about 1,123,000 people in Colorado, served by 204,000 telephones. At the end of 1949, it was estimated that there were approximately 1,300,000 people in the state, and telephones had increased to 398,000. While population has increased about 16 per cent, telephones have gained 94 per cent. There is one telephone for about every 3.25 people in Colorado.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, the only commercial telegraph company in the State, operates 27,947 miles of wire in Colorado, with an assessed valuation of \$1,000,820. There are 239 Western Union offices in the State, with headquarters in Denver. The only other telegraph service in the State is the Colorado and Wyoming Telegraph Company, owned and operated by the railroads for their special service, with 591 miles of wire. Western Union and the Colorado-Wyoming company cooperate in transmitting messages in some areas and in emergencies.

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
- ANTONITO**
Chamber of Commerce
Patrick Virgil, Secy.
- ARTESIA**
Chamber of Commerce
Lawrence W. Hoggat, Secy.
- ARVADA**
Chamber of Commerce
George Graber, Secy.
- ASPEN**
Chamber of Commerce
Norris Bakke, Secy.
- AULT**
Lions Club
Ardon White, Secy.
- AURORA**
Chamber of Commerce
Marion L. Hutchinson, Secy.
- BERTHOUD**
Chamber of Commerce
Emerson Stowell, Secy.
- BLACK HAWK**
Gilpin Co. Chamber of Commerce
J. N. Thouvenell, Pres.
- BOULDER**
Chamber of Commerce
Francis W. Reich, Secy.
- BRANSON**
Branson Trinchera Community Club
Mrs. Joseph Moor, Secy.
- BRIGHTON**
Chamber of Commerce
Dick Wright, Secy.
- BRUSH**
Civic Club
Mrs. Mary E. McSween, Secy.
- BUENA VISTA**
Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Dorothy Willie, Secy.
- BURLINGTON**
Chamber of Commerce
Edward A. Hanten, Secy.
- BYERS**
Commercial Association
Walter L. Best, Secy.
- CANON CITY**
Chamber of Commerce
Robert L. Kingsbury, Mgr.
- CARBONDALE**
Community Chamber of Commerce
Frank Rich, Secy.
- CASTLE ROCK**
Douglas Co. Lions Club
T. H. Christianson, Secy.
- CEDAREDGE**
Lions Club
Phillip R. Aust, Secy.
- CENTER**
Chamber of Commerce
Fours Wertz, Secy.
- CENTRAL CITY**
Chamber of Commerce
Geo. W. Springer, Secy.
- COLORADO SPRINGS**
Chamber of Commerce
Howard N. Yates, Mgr.
- CORTEZ**
Chamber of Commerce
Ralph H. Faxon, Mgr.
- CRIPPLE CREEK**
Jr. Chamber of Commerce
Frank Collom, Secy.
- CRAIG**
Chamber of Commerce
June B. Steffen, Secy.
- DE BEQUE**
Chamber of Commerce
Geo. W. Heflin, Secy.
- DEL NORTE**
Chamber of Commerce
Eliz. A. Conour, Secy.
- DELTA**
Chamber of Commerce
D. F. Whiteside, Secy.
- DENVER**
Chamber of Commerce
Geo. E. Collisson, Mgr.
Convention & Visitors Bureau
Clarence N. Hockom, Mgr.
East Denver Board of Trade
C. N. Eastman, Bus. Mgr.
South Denver Civic Association
Roger A. Ancona, Secy.
Denver Jr. Chamber of Commerce
Ivan Fugate, Secy.
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
- DERBY**
South Adams County Business
Men's Association
Dr. Harold F. Newton, Secy.
- DILLON**
Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. L. Adrian, Secy.
- DOLORES**
Chamber of Commerce
T. R. Yowell, Secy.

- DOVE CREEK**
Dove Creek Chamber of Commerce
B. J. Brewington, Secy.
- DURANGO**
Chamber of Commerce
Al F. Barnett, Mgr.
- EADS**
Chamber of Commerce
Burl Tappana, Secy.
- ELIZABETH**
Chamber of Commerce
Ben Archer, Secy.
- ENGLEWOOD**
Chamber of Commerce
Rex Richards, Pres.
- ESTES PARK**
Chamber of Commerce
Richard Degenhardt, Mgr.
- EVERGREEN**
Community Group
Ken Tatum, Secy.
- FAIRPLAY**
Chamber of Commerce
V. C. Baker, Secy.
- FLAGLER**
Lions Club
S. W. Compton, Secy.
- FLEMING**
Community Club
K. E. Wertz, Secy.
- FLORENCE**
Chamber of Commerce
Frank Munroe, Mgr.
- FORT COLLINS**
Chamber of Commerce
Donald J. Olson, Mgr.
- FORT LUPTON**
Jr. Chamber of Commerce
Wilson Cozad, Secy.
- FORT MORGAN**
Chamber of Commerce
Clifford L. Johnson, Secy.
- FRUITA**
Chamber of Commerce
D. F. Hutchison, Secy.
- GEORGETOWN**
Civic Association
Mrs. V. Peterson, Secy.
- GLENWOOD SPRINGS**
Chamber of Commerce
Dr. C. W. McFadden, Mgr.
- GOLDEN**
Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Helen Harkins, Secy.
- GRANADA**
Promotion Club
A. L. McDonald, Secy.
- GRAND JUNCTION**
Chamber of Commerce
W. M. Wood, Mgr.
- GRAND LAKE**
Chamber of Commerce
Henry A. Gill, Secy.
- GRANBY**
Chamber of Commerce
J. B. Barnard, Jr.
- GREELEY**
Chamber of Commerce
C. J. Mayer, Mgr.
- GUNNISON**
Chamber of Commerce
MacDonald Jones, Secy.
- HAXTUN**
Commercial Club
I. C. Rasmussen, Secy.
- HOLLY**
Commercial Club
David Rhodes, Secy.
- HOLYOKE**
Lions Club
F. B. Kelly, Secy.
- HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS**
Chamber of Commerce
R. B. Greenhalgh, Secy.
- HUGO**
Lions Club
C. R. Hedlund, Secy.
- IDAHO SPRINGS**
Chamber of Commerce
A. Lloyd Hagerman, Secy.
- JOHNSTOWN**
Community Club
A. L. Milburn, Secy.
- JULESBURG**
Chamber of Commerce
W. B. Reed, Secy.
- KIT CARSON**
Chamber of Commerce
W. H. Holthus, Secy.
- LA JUNTA**
Chamber of Commerce
H. C. Reese, Mgr.
- LAKEWOOD**
Chamber of Commerce
J. C. Caldwell, Secy.
Civic Association
James W. Ball, Secy.
- LAMAR**
Chamber of Commerce
Allan H. Pett, Mgr.
- LAS ANIMAS**
Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Martha Lowe, Secy.
- LA VETA**
Chamber of Commerce
Edw. E. Engberg, Secy.
- LEADVILLE**
Chamber of Commerce
Charles R. Casey, Secy.
- LIMON**
Chamber of Commerce
Ronald Colley, Secy.
- LITTLETON**
Chamber of Commerce
R. E. Nutting, Secy.

LONGMONT

Chamber of Commerce
T. G. Thompson, Mgr.

LOVELAND

Chamber of Commerce
Donald H. Moon, Mgr.

LYONS

Commercial Association
F. A. Cumerford, Secy.

MANASSA

Chamber of Commerce
Lynn Burt, Secy.

MANCOS

Chamber of Commerce
George H. Wagner, Secy.

MANZANOLA

Farmers Edu. and Coop. Union
Mrs. George Bauman, Secy.

MEEKER

Chamber of Commerce
Gordon A. Weller, Secy.

MILLIKEN

Community Club
O. L. Altvater, Secy.

MOFFAT

Moffat-Hooper-Mosca Serv. League
William H. O'Brian, Secy.

MONTE VISTA

Commercial Club
J. H. Beatty, Secy.

MONTROSE

Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Nan Slingluff, Secy.

OAK CREEK

Chamber of Commerce
J. F. Zobel, Secy.

ORDWAY

Chamber of Commerce
Leta P. Leach, Secy.

OTIS

Commercial Club
J. W. Miner, Secy.

OURAY

Chamber of Commerce
Beverly Spencer, Secy.

PAGOSA SPRINGS

Lions Club
H. R. Macht, Secy.

PAONIA

Chamber of Commerce
Carl Stein, Secy.

PLATTEVILLE

Community Club
Rhea Miller, Secy.

PRITCHETT

Chamber of Commerce
A. C. Ming, Secy.

PUEBLO

Chamber of Commerce
Milt Andrus, Mgr.

RANGELY

Chamber of Commerce
Lenore Kyner, Secy.

RIFLE

Chamber of Commerce
J. D. Foster, Secy.

ROCKY FORD

Chamber of Commerce
Noel P. Keim, Mgr.

RYE

Chamber of Commerce
Horace Kimble, Secy.

SAGUACHE

Kiwanis Club
J. W. Colligan, Secy.

SALIDA

Chamber of Commerce
H. L. Haley, Mgr.

SANFORD

Boosters Club
Orin W. Reed, Secy.

SAN LUIS

Chamber of Commerce
E. J. Sullivan, Secy.

SPRINGFIELD

Chamber of Commerce
Neva L. Hull, Secy.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS

Chamber of Commerce
R. C. Veasey, Secy.

STERLING

Chamber of Commerce
C. H. Williams, Secy.

STRATTON

Rotary Club
Ugene C. Brown, Secy.

SUGAR CITY

Chamber of Commerce
Eddie Termer, Secy.

SWINK

Chamber of Commerce
G. E. Kimble, Secy.

TRINIDAD

Trinidad-Las Animas County
Chamber of Commerce
John O'Connor, Secy.

WALSENBURG

Huerfano County
Chamber of Commerce
Rev. Henry E. Wright, Mgr.

WESTCLIFFE

Custer County
Chamber of Commerce
Myron J. Chesley, Secy.

WHEATRIDGE

Jefferson County
Chamber of Commerce
Edward Moder, Secy.

WILEY

Commercial Club
Raymond E. Colvin, Secy.

WELLINGTON

Commercial Club
Leonard Carlson, Secy.

WRAY

Commercial Club
Carl O. Peterson

YUMA

Chamber of Commerce
Ervin Hoyt, Secy.

COLORADO JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE COLORADO STATE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

William Brummett, Jr., Pres.
211 West 5th Street, Pueblo

AKRON	FLORENCE
Clyde Cooley, Pres.	Bill Salisbury, Pres.
ALAMOSA	FORT COLLINS
Charles Shakespeare, Pres.	Bill Kiely, Pres.
301 Ross Avenue	FORT MORGAN
BOULDER	Dr. Donald D. Dixon, Pres.
Dick Christopher, Pres.	GRAND JUNCTION
BRIGHTON	Jim Kyle, Pres.
Kirk Owen, Pres.	GREELEY
230 South 4th Avenue	Burl E. Huitt, Pres.
BURLINGTON	IDAHO SPRINGS
Neil Beezley, Pres.	Otis Wedum, Pres.
CANON CITY	LA JARA
Tony Merlino, Pres.	Etheridge Belt, Pres.
COLORADO SPRINGS	LAMAR
Harry Hoth, Pres.	Robert L. Atkinson, Pres.
112 East Pikes Peak Avenue	LA JUNTA
CORTEZ	Joe Theisen, Pres.
Jess McBee, Pres.	LONGMONT
CRIPPLE CREEK	Dr. Mitchell Burgess, Pres.
J. Reifenrath, Pres.	MONTE VISTA
DELTA	Vern Carlson, Pres.
Meibert C. Davis, Pres.	MONTROSE
DENVER	Ray Cole, Pres.
William D. Weaver, Pres.	PUEBLO
523 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.	Harvey Shanstrom, Pres.
DEL NORTE	ROCKY FORD
Glenn W. Pugh, Pres.	Otis Love, Pres.
DOLORES	STERLING
John A. Lillard, Pres.	Karl C. Falch, Pres.
DURANGO	TRINIDAD
Lem Dobbins, Pres.	Julius Di Gregorio, Pres.
EATON	VICTOR
Pat Mavlott, Pres.	Carl Nelson, Pres.
ENGLEWOOD	WRAY
A. L. Fidler, Pres.	Murl Colby, Pres.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO

American Nat'l Livestock Association	Colorado Bankers Association
F. E. Mollin, Exec. Secy.	John Scarboro, Secy.
515 Cooper Building, Denver	325 Colo. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Denver
Associated Grocers of Colorado	Colorado Bar Association
Fred Fishburn, Secy.	William Miller, Secy.
1400 West 3rd Ave., Denver	319 Chamber of Comm. Bldg., Denver
Better Cleaners Association	Colorado Book and Bible Association
Frank H. LeRoy, Secy.	C. J. Summer, Secy.
1186 So. Elizabeth, Denver	1031 Marion, Denver
Building Materials Merchants Service	Colorado Cattlemen's Association
H. S. Berge, Secy.	D. G. Rice, Jr., Secy.
Tramway Building, Denver	Stockyard Exchange Building, Denver
Colorado Associated Businessmen	Colorado Chain Stores Association
Bart O'Hara, Secy.	C. E. Hellbusch, Secy.-Treas.
334 Symes Building, Denver	608 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver
Colorado Assn. of Life Underwriters	Colorado Construction League
Edgar L. Greer, Secy.-Treas.	A. A. Roebke, Secy.
Greeley	301 Flat Iron Building, Denver
Colorado Assn. of Real Estate Boards	Colorado Contractors Association
Phil Berg, Exec. Secy.	Earle W. Devalon, Mgr. Dir.
214 California Building, Denver	301 Flat Iron Bldg., Denver.
Colorado Aviation Trade Association	
Harry Combs, Pres.	
3300 Dahlia, Denver	

- Colorado Dairy Products Association
 W. K. Holm, Exec. Secy.
 710 Kittredge Bldg., Denver
 Colo. Dispensers and Package
 Dealers Assn.
 Robert Thomason, Secy.
 519 Kittredge Building, Denver
 Colorado Dry Cleaners Association
 Joseph North, Secy.-Treas.
 1317 Federal Blvd., Denver
 Colorado Dude and Guest Ranch Assn.
 Martha Daiss, Secy.
 519 17th St., Denver
 Colorado Education Association
 Craig Minear, Exec. Secy.
 1605 Penn. St., Denver
 Colorado Farm Bureau
 L. V. Toyne, Exec. Director
 1525 Arapahoe, Denver
 Colorado Frozen Foods Locker Assn.
 C. O. Tamplin, Secy.
 Fort Collins, Colorado
 Colorado Grain Growers Association
 J. K. Markwich, Secy.
 325 Kittredge Building, Denver
 Colo. Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers
 Ralph Booze, Secy.
 325 Kittredge Building, Denver
 Colorado Hotel Association
 M. E. Rowley, Secy.-Treas.
 605 Empire Building, Denver
 Colo. Liquefied Petroleum Gas Assn.
 J. C. Crawford, Exec. V. P.
 1669 Broadway, Denver
 Colo. Merchant Master Plumbers
 Assn.
 Myron McGinley, Exec. Secy.
 708 E. & C. Building, Denver
 Colorado Mining Association
 Robert S. Palmer, Exec. Secy.
 204 State Office Building, Denver
 Colorado Motor Car Dealers' Assn.
 Thomas D. Braden, Secy.
 16 West 13th Ave., Denver
 Colorado Motor Carriers Association
 Ed. Reilly, Secy.
 407 Denham Building, Denver
 Colorado Motor Court Association
 C. C. Hansen, Secy.
 Manitou Springs, Colorado
 Colo. and N. Mexico Coal Oprs. Assn.
 O. F. Bridwell, Secy.-Treas.
 513 Boston Bldg., Denver
 Colorado Optometric Association
 Dr. Harold Stephen Bobb, Secy.
 228 Empire Building, Denver
 Colorado Petroleum Industries Comm.
 O. S. Wood, Exec. Secy.
 811 Midland Savings Bldg., Denver
 Colorado Pharmacal Association
 Charles J. Clayton
 207 Kittredge Building, Denver
 Colorado Press Association
 Edwin A. Bemis, Mng. Dir.
 University Park Campus, Denver
 Colorado Public Expenditure Council
 Fred Bennion, Exec. Dir.
 1765 Sherman St., Denver
 Colorado Raw Fur Dealers Assn.
 Charles Nichols, Jr., Secy.
 Pueblo, Colorado
 Colorado Development Council
 Rolle R. Rand, Secy.
 522 Kittredge Building, Denver
 Colorado Retail Dry Goods Assn.
 Cliff Snyder, Secy.
 4535 East 18th, Denver
 Colo. Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers
 Assn.
 M. N. Otto, Secy.
 612 Interstate Building, Denver
 Colorado Seed Growers Association
 Frank McGee, Secy.
 San Luis Valley Experimental Farm
 Colorado State Chamber of Commerce
 Donald D. Keim, Secy.
 512 Chamber of Comm. Bldg.,
 Denver
 Colorado State Dental Association
 Grace Ogle, Exec. Secy.
 724 Republic Bldg., Denver
 Colo. State Federation of Business &
 Professional Women's Clubs
 Aura Smith, Secy.
 1005 No. 12th, Grand Junction, Colo.
 Colo. State Flower Growers Assn.
 Ray M. App, Secy.
 4434 Lowell Blvd., Denver
 Colorado State Grange
 Rudolph Johnson, Secy.
 Boulder, Colorado
 Colorado State Medical Society
 Harvey Sethman, Exec. Secy.
 835 Republic Building, Denver
 Colo. Trade Executives Institute
 E. W. Thorson, Secy.
 522 Boston Bldg., Denver
 Colorado Trailercoach Dealers Assn.
 Don E. Fitch, Secy.-Treas.
 1395 South Broadway, Denver
 Colo. Transfer and Warehousemen's
 Assn.
 Helen Fisher, Secy.
 Boston Building, Denver
 Colorado Wholesale Wine and Liquor
 Assn.
 William K. Buchan, Secy.
 67 Wazee Market, Denver
 Colorado Wool Growers Association
 Brett Gray, Jr. Secy.
 Brush, Colorado
 Colorado Wool Marketing Assn.
 Newton Bowman, Secy.-Treas.
 1st and Lipan Sts., Denver
 Colorado-Wyoming Restaurant Assn.
 R. A. Thomason, Secy.
 519 Kittredge Bldg., Denver
 Denver Association of Home Builders
 Lester J. Connelly, Secy.
 1602 East Colfax, Denver

- Denver Assn. of Manufacturers Reps.
 Numa L. James, Secy.
 1720 Welton St., Denver
- Denver Automobile Dealers Assn.
 Thomas D. Braden, Secy.
 16 West 13th Ave., Denver
- Denver Clearing House Association
 Charles A. Burkhardt, Secy.
 Boston Building, Denver
- Denver Convention & Visitors Bureau
 Clarence N. Hockom, Mgr.
 519 17th St., Denver
- Denver Grain Exchange Association
 James Ross, Secy.
 710 Cooper Building, Denver
- Denver Laundry Owners Association
 Frank H. LeRoy, Secy.
 1186 So. Elizabeth, Denver
- Denver Tire Dealers Association
 John E. Gorsuch, Secy.
 705 First National Bank Bldg.
 Denver
- Denver Used Car Dealers Association
 R. B. McCoy, Secy.-Treas.
 16 West 13th Ave., Denver
- Employing Printers of Denver
 W. F. Holmes, Secy.
 611 Denham Building, Denver
- Farmers Union Services, Inc.
 L. G. McCubbin, Secy.
 3501 East 46th, Denver
- Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning
 Contractors—Denver Association
 Myron C. McGinley, Exec. Secy.
 708 E. & C. Building, Denver
- Life Agency Managers' Association
 C. N. Hilton, Secy.
 U. S. Natl. Bank Bldg., Denver
- Linen Supplies Association
 Frank H. LeRoy, Secy.
 1186 So. Elizabeth, Denver
- Manufacturers Assn. of Colorado
 L. H. Kittell, Secy.
 205 Colo. Natl. Bank Bldg., Denver
- Manufacturers Bureau of Denver
 C. J. Hotchkiss, Secy.
 2616 West 38th Ave., Denver
- Motor Club of Colorado
 L. R. Bach, Manager
 1629 Broadway, Denver
- Mt. States Beet Growers Marketing
 Association
 Richard W. Blake, Secy.
 Box 414, Greeley, Colorado
- Mt. States Employers Council
 James Logan, Director
 504 Boston Building, Denver
- Mt. States Hardware and Implement
 Association
 Francis W. Reich, Secy.
 Boulder, Colorado
- Mt. States Laundry Owners Assn.
 Frank H. LeRoy, Secy.
 1186 So. Elizabeth, Denver
- Mt. States Lumber Dealers Assn.
 J. V. Smith, Secy.
 217 Colo. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Denver
- Nat'l Electrical Contractors Assn.
 D. M. Larsen, Secy.
 Rocky Mt. Chapter
 217 Boston Building, Denver
- Nat'l Highways Users Conference, Inc.
 John E. Boyd, Jr., Secy.
 2042 South Clayton, Denver
- Northern Colorado Coals, Inc.
 N. C. Brooks, Secy.
 208 Sugar Building, Denver
- Oil Industries Information Committee
 Melvin Rupp, Director
 U. S. National Bank Building,
 Denver
- Portland Cement Association
 E. W. Thorson, Dist. Engr.
 522 Boston Building, Denver
- Producers' Council (Lumber)
 Frank B. Page, Secy.
 7th and Larimer, Denver
- Purchasing Agents' Assn. of Denver
 Guthrie Puckett, Secy.
 1360 Speer, Denver
- Retail Merchants Bureau
 George A. Flannigan, Secy.
 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
 Denver
- Rocky Mt. Association of Credit Men
 J. B. McKelvey, Secy.
 1074 Bannock St., Denver
- Rocky Mt. Assn. of Distributors
 A. M. Hays, Secy.
 1639 17th St., Denver
- Rocky Mountain Bakers Association
 T. W. Kunde, Secy.
 1727 Wazee St., Denver
- Rocky Mountain Electrical League
 Ralph B. Hubbard, Mgr.
 334 Gas and Electric Bldg., Denver
- Rocky Mt. Motorists, Inc., AAA
 Clarence Werthan, Manager
 1509 Cheyenne Place, Denver
- Rocky Mt. Retail Furniture Assn.
 Al Gilley, Secy.
 Arvada, Colorado
- Rocky Mt. Synthetic Liquid Fuel Assn.
 Milt Andrus, Secy.
 Chamber of Commerce, Pueblo
- Routt County Coal Operators Assn.
 W. J. Thompson, Secy.
 704 Boston Building, Denver
- Savings & Loan League of Colo., Inc.
 Orville Bean, Secy.
 1510 Glenarm Place, Denver
- State Grange and Hog Growers Assn.
 Alfred Crow, Secy.
 16 West 13th Ave., Denver
- U. S. Brewer's Foundation, Inc.
 Frank Dawson, Colorado Director
 728 Patterson Building, Denver
- U. S. Department of Commerce
 C. E. Brokaw, Reg. Director
 203 Boston Building, Denver
- World Trade Club of Denver
 Mrs. Elizabeth Pettus, Secy.
 210 Boston Building, Denver

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 consisting of 271 of the 378 American Federation of Labor local unions in Colorado. Membership in the Federation is voluntary on the part of the local unions. It is supported by a per capita tax levied on its membership. The Federation serves as the representative of the American Federation of Labor in the State of Colorado. Its purpose is to assist local unions in carrying out their primary function of improving the economic condition of working people. It acts to secure united labor action on all matters affecting labor welfare. It works for the passage of state and national legislation beneficial to working people. It directs labor's non-partisan political program. It attempts to acquaint the public as a whole with the objectives of organized labor, and serves as an educational agency within the labor movement. The American Federation of Labor unions in Colorado have a total membership of approximately 60,000 working people. State headquarters are at 312 Insurance Building, Denver. George A. Cavender is president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor; Frank G. Van Portfliet is 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 approximately 17,000. There are chapters of the council in Denver and eight other cities in the State. O. G. McTavish, Pueblo, is president of the Colorado State Industrial Union Council; Eugene Rosati is 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.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

The "Colorado State Civil Service Employees' Association" was incorporated in 1928 and amended in 1941. The association assumed the Life Insurance Benefits for employees in 1929; was influential in passing the Retirement Act of 1931; was influential in establishing the Credit Union in 1934; assumed the Health and Accident Insurance for employees in 1935, and assumed Hospital and Surgical Insurance for employees in 1941. The association has sponsored legislation to improve civil service and state administration. The association has consistently supported and protected state employees through cooperative planning and discussion with state administration and civil service or through past legal action. The association has written articles to further understanding on staff development, service ratings, classifications and compensation. It has protected and strengthened retirement coverage and insurance benefits. It has been active in promoting more adequate compensation.

The objectives of this association are: to disseminate information concerning the merit system of employment to the public at large; to render to state officials, to state departments, and to employees any advice, assistance, information or cooperation which may enable them to properly comply with the provisions of the law; and generally promote and assist in maintaining the benefits, rights and welfare of civil service employees whenever proper or necessary; to serve the people of the State and the employees of the State by assisting in promoting the application of the merit system of employment of public employees; to do any, and all acts in furtherance of the objects above stated.

All employees of the State of Colorado are eligible to membership in the association. Dues, fixed by the Board of Directors of the Association, are paid annually.

The Board of Directors, consisting of nine members elected by the membership for terms of two years, have governing powers as granted by the Association by-laws and the statutes of the State of Colorado.

THE COLORADO MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

By D. Mack Easton, Secretary

The Colorado Municipal League is an incorporated association of Colorado cities and towns. It was organized in 1923 to promote cooperation among the cities and towns of the state in the improvement of municipal government, to provide common research and information services, to secure the enactment of legislation beneficial to the cities and towns and to oppose legislation detrimental to them.

The League holds an annual statewide conference on municipal problems, numerous district conferences, and occasional short schools for specialized municipal personnel. The latter are often held in cooperation with other organizations. The League publishes a monthly serial for municipal officials and occasional research reports. It is a charter member of the American Municipal Association and is affiliated with numerous other organizations maintaining services for governmental agencies.

LEAGUE OFFICERS FOR 1950

President, C. T. Frederick, Councilman, Golden; Vice Presidents, Harry Barnes, City Engineer, Rocky Ford; George Hubbard, City Manager, Durango; Conrad L. Ball, City Attorney, Loveland; Quigg Newton, Mayor, Denver; W. D. Toyne, City Manager, Grand Junction; Past President, James L. Galloway, City Manager, Glenwood Springs; Secretary-Treasurer, D. Mack Easton, University of Colorado; Executive Director, William A. Grelle, University of Colorado.

Section Chairmen: Municipal Legislators, Otto Unfug, Mayor, Sterling; Clerks and Finance Officers, Wendell Goff, Clerk, Sterling; Utilities and Public Works Officers, George Russell, City Engineer, Lamar; City Managers, John O. Hall, City Manager, Pueblo; Attorneys, Conrad L. Ball, City Attorney, Loveland.

DERIVATION AND FORMS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

A few Colorado municipalities still operate under special legislative charters granted by the Territory of Colorado or the Territory of Kansas. Most, however, operate under a general charter afforded by the Colorado statutes. These statutes provide the towns (under 2,000 population) with a mayor and board of trustees. Cities of the second class (2,000-25,000) are provided alternative forms of government. Most have the weak mayor and council type, originally provided all cities of this class; but the following, by popular vote, have adopted the council-manager government provided by a statute enacted in 1945: Glenwood Springs, Golden, La Junta, and Trinidad, with Alamosa, and Greeley, effective in 1951.

All cities of the first class and eleven cities of the second class have elected to draft their own charters under the home rule powers granted by Article XX of the Colorado Constitution. Such charters and ordinances pursuant to them take precedence over state law on local and municipal matters.

While some "home rule" cities tend to have some characteristics that are not typical of any major form of municipal government, their governments may be roughly classified as follows:

Boulder, Council-manager; Canon City, Council-manager, (City council has the power to revert to the mayor and council form); Colorado Springs, Council-manager; Delta, Commission, (Has adopted council-manager form to go into effect January, 1952); Denver, Strong Mayor and Council; Durango, Council-manager; Fort Collins, Council-manager; Fort Morgan, Council-manager; Grand Junction, Council-manager; Montrose, Council-manager; Monte Vista, Council-manager; Pueblo, Council-manager; Sterling, Council-manager. (Adopted in 1950. City manager not yet appointed); Wray, (In process of adopting home rule charter for the first time in 1950).

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING

In 1939, the Legislature passed an act which authorizes boards of county commissioners to establish planning commissions for the physical development of unincorporated territory within their counties and for the zoning of all or any part of such territory. If a county has a population of more than 15,000, the commissioners may appoint a county planning commission of five members, but in those counties with a population of 15,000 or less, the county commissioners constitute the planning board.

Commissions appointed pursuant to the powers of the county commissioners are empowered to regulate the size of buildings, the use of land, adopt building codes pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature in 1949, issue or approve building permits and otherwise control the type of development of prescribed areas. The adoption of a master plan for the physical development of the territory to be thus zoned and controlled is one of the legal requisites.

To date, principal activities have been directed toward the orderly development of county areas adjacent to highways to prevent undesirable growth which might prove detrimental to the health and safety of those residing in and passing through the areas, to eliminating hazards to automobile traffic and to serving the best interests of the county as a whole.

Six counties now have planning commissions. They are Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, 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, composed of Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties. On January 1, 1950, the Tri-County Planning Commission was abolished, and each of the counties is carrying on its own planning services, with planning commissions, zoning ordinances, building codes, building inspectors, draftsmen and other office personnel. Efforts of the Tri-County Planning Commission in cooperating with the City and County of Denver and in coordinating the efforts of the three adjacent counties were very valuable. Zoning ordinances were made uniform, maps were kept up-to-date, streets were projected in order to prevent jogs in thoroughfares leading out into the densely populated counties from Denver, and a competent staff served the three counties.

On August 17, 1950, the State Planning Commission, the Colorado Municipal League and the State Association of County Commissioners held a conference to stimulate the coordination of planning and zoning between the counties and the municipalities of the State. At present, El Paso County is cooperating very closely with the city of Colorado Springs in subdivision control and other matters affecting the interests of both local agencies. A similar move is under way in Boulder County, where the cities and the county are contemplating the advisability of employing a technical planner and staff to service the county and the municipalities therein.

Efforts to establish county planning and zoning ordinances in a number of other counties in Colorado have not been successful, due to a lack of understanding of the beneficial objectives of proper planning and zoning.

EDUCATION

COLORADO'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COLLEGES

JUNIOR COLLEGES

OBSERVATORIES

MUSEUMS

LIBRARIES

COLORADO'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

General Summary

Several very important steps have been taken by Colorado in its progress toward improvement of its system of public education. The State has received nation-wide attention because of these developments in the past few years.

The General Assembly in 1947 adopted a resolution to submit to the vote of the people an amendment changing the State Constitution to provide for the election of a State Board of Education which will appoint a Commissioner of Education. The elective office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction will thus be eliminated. This amendment was adopted by a substantial majority in the general election of 1948 and the 1949 Legislature passed House Bill 837 to implement its operation. The new State Board was elected in the general election of 1950.

The 1949 General Assembly also passed House Bill 900 providing for the reorganization of the school districts of Colorado. This bill has been in operation for over a year and in that time the number of Colorado's school districts has been reduced from about 1,800 in 1949 to less than 1,100 at the present time. The law provides for the organization in each county of a committee composed of representative and interested residents of the county. This Committee is organized to give thorough and careful study to the school system in its county and to arrive at a plan for a more effective organization of the school districts. Its duties are then to see that the residents of the county are informed regarding the plan and that all hearings and elections are held in compliance with the law. The purpose of the law is to establish larger administrative units and thus offer children broader educational opportunities and to more nearly equalize the costs of education in the counties. One of the stipulations of the bill is that the committee shall consider the convenience and welfare of pupils. Colorado's progress in this field is being watched with interest by other states and while much has been accomplished, a great deal still remains to be done.

The teacher shortage has been an acute problem but has shown gradual improvement. During the war years many teachers were called into service or attracted to other more lucrative lines of employment. However, the Legislature felt the influence of public opinion and in 1947 and 1949 appropriated additional funds to the schools. The resultant increase in teachers' salaries has done much to help solve the problem. The peak of emergency certification was reached in 1946-47 when approximately 2,500 emergency certificates were issued. It has declined since that time and only 1,635 certificates were issued for the school year 1949-50. Standards for emergency certification have been raised and unless an emergency war situation develops it appears that emergency certification may soon be eliminated altogether.

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 approx-

imately \$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.

These funds were allocated to the counties on the basis of the teacher month under the Teachers' Minimum Salary Act. Any remainder is distributed to the counties upon the basis of the census.

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.

STATE SUMMARY OF STATE AID TO COUNTIES BY FISCAL YEARS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Year	Total Payments	Public Land Income Fund	Appropriations from General Fund of the State	
			County (General School Replace- ment Fund	State Equalization Fund
1950	\$10,009,465.14	\$84,465.14	\$2,150,000.00	\$6,975,000.00
1949	9,053,686.59	903,686.59	2,150,000.00	6,000,000.00
1948	9,084,904.03	934,904.03	2,150,000.00	6,000,000.00
1947	6,094,018.22	782,842.93	2,244,320.16	3,066,855.13
1940	1,764,785.20	841,955.97	776,060.08	146,769.15

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.

Changes to State Aid Program for Schools Adopted in 1949

The Thirty-Seventh General Assembly, in 1949, changed the existing 1947 law from the basis of aggregate number of days of attendance of pupils to the basis of average daily attendance. The minimum number of days of the qualifying school term was increased to 170 days and the amount provided per student upon this basis was limited to \$50.

The total appropriation made by the General Assembly for State aid to schools for the 1949-1951 biennium was \$18,250,000, of which \$4,300,000 was for tax replacement and \$13,950,000 for the minimum education program and reimbursement to school districts based on average daily attendance. The Public School Income Fund has increased to approximately \$1,000,000 annually.

FINANCIAL DATA ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN COLORADO, 1946-1949

(Source: Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

FINANCIAL DATA	Year			
	1949	1948	1947	1946
Receipts* -----	\$76,235,530	\$46,365,816	\$36,933,198	\$28,779,165
Disbursements -----	55,143,368	44,248,998	34,096,743	28,705,946
Current Expenses -----	40,619,690	34,618,986	28,599,484	23,866,503
Debt Service -----	4,465,260	3,490,316	3,154,117	3,298,644
Capital Outlay -----	10,058,419	6,077,896	2,216,758	1,528,489
Indebtedness -----	45,323,704	17,287,607	21,213,060	14,510,274
Valuation of School Property -----	97,175,293	83,208,792	78,050,392	70,869,869

*Includes value of bonds sold.

Interstate Cooperation in Higher Education

In the field of higher education, much of the interest and effort of the **Colorado Commission on Interstate Cooperation** has resulted in concrete application of the principle of cooperation in interstate relations. At a meeting on December 10, 1948, held at the University of Colorado Medical Center and attended by representatives of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah in response to the invitation from Governor Knous, the first discussion of interstate agreements for education in all health services was held.

This first meeting was supplemented by a further meeting at the University Medical Center on November 2, 1949, immediately prior to the Western Governors' Conference at Salt Lake City. Representatives of New Mexico and Wyoming, in agreement with Colorado, arranged for ten medical school students—five from each state—to be admitted to the Colorado University Medical School annually. While this agreement related only to medical education, it laid the groundwork for more detailed discussion at the Western Governors' Conference on November 6-8, 1949.

As a result of a resolution at the Governors' Conference at Salt Lake City, a committee of that conference met in Denver on March 10, 1950, and was attended by committee members from all eleven western states, with Governor Knous serving as chairman of the committee. Following discussion of the problem of providing education as broadly as possible in the West, it was resolved to establish a technical sub-committee, to be composed of two educational specialists from each of the states, and one legal advisor from each state. In accord with this decision, Dr. Ward Darley, Dean of the University Medical School, and Dean Floyd Cross of the Veterinary School at Colorado A & M College attended a meeting on April 28 and 29, 1950, at Salt Lake City to outline Colorado's concern for the goal of the meeting and to aid in determining specifications for such interstate educational compacts. In addition, Attorney General John W. Metzger represented Colorado as legal advisor on the proposed compact at a meeting in San Francisco on July 29, 1950, for the additional purpose of readying the terms of the proposed compact.

Vocational Education and Rehabilitation

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 Colorado General Assembly established by legislative act the present five-member State Board for Vocational Education, which includes one representative each of agriculture, homemaking, employers, employees, and distributive occupations. Members are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. They receive no salary, but are reimbursed for 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 board is a division of the Department of Education.

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 the department of vocational education: agriculture, trades and industry, home economics, distributive occupations, 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 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.

Training of Teachers and Counselors

Another function of the State board is the training of vocational instructors and the improvement of school administrators and teachers in service. Teacher-training programs are maintained in cooperation with Colorado A & M College and the Colorado State College of Education, and the board also cooperates in the training of vocational counselors at the University of Colorado, Colorado A & M College, and the Colorado State College of Education.

Apprentice Training

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 function is included in the trade and industrial service.

Veterans On-the-Farm Training

In cooperation with the Veterans Administration, State educational institutions, and local school districts, the State Board is providing on-the-farm training for veterans under provisions of P. L. 346 and P. L. 16 (G. I. Bill). The Veterans Administration reimburses the board for the actual cost of instruction and supervision and no State funds are used directly for this project.

Federal and State Funds Available

Total Federal appropriations to the State for vocational education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, amount to \$221,005.86. The General Assembly in 1949 appropriated \$200,000 for each year of the current biennium for vocational education and rehabilitation. Of this amount \$49,167 has been allocated by the board for vocational rehabilitation services. Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation are allocated to the states quarterly on the basis of estimated need. The amount of Federal funds budgeted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, is \$127,401.

Vocational Services to 33,487 in 1948-1949

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, vocational education programs in the various services were maintained in 122 centers of the State and a total of 28,983 persons were enrolled. This number includes the 2,026 apprentices who were actively indentured at the close of the fiscal period. There were in addition 792 persons receiving assistance from the rehabilitation division. The veterans' on-the-farm training program had 3,117 enrolled. 595 participated in teacher-training services. The number of persons enrolled in all vocational programs for the fiscal year 1948-1949 therefore reached a grand total of 33,487. Demands for these services are steadily increasing but can be only partially met, due to budget limitations.

The Federal-State School Lunch Program

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 1948-1949 school year the following commodities have been distributed to Colorado school lunch programs: Dried milk, dried eggs, fresh apples, white potatoes, peanut butter, cheese, canned tomatoes, tomato paste, canned peaches and butter.

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.

The number of schools in the Colorado School Lunch program has increased greatly, but daily participation even more. More than half a million more lunches were served to Colorado school children in 1948-1949 than in 1947-1948. Colorado's share of the federal appropriation for the School Lunch Program for the fiscal year 1948-1949 was \$409,049. The State Legislature appropriated for the administration of the school lunch program \$13,950 for 1948-1949 fiscal year. Of the total number of 2,036 public schools in Colorado, 342 participated in the school lunch program. The average daily pupil participation was 42,824. The average charge to students per lunch was 20 cents. Of the meals served 3.7 per cent were free. During the 1947-1948 school year 5,861,449 school lunches were served, and during the 1948-1949 school year 6,473,604 meals were served.

A Board of 15 members, representing various groups in the State, has been set up to meet with the School Lunch Supervisor every three months to discuss and advise on policies of School Lunch. Represented on the Board are the State P. T. A., the Colorado Department of Public Health and various areas of the State.

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 Employees' Retirement Board to supplant the State Employees' 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total amount of all monthly salaries of the employes. The employes likewise must pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TEACHERS AND SCHOOL POPULATION, 1949

(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Total Number			Teachers			School Population		
	Number of Schools	School Bldgs. Used	School Bldgs. Owned	Male	Female	Total	Persons of School Age	Enrollment	*Aver. Daily Attendance
Adams	48	48	60	49	197	246	7,820	5,630	5,306
Alamosa	14	14	14	17	65	82	2,926	1,991	1,855
Arapahoe	34	34	38	64	217	281	9,229	7,044	6,649
Archuleta	17	16	17	6	26	32	914	582	535
Baca	43	46	69	30	67	97	1,974	1,486	1,389
Bent	26	26	28	22	66	88	2,163	1,687	1,593
Boulder	56	54	60	75	259	334	9,141	6,469	6,104
Chaffee	14	16	16	21	40	61	1,921	1,182	1,136
Cheyenne	11	15	15	14	26	40	812	680	620
Clear Creek	8	8	11	7	22	29	651	585	552
Conejos	33	28	32	18	107	125	4,455	2,567	2,431
Costilla	18	17	18	19	40	59	2,246	1,556	1,360
Crowley	11	9	13	14	48	62	2,000	1,106	1,037
Custer	10	10	10	4	13	17	382	281	267
Delta	22	24	34	37	112	149	4,942	3,665	3,453
Denver	82	92	94	528	1,345	1,873	72,763	54,709	44,944
Dolores	11	11	13	3	26	29	636	475	422
Douglas	23	21	31	10	39	49	861	664	616
Eagle	26	21	32	15	45	60	1,132	867	824
Elbert	33	30	59	14	50	64	1,273	874	806
El Paso	60	61	64	128	318	446	13,225	10,506	9,937
Fremont	38	35	46	45	108	153	4,600	3,122	2,958
Garfield	32	29	43	29	81	110	2,844	2,380	2,210
Gilpin	5	6	12	2	11	13	203	149	142
Grand	13	13	15	10	34	44	969	779	765
Gunnison	16	16	29	15	50	65	1,439	1,033	1,021
Hinsdale	3	3	3	0	3	3	34	26	27
Huerfano	36	36	56	20	84	104	3,829	1,890	1,768
Jackson	10†	10†	10†	3†	17†	20†	427	339†	...
Jefferson	60	56	57	73	287	360	11,960	9,038	8,466
Kiowa	15	9	17	11	24	35	704	562	532
Kit Carson	46	43	49	25	70	95	2,257	1,642	1,525
Lake	9	7	9	12	31	43	1,432	926	862
La Plata	31	34	55	29	89	118	4,083	2,738	2,600
Larimer	56	55	68	66	261	327	10,052	6,897	6,591
Las Animas	86	105	108	86	227	313	7,956	6,243	4,590
Lincoln	29	26	42	16	51	67	1,478	1,228	1,160
Logan	45	43	52	58	137	195	4,826	3,278	3,075
Mesa	57	58	62	105	271	376	10,225	8,888	6,821
Mineral	2	2	2	1	5	6	167	116	111
Moffat	22	23	42	11	52	63	1,595	1,151	1,096
Montezuma	34	35	36	22	79	101	2,984	2,153	2,070
Montrose	25	35	41	32	106	138	4,090	3,199	2,993
Morgan	33	31	45	42	129	171	5,230	3,749	3,477
Otero	36	37	38	71	181	252	8,826	5,470	5,213
Ouray	6	6	6	7	16	23	493	434	387
Park	12	11	24	3	16	19	380	234	222
Phillips	16	19	22	14	43	57	1,225	971	929
Pitkin	5	5	11	3	11	14	364	224	215
Prowers	45	45	52	39	105	144	3,638	2,879	2,717
Pueblo	67	82	94	141	476	617	19,932	15,182	12,970
Rio Blanco	13	13	30	11	40	51	1,387	963	942
Rio Grande	11	17	17	34	83	117	3,929	2,652	2,382
Routt	42	50	49	29	88	117	2,676	1,934	1,861
Saguache	12	12	18	15	37	52	1,671	1,191	1,051
San Juan	3	1	3	4	13	17	315	289	276
San Miguel	14	11	19	7	23	30	644	565	510
Sedgwick	19	20	19	18	45	63	1,300	962	914
Summit	9	8	8	6	11	17	232	192	172
Teller	11	11	13	12	24	36	1,059	620	624
Washington	77	77	99	25	93	118	1,974	1,485	1,409
Weld	130	135	142	153	488	641	19,209	12,778	11,905
Yuma	75	75	104	44	100	144	2,835	2,202	2,080
State Total ...	1,896†	1,936	2,385	2,441	7,211	9,652	296,939	217,020‡	193,362

*Carried to the nearest whole number. †Figures for Jackson county are for the year 1948 and are not included in the totals. The 427 persons of school age for Jackson county were reported for the year 1949. ‡Includes 1,525 elementary schools, 76 junior high schools, 276 senior high schools, 12 junior colleges, and 7 evening schools. These schools represent 1,652 districts: 49 first class, 84 second class, 1,519 third class, 25 county high school, 23 union high school, and 5 junior college districts. §In addition to this day enrollment which included 4,429 junior college students, there were 18,489 students enrolled in evening and opportunity schools. Total enrollment, 235,509 as of the end of the school year.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS BY COUNTIES, FOR 1949, 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 \$1,494,732.04 for warrants paid that were issued in previous years, and \$2,016,846.50 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, 1949. Basis for computing average daily attendance, per pupil costs excludes from expenses non instructional costs, as tuition to other school districts, transportation of pupils to other districts, community services and refund of moneys received on average daily attendance of tuition pupils.

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	\$ 863,919	\$155.47	\$ 13,436	\$ 2.53	\$ 123,878	\$23.34	\$ 1,999,820	\$376.87
Alamosa	299,541	151.83	4,672	2.52	39,152	21.11	707,750	381.58
Arapahoe	996,323	143.33	32,876	4.94	221,967	33.39	2,940,450	442.26
Archuleta	79,624	144.46	1,664	3.11	16,560	30.96	150,369	281.12
Baca	322,635	224.87	12,078	8.69	17,621	12.68	752,025	541.34
Bent	310,803	194.28	6,330	3.97	310,095	194.71	808,688	507.79
Boulder	1,216,932	190.76	34,701	5.68	253,879	41.59	2,802,558	459.12
Chaffee	220,978	179.34	1,405	1.24	7,491	6.60	333,400	293.59
Cheyenne	208,779	327.44	2,038	3.29	4,962	8.01	348,350	562.30
Clear Creek	95,930	167.09	1,942	3.52	4,233	7.67	343,672	622.48
Conejos	329,662	130.98	11,759	4.84	53,287	21.92	671,210	276.07
Costilla	146,327	107.21	6,817	5.01	6,932	5.10	246,500	181.28
Crowley	209,489	198.24	9,889	9.54	20,479	19.76	406,450	392.14
Custer	44,765	166.11	466	1.75	8,723	32.69	93,079	348.87
Delta	551,586	149.72	7,960	2.31	106,707	30.91	1,169,030	338.60
Denver	11,492,676	253.22	320,095	7.12	2,556,086	56.87	26,723,290	594.59
Dolores	75,536	175.76	2,460	5.83	4,998	130.23	112,800	267.11
Douglas	163,922	252.59	328	.53	4,887	7.93	273,479	443.95
Eagle	202,496	243.27	4,727	5.74	51,223	62.20	434,450	527.56
Elbert	231,599	263.87	2,228	2.77	9,836	12.21	305,705	379.52
El Paso	2,082,513	207.91	39,672	3.99	1,006,819	101.32	6,330,942	637.08
Fremont	540,226	175.28	12,703	4.30	70,346	23.79	1,392,440	470.81
Garfield	366,365	170.83	9,556	4.55	21,792	10.37	971,967	462.71
Gilpin	41,683	280.77	506	3.56	1,263	8.89	73,920	520.20
Grand	148,337	192.17	4,069	5.32	27,373	35.78	316,010	413.03
Gunnison	226,147	214.10	5,922	5.80	9,293	9.10	538,117	527.05
Hinsdale	5,644	200.19			3,077	113.96	5,500	203.70
Huerfano	307,219	232.19	4,644	2.63	16,762	9.48	727,721	411.58
Jackson	48,438*				3,058*		62,300*	
Jefferson	1,216,916	136.56	25,112	2.97	323,489	38.21	4,020,405	474.91
Kiowa	173,887	307.50	2,894	7.31	9,815	18.43	284,300	533.70
Kit Carson	364,868	219.79	5,767	3.78	27,133	17.79	562,138	368.52
Lake	163,750	187.87			3,621	4.20	271,775	315.39
La Plata	407,223	151.97	2,220	.85	53,619	20.63	1,229,150	472.82
Larimer	1,152,835	168.90	34,227	5.19	516,149	78.32	3,437,501	521.57
Las Animas	1,141,883	244.96	20,176	4.40	127,241	27.72	1,716,725	374.01
Lincoln	296,090	243.79	4,255	3.67	20,706	17.84	576,850	497.11
Logan	737,476	237.58	8,114	2.64	125,248	40.73	1,574,165	511.96
Mesa	1,625,571	234.26	36,348	5.33	608,330	89.18	2,919,491	428.01
Mineral	16,517	149.07	1,149	10.27	74,148	669.21	90,500	816.79
Moffat	214,921	193.94	7,741	7.07	266,705	243.43	790,140	721.19
Montezuma	304,124	146.62	8,590	4.15	254,202	122.78	1,171,550	565.88
Montrose	483,102	156.98	4,485	1.50	34,880	11.65	1,382,970	462.08
Morgan	700,807	195.80	32,970	9.48	197,717	56.86	1,250,819	359.69
Otero	1,019,471	167.88	34,372	6.61	91,055	17.55	2,628,163	504.16
Ouray	79,569	195.25	1,414	3.65	7,085	18.29	160,161	413.53
Park	69,198	267.33	1,022	4.61			135,750	612.31
Phillips	230,624	238.56	851	.92	11,249	12.11	244,000	262.64
Pitkin	48,975	222.59	630	2.93	2,782	12.92	70,050	325.36
Prowers	590,802	215.26	10,833	3.99	231,748	85.29	958,300	352.67
Pueblo	2,728,917	206.76	55,562	4.28	663,333	51.14	7,685,506	592.57
Rio Blanco	211,568	223.43	18,260	19.39	308,421	327.44	1,192,650	1,266.22
Rio Grande	448,823	186.55	6,405	2.69	16,973	7.13	1,156,824	485.63
Routt	405,743	210.25	7,974	4.28	25,013	13.44	988,540	531.13
Saguache	198,198	186.21	3,927	3.74	16,182	15.40	428,845	408.23
San Juan	54,788	198.65	662	2.40	2,858	10.36	138,943	503.78
San Miguel	91,106	177.03	2,006	3.93	17,507	34.34	155,950	305.90
Sedgwick	234,967	243.55	5,725	6.27	5,668	6.20	520,250	569.51
Summit	75,396	427.59	1,943	11.28	34,050	197.85	128,708	747.86
Teller	122,420	195.06	308	.49	1,133	1.82	305,960	490.55
Washington	377,046	253.99	2,010	1.43	10,534	7.47	520,296	369.19
Weld	2,375,050	187.40	44,225	3.71	859,395	72.19	5,857,446	492.02
Yuma	475,403	222.93	5,561	2.67	80,259	38.58	640,780	308.01
State Total ..	\$40,619,690	\$204.19	\$ 953,681	\$ 4.93	\$10,058,419	\$52.02	\$97,175,293	\$502.56

*Data shown for Jackson county are for the year 1948, the latest figure available and are not included in the totals.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SCHOOL BONDS AND REGISTERED WARRANTS
OUTSTANDING, BY COUNTIES, AND BY AMOUNTS, AND PER PUPIL,
BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1950 AND 1940***

COUNTY	1950				1940			
	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil
Adams	\$ 1,128,600	\$ 32,679	\$ 1,161,279	\$218.86	\$ 407,800	\$ 33,961	\$ 441,761	\$110.77
Alamosa	109,700	16,303	126,003	67.93	203,250	62,742	265,992	129.00
Arapahoe	1,628,300	89,607	1,717,907	258.37	494,300	30,826	525,126	99.47
Archuleta	44,500	678	45,178	84.44	75,000	1,735	76,735	109.00
Baca	378,250	41,057	419,307	301.88	181,200	71,582	252,782	170.22
Bent	285,000	16,082	301,082	189.00	128,700	16,831	145,531	87.72
Boulder	1,438,600	82,839	1,521,439	249.25	580,100	55,928	636,028	96.35
Chaffee	23,000	2,715	25,715	22.63	79,500	1,920	81,420	51.14
Cheyenne	58,000	8,183	66,183	106.75	158,000	653	158,653	269.35
Clear Creek	44,000	2,461	46,461	84.17	111,000	5,034	116,034	191.79
Conejos	289,600	35,513	325,113	133.74	223,640	98,590	322,230	125.58
Costilla	66,800	58,894	125,694	92.42	129,100	154,722	283,822	213.56
Crowley	237,500	8,510	246,010	237.23	364,500	51,390	415,890	366.42
Custer	12,400	3,788	16,188	60.63	30,000	7,026	37,026	102.57
Delta	295,000	29,561	324,561	93.99	182,500	28,256	210,756	60.23
Denver	21,746,000	---	21,746,000	483.85	6,345,500	41,359	6,386,859	141.17
Dolores	144,000	2,083	146,083	346.16	12,100	1,781	13,881	37.52
Douglas	6,000	7,255	13,255	21.62	46,000	3,026	49,026	76.96
Eagle	163,500	34,502	198,002	240.29	70,050	2,181	72,231	73.86
Elbert	181,000	24,342	205,342	254.76	62,800	25,541	88,341	82.95
El Paso	2,078,200	119,049	2,197,249	221.12	922,000	55,193	977,193	115.79
Fremont	249,500	60,293	309,793	104.73	498,500	79,918	578,418	156.71
Garfield	372,200	11,542	383,742	182.65	332,950	10,497	343,447	169.27
Gilpin	8,500	1,262	9,762	68.75	22,500	20,529	43,029	177.81
Grand	178,700	26,878	205,578	268.73	77,500	4,617	82,117	138.47
Gunnison	127,000	7,440	134,440	131.67	318,500	42,188	360,688	292.53
Hinsdale	---	38	38	1.41	---	11,670	11,670	220.13
Huerfano	49,300	27,661	76,961	43.53	116,100	94,459	210,559	67.21
Jackson	74,500	---	74,500	---	16,000	1,292	17,292	74.21
Jefferson	1,702,900	137,219	1,840,119	217.35	519,000	65,896	584,896	115.75
Kiowa	72,500	6,129	78,629	147.52	148,000	7,879	155,879	248.21
Kit Carson	139,700	39,345	179,045	117.41	246,700	27,351	274,051	169.06
Lake	---	525	525	.61	---	96	96	.11
La Plata	290,000	2,824	292,824	112.62	189,700	3,817	193,517	68.84
Larimer	1,260,100	69,278	1,329,378	201.69	965,600	39,590	1,005,190	147.99
Las Animas	566,400	93,378	659,778	143.74	261,200	357,714	618,914	91.53
Lincoln	219,000	15,858	234,858	202.46	156,800	11,160	167,960	126.66
Logan	245,000	32,928	277,928	90.38	408,000	15,329	423,329	116.78
Mesa	1,305,000	113,635	1,418,635	207.98	723,450	134,706	858,156	127.93
Mineral	58,000	377	58,377	525.92	---	---	---	---
Moffat	421,000	7,162	428,162	390.66	79,300	8,350	87,650	94.55
Montezuma	599,700	26,367	626,067	302.44	85,500	90,547	176,047	82.46
Montrose	100,000	12,582	112,582	37.62	252,050	1,447	253,497	82.41
Morgan	1,134,500	16,535	1,151,035	331.04	634,500	19,238	653,738	173.13
Otero	1,132,500	40,658	1,173,158	225.04	495,800	38,072	533,872	106.12
Ouray	30,000	5,331	35,331	91.29	66,850	2,314	69,164	182.97
Park	21,000	9,398	30,398	136.93	12,000	3,350	15,350	28.32
Phillips	8,500	5,678	14,178	15.26	139,000	12,609	151,609	143.98
Pitkin	15,000	1,784	16,784	78.07	---	7,332	7,332	26.37
Prowers	428,200	10,491	438,691	161.46	318,900	78,008	396,908	162.73
Pueblo	2,093,800	100,468	2,194,268	169.18	1,511,200	63,923	1,575,123	140.70
Rio Blanco	741,000	9,751	750,751	796.97	90,000	2,225	92,225	162.65
Rio Grande	129,000	16,425	145,425	61.05	399,300	14,233	413,533	164.75
Routt	545,800	19,876	565,676	303.96	191,100	1,323	192,423	96.59
Saguache	287,500	16,590	304,090	289.33	102,350	27,532	129,882	109.42
San Juan	14,000	2,117	16,117	58.39	54,000	---	54,000	---
San Miguel	50,400	3,883	54,283	106.44	57,900	26,226	84,126	156.07
Sedgwick	198,500	8,966	207,466	226.98	353,500	1,694	355,194	321.44
Summit	46,000	1,935	47,935	275.78	34,000	2,371	36,371	223.13
Teller	5,500	396	5,896	9.45	15,000	249	15,249	14.44
Washington	51,000	11,911	62,911	44.65	139,500	11,691	151,191	90.43
Weld	1,761,600	121,972	1,883,572	158.22	1,322,400	63,690	1,386,090	107.15
Yuma	150,500	---	150,500	72.36	237,900	1,124	239,024	91.93
State Total	\$47,241,250	\$ 1,712,987	\$48,954,237	\$253.17	\$22,399,590	\$ 2,156,533	\$24,556,123	\$126.03

*Sources: Bond data—State Planning Commission, January 1, 1950 and 1940. Warrant data and average daily attendance data—State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as of June 30, 1949 and 1939.

**COUNTY GENERAL SCHOOL LEVIES AND INCOME AND STATE AID TO COUNTIES
FOR YEAR 1949**

County	Assessed Valuation	County Levy for Schools	Amount County Levy Will Raise	State Funds to Counties For Schools	Total of County and State Funds
Adams	\$ 36,095,270	2.958	\$ 106,769.81	\$ 208,585	\$ 315,354.81
Alamosa	10,381,139	2.96	30,728.17	92,717	123,445.17
Arapahoe	34,555,400	3.027	104,599.19	295,335	399,934.19
Archuleta	3,683,405	3.32	12,228.88	33,933	46,161.88
Baca	13,272,482	3.92	52,028.13	64,933	116,961.13
Bent	12,282,814	3.66	44,955.10	71,604	116,559.10
Boulder	47,554,860	2.647	125,877.71	225,392	351,269.71
Chaffee	8,574,335	3.36	28,809.77	64,205	93,014.77
Cheyenne	9,833,890	2.113	20,779.01	17,678	38,457.01
Clear Creek	4,508,060	3.08	13,884.82	18,667	32,551.82
Conejos	7,262,925	.6984	5,072.43	223,835	228,907.43
Costilla	3,593,966	.58	2,084.50	109,152	111,236.50
Crowley	6,706,570	2.885	19,348.45	74,769	94,117.45
Custer	2,379,481	3.92	9,327.56	15,430	24,757.56
Delta	13,563,320	2.393	32,457.02	210,233	242,690.02
Denver	579,022,420	2.3489	1,360,065.76	1,412,201	2,772,266.76
Dolores	2,703,635	3.43	9,273.47	27,637	36,910.47
Douglas	8,616,560	3.509	30,235.51	22,339	52,574.51
Eagle	9,107,981	3.06	27,870.42	33,950	61,820.42
Elbert	12,100,522	3.00	36,301.57	36,187	72,488.57
El Paso	70,802,765	2.56	181,255.08	308,114	489,369.08
Fremont	19,086,180	3.259	62,201.86	161,812	224,013.86
Garfield	16,255,485	3.665	59,576.35	96,076	155,652.35
Gilpin	2,187,465	2.17	4,746.80	4,975	9,721.80
Grand	6,065,740	3.73	22,625.21	33,729	56,354.21
Gunnison	10,484,770	3.73	39,108.19	41,649	80,757.19
Hinsdale	838,376	4.705	3,944.56	721	4,665.56
Huerfano	9,873,645	2.344	23,143.82	141,018	164,161.82
Jackson	3,646,859	1.90	6,929.03	9,079	16,608.03
Jefferson	34,313,845	2.317	79,505.18	472,312	551,817.18
Kiowa	10,087,232	1.844	18,600.86	16,388	34,988.86
Kit Carson	13,908,205	3.88	53,963.84	71,806	125,769.84
Lake	12,468,640	1.626	20,274.01	24,447	44,721.01
La Plata	12,265,065	2.561	31,410.83	177,469	208,879.83
Larimer	45,974,400	3.093	142,198.82	262,885	405,083.82
Las Animas	27,841,235	2.97	82,688.47	380,204	462,892.47
Lincoln	12,107,260	2.69	32,568.53	40,591	73,159.53
Logan	27,096,735	3.554	96,301.80	114,735	211,036.80
Mesa	29,908,935	2.572	76,925.78	499,217	576,142.78
Mineral	1,345,345	2.68	3,605.53	3,696	7,301.53
Moffat	12,593,000	2.11	26,571.23	42,157	68,728.23
Montezuma	6,862,890	1.969	13,513.03	158,598	172,111.03
Montrose	12,190,545	2.567	31,293.13	203,045	234,338.12
Morgan	24,488,540	3.485	85,342.56	140,426	225,768.56
Otero	28,035,915	2.761	77,407.16	291,146	368,553.16
Ouray	3,209,260	3.87	12,419.84	16,019	28,438.84
Park	5,045,740	2.83	14,279.44	7,450	21,729.44
Phillips	8,683,230	4.03	34,993.42	37,690	72,683.42
Pitkin	2,951,360	4.15	12,248.14	9,036	21,284.14
Prowers	19,136,040	3.60	68,889.74	129,612	198,501.74
Pueblo	74,985,751	2.986	223,907.45	610,413	834,320.45
Rio Blanco	33,672,010	1.26	42,426.73	30,297	72,723.73
Rio Grande	10,480,176	1.893	19,838.97	166,109	185,947.97
Routt	13,370,720	3.635	48,602.57	100,186	148,788.57
Saguache	7,710,870	2.94	22,669.96	50,388	73,057.96
San Juan	2,997,061	4.141	12,410.83	7,394	19,804.83
San Miguel	3,788,015	3.70	14,015.66	28,682	42,697.66
Sedgwick	9,833,140	3.20	31,466.05	35,095	66,561.05
Summit	4,924,115	2.16	10,636.09	4,505	15,141.09
Teller	4,251,940	3.128	13,300.07	34,078	47,378.07
Washington	13,248,495	3.96	52,464.04	85,109	137,573.04
Weld	84,678,710	3.395	287,484.22	575,124	862,608.22
Yuma	12,512,959	3.324	41,593.08	170,823	212,416.08
Totals	\$1,592,007,699	2.958*	\$4,312,045.24	\$9,053,687	\$13,365,732.24

*Average of the county levies.

STATE AID TO THE COUNTIES IN COLORADO FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Source: State Controller, State Treasurer, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Total State Aid to the Counties for Public Schools by Fiscal Years Ending June 30				
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1940
Adams	\$ 263,790	\$ 208,585	\$ 224,490	\$ 177,365	\$ 34,518
Alamosa	105,615	92,717	97,887	71,094	23,336
Arapahoe	347,079	295,335	328,974	340,994	62,786
Archuleta	34,899	33,933	30,554	19,046	8,094
Baca	70,184	64,933	50,301	24,493	20,285
Bent	79,920	71,604	74,911	45,644	8,791
Boulder	242,173	225,392	227,478	152,873	45,528
Chaffee	67,916	64,205	63,723	46,684	12,630
Cheyenne	18,947	17,678	17,076	5,587	2,956
Clear Creek	21,534	18,667	18,009	8,671	2,852
Conejos	249,727	223,835	220,308	182,565	44,110
Costilla	124,250	109,152	103,364	91,969	18,156
Crowley	80,808	74,769	77,976	58,122*
Custer	14,758	15,430	20,074	15,654	4,514
Delta	228,465	210,233	216,357	156,890	53,708
Denver	1,407,421	1,412,201	1,421,101	595,874	139,942
Dolores	29,475	27,637	25,438	16,292	7,540
Douglas	24,272	22,339	22,748	11,792	3,190
Eagle	39,558	33,950	33,629	22,357	4,789
Elbert	40,739	36,187	40,789	25,760	9,654
El Paso	342,880	308,114	320,092	159,893	43,929
Fremont	171,878	161,812	171,071	121,729	42,816
Garfield	105,722	96,076	94,898	61,349	15,545
Gilpin	4,332	4,975	4,579	1,457	1,645
Grand	39,549	33,729	31,835	6,742	2,730
Gunnison	44,674	41,649	38,647	9,898*
Hinsdale	570	721	439	249	746
Huerfano	153,275	141,018	145,869	128,136	54,385
Jackson	8,742	9,679	8,390	2,922	1,547
Jefferson	584,559	472,312	448,146	325,131	48,893
Kiowa	17,218	16,388	17,870	8,242	3,248
Kit Carson	85,839	71,806	77,920	59,881	27,402
Lake	29,881	24,447	23,930	10,486	6,002
La Plata	196,746	177,469	179,738	145,951	46,922
Larimer	287,395	262,885	268,141	168,680	53,141
Las Animas	429,153	380,204	376,458	306,889	104,875
Lincoln	50,852	40,591	42,164	10,818	14,646
Logan	134,322	114,735	125,871	89,070	38,461
Mesa	534,409	499,217	484,738	373,615	118,968
Mineral	3,466	3,696	3,135	1,132*
Moffat	43,240	42,157	40,419	26,501	12,476
Montezuma	176,508	158,598	151,889	121,946	35,297
Montrose	232,579	203,045	198,151	152,262	45,510
Morgan	152,300	140,426	149,864	84,009	37,314
Otero	326,277	291,146	301,686	205,482	51,480
Ouray	20,910	16,019	15,788	9,433	1,867
Park	6,557	7,450	7,872	2,597	4,947
Phillips	39,541	37,690	45,475	31,669	9,497
Pitkin	9,473	9,036	10,412	6,521	2,085
Prowers	153,948	129,612	132,337	102,153	22,066
Pueblo	696,667	610,413	554,595	322,531	107,101
Rio Blanco	29,752	30,297	26,220	7,217	4,486
Rio Grande	190,587	166,109	169,207	132,441	34,370
Routt	105,490	100,186	94,191	68,658	17,900
Saguache	57,228	50,388	51,112	33,822*
San Juan	8,414	7,394	8,088	2,431*
San Miguel	34,928	28,682	30,360	25,773	6,588
Sedgwick	36,950	35,095	23,626	9,678	6,779
Summit	5,336	4,505	5,137	1,646	915
Teller	41,627	34,078	38,814	21,886	8,843
Washington	95,118	85,109	89,602	78,242	32,136
Weld	634,571	575,124	592,191	436,357	139,613
Yuma	194,472	170,823	168,750	148,767	50,235
State Total	\$10,009,465	\$9,053,687	\$9,084,904	\$6,094,018	\$1,764,785

* Financial data not reported.

**COLORADO'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS COMBINED FOR YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1946 THROUGH 1949, WITH TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND CASH BALANCES**

(Source: State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

	1949	1948	1947	1946
COUNTY GENERAL SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT:				
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 677,701.91	\$ 599,710.79	\$ 535,424.33	\$ 788,996.06
Receipts:				
County general school fund tax levies.....	4,381,895.05	3,911,186.82	3,866,062.62	3,622,598.44
State aid: from permanent school fund.....	904,033.15	930,097.30	782,735.02	818,629.12
From state income tax for tax replacement.....	1,618,905.08	1,582,883.95	1,646,483.38	1,488,910.25
Available for minimum salaries.....	\$ 7,582,535.19	\$ 7,023,878.86	\$ 6,830,704.35	\$ 6,719,133.87
SPECIAL FUND ACCOUNT OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS:				
Cash on hand July 1.....	\$12,134,979.66	\$10,931,018.51	\$ 9,244,979.85	\$ 8,919,384.73
Receipts:				
Special fund: Income from district levies.....	26,194,581.74	22,693,255.73	19,266,121.07	15,831,267.68
From state school equalization fund.....	2,088,100.69	2,175,268.34	3,013,419.05	994,375.95
From state aid based on attendance.....	3,903,649.39	3,753,385.43	.....	.....
Vocational education	506,352.92	123,741.59	127,458.24	135,770.77
Federal school lunch program.....	543,139.34	.....	.....	.....
Tuition from other districts.....	598,819.23	541,892.50	373,427.05	282,471.28
Tuition from individuals.....	242,946.53	487,020.14	372,342.61	123,058.41
From district treasurers.....	935,346.93	650,119.22	297,207.62	281,185.50
Other sources	1,537,666.61	1,492,522.09	834,549.05	687,539.56
Available	\$48,685,583.04	\$42,848,223.55	\$33,529,504.54	\$27,255,053.88

GENERAL FUND (OLD):

Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 20,332.72	\$ 17,003.25	\$ 23,515.68	\$ 4,997.47
Receipts from fines or other income.....	38,503.25	36,943.67	36,024.96	19,020.09
Available	\$ 58,835.97	\$ 53,946.92	\$ 59,540.64	\$ 24,017.56

LIBRARY FUND:

Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 2,913.76	\$ 1,523.83	\$ 1,418.98	\$ 2,168.55
Receipts	6,271.99	6,945.61	4,667.32	2,143.35
Available	\$ 9,185.75	\$ 8,469.44	\$ 6,086.30	\$ 4,311.90

TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES..... \$58,067,913.29 \$51,312,085.20 \$41,778,939.93 \$34,902,101.81

CAPITAL AND DEBT SERVICE FUND:

Cash on hand July 1.....	\$ 6,993,892.60	\$ 4,228,786.30	\$ 2,435,664.00	\$ 1,748,264.50
Receipts:				
Sale of bonds.....	26,429,976.28	3,984,533.04	2,355,366.51	1,348,645.02
Taxes for interest and redemption of bonds.....	3,700,711.84	2,297,254.92	2,131,339.51	2,189,889.29
Special tax fund for capital outlay.....	843,231.93	335,327.12	218,294.11	121,466.95
From post-war reserve or other sources.....	393,872.41	295,015.16	611,970.53	57,973.41
Available for capital and debt services.....	\$38,361,685.06	\$11,140,916.54	\$ 7,752,634.66	\$ 5,496,239.17

RECAPITULATION:

Cash on hand July 1.....	\$20,194,068.24	\$16,087,185.94	\$12,598,376.71	\$11,619,176.38
Receipts, all funds.....	76,235,530.11	46,365,815.80	36,933,197.88	28,779,164.60
Warrants written but not paid during year.....	1,584,537.82	1,528,585.60	1,166,971.50	959,755.54
Total cash on hand and receipts.....	\$98,014,136.17	\$63,981,587.34	\$50,698,546.09	\$41,358,096.52
Disbursements	55,143,367.85	44,248,997.77	34,096,743.19	28,697,144.95
Rebates on taxes.....	8,987.08	27,063.48	8,480.12	8,800.60
Transfer of money from one district to another.....	88,383.64	.....	.....	.....
Net disbursements	55,240,738.57	44,276,060.25	34,105,223.31	28,705,945.55
Cash on hand at end of the year.....	42,773,397.60	19,705,526.09	16,593,322.78	12,652,150.97
Total disbursements and cash on hand.....	\$98,014,136.17	\$63,981,586.34	\$50,698,546.09	\$41,358,096.52

Denver Public Schools

The Denver Public School System is the largest school system in the State, and includes 61 elementary schools, with pupils from kindergarten through the sixth grade; 11 junior high schools, offering studies from the seventh through the ninth grades; and five high schools, one of which, West, offers classes from the ninth through the twelfth grade, while the other four, East, North, South and Manual Training High, offer classes from the tenth through the twelfth grades.

Also included in the Denver Public School System are the Charles Boettcher and Children's Hospital schools, offering instruction to handicapped children; and the National Jewish Hospital school.

Vocational training is offered to adults as well as school-age students at Emily Griffith Opportunity school and Evening Vocational High School.

DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Enrollment in Elementary, Junior High, and Senior High Schools, Emily Griffith Opportunity School, and Evening Vocational High School for Selected Years.

School Year	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total	Special Schools*	Opportunity School	Evening Vocational Schools	Grand Total
1905-1906..	30,659	.....	3,244	33,903	.....	.....	458	34,361
1910-1911..	34,253	.....	4,321	38,574	.....	.....	1,729	40,303
1915-1916..	31,519	.....	4,916	36,435	.....	.....	2,673	39,108
1920-1921..	35,525	2,715	6,010	44,250	.....	6,890	1,256	52,396
1925-1926..	34,788	8,299	6,978	50,065	.....	9,343	2,770	62,178
1930-1931..	34,276	9,995	8,111	52,382	.....	9,768	1,791	63,941
1935-1936..	32,992	12,247	10,049	55,288	.....	8,835	1,353	65,476
1940-1941..	30,285	11,572	11,339	53,196	119	14,117	1,661	69,093
1945-1946..	32,665	11,380	9,797	53,842	194	17,901	1,025	72,962
1946-1947..	30,800	10,364	9,835	50,999	190	18,393	1,055	70,637
1947-1948..	33,396	10,919	9,872	54,187	184	18,844	1,399	74,614
1948-1949..	34,153	10,954	9,602	54,709	184	15,830	1,212	71,935
1949-1950..	35,275	11,155	9,661	56,091	196	19,865	1,228	77,380

*Includes Charles Boettcher, Children's Hospital, and National Jewish Hospital Schools.

DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS — NUMBER OF PUPILS GRADUATED BY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS FOR SELECTED YEARS

Year	East	Manual Training	North	South	West	West-wood	Boettcher	Opportunity	Total
1921....	284	171	294	131	135	...	...	...	1,015
1925....	416	201	341	176	181	...	...	...	1,315
1930....	529	129	335	342	216	...	...	29	1,580
1935....	646	264	501	571	353	...	...	16	2,351
1940....	761	285	599	660	417	...	...	15	2,737
1945....	619	207	502	655	315	...	4	83	2,385
1946....	670	258	559	621	290	...	2	105	2,505
1947....	657	202	538	681	329	52	3	87	2,549
1948....	759	243	568	676	330	...	8	53	2,637
1949....	695	194	552	669	303	...	...	52	2,465
1950....	681	224	570	653	348	...	11	33	2,520

DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS — CURRENT EXPENSES FOR YEARS SHOWN: JULY 1 TO JUNE 30, INCLUSIVE

Year	General Control	Instruction	Coordinate Activities	Auxiliary Agencies	Operation of Plant	Fixed Charges	Maintenance of Plant	Total Current Expenses
1915-1916..	\$ 36,025	\$1,262,813	\$ 2,298	\$ 1,963	\$ 148,884	\$ 22,819	\$ 37,570	\$ 1,512,372
1920-1921..	110,823	2,555,595	.....	13,656	259,188	77,597	113,578	3,130,437
1925-1926..	175,822	3,702,126	74,936	34,698	330,610	93,055	100,666	4,511,913
1930-1931..	183,932	4,220,586	95,928	41,154	372,529	147,980	174,788	5,236,897
1935-1936..	128,519	3,854,723	81,304	37,266	341,949	177,716	133,749	4,755,226
1940-1941..	148,630	4,383,245	84,855	56,658	351,126	226,445	148,083	5,398,542
1945-1946..	167,602	4,665,259	115,559	103,803	443,062	436,353	141,000	6,072,638
1946-1947..	213,437	5,562,826	134,077	120,770	495,806	902,428	196,043	7,625,387
1947-1948..	312,868	6,718,868	174,333	174,216	640,850	799,889	419,475	9,240,499
1948-1949..	488,574	7,718,575	240,904	191,707	772,990	657,130	706,348	10,774,228
1949-1950..	503,984	8,923,297	275,872	201,328	888,023	1,386,197	832,583	13,011,284

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 during the years of World War II and building funds accumulated during that period from the mill levy tax collections. Following the close of the War, temporary buildings were provided a number of the colleges by the Federal Government as war cantonments and installations were abandoned or razed.

With college enrollments double their pre-war figures, in the years since the War, the problem of providing sufficient classroom buildings has been acute at most of the State's colleges. In the five years covering the period, 1946-1950, the cost of buildings and improvements undertaken at the State's seven institutions of higher learning, and which were financed from mill levy building funds, totaled \$6,112,511 and were distributed as follows: Adams State College at Alamosa, \$60,250; Colorado A and M College at Fort Collins, \$1,354,810; Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, \$18,227; Colorado School of Mines at Golden, \$1,828,264; University of Colorado at Boulder, \$1,758,965; University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver, including Colorado General and Colorado Psychopathic Hospitals, \$599,895; Western State College at Gunnison, \$459,636; and Fort Lewis School at Hesperus, \$32,464.

A major portion of these improvements have been completed, leaving about \$1,500,000 worth of work still under way in 1950. Buildings being planned for construction as soon as conditions are more favorable, totaled almost \$2,500,000.

The income from the mill levies for the building funds of the seven institutions will total an estimated \$1,004,000 annually through 1957. Approximately \$2,000,000 of this income is pledged to the financing of buildings already completed or under construction.

In addition to classroom buildings financed from the mill levy funds, several colleges, namely, Colorado A and M College, Colorado State College of Education, University of Colorado, Western State College and Adams State College, financed the construction of dormitories and temporary housing for students from revenue bond issues. The total of this construction since the close of World War II is in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

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 \$1,276,755.

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 362,700 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, 35,700 square feet for classrooms, laboratories, cafeteria, and veterans' service building; the University of Denver, 154,200 square feet for classrooms, laboratories, cafeteria, student activity building, and field house; Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 39,750 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, 16,100 square feet for classrooms and shop building; Mesa Junior College, 14,300 square feet for classrooms, shop, and cafeteria; Western State College, 11,550 square feet for classrooms and laboratories; Adams State College, 6,400 square feet for classrooms and student lounges; 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 with a fair value of \$1,116,000 was provided for the 14 institutions already mentioned and for the Colorado State College of Education at Greeley.

State Colleges and University

Detailed information and descriptions of all State schools of higher learning, colleges and university, may be found in Chapter III, State Government, of this Year Book. Included are the University of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins; Ft. Lewis A & M., Hesperus; Colorado School of Mines, Golden; Colorado State College of Education, Greeley; Western State College, Gunnison; Adams State College, Alamosa.

College Enrollment Increases

College enrollment in Colorado reached an all time high for the academic year 1949-50, with a total enrollment of 35,220 students at all schools of higher learning in the State, including senior and junior colleges, and both State and private schools.

Noticeable was the decrease in enrollment of Veteran students, with one exception, that at Colorado State College of Education, at Greeley. At this teacher-training school, the Veteran enrollment remained at approximately the same figure for the four years since the Veteran's education benefits went into effect. In all schools, the peak of Veteran registration was in the 1948-1949 year, when 18,382 male and 1,062 female Veterans were enrolled. In State colleges and the university, the Veteran peak of registration was in the 1947-1948 year, with the enrollment of 9,129 male and 333 female Veterans, for a total of 9,462 Veterans. In Junior Colleges, the Veteran enrollment reached its peak in the 1947-1948 year, when 1,255 male and 13 female Veterans were enrolled. Approximately two-thirds of all male students at colleges and universities are Veterans.

Detailed enrollment figures for all colleges and universities are found in an accompanying table.

Summer school enrollment in all Colorado colleges remains high, with the summer of 1949 seeing 21,525 students enrolled. In 1948 there were 21,266 summer students enrolled and in 1947, 19,159.

In 1949 Colorado University and all State colleges had a record summer-school enrollment of 13,729 students, with 7,449 enrolled at the University; 1,281 at Colorado A & M; 1,278 at Mines; 2,733 at Colorado State College of Education; 585 at Western State; 371 at Adams State; and 32 at Fort Lewis A & M. All private colleges had a summer enrollment of 7,796, with 6,913 enrolled at the University of Denver; 513 at Colorado College; 125 at Regis College; 173 at Loretto Heights; and 72 at Iliff School of Theology. Junior colleges had a record summer enrollment in 1949 of 882 students.

There was a total of 2,209 faculty members in all colleges and universities throughout the State in the 1949-1950 school year. Of these, 1,202 were at the State colleges, 827 in the private colleges, and 180 at the junior colleges.

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
1946-1947	15,604	11,023	226,053	18,555†	271,235
1947-1948	17,272	13,062	229,728	19,104†	279,166
1948-1949	18,105	14,255	235,509	19,956†	287,825

*Public School data include enrollment in junior colleges, vocational, opportunity, and evening schools. †Parochial School data include enrollment in Catholic and Lutheran schools for the years indicated.

**ENROLLMENT DATA, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF COLORADO,
1940-1949**

YEAR	Total Enrollment	Total	Male Veteran	Non-Veteran	Total	Female Veteran	Non-veteran
Total Enrollment, State and Private, Senior and Junior Colleges and Universities							
1949-1950.....	35,220	25,132	14,680	10,452	10,088	495	9,593
1948-1949.....	34,853	25,263	18,382	6,881	9,590	1,062	8,528
1947-1948.....	33,055	23,940	17,876	6,064	9,115	677	8,438
1940-1941.....	15,439*	9,202	...	...	6,237	...	...
All State Colleges and Colorado University							
1949-1950.....	18,147	13,096	7,483	5,613	5,051	228	4,823
1948-1949.....	18,105	13,168	8,767	4,401	4,937	327	4,610
1947-1948.....	17,272	12,678	9,129	3,549	4,594	333	4,261
1940-1941.....	9,611	6,202	...	...	3,409	...	...
University of Colorado, Boulder and Denver Campuses							
1949-1950.....	9,705	6,734	3,944	2,790	2,971	179	2,792
1948-1949.....	9,894	6,836	4,581	2,255	3,058	253	2,805
1947-1948.....	9,364	6,527	4,735	1,792	2,837	260	2,577
1940-1941.....	4,260	2,854	...	...	1,406	...	...
Boulder Campus							
1949-1950.....	8,865	6,237	3,544	2,693	2,628	135	2,493
1948-1949.....	9,183	6,472	4,276	2,196	2,711	211	2,500
1947-1948.....	8,798	6,231	4,498	1,733	2,567	248	2,319
Denver Campus							
1949-1950.....	550	494	398	96	56	7	49
1948-1949.....	508	364	305	59	144	37	107
1947-1948.....	346	296	237	59	50	2	48
School of Nursing							
1949-1950.....	290	3	2	1	287	37	250
1948-1949.....	203	...	...	...	203	5	198
1947-1948.....	220	...	...	...	220	10	210
Colorado A and M College, Fort Collins							
1949-1950.....	3,898	3,151	1,766	1,385	747	20	727
1948-1949.....	3,869	3,233	2,170	1,063	636	20	616
1947-1948.....	3,709	3,128	2,281	847	581	23	558
1940-1941.....	2,057	1,448	...	...	609	...	...
Ft. Lewis A and M College, Heaperus							
1949-1950.....	129	111	35	76	18	3	15
1948-1949.....	120	105	37	68	15	...	15
1947-1948.....	213	153	92	61	60	1	59
1940-1941.....	129	77	...	...	52	...	...
Colorado School of Mines, Golden							
1949-1950.....	1,134	1,133	622	511	1	...	1
1948-1949.....	1,218	1,215	804	411	3	...	3
1947-1948.....	1,127	1,125	805	320	2	...	2
1940-1941.....	769	769	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley							
1949-1950.....	2,127	1,246	752	494	881	18	863
1948-1949.....	1,954	1,081	753	328	873	40	833
1947-1948.....	1,808	1,022	738	284	786	36	750
1940-1941.....	1,583	649	...	...	934	...	...
Western State College, Gunnison							
1949-1950.....	727	436	225	211	291	6	285
1948-1949.....	688	459	271	188	229	13	216
1947-1948.....	688	465	311	154	223	13	210
1940-1941.....	495	265	...	...	230	...	...
Adams State College, Alamosa							
1949-1950.....	427	285	139	146	142	2	140
1948-1949.....	362	239	151	88	123	1	122
1947-1948.....	363	258	167	91	105	...	105
1940-1941.....	318	140	...	...	178	...	...
All Private Colleges							
1949-1950.....	14,282	10,061	6,276	3,785	4,221	257	3,964
1948-1949.....	14,255	10,312	8,778	1,534	3,943	728	3,215
1947-1948.....	13,062	9,280	7,492	1,788	3,782	331	3,451
1940-1941.....	5,828	3,000	...	...	2,828	...	...

**ENROLLMENT DATA, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF COLORADO,
1940-1949 (Continued)**

YEAR	Total Enrollment	Total	Male Veteran	Non-Veteran	Total	Female Veteran	Non-veteran
University of Denver							
1949-1950.....	11,095	8,400	5,633	2,767	2,695	245	2,450
1948-1949.....	11,299	8,830	8,023	807	2,469	245	2,224
1947-1948.....	10,263	7,893	6,670	1,223	2,370	308	2,062
1940-1941.....	4,069	2,173	...	...	1,896	...	...
Colorado College							
1949-1950.....	1,276	846	363	483	430	9	421
1948-1949.....	1,285	849	474	375	436	19	417
1947-1948.....	1,299	846	536	310	453	17	436
1940-1941.....	833	474	...	...	359	...	...
Colorado Woman's College							
1949-1950.....	495	...	...	...	495	...	495
1948-1949.....	493	...	...	...	493	...	493
1947-1948.....	518	...	...	...	518	...	518
1940-1941.....	356	...	...	...	356	...	356
Regis College							
1949-1950.....	650	570	189	381	80	1	79
1948-1949.....	640	565	258	307	75	5	70
1947-1948.....	482	432	265	217	...	...	...
1940-1941.....	235	235	...	...	...	...	...
Loretto Heights College							
1949-1950.....	519	...	...	...	519	2	517
1948-1949.....	467	...	...	...	467	8	459
1947-1948.....	438	...	...	...	438	6	432
1940-1941.....	210	...	...	...	210	...	210
Hill School of Theology							
1949-1950.....	72	70	42	28	2	...	2
1948-1949.....	71	68	23	45	3	...	3
1947-1948.....	62	59	21	38	3	...	3
1940-1941.....	125	118	...	...	7	...	7
St. Thomas Seminary							
1949-1950.....	175	175	49	126	...	...	...
All Junior Colleges							
1949-1950.....	2,791	1,975	921	1,054	816	10	806
1948-1949.....	2,493	1,783	837	946	710	7	703
1947-1948.....	2,721	1,982	1,255	727	739	13	726
1941-1942.....	1,140	611	...	...	529	...	...
Mesa Junior College, Grand Junction							
1949-1950.....	465	287	83	204	178	2	176
1948-1949.....	503	315	113	202	188	3	185
1947-1948.....	625	398	233	165	227	5	222
1941-1942.....	528	294	...	...	234	...	...
Pueblo Junior College, Pueblo							
1949-1950.....	1,173	840	533	307	333	2	331
1948-1949.....	1,146	769	324	445	377	3	374
1947-1948.....	1,192	856	480	376	336	5	331
1941-1942.....	404	210	...	...	194	...	...
Trinidad State Junior College, Trinidad							
1949-1950.....	814	599	249	350	215	5	210
1948-1949.....	515	440	275	165	75	...	75
1947-1948.....	535	450	380	70	85	3	82
1941-1942.....	208	107	...	...	101	...	...
Lamar Junior College, Lamar							
1949-1950.....	89	75	7	68	14	...	14
1948-1949.....	122	105	69	36	17	11	17
1947-1948.....	73	53	20	33	20	...	20
Sterling Junior College, Sterling							
1949-1950.....	104	79	17	62	25	...	25
1948-1949.....	90	65	19	46	25	1	24
1947-1948.....	127	102	70	32	25	...	25
LaJunta Junior College, LaJunta (Not under State Junior College Law)							
1949-1950.....	146	95	32	63	51	1	50
1948-1949.....	117	89	37	52	28	...	28
1947-1948.....	169	123	72	51	46	...	46

Junior Colleges in Colorado

Colorado has five Junior Colleges, located in Grand Junction, Trinidad, Pueblo, Sterling and Lamar; and one continuation school, at La Junta. The five Junior Colleges operate under the Junior College Act, and are accredited by the State Department of Education. Otero County has a Junior College District, and has voted to establish a Junior College as a part of the State's educational system; however, it is not as yet operating.

The Junior College Act, passed by the State 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. Junior Colleges organized under the law become a part of the State's education system and, like secondary schools, share in the income from the State's permanent school fund. 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.

Mesa Junior College, Grand Junction, and Trinidad Junior College were established in 1925; Pueblo Junior College was established in 1933; Lamar Junior College, in 1937; and Sterling Junior College, in 1941. All offer two-year courses equivalent to those offered during the first two years at the senior colleges and universities of the State. Since the end of the war vocational training has expanded. Equipment was made available to the Junior Colleges through Federal funds and programs were planned by the colleges in cooperation with the State Board of Vocational Education.

All Junior Colleges are governed by local committees, selected by the Junior College District. Administrative officers of the Junior Colleges for 1950 are: Mesa Junior College: Horace J. Wubben, president; Mary Rait, vice president and dean of women; Victor Charles, dean of men; Mattie Dorsey, registrar, Trinidad Junior College: Dwight C. Baird, president; C. O. Banta, dean of vocational and adult education; Guy C. Davis, director of admissions and records; Richard D. Murray, business manager; W. A. Phillips, bursar; George W. Scott, dean emeritus. Pueblo Junior College: Marvin C. Knudson, president; Lulu L. Cuthbertson, registrar; Douglas B. Wright, dean of students; E. Earl Brook, bursar. Lamar Junior College: Charles B. Price, president; Clarence Swanson, dean; Elinor Myers, dean of women. Sterling Junior College: R. J. Carroll, president; E. S. French, dean of the college; Francis Smith, registrar; Keith Burdick, dean of men; Dorothy Jean Corsberg, dean of women; Robert R. Knowles, advisor. Officers of the La Junta school are: G. Kent McCauley, president; Philip Rule, dean; Norma E. Powell, registrar; Opal L. Wheeler, dean of women.

PRIVATE AND ENDOWED COLLEGES

THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER AT DENVER

The Colorado Seminary was established in Denver in 1864 and was re-organized in 1880 as the University of Denver. John Evans, second territorial governor of Colorado, 1862-1865, inspired the founding of the Seminary and the University. 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. Albert C. Jacobs is chancellor of the University. Robert W. Selig of Denver is president of the board. Other members of the University's board of trustees are: Farrington Carpenter, Wilbur F. Denious, Thomas A. Dines, I. Frank Downer, Cris Dobbins, John Evans, Jr., J. Stanley Edwards, John E. Gorsuch, S. Arthur Henry, Roger D. Knight, Jr., Robert S. Kohn, Ralph B. Mayo, Lee A. Moe, Dr. Kenneth E. Oberholtzer, Gerald P. Peters, Glenn R. Phillips, Allan R. Phipps, Frank H. Ricketson, Arthur Rydstrom, Morrison Shafroth, Harold F. Silver, Barry M. Sullivan, Judge J. Foster Symes, Alfred Triefus, Henry Van Schaack, Mrs. Ainslie C. Whyman, and Albert N. Williams.

Other principal officers of the University are: Alfred C. Nelson, vice-chancellor; Wilbur D. Engle, vice-chancellor emeritus; Evelyn H. Hosmer, executive secretary; Erl H. Ellis, treasurer; Daniel D. Feder, dean of students; Richard J. Purcell, dean of public affairs; Malcolm A. Love, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Cecil Puckett, dean of the College of Business Administration; Clarence M. Knudson, dean of the College of Engineering; Lloyd A. Garrison, dean of the Graduate College; and Gordon Johnston, dean of the College of Law.

Included in the University are: College of Arts and Sciences, School of Architecture and Planning, School of Art, School of Education, School of Nursing, 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, Administrative Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering; Graduate College, School of Librarianship, School of Social Work, College of Law, Denver Junior College.

The College of Business Administration and Law and the schools of Aeronautics, Architecture and Planning, Art, Librarianship, and Public Administration have their own buildings near Civic 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. The School of Nursing is at 1010 East Nineteenth Avenue. All other schools and colleges, including Arts and Sciences and Engineering, are located at University Park, Denver.

COLORADO COLLEGE, 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 Board of Trustees of Colorado College for the 1949-1950 academic year was as follows: Harold D. Roberts, chairman; Willis R. Armstrong, secretary; General William H. Gill, President of the College; Edward H. Honnen, Philip B. Stewart, Donald C. McCreery, A. Watson McHendrie, Ben S. Wendelken, Charles H. Collins, Alfred Cowles, William I. Howbert, Merrill E. Shoup, Robert A. Burghart, Robert W. Hendee, Gerald L. Schlessman, Justice William S. Jackson, Edmond C. van Diest, Charles L. Tutt, Harold D. Roberts.

The work of the college is divided into four schools; 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, Bachelor of Science, and 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 courses in education enable students to meet the requirements of the State Department of Public Instruction of Colorado for a graduate certificate to teach in the public schools of the state, and further, to obtain the necessary professional training to teach in the high schools approved by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In addition to the liberal arts courses, Colorado College offers professional training in five year programs in civil and geological engineering and in engineering physics. For students who expect to enter other branches of the profession of engineering or related technical fields, including forestry and park administration, the College offers preliminary preparation in mathematics, the sciences, engineering subjects and other courses necessary to enable them to enter upon advanced work or take additional specialized work in schools of technology and engineering.

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. Val H. Wilson is president of the College, having taken office August 1, 1950, replacing Dr. James E. Huchingson, who retired after serving the College as president since 1932.

As a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Colorado Woman's College offers a program of study which is acceptable for transfer to other institutions of higher learning. Two-year courses, which are complete in themselves, are also offered to young women who do not plan to go to college for four years. These courses cover a variety of subject matter such as art, business, journalism, music, and home-making. If a young woman is not interested in preparing herself for a career or further study in a university, she is permitted to formulate her own course of study, with the provision that it contain English, Physical Education, and Humanities. Colorado Woman's College students who qualify may participate in the Denver Symphony Orchestra, the Civic Symphony, the Bach Society, and the Denver Opera Company.

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, 1889, and was incorporated on November 27, 1893. The college is conducted by the Jesuit order 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: the Reverend Raphael C. McCarthy, S. J., president; the Reverend Louis G. Mattione, S. J., dean; the Reverend Francis X. Hoefkens, S. J., treasurer; the Reverend William J. Heavey, S. J., superintendent of grounds and buildings; the Reverend Bernard Karst, S. J., director of Carroll Hall; the Reverend J. Fitzgerald, S. J., student counselor; and the Reverend Charles F. Kruger, S. J., librarian.

The college holds membership in the Jesuit Educational Association, the National Catholic Educational Association, and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars.

Regis college confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science with concentration in any one of the following 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 18 major fields. Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Dietetics, Bachelor of Science in Nursing, and Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology are granted upon satisfactory completion of 128 semester hours. The college departments are: art, biology, chemistry, education, English, French, Greek, history, home economics, journalism, Latin, mathematics, music, nursing, philosophy, physical education, physics, psychology, religion, secretarial studies, sociology, Spanish, and speech.

The principal officers of the college in 1950 are: Sister Frances Marie, president; Sister Mary Florence, dean of the college; Sister Eileen Marie, dean of students; and Sister Pauline Marie, director of admissions.

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 the University of Denver.

The school was opened in 1892 endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Iliff Warren, Miss Louise Iliff and Mr. William Seward Iliff. During 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.

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. The governing body of the school is a Board of 31 Trustees elected by the Colorado Conference of the Methodist Church.

The Iliff School of Theology prepares men and women for the pastoral and pulpit ministry, the specialized teaching fields in church and college, and missionary activities at home and abroad. The School is a member of the American Association of Theological Schools which was established in 1936 to provide for an accrediting agency in the field of theological study. The School has been included in the list of fully accredited institutions approved by the Association from the beginning of the accrediting program.

ST. THOMAS SEMINARY

St. Thomas Seminary, Denver, which includes a Liberal Arts College and a School of Theology, is the Seminary of the Archdiocese of Denver. It is conducted by the priests of the Congregation of the Mission, known as Vincentian Fathers.

The Seminary was established in 1908. In 1926 the College of Liberal Arts was set up as a distinct unit, offering a regular four-year college course of study, authorized by the State to confer degrees.

The purpose of the school is to prepare men for the Sacerdotal profession, providing them with a complete educational and theological background.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Growth continued in enrollment of students in Catholic schools in Colorado during the years 1948 and 1949. During the school year 1948-1949 a total of 18,835 young people were educated under Catholic auspices in the State in an educational program that includes both elementary and secondary schools. This figure represented a gain of 1,281 over the enrollment of the year 1946-1947, and 5,660 more than the enrollment of the year 1936-1937.

Schools of the Archdiocese of Denver enrolled 13,591 students in the 1948-1949 year. This was 629 more than the preceding year, and 4,297 more than in 1936-1937. More than half of the recent growth was shown in the Denver schools, in which 9,450 students were enrolled during the year 1948-1949, compared with enrollment of 8,692 in 1946-1947. Enrollment of pupils in the Diocese of Pueblo was 5,244 during the 1948-1949 school year, compared with 5,002 in 1946-1947, and 3,881 in 1936-1937.

Seven hundred and ninety-two full and part-time teachers staff the Catholic schools in the State. Of this number, 581 are sisters, 121 are priests, 6 are brothers, and 84 are lay teachers.

Comparative data on enrollment in the Catholic schools of Colorado are as follows:

Year	Total Enrollment	High Schools	Grade Schools	Denver Archdiocese	Pueblo Diocese
1948-1949....	18,835	3,991	14,844	13,591	5,244
1947-1948....	18,136	3,941	14,195	12,962	5,174
1946-1947....	17,554	3,950	13,604	12,552	5,002
1936-1937....	13,175	2,658	10,517	9,294	3,881

New Facilities—1949-1950

Denver: Christ the King Parish: Kindergarten and six elementary grade classes. Five classrooms, a library, health room, and administrative offices. Expansion of present classroom facilities in the following parishes: St. Philomena, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Patrick, St. Catherine, Holy Family, and Our Lady of Lourdes. St. Joseph, Redemptorist—a new modern gymnasium for high school athletics. St. Dominic—a new twelve-room classroom for the elementary grades.

Edgewater: St. Mary Magdalene parish—New school, first six grades; four classrooms and an auditorium. Cost \$138,000.

Englewood: St. Louis parish—New school, nine classrooms, a kindergarten room, health room and other facilities. Cost \$172,000.

Colorado Springs: St. Mary's Parish—12 modern classrooms, a kindergarten room, health rooms, and administrative facilities. Corpus Christi Parish—Eight new classrooms, a combination cafeteria, auditorium, and a modern health room.

Sterling: St. Anthony's school—Eight modern classrooms and a combination gym and auditorium.

Pueblo: Pueblo Catholic High School—Ten classrooms, science laboratories, vocational training facilities, a cafeteria, and one of the largest modern combination gymnasiums and auditoriums in the city. Accommodations for 600 pupils. Cost, \$552,000. St. Therese elementary school—New building for eight elementary grades.

Monte Vista: New St. Joseph's school. Eight elementary grades.

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 school 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
1949-1950.....	1,256	18	41	20	21
1947-1948.....	968	20	32	19	13
1946-1947.....	1,007	20	34	18	16

OBSERVATORIES

HARVARD-COLORADO UNIVERSITY 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, Associate Director for Solar Research of Harvard College 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 and of prominences to be observed and studied at any time the sun is shining. Heretofore these studies have been limited to the brief periods of a total eclipse of the sun and often required the transportation of elaborate equipment to remote parts of the earth to observe the eclipse for periods which last only a few minutes under the most favorable conditions.

The coronagraph, a new type of "sun telescope," was invented and developed by B. Lyot, of the observatory of the Pic du Midi, France. The instrument in the Colorado observatory is one of only two coronagraphs in the western hemisphere and was perfected at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for shipment to Climax.

The observatory is equipped to take motion and still pictures of the corona, giving scientists a record of how this peculiar light changes from day to day and how its streamers project into space. One of the immediately practical results obtained is the forecasting of large 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 to each other. The disturbances are believed to result from the bombardment of the earth by electrical particles or other emission ejected from the sun. By close observation of the changes of the corona from day to day, it may be possible to predict the electrical bombardments and prepare for them.

The coronagraph at Climax is also used to photograph the large clouds of hydrogen gas known as prominences, which rise to great elevations above the surface of the sun. The prominences, which frequently partake of violent motion with speeds of many hundreds of miles per second, are photographed on motion picture film on every clear day.

The work of the observatory is currently being expanded gradually. To facilitate the development of the observatory, a new organization was formed in 1946 to administer its operation. This organization is now known as the High Altitude Observatory of Harvard University and the University of Colorado. The administrative offices and central research laboratories of the new organization are located at Boulder. 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 at Climax now number three full-time observers.

The site of the original 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 suspended particles. Such conditions are found only at high altitudes. The elevation at Climax is 11,520 feet. The ground for the first observatory was donated by the Climax Molybdenum Company, which operates at Climax the largest metal mining undertaking in Colorado.

In 1949, the establishment of a new solar observing station was started at a site on the lower reaches of the north slopes of Chalk Mountain, some four miles northwest of Climax. Present plans call for the eventual expansion of the telescopic apparatus to include a 26-foot coronagraph with an objective lens 16 inches in diameter; much the largest coronagraph planned up to now. The large telescope, together with the numerous accessory instruments which are being developed for it, will make the new observatory a much more versatile research station than any now in existence for studying the sun's corona.

INTER-UNIVERSITY HIGH ALTITUDE LABORATORY

The Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory operates the laboratory at the peak of Mt. Evans and also the units at Echo Lake, Colorado. The peak laboratory is located at an altitude of 14,150 feet. It is the highest permanent laboratory in the Northern Hemisphere. It has the distinction of being located at the top of the world's highest automobile highway and has operated the highest earth-based telephone.

The Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory group consists of a group of Universities including the University of Chicago, Cornell University, The University of Denver, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University and Princeton University. These combined universities operate under the direction of a Board which consists of representatives appointed by each of the member universities. The Chairman of the Board is Dr. Byron E. Cohn, University of Denver. The facilities are coordinated by a coordinator appointed by the Board of Directors. The Coordinator is Dr. Mario Iona, Jr., of the University of Denver.

The peak laboratory is located on the second summit of Mt. Evans and is 600 feet from the terminus of Mt. Evans highway. An automobile trail connects the vicinity of the laboratory with the terminus of the automobile highway. The peak laboratory consists of two rooms about 20 by 24 feet. The laboratory is equipped with living quarters as well as for experimentation, and nominally will house six observers. The laboratory was designed to withstand a wind velocity of 150 miles per hour, to screen out electrical disturbances and to be resistant to entrance by rodents. To protect the laboratory from lightning the end walls and the entire roof are completely surrounded with metal which is connected with ground wires buried deep in the mountain.

A stone generator house has been constructed to the east of the laboratory. This houses the diesel electrical generator and the smaller generators which provide the electricity for the present scientific investigations. The generator house was located in a position which would minimize its exposure to the high velocity winds which prevail on the summit during the winter months.

The base laboratory is at Echo Lake, on the highway to Mt. Evans. The laboratory unit at Echo Lake is 30 by 40 feet in size and is equipped with a 110-Volt single-phase electric power and a 200-Volt three-phase electric power, and is heated by a butane gas furnace.

The laboratory facilities for the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory have been used to a large extent by experimenters from all over the United States. Work has been done at these locations by scientists from all the member Universities, and in addition by the Bartol Foundation, University of Michigan, University of California, California Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, University of Puerto Rico, University of Rochester, National Health Institute and many others.

The importance of the facilities of the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory has been recognized on a national scale. The Research Corporation, in view of the extensive work which is being done at the laboratories, has purchased a mountain ranch approximately four miles below Echo Lake on the Mt. Evans highway. This unit, at an altitude of 9,100 feet, is called the Research Corporation High Altitude Station and is being operated by the Research Corporation to supply living area and the accompanying facilities for the families of scientists engaged in work at the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory. The Research Corporation High Altitude Station has two buildings as permanent housing and supplies the area for temporary housing such as trailers, quonsets, etc. It has provided special facilities for the groups which occupy this housing during the summer months. The operation of the High Altitude Station is under a committee whose Chairman is Dr. John Barker, President of the Research Corporation.

The mountain altitudes in Colorado are of great utility for scientific investigation but the utilizable area is not limited to these areas. The plains, free from large areas of water, make an attractive location for the recovery of flights of free balloons. It is therefore of interest that Denver is a favorite free balloon launching site platform, in addition to being the center of research in Cosmic Ray studies at mountain altitudes. Scientists from all over the United States have come to Denver to launch balloon flights in the investigation of the upper atmosphere. Even though the major portion of the balloon flight investigation is being conducted by research groups at the University of Denver, the number launched by local scientists is almost equaled by the number launched by visiting institutions.

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 have been conducted at these stations in addition to Atomic and Nuclear Physics. In the summer of 1949, a symposium was held at Echo Lake to which came leading scientists in the field of Cosmic Rays from all over the nation and from countries outside the United States. Included were Nobel Prize winners, R. A. Millikan, Carl D. Anderson and H. Yukawa.

Colorado's unique geography of flat plains and high mountains offer location for scientific research of many types.

DENVER UNIVERSITY'S CHAMBERLIN OBSERVATORY

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.

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 cost \$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.

MUSEUMS

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 STATE MUSEUM

The Colorado State Museum is located in the Museum Building, constructed by the State in 1915 at a cost of \$460,000, located on Sherman Street at Fourteenth Avenue, directly south of the State Capitol Building, Denver. It is operated by the State Historical Society and comprises three divisions: Executive and Historical Department, State Museum Department, and Archives Department.

The museum contains one of the most complete collections of artifacts of the Pueblo culture in the United States; Indian relics, models of scenes and incidents of early life in the West which are constructed to scale, war relics, the machinery which coined gold in a private mint in Denver in 1860, and numerous documents and records of great historical value. The collection includes 16,500 books, 19,000 historical pamphlets and other material. Through a special appropriation of the Legislature in 1945 a new vault was 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 State Legislature out of State funds and the annual dues of members. Appropriations from the Legislature average approximately \$25,000 annually.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

The State Historical Society is developing several historical monuments and regional museums throughout the State, for the purpose of preserving early-day Colorado history and items of pioneer value and interest. The Legislature has appropriated special funds to carry out this work.

Monuments established include: Restoration of old Fort Garland, in the San Luis Valley, erected in 1858 and abandoned by the Army in 1883. In Leadville, the Dexter Cabin, erected in 1879, was moved to the Healy House grounds in 1950, and both buildings have been restored to their original beauty and good condition, and many items of pioneer interest are on display in the museums. Ouray Memorial Park, near Montrose has been recently developed. On this site is a granite shaft memorial to Chief Ouray and his wife Chipeta. This park is an important monument to the settling of Western Colorado, as Chief Ouray always maintained a steadfast friendship with the Whites and is mainly responsible for the peaceful cession to the United States of approximately two-thirds of the land area of the western part of the State. Zebulon Montgomery Pike Stockade, a log structure erected by Lieutenant Pike in February, 1807, on the banks of the Conejos River about nine miles east of La Jara, has been renovated. 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 approximately 1,000 acres at the site, including Pike's Lookout Hill, where he kept a sentry prior to his capture by Mexican soldiers.

DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

One of Colorado's many outstanding attractions, the Denver Museum of Natural History, is located in City Park, Denver.

After being known for nearly half a century as the Colorado Museum of Natural History, the name of the museum was changed in 1948, at the request of Mayor Quigg Newton and the Denver City Council.

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.

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. The staff 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.

Denver Art Museum—The galleries of the Denver Art Museum, located on the fourth floor of the City and County Building in Civic Center, contain permanent collections of paintings, sculpture, prints, Oriental art, decorative arts, Spanish-American art, Colonial rooms, and some changing exhibitions, including one-man shows. The paintings on exhibition include those done by the Old Masters (Titian, Rubens, Veronese, Holbein) on through modern European and American painters. The Museum sponsors a popular art school for both children and adults.

Schleier Memorial Gallery, 1343 Acoma Street. A new branch of the Denver Art Museum, the Schleier Memorial Gallery is a streamlined and practical pace-setter in functional museum construction. Designed by Architect Burnham Hoyt, this building boasts one of the largest unbroken exhibition areas in the country. It is equipped with modular walls and cases; the entire interior can be rearranged for each exhibition. Modern diffused lighting and radiant heating are provided. The new gallery is the home of the administrative offices and the many changing exhibitions scheduled throughout the year.

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.

Indian and Native Arts Museum, Chappell House, contains a collection of American Indian pottery, basketry, silver, masks, katchinas, bead and quilt work and costumes; Native Art collections including African, Pacific Islands, and South American exhibits with examples of carving, metal work, designing, and weaving. The museum also has an extensive anthropological reference library and library of Indian design plates.

Red Rocks Pueblo exhibit is a display of Indian art and handicraft, a reproduction of a family group habitation of the Pueblo Indians, maintained by the Indian and Native Arts Museum during the summer months at Red Rocks Park of the Denver Mountain Parks System.

The three major branches of the Denver Art Museum are open to the public every day of the week. George B. Berger, Jr., is president of the Board of Trustees. Otto Carl Bach is Museum director.

"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.

The Corwin Collection, at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, contains 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 exceeds a million.

Western State College Museum, Gunnison, is a museum of archaeology. It contains an extensive collection of Indian works and relics, many recovered from excavations in Western Colorado, and many items symbolic of the western part of the State.

Loveland Pioneer Museum, Loveland, contains numerous items of the pioneer settlers of the area, an interesting collection of guns and cowboy equipment used by the early day ranchers. The annual Loveland Stone Age Fair is conducted by the Museum, during which thousands of items from rare archaeological and geological collections are exhibited.

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.

LIBRARIES

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN COLORADO

Statistics in the office of the Colorado State Library indicate that there are 126 public libraries in the State. Service on a local basis is available in all but seven of the 63 counties. Of the 126 agencies, one is regional, fifteen are county units, and 110 serve municipalities. The combined book collection for 1949, as reported to the State Library by 105 libraries, was 1,563,451 volumes. Total circulation for the year, for the 91 libraries reporting this phase of their work, was 3,831,975. One hundred and two libraries reported an aggregate of \$922,671.74 in operating revenue, or seventy-seven cents per capita. According to American Library Association standards, \$1.50 per capita is necessary for limited or minimum service.

A majority of the libraries secure financial support from tax levies and annual appropriations, but approximately twenty-five depend on fees and donations for operating revenue. The maximum levy of one and one-half mills for municipal libraries, and one-half of one mill for those which operate on county or regional bases, as allowed under the law, is wholly inadequate, and retards the development of library facilities in every section of the State.

The State Library, located in the Capitol Building, operates as a division of the State Department of Education. Its functions include the direct loan of materials to bookless areas; reference and research assistance to state officials and rural citizens, counseling and advisory service to libraries and schools; and mobile library demonstrations. It is a selective depository for federal documents and receives many of the official publications of the other states on an exchange basis. Its holdings number 269,201 items.

The City of Denver and four counties in the State operate mobile libraries for the benefit of residents who live great distances from branches or permanent collections. The State Library also possesses a bookmobile which it loans to counties for extended periods of time in order to demonstrate the value and effectiveness of mobile service. Each of the four county bookmobiles is the result of a demonstration project, and the State Library plans to use a second demonstration vehicle in order to promote rural libraries.

The most significant duties of the State Librarian are (1) the coordination of library service within the State in order to eliminate waste and establish programs of cooperation (2) the development of more adequate library resources, including books, films, transcriptions, etc., and trained personnel (3) the improvement of professional standards, and (4) the equalization of service between urban and rural areas.

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY

The library of the Supreme Court, located in the Capitol Building, convenient to the chambers of the justices, is one of the best equipped and most extensive law libraries in the West, containing more than 50,000 volumes of law reports, text books, statutes and other legal publications. The published reports of all United States courts, all the states and territories of the Union and of the British Empire are available in this library. Some of the volumes here are of great antiquity and afford valuable source material to the student and historian as well as to the lawyer.

The library is maintained by a fund consisting of docket fees and other moneys received by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

While the library was established and is maintained for the use of the Supreme Court, its facilities are available to members of the bar and the general public.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE OFFICE LIBRARY

The Legislative Reference Office in the State Capitol maintains a small but select reference library for the use of the members and committees of the General Assembly, state agencies and the general public. The library consists mainly of texts and pamphlets containing digests of laws of other states, reports of legislative and other governmental research committees of Colorado and other states, general governmental information, and a complete record of actions taken by the Colorado legislature on legislative matters for the past twenty years. It is the policy of the office not to duplicate in its library any of the material in the Supreme Court Library, which is conveniently located for the use of the legislature and the reference office.

PUBLIC HEALTH

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

COLORADO TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS

HOSPITALS

PUBLIC HEALTH

SCOPE OF THE STATE PROGRAM

The aim of the Public Health program in Colorado is to make possible a longer, more healthful life for everyone. To achieve this, the State Department of Public Health works closely with the medical, dental and nursing professions; hospitals and schools; other governmental agencies and voluntary organizations. Health department activities are designed to give better health during the citizen's infancy and school days, his adult life as a worker and community member, and his old age by preventing illness and disease. Such programs are carried out jointly by local health departments and the State Department of Public Health. Consultation services in such specialties as obstetrics, pediatrics, heart disease and nutrition are available to local officials and state institutions from the State Department of Public Health.

POPULATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH TRENDS

Changes in the age distribution of the population of the State during the past 40 years reflects both the success of public health programs such as those in maternal and child health and control of communicable diseases and also the necessity for developing programs in fields formerly considered to be outside the realm of public health. As infant mortality and communicable diseases have been brought under control, the proportion of the population surviving into old age has risen. In 1910, only 3.3 per cent of the State's population reached the age of 65 or older; by 1949 the figure had risen to 8.4 per cent as compared with 7.5 per cent for the United States as a whole. Leading causes of death have undergone a decided change also.

Another important population change has been in the age group under five years old. The rising birth rate of the war and postwar years, combined with reduced mortality among infants and young children, has resulted in an increase in the younger age group. These two population changes mean that increased emphasis must be placed on both child health programs and chronic disease control. An accompanying chart shows the age-group population percentages of the State.

Accordingly, expanded programs in well-baby clinics, immunization measures, child nutrition, accident prevention, public health dentistry, mental hygiene, and acute rheumatic fever studies among children are goals of the State and local health departments. Similarly, cancer control, research in heart disease, diabetes control, study of chronic disease, diagnostic and hospital needs, improved standards for nursing homes, and relief of mental illness in the older age groups are receiving increasing attention in public health planning in Colorado. An accompanying table gives the causes of deaths in the State and Nation.

LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Complete coverage of the State with full-time local health departments is a major objective of the State health program. Two-thirds of the population had the benefits of such local health departments by December 31, 1949. These departments cover 21 counties and are both single-county and multiple-county, or district units. All are organized under the County and District Health Department Law of 1947.

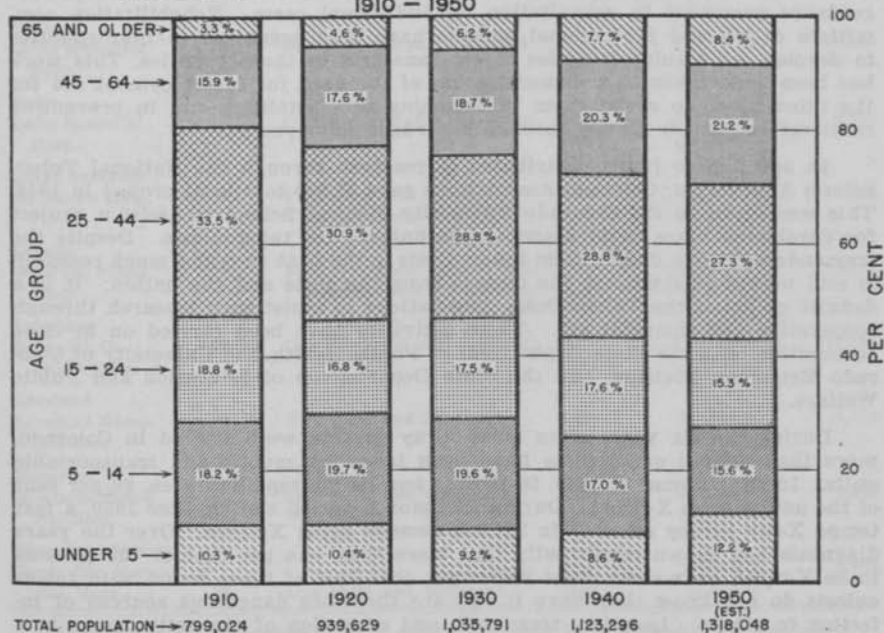
Single county health departments include: Denver Bureau of Health and Hospitals; City-County Health Unit of El Paso County; Mesa County Department of Public Health; Otero County Health Department; Weld County Health Department.

District health departments include: Alfred-Freudenthal Health Center, including Las Animas and Huerfano counties; Northeast Colorado District Health Department, including Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma counties; San Juan Basin District Health Department, including Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma and San Juan counties; and the Tri-County District Health Department of Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties.

Full-time local health departments provide the following basic 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 local departments promote good health and prevent disease for the entire community. They do not provide curative medical care except in some cases, such as venereal disease, where treatment of the known cases affords the only satisfactory way of controlling the spread of infection.

The greater part of the funds come from the counties served by the local health departments, with assistance from state and federal sources, and the departments are administered locally.

**POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP IN COLORADO
1910 - 1950**



SOURCE OF DATA STATE DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

STREAM POLLUTION CONTROL

Along with many other states, Colorado gave intensive consideration to the problem of stream pollution control during 1948 and 1949. The problem has extremely wide ramifications and does not lend itself to solution easily, quickly, or through the efforts of any one agency of government. It is an individual and community responsibility as well as one for leadership and guidance by the State Department of Public Health.

The Department has attacked the problem on several fronts. A survey of the South Platte River, designed to determine the degree and source of pollution, was conducted jointly by the Sanitation Division of the State Department of Public Health and the U. S. Public Health Service. Industrial cooperation from sugar beet, brewing, meat packing and mining interests increased noticeably in the past two years. Communities were given assistance in designing sewage treatment plants and were shown how they could be financed. The economic factor is one of the greatest stumbling blocks to the stream pollution control program.

COLORADO TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Health education, case-finding and rehabilitation in the field of tuberculosis are the major activities of the Colorado Tuberculosis Association. With its 23 local affiliates, the association annually sponsors the sale of Christmas seals, which brought an income of \$195,649 in 1949.

The health education program included distribution of 116,000 pieces of literature in 1949 to schools and other groups, talks to 40,000 persons, showing of 163 movies, and 168 radio broadcasts. Approximately 650 teachers participated in extension classes on health teaching and practice sponsored by tuberculosis associations.

In 1948, the Colorado Tuberculosis Association employed a rehabilitation consultant to assist sanatoria in providing reemployment aid to patients who could not return to their previous work. Monthly case conferences were organized in sanatoria to bring together medical staff social workers, and vocational guidance personnel in consultation for individual cases. Rehabilitation committees of lay and professional persons have been organized in four counties to develop community facilities to aid sanatoria in those counties. This work has been undertaken as a demonstration of the need for reemployment aid for the tuberculous to assist them in becoming self-sustaining and in preventing reactivation of their disease through hazardous employment.

In addition to funds contributed to research through the National Tuberculosis Association, Colorado Associations gave \$1,800 to a local project in 1948. This was given to the Colorado University Medical School to assist a project for developing more rapid diagnostic techniques for tuberculosis. Despite the tremendous drop in deaths from tuberculosis in the past 40 years, much research is still needed to eradicate the disease from the state and the nation; it is a definite policy of the Tuberculosis Associations to assist such research through cooperative and financial aid. These activities have been carried on in close cooperation with the State Department of Public Health, the University of Colorado Extension Division, and the State Departments of Education and Public Welfare.

During the six years since mass X-ray surveys were started in Colorado, more than 616,000 small films have been taken by mobile and transportable units. In the summer of 1949, in Denver and its metropolitan area, 80 per cent of the adults were X-rayed. During a 12-month period ending June 1950, a fast tempo X-ray survey resulted in 324,000 persons being X-rayed. Over the years diagnosis has shown consistently that more than one per cent of the persons to be X-rayed have some chest pathology, that half of those found with tuberculosis do not know they have it and are therefore dangerous sources of infection to others. Location, treatment, and education of the active cases is a most important phase of the tuberculosis program.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Nine new general hospitals were under construction throughout Colorado on December 31, 1949. Of these, six had been completed and were in operation by October 1950. The hospitals are at Grand Junction, Steamboat Springs, Craig, Montrose, Delta, Julesburg, Akron, Loveland and Greeley, and will provide 544 additional hospital beds. The Weld County Hospital, at Greeley, will include a three-story wing to house the Weld County Health Department. This will include full public health laboratories and other services.

Forty-two communities inquired about or made application for federal aid in constructing hospitals in 1948 and 1949. Limited funds made it possible to aid only a few. Communities receiving federal funds were those whose priority rate, based on the percentage of need met by acceptable institutions, was high. Late in 1949, the State Board of Health was able to increase the amount of federal aid given to local projects from 33½ per cent to 43 per cent.

Federal funds allocated to current hospital construction totaled \$2,414,875.07 on January 1, 1950, which included: Montrose, \$162,863.85; St. Mary's, Grand Junction, \$720,865.22; Delta, \$59,559.82; Weld County, Greeley, \$983,535.99; Loveland, \$260,363.25; Fort Morgan, \$227,686.94. Details of construction of the various hospitals is shown in an accompanying table.

TABULATION OF HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS, COLORADO PROJECTS
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1950

Name of Institution	Bed Count	Description of Building and Date of Completion or Anticipated Completion		Total Project Cost	Cost Per Bed
Akron					
Washington Co. Public Hosp.	24	One story and part basement	Oct. 1950	\$ 255,426.00	\$10,643
Craig					
Craig Memorial Hosp.	20	One story and part basement	Aug. 1950	223,167.00	11,158
Delta					
Delta Memorial Hosp.	28	One story and part basement	Dec. 1949	225,679.00 59,559.82*	8,060
Grand Junction					
St. Mary's Hosp.	130	Four story with basement, sub-basement	Dec. 1950	2,180,596.00 720,865.22*	16,774
Greeley					
Weld Co. Public Hosp.	216	Four floors and part of fifth, basement and sub-basement	Jan. 1952	3,610,104.00 983,535.99*	16,713
Julesburg					
Sedgwick Co. Public Hosp.	23	One story and part basement	Oct. 1950	247,569.00	10,764
Loveland					
Loveland Memorial Hosp.	52	Two story and basement	July 1951	601,938.00 260,363.25*	11,576
Montrose					
Montrose Memorial Hosp.	49	One story and finished basement	Mar. 1950	481,992.00 162,863.85*	9,837
Steamboat Springs					
Routt Co. Memorial Hosp.	22	One story and basement	Aug. 1950	218,528.00 53,000.00*	9,933

All buildings are of complete fireproof construction, with brick walls and concrete floors.

*Federal funds.

COLORADO VITAL STATISTICS

Births in Colorado for 1949 numbered 32,846, showing a continual increase over the 32,826 births recorded for 1948; 32,030 births in 1947; 29,176 in 1946, and 21,416 in 1940. The birth rate per 1,000 population, however, showed a slight decrease, with the rate of 27.1 Colorado births for every 1,000 population for 1949; 27.5 for 1948; and 28.7 for 1947. The birth rate per 1,000 throughout the United States was 24.1 for the year 1949; 24.2 for 1948; and 25.8 for 1947.

The number of deaths recorded in Colorado remains approximately the same, and the average per 1,000 for the State is only slightly over the National average, as shown in the accompanying table.

Copies of birth, stillbirth, and death certificates are received currently by the Records and Statistics section of the State Department of Public Health, and are microfilmed and transmitted routinely to the National Office of Vital Statistics in Washington, D. C. The Records and Statistics Section codes and machine punches the data from the original certificates and annually makes detailed tabulations of natality and mortality information according to county.

The following tables show trends in births and deaths in Colorado over a period of years.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, UNITED STATES AND COLORADO, 1940-1949

(Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, except for the Colorado rates for 1949 from the State Department of Public Health.)

Year	Rate per 1,000 Population			
	Births		Deaths	
	United States	Colorado	United States	Colorado
1940	17.9	18.6	10.7	10.8
1941	18.9	18.8	10.5	10.5
1942	20.9	21.2	10.4	11.1
1943	21.5	22.9	10.9	10.9
1944	20.2	23.3	10.6	11.0
1945	19.6	23.3	10.6	11.6
1946	23.3	26.9	10.0	10.6
1947	25.8	28.7	10.1	11.0
1948	24.2	27.5	9.9	10.5
1949	24.1*	27.1*	9.7*	10.8

*Provisional

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, UNITED STATES AND COLORADO, 1940-1949

(Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, except for the Colorado rates for 1949 from the State Department of Public Health.)

Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
	Deaths Under 1 Year		Maternal Deaths*	
	United States	Colorado	United States	Colorado
1940	47.0	60.4	3.8	4.1
1941	45.3	52.0	3.2	3.4
1942	40.4	49.7	2.6	1.9
1943	40.4	50.4	2.5	2.6
1944	39.8	49.4	2.3	2.5
1945	38.3	50.5	2.1	2.4
1946	33.8	40.0	1.6	1.9
1947	32.2	37.5	1.3	1.3
1948	32.0	38.4	1.2	1.0
1949	30.9†	35.0†	1.0†	0.9†

*Classified according to the Fifth Revision (1939) of the International List of Causes of Death.

†Provisional.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE,
COLORADO, 1940, 1948 AND 1949**

(Source: Colorado State Department of Public Health)

County	Live Births			Deaths		
	1940	1948	1949	1940	1948	1949
Colorado	21,416	32,326	32,846	12,181	12,302	12,375
Adams	388	953	1,054	211	235	228
Alamosa	234	276	270	116	89	83
Arapahoe	631	1,299	1,547	286	330	371
Archuleta	78	88	92	34	29	39
Baca	146	243	240	49	55	51
Bent	210	211	213	71	60	68
Boulder	680	1,159	1,167	439	424	442
Chaffee	119	159	148	92	92	83
Cheyenne	56	101	100	18	28	38
Clear Creek	83	56	62	57	27	40
Conejos	202	216	258	120	91	75
Costilla	106	183	149	53	34	43
Crowley	132	173	146	50	35	53
Custer	41	28	31	14	16	13
Delta	372	408	398	169	206	200
Denver	5,462	10,311	10,137	3,843	4,217	4,297
Dolores	31	68	72	16	17	12
Douglas	53	81	71	28	21	30
Eagle	117	110	121	56	44	41
Elbert	102	102	73	37	23	24
El Paso	845	1,481	1,638	644	731	740
Fremont	284	343	316	235	257	246
Garfield	228	284	248	104	120	122
Gilpin	35	18	8	21	13	11
Grand	73	110	120	34	41	29
Gunnison	113	154	142	66	42	41
Hinsdale	5	7	1	2	2	1
Huerfano	238	283	264	176	122	122
Jackson	26	34	35	9	14	12
Jefferson	520	1,211	1,307	308	380	366
Kiowa	51	81	89	36	30	22
Kit Carson	154	213	228	64	65	64
Lake	162	183	226	77	85	101
La Plata	373	410	400	174	157	138
Larimer	686	1,089	1,012	331	400	365
Las Animas	756	712	716	364	293	265
Lincoln	136	127	137	51	43	52
Logan	415	447	425	127	132	142
Mesa	669	917	883	321	351	408
Mineral	30	18	19	7	8	7
Moffat	76	152	181	40	55	43
Montezuma	269	300	269	118	82	96
Montrose	371	351	351	142	134	170
Morgan	422	473	491	150	182	173
Otero	589	798	711	220	255	239
Ouray	39	48	47	24	24	21
Park	80	39	50	27	17	22
Phillips	109	126	142	47	40	54
Pitkin	19	34	37	18	20	18
Prowers	295	450	464	114	143	136
Pueblo	1,261	2,288	2,254	672	848	804
Rio Blanco	69	163	137	16	37	34
Rio Grande	291	375	322	144	138	139
Routt	215	214	210	101	85	77
Saguache	139	167	167	65	61	67
San Juan	24	31	32	24	14	8
San Miguel	70	59	68	28	25	32
Sedgwick	115	131	131	41	43	47
Summit	23	19	24	16	8	14
Teller	138	66	53	86	45	36
Washington	158	168	177	56	39	67
Weid	1,366	1,772	1,709	575	546	503
Yuma	236	255	256	95	102	90

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, UNITED STATES AND COLORADO, FOR YEARS SHOWN

(Source: United States Bureau of the Census and National Office of Vital Statistics, except for the Colorado rates for 1948 from the State Department of Public Health.)

Cause of Death*	Rate				
	1910† or 1920‡	1940	1946	1947	1948
Pneumonia and influenza:					
Colorado	289.9†	85.9	66.2	72.6	56.8
United States	207.3†	70.1	44.6	43.1	38.7
Tuberculosis, all forms:					
Colorado	225.0†	44.0	35.3	32.8	30.2
United States	153.8†	45.8	36.4	33.5	30.0
Diarrhea, enteritis, intes. ulcers:					
Colorado	78.3†	14.8	10.1	6.9	13.9
United States	115.4†	10.3	5.8	5.6	6.0
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever:					
Colorado	41.9†	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1
United States	22.5†	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Whooping cough:					
Colorado	26.7†	2.7	0.5	2.4	2.0
United States	12.5†	2.2	0.9	1.4	0.8
Syphilis, all forms:					
Colorado	20.5†	11.4	9.3	9.9	8.8
United States	16.5†	14.4	9.3	8.8	8.0
Diphtheria:					
Colorado	16.2†	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.7
United States	21.1†	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Scarlet fever:					
Colorado	12.9†	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
United States	11.4†	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Measles:					
Colorado	10.5†	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
United States	8.8†	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6
Dysentery, all forms:					
Colorado	4.7†	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8
United States	6.0†	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Poliomyelitis and acute polioenceph:					
Colorado .....	...§	1.1	4.9	0.5	1.0
United States .....	...§	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.3
Acute rheumatic fever:					
Colorado .....	...§	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.5
United States .....	...§	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6
Cerebrospinal meningitis:					
Colorado	0.1†	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
United States	0.3†	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6

*According to the Fifth Revision (1939) of the International List of Causes of Death. The diseases are shown in descending order of the Colorado rates in the earliest year because, in general, death rates from communicable diseases have been downward. The rate for the higher of the two years 1910† or 1920‡ was taken as the starting point.

§Comparable data not available.

**DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM SELECTED
NONCOMMUNICABLE LEADING AND RISING CAUSES,
UNITED STATES AND COLORADO, FOR YEARS SHOWN**

(Source: United States Bureau of the Census and National Office of Vital Statistics.)

Cause of Death*	Rate				
	1910	1940	1946	1947	1948
Heart disease, all forms:					
Colorado	97.7	256.6	280.1	303.0	301.8
United States	158.9	291.9	306.8	321.2	322.7
Cancer, excl. Leukemias, Hodgkin's Dis.:					
Colorado	58.2	116.4	127.2	141.1	130.9
United States	76.2	120.0	130.1	132.4	134.9
Accidents, all types:					
Colorado	138.7	90.8	89.0	88.8	91.8
United States	84.5	73.4	70.1	69.4	67.1
Intracranial lesions, vascular origin:					
Colorado	65.3	82.9	85.3	94.8	83.2
United States	95.6	90.8	89.8	91.4	89.7
Nephritis:					
Colorado	79.2	79.5	63.5	63.8	58.6
United States	94.8	81.4	58.4	56.0	53.0
Premature birth:					
Colorado	38.3	34.2	38.2	36.8	31.1
United States	37.7	24.5	28.5	28.6	26.7
Diabetes:					
Colorado	8.3	17.6	19.1	18.7	20.0
United States	15.3	26.5	24.8	26.2	26.4
Arteriosclerosis and high blood pressure:					
Colorado .....	...§	...§	18.9	18.0	16.3
United States .....	...§	18.3	19.1	19.0	18.9
Suicide:					
Colorado	20.8	19.3	15.5	16.5	15.7
United States	15.3	14.3	11.5	11.5	11.2
Cirrhosis of the liver:					
Colorado	9.5	6.3	10.5	9.9	14.3
United States	13.3	8.6	9.6	10.4	11.3
Hernia and intestinal obstructions:					
Colorado	10.9	8.5	9.7	10.9	10.5
United States	12.1	9.0	8.0	7.5	6.9
Ulcers of stomach or duodenum:					
Colorado	4.5	10.6	8.1	10.1	10.1
United States	4.0	6.8	5.8	6.0	6.0
Appendicitis:					
Colorado	15.7	14.1	6.2	4.7	4.3
United States	10.8	9.9	3.8	3.3	2.9

*According to the Fifth Revision (1939) of the International List of Causes of Death. The causes are shown in descending order of the Colorado rates in the latest year because, in many instances, death rates from these noncommunicable causes have been upward.

§Comparable data not available.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN COLORADO AND NATION

On January 1, 1949, revised Standard Certificates for reporting births and deaths and also the latest revision of the International List of Causes of Death were adopted for recording natality and mortality and classifying the causes of death. Because fundamental changes were made in the medical certification and classification of causes of death, comparable statistics for time series on specific causes are available only through 1948.

**DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES,
UNITED STATES AND COLORADO, 1940-1948**

(Source: National Office of Vital Statistics)

Year	United States			Colorado		
	All Accidents	Motor Vehicle	Other	All Accidents	Motor Vehicle	Other
1940	73.4	26.1	47.3	90.8	33.5	57.4
1941	76.3	30.0	46.3	81.1	30.0	51.1
1942	71.7	21.2	50.5	91.4	24.9	66.6
1943	73.9	17.8	56.1	93.6	18.5	75.1
1944	71.8	18.3	53.5	92.1	19.9	72.2
1945	72.7	21.3	51.4	92.1	27.7	64.4
1946	70.1	23.9	46.2	89.0	31.7	57.2
1947	69.4	22.8	46.6	88.8	31.5	57.3
1948	67.1	22.1	45.0	91.8	28.6	63.2

* * *

CENSUS OF HOSPITALS

Colorado had 201,500 patients admitted to the 101 hospitals in the State registered with the American Medical Association during the year 1949, according to the Census of Hospitals published in the May 1950 issue of the American Medical Journal. This number was slightly less than the figure for 1948—204,580, although the average daily census for 1949—14,411, was greater than that of 1948—14,180.

An accompanying summary table for selected years shows the fluctuations in demand for hospital service in both military and civilian hospitals in the State during the pre-war, World War II, and post-war periods.

Decreases in needs for governmental military hospitalization following World War II were offset by increased demand for services provided by the private hospitals and Veteran hospitals. Some outstanding trends noted in the data analyzed by the American Medical Association which are not shown in the accompanying tables are the following:

Hospital births in Colorado increased from 21,843 in 1946 to 28,190 in 1948, and 28,911 in 1949. The figures for the nation as a whole were 2,136,373 in 1946, 2,794,281 in 1948, and 2,820,791 in 1949.

The number of patients admitted to children's hospitals in Colorado was 7,675 in 1949, compared with 10,394 in 1948 and 8,252 in 1946. Patients in convalescent homes numbered 13,564 in 1944 (primarily military patients), compared with no patients in 1946, and 74 each in 1948 and 1949.

Patients in nervous and mental hospitals numbered 4,622 in 1949, compared with 4,766 in 1948 and 3,311 in 1946. There was little change in the number of patients in tuberculosis hospitals—883, in 1949 compared with 931 in 1948, and 932 in 1946. Total patients admitted to general service hospitals numbered 186,354 in 1949, 185,852 in 1948 and 167,575 in 1946.

The list of Colorado hospitals registered with the American Medical Association in 1949 is shown in an accompanying table.

**COLORADO HOSPITALS: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, BEDS, BASSINETS,
NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, AND AVERAGE CENSUS,
1941, 1945 AND 1949 BY TYPES OF CONTROL**

(Source: American Medical Association)

Type of Control	Hospi- tals	Beds	Bassinets	Patients Admitted	Average Daily Census
Government hospitals					
Federal:					
1941	7	2,571	19	14,521	2,054
1945	12	12,418	65	76,720	9,877
1948	7	4,427	36	24,502	3,121
1949	8	4,262	41	23,834	3,248
State:					
1941	8	5,447	20	8,735	4,948
1945	8	5,759	20	6,469	5,323
1948	8	6,328	20	8,031	5,950
1949	7	6,540	22	7,455	6,094
County:					
1941	4	267	40	6,207	222
1945	5	280	57	6,901	189
1948	7	307	70	11,336	219
1949	8	329	77	11,720	222
City:					
1941	1	113	11	2,962	74
1945	1	89	21	3,718	73
1948	1	89	21	3,401	74
City-County:					
1941	2	744	36	9,030	373
1945	2	694	36	10,074	322
1948	1	580	36	10,585	410
1949	1	495	30	9,035	380
Nonprofit organizations:					
Church related:					
1941	27	2,633	403	55,757	1,789
1945	27	2,652	465	74,598	2,196
1948	29	2,928	547	110,201	2,505
1949	30	3,068	553	105,001	2,390
Nonprofit associations:					
1941	25	2,151	93	17,083	1,394
1945	25	2,288	120	24,539	1,595
1948	28	2,225	133	26,749	1,428
1949	30	2,496	181	31,633	1,525
Proprietary hospitals:					
Individual and Partnership:					
1941	23	610	89	7,917	364
1945	19	629	90	8,927	419
1948	14	468	58	7,148	376
1949	13	462	53	6,802	361
Corporations (profit unrestricted):					
1941	3	212	2	813	111
1945	3	157	7	942	76
1948	3	158	18	2,310	98
1949	3	159	18	2,619	117
Recapitulation:					
Government hospitals:					
1941	21	9,059	115	38,493	7,597
1945	23	19,264	195	103,126	15,785
1948	24	11,731	183	58,172	9,773
1949	25	11,715	191	55,445	10,018
Nonprofit organizations:					
1941	52	4,784	496	72,840	3,183
1945	52	4,940	585	99,137	3,791
1948	57	5,153	680	136,950	3,933
1949	60	5,564	734	136,634	3,915
Proprietary organizations:					
1941	26	822	91	8,730	475
1945	22	786	97	9,869	495
1948	17	626	76	9,458	474
1949	16	621	71	9,421	478
Grand Total:					
1941	99	14,665	702	120,063	11,255
1945	102	24,990	877	212,132	20,071
1948	98	17,510	939	204,589	14,180
1949	101	17,900	996	201,500	14,411

**COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED
BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, WITH LOCATION, TYPE,
OWNERSHIP, CAPACITY AND CENSUS**

(Source: Journal of the American Medical Association, 1950)

Name and Location	Type* of Service	Ownership or Control	Number of Beds	Average Census	Bass-nets	Number of Births	Ad-mis-sions
HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA							
Akron, Washington County:							
Washington County Public Hospital	Gen	County	15	9	5	95	633
Alamosa, Alamosa County:							
Alamosa Community Hospital	Gen	Church	50	32	21	499	3,196
Aspen, Pitkin County:							
Pitkin County Public Hospital	Gen	County	14	4	4	16	265
Boulder, Boulder County:							
Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium and Hospital	Gen	Church	101	63	10	277	2,258
Community Hospital	Gen	NP Assn.	50	39	12	496	2,268
Boulder County General Hospital	Gen	County	44	30	4	35	578
Brush, Morgan County:							
Eben-Ezer Hospital	Gen	Church	40	21	12	300	1,515
Burlington, Kit Carson County:							
Kit Carson County Memorial Hospital	Gen	County	32	16	6	108	894
Camp Carson, El Paso County:							
Station Hospital	Gen	Army	100	64	10	360	2,220
Canon City, Fremont County:							
Colorado Hospital	Gen	Indiv	28	16	4	41	635
St. Thomas More Hospital	Gen	Church	42	23	6	173	1,291
Cheyenne Wells, Cheyenne County:							
St. Joseph Hospital	Gen	Church	30	12	6	82	685
Climax, Lake County:							
Climax Molybdenum Company Hospital	Indus.	NP Assn.	11	4	--	--	360
Collbran, Mesa County:							
Plateau Valley Congregational Hospital	Gen	Church	13	6	4	60	230
Colorado Springs, El Paso County:							
Colorado Springs Psychopathic Hospital	N & M	Part	150	143	--	--	379
Glockner-Penrose Hospital	Gen TB	Church	220	179	25	712	4,892
Memorial Hospital	Gen Iso	City	89	74	21	489	3,401
St. Francis Hospital and Sanatorium	Gen TB	Church	175	128	16	433	3,788
Union Printers Home and Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Inst TB	NP Assn.	455	168	--	--	160
Cortez, Montezuma County:							
Southwest Memorial Hospital	Gen	NP Assn.	38	26	13	333	1,914
Cripple Creek, Teller County:							
Cripple Creek Hospital	Gen	NP Assn.	25	4	6	29	242
Del Norte, Rio Grande County:							
St. Joseph's Hospital	Gen	Church	45	32	15	165	1,566
Delta, Delta County:							
Delta Memorial Hospital	Gen	NP Assn.	16	10	3	124	524
Denver, Denver County:							
Bethesda Sanatorium	TB	Church	67	17	--	--	20
Beth Israel Hospital	Gen	NP Assn.	55	45	10	201	2,112
Children's Hospital	Chil	NP Assn.	210	149	15	--	7,675
Colorado General Hospital	Gen	State	270	218	22	779	5,187
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	Ment	State	78	87	--	--	931
Denver General Hospital	Gen TB	CyCo	495	380	30	665	9,035
Ex-Patients' Tubercular Home	TB	NP Assn.	50	41	--	--	26
Fitzsimons General Hospital	Gen	Army	2,500	1,769	25	982	12,762
General Rose Memorial Hospital	Gen	NP Assn.	242	--	40	Estab.	1949
Mercy Hospital	Gen	Church	250	234	35	1,121	10,342
Mount Airy Sanitarium	N & M	Part	70	67	--	--	1,355
National Jewish Hospital	TB	NP Assn.	235	233	--	--	277
Porter Sanitarium and Hospital	Gen	Church	130	123	25	914	5,128
Presbyterian Hospital	Gen	Church	170	170	35	1,748	7,368
Robert W. Speer Memorial Hospital for Children—Unit of Denver General Hospital	Gen	Church	235	187	40	1,660	9,044
St. Anthony Hospital	Gen	Church	338	254	60	2,443	11,382
St. Joseph's Hospital	Gen	Church	281	267	50	2,225	11,448
St. Luke's Hospital	Gen	USAF	250	128	--	--	4,066
Steele Memorial Hospital—Unit of Denver General Hospital	Inst.	NP Assn.	25	9	--	--	436
University of Denver Hospital	Inst.	NP Assn.	25	9	--	--	436

*Type of Service:

Gen—General
Inst—Institutional
Indus—Industrial
N & M—Nervous and Mental
Gen TB—General and Tuberculosis

TB—Tuberculosis
Chil—Children
Ment—Mental
Iso—Isolation
Mat—Maternity
Me De—Mental Defective

**COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED
BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, WITH LOCATION, TYPE,
OWNERSHIP, CAPACITY AND CENSUS—Continued**

(Source: Journal of American Medical Association, 1950)

Name and Location	Type* of Service	Ownership or Control	Number of Beds	Average Census	Bass-nets	Number of Births	Ad-missions
HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA—Continued							
Durango, La Plata County:							
La Plata County Hospital.....	Gen.....	County ..	26	18	6	76	822
Mercy Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church ..	62	59	12	378	3,959
Edgewater (Denver P.O.), Jefferson Co.: Sands House.....	Cancer.....	NP Assn..	44	9	--	--	109
Englewood, Arapahoe County:							
Federal Correctional Institution.....	Inst.....	USPHS ..	25	4	--	--	286
Swedish National Sanatorium.....	TB.....	NP Assn..	72	63	--	--	89
Estes Park, Larimer County:							
Estes Park Hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv. ---	9	1	3	12	104
Flagler, Kit Carson County:							
Flagler Hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv ---	12	7	6	100	401
Florence, Fremont County:							
St. Joseph Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church --	28	14	6	74	664
Fort Collins, Larimer County:							
Larimer County Hospital.....	Gen.....	County --	80	61	21	926	3,753
Fort Logan, Arapahoe County:							
Veterans Administration Hospital.....	Gen.....	Vet ----	326	291	--	--	3,499
Fort Lyon, Bent County:							
Veterans Administration Hospital.....	Ment.....	Vet ----	887	867	--	--	296
Fort Morgan, Morgan County:							
Fort Morgan Hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv ---	25	20	8	181	812
Fruita, Mesa County:							
Fruita Community Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	12	7	5	84	396
Glenwood Springs, Garfield County:							
Dr. Porter's Hospital.....	Gen.....	Part ----	19	12	7	137	707
Glenwood Springs Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	33	11	5	69	631
Grand Junction, Mesa County:							
St. Mary's Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church --	77	70	15	649	3,302
Veterans Admin. Hosp. (opened 1949)....	Gen.....	Vet ----	152	--	--	--	--
Greeley, Weld County:							
Weld County Public Hospital.....	Gen.....	County --	108	81	26	1,013	4,487
Hayden, Routt County:							
Solandt Memorial Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	16	13	7	191	597
Ignacio, La Plata County:							
Edward T. Taylor Indian Hospital.....	Gen.....	IA -----	22	10	6	24	208
Julesburg, Sedgwick County:							
Community Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	12	6	6	124	336
La Junta, Otero County:							
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Hospital.....	Indus.....	NP Assn..	36	10	--	--	369
Mennonite Hospital and Sanitarium.....	Gen.....	Church --	108	79	22	709	3,139
Lakewood (Denver P.O.), Jefferson County: Craig Colony.....	TB.....	NP Assn..	42	37	--	--	27
Lamar, Prowers County:							
Sacred Heart Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church --	32	26	12	542	1,808
Leadville, Lake County:							
St. Vincent's Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church --	40	16	10	230	975
Longmont, Boulder County:							
Longmont Hospital and Clinic.....	Gen.....	Corp ----	40	24	10	274	1,355
St. Vrain Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	28	16	7	74	616
Monte Vista, Rio Grande County:							
Lutheran Community Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church --	32	18	12	238	1,210
Montrose, Montrose County:							
St. Luke's Hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv ---	24	15	10	203	849
Oak Creek, Routt County:							
Oak Creek Hospital.....	Gen.....	Indiv ---	13	4	4	53	273

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**COLORADO HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED
BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, WITH LOCATION, TYPE,
OWNERSHIP, CAPACITY AND CENSUS—Continued**

(Source: Journal of the American Medical Association, 1950)

Name and Location	Type* of Service	Ownership or Control	Number of Beds	Average Census	Bass-nets	Number of Births	Ad-mis-sions
HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA—Continued							
Ouray, Ouray County: San Juan Miner's Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	16	4	7	28	153
Pueblo, Pueblo County:							
Colorado State Hospital.....	Ment.....	State.....	5,237	4,939	--	--	1,107
Corwin Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church.....	206	158	22	854	6,216
Parkview Episcopal Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	100	69	22	505	2,849
St. Mary Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church.....	130	102	28	647	4,296
Woodcroft Hospital.....	N & M.....	Corp.....	102	88	--	--	498
Rocky Ford, Otero County:							
Physicians Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	12	9	6	111	609
Salida, Chaffee County:							
Denver and Rio Grande Western Hospital.....	Gen.....	NP Assn..	85	64	8	194	2,621
Spivak, Jefferson County:							
Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.....	TB.....	NP Assn..	250	179	--	--	113
Sterling, Logan County:							
Good Samaritan Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church.....	35	21	10	197	1,383
St. Benedict Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church.....	32	25	14	313	1,798
Trinidad, Las Animas County:							
Mount San Rafael Hospital.....	Gen.....	Church.....	70	31	12	490	1,961
Walsenburg, Huerfano County:							
Lamme Hospital.....	Gen.....	Part.....	20	12	5	119	667
Wheatridge, Jefferson County:							
Lutheran Sanatorium.....	TB.....	NP Assn..	110	94	--	--	83
Wray, Yuma County:							
Wray Community Hospital.....	Gen.....	Corp.....	17	5	8	206	766
RELATED INSTITUTIONS							
Boulder, Boulder County:							
Mesa Vista Sanatorium.....	TB.....	Part.....	49	34	--	--	54
Colorado Springs, El Paso County:							
Cragmoor Sanatorium.....	TB.....	NP Assn..	125	50	--	--	35
Denver, Denver County:							
Booth Memorial Hospital.....	Mat.....	Church.....	8	3	18	72	85
Florence Crittenton Home and Hospital.....	Mat.....	NP Assn..	77	8	9	185	182
St. Francis Sanatorium.....	TB.....	Church.....	21	20	--	--	52
Englewood, Arapahoe County:							
Costello Home.....	TB.....	NP Assn..	14	8	--	--	7
Temple Rest Home.....	Conv.....	Indiv.....	23	No data supplied			
Fort Collins, Larimer County:							
Student Health Service Hospital.....	Inst.....	State.....	26	6	--	--	902
Golden, Jefferson County:							
Hospital—State Industrial School for Boys.....	Inst.....	State.....	25	2	--	--	124
Grand Junction, Mesa County:							
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives.....	Me De.....	State.....	550	495	--	--	43
Gunnison, Gunnison County:							
Gunnison Community Hospital.....	Gen.....	Part.....	20	7	6	116	500
Holyoke, Phillips County:							
Phillips County Hospital.....	Gen.....	County.....	10	--	5	Estab. 1949	
Homelake, Rio Grande County:							
Colorado State Soldiers and Sailors Home.....	Inst.....	State.....	35	13	--	--	50
Ridge, Jefferson County:							
State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives.....	Me De.....	State.....	345	340	--	--	13

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PUBLIC WELFARE

SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

General Assistance

Old Age Pensions

Aid to the Blind

Tuberculosis Aid

Aid to Dependent Children Child Care

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, 1948, 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 \$50.00 per month, plus an additional \$5.00 for each eligible person in any one month, plus half the cost of the administration. In other words, Federal aid grants to Colorado for old age assistance now runs \$30.00 per month for all eligible persons 65 years of age or older.

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.

A legislative act in 1947, designed to dispense with the "jackpot" balances, reads in part, "... 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 of Old Age Assistance provided by the United States Government..." Consequently, in 1949, with the increase in Federal funds largely offsetting a drop in State funds, pension payments were kept up to a maximum of \$72.00 for eight months, February through September, to \$80.00 during October and November, to \$83.00 for December, and to \$79.00 for January 1950. For the 12-month period, a maximum average payment of approximately \$75.00 was maintained.

Data concerning numbers of recipients of pensions and total amounts expended are shown in the accompanying tables, figures for which are taken from the annual reports of the State Department of Public Welfare.

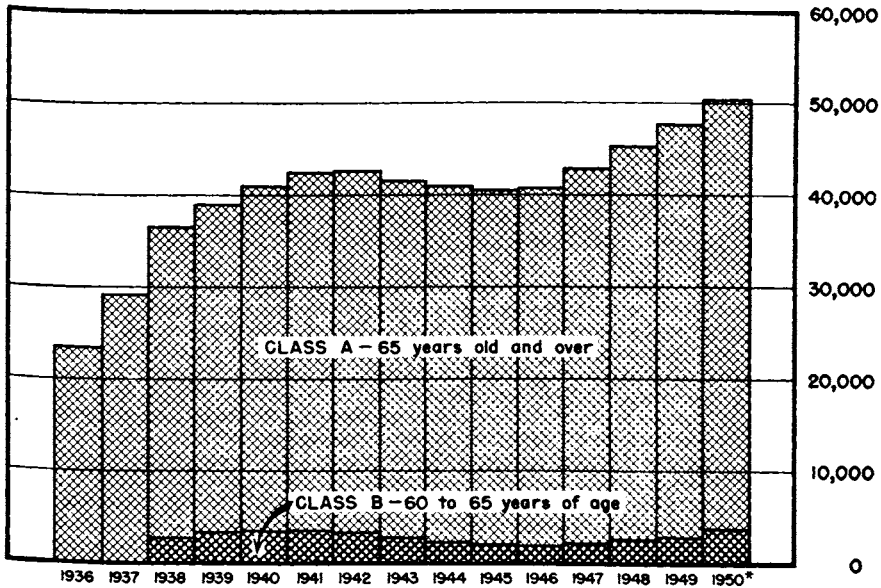
AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS PER MONTH IN COLORADO FOR CALENDAR YEARS, 1936-1949

(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

Year	Total*	Class A	Year	Total*	Class A	Year	Total*	Class A
1936*	23,537	-----	1941	42,445	38,872	1946	40,692	38,846
1937*	29,311	-----	1942	42,676	39,440	1947	42,850	40,755
1938	36,586	33,792	1943	41,602	38,944	1948	45,386	43,020
1939	38,990	35,739	1944	41,030	38,798	1949	47,718	44,868
1940	41,048	37,502	1945	40,491	38,483			

*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.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN COLO.



SOURCE: STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

* 6 Months Average
PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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.

The Legislature amended this act in 1949 to stipulate that continuous residence of 35 years "immediately preceding the date of application" is requisite.

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.

Distribution of payments to Aid to Dependent Children recipients based on September 1949 reports indicated 5,101 family cases received payments ranging from \$2.00 to \$241. Small families received the low payments and as the size of families increased the amount of payment to each such family increased. Families with six or more eligible children received monthly assistance of approximately \$200 or more. Family sizes expressed in terms of percentages of the total of 5,101 family cases were as follows: one-child family 27.2 percent, two children 27 percent, three children 19.2 percent, four children 11.9 percent, five children 7 percent, six children 4 percent, seven children 2 percent and eight children or more 1.7 percent. In terms of actual figures, there were 55 families each with eight children in the family, 22 with nine children, nine with ten children, and three with 11 children.

An amendment passed by the General Assembly in 1949 further provided that "the State shall reimburse each County or public welfare district to the extent of seventy-five percent of the amount expended for assistance, pursuant to the provisions of this Act; provided however, whenever any County, by

reason of an emergency or other temporary condition is unable to meet its necessary financial obligations for other public welfare purposes and at the same time meet its requirements for Aid to Dependent Children, the State Department in its discretion may reimburse that County in excess of seventy-five percent of the amount expended for Aid to Dependent Children. The State Board of Welfare shall determine the amount of reimbursement in excess of seventy-five percent and the period of time such reimbursement may be made. The State Department may use not to exceed five percent of the amount allocated by the State for Aid to Dependent Children to reimburse the Counties under such conditions in excess of seventy-five percent of the amount expended for Aid to Dependent Children."

Federal Government Provides 44 Percent of Aid

Since October 1, 1948, the Federal Government has participated in monthly payments to Aid to Dependent Children grantees at the rate of one-half of a maximum of \$27.00 for the first child in a family and \$18.00 for each additional child, plus \$3.00 for each eligible child each month. The Federal Government also pays half the cost of the administration of this program. The seventy-five percent reimbursement to the counties for payments at or below these limits consists of State and Federal funds combined, but reimbursements of seventy-five percent 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. Sources of funds for 1949 are listed in accompanying tables. Counties in Colorado paid one-fourth of the \$4,867,830.48 total. The State contributed 31 percent and the Federal Government 44 percent.

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.

There were 24 applications for Aid to the Blind pending January 1, 1949, and 286 applications were received during the year, making a total of 310. Of these, 227 were granted assistance while only 53 did not meet eligibility requirements. There were 30 applications awaiting disposition as of December 31, 1949.

The average number of recipients per month in 1949 was 387, four less than in 1948. The average monthly payment was \$55.75 which was an increase of \$3.68 over 1948. The awards were based entirely on budgetary need even though they may have exceeded the limit at which the Federal government would participate. The Federal government contributed 43.8 percent of the expenses for Aid to the Blind monthly payments, the State 31.2 percent, and the counties 25.0 percent. Only 15 of the 63 counties in the State had no blind persons in need of Aid to the Blind in 1949.

Since October 1, 1948, the Federal Government has participated in monthly payments to Aid to the Blind participants at the rate of one-half of all payments up to and including \$50.00, plus an additional \$5.00 per month for each eligible Aid to the Blind recipient, plus one-half 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. The definition of blindness adopted by the State Board of Public Welfare is defined as follows: "A person shall be considered as blind for the purposes of the Aid to the Blind Act if his central visual acuity, corrected with glasses, is not more than 20/200 in the better eye, as expressed in the Snellen notation. A field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends at an angular distance of no greater than 20 degrees may be considered sufficiently disabling to constitute blindness."

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. 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.

The Division of Services for the Blind carries on with increasing enthusiasm the Home Industries Program. The expansion of these industries has been needed badly for quite some time, and during 1949 Colorado was greatly encouraged by the development of this activity. It is the purpose of this program to give full employment to those persons able to perform such work so that they may be self-supporting ultimately.

Home industries have been taught the blind for many years. With no central sales organization, however, their finished products of necessity have been sold by themselves in the community. Late in 1949, the Colorado Blind-Made Products Sales Organization, set up as a branch of a California agency, agreed to sell from house to house only blind-made articles. As a result of the first success during the Christmas season, the Colorado Industries for the Blind endorsed the Colorado Blind-Made Products Sales Organization and set aside \$4,000 for a home industries program carried on through their Vocational Rehabilitation program. An agreement was made whereby the home teachers in the Division of Services for the Blind of the State Department of Public Welfare would instruct and supervise the work of the blind in their homes. With the addition of a new home teacher, appointed in August 1949, it was possible to reach the blind in some of the smaller counties that have long been neglected because of distance and shortage of personnel.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALIZATION

Tuberculosis Hospitalization 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; and in 1949 the annual appropriation was \$200,000. 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 Hospitalization. Patients are hospitalized only in Colorado sanatoria which have been approved as to equipment, management, and operation by the director of Tuberculosis Hospitalization 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 total of 195 patients were placed under care during 1949, 162 of them new cases. A carry-over of 218 cases from the year 1948 made a total of 413 cases under care during the year. Of this number it was possible to discharge 184. A case load of 229 remained under care as of December 31, 1949, 222 in sanatoria and seven in the out-patient clinic. Of the 195 placed under care during the year, 187 were afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis or in combination with other diseases. Sixty-three percent of the pulmonary cases were far-advanced at the time of admittance to a sanatorium. This is significant when it is noted that of the 40 deaths during the year, 37 were far-advanced cases.

In other words, 92.5 percent of the deaths during 1949 were attributable to the far-advanced stage of the disease at the time of admittance to hospitalization.

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 was completed in 1949 for 38 children for whom the county departments of public welfare had legal responsibility; this was nine more than in 1948. The total number of children in adoptive homes in December 1949 was 154, almost twice as many as in the same month of 1948. This increase was probably due chiefly to the new laws on adoption and relinquishment which went into effect in August 1949. These laws have resulted in more children being relinquished to the custody of the welfare departments for adoptive placement; and also in the courts asking the county departments of public welfare to investigate many "independent" adoption placements of the type which formerly never came to the attention of a social agency. The new law requires a study of the home and the child before legal adoption is possible and the department of public welfare is specifically named as one of the agencies the courts may call upon for such studies. The findings are reported to the court in writing and a hearing is then held. Final adoption usually takes place after one year, unless the court finds it advisable to shorten the waiting period.

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 number of requests for child welfare services received by county departments increased 6 percent in 1949 over 1948. In 1949 about one request in four represented a child who had had service and/or care at some previous time, while in 1948 the proportion was one in five. The average monthly num-

ber of children that received care involving the expenditure of public funds was 557 in 1949 as compared with 491 for 1948. Accompanying financial tables report complete expenditures for this program.

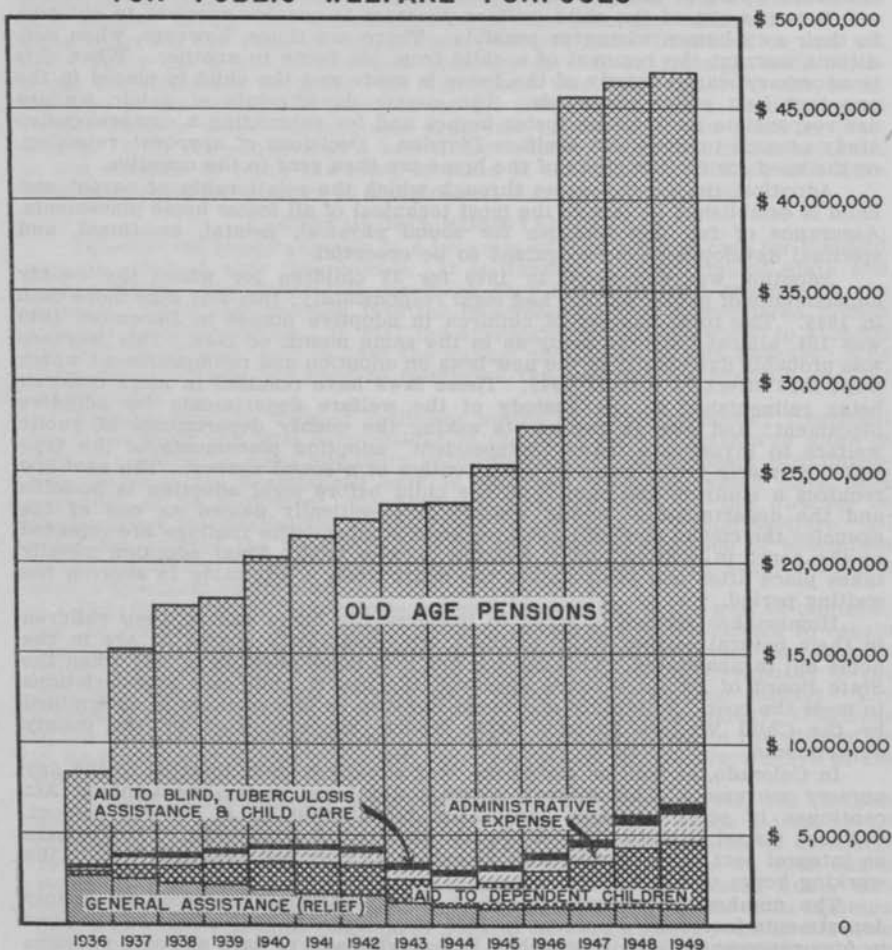
Child welfare activities in Colorado date back to 1874, with the founding of the Colorado Institute for Deaf Mutes, and were continued through various agencies down to April 1, 1936, when they were placed under the child welfare division of the State Department of Public Welfare.

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.

During 1949, the Colorado county departments of public welfare received a larger number of applications for general assistance from residents of Colo-

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE PURPOSES



SOURCE: STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

rado than had been received before in a single year during the period 1943 through 1949. There were 10,138 applications received during 1949. When this number is added to 280 pending applications carried over from 1948, a total of 10,418 applications were handled. County departments formally disposed of 10,103, granting assistance to 9,276 and rejecting 827 others. A total of 315 applications were pending at the close of the year.

December 1949 records indicate 1,774 family cases and 2,876 singles received cash and/or kind assistance, a larger number than it was for December of 1946, 1947, or 1948. Less money was available, however, and it was necessary to make percentage payments of budgets during the latter part of 1949. As a result, the average payment per family case was lower for December 1949 than it was for the same month in 1946, 1947, and 1948. The average payment to a single case was less than in 1947 and 1948.

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 14 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.

The Commodity Distribution Division of the State Department issued various items of food and clothing, the value of which totaled \$582,822 during 1949. Surplus foods alone, furnished by the Department of Agriculture of the Federal Government, amounted to \$479,507. Articles of clothing and household items of a value of \$103,315 made up the balance. School lunch programs in the various participating school districts received 68 percent of the food issued. State institutions received 17.7 percent of the food, while private nonprofit institutions and child care centers received 14.3 percent.

Various tables and statistics follow.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Source: Department of Public Welfare)

Receipts and Expenditures	1949	1948	1945	1940
Balance, January 1	\$ 3,701,863	\$ 6,759,525	\$ 6,149,690	\$ 2,522,985
RECEIPTS				
Sales Tax	\$23,630,306	\$24,312,068	\$11,991,441	\$ 6,946,116
Liquor Tax	3,614,912	3,748,768	3,954,201	2,316,244
Use Tax	1,339,073	1,460,676	795,147	358,700
Inheritance Tax (10%)	150,312	208,524	89,865	69,340
Incorporation Fees (10%)	2,397	2,649	1,090	767
License Fees—Cities and Towns (Liquor)	530,533	520,445	415,080	886,413
Federal Grants-in-aid	18,892,118	14,627,335	10,235,749	9,028,740
Refunds	1,836	345	33,045	11,618
Transfers	693,101	919,427	532,521	122,048
State appropriations:				
General Assistance	750,000	750,000	625,000	2,050,467
Tuberculosis Hospitalization	250,000	175,000	100,000	50,000
Total Receipts	\$49,854,588	\$46,725,237	\$28,773,139	\$21,840,453
Total balance and receipts	\$53,556,450	\$53,484,762	\$34,922,829	\$24,363,438
EXPENDITURES				
Administration	\$ 321,629	\$ 275,023	\$ 226,229	\$ 509,190
Allotments to Counties	46,472,410	45,857,899	25,364,208	20,246,927
Transfers	2,372,000	3,649,977	2,014,199	562,609
Total expenditures	\$49,166,039	\$49,782,899	\$27,604,636	\$21,318,726
Cash balance as of December 31 ..	\$ 4,390,411	\$ 3,701,863	\$ 7,318,193	\$ 3,044,712

TOTAL FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY FUNDS EXPENDED FOR WELFARE PURPOSES, BY COUNTY

January 1, 1949 through December 31, 1949
(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

County	Totals	Old Age Pensions	Aid to Depend- ent Children	Aid to the Blind	Tuberculosis Aid	General Assistance	Child Care	Administrative Expense
Adams	\$ 817,886.29	\$ 615,015.68	\$ 105,460.00	\$ 3,216.70	\$ 7,506.63	\$ 61,934.89	\$ 1,737.38	\$ 23,015.01
Alamosa	357,156.92	297,151.11	25,862.12	3,766.75	528.91	14,869.11	692.12	14,286.80
Arapahoe	1,327,181.32	1,039,889.83	129,602.65	3,686.90	17,204.01	67,285.30	18,225.13	51,287.50
Archuleta	158,204.52	128,470.96	13,882.41	20.00	838.10	9,459.53	624.00	4,909.52
Baca	221,691.20	204,885.16	4,363.73	.....	.....	6,717.36	.....	5,724.95
Bent	312,575.10	260,555.14	21,184.37	616.85	3,076.69	14,300.93	183.37	12,657.75
Boulder	1,987,008.99	1,585,941.75	150,213.20	13,583.50	16,717.16	166,597.71	8,107.67	45,848.00
Chaffee	446,820.61	367,078.67	31,960.50	4,797.00	1,058.36	31,097.62	.....	10,828.46
Cheyenne	153,727.84	118,496.94	10,392.25	440.00	.....	18,130.58	71.50	6,196.57
Clear Creek	174,063.98	133,221.59	16,096.88	2,323.36	56.37	15,195.68	1,701.30	5,468.80
Conejos	498,996.20	428,423.69	37,758.11	2,655.76	1,175.64	14,751.09	396.59	13,835.32
Costilla	391,114.26	331,352.05	27,856.00	3,200.50	3,244.58	11,718.47	270.00	13,472.66
Crowley	220,915.49	190,810.48	9,254.25	.....	118.14	12,185.92	764.31	7,782.39
Custer	111,723.02	95,067.76	8,677.34	766.20	.....	2,395.80	.....	4,815.92
Delta	1,075,330.54	943,012.06	50,485.50	3,989.75	8,471.97	37,916.78	3,536.89	27,917.59
Denver	15,570,445.28	10,964,661.15	2,052,527.35	101,025.60	109,240.72	1,673,563.27	64,107.33	605,319.86
Dolores	48,777.12	38,631.89	4,393.34	.....	.....	1,327.07	.....	4,424.82
Douglas	136,615.29	111,210.96	10,406.40	1,151.00	.....	7,375.75	69.77	6,401.41
Eagle	171,745.62	126,372.78	13,188.00	220.45	148.00	22,792.71	1,015.00	8,008.68
Elbert	156,471.42	131,343.69	7,003.75	1,857.08	.....	8,862.71	350.00	7,054.19
El Paso	2,853,129.12	2,340,315.05	160,024.24	15,668.80	40,822.98	209,150.41	12,149.35	74,998.29
Fremont	1,238,871.77	1,122,184.51	57,959.12	4,994.15	.....	29,964.50	231.07	23,538.42
Garfield	537,737.16	461,623.86	18,264.17	2,683.45	4,671.73	30,143.23	2,823.03	17,527.69
Gilpin	59,583.66	48,538.98	2,200.00	.....	.....	5,521.15	.....	3,323.53
Grand	86,278.10	68,648.14	3,491.92	1,105.00	1,293.46	8,226.75	.....	3,512.83
Gunnison	162,686.01	129,941.61	9,259.15	.....	.....	15,874.85	.....	7,610.40
Hinsdale	7,773.61	6,679.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094.13
Huerfano	839,950.73	684,670.16	90,463.45	6,003.09	5,432.82	22,166.79	881.60	30,332.82
Jackson	34,799.08	24,259.26	5,152.09	.....	.....	3,453.40	.....	1,934.33

Jefferson	1,270,604.07	1,052,033.96	82,839.00	4,279.67	8,642.91	58,357.35	22,972.49	41,478.69
Kiowa	98,637.81	88,739.52	2,212.79	1,081.40	.....	3,267.44	.....	3,336.66
Kit Carson	331,704.60	296,718.79	7,874.94	1,911.90	.....	12,279.99	1,965.16	10,953.82
Lake	166,301.05	132,098.83	9,459.15	.....	2,298.65	13,532.77	45.41	8,866.24
La Plata	680,968.68	565,002.81	54,820.00	4,744.13	2,533.20	34,148.04	2,488.31	17,232.19
Larimer	2,027,694.92	1,649,546.24	142,509.03	12,928.38	18,084.23	132,933.52	14,811.86	56,881.66
Las Animas	1,763,120.04	1,395,217.02	186,958.15	10,881.96	15,318.26	105,508.07	1,404.36	47,832.22
Lincoln	258,566.40	224,801.75	15,299.75	1,451.85	.....	9,668.79	.....	7,344.26
Logan	581,741.91	441,162.69	59,604.00	4,886.90	533.90	49,241.67	3,430.12	22,882.63
Mesa	1,801,769.94	1,536,571.43	107,974.60	9,720.65	12,077.87	81,503.75	6,412.43	47,509.21
Mineral	25,513.87	20,234.19	2,280.00	.....	.....	579.26	.....	2,420.42
Moffat	181,673.43	154,205.13	4,550.28	1,459.64	.....	13,728.52	1,901.27	5,828.59
Montezuma	504,284.82	422,005.42	49,119.00	1,902.26	515.04	21,963.21	225.02	8,554.87
Montrose	770,180.88	669,486.20	41,519.20	3,210.15	3,519.58	34,579.47	647.60	17,218.68
Morgan	690,910.10	548,523.55	66,091.60	.....	596.83	46,133.25	5,198.95	24,365.92
Otero	1,037,524.32	863,231.53	64,893.00	5,749.87	14,111.43	50,996.19	5,454.50	33,087.80
Ouray	83,609.57	74,292.83	2,470.78	.....	.....	4,030.68	.....	2,815.28
Park	113,952.84	92,830.88	5,820.32	.....	.....	9,370.36	.....	5,931.28
Phillips	207,759.86	171,808.20	13,532.81	1,269.25	.....	15,526.57	80.00	5,543.03
Pitkin	91,778.50	79,435.34	1,702.50	630.00	.....	4,110.29	526.12	5,374.25
Prowers	595,880.72	521,316.81	25,189.68	3,445.65	2,151.17	21,960.36	3,423.98	18,393.07
Pueblo	2,867,451.59	2,299,845.59	231,954.87	18,928.15	36,021.82	192,381.64	16,618.38	71,701.14
Rio Blanco	124,531.44	96,921.51	9,402.00	.....	.....	10,726.56	867.02	6,614.35
Rio Grande	474,865.99	383,419.85	42,961.00	2,724.70	5,302.36	23,097.26	1,859.12	15,501.70
Routt	324,767.25	252,613.12	34,038.00	327.00	.....	20,708.30	4,113.55	12,967.28
Saguache	295,876.69	233,874.34	32,460.13	1,124.55	2,161.00	18,327.12	227.80	7,701.75
San Juan	49,266.26	36,835.79	2,276.91	600.00	.....	7,231.35	.....	2,322.21
San Miguel	90,488.48	77,915.43	3,631.46	360.00	847.46	4,097.08	13.00	3,624.05
Sedgwick	154,994.79	122,703.38	16,899.08	380.00	.....	8,949.89	.....	6,062.44
Summit	65,834.76	49,782.46	5,729.00	60.85	.....	5,249.99	.....	5,012.46
Teller	175,867.20	158,970.49	2,461.84	.....	.....	8,776.95	446.45	5,201.47
Washington	268,830.88	214,147.91	17,845.50	.....	.....	21,780.41	513.09	14,543.97
Weld	2,852,605.71	1,981,271.55	401,753.00	14,530.90	22,907.56	357,536.91	7,817.10	66,788.69
Yuma	455,767.81	346,081.44	42,314.82	2,938.99	767.48	45,216.51	1,909.16	16,529.41
TOTALS	\$51,644,567.43	\$40,252,100.37	\$ 4,867,830.48	\$ 289,300.69	\$ 369,997.02	\$ 3,970,478.88	\$ 223,309.66¹	\$ 1,671,550.33²

¹Additional state funds of \$1,046.43 were used in direct payments for foster care of children.

²Cost of administration of the State Department of Public Welfare is not included.

STATE FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

January 1, 1949 through December 31, 1949

(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

County	Totals	Old Age Pensions	Aid to Depend- ent Children	Aid to the Blind	Tuberculosis Aid	General Assistance	Child Care	Administrative Expense
Adams	\$ 429,730.50	\$ 366,481.07	\$ 27,654.00	\$ 972.02	\$ 3,753.33	\$ 22,033.00	\$ 670.23	\$ 8,166.85
Alamosa	202,120.76	186,001.89	4,079.73	689.06	264.46	5,270.00	346.06	5,469.56
Arapahoe	719,981.76	611,425.54	47,240.04	1,567.23	8,602.03	24,763.99	7,869.00	18,513.93
Archuleta	94,020.04	84,706.34	3,524.05	15.00	419.04	3,453.35	312.00	1,590.26
Baca	126,159.28	120,962.05	695.13	.....	.....	2,247.79	.....	2,254.31
Bent	171,091.42	153,866.60	6,121.21	109.89	1,538.35	4,610.66	92.16	4,752.55
Boulder	1,063,222.73	944,135.55	54,183.75	3,869.57	8,358.60	31,564.20	4,015.85	17,095.21
Chaffee	250,578.95	227,013.41	9,893.12	1,241.75	529.19	8,007.22	.....	3,894.26
Cheyenne	78,759.80	70,153.14	3,441.94	55.00	.....	2,808.00	35.74	2,265.98
Clear Creek	93,512.05	81,014.85	5,636.93	588.66	28.18	3,544.24	756.31	1,942.88
Conejos	302,282.23	284,795.39	5,863.62	657.14	587.84	5,131.58	198.30	5,048.36
Costilla	255,720.20	235,000.55	4,529.35	513.13	1,622.30	8,970.08	135.00	4,949.79
Crowley	123,381.16	113,588.63	1,435.20	.....	59.07	5,160.60	273.13	2,864.53
Custer	67,107.90	62,096.48	2,007.46	91.55	.....	1,048.86	.....	1,863.55
Delta	619,791.71	574,105.32	15,417.62	1,060.56	4,236.01	13,415.46	1,765.97	9,790.77
Denver	7,894,306.32	6,499,564.44	705,996.24	35,414.46	54,620.39	345,778.05	26,660.33	226,272.41
Dolores	25,490.84	22,147.90	1,697.50	.....	.....	471.30	.....	1,174.14
Douglas	75,604.59	66,888.69	2,810.75	503.25	.....	3,071.91	34.89	2,295.10
Eagle	93,496.45	80,047.72	5,152.50	165.34	74.00	4,574.94	507.50	2,974.45
Elbert	86,679.29	78,185.56	2,071.24	357.59	.....	3,211.71	175.00	2,678.19
El Paso	1,549,650.31	1,383,935.62	54,600.49	5,646.85	20,411.49	52,300.92	4,920.92	27,834.02
Fremont	714,460.86	677,830.46	16,419.95	786.01	.....	11,037.51	115.52	8,271.41
Garfield	305,120.31	281,468.75	4,728.17	673.99	2,335.87	8,331.20	1,040.69	6,541.64
Gilpin	33,580.92	29,601.80	877.00	.....	.....	1,981.31	.....	1,120.81
Grand	46,301.57	40,666.62	992.59	468.75	646.72	2,251.51	.....	1,275.38
Gunnison	89,084.70	78,256.92	2,620.92	.....	.....	5,282.09	.....	2,924.77
Hinsdale	4,170.07	3,717.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452.23
Huerfano	493,047.22	445,201.59	23,725.54	1,572.57	2,716.45	8,819.71	434.83	10,576.53

Jackson	19,002.34	15,295.64	1,833.10	.....	.....	1,246.85	.....	626.75
Jefferson	708,456.79	619,869.25	32,076.02	1,721.36	4,321.46	22,548.28	11,112.71	16,807.71
Kiowa	55,492.32	52,837.64	827.09	150.38	.....	540.57	.....	1,136.64
Kit Carson	190,991.06	179,190.70	1,894.43	369.13	.....	4,627.47	964.08	3,945.25
Lake	93,531.96	81,873.26	939.92	.....	1,149.32	6,586.89	.....	2,982.57
La Plata	374,272.34	337,635.43	14,548.42	1,511.48	1,266.57	11,982.55	946.41	6,381.48
Larimer	1,108,446.52	996,700.44	42,233.99	5,403.06	9,042.14	32,654.60	5,265.59	17,146.70
Las Animas	1,010,817.91	897,719.36	44,586.05	2,373.31	7,659.10	40,348.16	400.02	17,731.91
Lincoln	146,990.98	134,492.37	5,166.06	728.89	.....	3,730.66	.....	2,873.00
Logan	312,927.45	263,431.00	22,855.75	1,235.42	266.94	16,375.33	1,262.06	7,500.95
Mesa	1,014,497.99	925,196.26	33,470.45	2,991.58	6,038.91	27,138.35	2,291.40	17,371.04
Mineral	14,706.61	12,500.34	913.50	.....	.....	437.50	.....	855.27
Moffat	99,645.27	90,567.71	1,198.11	426.33	.....	4,507.94	950.66	1,994.52
Montezuma	277,062.62	253,217.66	11,503.75	682.69	257.53	8,095.03	112.51	3,193.55
Montrose	439,956.19	407,937.95	9,454.55	1,087.61	1,759.79	12,842.54	323.78	6,549.97
Morgan	374,730.31	325,826.09	24,853.20	.....	298.42	12,745.70	2,381.13	8,625.77
Otero	564,685.19	511,844.16	13,553.25	1,372.40	7,055.68	18,155.00	2,436.11	10,268.59
Ouray	47,606.74	45,109.59	564.49	.....	.....	890.68	.....	1,041.98
Park	63,623.64	57,259.43	2,201.11	.....	.....	2,111.78	.....	2,051.32
Phillips	117,026.36	104,867.06	5,051.54	561.94	.....	4,621.00	40.00	1,884.82
Pitkin	51,604.71	46,992.17	369.12	202.50	.....	1,888.07	264.73	1,888.12
Prowers	337,701.23	315,189.07	3,893.72	820.64	1,075.57	8,435.55	1,583.72	6,702.96
Pueblo	1,542,938.06	1,388,510.01	40,305.04	4,633.22	18,010.89	62,141.03	5,028.21	24,309.66
Rio Blanco	65,505.46	57,009.46	2,819.16	.....	.....	3,463.38	.....	2,213.46
Rio Grande	274,888.98	246,063.58	10,296.75	814.03	2,651.16	8,625.43	929.54	5,608.49
Routt	175,764.31	150,031.85	11,169.00	245.25	.....	7,669.63	2,056.77	4,591.81
Saguache	164,373.82	148,575.14	5,502.29	248.31	1,080.49	6,068.48	113.90	2,785.21
San Juan	26,704.70	22,609.23	377.27	90.00	.....	2,724.46	.....	903.74
San Miguel	49,115.05	44,858.40	1,121.61	30.00	423.72	1,417.68	.....	1,263.64
Sedgwick	83,518.85	71,563.82	5,938.64	60.00	.....	3,922.87	.....	2,033.52
Summit	36,965.33	31,050.13	1,970.25	45.64	.....	1,993.58	.....	1,905.73
Teller	100,561.25	94,690.58	645.47	.....	.....	3,287.14	.....	1,938.06
Washington	148,602.18	128,421.19	6,975.62	.....	.....	7,346.86	410.97	5,447.54
Weld	1,430,316.73	1,210,338.16	118,489.75	4,565.67	11,453.75	56,144.46	4,226.78	25,098.16
Yuma	243,681.57	209,900.33	15,498.84	831.47	383.73	10,310.63	563.18	6,193.39
TOTALS	\$27,775,166.76	\$24,282,035.08	\$ 1,508,513.35	\$ 90,221.68	\$ 184,998.49	\$ 1,006,767.32	\$ 94,023.69 ¹	\$ 608,607.15

¹Additional state funds of \$1,046.43 were used in direct payments for foster care of children.

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WELFARE PURPOSES

Year	Total Expenditures	Administrative Expense ¹	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	22,053,356	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
1948	46,036,509	972,229	40,297,749	3,270,619	207,385	182,935	75,852	1,029,740
1949	46,656,582	1,156,588	40,252,100	3,654,130	216,975	184,998	94,024 ²	1,006,767
Total	\$360,701,065	\$ 9,198,643	\$302,090,070	\$ 23,128,036	\$2,382,954	\$1,209,820	\$282,430	\$22,409,112

¹Cost of administration of the State Department of Public Welfare is not included.²Additional State funds of \$1,046.43 were used in direct payments for foster care of children.

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	3,465,814
1948	4,753,655	451,806	1,090,206	69,128	182,935	129,032	2,830,548
1949	5,078,985	514,962	1,213,700	72,326	184,999	129,286	2,963,712
Total	\$45,769,053	\$ 4,922,455	\$ 8,163,739	\$ 770,861	\$ 1,219,980	\$ 361,551	\$30,330,467

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 ¹	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	4,465,713
1948	50,790,164	1,424,035	40,297,749	4,360,825	276,513	365,870	204,884	3,860,288
1949	51,644,567	1,671,550	40,252,100	4,867,830	289,301	369,997	223,310 ²	3,970,479
Total	\$406,470,118	\$ 14,121,098	\$302,090,070	\$ 31,291,775	\$3,153,815	\$2,429,800	\$643,981	\$52,739,579

¹Cost of administration of the State Department of Public Welfare is not included.²Additional State funds of \$1,046.43 were used in direct payments for foster care of children.

FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

January 1, 1949 through December 31, 1949

(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

County	Totals	Old Age Pensions	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Administrative Expense
Adams	\$ 308,961.58	\$ 248,534.61	\$ 51,441.00	\$ 1,440.50	\$ 7,545.47
Alamosa	133,282.87	111,149.22	15,316.86	2,136.00	4,680.79
Arapahoe	496,437.11	428,464.29	49,961.95	1,197.95	16,812.92
Archuleta	52,265.80	43,764.62	6,887.76	.....	1,613.42
Baca	88,377.96	83,923.11	2,577.67	.....	1,877.18
Bent	120,959.11	106,688.54	9,767.07	352.75	4,150.75
Boulder	721,621.49	641,806.20	58,476.15	6,318.05	15,021.09
Chaffee	160,048.76	140,065.26	14,077.25	2,356.00	3,550.25
Cheyenne	55,004.21	48,343.80	4,352.25	275.00	2,033.16
Clear Creek	61,720.60	52,206.74	6,566.68	1,153.86	1,793.32
Conejos	171,951.82	143,628.30	22,454.96	1,334.68	4,533.88
Costilla	119,376.94	96,351.50	16,715.77	1,887.25	4,422.42
Crowley	85,278.03	77,221.85	5,505.49	.....	2,550.69
Custer	39,533.41	32,971.28	4,500.55	483.10	1,578.48
Delta	402,450.92	368,906.74	22,446.50	1,931.75	9,165.93
Denver	5,537,271.77	4,465,096.71	833,399.32	40,354.74	198,421.00
Dolores	19,528.01	16,483.99	1,597.50	.....	1,446.52
Douglas	51,773.84	44,322.27	4,994.05	360.00	2,097.52
Eagle	53,688.41	46,325.06	4,738.50	.....	2,624.85
Elbert	59,686.90	53,158.13	3,181.57	1,035.22	2,311.98
El Paso	1,052,493.15	956,379.43	65,417.69	6,104.75	24,591.28
Fremont	482,069.31	444,354.05	27,049.39	2,959.60	7,706.27
Garfield	196,206.88	180,155.11	8,969.96	1,338.60	5,743.21
Gilpin	20,799.84	18,937.18	773.00	.....	1,089.66
Grand	31,118.65	27,981.52	1,626.35	360.00	1,150.78
Gunnison	58,502.56	51,684.69	4,323.44	.....	2,494.43
Hinsdale	3,320.75	2,961.64	.....	.....	359.11
Huerfano	297,462.50	239,468.57	45,117.05	2,929.75	9,947.13
Jackson	11,629.21	8,963.62	2,030.97	.....	634.62
Jefferson	477,305.55	432,164.71	30,053.23	1,488.39	13,599.22
Kiowa	38,489.96	35,901.88	832.50	660.67	1,094.91
Kit Carson	126,194.32	117,528.09	4,011.78	1,064.79	3,589.66
Lake	59,286.56	50,225.57	6,154.44	.....	2,906.55
La Plata	261,630.48	227,367.38	26,566.58	2,046.62	5,649.90
Larimer	740,447.59	652,845.80	64,647.78	4,293.23	18,660.78
Las Animas	616,371.84	497,497.66	97,410.43	5,788.16	15,675.59
Lincoln	99,385.00	90,309.38	6,308.75	360.00	2,406.87
Logan	209,504.26	177,731.69	21,847.25	2,429.75	7,495.57
Mesa	678,747.99	611,375.17	47,510.50	4,298.91	15,563.41
Mineral	9,323.70	7,733.85	796.50	.....	793.35
Moffat	68,432.19	63,637.42	2,214.60	668.40	1,911.77
Montezuma	197,675.30	168,787.86	25,335.50	744.00	2,807.94
Montrose	290,195.82	261,548.25	21,684.85	1,320.00	5,642.72
Morgan	255,392.44	222,691.46	24,715.50	.....	7,979.48
Otero	400,298.52	351,387.37	35,116.50	2,940.00	10,854.65
Ouray	31,394.40	29,183.24	1,288.60	.....	922.56
Park	39,679.26	35,571.45	2,164.13	.....	1,943.68
Phillips	74,244.43	66,941.14	5,098.07	390.00	1,815.22
Pitkin	35,383.35	32,443.17	907.75	270.00	1,762.43
Prowers	228,921.49	206,127.74	14,998.54	1,763.60	6,031.61
Pueblo	1,078,067.10	911,335.58	133,661.10	9,562.90	23,507.52
Rio Blanco	46,308.96	39,912.05	4,232.34	.....	2,164.57
Rio Grande	165,592.06	137,856.27	21,824.00	1,229.50	5,082.29
Routt	121,198.52	102,581.27	14,359.50	.....	4,257.75
Saguache	107,261.29	85,299.20	18,842.81	595.10	2,524.18
San Juan	16,678.23	14,226.56	1,330.41	360.00	761.26
San Miguel	36,087.04	33,057.03	1,601.98	240.00	1,188.03
Sedgwick	60,088.05	51,139.56	6,735.67	225.00	1,987.82
Summit	22,702.05	18,732.33	2,326.50	.....	1,643.22
Teller	67,187.51	64,279.91	1,200.91	.....	1,706.69
Washington	96,901.90	85,726.72	6,408.50	.....	4,766.68
Weld	982,011.27	770,933.39	182,825.00	6,332.50	21,920.38
Yuma	159,206.08	136,181.11	16,237.26	1,372.77	5,414.94
TOTALS	\$18,790,416.90	\$15,970,065.29	\$ 2,145,616.46	\$ 126,753.84	\$ 547,981.31

COUNTY FUNDS EXPENDED FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

January 1, 1949 through December 31, 1949

(Source: State Department of Public Welfare)

County	Totals	Aid to Depend- ent Children	Aid to the Blind	Tuberculosis Aid	General Assistance	Child Care	Adminis- trative Expense
Adams -----	\$ 79,194.21	\$ 26,365.00	\$ 804.18	\$ 3,753.30	\$ 39,901.89	\$ 1,067.15	\$ 7,302.69
Alamosa -----	21,753.29	6,465.53	941.69	264.45	9,599.11	346.06	4,136.45
Arapahoe -----	110,762.45	32,400.66	921.72	8,601.98	42,521.31	10,356.13	15,960.55
Archuleta -----	11,918.68	3,470.60	5.00	419.06	6,006.18	312.00	1,705.84
Baca -----	7,153.96	1,090.93	-----	-----	4,469.57	-----	1,593.46
Bent -----	20,524.57	5,296.09	154.21	1,538.34	9,690.27	91.21	3,754.45
Boulder -----	202,164.77	37,553.30	3,395.88	8,358.56	135,033.51	4,091.82	13,731.70
Chaffee -----	36,192.90	7,990.13	1,199.25	529.17	23,090.40	-----	3,383.95
Cheyenne -----	19,963.83	2,598.06	110.00	-----	15,322.58	35.76	1,897.43
Clear Creek -----	18,831.33	3,893.27	580.84	28.19	11,651.44	944.99	1,732.60
Conejos -----	24,762.15	9,439.53	663.94	587.80	9,619.51	198.29	4,253.08
Costilla -----	16,017.12	6,610.88	800.12	1,622.28	2,748.39	135.00	4,100.45
Crowley -----	12,256.30	2,313.56	-----	59.07	7,025.32	491.18	2,367.17
Custer -----	5,081.71	2,169.33	191.55	-----	1,346.94	-----	1,373.89
Delta -----	53,087.91	12,621.38	997.44	4,235.96	24,501.32	1,770.92	8,960.89
Denver -----	2,138,867.19	513,131.79	25,256.40	54,620.33	1,327,785.22	37,447.00	180,626.45
Dolores -----	3,758.27	1,093.34	-----	-----	855.77	-----	1,804.16
Douglas -----	9,236.86	2,601.60	237.75	-----	4,303.84	34.88	2,008.79
Eagle -----	24,560.76	3,297.00	55.11	74.00	18,217.77	507.50	2,409.38
Elbert -----	10,105.23	1,750.94	464.27	-----	5,651.00	175.00	2,064.02
El Paso -----	250,985.66	40,006.06	3,917.20	20,411.49	156,849.49	7,228.43	22,572.99
Fremont -----	42,341.60	14,489.78	1,248.54	-----	18,926.99	115.55	7,560.74
Garfield -----	36,409.97	4,566.04	670.86	2,335.86	21,812.03	1,782.34	5,242.84
Gilpin -----	5,202.90	550.00	-----	-----	3,539.84	-----	1,113.06
Grand -----	8,857.88	872.98	276.25	646.74	5,975.24	-----	1,086.67
Gunnison -----	15,098.75	2,314.79	-----	-----	10,922.76	-----	2,191.20
Hinsdale -----	282.79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	282.79
Huerfano -----	49,441.01	21,620.86	1,500.77	2,716.37	13,347.08	446.77	9,809.16
Jackson -----	4,167.53	1,288.02	-----	-----	2,206.55	-----	672.96
Jefferson -----	84,841.73	20,709.75	1,069.92	4,321.45	35,809.07	11,859.78	11,071.76
Kiowa -----	4,655.53	553.20	270.35	-----	2,726.87	-----	1,105.11
Kit Carson -----	14,519.22	1,968.73	477.98	-----	7,652.52	1,001.08	3,418.91
Lake -----	13,482.53	2,364.79	-----	1,149.33	6,945.88	45.41	2,977.12
La Plata -----	45,065.86	13,705.00	1,186.03	1,266.63	22,165.49	1,541.90	5,200.81
Larimer -----	178,800.81	35,627.26	3,232.09	9,042.09	100,278.92	9,546.27	21,074.18
Las Animas -----	135,930.29	44,961.67	2,720.49	7,659.16	65,159.91	1,004.34	14,424.72
Lincoln -----	12,190.42	3,824.94	362.96	-----	5,938.13	-----	2,064.39
Logan -----	59,310.20	14,901.00	1,221.73	266.96	32,866.34	2,168.06	7,886.11
Mesa -----	108,523.96	26,993.65	2,430.16	6,038.96	54,365.40	4,121.03	14,574.76
Mineral -----	1,483.56	570.00	-----	-----	141.76	-----	771.80
Moffat -----	13,595.97	1,137.57	364.91	-----	9,220.58	950.61	1,922.30
Montezuma -----	29,546.90	12,279.75	475.57	257.51	13,868.18	112.51	2,553.38
Montrose -----	40,028.87	10,379.80	802.54	1,759.79	21,736.93	323.82	5,025.99
Morgan -----	60,787.35	16,522.90	-----	298.41	33,387.55	2,817.82	7,760.67
Otero -----	72,540.61	16,223.25	1,437.47	7,055.75	32,841.19	3,018.39	11,964.56
Ouray -----	4,608.43	617.69	-----	-----	3,140.00	-----	850.74
Park -----	10,649.94	1,455.08	-----	-----	7,258.58	-----	1,936.28
Phillips -----	16,489.07	3,383.20	317.31	-----	10,905.57	40.00	1,842.99
Pitkin -----	4,790.44	425.63	157.50	-----	2,222.22	261.39	1,723.70
Prowers -----	29,258.00	6,297.42	861.41	1,075.60	13,524.81	1,840.26	5,658.50
Pueblo -----	246,446.43	57,988.73	4,732.03	18,010.93	130,240.61	11,590.17	23,883.96
Rio Blanco -----	12,717.02	2,350.50	-----	-----	7,263.18	867.02	2,236.32
Rio Grande -----	34,384.95	10,740.25	681.17	2,651.20	14,471.83	929.58	4,910.92
Routt -----	27,804.42	8,509.50	81.75	-----	13,038.67	2,056.78	4,117.72
Saguache -----	24,241.58	8,115.03	281.14	1,080.51	12,258.64	113.90	2,392.36
San Juan -----	5,883.33	569.23	150.00	-----	4,506.89	-----	657.21
San Miguel -----	5,286.39	907.87	90.00	423.74	2,679.40	13.00	1,172.38
Sedgwick -----	11,387.89	4,224.77	95.00	-----	5,027.02	-----	2,041.10
Summit -----	6,167.38	1,432.25	15.21	-----	3,256.41	-----	1,463.51
Teller -----	8,108.44	615.46	-----	-----	5,489.81	446.45	1,556.72
Washington -----	23,326.80	4,641.38	-----	-----	14,433.55	102.12	4,329.75
Weld -----	440,277.71	100,438.25	3,632.73	11,453.81	301,392.45	3,590.32	19,770.15
Yuma -----	52,870.16	10,578.72	734.75	383.75	34,905.88	1,345.98	4,921.08
TOTALS -----	\$5,078,983.77	\$1,213,700.67	\$ 72,325.17	\$ 184,998.53	\$2,963,711.56	\$ 129,285.97	\$ 514,961.87

EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

STRIKES IN COLORADO

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO

ESTABLISHMENTS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following summary is taken from COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, a statistical tabulation published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The data were compiled from the records of the Federal Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, for the three-month period ending in March for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. Statistics, the latest available, were released in January 1950.

Colorado had 25,871 industrial and commercial establishments of all types in March 1948, compared with 24,572 in March 1947 and 21,666 in March 1946. Employment in these establishments was 246,391 during the three-month period ending March 1948, 239,233 during the same period in 1947, and 209,405 during the first quarter of 1946. Payrolls for the first three months of these years respectively were: 1948—\$144,762,000; 1947—\$128,456,000; 1946—\$98,774,000. These figures include data from all commercial establishments hiring one or more persons.

Between 1946 and 1948 the State gained 19 per cent in number of reporting establishments, 18 per cent in number of employees, and 47 per cent in payrolls.

Employment for the whole State by type of business for the three years was as follows:

Employment by Major Industrial Groups—State Totals

Industrial Group	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Payrolls	Industrial Group	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Payrolls
Manufacturing				Retail Trade			
1948.....	1,690	54,912	\$36,883,000	1948.....	8,468	62,862	\$30,358,000
1947.....	1,588	51,919	32,517,000	1947.....	8,120	65,820	28,351,000
1946.....	1,428	46,355	24,256,000	1946.....	7,096	56,203	21,276,000
Wholesale Trade				Service Industries			
1948.....	2,642	26,485	\$18,052,000	1948.....	6,615	33,478	\$14,101,000
1947.....	2,580	24,737	15,142,000	1947.....	6,209	32,088	12,744,000
1946.....	2,142	20,201	11,337,000	1946.....	5,516	28,986	10,300,000
Construction				Mining			
1948.....	2,153	16,926	\$11,297,000	1948.....	519	13,028	\$10,633,000
1947.....	1,846	14,811	9,221,000	1947.....	518	13,111	9,940,000
1946.....	1,352	11,327	5,890,000	1946.....	466	12,793	8,474,000
Public Utilities				Finance			
1948.....	1,044	23,756	\$15,393,000	1948.....	2,164	12,966	\$ 7,309,000
1947.....	980	22,285	13,198,000	1947.....	2,100	12,583	6,651,000
1946.....	864	19,088	10,500,000	1946.....	1,980	11,496	5,774,000

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN COLORADO, 1945-1949

For every 1,000 of the 1,318,048 inhabitants of Colorado in 1950 there were 48 public employees, according to the annual survey of Public Employment conducted by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Of the 48 public employees, 17 were Federal civilian employees, 9 were State government employees, and 22 were employees of city or county governments, or school districts. Colorado ranked fourth among the 48 states in number of Federal employees per 1,000 inhabitants, fifteenth in number of State employees, and eighth in number of local employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

The distribution of public employees for the Nation as a whole in 1949 was 40 employees per 1,000 inhabitants, of which 12 were Federal employees, 7 were State employees, and 21 were local employees.

The distribution of Federal employment in relation to population varies depending on the location of large-scale establishments, according to the Census analysis. State and local government employment bears a more uniform relation to population. There is a general tendency, however, for all types of public employment, Federal, State, and local, to be relatively higher for the sparsely populated states. State and local employment is distinctly lower in proportion to population in the states of the South.

As shown in the accompanying tables, between 1945 and 1949, the greatest increases in public employment in Colorado occurred in the school districts and in the city and State governments. Employment with the Federal government dropped from 28,000 in April 1945 to 18,000 in October 1947, and then became stabilized at 21,000 to 22,000 in 1948 and 1949.

Greatest increases in monthly payroll during the post-war period occurred in the city governments, followed in order by county governments, schools, and State agencies and institutions.

Public Employment in Colorado, 1945-1949

Year	Total	Federal (Civilians only)	State		Local		
			School (Col- leges)	Agencies and insti- tutions	City	County	School
1949, October	63,230	21,583	5,474	6,329	10,567	5,759	13,356
1948, October	63,375	21,272	6,008	6,379	9,638	7,033	12,732
1947, October	57,000	18,000	5,000	6,000	9,000	5,000	13,000
1946, October	61,000	23,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	13,000
1945, April	60,000	28,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	9,000

Number of Permanent Employees and Monthly Payrolls for State and Local Governments in Colorado, 1946-1949

Total Employment and Monthly Payrolls, State and Local Governments

Year	Total		School		Non-School	
	Employ- ment	Payroll	Employ- ment	Payroll	Employ- ment	Payroll
1949, October	33,593	\$7,847,500	14,719	\$3,577,500	18,874	\$4,270,000
1948, October	32,150	7,061,300	14,739	3,309,600	17,411	3,751,700
1947, October	30,000	6,200,000	14,000	3,100,000	16,000	3,200,000
1946, October	28,000	5,300,000	13,000	2,500,000	15,000	2,800,000

Employment and Monthly Payrolls, State Government in Colorado

Year	Total		School (Colleges, etc.)		Non-School	
	Employ- ment	Payroll	Employ- ment	Payroll	Employ- ment	Payroll
1949, October	8,686	\$2,290,000	2,919	\$883,600	5,767	\$1,406,700
1948, October	9,092	2,129,800	3,501	875,600	5,591	1,254,200
1947, October	8,000	1,900,000	3,000	800,000	5,000	1,100,000
1946, October	7,000	1,700,000	2,000	600,000	5,000	1,000,000

Employment and Monthly Payrolls, Local Governments in Colorado

Year	City		County		School Districts	
	Employ- ment	Payroll	Employ- ment	Payroll	Employ- ment	Payroll
1949, October	8,159	\$1,939,900	4,826	\$892,900	11,922	\$2,724,400
1948, October	7,119	1,678,800	4,593	781,000	11,346	2,471,700
1947, October	6,000	1,400,000	4,000	700,000	11,000	2,200,000
1946, October	6,000	1,100,000	4,000	600,000	11,000	1,900,000

Additional information concerning employment and payrolls in Colorado may be found in the chapter on Commerce and Industry in this Year Book.

**INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN COLORADO COUNTIES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
AND TAXABLE PAYROLLS, JANUARY THROUGH MARCH, 1946-1948**

(Source: Federal Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance)

County	Number of Establishments			Number of Employees			Taxable Payrolls		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Adams	248	226	184	1,730	1,317	1,001	\$ 861,000	\$ 618,000	\$ 430,000
Alamosa	220	208	174	1,376	1,269	1,077	636,000	554,000	454,000
Arapahoe	516	459	390	3,909	4,032	3,491	2,265,000	2,091,000	1,768,000
Archuleta	39	38	29	144	170	143	66,000	56,000	39,000
Baca	98	82	69	450	380	341	189,000	147,000	111,000
Bent	108	116	112	599	493	600	208,000	178,000	196,000
Boulder	945	919	749	6,037	5,512	4,737	2,887,000	2,495,000	1,969,000
Chaffee	191	194	162	772	896	758	321,000	347,000	265,000
Cheyenne	58	48	42	152	148	125	62,000	52,000	38,000
Clear Creek	112	100	82	388	363	400	189,000	148,000	157,000
Conejos	81	79	67	228	298	229	85,000	86,000	68,000
Costilla	26	25	19	104	101	171	29,000	25,000	26,000
Crowley	51	48	48	354	256	327	128,000	121,000	107,000
Custer	23	21	21	142	81	65	67,000	29,000	34,000
Delta	277	246	204	1,253	1,264	1,045	527,000	505,000	374,000
Denver	10,761	10,248	9,363	133,266	132,044	116,126	82,361,000	73,932,000	58,191,000
Dolores	24	23	19	275	321	268	176,000	183,000	172,000
Douglas	34	28	28	271	208	294	159,000	123,000	154,000
Eagle	66	55	39	659	626	507	348,000	365,000	247,000
Elbert	45	43	41	103	88	89	34,000	26,000	20,000
El Paso	1,635	1,590	1,384	12,485	12,357	11,697	6,394,000	6,051,000	4,998,000
Fremont	369	347	309	2,153	2,188	2,030	1,110,000	1,065,000	904,000
Garfield	235	217	162	1,215	1,263	960	640,000	461,000	399,000
Gilpin	16	18	15	83	58	69	41,000	21,000	20,000
Grand	78	85	57	369	503	259	199,000	209,000	89,000
Gunnison	120	109	95	939	823	827	598,000	557,000	468,000
Hinsdale .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	179	183	163	1,326	1,369	1,458	729,000	797,000	728,000
Jackson	30	32	23	305	256	218	149,000	125,000	113,000

Jefferson	435	377	305	2,755	2,586	2,159	1,363,000	1,196,000	909,000
Kiowa	39	33	26	107	92	75	40,000	32,000	22,000
Kit Carson	149	134	123	491	519	478	192,000	165,000	125,000
Lake	125	127	122	2,121	1,978	1,669	1,548,000	1,195,000	951,000
La Plata	320	310	255	1,760	1,716	1,461	785,000	692,000	526,000
Larimer	808	754	608	5,108	4,366	3,605	2,607,000	1,875,000	1,300,000
Las Animas	381	382	352	3,546	3,476	3,299	2,066,000	1,989,000	1,369,000
Lincoln	105	94	96	415	348	338	173,000	125,000	105,000
Logan	340	318	298	2,101	1,951	1,672	1,015,000	866,000	628,000
Mesa	647	628	538	4,248	4,266	3,830	2,112,000	1,866,000	1,544,000
Mineral	9	10	14	61	72	60	39,000	42,000	23,000
Moffat	153	149	102	849	839	694	485,000	476,000	339,000
Montezuma	172	158	125	880	790	587	382,000	307,000	189,000
Montrose	223	187	170	1,348	1,185	1,078	541,000	445,000	363,000
Morgan	298	283	259	1,810	1,676	1,283	998,000	767,000	496,000
Otero	470	445	394	2,709	2,885	2,456	1,195,000	1,159,000	887,000
Ouray	37	37	24	254	310	148	162,000	178,000	71,000
Park	56	46	35	184	195	136	88,000	87,000	58,000
Phillips	108	103	81	476	422	327	174,000	153,000	95,000
Pitkin	35	34	29	280	238	176	122,000	103,000	46,000
Prowers	279	229	220	1,928	1,556	1,379	993,000	685,000	559,000
Pueblo	1,286	1,239	1,155	18,739	15,936	15,138	11,064,000	9,160,000	6,184,000
Rio Blanco	120	106	62	675	610	285	376,000	325,000	106,000
Rio Grande	203	190	180	1,101	790	723	570,000	307,000	254,000
Routt	154	158	127	1,608	1,636	1,593	1,022,000	1,000,000	919,000
Saguache	67	64	56	326	235	188	161,000	96,000	55,000
San Juan	33	33	23	305	332	325	223,000	234,000	197,000
San Miguel	39	34	36	426	386	333	306,000	269,000	188,000
Sedgwick	90	86	74	501	460	338	277,000	219,000	137,000
Summit	21	31	18	85	169	87	34,000	74,000	20,000
Teller	97	104	89	498	676	639	233,000	285,000	213,000
Washington	72	61	63	319	239	220	129,000	88,000	65,000
Weld	1,055	945	851	6,482	5,778	5,424	3,744,000	2,937,000	2,536,000
Yuma	163	156	144	629	574	551	271,000	220,000	194,000
State-wide Total*	697	739	559	10,179	11,259	7,241	7,783,000	7,436,000	4,485,000
State Total	25,871	24,572	21,666	246,391	239,233	209,405	\$144,762,000	\$128,456,000	\$98,774,000

*Establishments having state-wide operations.

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 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, 1947 and 1949, 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, increase 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.

Amendments in 1949 raised the weekly benefit amount to a minimum of \$7.00 and a maximum of \$22.75, effective July 1, 1949. The amendments also expanded the schedule of contribution rates under the "merit rating" provision of the law and eliminated the penalty rate.

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.

However, the Colorado Act includes a merit rating provision which permits employers to pay less than the 2.7 per cent rate under certain circumstances, which includes employers' experience with respect to employment turnover and the condition of the benefit fund. Approximately half of Colorado's employers received the "zero" rate during 1949, which meant that they actually paid only .3 per cent to the Federal government.

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, 1949, was as follows:

Clearing account (State Treasury).....	\$ 10,011.56
Unemployment trust fund (United States Treasury).....	54,207,289.29
Benefit payment account (First National Bank, Denver)...	218,088.58

Total available for benefits.....\$54,435,389.43

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, 1949, are as follows:

**CONTRIBUTIONS AND INTEREST RECEIVED BY THE COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—By Year
1936 THROUGH 1949**

(Department of Employment Security—Research and Statistics)

Year	Contributions	Interest	Year	Contributions	Interest
1936	\$1,585,763.37	\$ 4,452.64	1943	\$6,119,462.05	\$ 431,959.45
1937	3,659,912.39	6,771.87	1944	5,009,297.15	496,822.07
1938	3,467,082.79	169,176.29	1945	5,184,241.05	605,045.67
1939	5,021,448.89	245,888.41	1946	4,963,653.11	706,931.90
1940	4,646,385.20	278,600.64	1947	6,154,973.06	817,129.93
1941	5,162,583.42	267,816.56	1948	6,914,130.59	992,358.54
1942	5,788,162.29	348,872.74	1949	3,928,871.92	1,153,201.55
Totals for period 1936-1949.....				\$67,605,967.29	\$6,525,028.26

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 MADE TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
CLAIMANTS BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY—By Year 1939 THROUGH 1949**

(Department of Employment Security—Research and Statistics)

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1939.....	\$3,465,330.01	1945.....	\$ 191,963.25
1940.....	4,168,790.37	1946.....	1,294,151.92
1941.....	2,228,041.51	1947.....	959,518.08
1942.....	822,813.69	1948.....	1,194,767.49
1943.....	165,481.95	1949.....	3,574,519.68
1944.....	135,533.47		
Total for period 1939-1949.....		\$18,195,911.42	

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.

On July 1, 1949, in accordance with provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, entitlement to benefits ended for approximately 80 per cent of the veterans. The number entitled to unemployment allowances will decrease rapidly each year, with only a very few having rights extending into 1954.

A total of 58,854 veterans of World War II filed applications through local employment offices for readjustment allowances in 1946. Readjustment allowances paid to veterans during that year amounted to \$10,004,651. The following table for the year 1949 shows the rapid drop in SRA benefits after July 1.

**NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE
PAYMENTS BY TYPE OF CLAIMANT AND BY MONTH
DURING THE YEAR 1949**

(Department of Employment Security—Research and Statistics)

Month	All Payments		Unemployment Payments		Self-employment Payments	
	Number	Payments	Number	Payments	Number	Payments
January	22,595	\$537,312	21,841	\$467,123	754	\$ 70,189
February	24,461	585,850	23,571	503,838	890	82,012
March	28,509	695,933	27,487	601,090	1,022	94,843
April	21,573	533,211	20,493	432,215	1,080	100,996
May	15,825	416,423	14,683	309,624	1,142	106,799
June	13,377	369,631	12,239	264,577	1,138	105,054
July	10,603	301,651	9,680	217,048	923	84,603
August	4,821	161,103	4,105	95,281	716	65,822
September	1,814	48,940	1,727	41,184	87	7,756
October	1,021	27,051	976	22,749	45	4,302
November	1,617	37,770	1,580	34,381	37	3,389
December	1,842	43,684	1,817	41,364	25	2,320
Total	148,058	\$3,758,559	140,199	\$3,030,474	7,859	\$728,085

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.

**BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY INDUSTRY GROUP
1949 COMPARED WITH 1945**

(Department of Employment Security—Research and Statistics)

Industry Group ¹	Benefit Payments	
	1945	1949 ²
Total	\$193,362	\$3,578,701
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	0	3,651
Mining	26,209	562,717
Contract Construction	11,636	402,744
Manufacturing	99,603	1,249,411
Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities	17,350	159,415
Wholesale and Retail Trade	25,692	828,967
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,864	55,772
Service Industries	10,632	310,101
Industry Unknown	376	5,923

¹ Industry classification applies to last employer in claimant's base period

² The larger benefit amounts paid in 1949 reflect not only an increase in the number of beneficiaries but also a substantial increase in the benefit rates since 1945. The comparison of benefit payments for the years 1945 and 1949 is further affected by the fact that the 1945 benefit load includes only a negligible number of World War II veterans for the reason that many of them were still in the armed forces, and most of those who had been discharged and were unemployed were drawing unemployment benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance program. In 1949, on the other hand, most veterans receiving unemployment benefits were beneficiaries of the state Unemployment Compensation program.

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 scope of Employment Service activities through the 32 local offices strategically located throughout the State is indicated by the following table which covers the post-war period since transfer of the Public Employment Service back to state operation. It should be noted, too, that in 1948 responsibility for recruitment of farm labor was transferred to the State Employment Service from the Department of Agriculture, which had carried on that function while the Employment Service was engaged in recruitment of essential war industry workers.

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES 1947 THROUGH 1949

(Department of Employment Security—Research and Statistics)

Activity	Year		
	1947	1948	1949
Reception Contacts	758,685	851,437	1,218,934
New Applications for Work.....	46,262	57,488	72,870
Applicant Interviews	206,834	226,405	.....
Selection Interviews .....	.....	.....	220,709
Total Referrals to Jobs (Non-agri.).....	117,171	105,654	87,675
Total Referrals to Jobs (Agri.).....	.....	139,095	215,117
Total Placements (Non-agri.)	67,717	63,998	53,315
Total Placements (Agri.) .....	.....	125,032	200,600
Counseling Interviews	5,683	7,629	7,794
Aptitude Tests	5,320	2,641	2,991
Claims Taken (U. C. and S. R. A.).....	406,349	362,615	514,286
Employer Visits (Agri. and Non-agri.).....	31,929	39,185	40,571
Active Applications on File (Average Mo.)..	11,199	11,028	18,129

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.

PROGRAM OF THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

By MAE F. THOMAS, State Civil Service Commission Staff.

The Division of Examinations of the State Civil Service Commission carried out an accelerated schedule on the Commission's long-range program during 1948-'50. The 363 examinations conducted attracted 6,090 applicants and resulted in 3,519 names appearing on the eligible lists used to fill vacancies in various positions. These eligible lists serve present and future needs for the positions involved.

The staff of four technicians and two clerks administered written, oral, performance and experience type tests. The classes of positions where these tests of fitness were used ranged from the lowest paid group to divisional and departmental heads. Close coordination with the Classification Division and extensive use of consultants and specialized oral examiners insured valid technical direction in applying the tests used. The fact that the average merit ratings have increased over the period is evidence that better workers are being selected for state positions.

More and more persons are applying for civil service positions. This provides greater competition and tends to gain more competent workers for the state. More numerous applications also means that greater time must be spent with each test given. With the increase in applicants, less emphasis has been placed on the unassembled type of examination. Greater stress is being placed on interviews and oral examinations, following the principle that success or failure on the job is greatly dependent on personal effectiveness.

Numerous Departments Covered by Examinations

Outstanding examples of examination series held during the period were: Complete tests for all uniformed members of the State Patrol, a wide variety of examinations for Game and Fish, Public Health, Banking Department, Personnel Officers, Highway Sub-Professional positions and all clerical positions. Future emphasis is to be placed on institutional jobs and professional highway engineering positions.

The Classification and Compensation Division of the State Civil Service Commission has expanded its services and strengthened its recommendations by a number of wage surveys. An extensive nation-wide survey was made on salaries of department heads, and their assistants as well as surveys of salaries paid personnel in similar institutions or departments in states of similar population and geography. After collecting the raw material, charts were developed for use in determining Colorado's standards.

A complete revision of specifications has been made, this time occupationally. Position descriptions in all departments and institutions were studied for like duties and comprehensive specifications developed from them, locating specific duties on each job.

This has been of great assistance to the division of examinations in assembling accurate tests and has been of great value to the Civil Service Commission in recruitment. We believe it has contributed greatly to the increased efficiency of departments and institutions of the state in general. Attention is now concentrated on refinements in classification and compensation for the purpose of recruiting better qualified and trained personnel for accurately defined positions, and compensation in line with other jurisdictions. Qualifications will be increased gradually as recruitment becomes easier.

Accomplishments of Classification Division Summarized

Briefly summarized, the program of the Classification Division has accomplished the following: The number of different job classifications in the State Service have been reduced from some 1,100 separate titles to 688 standardized jobs; position standards and minimum qualifications have been raised on a large per cent of the jobs studied. All positions in 66 of the 80 state departments and institutions now under civil service have been surveyed and classi-

fied on the basis of high, modern occupational standards. Many broad job classifications, such as Sectional Supervisor, Divisional Supervisors, aids and assistants, have been discontinued.

Scheduled work of the Classification Division will further reduce the total number of job titles in the state service to approximately 600. The schedule also anticipates periodic reaudit of all classified positions to see that job standards are being met and duties outlined carried out.

Merit Ratings Reflect Improvements in Personnel

In 1947, the Civil Service Commission applied its first official merit rating to 2,948 State employees in the classified service. At that time, the ratings revealed that the work of five employees was unsatisfactory; 564 were found to be below standard in their work performance; 1,331 were doing satisfactory work according to their supervisors; 917 were doing above standard work; and 131 were doing work of excellent caliber.

By November 1948, only three were in the unsatisfactory group, 84 were doing below standard work; 1,549 were rendering satisfactory performance; 2,023 were doing above standard work; and 163 were giving excellent service to the State.

In November 1949, the work of 191 employees was found to be of excellent worth by their supervisors; 2,677 were rated as doing work above standard in performance; 1,309 were doing satisfactory performance, while the number of below standard employees dropped to 171. None out of the 4,249 employees rated were classified as doing unsatisfactory work during the last six months.

The primary purpose of merit rating is to establish which employees are entitled to an increase in salary based upon their satisfactory performance of assigned duties. However, merit ratings are being used also as criteria in promotional examinations, inter-departmental transfers, and analysis of training needs. Probably the main contribution of the merit rating system has been that it is forcing a better type of supervision throughout the State service with resultant improved performance of employees.

Statistical data given below reveals that the average employee of the State of Colorado has increased his performance record by approximately five per cent over the past two years.

ANALYSIS OF THE MERIT RATINGS OF STATE EMPLOYEES IN CLASSIFIED SERVICE

	November 1947	May 1948	November 1948	May 1949	November 1949
Percent rated EXCELLENT.....	4.44	5.15	4.27	4.74	4.49
Percent rated ABOVE STANDARD...	31.13	50.86	52.92	61.30	63.02
Percent rated SATISFACTORY.....	45.13	39.52	40.53	32.51	30.82
Percent rated BELOW STANDARD..	19.13	4.36	2.20	1.37	1.67
Percent rated UNSATISFACTORY ...	0.17	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.00
Number rated EXCELLENT	131	190	163	180	191
Number rated ABOVE STANDARD....	917	1878	2023	2325	2677
Number rated SATISFACTORY.....	1331	1459	1549	1233	1309
Number rated BELOW STANDARD...	564	161	84	52	71
Number rated UNSATISFACTORY....	5	4	3	2	0
Total rated	2948	3692	3822	3792	4248
Median rating of all employes.....	168.50	172.96	173.50	175.72	176.68

(Basis: 150-174 as satisfactory performance).

The organizational set-up of the State Civil Service Commission will be found in the section on State Government in this Year Book.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

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.

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.

For the period 1915-1949 the State Compensation Insurance Fund paid losses in the amount of \$22,724,852.05 for employers who elected to insure with the Fund. Premiums paid for the same period amounted to \$38,747,853.34. Losses paid by all competing companies in Colorado during the same period amounted to \$21,696,530.30 and the total premiums collected by the same companies amounted to \$48,596,030.21. Receipts and disbursements of the State Compensation Insurance Fund for the years 1946 through 1949 and an analysis of industrial accidents in Colorado as reported by all competing companies are shown in accompanying tables.

One of the most important functions of the Industrial Commission is to protect the interests of minor dependents when the head of a family is suddenly taken away by accidental death. Ordinarily the compensation benefits allowed by law are paid out in a period of six years and in most cases the children are too young to take care of themselves at the end of that time. In order to prolong the payments to these dependents, the Commission adopted the policy of ordering part of the compensation payments placed in a trust account in the minor's name and the balance paid to the person having the care and custody of the child. The money placed in trust is released to a minor upon his attaining his majority or from time to time upon a showing that the child is in need of money for medical attention, schooling, or other purposes.

An important section of the Workmen's Compensation Law is the legislation for a Subsequent Injury Fund which became effective April 9, 1945. Under the provisions of this section the insurance carrier is required to pay into the Subsequent Injury Fund \$500 in each fatal case where no dependents survive the decedent. The fund is used to compensate cases in which claimants, already disabled by the loss of a hand, or foot or an eye, lose a second major member due to industrial injury, thus becoming permanently and totally disabled. In such cases the employee receives the compensation to which he is normally entitled for his injury and after this amount is paid out he draws compensation at the established rate during the balance of his life, these payments being made from the Subsequent Injury Fund.

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.

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. The 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 1946-1949**

(Source: State Compensation Insurance Fund)

	1949	1948	1947	1946
RECEIPTS:				
Premiums written	\$2,567,378.78	\$2,453,374.22	\$2,286,466.69	\$2,117,884.95
Interest received	190,953.37	177,228.76	164,884.37	159,648.15
Miscellaneous	9,492.94	8,998.61	4,344.44	1,644.72
From sale and redemption of bonds..	380,500.00	185,500.00	748,265.63	167,500.00
Warrants		20.00	3,257.99	489.06
Total income	\$3,148,325.09	\$2,825,121.59	\$3,207,209.12	\$2,447,166.88
Cash on hand, Dec. 31 of previous year	744,005.20	541,867.53	619,183.67	205,408.85
Premiums outstanding, Dec. 31 of previous year	17,899.49	76,261.38	12,081.74*	50,332.66
TOTAL	\$3,874,430.80	\$3,290,727.74	\$3,814,311.05	\$2,702,908.39
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Compensation and Medical Benefits paid	\$1,650,879.53	\$1,411,426.76	\$1,185,431.74	\$ 953,083.08
Dividends paid policyholders	568,263.27	443,971.29	509,579.37	464,825.21
Premiums charged off	77,208.12		251.46	112.85
Operating expenses	205,977.76	202,306.01	187,562.87	176,113.56
Bonds and warrants purchased:				
Bonds	566,295.25	506,917.97	1,465,673.46	501,286.76
Warrants	8.00		206.00	385.00
Total disbursements	\$3,068,631.93	\$2,564,622.13	\$3,348,704.90	\$2,095,806.46
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, current year..	785,671.87	744,005.20	541,867.53	619,183.67
Premiums outstanding, Dec. 31, current year	20,127.00	17,899.49	76,261.38	12,081.74*
TOTAL	\$3,874,430.80	\$3,290,727.74	\$3,814,311.05	\$2,702,908.39

* Minus.

DEPARTMENT OF WAGE CLAIMS

The Department of Wage Claims provides for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employees concerning wages. Data on claims and collections for selected biennial periods are as follows:

Biennial Period	Number of Claims Collected	Money Collected
1948-1950.....	967	\$72,731.96
1944-1946.....	725	39,863.96
1940-1942.....	1,486	33,328.35

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN COLORADO

Of the 86,488 industrial accidents reported to the State Industrial Commission by all competing companies during the biennial period July 1, 1948, through June 30, 1950, 76,568 required the payment of medical expenses, 9,477 resulted in payment of temporary total compensation, 34 resulted in permanent total compensation cases (loss of total earning ability), and 205 were fatal accidents. The following table shows statistical data concerning the age and sex of the employees involved in industrial accidents, the major types of accidents, and the nature and location of injuries.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN COLORADO

(Source: State Industrial Commission)

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS BY AGE OF EMPLOYEE JULY 1, 1948, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1950

Age	Number of Accidents		Age	Number of Accidents	
	1948-1950	1946-1948		1948-1950	1946-1948
Age not given.....	6,796	7,269	50-59	8,602	8,553
To 19, inclusive....	5,812	5,453	60-69	3,606	3,798
20-29	25,307	26,202	70-79	398	442
30-39	21,627	20,914	80-89	11	25
40-49	14,329	13,745	Total	86,488	86,401

Industrial Accidents By Sex of Employee

	Total	Male	Female
1948-1950	86,488	79,177	7,311
1946-1948	86,401	79,369	7,032

Industrial Accidents Requiring Payment of Compensation
During the Period July 1, 1948, through June 30, 1950

By:

Type of Accident

Type	Number	Type	Number
Struck by	2,593	Burns	622
Strain from lifting, pushing or pulling	1,838	Slips, causing sprains and strains	360
Caught in or between.....	1,469	Occupational disease:	
Struck against	1,160	(covered by statute).....	94
Falls to different level.....	1,037	(Not covered or undetermined)	26
Falls on same level.....	721	Total	9,920

Nature of Injury

Injury	Number	Injury	Number
Fractures	2,515	Dislocation	192
Contusion	1,503	Particles in eyes.....	152
Strains causing hernia	1,390	Puncture wounds	149
Lacerations	1,256	Asphyxiation, drowning, etc....	31
Sprains	1,064	Electric shock	26
Burns	454	Occupational	36
Amputation or inoculation.....	379	All other	519
Crushing	264	Total	9,920

STRIKES IN COLORADO

Twenty-eight strikes in Colorado in 1949 resulted in 442,000 man-days of idleness, an increase of 61.9 per cent over 1948. Strike idleness, both in Colorado and in the United States as a whole, was the second highest figure on record since 1927, second only to that of 1946.

Wages, pensions, and insurance benefits were the predominant issues in the 1949 disputes, causing 80 per cent of the total idleness. Pension and insurance issues were important in 189 disputes which caused 55 per cent of the year's idleness.

The industry-wide stoppage in coal mining and basic steel accounted for 60 per cent of the year's total idleness for the nation as a whole. Construction led in the number of strikes with 615. There were 3,606 work stoppages in 1949 in the United States, compared with 3,419 in 1948, and 3,693 in 1946. Idleness during these strikes amounted to 50,500,000 man-days in 1949 compared with 34,100,000 in 1948 and 116,000,000 in 1946.

The accompanying table gives a summary of strikes in Colorado from 1927 to 1949, 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	168,421	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
1948.....	19	9,500	0.5	500	273,000	0.8
1949.....	28	23,400	0.8	907	442,000	0.9

*Less than one tenth of one per cent.

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF STATE GOVERNMENT INCOME

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED YEARS

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE AID TO COUNTIES

RETAIL SALES TAX AND USE TAX

STATE INCOME TAX

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES

INFLATION AFFECTS COST OF GOVERNMENT

The inflationary conditions which have prevailed throughout the Nation as a result of World War II have had a profound effect on the collection of taxes in Colorado over the past several years by all units of government—Federal, State, and local.

These inflationary conditions have resulted in higher prices for all commodities, including farm and livestock prices, in higher wages, in the cost of construction, the cost of homes and the cost of everything else. The costs of government have been similarly affected and tax collections have risen sharply, reflecting the overall result of inflation.

The subject of inflation is too complex to relate in detail here. However, it is pertinent to point out that the inflation which the Nation is experiencing stems directly from the fact that more than 200 billions of dollars of bonds were issued by the Federal government during World War II to help underwrite the huge cost of the War. This had the effect of expanding the Nation's currency base by billions of dollars and thereby cheapening the value of the dollar. Throughout Colorado and the Nation, business is being transacted with 40-cent and 50-cent dollars as compared with the purchasing power of the dollar before World War II.

Although this chapter deals with finances of the State government of Colorado, it is appropriate to point out that whereas taxes collected for the operation of the State government and its institutions and agencies have doubled in the past 10 years, since 1940, and whereas the taxes collected by the counties of Colorado for the operation of county government and the taxes collected by the school districts in the State for their operations have more than doubled, the cost of Federal government operations have increased more than four times in the same period.

The income of the State of Colorado from all sources of taxes, license fees and other fees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, was \$95,931,715 as compared with \$44,896,709 in 1940. This is exclusive of federal grants-in-aid to Colorado, since Federal grants represent taxes collected from the people of Colorado and the Nation by the Federal government.

In 1950, the property tax collections of the counties for county government in Colorado totaled \$18,627,911 as compared with \$7,454,306 collected in 1940. Similarly, the school districts in Colorado had property tax collections totaling \$35,043,391 in 1950 as compared with \$15,285,619 collected in 1940.

TAX COLLECTIONS IN COLORADO BY ALL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Unit of Government	1950	1940	1930
Collected by the Federal Government....	\$272,505,614	\$ 35,920,331	\$12,468,451
Collected by the State Government of Colorado	95,931,715	44,896,709	20,674,007
Collected by the Counties (property taxes only):			
For County purposes	18,627,911	7,454,306	10,318,495
For General School Purposes	4,312,045	4,099,720	5,899,870
For School Districts	35,043,391	15,285,619	18,254,887
Collected by the Cities (property taxes only)	13,979,322	10,274,713	9,328,944
Total of all tax collections.....	\$440,399,998	\$117,931,398	\$76,944,554
Per Cent, Federal Tax Collections of Total Taxes Collected in Colorado....	61.88%	30.47%	16.20%

The cities in Colorado do not so show a corresponding increase, property tax collections in 1950 totaling \$13,979,322 as compared with \$10,274,713 collected in 1940. Numerous cities in Colorado, and particularly the large cities, have had to resort to special taxes of one sort and another to augment property tax collections, in order to meet the increased cost of city government resulting from inflation.

In analyzing the costs of State government, these points should be borne in mind: Obligations which have been made part and parcel of the State's responsibilities in the past 20 years are these: (1) The people of Colorado voted an amendment to the Constitution in 1936 which provides that 85 percent of the income collected by the State from a 2-cent sales tax on all commodities sold and 85 percent of the income from liquor licenses and taxes shall always be ear-marked for the payment of old age pensions, distributed through the county governments; (2) the State has been forced to provide additional funds for various welfare and health programs; (3) the pressure for increased State appropriations for aid to the public schools has increased over the years, with resulting increase in the amount of funds provided by the State; (4) an additional 2-cent tax on motor fuel was voted by the General Assembly in 1947 in response to the need for more funds for highway construction and for county road improvements; and (5) inflation has almost doubled the cost of operating all of the State's institutions in the past five years, including the educational institutions for higher learning. These costs have risen from \$9,235,558 in 1945 to \$17,506,203 in 1950, as shown in one of the tables in this chapter.

Federal Taxes Far Exceed State and Local Taxes in Colorado

As stated previously, in the same 10-year period covered by the above data on State and local costs of government, it is significant to note that the cost of Federal Government has increased four-fold since 1940.

In 1940, the expenditures of the Federal government totaled \$9,434,327,930. However, since the end of World War II, the expenditures of the Federal government have been averaging \$40,000,000,000 annually. And whereas, Federal tax collections in Colorado totaled \$35,920,331 in 1940, they totaled \$272,505,614 in 1950. During the same period that State and local tax collections in Colorado have doubled. Federal tax collections in Colorado have increased almost eight times. In fact, annual Federal tax collections in Colorado exceed by more than \$100,000,000 the total of all State, county, city and school taxes collected in Colorado!

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. Over the past several years the State mill levy has averaged less than four mills annually. The levy in 1950 was 3.86 mills per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

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;

Pari-mutuel Racing Revenue: A new source of State government income was created by the voters of Colorado when they approved, at the general election in November, 1948, the establishment of pari-mutuel wagering on horse and dog racing in Colorado. The Pari-mutuel Wagering Act adopted by the General Assembly in 1949, following the election mandate, provides that the State shall receive 5 per cent of the gross receipts of all pari-mutuel wagers. The State government's income from this source was \$670,519 in 1949 and \$1,368,539 in 1950. Receipts from this source are deposited in the General Fund of the State.

Miscellaneous Fees, including license fees and other types of fees, are collected by the agencies and institutions of the State on a large number of operations. The total of these collections amounts to several million dollars annually.

Total Collections by the State from the above sources of income, which represent taxes, license fees, etc., amounted to \$90,446,463.37 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and \$95,931,714.99 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

Other Sources of State Government Income

State School Land and Permanent School Fund. Collections by the State from rentals of State-owned school land and the income from investments in the Permanent School Fund are distributed by the State Treasurer to the public schools of the State through County Treasurers. These funds, which amounted to \$2,241,986.43 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, are not taxes, but are properly listed as a source of State income.

Employment Security Taxes, which are levied by the Federal Government on business enterprises, are paid into the State Treasury and are then transferred by that office to the Federal Treasury in Washington, D. C. Therefore these taxes are not State taxes and are not a source of State income, but are listed by the State Treasurer's office in its compilation of financial transactions of that office.

State Compensation Insurance Fund. This is a trust fund which is maintained by the insurance premiums paid by employers of labor to provide for compensation to employees for disability due to accidents or to dependents in case of death. The fund is a business insurance operation and therefore is not a source of State income for the operation of State government, although the financial transactions of the Fund are accounted for by the State Treasurer.

Federal Grants-in-Aid and other Federal Funds allocated to the States have been increasing in recent years and in Colorado such funds amounted to 28.9 per cent of the total income of the State government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

Federal grants-in-aid in 1950 included funds for highways, old age pensions and other welfare services, vocational education, school lunch programs, public health services, wildlife restoration and other activities. The total of Federal funds provided Colorado under grants-in-aid in 1950 totaled \$31,073,386.48.

Federal funds distributed to Colorado include funds for the administration of the Employment Security Act and the payment of employment security benefits, a portion of the Federal funds collected from the operation of the National Forests (grazing permit fees, etc.), a portion of the funds collected under the provisions of the U. S. Mineral Leasing Act (royalties from mineral

leases on government-owned coal, gas and oil producing lands), and other funds of smaller amounts, including grazing fees collected under the Taylor Grazing Act. The total of such Federal funds paid into the State Treasury of Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, amounted to \$7,858,448.01 which, added to the \$31,073,386.48 of Federal grants-in-aid made the total of Federal funds to Colorado \$38,931,834.49 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

Summary of State Government Income in 1950

Summed up, the income of the State government of Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, was as follows: From taxes and fees, \$95,931,714.99; from School Land and Permanent School Fund, \$2,241,986.43, and from the Federal government, \$38,931,834.49. The total amounts to \$137,105,535.91.

Of the total, \$69,780,650.89, or 50.9 per cent was distributed by the State Treasurer to the 63 counties of Colorado for old age pensions and other welfare services, roads, aid to the public schools, health activities and other county services.

Elsewhere in this chapter are two tables which provide details as to the source of revenue received by the State Government of Colorado. One table is entitled "Summary of State Government Revenues in Colorado" and the other is entitled "Federal Funds Allocated to Colorado for the Year Ending June 30, 1950, and the State Departments Administering the Funds."

(It is appropriate to point out that Federal funds spent on reclamation projects in Colorado, Federal funds spent by the U. S. Corps of Engineers on various projects, and other Federal expenditures such as for the military forces and for the operation of the many Federal agencies in Colorado are not channeled through the State Treasury but are financed directly from the Federal Treasury in Washington, D. C., from taxes collected by the Federal Government in Colorado and the other States of the Union, as related earlier in this chapter.)

INCOME OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

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	19,258,999	4,162,370	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	47,558,634	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	88,327,235*	68,213,551*	20,113,684	22.8
1948	107,823,709*	83,939,870*	23,883,839	22.2
1949	125,781,841*	92,425,652*	33,356,189	26.5
1950	137,105,536*	98,173,702*	38,931,834	28.4

* Totals for these years exclude refunds of taxes to taxpayers, also Employment Security taxes and State Compensation Fund premiums. These items are included in the total income for earlier years.

TOTAL TAXES, FEES AND OTHER INCOME COLLECTED BY THE STATE OF COLORADO, AND PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF TAXES AND INCOME

Year	Total of Taxes, Fees and Other Income Collected by the State	PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INCOME, EXCLUSIVE OF FEDERAL GRANTS										
		Receipts from State Property Tax	Inheritance and Gift Taxes	Insurance and Corporation Taxes	Liquor Taxes and Fees	Sales and Use Taxes	State Income Tax	Highway Funds, Gas Taxes, License Fees and PUC Fees	Game and Fish Licenses and Fees	State School Lands, Income and Sales	State Educational Institutions, Tuition, Fees, etc.	Miscellaneous Income
1920-----	\$11,460,993	\$ 4,954,897	\$ 468,208	\$ 445,513	First tax	First tax	First tax	\$ 1,318,009	\$ 235,041	\$ 1,539,768	\$ 358,979	\$ 2,180,578
1930-----	20,674,007	5,893,165	908,328	827,413	in 1935	in 1935	in 1938	8,015,634	335,261	1,152,828	564,849	2,976,529
1940-----	44,896,709	5,240,804	1,029,080	853,356	\$ 2,587,384	\$ 7,616,759	\$ 3,118,506	11,396,325	531,809	856,397	791,637	10,874,652
1947*-----	67,839,131	4,339,644	1,459,277	1,488,803	4,651,804	20,985,621	8,558,624	18,428,716	1,538,095	2,154,457	1,646,698	2,587,392
1948*-----	83,939,909	5,542,264	2,058,568	1,779,660	4,557,920	24,791,674	11,595,907	23,460,448	1,985,804	2,350,302	2,470,153	3,347,209
1949*-----	92,425,652	5,953,172	1,791,858	1,917,488	4,326,086	25,798,537	16,958,876	24,951,296	2,482,856	1,979,188	2,582,623	3,683,672
1950*-----	98,173,701*	6,024,546	1,749,825	2,088,366	4,395,866	25,918,803	17,288,780	27,616,632	2,349,050	2,241,986	2,832,173	5,667,674

*Data for the years 1947-1950 exclude refunds of revenue. Federal grants are also excluded.

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE, FOR YEARS SHOWN

(Sources: State Auditor, State Treasurer, and State Controller)

Year	Total Disbursements and Transactions Col. 1	State Institutions Col. 2	State Highway Department Col. 3	Disbursements to Counties Col. 4	Investments Purchased During Year Col. 5	Employment Security Trust Fund Col. 6	Disbursements For All Other Purposes Col. 7	Cash Balance Year Ending June 30 Col. 8
1915.....	\$ 6,448,177	\$ 1,616,462	\$ 212,597	\$ 875,147	.....	.....	\$ 3,743,971	.....
1920.....	13,186,742	4,404,655	3,896,945	1,453,714	.....	.....	3,431,428	\$ 2,121,493
1925.....	17,704,215	3,658,821	4,836,353	3,938,092	.....	.....	5,270,949	5,478,662
1930.....	22,613,771	3,955,083	6,407,813	3,975,318	.....	.....	8,275,557	5,740,272
1935.....	31,465,498	3,278,571	10,242,041	7,818,370	\$ 1,775,727	.....	8,350,789	7,613,979
1936.....	35,145,347	3,438,224	9,649,531	12,774,497	3,444,749	.....	5,838,346	18,861,983
1937.....	54,670,155	3,510,597	20,748,168	19,692,842	1,852,101	\$ 2,295,234	6,571,213	24,752,229
1938.....	69,241,321	3,396,189	27,671,288	24,945,598	1,749,538	4,035,587	7,443,121	14,956,727
1939.....	65,293,509	5,608,053	14,923,116	22,020,323	1,924,306	4,959,759	15,857,952	26,006,198
1940.....	67,529,370	5,521,135	10,186,235	25,103,872	2,231,834	4,894,381	19,591,913	28,013,587
1941.....	65,217,153	7,554,225	10,217,844	26,172,320	1,751,713	4,699,595	14,821,456	29,294,710
1942.....	65,741,699	7,326,106	8,096,945	27,935,990	3,387,873	5,270,525	13,724,260	34,100,623
1943.....	66,861,368	7,008,521	5,257,484	29,504,476	2,280,754	6,523,586	16,286,547	22,487,438
1944.....	68,526,674	6,642,924	4,976,387	29,417,992	6,177,678	5,537,752	15,773,941	29,303,893
1945.....	69,671,992	7,204,895	4,820,378	31,922,578	5,148,656	4,868,704	15,706,781	35,431,761
1946.....	74,720,748	7,818,235	5,300,950	34,388,637	3,583,140	5,005,444	18,624,342	44,792,714
1947.....	98,168,707	8,622,347	9,750,722	49,090,569	3,873,809	5,672,894	21,158,366	47,364,003
1948.....	123,900,912	14,457,245	19,366,115	60,416,428	3,076,798	6,436,350	20,147,976	45,650,247
1949.....	142,722,531	17,530,309	24,241,970	67,810,010	4,182,464	5,933,048	23,024,730	44,779,694
1950.....	151,025,912	20,583,018	24,373,027	69,780,651	3,921,668	3,486,002	28,881,546	46,297,985

Note.—Refunds of taxes are excluded from columns 1 and 7 for the years 1947-1950. Column 1 includes all State-collected funds, Federal funds allocated to Colorado and various transactions which do not represent expenditures. Column 2: This column represents expenditure of State funds by all State institutions. Column 3: Expenditures of the State Highway Department on a fiscal year basis (Highway Department operates on a calendar year basis). Column 4 represents disbursements to the counties for old age pensions, county roads, schools, etc. Column 5 shows the amount of State collections each year which are placed in investments (bonds principally). Column 6 lists the amount of funds collected by the State in Employment Security Taxes which are transferred to the Federal treasury in Washington, D.C. Column 7: This column includes funds expended for operating State departments and agencies and all other State disbursements. Column 8: This column is the total of all funds held by the State Treasurer, including the amount of unpaid warrants, but **not including** investments, on hand at the end of each fiscal year. Some of these funds are highway funds, others are public welfare, etc. The point is that the Cash Balance does not represent all surplus funds, as a major portion of the funds are operating funds of the various departments and institutions of the State. Also included are funds to be allocated to the counties, schools, etc.

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES IN COLORADO JULY 1, 1947, THRU JUNE 30, 1950

(State Treasurer and State Controller)

RECEIPTS	July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950	July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
Principal Taxes and Licenses			
General Property Tax (Mill Levy).....	\$ 6,024,545.87	\$ 5,953,172.21	\$ 5,542,263.70
Income Tax (Less refunds)*.....	17,288,780.43	16,958,876.09	11,595,906.51
Excise Taxes and Licenses:			
a) Sales Tax (2 per cent).....	24,545,478.30	24,409,407.05	23,248,295.61
b) Service Tax (Discontinued Feb. 28, 1945).....	18.18	147.00	348.24
c) Use Tax.....	1,373,325.10	1,389,129.86	1,543,378.18
d) State Liquor Tax (Less refunds)*.....	3,639,956.16	3,583,759.60	3,793,239.85
e) State Liquor Licenses.....	214,450.00	216,350.00	222,725.00
f) 85% of City and County Liquor Licenses.....	541,460.25	525,975.75	536,944.80
g) Store Licenses (Chain stores).....	177,057.95	177,460.56	175,921.56
Motor Fuel Tax (Less refunds)*.....	20,557,156.32	18,559,717.75	17,700,314.78
Motor Vehicle Taxes			
a) Motor Vehicle Ownership Tax B.....	360,625.85	270,195.50	208,851.79
b) Motor Vehicle Ownership Tax A.....	216,861.62	180,571.33	178,482.91
c) Motor Vehicle Licenses.....	3,947,560.21	3,656,142.06	3,401,316.25
d) Motor Vehicle Miscellaneous.....	625,000.11	589,045.62	527,206.21
P.U.C. Carrier Taxes on Trucks and Buses.....	1,909,428.06	1,695,623.95	1,444,275.84
Inheritance Tax.....	1,695,292.83	1,715,524.73	1,931,033.58
Gift Tax.....	54,532.02	76,333.41	127,534.69
Insurance Tax.....	1,942,994.08	1,783,060.50	1,645,234.52
Foreign and Domestic Corporations Tax.....	145,682.85	134,427.40	134,425.37
Pari-mutuel Racing Revenue.....	738,324.00	.....	.....
Sub-Total Principal Taxes and Licenses.....	\$ 85,998,530.19	\$ 81,874,920.37	\$ 73,963,299.39
Receipts from Fees and Licenses			
Division of Agriculture, Fees, Licenses, etc.....	\$ 587,584.41	\$ 474,741.84	\$ 402,369.64
Game and Fish Licenses, Fees, and Miscellaneous.....	2,349,049.75	2,482,855.83	1,985,804.11
Secretary of State Examining and Licensing Boards.....	317,567.96	313,459.25	186,397.27
State Board of Stock Inspection Licenses, Fees.....	145,560.93	145,708.98	160,308.80
Sub-Total Receipts from Fees and Licenses.....	\$ 3,399,763.05	\$ 3,416,765.90	\$ 2,734,879.82
Taxes for Special Purposes			
Coal Mining Tax.....	\$ 15,481.59	\$ 22,819.74	\$ 35,357.56
Hail Insurance Tax.....	25,198.96	27,074.83	77,151.81
Metal Mining Tax.....	15,661.36	17,891.05	19,697.02
Oleomargarine Tax.....	1,125.00	625.00	525.00

Predatory Animal Tax.....	34,182.45	36,166.12	36,543.32
Safety and Accident Prevention Tax.....	25,596.94	28,562.37	27,518.45
Sub-Total Receipts from Taxes for Special Purposes.....	\$ 117,246.30	\$ 133,139.11	\$ 196,793.16
Miscellaneous Receipts of Departments and Institutions			
Division of Commerce, Miscellaneous.....	\$ 304,951.30	\$ 250,040.83	\$ 86,831.07
Educational Institutions, Tuition Fees, etc.....	2,832,173.47	2,582,623.12	2,470,153.01
Department of Education, Miscellaneous.....	27,618.46	37,102.01	35,827.00
State Highway Department, Miscellaneous.....	1,251,953.07	927,179.55	361,753.60
Hospitals, Penal, Correctional, and Charitable Institutions, Collections, etc.....	1,046,594.14	953,874.29	806,960.28
Division of Industrial Relations, Miscellaneous.....	46,778.57	41,434.44	9,680.19
Division of Public Health, Miscellaneous.....	111,685.91	97,081.35	57,746.19
Department of Public Welfare, Miscellaneous.....	206,275.30	123,366.70	197,933.87
Department of Revenue, Miscellaneous.....	94,170.33	26,979.29	95,061.11
Miscellaneous Undistributed Accounts	881,711.68	183,261.45	641,612.38
Sub-Total Miscellaneous Receipts	\$ 6,803,912.23	\$ 5,222,943.03	\$ 4,763,558.70
TOTAL COLLECTIONS FROM TAXES, LICENSES, AND FEES, MINUS REFUNDS*	\$ 95,931,714.99	\$ 90,446,463.37	\$ 81,589,567.03
Receipts from State School Lands and Investments			
Receipts from Fees, Rentals, and Sales of Public School Land and Other State Land.....	\$ 1,213,321.08	\$ 1,322,975.27	\$ 1,301,520.79
Interest earned on Bonds, etc.....	1,028,665.35	656,213.08	1,048,781.64
Sub-Total	\$ 2,241,986.43	\$ 1,979,188.35	\$ 2,350,302.43
Other Receipts—U. S. Government			
Federal Grants-in-Aid and Other Federal Funds.....	\$ 38,931,834.49	\$ 33,356,189.23	\$ 23,883,839.30
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM STATE AND FEDERAL SOURCES	\$137,105,535.91	\$125,781,840.95	\$107,823,708.76
Other Activities and Transactions of the State Treasurer's Office			
Employment Security Taxes collected for Transmittal to trust funds in Washington, D. C.	\$ 3,524,817.92	\$ 5,954,148.15	\$ 6,434,610.30
State Compensation Insurance Fund.....	2,589,557.92	2,387,945.99	2,103,521.30
Public Employees' Retirement Fund: (Treasurer's Office is Depository for this Fund) ..	3,227,782.49	2,081,125.87	1,547,912.49
Investments Sold	2,625,892.40	1,586,138.95	1,360,450.70
Warrants Transferred	3,154,349.21	3,172,126.67	2,060,111.50
Sub-Total	\$ 15,122,399.94	\$ 15,181,485.63	\$ 13,506,606.29
GRAND TOTAL, ALL RECEIPTS AND TRANSACTIONS	\$152,227,935.85	\$140,963,326.58	\$121,330,315.05

*Refunds of taxes are in three principal categories, namely, Income tax, State Liquor tax and Motor Fuel. The largest of the refunds is the motor fuel tax refund which was as follows, for the past three years: 1950—\$4,300,295.30; 1949—\$4,523,975.34; 1948—\$4,177,636.04.

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 in the section on State Government in this Year Book. The head of the Division is the State Controller, James A. Noonan.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Appropriations are made by the General Assembly for the operation of all State educational, penal and eleemosynary institutions and for the operation of all State departments, boards and commissions excepting the State Highway Department.

These appropriations, however, constitute only a portion of all expenditures of funds received by the State government. For example, the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, at its regular session in 1949, appropriated a total of \$66,348,316.42 for the 1949-1951 biennium. This represented \$49,761,913.24 of General Fund revenues and \$16,586,403.18 of "cash funds" collected by various departments in fees and licenses of various types.

One-half of the total of \$66,348,316 appropriated for the biennium is \$33,174,158, which represents the approximate amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

However, expenditures and transactions of the State Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, totaled \$151,025,912.01. The total of appropriations made by the General Assembly represent only 22 per cent of the total expenditures and transactions.

That this situation prevails is due to the "ear-marking" of various State funds for various purposes. For example, by constitutional amendment adopted by vote of the people in 1936, 85 per cent of all excise taxes collected by the State, with the exception of motor fuel taxes, are automatically siphoned into the public welfare fund for the payment of old age pensions. Likewise Federal funds received for old age pensions are combined with State funds and expended without appropriation. The total of these funds, amounting to \$40,929,535, represented 27 per cent of all State expenditures in the 1950 fiscal year.

Other "ear-marked" funds are the receipts from gas tax collections, motor vehicle license fees and other fees charged on motor vehicles, including the P. U. C. "ton-mile" tax on trucks and the "passenger-mile" tax on buses. All of such collections are automatically allocated under various laws to the State Highway Department, the Counties and the cities for the construction, maintenance and operation of highways, roads and streets, as provided under a constitutional amendment adopted by the voters in 1934. The total of these collections were in excess of \$27,600,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

A third group of "ear-marked" funds are the receipts from State mill levies on property. These funds are allocated to the various State institutions, principally, for maintenance and operation of those institutions and for financing buildings and improvements. These funds total approximately \$6,000,000 annually.

The income received by the State from the sale of State school lands, and the income from the permanent school fund are ear-marked for the public schools. Premiums collected for compensation insurance are ear-marked for the State Compensation Fund. Employment Security taxes collected by the State are paid by the State Treasurer to the Federal Security fund in Washington, D. C. There are a number of other "ear-marked" funds.

A study of the tables in this chapter covering the receipts and disbursements of the State Government funds will serve to emphasize that the General Assembly appropriates for expenditure only a portion of the funds collected by the State.

**FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOCATED TO COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1950, AND STATE DEPARTMENTS ADMINISTERING
THE VARIOUS FUNDS**

(Source: State Treasurer)

(Note.—The following table is a summary of Federal funds allocated to Colorado which are listed in "State Government Revenues" in the table immediately preceding this one.)

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID TO COLORADO

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

State Highway Supplementary \$ 8,455,575.95

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Old Age Pensions 16,300,596.45
Aid to Dependent Children 2,266,499.86
Aid to the Blind 119,496.39
Industries for the Blind, Rehabilitation 25,822.38
Child Welfare Services 57,002.78
Public Welfare Administration 651,052.13

Total \$19,420,469.99

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Service Grants \$ 921,944.86
Children's Bureau Grants 246,806.87
U. S. Public Health Service Training 8,000.00

Total \$ 1,176,751.73

STATE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

Pittman-Robertson Funds \$ 188,615.99

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Federal School Lunch Program \$ 397,738.00
Federal Vocational Education, Rehabilitation 121,350.30
Federal Vocational Education, Smith-Hughes Act 61,935.48
Federal Vocational Education, George-Barden Act 159,070.38
Federal Vocational Education, Veterans Training 996,395.09

Total \$ 1,736,489.25

VETERANS' FUNDS

Governor's Council on Veterans' Education \$ 69,550.39
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home 25,933.18

Total \$ 95,483.57

Total, Federal Grants-in-Aid to Colorado \$31,073,386.48

**OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO SCHOOLS
AND COUNTIES THRU THE STATE TREASURER**

Clarke-McNary Forestry Act \$ 22,604.98
Forest Reserve Funds 217,506.54
Federal Flood Control 6,035.68
U. S. Mineral Leasing Act 1,599,654.05
Taylor Grazing Act 14,072.19
Federal Power Act 411.51
Internal Improvement Land Sale 427.62

Total \$ 1,860,712.57

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Employment Security Administration \$ 1,322,735.44
Employment Security Benefits 4,675,000.00

Total \$ 5,997,735.44

Total, Other Federal Funds \$ 7,858,448.01

**Total, Federal Funds Allocated,
Including Grants-in-Aid and Other Federal Funds \$38,931,834.49**

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE

Cash and General Revenue Funds, July 1, 1947, thru June 30, 1950

(Source: Office of the State Controller)

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30		
	1950	1949	1948
State Government Operation Expense:			
State Government Departments:			
State General Assembly	\$ 75,584.10	\$ 275,551.41	\$
Executive Division	827,981.19	785,099.50	765,281.36
Division of the Treasury	72,315.37	76,251.98	61,736.62
Taxation and Revenue	1,718,180.31	1,605,881.05	1,449,497.65
Division of Audits	51,325.41	41,412.38	35,832.03
Division of Legal Affairs	164,214.51	141,336.65	118,385.11
Department of State	218,205.32	211,892.04	222,380.58
Judicial Division	301,497.67	270,486.10	251,962.81
Total	\$ 3,429,303.88	\$ 3,407,911.11	\$ 2,905,076.16
Protection of Person and Property:			
Division of the National Guard	\$ 199,346.84	\$ 230,802.92	\$ 224,732.33
Colorado State Patrol	1,186,185.92	1,203,330.84	1,084,744.71
State Board of Stock Inspection	59,259.35	70,101.00	91,753.03
Division of Industrial Relations	1,748,068.33	1,552,993.41	1,461,561.77
Division of Commerce	491,865.49	437,617.76	433,040.60
Secretary of State:			
Examining and Licensing Boards	138,878.45	146,919.27	140,324.75
Colorado Racing Commission	25,422.99	10,825.09	.....
Total	\$ 3,849,027.37	\$ 3,652,590.29	\$ 3,436,157.19
Development and Conservation,			
Natural Resources:			
Division of Conservation	\$ 595,283.16	\$ 585,787.47	\$ 521,700.46
Division of Natural Resources	297,937.32	332,940.08	330,331.69
Department of Game and Fish	2,288,792.69	2,440,470.36	1,867,699.03
Division of Agriculture—Experiment Station, Extension Service, etc.	757,157.39	647,191.17	680,330.53
Total	\$ 3,939,170.56	\$ 4,006,389.08	\$ 3,400,061.71
Conservation of Health and Sanitation	\$ 1,648,629.67	\$ 1,050,573.37	\$ 1,009,440.80
Public Welfare	574,541.41	529,984.39	486,366.53
Hospitals, Charitable, and Correctional Institutions	10,314,435.58	9,311,846.50	7,261,131.18
Educational Institutions	10,268,582.40	8,218,462.49	7,196,113.90
Department of Education	2,251,801.81	1,915,218.41	1,634,760.27
State Highway Department	24,373,027.21	24,241,969.63	19,366,115.10
Debt Service:			
Funding Bonds 1910—Principal	33,100.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Funding Bonds 1910—Interest	13,605.00	15,552.00	17,235.00
Highway Anticipation Warrants:			
Principal	1,738,000.00	1,668,000.00	1,637,000.00
Interest	254,531.25	302,548.75	350,586.25
Building Anticipation Warrants, Interest	12,377.62	.....	.....
Total	\$ 2,051,613.87	\$ 2,046,100.75	\$ 2,064,821.25
Undistributed Accounts	\$ 88,857.61	\$ 27,783.13	\$
Total Expenditures for Operating State			
Departments and Institutions	\$ 62,788,991.37	\$ 58,408,829.15	\$ 48,760,044.09
Disbursements of State-Collected Funds for Other Purposes:			
Disbursements by the State Treasurer of Federal and State-			
Collected Funds to the Counties, For Purposes Indicated Below:			
Federal-State Funds for Public Welfare ..	\$ 6,522,085.09	\$ 6,053,455.60	\$ 5,218,721.47
Federal-State Funds for Old Age Pensions ..	40,929,534.90	40,919,134.44	36,469,137.23
State Aid to Schools (State Funds only) ..	10,009,465.14	9,054,676.68	9,084,924.03
State Aid for County Roads	9,966,318.08	9,899,310.96	8,527,526.83
Federal Funds for Roads (Receipts from U. S. Mineral Leases and Forest Reserve Fees)	1,298,014.76	1,037,678.07	674,327.85
State Funds for Other Purposes (Firemen's and Policemen's Pension Funds, Collected by State and Paid to Cities)	1,055,232.92	845,753.80	441,790.54
Total Distribution to the Counties ...	\$ 69,780,650.89	\$ 67,810,009.55	\$ 60,416,427.95

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE—Continued

Cash and General Revenue Funds, July 1, 1947, thru June 30, 1950

(Source: Office of the State Controller)

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30		
	1950	1949	1948
Other Transactions of the State Treasurer's Office:			
Warrant Transfers	\$ 2,800,082.50	\$ 2,098,444.00	\$ 2,115,101.50
Investments	4,527,761.36	4,167,463.97	3,076,798.18
Deposits to State Compensation Insurance Fund	2,394,445.06	1,740,632.70	1,557,255.71
Department of Employment Security:			
Transfer to U. S. Government of Unemployment Compensation Fund Collections.	3,486,002.35	5,933,048.12	6,436,349.50
Employment Security Benefits: Payments to the Unemployed	4,675,000.00	2,095,000.00	1,125,000.00
Total	\$ 8,161,002.35	\$ 8,028,048.12	\$ 7,561,449.50
Public Employees' Retirement Fund	\$ 572,978.48	\$ 469,103.75	\$ 413,835.46
Grand Total, All Disbursements by State.....	\$151,025,912.01	\$142,722,531.24	\$123,900,912.39

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF COLORADO FOR SELECTED YEARS

(Compiled for the purpose of providing comparative data over a period of years)

Type of Expenditures	1950	1949	1948	1940	1930	1920
General Administration* -----	\$ 13,403,682	\$ 12,122,196	\$ 11,004,163	\$ 10,157,360	\$ 4,893,101	\$ 2,869,147
State Highway Department ---	24,373,027	24,241,970	19,366,115	10,186,235	6,407,813	2,502,198
State Game & Fish Department	2,288,793	2,440,470	1,867,699	441,608	327,785	106,146
State Educational Institutions -	10,268,582	8,218,462	7,196,114	2,889,072	3,376,359	1,950,690
Charitable & Penal Institutions	10,314,436	9,311,847	7,261,132	2,632,063	578,724	512,513
Debt Service -----	2,051,614	2,046,101	2,064,821	2,422,832	1,347,416	360,288
Miscellaneous -----	88,858	27,783	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Operating Expenses of State Departments and State Institutions -----	\$ 62,788,992	\$ 58,408,829	\$ 48,760,044	\$ 28,729,170	\$ 16,931,198	\$ 8,300,982
Payments to Counties -----	\$ 69,780,661	\$ 67,810,010	\$ 60,416,428	\$ 26,454,715	\$ 3,978,391	\$ 1,254,341
Investments -----	4,527,761	4,167,464	3,076,798	2,263,240	1,104,958	172,111
Warrant Transfers -----	2,800,083	2,098,444	2,115,102	-----	-----	-----
State Compensation Fund -----	2,394,445	1,740,633	1,557,256	1,426,980	599,224	142,500
Employment Security -----	8,161,002	8,028,048	7,561,450	8,534,381	-----	-----
Public Employees Retirement---	572,978	469,104	413,835	120,882	-----	-----
Total Expenditures -----	\$151,025,912	\$142,722,532	\$123,900,113	\$ 67,529,368	\$ 22,613,771	\$ 9,869,934

*Note.—General Administration represents the cost of operating all State departments and agencies listed under the chapter on State Government in this Year Book, excluding the State Highway Department, the State Game and Fish Department, and all State institutions.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1950

(Source: State Controller)

INSTITUTION	Total	Salaries	Operations and Maintenance	Capital Outlay	Other*
Educational:					
Colorado State A & M	\$ 2,564,952	\$1,893,446	\$ 420,888	\$ 133,754	\$ 116,864
Ft. Lewis A & M	417,150	226,015	135,470	43,985	11,680
Adams State College	301,461	230,744	61,876	8,841	...
Colorado School of Mines	1,292,878	800,356	317,576	174,362	584
Colorado State College of Education ..	1,216,255	905,859	198,043	112,353	...
Western State College	507,420	348,414	106,793	46,342	5,871
University of Colorado	3,619,498	No detailed breakdown			3,619,498†
School for the Deaf and Blind	267,925	202,477	57,019	2,846	5,583
Total	\$10,187,539	\$4,607,311	\$1,297,665	\$ 522,483	\$3,760,080
Eleemosynary:					
Home, Dependent-Neglected Children ..	\$ 253,212	\$ 133,259	\$ 99,945	\$ 12,154	\$ 7,854
Colorado State Hospital	4,197,632	2,875,017	1,146,084	86,604	89,927
Home, Mental Defectives (Ridge)	240,790	141,003	91,305	5,263	3,219
Home, Mental Defectives (Grand Junction) ..	309,621	140,716	153,840	1,647	13,418
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	111,180	62,534	43,971	172	4,503
Industrial Workshop for the Blind ..	165,931	54,642	83,710	2,468	25,111
Total	\$ 5,278,366	\$3,407,171	\$1,618,855	\$ 108,308	\$ 144,032
Penal and Reform:					
Colorado State Penitentiary	\$ 1,388,013	\$ 590,325	\$ 722,546	\$ 39,001	\$ 36,141
Industrial School for Boys	222,098	149,403	57,237	890	14,568
Industrial School for Girls	142,075	77,167	53,989	6,309	4,610
Colorado State Reformatory	288,112	138,056	106,097	18,039	25,920
Total	\$ 2,040,298	\$ 954,951	\$ 939,869	\$ 64,239	\$ 81,239
Recapitulation:					
Educational	\$10,187,539	\$4,607,311	\$1,297,665	\$ 522,483	\$3,760,080
Eleemosynary	5,278,366	3,407,171	1,618,855	108,308	144,032
Penal and Reform	2,040,298	954,951	939,869	64,239	81,239
Grand Total	\$17,506,203	\$8,969,433	\$3,856,389	\$ 695,030	\$3,985,351

*Building funds are not included. Includes obligations incurred during prior fiscal year which were paid in the current fiscal year. Expenditures shown as salaries, operations and capital outlay were incurred in the current fiscal year.

†Represents appropriations, tax funds, and land income funds only. For detail on total expenditures see table for fiscal year ending June 30, 1949.

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR SELECTED YEARS

(See Chapter on Education for enrollments in State Educational Institutions)

INSTITUTION	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1939	1929	1919
PENAL INSTITUTIONS								
Colorado State Penitentiary	1,230	1,219	1,139	1,048	1,059	1,534	1,061	571
Colorado State Reformatory	222	204	208	179	118	231	155	157
State Industrial School for Boys	156	140	166	200	184	178	247	337
State Industrial School for Girls	120	129	138	143	150	146	135	136
Total for Penal Institutions	1,728	1,692	1,651	1,570	1,511	2,089	1,598	1,201
ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS								
Colorado State Hospital, Pueblo	4,939	4,753	4,565	4,355	4,255	4,323	2,898	1,926
Home for Mental Defectives:								
Grand Junction	495	473	460	460	446	384	260	---
Ridge	338	340	345	338	337	298	108	73
Home, Dependent and Neglected Children ..	273	279	273	234	258	308	198	192
Industries for the Blind	38	38	---	---	---	26	27	18
Total for Eleemosynary Institutions	6,083	5,883	5,643	5,387	5,296	5,339	3,489	2,209
OTHER INSTITUTIONS								
Colorado General Hospital	233	217	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	87	89	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind ..	193	191	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	151	162	153	142	142	192	185	153
Total for Other Institutions	664	659	153	142	142	192	185	153
Grand Total, All Institutions	8,475	8,234	7,447	7,099	6,949	7,620	5,272	3,563

**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	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Educational:						
Colorado State A & M ----	\$ 2,564,952	\$ 2,156,614	\$ 1,888,272	\$ 1,470,314	\$ 1,213,170	\$ 1,732,497*
Fort Lewis A & M -----	417,160	372,869	232,361	207,582	144,860	110,525
Adams State College ----	301,461	263,651	259,770	178,387	125,754	118,021
Colorado School of Mines --	1,292,878	1,199,697	1,209,783	677,985	376,476	266,781
Colorado State College of Education -----	1,216,255	999,482	856,145	712,084	537,642	486,509
University of Colorado ---	3,619,498	2,981,703	2,421,849	1,993,452	1,540,749	2,707,784*
Western State College ----	507,420	382,092	365,095	271,969	202,385	152,906
School for the Deaf and Blind -----	267,925	258,063	232,599	200,904	184,162	179,215
Total -----	\$10,187,539	\$ 8,614,171	\$ 7,465,874	\$ 5,712,677	\$ 4,325,198	\$ 5,754,238
Eleemosynary:						
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children -----	\$ 253,212	\$ 199,585	\$ 211,133	\$ 189,908	\$ 158,253	\$ 141,526
Colorado State Hospital --	4,197,632	4,107,166	3,402,380	2,925,751	2,128,533	1,743,995
Home for Mental Defectives:						
Ridge -----	240,790	208,927	185,900	189,550	154,463	123,097
Grand Junction -----	309,621	279,492	258,074	186,572	195,560	151,002
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	111,180	160,429	132,794	104,575	91,196	77,692
Industrial Workshop for the Blind -----	165,931	175,507	158,766	148,012	148,755	161,838
Total -----	\$ 5,278,366	\$ 5,131,106	\$ 4,349,047	\$ 3,744,368	\$ 2,876,760	\$ 2,399,150
Penal and Reform:						
Colorado State Penitentiary \$	1,388,013	\$ 1,519,778	\$ 1,237,343	\$ 1,140,332	\$ 803,589	\$ 739,469
State Industrial School for Boys -----	222,098	222,002	212,154	215,251	198,331	141,924
State Industrial School for Girls -----	142,075	128,381	129,754	106,776	85,417	67,751
Colorado State Reformatory	288,112	253,255	194,757	191,785	188,516	133,026
Total -----	\$ 2,040,298	\$ 2,123,416	\$ 1,774,008	\$ 1,654,144	\$ 1,275,853	\$ 1,082,170
Recapitulation:						
Educational -----	\$10,187,539	\$ 8,614,171	\$ 7,465,874	\$ 5,712,677	\$ 4,325,198	\$ 5,754,238
Eleemosynary -----	5,278,366	5,131,106	4,349,047	3,744,368	2,876,760	2,399,150
Penal and Reform -----	2,040,298	2,123,416	1,774,008	1,654,144	1,275,853	1,082,170
GRAND TOTAL -----	\$17,506,203	\$15,868,693	\$13,588,929	\$11,111,189	\$ 8,477,811	\$ 9,235,558

*Note.—Expenditures from building funds are excluded from this table. Expenditures in 1945 for Colorado A & M College include war-time programs financed by the Federal government. Expenditures for the University of Colorado in 1945 are taken from the annual report of the Board of Regents and are more inclusive than the data reported by the Auditor and Controller for later years. Source of all data for years 1948-1950, State Controller. Source of all data (except University for 1945) for years 1945-1947, State Auditor. Expenditures of State Educational institutions include tuition fees and miscellaneous receipts from various sources all of which are in addition to tax funds provided by the State. Expenditures of other State institutions include cash funds as well as tax funds provided by the State.

DETAIL OF 1949 EXPENDITURES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

(Source: Annual Report of the Regents)

Division of the University	Total Expenditures	Salaries	Operation and Maintenance	Equipment and Improvements
Boulder Campus	\$4,082,507	\$3,070,910	\$ 632,285	\$ 379,312
Department of Medicine				
General Educational Fund	670,190	412,357	247,347	10,486
Colorado General Hospital	1,571,904	820,553	712,761	38,590
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	537,825	323,615	201,197	13,013
Restricted Educational Fund ..	490,639	300,126	190,573	.....
Total	\$7,353,125	\$4,927,561	\$1,984,163	\$ 441,401

Total expenditures for the University of Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, were \$11,161,892, of which \$7,762,832 comprised expenditures by the University at Boulder and by the University Extension Division. The balance, \$3,399,060, was expended by the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver. Expenditures by the University, totaling \$7,762,832, include \$3,680,325 of funds received from auxiliary enterprises (operation of dormitories, etc.). The amount of \$4,082,507 represents expenditures from the General Fund of the University, which consists of tax funds, tuition and departmental fees.

STATE MILL LEVY ON PROPERTY AND ESTIMATED INCOME—1951

The State mill levy on property for all State purposes, to be collected in 1951, is 3.9 mills. The assessed valuation of all property in the State, as fixed by the State Tax Commission and accepted by the State Board of Equalization, is \$1,644,466,809. The fixed mill levies for various institutions and purposes, which add up to 3.9 mills, are as follows:

Purpose of State Mill Levy	Mill Levy	1951 Anticipated Income
University of Colorado, Boulder .....	.51989	\$ 854,941.85
University Medical and Nurses Training School, Denver .....	.10000	164,446.68
Colorado A and M College, Fort Collins .....	.26042	428,252.05
Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station .....	.07171	117,924.71
Fort Lewis School, Hesperus .....	.04919	80,891.32
Colorado School of Mines, Golden .....	.15918	261,766.23
School of Mines Experiment Station .....	.01616	26,574.58
State College of Education, Greeley .....	.26042	428,252.05
Western State College, Gunnison .....	.10044	165,170.25
Adams State College, Alamosa .....	.05000	82,223.34
School for Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs .....	.14022	230,557.14
Colorado State Hospital, Pueblo .....	.26822	441,078.89
Stock Inspection .....	.03333	54,810.08
State Fair Tax .....	.03000	49,334.00
State Military (National Guard) .....	.07000	115,112.68
Interest on Funding Bonds, 1910 .....	.00979	16,099.33
Sinking Fund, 1910 Funding Bonds .....	.03241	53,297.17
Police Pensions .....	.20000	328,893.36

Mill Levy for Buildings and Improvements

Adams State College .....	.02717	44,680.16
Colorado General Hospital .....	.05797	95,329.74
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital .....	.02174	35,750.71
Colorado State Fair Commission .....	.01087	17,875.35
Colorado State Hospital .....	.38768	637,526.89
Department of Public Buildings (Capitol Grounds) .....	.15470	254,399.02
Fort Lewis School .....	.02536	41,703.68
Colorado A and M College .....	.09203	151,340.28
State College of Education .....	.07246	119,158.06
State Home for Mental Defectives, Grand Junction .....	.06971	114,635.78
State Home for Mental Defectives, Ridge .....	.03623	59,579.03
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home .....	.00725	11,922.38
State Military .....	.00493	8,107.22
State Penitentiary .....	.14493	238,332.57
State Reformatory .....	.03043	50,041.12
University of Colorado .....	.17754	291,958.64
Western State College .....	.02899	47,673.09
Workshop for the Blind .....	.00290	4,768.95
Colorado School of Mines .....	.08696	143,002.83
Industrial School for Boys .....	.03623	59,579.03
Home for Dependent Children .....	.02174	35,750.72
Industrial School for Girls .....	.02174	35,750.72
School for Deaf and Blind00906	14,898.87

Total State Mill Levy and Estimated Income	3.9	\$6,413,420.55
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SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

(Source: State Division of Accounts and Control)

Note.—The following summary of biennial appropriations for State institutions made by the General Assembly does not include the income which the educational institutions, the Colorado State Hospital and the School for the Deaf and Blind receive from mill levies. A table of these mill levies and the amount of funds they produce will be found in another table in this chapter.

	1945-1947 Biennium	1947-1949 Biennium	1949-1951 Biennium
State Educational Institutions:			
Adams State Teachers College	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 335,000.00
Colorado A. & M. College	67,000.00	300,000.00	910,366.00
Bind Weed Control—Ch. 41 '45 S. L.	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Extension Service	185,000.00	302,087.10	450,726.00
Experiment Station	40,000.00	65,000.00	100,000.00
Beef Cattle Breeding Program .....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Animal Disease Research .....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Colorado Cherry Worm Research .....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Foul Brood in Bees .....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Horticulture Research .....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Basic Soil Survey Studies .....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Mountain Meadow Study .....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Akron Dry Land Areas .....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Arkansas Valley Station Onion Study .....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Stock Show Premiums	10,000.00	10,000.00	Dept. of Agri.
Poultry and Rabbit Show	2,000.00	2,000.00	Dept. of Agri.
Pure Seed Show	2,000.00	2,000.00	Dept. of Agri.
Plant Disease Control—Ch. 45 '45 S. L.	18,500.00	38,000.00	50,000.00
Seed Certification	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00
Seed Laboratory	12,000.00	12,000.00	16,700.00
Colorado School of Mines	80,000.00	150,000.00	584,350.00
Colorado State College of Education	121,000.00	225,000.00	553,650.00
Deaf and Blind School .....	.....	.....	35,000.00
Fort Lewis School	15,000.00	40,000.00	171,500.00
Deficiency Appropriation .....	.....	83,000.00	.....
University of Colorado	350,000.00	750,000.00	1,564,067.00
Medical School	70,000.00	400,000.00	600,000.00
Western State College	55,000.00	225,000.00	421,666.00
Total Appropriations, Educational Institutions.	\$ 1,145,500.00	\$ 2,832,087.10	\$ 5,939,025.00
Penal and Eleemosynary Institutions:			
Boys' Industrial School	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 440,000.00
Const. of Buildings	190,000.00	.....	.....
Deficiency Appropriation	46,000.00	.....	.....
Dependent Children's Home	310,000.00	368,000.00	488,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation	35,000.00	35,000.00	.....
Building Program .....	.....	85,000.00	.....
Girls' Industrial School	130,000.00	175,000.00	274,000.00
Purchase of Land	12,500.00	.....	.....
Const. of Buildings .....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Deficiency Appropriation .....	.....	32,500.00	.....
Mental Defectives Home, Grand Junction	276,640.00	500,000.00	620,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation	45,000.00	25,000.00	.....
Rehabilitation Fund	500,000.00	.....	.....
Sewer Line	32,000.00	.....	.....
Mental Defectives Home, Ridge	280,000.00	350,000.00	450,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation	45,000.00	31,000.00	.....
Rehabilitation Fund	300,000.00	.....	.....
State Penitentiary	750,000.00	1,225,000.00	2,100,000.00
100,000 gallon Water Tank .....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation .....	.....	696,000.00	.....
State Reformatory	235,000.00	352,500.00	500,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation	27,650.00	60,000.00	.....
Installation of Boilers	25,000.00	.....	.....
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	130,000.00	170,000.00	195,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation .....	.....	31,750.00	.....
State Hospital, Pueblo	2,700,000.00	5,500,000.00	7,900,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation	1,254,919.62	500,000.00	.....
Land Purchase and Abstractor Fees .....	.....	.....	6,700.00
Colorado General Hospital	760,000.00	1,290,000.00	2,000,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation	244,755.00	505,000.00	.....
Psychopathic Hospital	300,000.00	550,500.00	600,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation	91,222.00	46,000.00	.....
Total, Penal and Eleemosynary Institutions ...	\$ 9,070,686.62	\$ 13,078,250.00	\$ 15,583,700.00

PER CAPITA COSTS OF STATE ELEEMOSYNARY, PENAL, AND REFORM INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS
(For the fiscal years ending June 30 each year)

INSTITUTION	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS						
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, Denver.....	\$ 927.52	\$ 731.08	\$ 756.75	\$ 695.63	\$ 676.29	\$ 548.55
Colorado State Hospital, Pueblo.....	849.90	831.58	715.84	640.91	488.76	409.87
Homes for Mental Defectives:						
Grand Junction.....	625.50	564.63	545.61	405.59	425.13	338.56
Ridge	712.40	618.13	546.76	549.42	456.99	365.27
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista.....	736.29	1,062.44	819.71	683.49	642.22	547.12
PENAL AND REFORM INSTITUTIONS						
State Penitentiary, Canon City.....	1,128.46	1,235.59	1,015.04	1,001.17	766.78	698.27
State Reformatory, Buena Vista.....	1,297.80	1,140.78	954.69	922.04	1,053.16	1,127.33
Industrial School for Boys, Golden.....	1,423.70	1,423.08	1,515.38	1,296.69	991.65	771.32
Industrial School for Girls, Morrison.....	1,183.95	1,069.84	1,005.84	773.74	597.32	451.67

Note: Per capita costs are costs of operation and maintenance based on appropriations, tax funds, and cash funds. Expenditures from building funds are excluded. Per capita costs are calculated by dividing disbursements of state institutions by population of state institutions. Population for the year 1949 is used as the divisor for the per capita cost for the year ending June 30, 1950.

STATE AID TO COUNTIES IS 51 PER CENT OF STATE INCOME

State-collected taxes and funds, together with Federal funds allocated to Colorado for old age pensions, welfare, health and other purposes, have been distributed to the 63 counties of Colorado on an increasing scale, year by year.

For example, of the total of \$137,105,536 received by the State from State and Federal sources of income for the period ending June 30, 1950, a total of \$69,780,651, or 50.9 per cent of the State government's total income, was disbursed to the county treasurers of Colorado for the following purposes: Old age pensions, \$40,929,535; other welfare services, \$6,522,085; State aid to the public schools, \$10,009,465; State aid for county roads, \$11,264,333 and for miscellaneous services, \$1,055,233.

In 1940, State and Federal funds distributed by the State thru the counties totaled \$24,864,722 or 39 per cent of the total State government's income of \$63,796,991.

In 1930, only 20 years ago, the State distributed \$3,379,172 to the counties or 15.1 per cent of the total State government income of \$22,331,396 in that year.

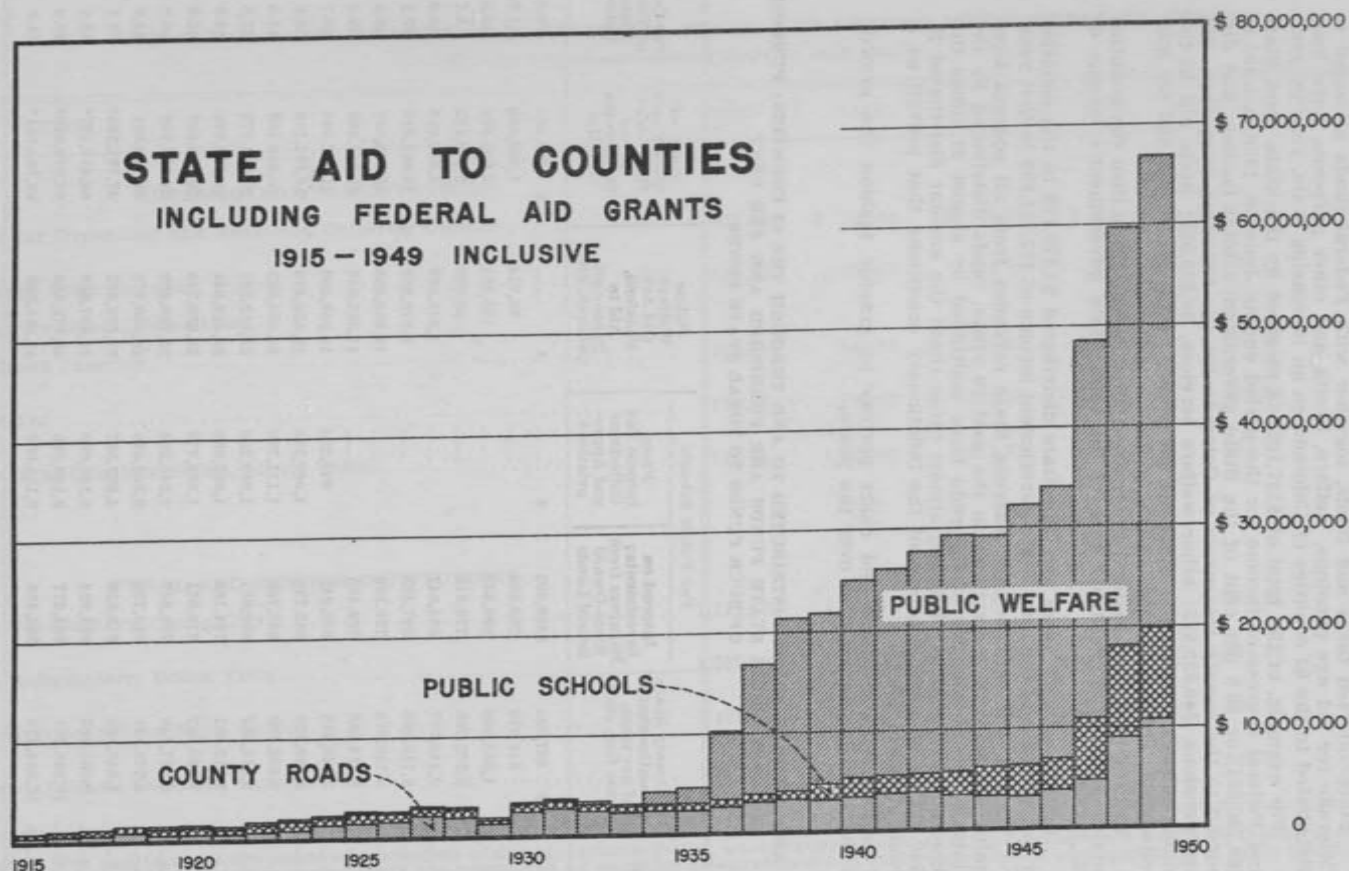
Thus it will be seen that whereas State revenues from all sources have multiplied more than six times in the past 20 years, funds distributed by the State to the 63 counties of Colorado have multiplied by almost 21 times the amount distributed in 1930, and almost three times the amount distributed in 1940. This is another aspect of the inflationary conditions that prevail as a result of World War II.

Accompanying tables and chart portray in graphic fashion the growth of State aid to the counties over the years.

**STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED TO AND THROUGH THE 63 COUNTIES: PURPOSES
FOR WHICH STATE FUNDS ARE FURNISHED AND PER CENT
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	818,528	4,598,587	37,082,615	47,761,295*	54.1
1948-----	9,201,853	934,924	8,150,000	41,687,859	60,416,427*	56.0
1949-----	10,936,991	904,677	8,150,000	46,972,589	67,810,010*	53.9
1950-----	11,264,333	884,465	9,125,000	47,451,620	69,780,651*	51.0

*Included in these totals are the following payments to cities which are not listed separately under other headings: Firemen's pensions—1950, \$726,987; 1949, \$269,172; 1948, \$182,108; 1947, \$158,084. Policemen's pensions—1950, \$328,246; 1949, \$576,581; 1948, \$259,683; 1947, \$255,326.



PREPARED BY THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

**DETAIL OF DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE-COLLECTED FUNDS TO THE
COUNTIES FOR FISCAL YEARS, JUNE 30, 1948-1950**

Purpose of Disbursement	1950	1949	1948
County Public Welfare Fund:			
Administration ¹	\$ 1,202,679	\$ 1,046,599	\$ 879,568
Old Age Pensions ¹	40,929,535	40,919,134	36,469,137
Aid to Dependent Children ¹	3,841,141	3,532,066	2,894,620
Aid to the Blind ¹	220,702	212,654	192,016
Tuberculosis Assistance ¹	213,752	168,625	167,852
Child Welfare Services ¹	97,443	83,373	59,292
State Special Relief (State appropriation) ..	750,000	750,000	750,000
Emergency and Contingent Fund ¹	196,368	260,138	275,374
Total of State and Federal Funds for County Public Welfare	\$47,451,620	\$46,972,589	\$41,687,859
County Road Fund:			
Motor Fuel 4-cent tax ²	\$ 3,843,969	\$ 3,615,835	\$ 3,196,680
Motor Fuel 2-cent tax ²	3,220,922	3,331,569	2,997,626
Ownership Tax on motor vehicles ²	188,130	171,602	141,707
Motor Vehicle License Fees ²	1,858,521	1,705,209	1,570,681
P.U.C. Carrier Taxes collected by State on commercial trucks and buses ²	854,777	1,075,097	680,832
U. S. Mineral Leasing Act (Federal Funds) ³ ..	1,066,436	807,721	459,614
Forest Reserve (Federal Funds) ⁴	217,506	215,119	183,258
Total of State and Federal Funds for County Road Funds	\$11,250,261	\$10,922,152	\$ 9,170,398
Public School Fund:			
Permanent School Fund (Income from in- vestments from sales of State School land) ²	\$ 884,465	\$ 904,677	\$ 934,924
Appropriations made by General Assembly: ²			
School Replacement Funds	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000
School Equalization Funds	6,975,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total State Aid to Public School Funds ..	\$10,009,465	\$ 9,054,677	\$ 9,084,924
Miscellaneous:			
Taylor Grazing Act (Federal Funds)	\$ 14,072	\$ 14,839	\$ 31,455
Total Miscellaneous	\$ 14,072	\$ 14,839	\$ 31,455
State-Collected Funds to the Cities:			
Firemen's Pensions ⁵	\$ 726,987	\$ 269,172	\$ 182,108
Policemen's Pensions ⁶	328,246	576,581	259,683
Total State-Collected Funds to Cities ..	\$ 1,055,233	\$ 845,753	\$ 441,791
GRAND TOTAL STATE DISBURSE- MENTS TO COUNTIES	\$69,780,651	\$67,810,010	\$60,416,427

¹All of these funds represent Federal and State Funds.

²Represents State-collected funds only.

³Under the provisions of the Federal Mineral Leasing Act, one-third of the funds received by the Federal Government from royalties on Federal-owned mineral lands—oil, gas, 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 to the Colorado School of Mines. Figures listed above represent the counties two-thirds share of such funds.

⁴The U. S. Forest Service pays to the State 25 percent of the fees collected from grazing permits in the National Forests. These funds are in turn paid to the counties in which the National Forests lie, to be used for roads and trails.

⁵Represents taxes collected by the State on foreign fire insurance company premiums which funds are ear-marked for firemen's pensions.

⁶Represents the income from a State levy of two-tenths of a mill on property, the income from which is ear-marked for policemen's pensions.

**RETAIL SALES TAX COLLECTED BY COUNTIES FOR FISCAL YEARS
ENDING JUNE 30**

(Source: State Department of Revenue)

County	1950	1949	1948	1945	1940
Adams	\$ 313,124	\$ 298,213	\$ 268,754	\$ 97,323	\$ 45,176
Alamosa	152,776	154,830	137,496	67,155	53,305
Arapahoe	580,559	513,130	463,127	196,194	99,091
Archuleta	27,190	27,465	23,682	12,812	9,928
Baca	117,743	122,621	112,595	47,642	13,789
Bent	69,169	82,031	67,629	33,161	20,499
Boulder	604,174	607,989	560,188	236,180	175,935
Chaffee	101,874	99,586	92,585	44,031	38,103
Cheyenne	44,812	45,289	41,590	15,483	7,783
Clear Creek	46,053	44,035	40,086	15,266	15,538
Conejos	65,361	66,288	56,742	31,672	20,459
Costilla	22,999	24,614	22,309	14,045	9,719
Crowley	42,602	44,946	45,455	20,580	12,121
Custer	9,692	10,641	10,198	4,998	4,060
Delta	188,721	196,261	187,188	90,198	57,276
Denver	7,201,012	7,036,660	6,945,154	3,549,918	2,304,983
Dolores	24,223	21,416	20,344	8,276	3,708
Douglas	29,284	30,530	28,777	12,628	7,449
Eagle	39,881	40,719	36,768	21,231	19,582
Elbert	29,176	32,658	33,521	15,454	8,393
El Paso	1,200,408	1,168,308	1,072,155	590,382	322,665
Fremont	167,709	175,993	166,601	81,148	59,691
Garfield	168,520	164,945	141,601	57,369	42,308
Gilpin	5,612	6,314	5,966	2,456	4,588
Grand	75,623	72,268	66,069	24,900	19,179
Gunnison	70,229	74,921	68,175	25,081	23,966
Hinsdale	2,365	1,869	1,825	588	678
Huerfano	88,085	95,037	85,954	48,676	42,125
Jackson	21,364	19,921	19,177	10,250	6,419
Jefferson	498,774	454,885	432,477	149,252	84,939
Kiowa	38,291	38,835	32,555	10,833	5,202
Kit Carson	123,811	134,921	126,804	45,025	19,996
Lake	66,287	73,887	65,338	40,571	36,663
La Plata	192,347	196,335	178,802	74,038	60,623
Larimer	606,318	581,721	562,419	217,698	155,947
Las Animas	197,679	209,500	206,306	120,925	88,822
Lincoln	96,330	104,320	98,715	36,182	20,481
Logan	213,971	224,818	233,469	98,396	64,519
Mesa	507,289	517,867	495,636	224,755	145,011
Mineral	7,952	6,966	7,101	3,261	4,730
Moffat	97,177	114,351	109,834	35,414	19,960
Montezuma	130,545	147,078	127,718	53,727	31,075
Montrose	160,765	157,068	146,221	68,240	52,512
Morgan	259,554	256,113	256,408	98,900	57,070
Otero	302,538	317,768	301,229	167,678	83,481
Ouray	17,312	18,636	18,600	8,953	6,581
Park	20,204	21,093	18,800	7,055	11,655
Phillips	86,259	90,482	96,788	38,447	17,698
Pitkin	24,651	19,914	17,154	4,255	4,344
Prowers	244,762	260,818	238,570	99,351	44,480
Pueblo	1,059,633	1,058,287	973,601	548,990	321,200
Saguache	47,311	52,375	47,274	22,522	15,178
San Juan	13,707	14,457	15,213	7,492	6,480
San Miguel	23,981	23,437	22,184	9,400	11,228
Sedgwick	64,921	66,504	71,125	30,071	18,333
Summit	9,687	9,105	8,650	3,716	3,185
Teller	27,538	29,544	30,459	12,001	21,762
Rio Blanco	67,348	77,428	74,461	15,269	10,477
Rio Grande	154,189	148,553	132,782	70,247	47,053
Routt	102,568	108,994	95,581	48,015	35,755
Washington	62,438	66,141	71,818	27,954	12,538
Weld	798,486	799,607	800,659	341,531	219,494
Yuma	130,887	134,927	138,936	59,431	32,552
Total, Counties	\$17,965,855	\$17,816,233	\$17,075,399	\$ 8,174,692	\$5,219,535
Chain Stores*	\$ 4,148,113	\$ 4,093,153	\$ 3,647,857	\$ 1,959,082	\$1,317,376
Foreign Corporations*	2,419,638	2,488,934	2,512,032	1,182,132	776,329
Concessioners*	3,530	3,339	4,424	2,884	3,288
Transient Concessioners*	1,126	1,039	1,049	318	103
Total, State	\$24,538,263	\$24,402,699	\$23,240,760	\$11,319,108	\$7,316,633

*Returns from chain stores and from accounting departments outside of Colorado are not broken down to show receipts per county.

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	1944.....	\$ 540,000,000	176
1937.....	352,000,000	115	1945.....	596,000,000	194
1938.....	357,000,000	116	1946.....	767,000,000	250
1939.....	361,000,000	117	1947.....	1,041,000,000	340
1940.....	385,000,000	125	1948.....	1,221,000,000	398
1941.....	408,000,000	133	1949.....	1,283,000,000	418
1942.....	450,000,000	146	1950.....	1,292,000,000	421
1943.....	501,000,000	163			

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
1948.....	5,705,577	5,695,270	4,179,992	1,437,656	6,222,265	23,240,760
1949.....	6,101,172	5,769,567	4,466,143	1,486,147	6,579,670	24,402,699
1950.....	6,184,714	5,648,768	4,635,087	1,462,273	6,607,421	24,538,263

¹Includes furniture class.

²Includes jobbers, lumber and building, professional and personal services, public utility, unclassified retail, farm and garden produce, and manufacturing, trading or jobbing.

STATE INCOME TAX

State income tax collections in Colorado for the calendar year 1949 amounted to \$18,698,920 compared with \$3,361,132 in 1940. Of the total amount for 1949, \$12,053,892 was collected from individuals, \$6,465,992 from corporations, and \$179,036 from fiduciaries. Complete data on state income tax collections for the years 1938 through 1949 are shown in an accompanying table.

The total number of returns filed in each calendar year, with the number of taxable returns, and the percentage of taxable to all returns, is as follows:

Year	Total Returns	Number Taxable	% Taxable	Year	Total Returns	Number Taxable	% Taxable
1938....	61,112	40,428	66.2	1944....	123,842	81,798	66.1
1939....	67,624	46,567	68.9	1945....	132,499	89,308	67.4
1940....	70,194	49,157	70.0	1946....	142,030	94,520	66.5
1941....	82,812	55,195	66.7	1947....	172,603	121,657	70.5
1942....	99,504	67,906	68.2	1948....	313,744	229,353	73.1
1943....	117,061	83,079	71.0	1949....	326,153	232,093	71.2

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 every individual with a net income of \$750 or more and by every individual with a gross income of \$5,000 or more. Any person having a surtax income in excess of \$200 must file a return.

A comparison of the tax under the original law and as amended by the 1947 law 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 incomes derived from dividends, interest, royalties, etc. Corporations pay 5 per cent on their entire net income. The provisions of the amended law expired December 31, 1948, but were re-enacted by the General Assembly in 1949. In 1950 in extraordinary session, the General Assembly amended the current income tax law to provide a deduction of 20 per cent of the income tax as computed by the taxpayer for the calendar year of 1950 or in the fiscal year commencing in 1950.

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	3,802,384	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
1948.....	12,373,556	229,353	7,006,222	224,496	5,273,924	4,171	93,410	686
1949.....	18,698,920	232,093	12,053,892	227,139	6,465,922	4,005	179,036	802
Total....	\$81,797,156		\$48,818,004		\$32,079,863		\$889,141	

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

STATE PROPERTY
and
STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS

BUILDING PROGRAMS
for the
STATE'S 23 INSTITUTIONS

STATE SCHOOL LANDS

STATE FORESTS

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

LAND CLASSIFICATION BY
TYPES OF OWNERSHIP
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 \$405,000,000. Holdings of the State Land Board of land and mineral rights and ownership of highways, right-of-ways and buildings administered by the State Highway Department constitute the two major divisions of state owned property. The buildings and improvements owned by the various State institutions rank third in value of importance with a total investment of \$54,237,538.

The State owns and maintains the following eight educational institutions: The University of Colorado at Boulder, The College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Fort Collins, The Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, The Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Western State College at Gunnison, Adams State College at Alamosa, Fort Lewis College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts (Branch of Colorado A & M at Fort Collins) at Hesperus, and the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs. The eight eleemosynary institutions owned by the State are: The University of Colorado Medical Center and Colorado General Hospital at Denver, the Psychopathic Hospital at Denver, the State Hospital at Pueblo, the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives at Grand Junction, the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives at Ridge, the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children at Denver, the Workshop for the Blind at Denver, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Homelake. The State Penitentiary, the State Reformatory, the State Industrial School for Boys and the State Industrial School for Girls are the four penal and reform institutions maintained by the State of Colorado. The three other departments which operate buildings maintained by direct taxes 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 Game and Fish Commission, own and operate buildings which are maintained out of the cash income of the departments.

Governing boards supervise a majority of the State institutions, with the exception of the University of Colorado which is governed by a Board of Regents. However, the State Penitentiary, the State Reformatory, the Boys' Industrial School, the State Hospital at Pueblo and the Homes for Mental Defectives at Ridge and Grand Junction do not have governing boards, and the heads of the institutions are directly responsible to the Governor.

Total disbursements of the State institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, amounted to \$17,506,203 as compared with \$15,868,693 in 1949 and \$11,111,189 in 1947. These and other figures are set forth in the accompanying table.

Increased cost of food, materials and equipment in the penal, reform and eleemosynary institutions and increased enrollment of students in the educational institutions account for increased costs of operation of the State institutions. 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 58 per cent above the cost in 1947. Statistics on expenditures for the institutions will be found in the Chapter on State Government Finances elsewhere in this Year Book. The section on State Government in the first section of this Year Book describes briefly the organization and functions of each State institution. Additional statistics regarding the State's educational institutions are to be found also in the section on Education.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Upon entering Denver, several striking buildings stand out as landmarks, of which the most stately is the Colorado State Capitol building. It stands on Capitol Hill near the business section of Denver, and between the main east-west arteries of the city. From this position the building 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—for it is exactly one mile (5,280 feet) above sea level. A stairway leads from the third floor of the Capitol to the scenic observation platform which completely surrounds the dome. From the platform, the majestic Rockies are visible for a distance of 150 miles north and south. Looking west one is impressed with the City of Denver's civic pride as reflected in the landscaping and arrangement of the Civic Center which is dominated by the City and County Building, the seat of Denver's municipal government.

The site for the State Capitol consists of ten acres donated to the State by Henry C. Brown, builder of the Brown Palace Hotel and a large landowner in Denver's early history. Upon this site the State Capitol was completed in 1907, in the Corinthian style of architecture and built along the lines of the National Capitol building in Washington, D. C.

On July 4, 1890, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Masonic Lodge and the building was first occupied in 1895, although it was not completed until 1907. The original cost of the building was \$2,800,000 and the replacement value is estimated in excess of \$8,500,000. 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 is found near Beulah, west of Pueblo. A large portion of the superstructure which supports the dome is of cast iron painted to blend in with the gray granite lower structure.

The floor plan is in the form of a Greek cross, 383 feet long by 315 feet wide. A high Corinthian portico dominates each face of the structure, and 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. In 1938, the Boettcher Foundation at Denver commissioned Allen True of Denver to paint a group of murals depicting the development of the State, and these now adorn the walls in the first-floor rotunda. The lyrical inscriptions that accompany each panel were composed by the noted poet and writer, Thomas Hornsby Ferril of Denver. Many departments, including the Legislative and Executive, have new fluorescent fixtures which replace the older less functional type of lighting.

The old system of 110 volt direct electrical current generating equipment serving the Capitol Building has been abandoned, and is now supplanted with a four-wire alternating current system which provides twenty-four hour light and power service.

The great dome was originally gold plated in 1908, as a tribute to the mining industry in the State of Colorado. In 1950, a complete regilding job was completed with double weight gold leaf at a cost of approximately \$22,000 to the State, with the Colorado Metal Mining Association donating 48.25 ounces of gold leaf for the project. The dome itself measures 42 feet in diameter, and its tip is 272 feet above the ground. Plans are in progress for extensive repairs and reroofing of the Capitol building.

A survey is also being made to determine the need for additional housing for state offices as a result of the congestion in many offices, the high rentals paid by the State for additional space, and the inefficiency from the standpoint of management and operation, caused by the decentralization of certain offices. The State owns nine lots on Sherman street and Colfax avenue which will be the site for a new State office building.

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, north of the Capitol, was completed in 1921 at a cost of \$1,475,000. In it are located the State Highway Department, the Department of Public Health, the Public Utilities Commission, the State Planning Commission, the State Tax Department and several other important departments of the State Government.

The Capitol Annex, on East Fourteenth Avenue, south 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 of buildings. The exterior of this beautiful seven-story building is constructed from Colorado's famous Yule marble from the quarry at Marble in Gunnison and Pitkin counties. Corridors are finished with native travertine. The building was occupied in late 1939 by various departments of State government, including the State Revenue Department, the State Industrial Commission, the Department of Public Welfare, Department of Employment Security, and others.

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

Buildings and improvements at the State's 23 institutions are constructed with funds secured from a mill levy on assessed property. The first program ran from 1937 to 1946 as a result of a program prepared by the State Planning Commission and adopted by the State Legislature in 1937. Twenty specific levies with a combined total of 1.15 mills resulted in a total revenue of \$12,088,000 during the ten-year period. One feature of the levies was the provision that emergency anticipation warrants could be issued against the expected income of the program. Encouraged by this provision, some of the institutions were able to match Federal funds during PWA days, and some \$4,015,588 were added to the funds expended on buildings and improvements during the first ten-year program. However, in 1941, the State Planning Commission felt that materials were too badly needed for use in the war effort, and following its recommendations, all work was stopped.

As a result of the curtailment of the building program during the remainder of the World War II years, about \$5,447,116 accumulated in the mill levy accounts.

NEW PROGRAM DEVELOPED FOR THE PERIOD 1948-1957

With a balance to start with, the State Planning Commission in cooperation with the heads of the various State institutions, prepared a new ten-year financing program for submission to the Governor and the General Assembly in January, 1947. Because of the stoppage of work during the war years, all the State institutions were short of space and needed either major repairs or new buildings. 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 ten-year period, 1948-1957.

With due consideration for the needs of the institutions and after careful study, the Planning Commission settled on 23 mill levies which totaled 1.489 mills. Twenty-three separate legislative bills were prepared and submitted to the Thirty-Sixth General Assembly. The Assembly enacted the program as submitted except that during the first two years, 1948 and 1949, the amount of the building mill levy was cut to one-tenth of the recommended program in order to provide funds for increased State aid for public school education, and other purposes.

Under the mill levy program adopted, it is estimated that approximately \$21,523,042 will be collected to be used for buildings and improvements at the 23 institutions during the period ending in 1957. This amount added to the balance which accrued during the war years will provide \$26,970,158 over the ten-year period, 1948-1957.

Each of the 23 legislative acts provides that anticipation warrants can be issued in an amount not to exceed 80 per cent of the expected income from each mill levy during the ten-year program, provided that an emergency exists and that the issuance of anticipation warrants is justified and necessary to finance the construction of a proposed building or buildings at any one of the institutions. The 23 acts further provide that all building programs of the State's institutions must be submitted to the State Planning Commission for approval.

In the four years prior to September 1, 1950, the State Planning Commission had approved 130 building and improvement projects totaling over \$11,000,000 and located at 22 of the 23 State institutions.

In line with the intent of the General Assembly when the mill levies were adopted, the State Planning Commission has followed the policy of limiting the use of building mill levy funds for new construction and equipment and for remodeling present buildings. Maintenance and repair problems must be financed by the institutions out of direct appropriations from the General Assembly.

The status of building funds for each of the State's 23 institutions as of June 30, 1950, is as follows:

STATUS OF BUILDING FUNDS FOR THE STATE'S 23 INSTITUTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1950

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Balance in Building Fund June 30, 1950	Warrants Outstanding June 30, 1950	Estimated Income Through 1957	Total of Building Funds 1950-1957
Educational				
University of Colorado.....	\$ 20,378	-----	\$ 2,196,419	\$ 2,216,797
Colorado A & M College.....	-----	\$ 626,359(3)	1,138,533	512,174
Colorado State College of Education.....	502,806	-----	896,421	1,399,227
Colorado School of Mines.....	859,298(1)	-----	1,075,808	1,935,106
Western State College.....	213,268	-----	358,634	571,902
Adams State College.....	43,259	-----	336,095	379,354
Fort Lewis School.....	29,771	-----	313,728	343,499
School for Deaf and Blind.....	199,568(2)	-----	112,077	311,645
Penal and Reform				
State Penitentiary.....	-----	87,269(3)	1,792,977	1,705,708
State Reformatory.....	52,474	-----	376,497	428,971
Industrial School for Boys.....	-----	2,563(3)	448,612	446,049
Industrial School for Girls.....	37,856	-----	272,961	310,817
Eleemosynary				
Colorado General Hospital.....	-----	87,824(3)	717,173	629,349
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital.....	30,535	-----	272,961	303,496
Colorado State Hospital (Pueblo).....	439,779	-----	4,796,106	5,235,885
Home for Mental Defectives:				
Grand Junction.....	-----	185,456(3)	862,419	676,963
Ridge.....	170,847	-----	448,612	619,459
Home for Dependent and Neglected Children				
Children.....	28,799	-----	272,961	301,760
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	30,527	-----	89,694	120,222
Industries for the Blind.....	16,528	-----	35,876	52,119
Miscellaneous				
State Capitol Buildings Group.....	644,780	-----	1,913,849	2,558,629
State Fair Commission.....	7,651	-----	134,481	142,132
National Guard.....	13,914	-----	60,988	74,902
Totals	\$3,341,754	\$ 989,470(3)	\$18,923,882	\$21,276,166

(1) Includes income from mineral leases on Federal lands.

(2) Includes \$116,000 insurance money paid on fire loss.

(3) Represents anticipation warrants that have been issued.

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 had been made, the status of State land on June 30, 1950, was as follows: original acreage of lands granted to the State, 4,472,840; acres acquired by foreclosure of farm loans, 111,723; total acres owned, 4,584,563; total acreage of land sold, 1,988,601; cancellation of certificates of purchase, 501,600; total acreage sold, net, 1,487,001; total acreage remaining the property of the State on June 30, 1950, 3,097,562.

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 in use under lease.

STATE LAND: STATUS OF VARIOUS LAND GRANTS, JUNE 30, 1948

(Source: State Land Board)

Grant	Acres Original Grant (Net)	Acres Sold	Net Acres Remaining	*Acres Under Lease
Public School Lands	3,753,939	900,493	2,853,446	3,555,418
Agricultural College	90,000	61,193	28,807	44,010
Internal Improvement	499,816	331,146	168,670	183,559
State Penitentiary	31,985	22,856	9,129	7,644
Public Building	31,905	27,271	4,633	3,897
Saline	18,830	6,393	12,437	12,323
State Reformatory	520	...	520	...
State University	45,844	36,913	8,931	7,553
General Fund	33,217	13,994	19,223	18,774
School Permanent Fund Lands .	78,506	50,630	27,876	27,826
Total.....	4,584,562	1,450,889	3,133,672	3,861,004

* Includes some duplication, where surface and mineral leases exist on same areas.

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, interests, etc., paid to the State Treasurer for various biennial periods are as follows:

Period	Amount	Period	Amount
1879-1880	\$ 112,000	1938-1940	\$1,146,779
1889-1890	758,378	1940-1942	1,275,935
1899-1900	355,306	1942-1944	1,924,809
1909-1910	1,294,064	1944-1946	2,218,557
1919-1920	3,160,643	1946-1948	2,498,499
1929-1930	1,895,065	1948-1950	2,733,259

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, 1950, were as follows: Public School Fund, \$14,835,592.27; Agricultural College Fund, \$586,852.60.

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. Amounts apportioned to the Teachers' Minimum Salary Fund for the biennial periods ending June 30, 1948, and 1950 were as follows: June 30, 1948, \$1,717,746.96; June 30, 1950, \$1,788,151.73.

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	....	1917-1918	224,006	\$14.37
1887-1888	67,738	\$ 7.80	1919-1920	156,503	21.38
1889-1890	78,464	7.85	1921-1922	33,754	17.74
1891-1892	28,320	....	1923-1924	10,347	12.62
1893-1894	9,621	....	1925-1926	21,384	13.28
1895-1896	41,980	4.57	1927-1928	25,513	15.33
1897-1898	12,980	14.71	1929-1930	99,136	10.96
1899-1900	3,130	4.35	1930-1932*	25,030	9.55
1901-1902	10,329	6.25	1932-1934	4,375	12.03
1903-1904	11,120	6.25	1934-1936	9,218	11.76
1905-1906	29,926	6.90	1936-1938	19,770	11.76
1907-1908	60,356	8.31	1938-1940	30,758	8.18
1909-1910	287,341	11.59	1940-1942	15,305	9.73
1911-1912	79,639	10.38	1942-1944	62,080	8.22
1913-1914	91,216	7.35	1944-1946	57,393	16.40
1915-1916	134,219	10.27	1946-1948	49,159	18.66

* 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, 1948, is as follows: agriculture and grazing, 3,040,920; mineral, 2,237; clays, limestone, etc., 8,940; oil and gas, 796,828; coal, 12,085; total, 3,861,004.

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	1932-1934	393,829	\$ 60,086
1918-1920	279,627	32,111	1934-1936	539,201	135,038
1920-1922	242,052	13,723	1936-1938	416,299	149,143
1922-1924	506,386	52,653	1938-1940	161,197	62,412
1924-1926	210,398	38,757	1940-1942	63,001	27,266
1926-1928	207,854	38,608	1942-1944	132,227	54,982
1928-1930	516,711	103,295	1944-1946	463,788	201,650
1930-1932	464,602	43,767	1946-1948	796,823	388,802

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
1900-1902..	10,040	.....	\$ 17,188	1930-1932..	15,034	374,621	\$ 95,322
1910-1912..	21,876	986,695	102,585	1940-1942..	11,685	285,989	40,259
1920-1922..	17,114	1,355,420	141,307	1946-1948..	12,085	565,848	95,465

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 1950. 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			

**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 funds 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.

	1950	1948	1946	1944	1942
INVESTMENTS					
State bonds	\$ 1,069,006.70	\$ 1,417,784.50	\$ 1,861,642.90	\$ 2,005,013.24	\$ 1,965,901.11
County and municipal bonds	3,369,069.00	3,488,663.75	3,366,137.43	3,753,652.73	4,085,721.48
Bonds of school districts	4,633,743.32	3,356,006.48	2,811,199.10	3,176,524.15	3,468,847.73
Farm loans	75,319.88	698,256.29*	726,858.09	808,034.83	920,773.03
United States bonds...	5,472,000.00	5,122,000.00	4,770,302.50	2,853,302.50	1,199,802.50
U.S. guaranteed loans	217,203.37	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cash on Hand	711,274.82	752,028.77	121,560.00	29,043.90	334,951.53
Total	\$15,547,617.09	\$14,834,739.79	\$13,657,700.02	\$12,625,571.35	\$11,975,997.38
INTEREST					
State bonds	\$ 92,157.20	\$ 129,532.10	\$ 121,800.79	\$ 67,991.60	\$ 136,563.25
County and municipal bonds	252,018.62	260,126.53	263,895.11	360,914.73	323,188.75
Bonds of school districts	282,791.92	234,554.93	256,149.45	284,730.78	317,374.66
Farm loans	9,838.41	13,638.21	22,930.30	39,467.19	48,679.91
United States bonds...	271,100.00	214,610.00	174,417.37	83,956.84	29,274.57
U.S. guaranteed loans	976.91	-----	-----	-----	-----
Investment of Escheat funds	12,612.63	24,166.26	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 921,495.69	\$ 876,628.03	\$ 839,103.02	\$ 837,061.14	\$ 855,081.14

*Includes investment value of foreclosed lands.

**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	125,544	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	18,367	558,502	120,765
1948.....	34	12,231	386,407	92,163
1950.....	25	8,532	311,424	75,320

At the end of the biennium, 1944-1946, inactive loans on which payments were greatly in arrears were foreclosed, and lands are now owned by the State. The figures for 1946, 1948 and 1950 represent active loans outstanding following the foreclosure and are considerably smaller than previous figures.

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, Colorado, with F. E. Blankenship, forester for the State Land Board, in charge. There are 13 grazing permits and several timber contracts outstanding in the State forest. The cutting of timber is restricted to trees designated by the forester. In 1950 approximately 65,000,000 board feet of timber were under contract, with an annual cut of approximately 10,000,000 board feet. 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 are 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	1,955,218
Dry Farming Land	7,549,921
Meadow Hay and Irrigated Pasture Land	470,994
Suburban Fruit and Vegetable Tracts.....	62,953
Grazing Land	24,863,721
Arid, Waste, Seep and Restoration Land	2,049,529
Timber Land	35,330
Total Farm Land	36,987,666
Coal Land	96,669
Coal and Oil Reserves	2,481,539
Oil and Oil Shale.....	180,089
Quarry Land and Mineral Claims	373,894
Total Mineral Land and Claims.....	3,132,191
Miscellaneous Land	139,255
Town and City Lots	160,825
Grand Total, Land on Tax Rolls	40,419,937
Non-Taxable, Private Land:	
Railway Rights-of-Way	102,198
Privately owned land not taxed	120,666
Grand Total, All Privately Owned Land	40,642,801
Less deductions for duplication of mineral lands and other lands..	1,445,277
Net Acreage of Privately Owned Land.....	39,197,524
State-owned Land:	
School land	2,919,060
Other State Land	214,837
Total, State-owned Land	3,133,897
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	518,110
National Forests	13,678,060
Military Reservations and Naval Reserves	250,968
Soil Conservation Service	677,705
Indian Lands	711,964
Lands outside Taylor Grazing Districts	655,531
Lands within Taylor Grazing Districts	7,430,260
Total Federal Land, Except Certain Withdrawals	23,922,598
Total Land Area	66,538,880

LAND OWNERSHIP:

LAND OWNERSHIP	Acres	Per Cent of Total State Acreage
Privately owned land (on tax rolls)	39,197,524	58.91
State-owned, school and other lands	3,133,897	4.71
County and Municipal owned land	284,861	.43
Owned by United States Government (Federal-owned)	23,922,598	35.95
Total	66,538,880	100.00

The following 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. Several counties show a total land area less than the area of private land reported to the State Tax Commission. 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.

Twenty-five 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
(Source: All figures are from official sources as of dates specified)*

COUNTY AND COLUMN NUMBER	Area in Acres			Land in Private Ownership on the Tax Rolls as of April 1, 1949																	Non-Taxable Land		Grand Total All Privately Owned Land	
	Land	Water	Total	Farm Land									Mineral Land and Claims					Miscel- laneous Land	Town and City Lots	Grand Total Land on Tax Rolls	Railway Rights- of-Way (Jan. 1, 1944)	Privately Owned Land Not Taxed (1940)		
				Irrigated Land		Meadow Hay and Irrigated Pasture Land	Suburban Fruit and Vegetable Tracts	Dry Farming Land	Grazing Land	Arid, Waste Seep and Restoration Land	Timber Land	Total Farm Land	Coal Land	Coal and Oil Reserves	Oil and Oil Shale	Quarry Land and Mineral Claims	Total Mineral Land and Claims							
				Class A	Class B																			
Adams	797,177	3,200	800,377	42,109	21,676	6,531	4,750	467,608	167,228	19,110	.....	729,042	.....	283,846	.....	.....	283,846	.....	3,200	1,016,088	3,395	4,986	1,024,469
Alamosa	460,800	1,920	462,720	.....	58,375	21,113	.....	.....	234,893	113,619	.....	427,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	428,950	923	.....	429,873
Arapahoe	524,945	(1)	524,945	8,983	5,821	460	10,123	224,953	106,810	10,670	.....	367,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	371,023	1,558	2,140	374,721
Archuleta	872,960	(1)	872,960	.....	9,699	801	.....	19,952	285,051	.....	280	306,783	345	.....	.....	.....	345	.....	850	307,978	790	.....	308,768
Baca	1,641,600	(1)	1,641,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	658,520	700,574	.....	.....	1,359,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	1,359,534	2,351	1,431	1,363,316
Bent	981,120	6,400	987,520	11,495	42,549	.....	.....	77,159	654,189	10,897	.....	796,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,625	797,905	7,247	1,687	806,839
Boulder	481,920	3,200	485,120	48,046	27,997	21,846	3,329	26,294	134,023	2,554	.....	264,089	3,771	15,490	.....	14,677	33,938	2,068	8,250	308,345	1,297	5,245	314,887
Chaffee	664,960	640	665,600	.....	16,939	3,353	706	.....	86,506	.....	.....	107,504	.....	.....	.....	7,407	7,407	262	2,910	118,083	2,103	280	120,466
Cheyenne	1,134,080	(1)	1,134,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	336,238	740,627	.....	.....	1,076,865	.....	592,976	.....	.....	592,976	.....	960	1,670,801	3,110	240	1,674,151
Clear Creek	252,160	640	252,800	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	19,589	.....	3,690	23,613	.....	.....	.....	24,395	24,395	12,046	806	60,860	.....	.....	60,860
Conejos	813,440	1,920	815,360	.....	47,443	51,534	.....	.....	121,730	46,375	.....	267,082	.....	.....	.....	11,004	11,004	.....	1,250	279,336	1,271	1,396	282,003
Costilla	777,600	3,200	780,800	727	8,053	4,361	.....	.....	101,554	604,312	.....	719,007	.....	.....	.....	4,388	4,388	42,550	675	766,620	464	.....	767,084
Crowley	513,920	5,760	519,680	.....	41,079	.....	.....	31,655	351,844	8,348	.....	432,926	.....	43,432	.....	.....	43,432	.....	785	477,143	469	4,671	482,283
Custer	471,680	640	472,320	.....	4,281	11,596	.....	7,578	253,450	.....	.....	276,905	.....	4,170	.....	3,652	7,822	.....	485	285,212	215	22	285,449
Delta	740,480	2,560	743,040	23,148	31,443	.....	5,487	.....	249,663	.....	.....	309,741	819	.....	.....	.....	819	.....	1,100	311,660	1,334	595	313,589
Denver	42,448 ²	640	43,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,362	34,700	40,062	1,647	.....	41,709
Dolores	657,920	640	658,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,948	122,952	44,889	160	230,949	113	.....	.....	1,864	1,977	.....	160	233,086	.....	.....	233,686
Douglas	539,520	640	540,160	3,262	7,464	.....	.....	50,023	290,336	3,045	24,242	378,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675	379,047	1,195	1,778	382,020
Eagle	1,078,400	640	1,079,040	10,480	9,895	3,458	.....	577	132,803	1,755	.....	208,878	.....	.....	.....	4,899	4,899	131	275	214,283	2,704	406	217,393
Elbert	1,192,960	(1)	1,192,960	.....	.....	9,456	.....	246,875	839,760	.....	.....	1,096,071	.....	426,983	.....	.....	426,983	.....	440	1,523,494	1,998	80	1,525,572
El Paso	1,381,120	640	1,381,760	3,927	16,151	.....	.....	200,268	692,419	.....	.....	912,765	9,898	.....	.....	.....	9,898	.....	15,250	937,913	3,420	8,013	949,346
Fremont	999,680	(1)	999,680	4,863	4,850	.....	6,879	7,481	411,458	.....	.....	435,531	9,971	19,231	.....	10,198	39,400	8,962	1,275	485,168	2,842	510	488,520
Garfield	1,916,160	3,840	1,920,000	9,663	42,462	19,215	594	6,625	374,628	2,147	.....	455,334	4,479	12,759	133,486	471	151,195	435	995	607,959	1,620	146	609,725
Gilpin	95,360	(1)	95,360	.....	.....	580	.....	.....	34,483	.....	.....	35,063	.....	.....	.....	16,830	16,830	.....	495	52,388	307	.....	52,695
Grand	1,194,880	1,280	1,196,160	.....	26,623	.....	.....	.....	269,827	.....	.....	296,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,768	425	321,643	1,659	820	320,122
Gunnison	2,074,880	640	2,075,520	.....	.....	35,759	.....	.....	291,720	60,480	1,131	389,090	4,221	9,021	.....	22,891	36,133	.....	1,880	427,103	2,654	.....	429,757
Hinsdale	676,480	3,200	679,680	.....	2,103	.....	.....	.....	21,782	.....	.....	23,885	.....	.....	.....	6,340	6,340	362	175	30,762	.....	147	20,909
Huerfano	1,009,920	1,280	1,011,200	2,251	3,970	.....	19	16,555	646,305	48,886	.....	725,241	6,246	.....	.....	.....	3,246	.....	1,250	729,737	2,236	.....	731,973
Jackson	1,038,720	3,200	1,041,920	.....	69,946	.....	.....	.....	56,567	242,665	400	369,318	5,565	.....	.....	721	6,286	550	144	376,298	888	.....	377,186
Jefferson	502,950	3,200	506,150	22,377	15,122	.....	8,362	21,162	248,061	.....	.....	315,104	75	48,532	.....	279	48,886	4,715	5,759	374,455	678	6,442	381,575
Kiowa	1,146,880	1,280	1,148,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	422,656	630,928	1,936	.....	1,055,520	.....	303,255	.....	.....	303,255	.....	220	1,358,995	1,144	106	1,360,245
Kit Carson	1,389,440	(1)	1,389,440	.....	1,542	.....	.....	757,204	549,100	7,728	.....	1,315,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	1,316,549	1,251	23	1,317,823
Lake	243,200	2,560	245,760	7,011	20,744	27,755	36,983	36,983	1,250	65,988	1,475	67,463
La Plata	1,080,960	1,280	1,082,240	1,206	35,228	2,650	169	30,816	342,324	24,429	650	437,472	1,091	.....	.....	344	1,435	.....	1,525	440,432	1,936	167	442,535
Larimer	1,676,160	13,140	1,689,300	58,460	42,432	19,978	4,468	53,032	648,160	.....	.....	821,530	.....	.....	.....	494	494	.....	4,400	826,424	2,631	18,692	847,747
Las Animas	3,068,160	2,560	3,070,720	1,971	18,837	2,004	.....	42,291	2,590,841	22,145	.....	2,678,089	7,265	69,161	28,371	.....	104,800	.....	7,250	2,790,139	4,626	1,323	2,796,088
Lincoln	1,659,520	(1)	1,659,520	.....	1,797	.....	.....	328,139	1,189,703	.....	.....	1,519,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	1,520,989	2,183	128	1,523,300
Logan	1,169,280	14,080	1,183,360	18,285	64,850	14,728	.....																

1. AREA OF STATE, BY TYPES OF LAND AND OWNERSHIP AND BY COUNTIES
(All figures are from official sources as of dates specified)*

United States Government Land (Not including Power, Reclamation, and certain other withdrawals)																						Grand Total Computed Land Area	Total Land Area (Census)	Difference Between Computed and Actual Totals*	COUNTY AND COLUMN NUMBER
Non-Taxable Land		Grand Total All Privately Owned Land	State Owned Land			Local Government Land			(Not including Power, Reclamation, and certain other withdrawals)																
Town and City Lots	Grand Total Land on Tax Rolls		Railway Rights- of-Way (Jan. 1, 1944)	Privately Owned Land Not Taxed (1940)	School Land 1948	Other State Land 1948	Total State Owned Land	County (1940)	Municipal (1940)	Total	National Parks and Monuments (June 30, 1950)	National Forests (June 30, 1950)	Military Reservations, Naval Reserves (June 30, 1947)	Soil Con- servation Service (Jan. 1, 1950)	Indian Lands (June 30, 1950)	Bureau of Land Management		Total Federal Land Except Certain Withdrawals							
															Outside of Grazing Districts (June 30, 1949)	Within Grazing Districts (June 30, 1949)									
3,200	1,016,088	3,395	4,986	1,024,469	29,839	1,887	31,726	107	941	1,048			22,171					22,171	1,079,414	797,177	+282,237	Adams	1.		
980	428,950	923		429,873	14,037	39,813	53,850	2,003	40	2,043	27,151	29,032	3,628				25,894	83,705	571,471	460,800	+110,671	Alamosa	2.		
3,200	371,023	1,558	2,140	374,721	12,473	635	13,108	43	41,234	41,277			61,010					61,010	490,116	524,945	-34,829	Arapahoe	3.		
850	307,978	790		308,768	4,138		4,138	160	14	174		417,521			127,838		10,171	553,530	868,610	872,960	-4,350	Archuleta	4.		
440	1,359,534	2,351	1,431	1,363,316	42,512		42,512	36	50	86				256,135			1,972	258,107	1,641,021	1,641,600	+22,421	Baca	5.		
1,625	797,905	7,247	1,687	806,839	137,522	6,219	143,741	127	20	147							10,367	140,367	961,094	981,120	-20,026	Bent	6.		
8,250	308,345	1,297	5,245	314,887	3,130		3,130	70	12,070	12,140	25,367	129,096					5,717	169,180	490,337	481,920	+8,417	Boulder	7.		
2,910	118,083	2,103	280	120,466	11,508	9,260	20,768	2,787	178	2,965			452,322				42,078	498,140	642,339	664,960	-22,621	Chaffee	8.		
960	1,670,801	3,110	240	1,674,151	54,187	1,433	55,620	304		304							438	1,730,513	1,134,080	1,134,080	+596,433	Cheyenne	9.		
806	60,860			60,860	2,586		2,586		7,266	7,266			176,682					197,236	267,948	252,160	+15,788	Clear Creek	10.		
1,250	279,336	1,271	1,396	282,003	50,145	6,181	56,326		140	140			275,544				168,899	444,443	782,912	813,440	-30,528	Conejos	11.		
675	766,620	464		767,084	800		800											767,884	777,600	777,600	-9,716	Costilla	12.		
785	477,143	469	4,671	482,283	62,527		62,527	436	461	897							4,206	549,913	513,920	513,920	+35,993	Crowley	13.		
485	285,212	215	22	285,449	12,157		12,157	162	290	452			170,058				7,460	184,122	482,180	471,680	+10,500	Custer	14.		
1,100	311,660	1,334	595	313,589				106		106			190,034				159	209,989	409,261	713,956	740,480	-26,524	Delta	15.	
34,700	40,062	1,647		41,709	129		129											1,016	42,854	42,448	-406	Denver	16.		
160	233,086			233,086	4,259		4,259	7,050		7,050			331,899					398,318	642,713	657,920	-15,207	Dolores	17.		
675	379,047	1,195	1,778	382,020	8,055		8,055	33	5,770	5,803			136,556				400	136,956	532,834	539,520	-6,686	Douglas	18.		
375	214,283	2,704	406	217,393	9,838		9,838	56		56			1,392				880	1,621,965	1,078,400	1,078,400	-56,435	Eagle	19.		
440	1,523,494	1,998	80	1,525,572	82,697	1,041	83,738	40	520	560							360	1,610,230	1,192,960	1,192,960	+417,270	Elbert	20.		
15,250	937,913	3,420	8,013	949,346	192,282		192,282	1,602	13,237	14,839			99,972				5,054	172,661	1,329,128	1,381,120	-51,992	El Paso	21.		
1,275	485,168	2,842	510	488,520	65,368		65,368	5	6,780	6,785			96,713				963	333,100	430,776	999,680	-8,231	Fremont	22.		
995	607,959	1,620	146	609,725	1		1	3,553	1,510	5,063			516,897	32,600			3,880	717,283	1,307,228	1,922,017	1,916,160	+5,857	Garfield	23.	
495	52,388	307		52,695	1,510		1,510		280	280			58,128				5,577	63,705	118,190	95,360	+22,830	Gilpin	24.		
425	327,643	1,659	820	330,122	53,602		53,602	418		418			90,322				11,512	760,511	1,144,653	1,194,880	-50,227	Grand	25.		
1,880	427,103	2,654		429,757	13,478		13,478	200	430	630			1,252,927				803	338,999	1,592,729	2,036,594	2,074,880	-38,286	Gunnison	26.	
175	30,762		147	20,909	4,963		4,963	60		60			534,363				127,689	662,952	697,984	676,480	+21,504	Hinsdale	27.		
1,250	729,737	2,236		731,973	44,614		44,614	80	240	320			140,590				73,854	214,444	991,351	1,009,920	-18,569	Huerfano	28.		
144	376,298	888		377,186	118,820	8,120	126,940		186	17,382			344,460				520	185,139	530,129	1,034,265	1,038,720	-4,455	Jackson	29.	
5,750	374,455	678	6,442	381,575	4,578	1,553	6,131			17,568			103,565				2,529	106,094	511,368	502,950	+4,418	Jefferson	30.		
220	1,358,995	1,144	106	1,360,245	70,452		70,452	1,241	4	1,245							858	1,422,809	1,146,880	1,146,880	+285,920	Kiowa	31.		
975	1,316,549	1,251	23	1,317,823	57,834	643	58,477	1,141	200	1,341							426	1,378,967	1,389,440	1,389,440	-11,373	Kit Carson	32.		
1,250	65,988	1,475		67,463	979	593	1,572		60	420			148,869					172,186	241,641	243,200	-1,559	Lake	33.		
1,525	440,432	1,936	167	442,535	8,488		8,488	1,271	3,926	5,197			381,441					588,515	1,045,045	1,080,960	+35,915	La Plata	34.		
4,400	826,424	2,631	18,692	847,747	53,987		53,987	151	2,453	2,604	137,442		611,473				28,785	777,700	1,676,160	1,676,160	-5,878	Larimer	35.		
7,250	2,790,139	4,626	1,323	2,796,088	156,710	1,945	158,655	877	2,605	3,482			31,321				90,330	178,696	3,131,921	3,068,160	+63,761	Las Animas	36.		
1,350	1,529,989	2,183	128	1,532,300	136,013	1,266	137,279	2,605	91	2,696							4,193	1,667,468	1,659,520	1,659,520	+7,948	Lincoln	37.		
2,010	1,023,703	2,708	2,701	1,029,112	144,312	3,436	147,748	608	1,210	1,816							2,036	1,169,714	1,169,280	1,169,280	+434	Logan	38.		
4,000	553,995	2,601	133	556,729	34,767	1	1	472	1,128	1,600	18,120	568,898				1,923	829,546	1,418,487	1,976,817	2,120,320	-143,503	Mesa	39.		
425	34,762	492	1,240	36,499	125	250	525,467		300	525,467								525,767	582,516	589,440	-26,924	Mineral	40.		
675	1,108,038	133		1,108,171	211,563	640	212,203	7,521	40	7,561	144,916	41,981					93,916	1,253,579	1,534,332	2,862,327	3,042,560	-180,233	Moffat	41.	
730	353,955		1,993	354,748	9,455	232	9,687	14,568	218	14,784	51,167	260,672					931,302	207,396	1,310,501	1,340,800	-30,299	Montezuma	42.		
1,090	447,994	1,205	180	449,379	199		199	545	715	1,260	13,176	326,890	1,420				320	566,262	908,068	1,358,906	1,432,960	-74,054	Montrose	43.	
2,010	751,630	1,905	2,619	756,154	57,820	1,986	59,806	480	22	502							518	816,980	820,480	820,480	-3,500	Morgan	44.		
2,150	506,340	2,525	1,774	510,639	120,239	674	120,913	1,188	862	2,050							6,685	168,782	802,384	810,880	-8,496	Otero	45.		
910	174,259	319		174,578	2,193		2,193	49	208	257			127,140				11,830	21,918	169,888	337,916	345,600	-7,684	Ouray	46.	
785	585,108		830	585,938	31,804	50,030	81,834	169	11,075	11,244			650,304				40,134	52,205	742,643	1,421,659	1,386,240	+35,419	Park	47.	
895	439,012		690	439,742	19,540		19,540	600	160	760								460,042	435,200	435,200	+24,842	Phillips	48.		
450	103,800	393		104,193	1,052		1,052		30	30			468,054					499,934	605,269	623,360	-18,151	Pitkin	49.		
1,060	992,092	1,540	1,610	995,242	40,533	5,351	45,904	294	691	985							1,306	1,043,437	1,040,640	1,040,640	-2,797	Prowers	50.		
17,250	1,156,403	4,130	2,994	1,163,527	232,605	879	233,484	2,005	1,040	3,045			29,730	24,841			22,179	76,750	1,476,806	1,536,540	-59,834	Pueblo	51.		
400	445,443			445,443									365,102				27,761	1,187,092	1,579,955	2,088,320	2,088,320	-62,922	Rio Blanco	52.	
985	234,212	741	200	235,153	8,250	6,711	14,961	54	770	824			265,367					317,641	568,579	586,240	-17,661	Rio Grande	53.		
800	733,720	1,596		735,316	69,068	320	69,388	8,570	430	9,000			571,731					658,329	1,472,043	1,491,200	-19,157	Routt	54.		
1,150	588,507	2,250	53	590,810	46,418	52,251	98,669	80		80	8,757	954,246						309,826	1,272,829	1,962,388	2,012,160	-49,772	Saguache	55.	
560	32,049	383		32,432	6,107		6,107		172	172			185,995					63,144	249,139	287,850	25				

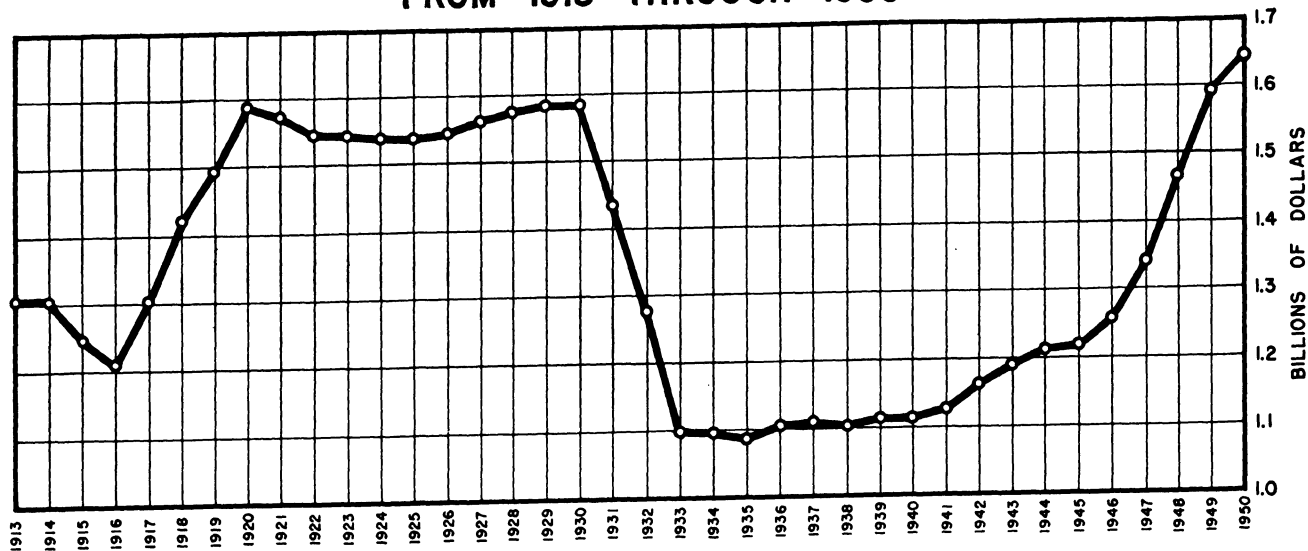
**PROPERTY TAXES
ASSESSMENTS
LEVIES**

PROPERTY TAX REVENUES

TAX APPRAISAL PROGRAM

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY IN COLORADO FROM 1913 THROUGH 1950



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

Year Valuation

1921...\$ 1,578,256,499
1922...1,548,617,879
1923...1,543,589,603
1924...1,540,500,479
1925...1,540,732,487
1926...1,546,830,046
1927...1,565,290,666
1928...1,577,560,380

Year Valuation

1929...\$ 1,586,919,769
1930...1,586,462,903
1931...1,438,448,065
1932...1,280,563,890
1933...1,099,603,890
1934...1,099,332,563
1935...1,088,350,535
1936...1,105,517,854

Year Valuation

1937...\$ 1,111,561,006
1938...1,102,040,724
1939...1,114,278,215
1940...1,112,976,403
1941...1,126,781,372
1942...1,161,901,207
1943...1,193,836,023
1944...1,212,134,905

Year Valuation

1945...\$ 1,219,234,042
1946...1,260,270,716
1947...1,342,108,659
1948...1,466,547,471
1949...1,592,007,699
1950...1,644,466,809

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 March 1 each year. This work is done through the county assessors as to property within the taxing districts of the counties. On the first of March, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the assessor or his deputy calls upon each inhabitant of his county for the purpose of making the current year's assessment. Non-resident owners receive through the mails a tax schedule setting forth a description of the real estate assessed to him the previous year. All personal property within the State is listed and assessed in the county where it is located on March 1. Every person is required to file his schedule with the assessor between the first day of March and May of each year.

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 assessments are certified to the county assessors and to each corporation on or before June 15. Public Utility Corporations may, on or before the first of July, file a petition or complaint against their current year's assessment with the State Tax Commission.

The county assessors certify their valuations to the State Tax Commission on or before August 1. Prior to the second Monday in September, the Tax Commission determines whether the real and personal property of the several counties in the State has been assessed at its true and full cash value and decides what increases or decreases may be necessary. The Commission then transmits the assessors' valuations with its own valuations on public utilities to the State Board of Equalization between the second and third Mondays in September. 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 the 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. On or before the first day of October the county assessor certifies to the clerk of each city and town the total valuation of assessable property within each city and town. The city or town clerk certifies its levy to the county commissioners prior to October 16.

On or before the first day of October the county assessor certifies to the county superintendent of schools the valuation of all property within each school district within the county and the county superintendent is required to notify immediately the clerks of the several school boards of their assessed valuation. Upon receipt of notice from the county superintendent of schools each school board makes its levy and certifies the same to the county superin-

tendent of schools on or before the sixteenth day of October. Upon receipt of said certification the county superintendent immediately certifies the levy to the board of county commissioners.

In all counties having a population of less than 300,000 the board of county commissioners levies the requisite taxes for the year on or before November first. In all counties having a population of more than 300,000 the board of county commissioners levies the requisite taxes for the year on or before the second Tuesday in December.

The levies are certified to the county assessors 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 then 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 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 Department of Revenue. The Tax Commission 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.

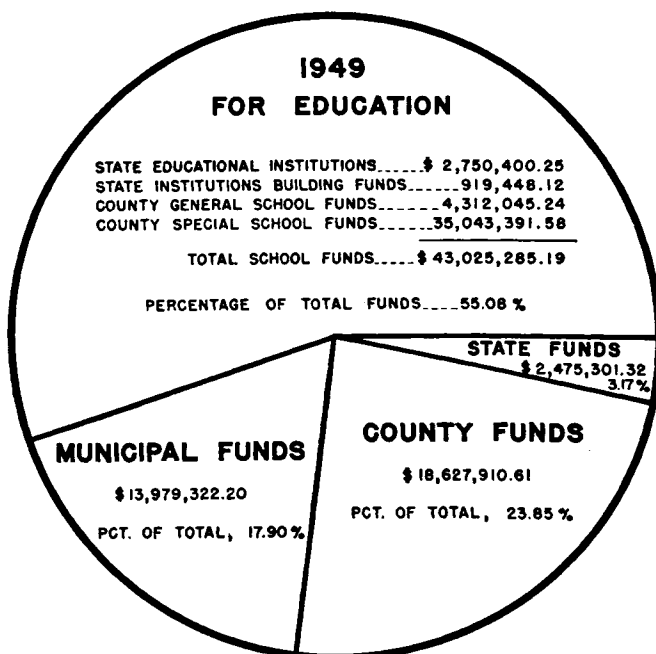
Taxes become due and payable January 1, and delinquent one half on March 1 and the remainder August 1.

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.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY TAX REVENUES FOR 1949

The following graph shows the distribution of \$78,107,819.32 derived from direct taxation by the levies on a total assessed valuation for the year 1949 of \$1,592,007,699 as compiled from reports of County Commissioners, certifying levies and revenues:

TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS IN CIRCLE—\$78,107,819.32



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	13,686,177	36,813,001
1935.....	3,268,849	7,685,489	7,753,184	4,792,005	13,466,177	36,961,586
1936.....	3,316,553	8,179,228	7,948,636	4,830,877	13,862,059	38,138,806
1937.....	5,002,024	8,636,312	8,066,232	4,871,440	14,181,968	40,767,976
1938.....	4,970,548	8,872,102	7,490,693	4,236,093	15,830,333	40,400,369
1939.....	4,906,543	7,454,206	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	17,289,785	43,769,231
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	26,235,455	62,236,484
1948.....	5,866,190	15,682,790	12,823,369	4,199,781	31,308,026	69,880,156
1949.....	6,145,150	18,627,910	13,979,322	4,312,045	35,043,392	78,107,819

Note: The levies shown here are collected in the year following. For example: The levies made in 1947 will be collected in 1948.

TAX REAPPRAISAL IN COLORADO

Authorized by appropriation made by the 36th General Assembly (Ch. 111, 1947 Session Laws), which authority and appropriation was renewed by the 37th General Assembly (Ch. 95, 1949 Session Laws), the State Tax Commission commenced operations under the reappraisal program on June 1, 1947. In administering the program, while the goal of equalization of assessed values was deemed to be the most important feature of the project, the need for establishing a uniform assessment system was apparent early in the program. In order most effectively to provide for uniformity of results in the program, three general basic principles were made an integral part of the administration of the appraisal:

1. **Uniform appraisal forms** must be used in every assessment jurisdiction to insure that the same type of information is secured for similar property, this information to form a block of records useful in future local assessment administration.

2. **Uniform procedures**, devised and tested by the Tax Commission, must be used in all assessment jurisdictions, said procedures forming a necessary adjunct to the uniform form requirement in requiring the use of similar techniques in recording information.

3. **A uniform property classification**, devised and tested by the Tax Commission, must be used in all assessment jurisdictions to assure similar valuation treatment of similar property, no matter where located.

In general, method used in the Colorado reappraisal program is the familiar reproduction-cost-less-depreciation approach, with appropriate allowances to account for character of maintenance, loss of utility, economic obsolescence, and other factors, of both general and local economic effect, which influence property values. Level of reproduction cost being used is based on State-wide average labor and materials prices prevailing in 1941.

For certain classes of properties, other methods are being used, both as a check on the reproduction cost approach and as initial findings of value. In the case of farm lands, value determination is commenced by historical analysis in each county of average productivity over the period 1934 to 1943, both to obtain pre-inflationary values and to secure a long-range record of the productive capability of lands in the county. From this record of production, together with the record of average field prices paid for crops and analysis of current operating statements, it is possible to secure average net productivity, per acre, which figure then can be capitalized to obtain average dollar values for all lands within each assessment jurisdiction.

With the aid of farmer committees in each county, values are assigned to each class of land found in the county, the aggregate valuation of which by classes will produce the same result as multiplying the average crop land value by the total crop land acreage in the county. In this manner, values are determined separately for dry and irrigated land, and, in the case of range land, such values are based on the carrying capacity expressed in terms of acres-per-animal unit. In all cases, the land classification being used is that adopted and developed by the Soil Conservation Service, which defines all land in terms of eight land classes: four crop classes, three grazing classes, and one wasteland class, the division expressing relative productive capability of land. These divisions are based on analysis of a number of factors affecting agriculture and grazing practices: soil depth and permeability, slope, erosion and susceptibility to erosion, water table, rainfall, inherent soil characteristics, and the degree of management necessary to continuous yields of all climatically-adapted crops.

Through certain statutory provisions, authorizing the Tax Commission to make reappraisals, county assistance in supporting the cost of the job is provided (P. 6. Sec. 157, Ch. 142, 1935 C.S.A.). Following these provisions, general supervision and training of county field and office crews is carried on by a Tax Commission reappraisal staff, assigned to geographic areas in the State. Following crew training, spot-checking of county work is constantly carried on by Tax Commission staff in order to assure adherence to the uniform pro-

cedures and property classification that is an integral part of the project, and which is mandatory to the success of the program.

County field operations complete each phase of reappraisal as a separate step in the appraisal process: field measurement and description; photographing the major improvements; classification of the improvements in accord with the State-wide uniform schedule; determination of the reproduction cost; assignment of standard depreciation allowances based on normal wear and tear; allowances, where applicable, to account for poor physical condition (as noted on the appraisal record at the time of the field visit); allowances, where applicable, to account for obsolescence for a number of reasons: poor design, lack of utility, encroachment of commercial districts, over or under improvement, and the like.

Program Nearing Completion

Progress reports as of March 31, 1950, indicate that, at the rate of \$2.24 per ownership parcel, counties had completed approximately 68 percent of the work, and had expended a cumulative total of \$939,834.62. The cumulative expenditures by the State for the period ending the same date were in the amount of \$142,532.72, having been spent in both supervision and administration of the program and in considerable research toward the development of procedures and valuation information that would contribute both to the continuity of the program as well as to the maintenance of a standardized and uniform assessment system.

Problems of valuation methods are not the only ones that confront the State in this program. There has been in Colorado a long history of competitive undervaluation which has reduced assessments throughout the State to levels in no way compatible with the economy of the area. Assessment ratio studies conducted by the Tax Commission reveal that, as late as 1949, the average ratio of real estate assessments to representative sales, taken throughout the State, was approximately 23½ percent. Range of ratios from least to greatest among the counties was 12 percent to 37 percent, indicating a fluctuation of average ratios of 309 percent. These ratios obtain despite the Constitutional admonition to uniformity of assessment, and statutory requirements of full cash value assessments.

Reasons for this history of such manifest inequities in assessments are many, and some are possibly problematic. The attempt to evade the full impact of the State property tax levy has been cited a number of times as being one of the strongest reasons for competitive debasement, since the county may increase its own levy to provide the necessary budget, while at the same time having values so low as to make the incidence of the State levy only nominal. Additional dividends are paid the county in the form of State aid to schools by this practice. Horizontal reductions accomplished during the period 1931 to 1935 were made by the State Board of Equalization on selected classes of property: these reductions have never been restored in full. Some local pressures always are made on the assessor to correct individual assessments; the cumulation of these reductions over a long period tend to become permanent in their effect of reducing aggregate assessments. Lack of adequate technical information for the assessors has led them to depend on their individual judgment, a factor subject to considerable variation. In the face of this history of inequitable assessments, the Tax Commission in administering the reappraisal recognizes the need for careful analysis of value trends and construction costs, in regard to improvement values; the need for analysis of crop production figures and land use information in regard to farm land valuation; and the need for keeping their field staff informed in order to assist assessors in their special valuation problems, as well as to keep abreast of the best and most efficient record maintenance systems.

The 37th General Assembly, in recognition of the importance of substantial assessment equity, in 1949 passed legislation (Ch. 225, 1949 Session Laws) making annual analysis of assessments a mandatory duty of the Tax Commission, requiring, in addition, that the State Board of Equalization order horizontal adjustments in aggregate assessments of counties whose level of assessments was above or below the average assessment ratio for the State. Finally, the bill provides that in the event of a county refusing to make upward adjustments of aggregate assessment, all school aid shall be withheld from that county from State sources.

TAXATION: SUMMARY OF ALL MILL LEVIES APPLIED TO VALUATIONS AND ANTICIPATED REVENUES THEREFROM FOR STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL PURPOSES, 1949

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	*State Revenue	County		Municipal		General School		Special School		Total	
		Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Mill Levy	Revenue	Average Total County Mill Levy	Anticipated Revenue From All Sources
Adams -----	\$ 139,327.74	10.162	\$ 366,800.14	21.21	\$ 121,636.55	2.958	\$ 106,769.81	21.452	\$ 774,326.77	41.80	\$ 1,508,861.01
Alamosa -----	40,071.20	10.54	109,417.20	17.79	76,250.39	2.96	30,728.17	20.73	215,194.65	45.43	471,661.61
Arapahoe -----	133,383.84	12.613	435,847.26	15.10	247,467.90	3.027	104,599.19	23.583	815,066.45	50.25	1,736,364.64
Archuleta -----	14,217.94	14.87	54,772.23	22.42	13,222.87	3.32	12,228.88	15.86	58,402.85	41.50	152,844.77
Baca -----	51,231.78	12.72	168,825.97	21.93	36,167.09	3.92	52,028.13	18.89	250,748.50	42.12	559,001.47
Bent -----	47,411.66	11.00	135,110.94	17.25	28,820.92	3.66	44,955.10	19.81	243,271.87	40.67	499,570.49
Boulder -----	183,561.76	13.493	641,657.73	14.00	311,297.17	2.647	125,877.71	20.07	954,533.80	46.62	2,216,928.17
Chaffee -----	33,096.93	13.78	118,154.34	24.04	81,609.52	3.36	28,809.77	15.56	133,397.86	46.06	395,068.42
Cheyenne -----	37,958.82	13.027	128,106.08	18.70	19,706.19	2.113	20,779.01	18.977	186,612.19	39.98	393,162.29
Clear Creek -----	17,401.11	20.36	91,784.11	16.15	24,747.94	3.08	13,884.82	18.59	83,797.99	61.38	231,615.97
Conejos -----	28,034.89	13.6216	98,932.65	18.03	18,860.66	.6984	5,072.43	19.28	140,071.91	40.06	290,972.54
Costilla -----	18,872.71	20.60	74,035.70	22.76	3,189.97	.58	2,084.50	19.84	71,311.93	45.77	164,494.81
Crowley -----	25,887.86	14.725	98,754.24	16.99	19,341.90	2.855	19,348.45	21.625	144,999.48	45.97	308,331.43
Custer -----	9,184.80	20.02	47,637.21	7.10	1,896.10	3.92	9,327.56	14.29	33,997.00	42.88	102,042.67
Delta -----	52,854.41	17.377	235,689.80	17.59	72,892.85	2.393	32,457.02	24.247	328,818.53	53.25	722,212.61
Denver -----	2,235,026.54	8.115	4,698,766.94	13.485	7,808,117.33	2.3489	1,360,065.76	22.6611	13,124,044.48	50.47	29,226,021.05
Dolores -----	10,436.03	20.71	55,992.27	21.67	6,386.46	3.43	9,273.47	21.78	58,877.16	52.14	140,965.89
Douglas -----	33,259.92	15.631	134,685.46	23.48	10,614.84	3.509	30,235.51	13.591	117,130.27	37.83	325,926.00
Eagle -----	35,156.81	12.43	113,212.20	12.64	10,810.06	3.06	27,870.42	18.42	167,723.66	38.95	354,773.15
Elbert -----	46,708.01	14.80	173,037.46	12.73	6,672.68	3.00	36,301.57	15.17	183,584.18	36.88	446,303.90
El Paso -----	273,298.67	9.15	647,845.30	14.54	629,608.91	2.56	181,255.08	26.47	1,873,867.88	50.93	3,605,875.84
Fremont -----	73,672.65	8.741	165,832.30	19.57	148,522.17	3.259	62,201.86	20.071	382,995.66	43.71	834,224.64
Garfield -----	62,746.17	15.785	256,592.33	22.77	76,042.23	3.665	59,576.35	18.685	303,714.66	46.67	758,672.24
Gilpin -----	8,443.61	19.50	42,655.58	33.00	8,309.57	2.17	4,746.80	17.020	37,223.02	46.35	101,378.58
Grand -----	23,413.76	12.27	74,426.63	19.51	21,598.14	3.73	22,625.21	21.370	129,639.43	44.79	271,703.17
Gunnison -----	40,471.21	21.41	224,478.94	21.61	41,818.21	3.73	39,108.19	17.540	183,926.08	50.53	529,802.63
Hinsdale -----	3,236.13	21.225	17,794.52	16.00	2,121.17	4.705	3,944.66	4.665	3,910.83	36.99	31,007.21
Huerfano -----	38,112.27	24.656	243,444.59	15.90	44,519.93	2.344	23,143.82	18.786	190,986.25	54.71	540,206.86
Jackson -----	14,076.88	12.27	44,746.96	24.20	8,800.14	1.90	6,929.03	14.24	51,926.44	34.68	126,479.45
Jefferson -----	132,451.44	21.823	748,831.04	18.30	88,553.64	2.317	79,505.18	25.813	885,782.92	56.39	1,935,124.22

Kiowa -----	38,936.72	14.296	144,207.05	14.74	10,578.19	1.844	18,600.86	15.936	160,704.27	36.98	373,027.09
Kit Carson -----	53,685.67	15.15	210,709.30	18.42	52,532.85	3.88	53,963.84	18.320	254,788.55	44.99	625,680.51
Lake -----	48,128.95	14.514	180,969.85	49.00	61,959.28	1.626	20,274.01	10.434	130,101.93	35.40	441,434.02
La Plata -----	47,343.15	23.379	286,744.95	21.73	101,522.08	2.561	31,410.83	20.169	247,394.24	58.25	714,415.25
Larimer -----	177,461.18	15.547	714,764.00	15.81	258,226.72	3.093	142,198.82	19.567	899,772.66	47.69	2,192,423.28
Las Animas -----	107,467.17	22.53	627,263.02	22.66	161,593.70	2.97	82,688.47	24.29	676,390.12	59.46	1,655,402.48
Lincoln -----	46,734.02	8.45	102,806.36	21.20	35,070.04	2.69	32,568.53	18.52	224,182.59	36.41	440,861.54
Logan -----	104,593.40	10.506	284,678.30	25.48	171,767.19	3.554	96,301.80	24.166	654,849.69	48.43	1,812,190.38
Mesa -----	115,448.49	15.978	477,884.96	26.42	370,714.02	2.572	76,925.78	30.788	920,729.35	65.59	1,961,702.60
Mineral -----	5,193.03	17.35	23,341.74	21.00	4,298.80	2.68	3,605.53	15.110	20,328.17	42.20	56,767.27
Moffat -----	48,608.98	8.14	102,507.02	18.96	66,629.18	2.11	26,571.23	16.480	207,521.94	35.88	451,838.35
Montezuma -----	26,490.76	18.971	130,195.91	20.92	41,465.50	1.969	13,513.03	27.501	188,761.48	58.35	400,426.68
Montrose -----	47,055.60	18.273	222,757.83	19.95	70,097.33	2.567	31,293.13	24.483	298,479.51	54.94	669,683.30
Morgan -----	94,525.76	9.855	241,334.56	13.58	80,789.04	3.485	85,342.56	24.865	608,810.62	45.36	1,110,802.54
Otero -----	108,218.63	10.979	307,806.31	20.57	218,471.71	2.761	77,407.16	23.309	653,612.78	48.71	1,365,516.59
Ouray -----	12,387.74	17.50	56,162.05	34.48	16,843.37	3.87	12,419.84	18.540	59,501.48	49.02	157,314.48
Park -----	19,476.55	13.20	66,603.77	10.95	4,536.29	2.83	14,279.44	9.620	48,531.64	30.41	153,427.70
Phillips -----	33,517.27	10.32	89,610.93	19.15	26,918.38	4.03	34,993.42	19.020	165,166.96	41.48	360,206.96
Pitkin -----	11,392.25	18.25	53,862.32	37.00	16,843.14	4.15	12,248.14	17.570	44,034.83	53.40	138,380.68
Prowers -----	73,865.11	9.99	191,169.04	12.68	63,182.63	3.60	68,889.74	21.100	403,834.78	41.86	800,941.30
Pueblo -----	289,445.00	8.814	660,924.41	36.42	1,366,037.79	2.986	223,907.45	29.904	2,242,159.16	63.78	4,782,473.81
Rio Blanco -----	129,973.96	6.63	223,245.42	26.69	46,033.11	1.26	42,426.73	10.550	355,170.64	23.67	796,849.86
Rio Grande -----	40,463.48	20.37	213,481.19	23.38	59,478.94	1.893	19,838.97	28.227	295,870.47	60.03	629,123.05
Routt -----	51,610.98	10.665	142,598.73	25.76	55,721.32	3.635	48,602.57	21.035	281,286.67	43.36	579,820.27
Saguache -----	29,763.96	13.04	100,549.75	17.43	17,659.17	2.94	22,669.96	20.74	159,952.65	42.87	330,695.49
San Juan -----	11,568.66	16.659	49,928.04	31.00	16,267.31	44.141	12,410.83	14.00	41,958.85	44.09	132,133.69
San Miguel -----	14,621.74	15.70	59,471.84	20.63	13,036.98	3.70	14,015.66	16.380	62,035.82	43.08	163,182.04
Sedgwick -----	37,955.92	12.84	126,257.52	18.26	31,997.25	3.20	31,466.05	21.840	214,803.21	45.00	442,479.95
Summit -----	19,007.08	15.71	77,867.86	33.72	8,272.59	2.16	10,636.09	16.600	81,716.03	40.01	196,989.65
Teller -----	16,412.49	23.16	98,474.93	33.81	39,209.17	3.128	13,300.07	17.952	76,319.49	57.32	243,716.15
Washington -----	51,139.19	16.45	217,937.74	20.00	24,882.22	3.96	52,464.04	19.29	255,537.00	45.40	601,460.19
Weld -----	326,859.82	18.14	1,536,071.80	20.03	432,854.18	3.395	287,484.22	20.185	1,709,237.28	50.69	4,292,507.30
Yuma -----	48,300.02	12.616	157,863.49	17.39	34,729.23	3.324	41,593.08	21.576	269,961.82	44.15	552,447.64
TOTALS AND AVERAGES ---\$	6,145,149.69	11.70	\$18,627,910.61	15.97	\$13,979,322.20	2.958	\$ 4,312,045.24	21.762	\$35,043,391.58	49.06	\$78,107,819.32

*Levy for state purposes for 1949 is 3.86 mills applied equally to all property.

**TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1948 AND 1949**

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—This table shows the gross and net value of all property in Colorado as assessed for taxation purposes in 1948 and 1949 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.

REAL PROPERTY	1948 Acres	1949 Acres	1948 Valuation	1949 Valuation
FARM LANDS				
Irrigated Land, Class A (over \$50.00 per acre)	601,343	595,687	\$ 40,050,338	\$ 39,636,444
Irrigated Land, Class B (under \$50.00 per acre)	1,368,853	1,359,531	43,449,541	43,766,437
Fruit and Vegetable Tracts (not platted in lots and blocks)	63,680	62,953	7,732,253	7,786,720
Meadow Hay and Irrigated Pasture Lands	468,330	470,994	7,517,765	7,454,964
Dry Farm Lands	7,307,977	7,550,023	46,659,945	48,225,814
Grazing Lands	25,088,373	24,863,721	59,145,036	58,880,817
Arid, Waste, Seep and Restoration Lands	2,033,206	2,049,529	1,464,730	1,484,531
Timber Lands	39,695	35,330	389,383	324,798
Total—Farm Lands	36,971,457	36,987,768	\$ 206,408,991	\$ 207,560,525
Improvements on Above Lands .....	.....	.....	81,779,804	88,811,876
COAL LANDS				
Producing Coal Lands	2,933	2,790	\$ 745,855	\$ 699,805
Non-Producing Coal Lands	14,986	15,106	304,773	320,468
Developed Coal Lands	3,168	2,820	509,000	448,140
Undeveloped Coal Lands	73,435	75,953	553,010	556,800
Total—Coal Lands	94,522	96,669	\$ 2,112,638	\$ 2,025,213
Improvements on Above Lands .....	.....	.....	1,856,605	2,003,810
MINERAL LANDS				
Metalliferous Mining Claims (Non-Producing)	274,425	272,017	\$ 7,753,160	\$ 7,805,482
Metalliferous Mines (output) .....	.....	.....	4,786,773	6,634,548
Quarry Lands (stone, clay, marble, etc.)	7,887	7,129	238,875	237,625
Placer Claims	78,590	79,577	1,144,814	1,182,262
Total—Mineral Lands	360,902	358,723	\$ 13,923,622	\$ 15,859,917
Improvements on Above Lands .....	.....	.....	6,755,657	7,778,620
OIL AND MISCELLANEOUS LANDS				
Oil Lands	33,560	38,888	\$ *17,034,693	\$ *26,010,275
Oil Shale Lands	129,402	141,201	388,250	427,630
Mineral Reserves	2,616,234	2,481,539	2,158,551	2,157,305
Equities in State School Lands .....	.....	.....	383,045	449,033
Miscellaneous Lands (not classified)	136,307	168,287	5,060,388	5,272,048
Total—Oil and Miscellaneous Lands	2,915,503	2,829,915	\$ 25,024,927	\$ 34,316,291
Improvements on Above Lands .....	.....	.....	1,833,840	1,820,278
Improvements on Public Lands .....	.....	.....	2,288,652	2,832,812
TOWN, CITY AND OTHER LOTS				
Lots .....	.....	.....	\$ 141,990,440	\$ 142,501,866
Improvements on Lots .....	.....	.....	379,102,195	410,416,409
(A) Grand Total Real Estate and Improvements ... ..	.....	.....	\$ 863,077,371	\$ 915,927,617

*Includes Royalties, Leaseholds, etc.

**TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1948 AND 1949—Continued**

PERSONAL PROPERTIES	1948 Number	1949 Number	1948 Valuation	1949 Valuation
CATTLE				
Registered Herd Bulls	2,280	2,625	\$ 568,740	\$ 658,257
Range Bulls (Pure Bred)	22,735	22,441	2,637,115	2,594,390
Pure Bred or Registered Cattle (coming yearling)	7,338	7,742	449,695	483,725
Pure Bred or Registered Cattle (yearling and over)	18,692	18,996	1,545,490	1,564,645
Steers (coming two years old or older)	41,508	34,202	1,999,201	1,658,477
Calves (coming yearlings, born in previous year)	399,986	360,049	11,693,705	10,575,292
Range and Stock Cattle (coming two years old and older)	567,660	571,222	22,835,398	22,732,824
Pure Bred or Registered Dairy Cattle	2,794	3,517	270,895	356,285
Grade Dairy Cows	124,435	120,155	7,745,394	7,651,010
Total—Cattle	1,187,428	1,140,949	\$ 49,745,633	\$ 48,274,905
HORSES AND MULES				
Pure Bred Stallions and Mares	489	490	\$ 69,005	\$ 65,195
Ranch, Work and Dray Horses	61,501	50,018	1,846,660	1,450,288
Saddle and Cow Ponies	32,533	32,639	962,453	955,423
Work Mules	2,893	2,377	101,044	83,285
All Other Animals	3,544	5,020	42,567	77,998
Total—Horses and Mules	100,960	90,544	\$ 3,021,729	\$ 2,632,189
SHEEP				
Bucks and Ewes (pure bred and reg- istered)	3,558	3,166	\$ 65,070	\$ 58,640
Bucks and Ewes (pure bred not reg- istered)	17,943	19,962	281,979	311,208
Stock Sheep (mixed bunches)	889,295	821,772	5,432,917	5,020,156
Ewes (old)	121,349	170,800	395,331	534,850
Total—Sheep	1,032,145	1,015,700	\$ 6,175,297	\$ 5,924,864
LIVE STOCK FED IN TRANSIT				
Cattle Fed in Transit	221,089	244,368	\$ 3,054,065	\$ 3,433,568
Sheep Fed in Transit	521,178	392,077	846,140	594,269
Total—Livestock Fed in Transit	742,267	636,445	\$ 3,900,205	\$ 4,027,837
MISCELLANEOUS LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, ETC.				
Swine	105,291	109,055	\$ 1,484,679	\$ 1,579,965
Goats	10,837	9,040	46,101	37,383
Foxes	5,562	2,738	93,007	41,450
Muskrat, Skunks, Mink, etc.	5,886	6,058	33,360	32,320
Bees (stands)	40,953	40,700	164,762	165,180
Rabbits	6,616	3,455	16,720	3,460
Chickens (dozen)	171,024.50	160,165.75	1,055,577	978,282
Turkeys (dozen)	806.50	917.25	17,730	22,755
Ducks, Geese, etc. (dozen)	18.75	27	223	328
Total—Miscellaneous Live Stock, Poultry, etc.	346,994.75	332,156	\$ 2,912,159	\$ 2,861,123

**TAXATION: ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1948 AND 1949—Continued**

MISC. PERSONAL PROPERTY	1948 Number	1949 Number	1948 Valuation	1949 Valuation
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL PROPERTY				
Tractors	40,141	43,263	\$ 19,583,704	\$ 19,867,970
Combines	6,135	7,172	2,746,114	3,464,689
Aeroplanes	771	.....	788,784	.....
Slot Machines, Weighing Machines, Music Boxes, Etc.	1,955	2,136	320,745	417,205
Pianos, Organs, and Band Instru- ments	64,188	65,780	4,397,763	5,057,122
Radios	198,765	225,985	4,496,566	5,624,367
Electric Appliances	13,634	19,977	4,017,332	3,247,778
Electric Refrigerators	151,100	192,043	11,229,852	15,151,022
Washing Machines and Mangles	84,800	140,219	2,732,245	5,100,725
Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Harness	12,438,771	15,937,703
Libraries	376,665	391,515
Household Furniture (includes wear- ing apparel, time-pieces, jewelry, gold and silver plate, etc.)	65,136,947	68,879,326
Stocks of Merchandise	151,386,345	185,636,566
Store, Hotel and Office Furniture and Fixtures	24,668,466	35,918,989
Manufacturing and Industrial Plant Supplies	818,767	871,610
Industrial Machinery and Equipment (movable)	37,048,688	41,812,390
Metalliferous Mining Machinery and Equipment	4,743,509	4,958,114
Coal Mining Machinery and Equip- ment	2,019,020	2,273,390
Oil Drilling Machinery and Equip- ment	850,022	1,296,502
All Other Personal Property Not Herein Classified	6,231,067	8,332,138
Total—Miscellaneous Personal Property	\$ 356,031,372	\$ 424,239,121
(B) Grand total personal prop- erty	\$ 421,786,395	\$ 487,960,029
Less exemptions to heads of families....	45,379,240	47,833,871
Grand Total Net Assessment Personal Property After Ex- emptions	\$ 376,407,155	\$ 440,126,158
Grand Total Assessment Real Estate and Improvements	863,077,371	915,927,617
Total Net Assessment by County Assessors	\$1,239,484,526	\$1,356,053,775
PUBLIC UTILITIES ASSESSED BY TAX COMMISSION				
Steam Railroads	\$ 121,471,220	\$ 123,449,070
Electric and Cable Railroads	7,939,600	7,917,370
Air Line Companies	1,290,810	1,563,860
Electric Companies	53,757,635	57,002,670
Rural Electric Companies	8,044,000	4,338,510
Gas Companies	10,733,290	11,522,460
Telephone Companies	*23,899,230	24,348,100
Telegraph Companies	849,510
Domestic Water Companies	532,060	395,770
Irrigation Companies	76,290	76,290
Pipe Line Companies	2,060,500	2,653,750
Car Line Companies	1,074,310	1,050,710
Miscellaneous Utility Companies....	589,995	596,260
Total Assessment—Public Utili- ties Assessed by Tax Commis- sion	\$ 226,468,940	\$ 235,764,330
Grand Total Assessment	\$1,465,953,466	\$1,591,818,105
Total by Assessor	1,284,863,766	1,403,887,646
Exemptions by Assessor	45,379,240	47,833,871
Net by Assessor	\$1,239,484,526	\$1,356,053,775
Corporations by Tax Commission	226,468,940	235,764,330
GRAND TOTAL ASSESSMENT	\$1,465,953,466	\$1,591,818,105

*Telegraph Companies included in Telephone Companies for the Year 1948.

TAXATION: MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS RETURNED BY STATE TAX COMMISSION, BY COUNTIES, 1949
(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Railroad		Telegraph		Telephone	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams	92.85	\$ 3,754,830	865.61	\$ 33,570	13,118.06	\$ 489,990
Alamosa	51.45	1,330,010	96.05	3,730	2,648.50	81,070
Arapahoe	50.25	1,997,310	689.58	27,050	25,503.49	903,500
Archuleta	32.25	833,680	54.32	2,110	283.00	11,950
Baca	104.50	3,713,080	.....	.....	1,317.00	41,070
Bent	111.04	3,945,450	151.82	5,890	2,114.20	66,910
Boulder	81.77	2,380,880	.....	7,660	17,408.00	554,770
Chaffee	77.00	1,990,500	382.24	15,160	2,633.00	82,100
Cheyenne	63.13	2,777,930	570.18	22,110	998.04	60,640
Clear Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	220	1,536.00	47,900
Conejos	48.45	1,252,460	102.68	3,980	1,481.00	46,180
Costilla	63.63	872,890	62.75	2,430	958.00	29,870
Crowley	31.34	770,840	64.31	2,490	1,198.08	42,680
Custer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375.00	11,690
Delta	69.50	1,796,620	205.97	7,990	4,018.40	115,270
Denver	50.85	9,008,850	2,702.83	105,050	384,660.00	12,063,090
Dolores	17.72	17,720	.....	.....	39.30	2,140
Douglas	74.38	2,460,540	1,223.97	49,000	3,467.95	159,520
Eagle	120.26	3,108,790	456.06	17,770	1,840.50	55,830
Elbert	56.45	1,860,870	428.00	16,600	1,952.34	161,230
El Paso	155.29	4,184,780	1,724.88	68,850	47,909.58	1,576,870
Fremont	74.76	2,069,890	416.46	17,650	4,679.00	145,900
Garfield	85.55	2,211,520	557.57	21,630	3,853.00	120,140
Gilpin	13.74	372,490	.....	.....	790.00	24,630
Grand	60.53	1,592,040	.....	.....	2,488.00	77,580
Gunnison	108.10	2,794,450	199.46	8,730	1,827.00	56,920
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	1,560
Huerfano	92.80	2,419,650	777.61	30,980	2,702.44	113,320
Jackson	43.88	100,000	.....	.....	366.00	11,410
Jefferson	46.47	1,387,870	334.18	12,960	31,174.00	972,060
Kiowa	37.48	2,151,670	175.95	6,820	1,481.32	131,790
Kit Carson	60.18	1,002,440	303.55	11,770	1,239.00	37,390
Lake	42.22	1,073,770	193.63	7,510	1,815.00	56,590
La Plata	121.20	2,388,820	165.12	6,400	3,957.00	123,390
Larimer	136.56	3,913,880	211.38	8,200	17,644.31	666,590
Las Animas	189.081	7,007,780	1,048.15	42,440	6,697.06	265,220
Lincoln	73.31	2,396,910	542.08	21,020	2,487.16	195,430
Logan	133.60	4,996,510	330.07	12,800	5,073.26	238,680
Mesa	99.45	2,570,840	746.59	28,960	13,571.26	422,350
Mineral	17.40	449,800	17.49	680	216.00	6,740
Moffat	7.51	194,140	.....	.....	2,488.00	77,580
Montezuma	62.99	62,990	26.40	1,020	1,355.00	42,250
Montrose	52.35	1,353,280	126.84	4,920	3,669.00	114,050
Morgan	90.57	3,409,100	305.40	11,840	6,053.00	262,170
Otero	92.25	3,275,620	276.84	10,740	5,961.64	191,180
Ouray	37.38	635,780	34.97	1,360	996.00	31,060
Park .....	.....	.....	565.13	21,920	2,004.00	62,490
Phillips	36.29	1,157,160	.....	.....	887.29	18,050
Pitkin	19.70	509,260	19.62	760	618.00	19,270
Prowers	79.77	2,834,370	126.83	4,920	4,278.05	205,470
Pueblo	212.66	5,834,110	1,760.12	70,200	46,706.29	1,528,710
Rio Blanco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,076.00	64,730
Rio Grande	52.51	1,200,260	63.57	2,470	2,707.00	82,010
Routt	90.95	2,351,110	.....	.....	2,418.00	75,400
Saguache	90.15	2,323,660	174.89	7,390	1,626.62	46,840
San Juan	13.10	338,640	13.13	510	412.00	12,850
San Miguel	47.80	47,800	.....	.....	844.00	26,320
Sedgwick	31.47	1,374,000	170.11	6,600	1,504.69	91,770
Summit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	788.00	24,570
Teller .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,176.00	67,850
Washington	40.45	1,337,510	62.68	2,430	972.10	34,520
Weld	367.45	12,762,620	1,821.58	70,650	23,698.38	943,240
Yuma	40.36	1,286,940	40.36	1,570	1,752.29	53,760
State Total	4,304.13	\$131,246,710	21,891.01	\$849,510	733,529.60	\$24,348,100

*Excludes private car lines and Pullman Co., etc.

SUMMARY OF UTILITY VALUATIONS TO COUNTY ASSESSORS BY THE COLORADO TAX COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1949.

COUNTY	Steam Railroads All Classes	Electric and Cable Railroads	Air Line Companies	Telephone and Telegraph Companies	Electric Companies	Rural Electric Companies	Gas Companies	Private Car Lines	* * * Miscel- laneous Companies	Total
Adams	\$ 3,754,830	\$	\$	\$ 523,560	\$ 437,610	\$ 125,090	\$ 431,150	\$ 27,680	\$ 242,290	\$ 5,542,210
Alamosa	1,330,010	.....	14,630	84,800	450,930	33,490	.....	6,800	3,805	1,924,465
Arapahoe	1,997,310	55,410	8,260	930,550	1,262,490	42,720	729,540	14,850	17,000	5,058,130
Archuleta	833,680	.....	.....	14,060	.....	81,220	.....	200	710	929,870
Baca	3,713,080	.....	.....	41,070	.....	82,460	106,310	31,360	84,120	4,058,400
Bent	3,945,450	.....	.....	72,800	.....	71,860	169,410	34,920	51,025	4,345,465
Boulder	2,380,880	.....	.....	562,430	8,221,630	40,840	113,000	25,220	11,020	11,355,020
Chaffee	1,990,500	.....	.....	97,260	837,430	50,750	.....	14,720	11,055	3,001,715
Cheyenne	2,777,930	.....	.....	82,750	.....	25,930	246,230	19,050	13,930	3,165,820
Clear Creek ...	.....	.....	.....	48,120	647,670	3,810	.....	.....	660	700,260
Conejos	1,252,460	.....	.....	50,160	71,930	33,490	.....	310	1,190	1,409,540
Costilla	872,890	.....	920	32,300	58,420	26,310	.....	9,410	7,780	1,008,030
Crowley	770,840	.....	.....	45,170	136,410	48,480	48,740	8,990	72,280	1,130,910
Custer .....	.....	.....	.....	11,690	27,650	40,430	.....	.....	290	80,060
Delta	1,796,620	.....	.....	123,260	150,200	87,660	.....	22,580	7,420	2,187,740
Denver	1,634,900	7,373,950	1,328,630	12,168,140	22,859,850	.....	2,790	13,500	19,420	45,401,180
Dolores	17,720	.....	820	2,140	24,620	27,310	.....	100	390	73,100
Douglas	2,460,540	.....	.....	208,520	12,900	69,360	553,810	22,940	16,420	3,344,490
Eagle	3,108,790	.....	.....	73,600	276,860	60,070	.....	40,260	24,900	3,584,480
Elbert	1,860,870	.....	.....	177,830	.....	266,430	334,220	16,080	13,080	2,668,510
El Paso	4,184,780	64,320	34,040	1,645,720	4,920	210,370	1,198,040	44,690	121,295	7,508,175
Fremont	2,069,890	.....	13,150	163,550	1,439,710	26,720	156,910	22,780	23,585	3,916,295
Garfield	2,211,520	.....	.....	141,770	2,455,020	57,970	.....	28,320	15,395	4,909,995
Gilpin	372,490	.....	.....	24,630	140,880	11,800	.....	3,570	4,240	557,610
Grand	1,592,040	.....	.....	77,580	173,860	.....	.....	19,700	14,280	1,877,460
Gunnison	2,794,450	.....	11,330	65,650	236,010	59,750	.....	1,580	2,085	3,170,855
Hinsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,560
Huerfano	2,419,650	.....	1,120	144,300	576,580	34,380	.....	28,310	20,780	3,225,120
Jackson	100,000	.....	.....	11,410	.....	.....	.....	6,100	960	118,470

Jefferson	964,180	423,690	.....	985,020	1,259,710	124,210	208,460	10,390	78,900	4,054,560
Kiowa	2,151,670	.....	.....	138,610	.....	55,950	338,260	27,970	19,310	2,731,770
Kit Carson	1,002,440	.....	.....	49,160	.....	61,950	.....	17,880	13,290	1,144,720
Lake	1,073,770	.....	.....	64,100	539,610	.....	.....	12,450	128,600	1,818,530
La Plata	2,388,820	.....	21,410	129,790	970,140	92,520	180,290	770	3,300	3,787,040
Larimer	3,913,880	.....	.....	674,790	601,780	104,950	188,020	38,770	113,780	5,635,970
Las Animas	7,007,780	.....	.....	307,660	843,180	9,350	1,687,260	46,430	58,145	9,959,805
Lincoln	2,396,910	.....	.....	216,450	.....	159,710	349,370	21,140	16,210	3,159,790
Logan	4,996,510	.....	.....	251,480	912,420	116,740	50,970	40,740	14,170	6,383,030
Mesa	2,570,840	.....	61,580	451,310	1,289,590	143,660	.....	32,830	22,515	4,572,325
Mineral	449,800	.....	.....	7,420	.....	.....	.....	5,420	380	463,020
Moffat	194,140	.....	.....	77,580	75,270	17,900	206,750	1,690	819,680	1,393,010
Montezuma	62,990	.....	.....	43,270	.....	153,760	.....	400	1,390	261,810
Montrose	1,353,280	.....	14,000	118,970	184,670	108,540	.....	4,790	4,685	1,788,935
Morgan	3,409,100	.....	.....	274,010	257,140	222,120	.....	27,330	17,990	4,207,690
Otero	3,275,620	.....	1,830	201,920	591,740	53,130	505,050	28,460	194,710	4,852,460
Ouray	635,780	.....	.....	32,420	145,280	19,230	.....	240	830	833,780
Park .....	.....	.....	.....	84,410	86,720	57,080	.....	.....	.....	228,210
Phillips	1,157,160	.....	.....	18,050	.....	110,800	.....	10,590	800	1,297,400
Pitkin	509,260	.....	.....	20,030	154,530	18,960	.....	5,480	450	708,710
Prowers	2,834,370	.....	.....	210,390	54,140	75,500	332,430	24,100	9,550	3,540,480
Pueblo	5,834,110	.....	29,640	1,598,910	3,410,330	71,960	2,803,390	57,240	41,980	13,847,560
Rio Blanco .....	.....	.....	.....	64,730	164,590	97,020	.....	.....	660,710	987,050
Rio Grande	1,200,260	.....	13,390	84,480	155,070	114,820	.....	12,710	965	1,581,695
Routt	2,351,110	.....	.....	75,400	401,750	161,060	.....	29,180	2,010	3,020,510
Saguache	2,323,660	.....	.....	54,230	105,640	31,090	.....	570	1,820	2,517,010
San Juan	338,640	.....	.....	13,360	157,590	.....	.....	.....	290	509,880
San Miguel	47,800	.....	.....	26,320	608,180	28,180	.....	390	1,030	711,900
Sedgwick	1,374,000	.....	.....	98,370	820	46,720	.....	8,860	6,780	1,535,550
Summit .....	.....	.....	.....	24,570	618,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	643,390
Teller .....	.....	.....	.....	67,850	533,980	41,850	.....	.....	79,220	722,900
Washington	1,337,510	.....	.....	36,950	28,550	127,410	.....	12,450	8,990	1,551,860
Weld	12,762,620	.....	9,110	1,013,890	2,347,850	259,540	582,060	95,850	589,275	17,660,195
Yuma	1,286,940	.....	.....	55,330	.....	34,100	.....	11,570	8,910	1,396,850
Totals	\$123,449,070	\$ 7,917,370	\$ 1,563,860	\$25,197,610	\$57,002,670	\$ 4,338,510	\$11,522,460	\$ 1,050,710	\$ 3,722,070	\$235,764,330

* * * (Note) Miscellaneous Utilities include Domestic Water Companies, Irrigation Companies, Pipe Line Companies, Pullman Company, Railway Express Agency and Self Winding Clock Corporation.

**TAXATION: SUMMARY OF ACREAGE AND GROSS ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS, BY CLASSES
AND BY COUNTIES, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1949**

(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	729,042	\$ 8,209,060	283,846	\$ 149,940	\$ 835,440	\$ 9,194,440	\$ 6,104,330	\$	\$ 4,107,230	\$ 10,211,560	\$ 19,406,000
Alamosa	427,970	2,265,135	.....	18,253	657,080	2,940,468	594,080	5,810	2,761,380	3,361,270	6,301,738
Arapahoe	367,823	4,064,330	.....	117,210	2,945,280	7,126,820	3,303,190	6,390	13,477,800	16,787,380	23,914,200
Archuleta	306,783	1,083,125	345	42,735	88,500	1,214,360	303,070	2,100	282,605	587,775	1,802,135
Baca	1,359,094	4,770,515	.....	95,955	98,810	4,965,280	637,925	18,365	805,345	1,461,635	6,426,915
Bent	796,280	4,079,629	.....	5,812	234,112	4,319,553	536,124	45,590	1,005,500	1,587,214	5,906,767
Boulder	264,089	6,213,480	36,006	532,190	4,299,670	11,045,340	3,582,120	255,550	12,811,880	16,649,550	27,694,890
Chaffee	107,504	879,710	7,669	198,780	730,430	1,808,920	506,665	46,120	1,758,855	2,311,640	4,120,560
Cheyenne	1,076,865	3,449,435	592,976	323,735	60,905	3,834,075	325,775	1,050	531,190	858,015	4,692,090
Clear Creek	23,613	148,370	36,441	1,238,670	362,930	1,749,970	229,530	413,610	733,400	1,376,540	3,126,510
Conejos	267,082	3,060,305	11,004	26,835	154,295	3,241,435	460,585	38,100	613,155	1,111,840	4,353,275
Costilla	710,007	730,188	46,938	690,597	93,480	1,514,265	256,275	17,955	196,620	470,850	1,985,115
Crowley	432,926	2,351,560	43,432	26,775	163,140	2,541,475	692,180	33,725	537,775	1,263,680	3,805,165
Custer	276,905	1,011,623	7,822	94,550	46,332	1,152,505	246,496	13,566	172,206	432,268	1,584,773
Delta	309,741	3,360,720	819	21,000	724,595	4,106,315	1,232,010	49,800	1,958,865	3,240,675	7,346,990
Denver .....	.....	5,362	3,049,940	91,062,390	94,112,330	9,203,010	.....	229,709,840	238,912,850	333,025,180	.....
Dolores	230,949	1,176,595	1,977	403,050	85,815	1,665,460	71,075	102,535	179,805	353,415	2,018,875
Douglas	378,372	1,749,745	.....	22,625	58,225	1,830,595	1,348,265	41,215	394,700	1,784,180	3,614,775
Eagle	208,878	1,616,810	5,030	838,328	80,480	2,535,618	374,090	478,216	418,520	1,270,826	3,806,444
Elbert	1,096,071	4,573,940	426,983	222,026	50,424	4,846,390	825,550	32,300	337,235	1,195,085	6,041,475
El Paso	912,765	4,301,080	9,898	156,520	9,170,360	13,627,960	3,038,030	123,800	28,369,920	31,531,750	45,159,710
Fremont	435,531	2,035,770	48,362	523,650	1,370,275	3,929,695	1,045,630	3,216,615	3,682,960	7,945,205	11,874,900
Garfield	455,334	3,401,225	151,630	629,680	509,485	4,540,390	981,585	171,705	1,808,305	2,961,595	7,501,985
Gilpin	35,063	109,140	16,830	810,595	110,580	1,030,315	56,885	156,800	274,395	488,080	1,518,395
Grand	296,450	1,117,335	30,768	164,880	289,525	1,571,740	421,460	.....	836,505	1,257,965	2,829,705
Gunnison	389,090	1,762,825	36,133	1,037,445	216,275	3,016,545	494,205	267,145	1,106,530	1,867,880	4,884,425
Hinsdale	23,885	96,454	6,702	225,697	48,570	370,721	79,525	53,750	78,210	211,485	582,206
Huerfano	725,241	1,983,675	3,246	146,235	666,520	2,796,430	296,505	152,400	1,607,100	2,056,005	4,852,435

Jackson	369,318	1,113,746	6,836	143,214	38,282	1,295,242	255,249	33,500	205,524	494,273	1,789,515
Jefferson	315,104	4,837,265	53,601	689,995	1,771,320	7,298,580	6,600,825	1,683,305	10,443,940	18,728,070	26,026,650
Kiowa	1,055,520	4,631,890	303,255	317,062	72,410	5,021,362	217,850	1,040	436,700	655,590	5,676,952
Kit Carson	1,315,574	5,787,265	.....	63,385	288,970	6,139,620	819,510	163,990	1,271,550	2,255,050	8,394,670
Lake	27,755	115,945	36,983	3,092,095	187,950	3,395,990	126,410	1,738,555	545,280	2,410,245	5,806,235
La Plata	437,472	2,161,685	1,435	135,280	945,315	3,242,280	632,410	18,335	2,057,600	2,708,345	5,950,625
Larimer	821,530	8,587,870	494	448,550	3,372,240	12,408,660	6,576,210	.....	10,895,680	17,471,890	29,880,550
Las Animas	2,878,089	6,416,520	104,800	277,810	2,065,785	8,750,115	617,347	365,670	3,799,525	4,782,542	13,532,657
Lincoln	1,519,639	4,686,685	.....	303,045	163,465	5,153,195	355,160	119,325	735,315	1,209,800	6,362,956
Logan	996,839	6,658,735	24,854	20,695	1,004,395	7,683,825	1,370,905	153,470	4,246,900	5,770,275	13,454,100
Mesa	545,139	5,405,800	4,856	234,160	1,639,150	7,279,110	3,040,330	27,460	7,230,220	10,298,010	17,577,120
Mineral	29,124	132,940	5,218	160,695	24,845	318,480	140,640	62,330	114,465	317,435	635,915
Moffat	1,102,975	2,897,765	4,388	293,850	420,235	3,611,850	457,200	529,680	1,982,280	2,969,160	6,581,010
Montezuma	349,783	2,431,690	3,442	106,630	248,195	2,786,515	763,450	38,685	1,233,325	2,035,460	4,821,975
Montrose	440,161	2,928,985	6,743	108,880	556,300	3,592,165	761,250	268,780	1,736,125	2,766,155	6,358,320
Morgan	749,620	6,025,270	.....	40,520	774,910	6,840,700	2,401,560	53,770	3,355,950	5,811,280	12,651,980
Otero	504,190	4,974,695	.....	.....	1,384,845	6,359,540	2,997,045	173,710	5,826,005	8,996,760	15,356,300
Ouray	160,698	623,330	12,651	764,163	66,820	1,454,313	107,905	156,480	189,965	454,350	1,908,663
Park	547,304	1,518,760	37,019	546,630	92,445	2,157,835	539,950	85,250	424,355	1,049,555	3,207,390
Phillips	411,136	3,253,730	26,981	13,500	176,820	3,444,050	521,960	234,050	739,375	1,495,385	4,939,435
Pitkin	88,418	707,820	14,932	136,810	96,710	941,340	293,890	50,780	294,450	639,120	1,580,460
Prowers	991,032	7,016,890	.....	17,850	647,650	7,682,390	1,014,220	124,140	2,456,780	3,595,140	11,277,530
Pueblo	1,114,706	5,183,235	24,447	187,405	6,880,588	12,251,228	7,803,970	16,200	20,420,818	28,240,988	40,492,216
Rio Blanco ..	424,520	1,731,365	20,523	25,350,605	133,015	27,214,985	494,850	399,805	863,960	1,758,515	28,973,500
Rio Grande ..	232,136	3,487,173	1,091	52,189	362,906	3,902,268	860,395	50,813	1,228,981	2,140,189	6,042,457
Routt	693,763	3,675,810	39,157	417,710	247,290	4,340,810	796,610	276,480	1,276,360	2,347,450	6,688,260
Saguache	587,357	2,347,880	.....	102,180	118,320	2,568,380	347,150	26,330	536,430	909,910	3,478,290
San Juan	364	1,742	31,125	1,515,290	99,662	1,616,694	175	251,720	227,990	479,885	2,096,579
San Miguel ..	296,049	845,905	12,111	733,220	100,020	1,679,145	165,330	129,550	439,310	734,190	2,413,335
Sedgwick	310,372	3,063,400	.....	21,860	176,320	3,261,580	1,357,400	7,620	843,130	2,208,150	5,469,730
Summit	40,010	202,685	38,455	2,266,105	43,950	2,512,740	76,100	587,590	141,965	805,655	3,318,395
Teller	146,736	369,830	51,250	996,450	161,060	1,527,340	350,680	229,570	667,290	1,247,540	2,774,880
Washington ..	1,484,850	6,547,860	.....	83,650	120,375	6,751,885	548,620	8,475	592,435	1,149,530	7,901,415
Weld	2,100,531	22,193,080	594,680	748,230	2,461,180	25,402,490	7,484,490	625,850	11,318,620	19,428,960	44,831,450
Yuma	1,447,499	5,393,500	.....	.....	354,200	5,747,700	668,660	.....	1,082,080	1,750,740	7,498,440
State Total.	36,987,666	\$207,560,525	3,271,446	\$52,201,421	\$142,501,866	\$402,263,812	\$88,811,876	\$14,435,520	\$410,416,409	\$513,663,805	\$915,927,617

PROPERTY TAXES—ASSESSMENTS—LEVIES

*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		
	1949	1939	1929	1949	1939	1929	1949	1939	1929
Adams	\$74.09	\$71.14	\$ 92.58	\$ 6.70	\$ 7.07	\$11.49	\$ 3.66	\$ 3.92	\$ 7.44
Alamosa	23.38*	23.00	40.00	....	7.00	15.00	2.40	1.40	2.34
Arapahoe	90.40	67.73	142.50	7.08	6.52	9.99	3.12	3.10	5.04
Archuleta	30.00*	30.00	40.46	8.01	7.55	9.87	2.40	2.43	2.74
Baca .....	....	....	12.50	5.10	3.39	6.25	2.02	1.86	3.45
Bent	59.14	44.05	78.94	5.01	3.72	11.30	2.00	1.72	2.99
Boulder	68.69	58.54	103.63	17.64	17.12	33.29	4.07	3.56	8.58
Chaffee	34.01*	34.36	47.28	....	....	....	2.43	3.27	3.42
Cheyenne .....	....	....	....	5.71	3.79	8.26	2.07	2.18	3.90
Clear Creek .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.36	5.95	10.90
Conejos	40.80*	32.15	44.97	....	....	....	2.18	1.45	1.84
Costilla	51.98	17.63	29.37	....	....	3.00	2.43	1.36	3.00
Crowley	34.72*	36.10	90.11	5.36	4.25	9.16	2.14	2.18	4.26
Custer	26.53*	26.45	30.08	9.89	9.56	13.05	2.08	1.94	3.07
Delta	63.76	42.41	67.04	....	....	17.05	2.16	1.79	4.41
Denver .....	....	....	708.92	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dolores .....	....	10.00	20.00	11.97	3.69	9.51	3.06	2.96	2.85
Douglas	51.37	50.86	75.64	9.01	7.83	15.96	3.10	2.97	4.15
Eagle	66.39	46.40	64.80	16.70	20.22	32.98	2.74	2.77	3.72
Elbert .....	....	....	....	7.82	7.62	14.44	2.89	2.90	5.63
El Paso	71.40	48.29	75.00	6.01	6.22	12.28	2.32	2.38	5.00
Fremont	67.02	62.90	80.56	6.62	5.01	9.24	2.16	2.17	3.62
Garfield	63.64	40.51	70.14	8.12	7.74	19.63	2.34	2.29	2.99
Gilpin .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.00	3.24	3.19
Grand	21.34*	....	34.93	....	....	....	2.04	2.00	3.19
Gunnison .....	....	30.05	42.55	....	....	15.60	2.28	2.26	3.22
Hinsdale	20.00*	20.00	17.00	....	....	....	2.50	1.93	3.21
Huerfano	50.01	31.74	43.58	5.42	5.00	7.13	2.03	2.00	2.76

Jackson							3.00	2.85	2.19
Jefferson	80.94	71.90	98.71	16.82	17.88	21.74	4.04	4.51	6.54
Kiowa				5.39	4.10	9.34	3.73	3.55	4.49
Kit Carson	15.02*	22.95	30.46	5.41	5.73	11.44	3.03	2.48	2.87
Lake							3.62	2.42	5.16
La Plata	58.29	29.71	42.22	10.38	10.42	15.15	2.03	1.96	3.54
Larimer	72.43	55.61	94.56	10.79	12.11	17.50	2.06	1.94	3.20
Las Animas	56.47	35.35	51.91	5.01	5.00	10.13	2.05	1.88	2.86
Lincoln				5.19	3.64	10.43	2.49	2.27	5.35
Logan	57.56	42.31	71.00	6.81	5.21	14.76	2.09	1.75	3.50
Mesa	64.15	44.32	68.17	8.53			2.34	2.52	4.47
Mineral	15.01*	13.27	13.85				3.02	3.34	4.96
Moffat	30.81*	26.71	37.23	7.50	5.87	10.18	2.00	1.65	2.66
Montezuma	28.66*	33.80	34.86	12.24	14.93	15.00	2.73	3.55	3.48
Montrose	51.96	35.00	48.42		9.00	16.27	2.00	2.13	3.25
Morgan	71.59	52.74	78.35	4.82	4.90	10.71	2.28	2.27	4.43
Otero	73.63	55.06	92.52		7.79	12.55	1.99	1.89	2.86
Ouray	32.30*	31.43	50.63	6.51	6.98	10.00	2.29	2.25	3.54
Park				10.00	10.73	15.00	2.00	1.70	2.78
Phillips				8.73	8.71	23.96	2.05	2.05	3.24
Pitkin	58.36	40.46	48.17	17.00	14.07	20.00	2.63	2.50	3.45
Prowers	53.21	41.56	67.87	5.38	3.99	5.18	2.54	2.61	3.29
Pueblo	76.19	62.03	96.10	7.30	8.02	16.64	2.00	1.50	3.85
Rio Blanco	36.40*	34.30	60.00	8.26	8.02	15.74	2.27	2.22	2.90
Rio Grande	54.54	37.54	59.77				2.26	2.00	3.00
Routt	29.13*	28.40	49.50	10.52	9.27	20.23	3.13	2.25	3.28
Saguache	22.67*	27.00	44.00				2.47	1.42	4.09
San Juan							4.79	10.20	6.40
San Miguel	23.91*	42.80	36.50	9.46	10.52	19.12	2.41	2.41	3.41
Sedgwick	56.00	48.94	76.08	9.83	8.77	21.72	2.35	2.34	4.80
Summit			35.00				2.00	2.10	3.75
Teller				6.62	8.11	10.01	2.05	1.89	2.09
Washington	54.95	45.79	63.82	5.37	4.38	8.01	2.94	2.61	3.82
Weld	61.18	53.48	86.05	5.43	5.30	10.39	2.27	3.16	3.69
Yuma	22.87*	23.94	42.26	7.13	6.63	19.36	2.08	1.60	3.60
State Total	\$66.54	\$44.63	\$72.52	\$ 6.26	\$ 5.53	\$11.38	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.24	\$ 3.63

*Irrigated Land Class B only.

**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, 1949**

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Included under cattle and sheep are 244,368 cattle, valued at \$3,433,568, and 392,077 sheep, valued at \$594,269 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	24,660	\$ 987,925	1,376	\$ 32,340	54	\$ 3,000	11,866	\$ 64,500	\$ 217,135	\$ 1,304,900
Alamosa	9,690	420,640	965	23,500	100	575	21,153	92,785	36,110	573,610
Arapahoe	14,216	668,460	896	44,030	12	530	4,315	25,610	45,190	783,820
Archuleta	9,600	348,685	1,052	52,600	42	1,270	15,841	97,195	10,725	510,475
Baca	23,928	911,880	926	15,210	15	225	1,915	11,465	37,760	976,540
Bent	25,377	797,528	883	17,927	4	200	21,358	86,019	51,189	952,863
Boulder	32,033	1,023,680	1,468	69,480	49	2,210	5,519	12,670	77,950	1,185,990
Chaffee	4,385	194,145	656	19,280	.....	.....	2,287	14,470	13,290	241,185
Cheyenne	25,600	1,021,660	548	18,220	51	2,670	3,770	19,710	20,005	1,082,265
Clear Creek	225	10,590	147	5,610	.....	.....	627	3,550	3,520	23,270
Conejos	12,575	518,220	1,461	56,710	29	430	46,633	272,450	47,200	895,010
Costilla	5,823	190,756	367	11,453	32	662	9,234	57,338	11,375	271,584
Crowley	16,119	605,180	668	14,645	39	735	3,456	12,590	52,170	686,320
Custer	8,598	365,220	614	16,610	117	1,378	2,599	12,974	10,245	406,427
Delta	23,536	910,460	2,585	66,225	149	3,610	34,574	180,405	91,950	1,252,650
Denver	341	20,110	141	15,750	.....	.....	19,276	119,195	4,170	40,030
Dolores	2,613	94,495	84	1,710	4	100	.....	.....	3,010	218,510
Douglas	16,479	750,125	887	27,420	73	495	205	1,025	20,485	799,550
Eagle	13,129	585,587	1,163	46,545	75	2,635	26,963	166,775	14,475	816,017
Elbert	37,238	1,546,230	1,770	50,250	39	975	10,009	61,783	48,346	1,707,584
El Paso	36,186	1,756,540	2,470	95,290	175	5,380	5,666	35,110	88,900	1,981,220
Fremont	14,035	592,050	1,148	32,065	22	760	1,585	9,435	40,560	674,870
Garfield	32,113	1,302,865	2,895	139,335	544	13,800	48,362	300,055	61,925	1,817,980
Gilpin	571	21,745	149	3,675	.....	45	200	1,200	1,810	28,475
Grand	12,520	550,890	1,376	35,425	.....	.....	7,221	33,660	3,100	623,075
Gunnison	25,183	997,620	1,801	60,315	85	3,485	29,650	184,685	4,915	1,250,920
Hinsdale	2,436	95,065	318	7,950	9	360	14,224	84,188	118	187,681
Huerfano	16,688	677,995	1,248	46,485	60	2,145	11,122	78,700	18,755	823,080

Jackson	26,201	987,628	2,227	62,065	.....	.....	19,290	98,125	1,488	1,149,306
Jefferson	13,004	607,505	2,436	70,090	785	15,420	1,574	10,030	107,865	810,910
Kiowa	20,558	741,175	493	13,440	95	1,662	830	2,563	19,245	778,085
Kit Carson	41,576	1,699,195	2,228	32,620	40	680	6,622	33,405	79,050	1,844,950
Lake	725	29,925	79	2,870	.....	.....	1,866	11,195	.....	43,990
La Plata	14,859	644,645	2,111	59,580	343	3,880	22,695	132,080	54,375	894,560
Larimer	47,030	1,446,690	2,796	85,920	964	16,430	105,315	191,570	96,770	1,838,080
Las Animas	49,499	1,876,572	2,701	61,422	222	16,120	11,061	57,323	34,683	2,046,020
Lincoln	38,082	1,513,170	1,967	30,960	6	110	7,090	39,235	43,855	1,627,330
Logan	58,323	1,940,230	2,613	70,315	107	2,230	7,578	21,510	104,405	2,138,690
Mesa	34,891	1,441,670	2,884	76,120	121	4,810	30,661	184,460	80,410	1,787,470
Mineral	1,731	64,990	173	6,570	2	100	7,205	42,605	110	114,375
Moffat	13,214	565,080	2,174	55,735	10	330	98,517	670,830	10,115	1,302,090
Montezuma	10,999	396,375	1,567	45,340	56	1,400	17,975	108,050	35,110	586,275
Montrose	23,560	936,670	2,822	71,970	169	4,590	56,594	325,275	98,985	1,437,490
Morgan	54,307	1,476,920	1,853	45,305	58	1,210	35,941	53,595	105,390	1,682,420
Otero	30,082	1,016,820	1,385	38,350	83	2,170	23,285	90,520	113,915	1,261,775
Ouray	6,552	245,830	455	12,340	4	100	7,826	48,745	2,541	309,556
Park	14,632	639,420	1,036	35,915	306	4,085	14,982	75,875	940	756,235
Phillips	9,572	443,415	357	8,110	34	385	1,403	7,980	48,780	508,670
Pitkin	6,051	242,700	711	22,960	63	2,280	15,503	98,530	8,400	374,870
Prowers	24,713	936,459	1,471	29,054	46	1,610	47,084	108,446	84,388	1,159,957
Pueblo	19,885	989,325	1,446	46,245	30	5,730	12,936	35,540	43,690	1,120,530
Rio Blanco	16,683	646,510	1,512	61,910	340	7,355	49,119	313,965	10,005	1,039,745
Rio Grande	9,480	383,378	1,104	36,475	183	2,836	76,276	383,857	115,485	922,031
Routt	26,119	1,075,590	3,186	94,850	384	1,320	63,155	374,830	20,020	1,666,610
Saguache	19,916	773,920	768	25,900	5	250	58,338	311,610	29,030	1,140,710
San Juan	148	5,620	73	2,860	24	1,030	5,905	36,502	.....	46,012
San Miguel	4,706	188,190	437	11,895	68	1,735	36,406	209,895	4,385	416,100
Sedgwick	16,353	528,060	501	10,050	10	200	3,173	4,440	30,860	573,610
Summit	2,884	132,430	276	10,970	3	90	2,145	13,140	570	157,200
Teller	4,251	175,070	628	18,920	11	300	400	2,400	1,185	197,875
Washington	42,665	1,703,330	1,692	50,185	4	100	11,032	51,555	109,900	1,915,070
Weld	190,533	5,446,160	4,043	96,860	968	11,300	187,660	324,130	223,900	6,102,350
Yuma	45,636	1,801,460	1,880	41,080	74	1,760	1,200	5,870	104,890	1,955,060
State Total	1,385,317	\$51,708,473	83,147	\$2,470,906	7,397	\$161,283	1,407,777	\$6,519,123	\$2,861,123	\$63,720,908

*Includes swine, goats, foxes, muskrat, skunk, mink, bees, rabbits and poultry. Only the assessed value of these items is listed.

TAXATION: NUMBER AND ASSESSED VALUATION, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, 1948 AND 1949
TRACTORS AND COMBINES

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Tractors				Combines			
	Number		Valuation		Number		Valuation	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Adams	1,569	1,729	\$ 865,580	\$ 894,040	441	456	\$ 226,410	\$ 260,340
Alamosa	488	529	227,710	255,935	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoe	616	576	321,640	352,880	256	231	121,440	139,120
Archuleta	116	133	47,625	57,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baca	971	1,152	313,800	425,680	366	449	122,890	193,775
Bent	596	688	255,878	322,879	130	158	40,699	49,166
Boulder	1,083	984	454,170	501,720	125	260	42,230	45,950
Chaffee	137	134	50,820	63,105	.....	9	.....	3,625
Cheyenne	408	454	177,700	218,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	549	589	173,750	184,145	16	27	5,825	10,825
Costilla	248	250	134,700	129,522	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crowley	507	586	284,760	299,525	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	140	153	69,325	73,230	9	9	2,922	3,191
Delta	806	924	399,570	414,860	38	47	16,785	17,545
Denver .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	238	288	123,980	148,310	103	138	40,110	56,335
Douglas	340	378	158,615	200,940	72	89	29,335	38,620
Eagle	173	180	103,185	108,695	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbert	865	894	479,407	610,503	308	295	170,499	231,483
El Paso	827	815	288,060	311,870	48	74	21,680	44,850
Fremont	350	381	149,945	162,090	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	428	494	283,515	336,930	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilpin	4	4	2,250	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	162	171	45,615	59,725	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	161	192	84,080	130,955	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	7	16	4,030	9,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	162	189	68,125	90,405	14	20	5,810	9,725

Jackson	157	176	96,043	108,055	.....	.....	29,440	30,750
Jefferson	598	614	210,900	245,895	40	41		
Kiowa	450	577	182,175	250,260	191	257	77,630	119,930
Kit Carson	1,242	1,448	388,045	523,545	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	11	14	26,125	19,675	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	496	606	238,590	313,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larimer	1,382	1,248	590,800	644,860	.....	.....	.....	.....
Las Animas	463	504	155,957	182,960	.....	75	8,520	23,350
Lincoln	667	745	212,650	249,695	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan	1,879	1,997	939,290	911,725	786	855	386,020	407,100
Mesa	998	1,136	344,230	414,210	47	79	13,190	29,880
Mineral	12	16	7,700	13,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	297	345	187,255	260,160	87	113	42,215	63,770
Montezuma	714	752	269,810	323,730	154	186	42,350	61,515
Montrose	751	850	344,145	421,195	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	1,778	1,929	983,095	951,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otero	1,592	1,144	601,690	580,710	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	44	59	12,420	19,955	3	4	900	1,200
Park	126	127	84,940	104,370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	758	770	389,765	423,100	448	468	230,950	282,875
Pitkin	74	80	46,820	55,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prowers	1,158	1,374	483,613	625,201	348	440	110,919	180,369
Pueblo	1,052	1,251	359,115	403,395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Blanco	186	204	165,440	163,365	20	44	9,815	18,655
Rio Grande	780	865	409,115	462,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
Routt	514	579	204,300	242,680	123	137	44,450	58,120
Saguache	331	374	118,300	148,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	90	104	39,810	43,310	11	16	3,030	6,290
Sedgwick	634	652	404,500	371,530	255	266	139,880	145,570
Summit	21	20	10,920	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	52	58	17,135	24,195	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1,300	1,439	520,935	603,925	572	676	275,780	333,155
Weld	6,197	6,844	4,582,170	2,952,390	1,124	1,253	484,390	597,610
Yuma	1,386	1,479	388,080	432,830	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Total	40,141	43,263	\$19,583,704	\$19,867,970	6,135	7,172	\$2,746,114	\$3,464,689

**TAXATION: SUMMARY OF VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, OTHER THAN LIVESTOCK, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, AS
RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1949**

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Note—Breakdown of items in this summary is shown in Report of State Tax Commission.

COUNTY	Metalliferous Mining, Etc.	Agricultural Implements	Household Furniture	Store and Office Furniture	Stocks of Merchandise	Manu- facturing Machinery	All Other Personal Property	Total Personal Property Other Than Livestock*
Adams	\$	\$ 476,490	\$ 882,360	\$ 324,470	\$ 4,024,740	\$ 3,041,410	\$ 470,270	\$ 10,926,800
Alamosa .....	.....	185,825	409,645	175,432	592,512	122,310	47,277	1,975,126
Arapahoe .....	.....	139,380	1,415,370	437,480	1,385,210	1,260,060	254,880	6,484,350
Archuleta .....	.....	51,020	77,200	31,615	131,565	135,975	4,180	512,925
Baca .....	.....	309,770	179,065	91,890	439,910	100	67,790	1,817,120
Bent .....	.....	183,437	66,255	81,053	360,789	57,187	21,204	1,198,039
Boulder	167,250	298,600	2,047,610	787,270	3,987,250	437,030	309,480	9,336,410
Chaffee	108,595	36,805	292,635	110,910	471,070	257,615	74,775	1,509,145
Cheyenne .....	.....	225,690	64,400	113,725	294,890	.....	18,590	957,715
Clear Creek	98,530	640	187,650	84,100	214,500	.....	123,420	776,640
Conejos .....	.....	118,955	195,160	36,105	200,980	45,895	19,710	884,700
Costilla .....	.....	71,251	47,260	14,845	77,665	.....	45,957	409,404
Crowley	32,000	340,385	159,415	21,745	223,660	74,250	14,295	1,296,140
Custer	51,080	49,826	62,140	12,770	64,379	6,933	11,694	375,860
Delta .....	.....	213,190	448,145	116,510	1,194,465	608,890	138,755	3,434,800
Denver .....	.....	39,911,510	24,815,840	113,241,800	20,101,010	5,737,020	218,918,060	218,918,060
Dolores .....	.....	25,195	24,190	12,345	63,840	28,255	69,315	440,230
Douglas .....	.....	95,355	147,910	18,210	365,790	3,285	69,960	995,830
Eagle	267,825	91,795	118,360	26,250	244,987	27,558	74,073	1,042,615
Elbert .....	.....	410,417	161,710	44,468	235,295	.....	33,105	1,843,871
El Paso .....	.....	176,280	3,587,100	2,092,780	9,559,660	887,410	597,960	18,229,260
Fremont	67,260	87,790	662,395	263,030	1,122,300	554,945	120,755	3,445,435
Garfield	233,710	208,135	482,590	171,170	674,275	193,650	34,815	2,516,025
Gilpin	21,260	1,250	52,530	12,335	18,450	.....	6,350	124,425
Grand .....	.....	49,360	185,920	53,215	165,475	191,145	119,895	866,695
Gunnison	371,215	43,600	199,825	83,490	279,925	87,635	68,875	1,379,970
Hinsdale .....	.....	22,840	31,900	8,550	8,506	.....	6,650	95,101
Huerfano	262,030	53,215	162,485	88,375	316,725	22,205	110,275	1,194,210
Jackson	100,877	32,128	46,797	21,056	221,021	57,342	32,611	646,062
Jefferson .....	.....	179,915	1,553,140	295,295	1,120,070	917,030	180,095	5,239,645

Kiowa	147,595	96,355	18,040	214,295	45,905	64,745	1,026,855
Kit Carson	839,415	356,370	199,475	665,130	.....	81,185	2,880,055
Lake	2,631,415	2,840	220,610	75,515	1,921,680	41,815	5,084,035
La Plata	17,430	155,910	388,175	170,640	674,860	123,225	2,151,415
Larimer	655,530	2,124,560	532,450	4,713,640	224,730	211,200	9,729,190
Las Animas	424,620	71,104	420,301	192,775	1,107,775	249,920	2,821,412
Lincoln	232,140	128,405	42,895	356,445	.....	88,075	1,199,990
Logan	884,190	676,955	264,550	1,893,635	230,710	119,240	5,819,515
Mesa	40,720	308,310	1,137,300	423,080	3,763,810	576,880	7,483,190
Mineral	32,150	3,805	47,760	6,900	26,370	3,000	158,085
Moffat	503,230	173,710	232,240	162,715	870,545	79,180	3,561,970
Montezuma	24,970	139,445	250,005	79,500	355,975	192,665	1,531,735
Montrose	391,010	367,840	436,375	128,290	764,935	209,500	3,124,080
Morgan .....	.....	1,034,110	634,755	492,130	2,837,405	11,330	6,627,650
Otero .....	.....	732,375	966,210	566,315	3,458,645	289,385	7,495,575
Ouray	36,350	20,635	68,575	20,590	38,000	11,440	235,661
Park	381,335	79,920	97,065	55,105	115,045	.....	925,175
Phillips .....	.....	332,435	246,675	100,600	557,440	.....	2,190,470
Pitkin	10,000	83,130	99,040	30,480	67,030	31,590	372,400
Prowers .....	.....	453,533	281,586	167,835	1,312,815	269,860	3,652,413
Pueblo .....	.....	210,890	2,339,420	616,115	8,349,650	9,148,775	21,918,295
Rio Blanco	728,335	79,215	138,865	54,575	344,675	219,440	2,813,345
Rio Grande	5,550	335,557	287,557	117,481	615,882	286,455	2,238,744
Routt	946,360	136,250	204,180	110,970	469,530	.....	2,331,340
Saguache .....	.....	48,690	83,530	17,670	283,330	36,760	653,660
San Juan	185,409	.....	43,515	16,244	77,015	.....	391,774
San Miguel	62,770	17,280	67,340	22,720	76,860	.....	324,850
Sedgwick .....	.....	244,450	244,450	82,430	1,103,480	11,850	2,470,050
Summit	70,300	6,480	16,700	18,900	24,600	8,000	819,430
Teller	254,420	10,655	153,000	26,585	94,590	.....	703,065
Washington .....	.....	469,905	268,325	56,930	284,885	.....	2,199,980
Weld .....	.....	2,899,950	2,371,390	513,400	6,487,140	1,262,460	18,450,700
Yuma .....	.....	610,920	290,580	88,760	417,750	.....	2,000,409
State Total.....	\$8,523,006	\$15,937,703	\$69,270,841	\$35,918,989	\$185,636,566	\$42,684,000	\$424,239,121

PROPERTY TAXES—ASSESSMENTS—LEVIES

*Includes assessed valuations of all personal property other than livestock. Valuations for radios, electric refrigerators, washing machines and mangles, tractors and combines are shown in separate tables and are not shown in this table, although they are included in the total.

**TAXATION: NUMBER AND ASSESSED VALUATION, BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES, 1948 AND 1949,
RADIOS, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS, WASHING MACHINES AND MANGLES**

(Source: State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Radios				Electric Refrigerators				Washing Machines and Mangles			
	Number		Valuation		Number		Valuation		Number		Valuation	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Adams	4,264	5,117	\$ 82,910	\$ 89,270	3,842	4,664	\$ 246,730	\$ 294,660	3,887	4,189	\$ 103,690	\$ 115,745
Alamosa	1,230	1,430	25,515	31,000	1,006	1,188	53,675	70,485	1,012	1,253	29,995	37,845
Arapahoe	8,089	8,276	172,510	201,270	5,851	7,109	420,800	569,890	5,848	6,327	155,570	195,310
Archuleta	221	244	3,855	4,370	99	118	7,760	8,900	188	208	8,585	9,810
Baca	614	713	8,730	12,295	430	692	43,725	73,445	476	583	15,015	22,600
Bent	546	555	6,697	6,107	512	473	32,728	30,118	368	315	7,427	7,089
Boulder	6,380	7,430	123,710	152,240	6,054	7,180	377,550	451,610	5,101	4,773	121,950	145,200
Chaffee	1,161	1,223	16,185	15,640	946	1,089	50,225	56,490	656	814	9,110	9,500
Cheyenne	310	313	3,100	4,695	188	233	14,100	17,475	....	....	....	....
Clear Creek	481	522	7,450	9,490	353	390	31,340	35,600	275	279	10,560	11,060
Conejos	783	776	9,135	8,920	379	386	23,075	22,460	632	655	18,490	18,610
Costilla	168	200	2,570	2,955	110	124	10,865	10,935	208	243	7,150	7,830
Crowley	781	814	12,030	12,445	639	761	45,480	59,325	590	670	18,900	21,250
Custer	302	316	3,367	3,286	161	202	18,695	23,323	240	256	7,586	8,190
Delta	2,323	2,552	33,060	38,220	1,844	2,353	121,760	149,245	1,730	1,877	40,650	48,290
Denver	30,852	98,045	2,438,370	3,312,730	54,281	77,472	5,131,010	7,539,140	11,046	52,597	835,390	2,755,210
Dolores	147	133	1,840	1,715	64	117	4,190	8,065	114	112	2,990	2,665
Douglas	297	273	4,450	3,865	442	526	31,870	38,410	391	416	8,500	9,275
Eagle	694	714	12,459	14,112	498	535	38,575	45,635	459	524	11,140	14,780
Elbert	739	776	12,983	14,395	373	568	50,651	74,154	642	690	25,670	28,341
El Paso	11,339	12,863	258,030	286,950	10,039	11,683	538,710	684,400	....	....	....	....
Fremont	4,144	4,265	54,710	62,170	2,636	3,111	162,645	204,825	....	3,243	66,550	77,350
Garfield	2,193	2,335	36,230	37,255	1,342	1,723	89,475	110,430	174	192	6,700	7,560
Gilpin	142	153	1,575	1,730	81	107	4,345	5,750	78	90	1,320	1,435
Grand	306	441	4,080	6,390	197	330	11,520	22,185	....	....	....	....
Gunnison	861	889	14,210	15,085	612	702	50,440	65,615	654	720	23,300	28,070
Hinsdale	71	73	1,085	1,160	19	27	2,195	3,645	41	52	1,435	1,915
Huerfano	963	1,024	13,555	13,985	596	719	33,750	43,235	851	933	18,110	19,460
Jackson	279	274	3,200	3,143	113	145	11,659	16,555	205	210	5,305	4,932
Jefferson	7,451	8,523	106,465	125,335	6,443	7,934	327,355	411,640	4,789	5,275	100,090	130,990

Kiowa	591	622	9,466	10,408	324	452	29,310	48,110	154	358	3,515	8,950
Kit Carson	1,428	1,703	26,390	29,040	922	1,225	90,180	123,520	1,345	1,428	46,835	48,210
Lake	1,317	1,373	21,330	23,855	531	647	35,560	51,295	....	....	18,575	25,190
La Plata	1,211	2,336	19,605	36,860	859	1,993	43,295	108,525	511	1,793	10,165	41,645
Larimer	3,119	1,010	83,430	58,860	4,161	3,606	304,500	355,080	2,218	2,332	58,480	59,670
Las Animas	1,400	1,619	19,467	21,908	906	1,180	55,980	69,395	830	1,078	20,085	26,440
Lincoln	1,257	1,264	11,955	12,270	621	791	46,660	61,360	844	934	21,285	23,395
Logan	3,224	3,449	58,645	69,220	2,365	2,900	157,995	235,775	2,720	2,987	80,785	98,970
Mesa	5,536	5,789	95,000	104,130	5,954	6,663	263,690	320,760	....	2,011	....	62,150
Mineral	133	132	2,645	2,755	61	70	4,600	6,010	51	65	1,885	2,580
Moffat	1,031	1,098	24,440	28,810	635	921	56,615	79,235	800	877	24,470	31,565
Montezuma	982	1,261	10,300	16,450	447	719	19,225	36,625	410	690	8,025	18,410
Montrose	1,908	2,107	38,365	44,930	1,733	2,130	101,090	141,010	1,660	1,610	38,935	45,700
Morgan	2,981	3,262	60,410	72,010	2,297	2,833	159,890	210,950	2,453	2,724	77,500	92,200
Otero	4,052	4,570	83,710	92,675	3,226	3,957	240,830	293,250	3,052	3,254	88,235	102,285
Ouray	133	138	1,690	1,925	128	142	8,565	9,560	75	92	800	965
Park	161	162	3,455	3,880	125	146	10,515	13,385	....	....	5,590	7,165
Phillips	1,224	1,253	23,345	24,455	886	1,064	68,850	92,290	1,072	1,092	27,160	31,000
Pitkin	302	302	4,490	4,700	138	163	10,860	14,730	179	181	2,760	3,090
Prowers	2,127	2,538	20,557	32,593	1,574	2,082	90,393	147,524	3,357	4,068	87,566	134,542
Pueblo	9,182	10,418	98,400	105,440	9,741	9,951	493,910	518,685	9,625	10,665	96,715	107,290
Rio Blanco	421	441	12,520	13,110	363	533	35,935	42,990	389	466	16,230	17,745
Rio Grande	805	966	16,294	20,715	751	916	47,151	61,397	439	613	15,085	21,739
Routt	695	1,022	15,555	19,340	620	771	54,405	55,720	....	....	....	....
Saguache	249	....	4,980	5,440	157	201	17,940	20,750	156	172	6,240	6,880
San Juan	205	235	5,036	4,520	95	145	8,225	14,556	67	166	3,461	7,202
San Miguel	249	262	3,925	4,400	176	269	9,340	13,140	285	318	4,840	6,140
Sedgwick	862	982	20,300	25,360	733	900	60,810	85,150	669	808	20,300	23,400
Summit	85	90	2,170	1,870	58	62	2,900	3,100	....	....	....	....
Teller	737	736	10,585	10,445	452	478	23,935	26,040	157	181	4,045	5,090
Washington	1,165	1,203	12,710	13,370	468	770	39,080	78,660	989	1,029	23,530	25,095
Weld	10,530	10,961	185,860	200,040	8,604	9,554	605,210	604,940	8,393	9,356	231,820	246,330
Yuma	1,332	1,419	15,470	16,360	839	1,143	45,510	59,860	1,245	1,375	26,160	29,380
State Total	198,765	225,985	\$4,496,566	\$5,624,367	151,100	192,043	\$11,229,852	\$15,151,022	\$4,800	140,219	\$2,732,245	\$5,100,725

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 Com- mission	Total Assessment Including County Assessors'
	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile			
1915	5,604	178,499,550	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	2,050,820	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	1,422,118,275
1919	5,500	165,833,180	30,151	307,613	12,722,800	41.36	26,916	2,221,400	82.53	50,999,800	231,777,130	1,495,218,659
1920	5,406	161,677,790	29,907	320,351	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	338,567	13,332,880	39.97	26,809	2,386,820	89.03	49,919,450	226,126,970	1,548,617,379
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	1,540,500,479
1924	5,469	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	1,540,732,487
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	1,546,830,046
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	1,568,290,666
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	1,577,560,380
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	1,586,919,769
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	1,586,462,903
1930	4,961	170,411,240	34,803	478,850	16,686,810	34.85	27,394	2,678,680	97.78	61,061,430	253,084,980	1,438,448,065
1931	4,978	172,658,060	34,267	504,175	17,279,370	34.27	29,217	2,659,430	87.60	61,060,105	251,310,145	1,438,448,065
1932	4,970	141,069,820	28,384	507,751	15,172,370	29.88	29,304	1,943,210	66.81	55,024,540	199,041,445	1,099,603,890
1933	4,966	130,518,610	26,335	520,913	14,290,320	27.43	29,667	1,712,240	57.78	52,520,275	198,353,545	1,099,332,563
1934	4,981	129,236,470	25,946	519,309	14,599,710	28.16	29,627	1,694,620	58.82	52,923,745	198,353,545	1,088,350,535
1935	4,909	128,644,280	25,187	521,885	15,230,330	29.18	29,590	1,621,080	54.78	53,364,355	198,860,545	1,108,563,605
1936	4,846	128,874,230	25,459	527,308	15,837,300	30.01	29,580	1,684,110	56.93	54,435,415	195,331,055	1,110,851,795
1937	4,875	126,885,840	30,120	533,094	19,528,044	36.63	29,490	2,083,920	70.67	61,191,713	212,638,144	1,102,400,724
1938	4,782	140,906,370	29,466	554,926	19,398,990	34.95	29,750	1,492,540	50.16	62,846,244	224,638,144	1,114,278,215
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	1,112,976,408
1940	4,516	118,167,000	25,166	562,877	20,301,720	36.07	29,525	1,393,160	47.19	58,634,000	198,495,880	1,127,180,803
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	1,161,901,207
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	1,192,220,800
1943	4,425	122,807,540	27,753	599,925	21,239,030	35.40	30,141	1,189,490	39.46	62,435,640	207,779,385	1,211,700,805
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	1,218,818,355
1945	4,421	124,843,630	28,239	597,717	21,563,900	36.08	29,883	1,193,230	37.45	64,860,980	212,387,740	1,260,019,984
1946	4,403	128,951,055	28,833	605,810	21,634,190	35.71	31,341	1,108,130	35.38	65,902,755	215,596,180	1,341,164,404
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	1,465,953,466
1948	4,390	129,410,820	29,478	696,266	22,927,340	32.93	23,427	971,890	41.49	73,158,890	226,468,940	1,591,818,105
1949	4,304	131,366,440	30,521	733,530	24,348,100	33.19	21,391	849,610	39.71	79,200,280	235,764,330	

TAXATION: GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASSES, FOR ALL PROPERTY, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, BY YEARS

(Source: State Tax Commission)

Year	Farm 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	7,978,868	54,297,701	7,433,832	40,666,915	12,048,092	35,133,122	980,505,127
1916	318,889,925	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	98,174,264	17,549,202	69,926,604	9,872,963	55,139,990	25,214,748	40,549,991	1,118,009,086
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	386,779,834	114,571,936	32,291,605	91,902,467	12,189,286	92,371,171	31,986,595	46,326,694	1,337,219,752
1920	529,811,177	57,529,745	407,973,988	102,792,589	46,479,662	96,933,777	14,379,817	92,129,113	39,428,674	51,716,126	1,439,174,618
1921	543,989,445	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	88,555,937	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	79,766,623	37,850,254	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	1,345,888,477
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	1,354,104,832
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	37,019,838	54,559,363	1,366,784,822
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	37,919,163	57,411,084	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	1,419,463,772
1930	458,116,090	46,572,812	532,111,032	58,425,846	50,642,770	96,743,125	11,341,646	74,761,964	13,495,823	84,401,912	1,426,603,072
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	1,280,486,059
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	390,648,670	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	979,505,423
1935	279,462,450	29,419,517	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	42,769,378	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	275,146,427	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	38,273,254	310,580	-----	11,097,176	63,215,854	-----	111,436,032	950,037,376
1941	258,471,917	44,443,661	432,329,106	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	266,372,451	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	460,540,447	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	42,660,142	490,047,582	61,008,622	757,365	-----	25,851,557	119,619,078	-----	143,645,512	1,163,311,173
1948	288,188,795	53,795,941	521,092,635	65,755,023	788,784	-----	34,768,589	151,386,345	-----	169,087,654	1,239,484,526
1949	296,372,401	66,636,941	552,918,275	63,720,908	-----**	-----	39,270,362	185,636,566	-----	199,332,193	1,356,053,775

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. **Aeroplanes not shown separately in 1949.

COUNTY REVENUES FROM PROPERTY TAXES
(Exclusive of School Revenue)

COUNTY	1948 Revenue	1949 Revenue	Increase Dollars	Decrease Dollars	Increase Per Cent
Adams	\$ 278,778	\$ 366,800	\$ 88,022	\$	31.6
Alamosa	81,105	109,417	28,312	....	34.9
Arapahoe	427,655	435,847	8,192	....	1.9
Archuleta	56,873	54,772	.....	2,101	....
Baca	127,887	168,826	40,939	....	32.0
Bent	128,729	135,111	6,382	....	5.0
Boulder	517,287	641,658	124,371	....	24.0
Chaffee	88,095	118,154	30,059	....	34.1
Cheyenne	103,158	128,106	24,948	....	24.2
Clear Creek	66,192	91,784	25,592	....	38.7
Conejos	76,250	98,933	22,683	....	29.7
Costilla	74,854	74,036	.....	818	....
Crowley	95,933	98,754	2,821	....	2.9
Custer	34,796	47,637	12,841	....	36.9
Delta	229,947	235,690	5,743	....	2.5
Denver	4,157,367	4,698,767	541,400	....	13.0
Dolores	43,159	55,992	12,833	....	29.7
Douglas	121,135	134,685	13,551	....	11.2
Eagle	102,397	113,212	10,815	....	10.6
Elbert	167,555	173,037	5,482	....	3.3
El Paso	631,526	647,845	16,319	....	2.6
Fremont	153,674	166,832	13,158	....	8.6
Garfield	200,379	256,593	56,214	....	28.1
Gilpin	31,974	42,656	10,682	....	33.4
Grand	71,765	74,427	2,661	....	3.7
Gunnison	166,372	224,479	58,107	....	34.9
Hinsdale	15,069	17,795	2,726	....	18.1
Huerfano	242,261	243,445	1,183	....	.5
Jackson	50,666	44,747	.....	5,919	....
Jefferson	608,205	748,831	140,626	....	23.1
Kiowa	136,087	144,207	8,120	....	6.0
Kit Carson	166,696	210,709	44,013	....	26.4
Lake	122,469	180,970	58,501	....	47.8
La Plata	233,408	286,745	53,337	....	22.9
Larimer	600,979	714,764	113,785	....	18.9
Las Animas	436,160	627,263	191,103	....	43.8
Lincoln	83,573	102,306	18,733	....	22.4
Logan	207,575	284,678	77,104	....	37.1
Mesa	464,595	477,885	13,290	....	2.9
Mineral	15,635	23,342	7,707	....	49.3
Moffat	76,385	102,507	26,122	....	34.2
Montezuma	92,508	130,196	37,688	....	40.7
Montrose	177,518	222,758	45,240	....	25.5
Morgan	277,788	241,335	.....	36,454	....
Otero	242,649	307,806	65,158	....	26.9
Ouray	54,015	56,162	2,147	....	4.0
Park	58,322	66,604	8,282	....	14.2
Phillips	64,068	89,611	25,543	....	39.9
Pitkin	50,924	53,862	2,939	....	5.8
Prowers	154,760	191,169	36,409	....	23.5
Pueblo	534,518	660,924	126,406	....	23.6
Rio Blanco	183,414	223,245	39,831	....	21.7
Rio Grande	146,411	213,481	67,070	....	45.8
Routt	125,963	142,599	16,635	....	13.2
Saguache	85,091	100,550	15,459	....	18.2
San Juan	54,670	49,928	.....	4,742	....
San Miguel	45,983	59,472	13,489	....	29.3
Sedgwick	101,718	126,258	24,540	....	24.1
Summit	43,222	77,358	34,136	....	79.0
Teller	97,172	98,475	1,303	....	1.3
Washington	170,266	217,938	47,671	....	27.9
Weld	1,129,588	1,536,072	406,484	....	36.0
Yuma	147,318	157,863	10,546	....	7.2
TOTAL	\$15,732,491	\$18,627,910	\$ 2,945,453	\$50,034	18.4%

COUNTY SCHOOL REVENUES FROM GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES

COUNTY	1948 Revenue	1949 Revenue	Increase Dollars	School Census 1949	Cost Per Pupil
Adams	\$ 696,327.21	\$ 881,096.58	\$ 184,769.37	8,773	\$100.43
Alamosa	215,629.20	245,922.82	30,293.62	3,010	81.70
Arapahoe	801,081.38	919,665.64	118,584.26	9,669	95.11
Archuleta	57,809.95	70,631.73	12,821.78	877	80.54
Baca	282,494.16	302,776.63	20,282.47	1,998	151.54
Bent	282,323.54	288,226.97	5,903.43	2,266	127.20
Boulder	1,011,199.70	1,080,411.51	69,211.81	9,187	117.60
Chaffee	149,073.21	162,207.63	13,134.42	1,884	86.10
Cheyenne	182,103.09	207,391.20	25,288.11	881	235.40
Clear Creek	85,924.23	97,682.81	11,758.58	688	141.98
Conejos	136,838.90	145,144.34	8,305.44	4,433	32.74
Costilla	70,303.66	73,396.43	3,092.77	2,255	32.55
Crowley	154,112.53	164,347.93	10,235.40	2,012	81.68
Custer	41,802.54	43,324.56	1,522.02	363	119.35
Delta	334,472.97	361,275.55	26,802.58	5,016	72.02
Denver	12,758,946.91	14,484,110.24	1,725,163.33	74,917	193.33
Dolores	53,364.31	68,150.63	14,786.32	602	113.21
Douglas	149,648.43	147,365.78	.....	881	167.27
Eagle	173,075.90	195,594.08	22,518.18	1,121	174.48
Elbert	192,012.20	219,885.75	27,873.55	1,281	171.65
El Paso	1,860,219.65	2,055,122.96	194,903.31	13,395	153.42
Fremont	405,109.30	445,197.52	40,088.22	4,612	96.53
Garfield	332,227.05	363,291.01	31,063.96	3,077	118.07
Gilpin	38,318.07	41,969.82	3,651.75	202	207.77
Grand	139,313.67	152,264.64	12,950.97	956	159.27
Gunnison	226,679.65	223,034.27	.....	1,440	154.88
Hinsdale	7,422.74	7,855.39	432.65	35	224.44
Huerfano	201,270.73	214,130.07	12,859.34	3,716	57.62
Jackson	46,912.65	58,855.47	11,942.82	415	141.82
Jefferson	858,624.54	965,288.10	106,663.56	13,060	73.91
Kiowa	170,289.17	179,305.13	9,015.96	738	242.96
Kit Carson	291,676.89	308,752.69	17,075.80	2,201	140.28
Lake	133,104.73	150,375.94	17,271.21	1,539	97.71
La Plata	247,004.19	278,805.07	31,800.88	4,244	65.69
Larimer	967,047.23	1,041,971.38	74,924.15	9,874	105.53
Las Animas	738,493.32	759,078.59	20,585.27	7,995	94.94
Lincoln	254,001.04	256,751.12	2,750.08	1,506	170.49
Logan	724,224.04	751,151.49	26,927.45	4,641	161.95
Mesa	893,456.61	997,655.13	104,198.52	10,303	96.83
Mineral	26,515.46	23,933.70	.....	158	151.48
Moffat	231,558.25	234,093.17	2,534.92	1,496	156.48
Montezuma	173,898.78	202,274.51	28,375.73	2,951	68.54
Montrose	300,747.60	329,772.64	29,025.04	4,202	78.48
Morgan	654,164.82	694,153.18	39,988.36	5,262	131.92
Otero	677,592.82	731,019.94	53,427.12	8,903	82.11
Ouray	64,979.43	71,921.32	6,941.89	514	139.92
Park	56,781.29	62,811.08	6,029.79	353	177.94
Phillips	177,561.94	200,160.38	22,598.44	1,195	167.50
Pitkin	48,325.71	56,282.97	7,957.26	354	158.99
Prowers	458,339.72	472,724.52	14,384.80	3,810	124.07
Pueblo	2,330,574.96	2,466,066.61	135,491.65	21,420	115.13
Rio Blanco	320,185.76	397,597.37	77,411.61	1,417	280.59
Rio Grande	292,184.52	315,709.44	23,524.92	4,621	68.32
Routt	296,065.07	329,889.24	33,824.17	2,589	127.42
Saguache	157,570.30	182,622.61	25,052.31	1,804	101.23
San Juan	52,827.50	54,369.68	1,542.18	365	148.96
San Miguel	70,725.36	76,051.48	5,326.12	698	108.96
Sedgwick	238,414.91	246,269.26	7,854.35	1,294	190.32
Summit	68,747.76	92,352.12	23,604.36	263	351.15
Teller	92,120.22	89,619.56	.....	1,129	79.38
Washington	294,320.50	308,001.04	13,680.54	1,950	157.95
Weld	1,762,441.48	1,996,721.50	234,280.02	19,283	103.55
Yuma	297,222.86	311,554.90	14,332.04	2,974	104.76
TOTAL	\$35,507,806.61	\$39,355,436.82	\$ 3,847,630.21	305,068	\$129.01

ASSESSED VALUATION OF COLORADO COUNTIES IN 1948 AND 1949

COUNTY	1948	1949	Increase	Decrease
Adams	\$ 32,931,675	\$ 36,095,270	\$ 3,163,595	\$
Alamosa	10,050,154	10,381,139	330,985	....
Arapahoe	32,460,075	34,540,030	2,079,955	....
Archuleta	3,572,635	3,683,405	110,770	....
Baca	12,296,835	13,074,375	777,540	....
Bent	12,030,769	12,282,814	252,045	....
Boulder	44,349,715	47,879,070	3,529,355	....
Chaffee	8,389,985	8,574,325	184,350	....
Cheyenne	9,704,425	9,833,890	129,465	....
Clear Creek	4,372,010	4,508,060	136,050	....
Conejos	7,093,105	7,262,925	169,820	....
Costilla	3,460,659	3,593,966	133,307	....
Crowley	6,455,780	6,706,570	250,790	....
Custer	2,287,732	2,379,481	91,749	....
Delta	12,765,595	13,563,320	797,725	....
Denver	510,043,785	579,022,420	68,978,635	....
Dolores	2,486,145	2,703,635	217,490	....
Douglas	8,189,935	8,606,560	426,625	....
Eagle	8,590,334	9,107,981	517,647	....
Elbert	11,635,728	12,096,040	460,312	....
El Paso	66,662,645	70,543,905	3,881,260	....
Fremont	17,186,720	19,083,210	1,896,490	....
Garfield	15,630,910	16,255,485	624,575	....
Gilpin	2,151,685	2,187,465	35,780	....
Grand	5,882,415	6,065,740	183,325	....
Gunnison	10,058,745	10,484,770	426,025	....
Hinsdale	804,743	838,376	33,633	....
Huerfano	9,732,775	9,861,470	128,695	....
Jackson	3,717,211	3,646,859	....	70,352
Jefferson	31,595,060	34,313,845	2,718,785	....
Kiowa	9,610,640	10,087,232	476,592	....
Kit Carson	13,486,715	13,908,205	421,490	....
Lake	11,924,890	12,468,640	543,750	....
La Plata	11,319,515	12,265,065	945,550	....
Larimer	44,414,625	45,933,070	1,568,445	....
Las Animas	27,345,470	27,841,235	495,765	....
Lincoln	12,129,610	12,107,260	....	22,350
Logan	26,435,900	27,096,735	660,835	....
Mesa	28,529,035	29,908,935	1,379,900	....
Mineral	1,314,990	1,345,345	30,355	....
Moffat	11,469,185	12,593,000	1,123,815	....
Montezuma	6,442,045	6,862,890	420,845	....
Montrose	11,610,085	12,172,530	562,445	....
Morgan	23,149,220	24,488,540	1,339,320	....
Otero	27,081,330	28,035,915	954,585	....
Ouray	2,967,907	3,209,260	241,353	....
Park	4,880,494	5,045,740	165,246	....
Phillips	8,497,110	8,683,230	186,120	....
Pitkin	2,798,010	2,951,360	153,350	....
Prowers	18,097,580	19,125,120	1,027,540	....
Pueblo	70,936,786	74,985,751	4,048,965	....
Rio Blanco	24,070,075	33,672,010	9,601,935	....
Rio Grande	9,945,729	10,480,176	534,447	....
Routt	12,840,300	13,370,720	530,420	....
Saguache	7,536,860	7,710,870	174,010	....
San Juan	3,071,366	2,997,061	....	74,305
San Miguel	3,635,020	3,788,015	152,995	....
Sedgwick	9,752,410	9,833,140	80,730	....
Summit	3,914,995	4,924,115	1,009,120	....
Teller	4,457,450	4,251,940	....	205,510
Washington	12,821,259	13,248,495	427,236	....
Weld	80,685,475	84,677,135	3,991,660	....
Yuma	12,191,400	12,512,959	321,559	....
TOTAL	\$1,465,953,466	\$1,591,818,105	\$126,237,156	\$ 372,517

COLORADO ELECTIONS

RECORDS OF VOTES

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

COUNTY OFFICERS

COLORADO ELECTION RECORDS

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 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 selection of nominees for president and vice-president of the United States, that State convention also selects its national committeeman 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.

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.

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 Ninth 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 Wyoming State 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.

SALARIES AND TERMS OF DISTRICT JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS

District Judges are elected for terms of six years, and receive salaries of \$6,000 annually. There are 29 district judges in the State.

District Attorneys are elected for terms of four years. Salaries vary according to the judicial district, ranging from \$3,600 to \$7,500 per annum. There are 15 district attorneys in the State, one for each judicial district.

Information relative to the salary revisions of State officials may be found in Chapter II of this Year Book, on Legislation enacted by the Thirty-Sixth General Assembly in Extraordinary Session.

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

District	Judge	Party	District Attorney	Party
First—Adams, Arapahoe, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson	Davies, Harold H.....R Regennitter, Erwin L....D Smith, Osmer E.....R		Hackethal, Clement R....D	
Second—Denver	Black, William A.....R Cook, Joseph E.....R Day, Edward C.....D Knauss, Francis J.....R Lindsley, Henry S.....D Steele, Robert W.....D Walsh, Joseph J.....D		Keating, Bert M.....D	
Third—Huerfano, Las Animas.....	East, John L.....D		Mabry, John N.....D	
Fourth—Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Teller.....	Meikle, John M.....D Miller, G. Russell.....R		Quine, James F., Jr.....R	
Fifth—Eagle, Lake, Summit	Luby, William H.....R		Meehan, William J.....D	
Sixth—Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Juan.....	Noland, James M.....D		Dilts, George E.....D	
Seventh—Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel.....	Hughes, Dan H.....D Littler, Paul L.....R		Sparks, Felix L.....D	
Eighth—Boulder, Jackson, Larimer, Weld	Bradfield, George H....R Coffin, Claude C.....R Lewis, James D.....D		Smith, M. E. H. "Marc"...R	
Ninth—Pitkin, Garfield, Rio Blanco.....	Clark, John R.....R		Delaney, Robert.....D	
Tenth—Crowley, Otero, Pueblo	Leddy, Harry.....D Phelps, J. Arthur.....R		Botleman, Joseph R.....D	
Eleventh—Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Park.....	Blunt, Joseph D.....R		Witcher, John Stump....D	
Twelfth—Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache.....	Thomas, Joseph H.....R		Green, John Ira.....R	
Thirteenth—Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Wash- ington, Yuma.....	Sauter, Raymond L....R Twombly, George C.....R		Paynter, William B.....R	
Fourteenth—Grand, Moffat, Routt	Gooding, Addison M....D		Pleasant, Sid.....R	
Fifteenth—Baca, Bent, Chey- enne, Kiowa, Prowers....	Arraj, Alfred A.....R		Ham, Wilkie.....D	

Note: Terms of office for district judges are six years. Terms of office for district attorneys are four years.

SALARIES AND TERMS OF STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS

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 for six years. There are two United States Senators representing Colorado.

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 of Representatives is two years. Colorado has four members of the House, on the basis of State population.

Executive State Offices—Colorado has six elected State officers, whose terms of office are for two years. Annual salaries of these officials, with the exception of that of the Governor, were revised by the General Assembly in Extraordinary Session, October 21, 1948, the revised amount to apply to those officers elected in the calendar years 1948 and 1950. Annual salaries are: Governor, \$10,000 (The State also provides an auto and driver but does not provide a residence for the governor); Lieutenant-Governor, \$1,800; Secretary of State, \$6,000; Attorney General, \$7,000; Treasurer, \$6,500; Auditor, \$6,000.

Members of the General Assembly receive compensation of \$50 per month for each month of the term to which elected and the further sum of \$1,200 for each legislative biennial period, together with all actual and necessary traveling expenses. Members of the State Senate are elected for terms of four years; members of the House of Representatives, for terms of two years.

Supreme Court—The Chief Justice and six Associate Justices of the Supreme Court receive salaries of \$7,500 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.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN COLORADO

All elective county offices in Colorado are for terms of two years, except the offices of county judge and county commissioners, which terms are for four years.

Each county, excepting Denver county, has three county commissioners 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 of commissioners constitute a quorum. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Governor until the next election.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES AND SALARIES OF 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 officials.

In 1948, in Extraordinary Session, the General Assembly revised the salary scale for county officials. Detailed information as to county classifications and salaries of county officials is to be found in Chapter II of this Year Book, on Legislation enacted by the Thirty-Sixth General Assembly in Extraordinary Session.

The County of Denver, being synonymous with the City of Denver, the only Class I county in the State, is a Home Rule city, and therefore establishes its own salary scale for city and county officials.

Denver County does not have a Board of County Commissioners. However, the City Charter provides for a Board of Equalization which performs some 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

Adams	Wm. Eppinger (D)	E. G. Waymire (D)	Del J. Cimiyott (D)
Alamosa	Ray Wells (R)	Owen Baldwin (D)	Ellis B. Nash (D)
Arapahoe	W. C. Giggall (R)	Leonard J. Grant (D)	Royce P. Robins (D)
Archuleta	Dailey Hott (D)	J. T. Chambers (R)	Harmon T. Clark (D)
Baca	Jess L. Suhler (R)	Ewell S. Benson (D)	Loyd Freeman (D)
Bent	S. A. Pryor (D)	Harry E. Blackburn (D)	Everett J. Roesch (R)
Boulder	A. W. Thurston (R)	Elmer Autrey (R)	W. D. McCaslin (D)
Chaffee	Robert T. O'Haver (R)	Irl Taliaferro (D)	Ben Behrman (D)
Cheyenne	Joseph R. Carrigan (R)	F. H. Hadley (R)	L. D. Ferguson (R)
Clear Creek	Francis Tuck*	Henry C. Nelson (R)	Roy McRee (D)
Conejos	Delfino E. Garcia (R)	W. Fred Haynie (D)	Juan I. Medina (R)
Costilla	Epifanio Gold (D)	Fred Espinoza (R)	Epifanio Lopez (D)
Crowley	E. G. Clatworthy (R)	B. H. Sweckard (R)	Glen W. Smith (R)
Custer	Dewey Austin (D)	Dwight E. Tibbets (D)	D. C. Mac Kenzie (D)
Delta	W. F. Blaine (R)	Charles Kiser (D)	Joe Barnie (D)
Denver	A. A. Blakely	Thomas P. Campbell	Roy W. Cass
Dolores	Louis M. Jones (R)	E. E. Ballenger (D)	Wade Redford (D)
Douglas	Roy Woodworth (R)	Frank Dakan (R)	Donald D. Williams (D)
Eagle	H. A. Nottingham (D)	Carl Forster (D)	Le Roy Borah (R)
Elbert	R. W. Lambert (R)	Charles L. Kimsey (D)	E. F. Ager (R)
El Paso	Keith D. McBurney (R)	Fred H. Monk (R)	John M. Torrence (R)
Fremont	Norman J. Boyd (D)	J. Walter Martin (R)	Finis Parks (R)
Garfield	Dewey Williams (R)	Wm. Dodds Scott (R)	K. A. Baillie (R)
Gilpin	Otto M. Blake (R)	Martin N. Nelson (R)	Arthur Crow (R)
Grand	James E. Quinn (D)	George E. Field (R)	Fay F. De Berard (R)
Gunnison	Anton Danni (D)	C. Muri Ellebrecht (D)	Ed Leonard (R)
Hinsdale	H. L. Townsend (D)	Henry T. Hoffman (R)	Orville Dowzer (R)
Huerfano	Sabino Archuleta (D)	Fred Scholes (D)	Clyde M. Johnson (D)
Jackson	M. P. Cloonan (R)	L. B. Wamsley (D)	Ray C. Fox (D)
Jefferson	Emil Schneider (D)	Walter True (D)	George Green (R)
Kiowa	Wm. E. Rose (R)	P. L. Reed (R)	Raymond Tinsley (R)
Kit Carson	Reuben C. Anderson (R)	Earl Boren (D)	Ernest L. McArthur (R)
Lake	Francis D. Slavin (D)	Albert Zack (R)	Adolph Kuss, Sr. (D)
La Plata	D. W. Sexton (R)	Emmet Hott (D)	Lloyd F. Benton (R)
Larimer	Ernest Fischer (R)	Robert H. Watts (R)	A. Walter Lawson (R)
Las Animas	John Kancilia, Jr. (D)	Claude Foster (R)	Joe La Crue (D)
Lincoln	C. L. Evans (R)	A. S. Covington, Sr. (D)	Joe Pelster (D)
Logan	Earl R. Bonham (R)	Oscar M. Marks (R)	Hugh E. Williams (R)
Mesa	H. Grady Puett (D)	Oscar C. Mayne (D)	Walter A. Stout, Jr. (R)
Mineral	Wm. H. Swinehart (R)	Erick W. Nelson (R)	Everett E. Corwin (R)
Moffat	Claude J. Myers (R)	Cy Hansen (R)	Earl Wilson (D)
Montezuma	Charles T. Porter (I)	J. C. Rumburg (R)	Grady Clampitt (D)*
Montrose	Fred Sullivan (R)	Harland K. Duncan (R)	Clyde Porter (D)
Morgan	R. J. Lamborn (R)	J. R. Christensen (D)	Steve Christensen (R)
Otero	G. D. Steward (R)	R. P. Lewis (R)	W. A. Bauserman, Jr. (D)
Ouray	Buel H. Adams (R)	Harry McClure (R)	Wm. McCullough (D)
Park	Louis Almgren (D)	E. B. Bell (D)	W. C. Lewis (R)
Phillips	Arthur Falk (R)	S. J. Meakins (D)	D. F. Sagehorn (R)
Pitkin	T. J. Sardy (D)	Clarence O. Quam (D)	Orest A. Gerbuz (D)
Prowers	William N. Wilson (R)	W. H. Straney (R)	W. M. Turpin (R)
Pueblo	Pete Hughes (D)	John E. Hill (D)	John H. Reece (R)
Rio Blanco	Hugh L. Caldwell (R)	William Murray (D)	K. W. Phillippi (D)
Rio Grande	R. S. Loser (D)	George F. Milliken (D)	Vernon C. McCallister (R)
Routt	J. Frank Stetson (D)	William S. Green (D)	Claude A. Luekens (D)
Saguache	George F. McClure (D)	H. K. Lockett (D)	George H. Curtis (R)
San Juan	John Glanville (R)	C. W. Fleming (R)	Louis Dalla (R)
San Miguel	John Ferguson, Jr. (D)	Wm. Finnegan (D)	George Mike Young (R)
Sedgwick	Emray A. Price (R)	Robert R. Ricker (D)*	Martin C. Sorensen (D)*
Summit	Lester C. Owens*	Earl W. Rice (D)	Daniel Mogeas (R)
Teller	W. B. Moore (D)	Lee Wild (D)	Harold Ellis (D)
Washington	Oscar E. Higgason (R)	James E. Lee (D)	Tom Combs (D)
Weld	Carl J. Magnuson (R)	A. Wm. Hanson (R)	George L. Andersen (R)
Yuma	George E. Huey (D)	Arthur Quiggle (D)	George W. Wingfield (D)

*Appointed to fill vacancy.

COLORADO ELECTIONS

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1948-1950
(Terms expire in January, 1951)

COUNTY	COUNTY JUDGE	CLERK	TREASURER	ASSESSOR
Adams	R. Boyd Garrison (R)	Clyde L. Miller (R)	Ben H. Tyler (D)	L. D. Burnside (D)
Alamosa	Gilbert H. Sheesley (R)	C. Elmer Storms (D)	Mrs. E. P. Joyce (D)	Mrs. I. Shakespeare (D)
Arapahoe	Henry Bruce Teller (D)	Earl K. Downing (R)	Charles B. Sinclair (R)	Ira Van Dreal (R)
Archuleta	J. T. Martinez (R)	Philip R. Johnson (D)	Earl L. Lattin (R)	Earl Lattin (D)
Baca	W. R. Randall (D)	Mrs. Margaret L. Reschke (R)	Mrs. Hannah Baker (D)	Hiram T. Burton (D)
Bent	Willard J. Allen (D)	Mrs. Myrtle V. Johnson (D)	Floyd C. Smith (R)	R. C. Banta (D)
Boulder	William E. Buck (R)	Jack London (R)	Lynn R. McIntosh (R)	Aylwin A. Smith (R)
Chaffee	Harry L. McGinnis (D)	Jos. T. McDonough (D)	Chas. C. White (D)	Laurence E. England (D)
Cheyenne	R. A. Martinson (R)	Mrs. Ava L. Crosby (R)	Mrs. M. A. McMillen (R)	Stanley J. Robinson (D)
Clear Creek	William E. Walthers (R)	Kenneth E. Moscript (R)	J. Ben Foley (D)	Edmund Rowse (R)
Conejos	J. Fidel Chavez (D)	Reginaldo Garcia, Jr. (R)	Antonio Lucero (D)	Leandro R. Jaramillo (R)
Costilla	A. Prax Ortega (D)	Abel I. Vigil, Jr. (R)	Joe M. Espinoza (D)	Ernest A. Vigil (D)
Crowley	E. M. Stroud (D)	C. C. Biddison (R)	Lucas E. Davis (R)	Harry Morgan (R)
Custer	August N. Menzel (R)	Mrs. Stella Byrne (D)	Olen A. Kennon (R)	Floyd A. Thompson (R)
Delta	Vance O. Kilmer (R)	O. A. Ehrsgott (R)	Clement A. Bowle (R)	J. B. Drake (D)
Denver**	Charles E. Kettering (D)	Miss Mae Hynes	Roy W. Cass	Roy W. Cass
Dolores	George E. Hicks (D)	Mrs. Irma D. Morris (D)	Mrs. Lauphine Elliott (D)	Floyd I. Davis (R)
Douglas	Walter E. Jesop (D)	Charles A. Prescott (D)	William J. Buckner (R)	Ross W. Johnston (R)
Eagle	Mrs. Mabel A. Ethel (D)	Thomas F. McBrean (R)	Forrest W. Cave (D)	T. J. Sullivan, Jr. (R)
Elbert	W. V. Kennett (D)	Mrs. Delpha S. Moreland (D)	C. W. Elnser (R)	Orley Crouch (R)
El Paso	Irvin E. Jones (D)	Charles Ozias (D)	W. J. Graham (R)	A. W. Sparkman (R)
Fremont	C. A. Fredrickson (R)	Miss Mary J. McDonough (D)	Leslie O. Burris (R)	J. W. Haymaker (R)
Garfield	Mrs. Marie Holloway (R)	Charles S. Keegan (D)	G. B. Helm (R)	Richard Wilson (R)
Gilpin	William S. Barrick (D)	Miss Marie Garwood (D)	Hugh L. Lawry (R)	Victor J. Tavonatti (R)
Grand	Wilburn W. Shiflet (R)	R. O. Throckmorton (R)	Carl F. Fischer (R)	Frank Stafford (D)
Gunnison	C. C. McWilliams (D)	Mrs. Ethel A. Sisson (R)	Mary J. Kapushion (D)	Karl Zugelder (D)
Hinsdale	E. W. Soderholm (R)	Mrs. Mabel B. Rawson (R)	Mrs. P. McCloughan (R)	Mrs. Annie M. Doran (R)
Huerfano	Joseph A. Barron (D)	Damaso Vigil, Jr. (D)	Mrs. Emma Bellotti (D)	Charles Duran (R)
Jackson	J. A. McNamara (D)	Mrs. Lillian F. Mitchell (D)	Miss F. A. Wilkins (D)	Harold E. Hampton (D)
Jefferson	C. D. Stoner (R)	Robert W. Newton (R)	Walter Brown (D)	Kenneth Fenwick (D)
Kiowa	George B. Black (R)	Art Bradbury (R)	Donald Durrett (R)	Edwin Immer (R)
Kit Carson	E. M. Short (R)	Miss Mary E. Evans (R)	Sam E. Travis (R)	Parke H. Guthrie (R)
Lake	Walter A. Johnson (D)	John Gregory (D)	Emmett Irwin (D)	John J. Bohon (D)
La Plata	W. Bruce Jacobson (R)	Mrs. Edith C. Kiel (R)	Thomas Mason (R)	John R. Brennan (R)
Larimer	Harry H. Hartman (R)	C. Marion Brafford (R)	C. S. Ickes (R)	W. Ed. Wright (R)
Las Animas	William T. Eckhart (D)	Ed. Bustamante (D)	James Ingles (D)	Isaac Sandoval (D)
Lincoln	T. G. Watson (D)	L. R. Howe (R)	Wm. M. Jones (D)	E. J. Kidder (R)
Logan	Joseph A. Davis (R)	Carroll G. Bryan (R)	W. F. Alexander (D)	J. H. Berkstresser (R)
Mesa	Adair J. Hotchkiss (D)	Miss Annie M. Dunston (D)	Burrell C. Reynolds (D)	Orville E. Jaynes (R)*
Mineral	Loyd J. Wanzer (R)	Mrs. Jane A. Oates (R)	Wm. T. Jackson (R)	John G. Dabney (D)
Moffat	N. Frank Nelson (R)	H. H. Mobley (D)	Russell H. Coles (R)	W. O. Miner (D)
Montezuma	James F. Miller (D)	John Leavitt (D)	Mrs. L. Story Miller (D)	Charles R. Bowers (R)
Montrose	John C. Bass (R)	Ira C. Foster (R)	Mrs. R. E. Gaines (R)	James L. Hamilton (R)
Morgan	A. W. Dulweber (D)	Loyal C. Baker (R)	Edw. H. Madison (R)	Lewis E. Wilson (R)
Otero	William L. Gobin (R)	Edward S. Whitcomb (R)	Edward T. Oberling (R)	Emmett B. Clark (R)
Ouray	E. D. Jelsma (D)	Mrs. Eva K. Moule (R)	Thomas H. Cline (R)	Patricio Stealey (D)
Park	Clarence S. Bullock (R)	Mrs. Cherie Burgess (R)	Glen L. Swanson (R)	Walter R. Merritt (R)
Phillips	Leon Kepier (R)	Mrs. Cora E. Smith (R)	Miss Martha Hansen (R)	B. A. Stephensen (R)
Pitkin	Wm. R. Shaw (R)	M. M. Neihardt (R)	Kenneth S. Watt (R)	Warren J. Conner (R)
Prowers	E. R. Jones (R)	Max V. Speckmann (R)	I. S. Heath (R)	N. G. Jones (R)
Pueblo	Hubert Glover (D)	A. G. Kochenberger (D)	J. E. Creel (D)	Marvin L. Starkweather (D)
Rio Blanco	C. C. Aldrich (R)	Herbert H. Morlan (R)	C. L. Tagert (D)	H. E. Sexson (D)
Rio Grande	Manlius T. Hancock (D)	Ralph W. Roberts (R)	W. R. Laase (R)	Floyd B. Gibbs (D)
Routt	Eugene Steele (D)	Cecil Rorex (D)	T. W. Poulson (D)	John Petranovich (D)
Saguache	W. J. Werner (R)	Miss Edith L. Jones (R)	Sidney B. Hall (D)	Clifford Burnham (R)
San Juan	Charles Pearson (R)	Mrs. Sylvia L. Nelson (R)	Mrs. Ida L. Grimes (R)	Arthur R. Walker (R)
San Miguel	Everett Vernon (D)	Miss Sally A. Clark (D)	Donald A. O'Rourke (D)	Harold C. Ballard (R)
Sedgwick	Denmer A. Wells (R)	Mrs. Florence Arndt (D)	W. R. Bennisson (R)	Glen B. McKinstry (R)
Summit	J. M. Armstrong (D)	Herman Dercum (R)	Frank F. Brown (R)	Ed. T. Stuard (D)
Teller	Vincent H. Ryan (D)	Mrs. Mamie Wells (D)	John W. Reifenrath (D)	Tom W. Rolofson (D)
Washington	James E. Kelly (D)	Harold G. Simpson (R)	Harold L. Sisson (R)	William J. Barry (R)
Weld	Donald A. Carpenter (R)	Mrs. Ann Spomer (R)	Harold H. Seaman (R)	Homer M. Bruce (R)
Yuma	Buffer Roberts (R)	John Adcock (R)	Wm. T. Rosenkrans (R)	Harve N. Eastin (D)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican. (I) Independent.

*Appointed to fill vacancy.

**Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1948-1950

(Terms expire in January, 1951)

COUNTY	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	SHERIFF	SURVEYOR	CORONER
Adams	Bertha E. Haid (D)	Homer W. Mayberry (R)	James C. Counter (D)	Lyle G. Rice (R)
Alamosa	Mrs. Mabel O'Loughlin (D)	Jimmie L. Cockrum (D)	Norman White (D)	James R. Hurley (R)
Arapahoe	Mrs. Thelma S. Hastings (R)	Charles L. Foster (R)	David L. Nicholl (R)	Ivan J. Joss (R)
Archuleta	Mrs. Rachel Tishner (R)	Norman Ottoway (D)		
Baca	Lillian Collings (D)	Joe Dennett (R)		Dr. G. A. Duffy (R)
Bent	Mrs. Hazel L. Martin (R)	L. E. Brookshire (D)		Lester B. Powell (R)
Boulder	O. L. Dever (R)	Arthur T. Everson (R)	J. E. Byron (R)	George W. Howe (R)
Chaffee	Mrs. Bessie M. Shewalter (D)	Emmet L. Shewalter (D)	Joe M. Cuenin (R)	Joe E. Stewart (D)
Cheyenne	Mrs. Cecile G. McClaskey (R)	E. H. Beyer (R)	D. H. Zuck (R)	A. H. Brentlinger (R)
Clear Creek	Miss Dorothy Carlson (R)	James E. Sacra (R)	Chas. L. Harrington (D)	Freeman D. Fowler (R)
Conejos	Robert Montano (D)	Gilbert De Herrera (R)	Jennings Thomas (R)	Arthur Gjellum (D)
Costilla	Mrs. Belinda S. Carpenter (R)	Mike Rampa (D)	A. M. Weaver	Dr. William C. Shontz (R)
Crowley	Mrs. Ruby Lee Guillems (D)	J. J. O'Connell (D)	Carl Klein (R)	Emil J. Jonach (R)
Custer	Miss Frances E. Kettle (R)	Fred Squire (R)	Richard C. Colgate (R)	Chas. A. Menzel (R)
Delta	Miss Martha Savage (D)	Leonard L. Wilcox (R)	Abner S. McKee (R)	Quincy Lamar (D)
Denver**		Harold A. McArthur	Edward A. Smith	Dr. Angelo Lapi
Dolores	Miss M. Anna Engel (R)	Frank L. McKibbin (D)		C. M. Engel (R)
Douglas	Elizabeth E. Bean (R)	John L. Hammond (R)	Henry Curtis (R)	Douglas Andrews (D)
Eagle	Mrs. Mary C. Grant (R)	W. M. Wilson (R)	William H. Lea (D)	Paul Andre (R)
Elbert	Mrs. Esther Carson (R)	G. R. Brown (R)	Forrest L. Head (R)	Ralph B. Maul (R)
El Paso	Mrs. Lucy S. Perry (R)	Norman E. Short (D)	Thomas J. Russell (R)	Dr. Henry W. Maly (R)
Fremont	Mrs. Della M. Archer (D)	Gilbert E. Ackelbein (D)	Otis W. Witcher (D)	Chet Cook (R)
Garfield	Alma M. Harris (D)	Edward Taylor (R)	Tom Walker (R)	J. I. Burdge (R)
Gilpin	Mrs. Nora S. Scott (D)	Kenneth McKenzie (D)		Frank Daugherty (R)
Grand	Harriet C. Dolloff (R)	Chester McQuarry (R)	E. D. Bloye (R)	D. I. Cox (R)
Gunnison	Mrs. Emma L. Hards (R)	Herb G. Lashbrook (R)	L. G. Dale (R)	Alex Campbell (D)
Hinsdale	Mrs. Carolyn Wright (R)	Marvin J. Rexroad (R)		Arthur P. Griffiths (R)
Huerfano	Miss Frances Nelson (D)	Claud Swift (D)	A. S. Willburn (D)	Gus Crump (D)
Jackson	Walter E. Brunner (R)	Norman C. Woodruff (R)	Frank DeLynden (D)	Dr. C. M. Morgan (R)
Jefferson	Mrs. Mariam Martensen (R)	Carl E. Enlow (R)	E. E. Duckworth (D)	Arden Albers (D)
Kiowa	Miss Florence Morris (R)	Eugene C. Kelley (R)	Roland Eder (D)	Dr. R. G. Ward (R)
Kit Carson	Mrs. Willa Zick (R)	O. C. Dunlap (R)		W. R. Hendricks (R)
Lake	Miss Lucy E. Cramer (R)	Clarence McMurrough (D)		Andrew Cassidy (D)
La Plata	Violet Tipotsch (D)	Chester J. Petty (R)	A. L. Kroeger (R)	R. L. Downing (R)
Larimer	Frank L. Irwin (R)	Ray M. Barger (R)	James H. Andrews (R)	Harold A. Warren (D)
Las Animas	Harry Raye (D)	Felix Garcia (D)	Harry Hendrickson (D)	Ed Toupal (D)
Lincoln	Mrs. Irene Hamling (D)	Merlin H. Koerner (R)	Harold Lee (R)	James W. Buchanan (R)
Logan	Mrs. Doris R. Plummer (D)	E. M. Brown (R)	J. E. Youngquist (R)	Robert M. Jackson (R)
Mesa	Mrs. Lucile H. Mahannah (D)	E. E. Redmon (D)	Roy L. George (D)	W. H. Snyder (D)
Mineral	Mrs. Maude C. Lamb (R)	Harry L. Larson (D)	Paul B. Davis	Fred Ryden (D)
Moffat	Henry E. Steele (D)	George Krieger (R)	Fred D. Legler (D)	I. J. Robacker (D)
Montezuma	Mrs. Lotta Manaugh (R)	Frank Weaver (R)	Dave C. Hickman (D)	J. W. Ertel (R)
Montrose	Rosella Wallis (R)	Arthur Sutton (R)	W. E. Hance (R)	Merrill Ormsbee (D)
Morgan	Miss Marian Lockwood (D)	Sam Pedersen (D)	N. M. MacNeill (D)	Francis S. Joliffe (R)
Otero	Miss Ruth R. Lytle (R)	George Freidenberger (R)		Ralph E. Peacock (R)
Ouray	Ruth Massard (R)	Harry R. Scott (R)	Franklin Shafer (D)	Leo Flor (D)
Park	Elizabeth Smith (R)	S. H. Law (R)	Gerald F. Galloway (R)	Dr. R. B. Patterson (R)
Phillips	Mrs. Earleen F. Jung (R)	Harry M. Clements (R)	Walter O. Lutze (R)	R. J. Ralston (R)
Pitkin	Mrs. Lettie Lee Brand (D)	Otto Johnson (D)	Tom Walker	Bernard P. Popish (D)
Prowers	Mrs. Nan S. Creaghe (R)	John Hodson (R)	George H. Russell (R)	Dr. C. T. Knuckey (R)
Pueblo	Stanley A. Leftwich (D)	Joe E. Tucker (D)	Simon F. Elliot (D)	Dr. C. N. Caldwell (D)
Rio Blanco	Mrs. Josephine Holland (D)	Robert T. Fulton (R)	John W. Wharton (R)	Clyde B. Stephenson (R)
Rio Grande	Mrs. Ruth M. Mathias (R)	Allan Fennell (R)	Ward Mathias (R)	W. Edward Sharp (D)
Routt	Mrs. Vivien Maxwell (D)	William Macfarlane (R)	Stanley Dismuke (D)	Howard R. Root (R)
Saguache	Mrs. Lulu K. Bell (R)	Chas. McCormick (R)	W. L. Hammon (D)	Dr. John M. Coleman (R)
San Juan	Mrs. Anna C. Bell (D)	Herman Zueck (D)	J. M. Cook (D)	William E. Maguire (D)
San Miguel	Miss Irene M. Wichmann (D)	T. H. Mahoney (D)		Dr. G. G. Balderston (R)
Sedgwick	Miss Veta Stalcup (R)	Glenn Goddard (R)		Dr. John C. Lundgren (R)
Summit	Mrs. Lilius P. Stafford (R)	M. R. Loomis (D)	L. A. Chase (D)	Lester C. Owens (R)
Teller	Mrs. Loretta Surber Davis (D)	Cecil A. Markley (D)	A. B. Crosley (R)	Dr. A. C. Denman (D)
Washington	Delman Yackle (R)	Wesley McDonald (R)	E. E. Hickman (R)	V. E. Wohlauer (R)
Weld	Paul N. Lodwick (R)	George A. Hill (R)	T. B. Moodye (R)	John W. Allnutt (R)
Yuma	Mrs. May Glaser (R)	Bruce O. Wilson (R)	Wm. B. Coston (D)	Paul Morris (R)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican. (I) Independent.

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COLORADO ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT

COUNTY	1948		1944		1940		1936	
	Truman Dem.	Dewey Rep.	Roose- velt Dem.	Dewey Rep.	Roose- velt Dem.	Willkie Rep.	Roose- velt Dem.	Landon Rep.
Adams	6,240	4,419	4,101	4,933	4,674	4,767	4,865	3,124
Alamosa	2,395	1,950	1,806	1,933	2,467	2,243	2,754	1,188
Arapahoe	7,943	6,962	7,485	9,057	7,571	7,988	6,489	4,272
Archuleta	597	479	427	602	744	869	761	541
Baca	1,368	1,260	941	1,528	1,167	1,567	1,797	1,288
Bent	1,658	1,296	1,456	1,556	1,759	1,899	1,821	1,299
Boulder	8,792	10,335	7,442	10,054	9,039	10,525	9,788	7,244
Chaffee	2,065	1,476	1,731	1,675	2,153	1,933	2,477	1,069
Cheyenne	657	713	594	923	758	915	903	767
Clear Creek	810	836	636	795	1,281	1,018	1,340	720
Conejos	2,236	1,532	2,028	1,740	2,481	2,028	2,347	1,305
Costilla	1,563	921	1,515	896	1,698	1,121	1,518	930
Crowley	1,004	1,027	710	1,214	850	1,419	1,163	920
Custer	384	547	333	601	495	685	674	526
Delta	3,171	3,158	2,351	3,462	3,044	4,175	3,230	2,661
Denver	89,489	76,364	90,001	86,331	90,938	81,328	99,263	50,743
Dolores	435	352	300	429	379	478	323	225
Douglas	767	979	638	1,214	801	1,298	1,044	895
Eagle	1,008	738	952	922	1,474	1,077	1,541	776
Elbert	873	1,155	628	1,413	934	1,756	1,319	1,374
El Paso	12,291	15,705	11,679	16,392	13,320	16,766	15,652	10,965
Fremont	4,077	4,421	3,180	4,953	4,186	5,150	4,471	3,631
Garfield	2,364	2,416	1,865	2,588	2,141	2,894	2,406	1,945
Gilpin	296	302	213	272	431	413	736	321
Grand	763	777	554	968	863	1,074	846	714
Gunnison	1,326	1,103	1,411	1,221	1,771	1,556	2,179	978
Hinsdale	75	133	61	124	103	150	137	129
Huerfano	3,448	1,841	3,290	2,119	3,974	2,738	4,793	2,299
Jackson	291	327	252	463	357	526	433	419
Jefferson	9,145	9,903	7,277	9,815	7,745	8,780	7,283	5,271
Kiowa	659	758	522	970	598	986	918	772
Kit Carson	1,281	1,873	937	2,471	1,100	2,481	1,730	1,980
Lake	1,581	838	1,687	1,236	2,063	1,403	2,164	650
La Plata	2,536	2,735	2,031	3,023	2,835	3,871	3,040	2,354
Larimer	7,062	9,813	5,172	9,914	6,402	10,720	7,521	7,243
Las Animas	7,586	3,452	6,800	4,179	8,766	4,859	10,220	3,333
Lincoln	1,231	1,271	1,147	1,689	1,185	1,780	1,660	1,420
Logan	3,179	3,223	2,471	3,998	2,819	4,613	4,070	3,136
Mesa	8,401	6,586	6,870	6,653	7,694	7,049	7,824	3,654
Mineral	190	144	150	170	273	229	285	126
Moffat	1,101	1,261	923	1,445	1,056	1,556	1,090	954
Montezuma	1,653	1,630	1,207	1,610	1,573	2,313	1,579	1,087
Montrose	2,544	2,473	2,258	2,952	3,013	3,744	2,938	2,248
Morgan	2,912	3,417	1,839	4,166	2,527	4,654	3,146	3,058
Otero	8,640	4,311	3,791	5,002	4,567	5,459	5,775	3,859
Ouray	461	574	303	503	606	589	677	428
Park	505	637	426	670	869	986	1,336	746
Phillips	932	1,076	761	1,455	919	1,168	1,602	941
Pitkin	409	319	355	368	503	484	659	305
Prowers	2,497	2,505	1,948	2,796	2,309	3,115	2,896	2,432
Pueblo	21,637	12,756	19,039	13,848	18,805	14,185	18,660	10,071
Rio Blanco	752	981	451	881	530	1,021	587	830
Rio Grande	1,814	2,049	1,325	2,567	2,242	3,075	2,574	1,884
Routt	2,088	1,492	1,940	1,869	2,775	2,212	2,817	1,541
Saguache	1,009	914	729	1,204	1,142	1,462	1,326	1,071
San Juan	348	329	258	328	378	452	622	196
San Miguel	613	461	630	536	851	729	867	433
Sedgwick	834	1,020	568	1,228	959	1,448	1,358	977
Summit	378	292	237	326	540	479	496	268
Teller	779	748	808	829	2,084	1,268	2,349	940
Washington	1,304	1,636	1,058	2,259	1,403	2,390	2,071	1,723
Weld	10,934	12,446	8,459	14,546	10,650	16,129	12,933	9,606
Yuma	1,907	2,277	1,374	2,847	1,920	3,531	2,878	2,462
Total	267,288	239,714	234,331	268,731	265,554	279,576	295,021	181,267

COLORADO ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR

COUNTY	1948		1946		1944		1942	
	Knous Dem.	Hamill Rep.	Knous Dem.	Lav- ington Rep.	Best Dem.	Vivian Rep.	Bed- ford Dem.	Vivian Rep.
Adams	7,423	3,247	2,926	2,445	4,178	4,742	2,566	3,411
Alamosa	2,869	1,523	1,817	1,622	1,843	1,862	1,301	1,321
Arapahoe	10,298	4,699	4,059	3,922	8,015	8,339	4,616	6,004
Archuleta	632	378	362	381	400	554	281	428
Baca	1,494	1,150	574	608	1,090	1,356	732	1,057
Bent	1,968	1,007	532	598	1,463	1,477	1,344	1,298
Boulder	12,975	6,693	6,719	6,176	8,056	9,325	5,188	7,364
Chaffee	2,473	1,093	1,404	1,054	1,781	1,623	1,252	1,171
Cheyenne	781	596	348	417	666	850	539	708
Clear Creek	1,093	569	720	678	637	782	606	742
Conejos	2,164	1,514	1,655	1,607	1,566	2,014	1,155	1,776
Costilla	1,533	931	1,333	971	1,350	917	1,146	796
Crowley	1,254	771	397	611	774	1,159	699	973
Custer	485	452	214	319	357	582	310	472
Delta	4,124	2,318	2,253	2,066	2,445	3,338	2,015	2,553
Denver	117,265	45,128	67,172	49,716	89,304	83,694	49,505	59,167
Dolores	540	244	347	179	301	338	169	227
Douglas	953	809	385	516	708	1,143	641	1,055
Eagle	1,287	533	951	660	927	920	799	800
Elbert	1,062	958	171	294	731	1,305	483	1,110
El Paso	16,126	12,134	6,894	10,589	12,290	15,559	6,407	9,543
Fremont	5,297	3,303	2,677	3,442	3,549	4,224	2,534	3,810
Garfield	2,959	1,827	1,698	1,839	1,959	2,425	1,468	1,941
Gilpin	428	224	219	188	214	269	250	280
Grand	1,035	531	462	601	565	948	426	729
Gunnison	1,796	751	1,207	750	1,333	1,264	1,203	1,131
Hinsdale	127	80	125	86	57	125	76	131
Huerfano	3,773	1,569	2,654	1,424	3,164	2,154	2,929	2,069
Jackson	371	242	147	246	235	471	144	341
Jefferson	12,728	6,528	4,846	5,253	7,343	9,686	4,636	7,802
Kiowa	797	618	296	441	680	826	566	804
Kit Carson	1,744	1,447	522	1,306	1,066	2,269	803	1,707
Lake	1,888	606	1,390	633	1,669	1,210	1,237	793
La Plata	3,051	2,231	1,607	2,035	2,057	2,870	1,431	2,195
Larimer	9,910	7,032	3,876	6,008	5,583	9,388	3,273	6,796
Las Animas	8,053	2,940	4,386	2,586	6,253	4,467	4,910	3,403
Lincoln	1,474	1,013	577	749	1,286	1,520	754	1,211
Logan	3,264	3,164	1,957	2,765	2,493	3,927	1,958	2,959
Mesa	10,222	4,823	6,712	4,513	7,268	6,174	3,964	3,925
Mineral	227	107	141	124	152	165	128	144
Moffat	1,411	940	914	868	863	1,484	767	1,202
Montezuma	2,241	994	1,204	1,028	1,220	1,555	974	1,183
Montrose	3,411	1,712	2,221	1,443	2,205	2,937	1,751	2,217
Morgan	3,646	2,679	1,412	2,326	2,095	3,631	1,397	2,743
Otero	5,342	3,269	1,892	2,638	4,073	4,718	2,415	3,697
Ouray	691	363	521	362	277	526	343	472
Park	665	487	380	507	442	667	357	561
Phillips	1,130	899	661	835	758	1,408	680	1,153
Pitkin	543	189	247	179	354	345	359	337
Prowers	3,020	2,042	796	1,229	1,948	2,783	1,337	2,047
Pueblo	24,080	10,854	12,175	11,002	17,623	15,296	10,783	11,239
Rio Blanco	961	781	428	718	445	886	424	773
Rio Grande	2,294	1,624	1,317	1,782	1,515	2,420	1,145	2,004
Routt	2,678	993	2,127	1,239	1,960	1,794	1,672	1,445
Saguache	1,128	781	539	772	772	1,149	533	967
San Juan	451	250	291	316	257	316	249	303
San Miguel	800	273	547	300	582	587	573	487
Sedgwick	1,036	828	591	763	589	1,171	579	1,046
Summit	486	181	321	233	248	306	326	361
Teller	1,016	483	700	502	825	783	733	755
Washington	1,426	1,515	639	1,014	1,162	2,114	751	1,498
Weld	14,226	9,037	6,762	8,346	8,705	13,833	5,567	10,748
Yuma	2,127	1,971	1,187	1,663	1,410	2,842	1,243	2,115
Totals	332,752	168,928	174,604	160,483	236,086	259,862	149,402	193,501

COLORADO VOTE FOR STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES—1948

United States Senator

Edwin C. Johnson (Dem.).....340,719
 Will F. Nicholson (Rep.).....165,069

Justice of the Supreme Court

E. V. Holland (Dem.).....245,441
 H. Lawrence Hinkley (Rep.)...226,949
 O. Otto Moore (Dem.).....234,401
 George A. Luxford (Rep.)....216,816

Governor

Lee Knous (Dem.).....332,752
 David A. Hamil (Rep.).....168,928

Lieutenant-Governor

Walter W. Johnson (Dem.)....266,671
 Homer L. Pearson (Rep.)....227,751

Secretary of State

George J. Baker (Dem.).....276,884
 W. E. Higby (Rep.).....216,700

State Treasurer

Homer F. Bedford (Dem.)....297,550
 Arthur D. Baker (Rep.).....197,795

State Auditor

Myron C. McGinley (Dem.)....244,984
 H. Rodney Anderson (Rep.)...243,920

Attorney General

John W. Metzger (Dem.).....255,063
 Duke W. Dunbar (Rep.).....229,854

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Nettie S. Freed (Rep.).....255,965
 Essie Bell Marple (Dem.)....229,928

Regents of the University of Colorado

Ralph L. Carr (Rep.).....259,272
 H. Vance Austin (Dem.).....241,361
 Frank P. Lynch, Jr. (Dem.)...219,112
 Robert R. Knowles (Rep.)....218,514

Congressman, 1st Congressional District

John A. Carroll (Dem.).....106,096
 Christopher F. Cusack (Rep.)..57,541

Congressman, 2nd Congressional District

William S. Hill (Rep.).....71,868
 George L. Bickel (Dem.).....66,579

Congressman, 3rd Congressional District

John H. Marsalis (Dem.)....65,114
 J. Edgar Chenoweth (Rep.)...63,312

Congressman, 4th Congressional District

Wayne D. Aspinall (Dem.)....34,695
 Robert F. Rockwell (Rep.)....32,206

COLORADO'S VOTE BY YEARS FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

Year	President		Governor		Year	President		Governor	
	Repub- lican	Demo- crat	Repub- lican	Demo- crat		Repub- lican	Demo- crat	Repub- lican	Demo- crat
1876...			13,316	14,154	1912†..	58,386	114,232	63,061	114,044
1878...			14,396	11,573	1914†..			129,096	95,640
1880... 27,450	24,647				1916§..	102,308	178,816	117,723	151,962
1882...			27,552	29,897	1918...			112,693	102,397
1884... 36,290	27,723		30,471	27,420	1920... 173,298	104,936		174,488	108,738
1886...			26,533	28,129	1922...			134,353	138,098
1888... 50,774	37,567				1924¶..	193,956	75,238	177,298	150,229
1890...					1926...			116,756	183,342
1892... 38,620	53,584*		38,806	8,944	1928... 253,872	133,131		144,167	240,160
1894...			93,502	8,337	1930...			124,157	197,067
1896... 26,279	161,269		71,816	87,387	1932... 189,617	250,877		183,258	257,188
1898...			50,880	92,274	1934...			162,791	237,026
1900... 93,039	122,733		93,245	121,995	1936... 181,267	295,021		210,614	263,311
1902...			87,512	80,217	1938...			255,159	199,562
1904... 134,687	100,105		113,499	124,617	1940... 279,576	265,554		296,671	245,292
1906...			92,646	74,512	1942...			193,501	149,402
1908... 123,700	126,644		118,953	130,141	1944... 268,731	234,331		259,862	236,086
1910...			97,648	115,627	1946...			160,483	174,604
					1948... 239,714	267,288		168,928	332,752

*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; Socialists, 10,516.

§Socialist vote, 10,049 for president and 12,495 for governor.

¶La Follette Progressive vote for president, 57,368.

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.

COURTS AND CRIMES IN COLORADO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STATISTICS

MUNICIPAL COURTS AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS

CRIME RATES IN COLORADO

Crime rates for robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft are higher in Colorado than for the nation as a whole, according to statistical data compiled annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime rates are defined by the Bureau as the number of offenses per 100,000 population and are computed from reports made annually by local police departments and county sheriffs.

The murder rate in Colorado has for years been about the same or a little less than the national average and the rate for aggravated assault is usually a little over half that of the national average. The lowest rates for murder and aggravated assault in the nation are found in the Northern and North-eastern states and the highest rates are found in the Southern states. The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft, however, are generally lower in the Southern states than in Colorado or other Western states.

Comparative data on the number of offenses known to the police for the three major cities in Colorado—Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs—for the period 1935-1949 indicate that there has been little change in the number of murders and robberies reported between 1935 and 1949. The number of aggravated assaults also showed little change in Denver and Colorado Springs, although the number reported for Pueblo rose from 8 in 1935 to 136 in 1949.

Denver reported the largest increase of the three cities between 1935 and 1949 in number of larcenies and auto thefts. Larcenies in Denver in 1949 were 2.6 times those of 1935 and auto thefts were 1.6 times those of 1935. Burglaries in Pueblo in 1949 were 1.8 times those of 1935 while those for Denver were 1.5 times the number for 1935. Larcenies in Colorado Springs in 1949 were 1.2 times the number in 1935 and burglaries and auto thefts in 1949 were fewer in number than in 1935.

Data for Colorado, the nation as a whole, and the three major cities for selected years are shown in an accompanying table.

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)

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Criminal Cases:					
Pending beginning of year.....	51	68	96	155	156
Filed	288	327	322	234	352
Terminated	300	344	350	293	353
Pending end of the year.....	39	51	68	96	155
Defendants in criminal cases:					
Pending beginning of year.....	57	78	112	169	246
Filed	335	371	387	309	388
Terminated	338	392	421	366	465
Defendants convicted	255	290	315	264	345
Pending end of year.....	54	57	78	112	169
Civil Cases (U.S. and Private)					
Pending beginning of year.....	177	186	282	322	136
Filed	327	246	385	590	647
Terminated	291	255	481	630	461
Pending end of year.....	213	177	186	282	322

FEDERAL COURTS—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES

Fewer civil and criminal cases were filed in the United States District Court in Colorado during 1949 than in 1945, according to data compiled by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in Washington, D. C. Disposition of both types of cases by fiscal years ending June 30 is shown in an accompanying table.

The number of defendants in criminal proceedings filed in the United States District Court for Colorado in 1949 was 317, compared with 357 in 1948 and 388 in 1945. Comparable figures for the United States as a whole were 39,828 in 1949 and 45,402 in 1945.

Three-fourths of the Colorado defendants in 1949 were charged with the offenses of auto theft, fraud, and narcotics law violations. In 1945 only one-fourth of the defendants were charged with these offenses. For the nation as a whole these offenses involved 37.7 per cent of the total number of defendants in 1949 compared with 24 per cent in 1945. In Colorado in 1945, 43.3 per cent of the 388 defendants were charged with violations of the Selective Service and Price Control (OPA) laws. For the nation as a whole 21.7 per cent of the total number of defendants were charged with these offenses.

Comparative data on number of defendants by type of Federal offense for selected years are shown in an accompanying table.

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 THROUGH 1949

(Source: Administrative Office of the Federal Courts)

Type of Offense	Number of Defendants in U.S. Courts						
	Colorado					United States	
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1949	1945
Transportation of stolen motor vehicles	80	97	74	32	19	3,439	1,566
Fraud	132	124	119	46	59	9,745	7,885
White slave traffic.....	1	4	8	..	1	219	296
*May Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	...	442
Narcotics	28	23	15	1	12	1,834	1,450
Liquor—Internal Revenue.....	..	..	..	..	15	5,291	7,814
Other Liquor.....	3	9	14	12	11	367	824
Anti-trust violations	13	..	..	11	..	378	342
Food and Drug Act.....	1	14	8	13	20	576	380
Immigration laws.....	..	..	..	..	..	9,971	5,858
Impersonation of Federal Officer.....	1	5	2	3	5	185	414
*Auto use stamp.....	..	..	..	1	..	...	19
Juvenile delinquency.....	18	36	36	56	33	1,083	2,131
Migratory bird laws.....	..	..	..	..	..	828	417
Motor Carrier Act.....	9	14	5	2	..	490	289
War offenses							
Selective Service Acts							
1940	2	..	19	29	95	186	4,301
1948	4	..	..	..	..	169	...
OPA—Price Control .....	..	1	28	46	73	62	5,555
*Alien registration.....	..	..	..	..	1	...	199
Illegal use of uniform.....	3	3	5	6	15	149	740
Other .....	..	..	..	2	2	99	386
All other U.S. offenses.....	14	21	44	43	25	2,210	2,242
Offenses on Military Reservations.....	8	6	11	6	2	2,597	1,852
Total	317	357	388	309	388	39,828	45,402

*Classification not shown separately in reports for 1948 and 1949.

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 Number of Cities Reporting	Murder, Non-Neg- ligent Man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated 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
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
1948 (28).....	5.3	99.3	39.3	744.0	1,629.8	229.5
1949 (25).....	5.1	97.9	49.7	793.5	1,950.6	276.6
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
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
1948 (2,936).....	5.9	56.2	75.8	392.2	975.2	165.5
1949 (2,416).....	5.7	64.7	82.6	419.1	1,023.4	165.5
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
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
1948	24	461	60	3,130	5,587	824
1949	18	469	91	3,454	7,484	1,146
PUEBLO						
		(Number of offenses known to the police)				
1935	3	37	8	259	476	124
1940	1	50	22	202	480	65
1945	1	25	57	246	389	142
1946	2	41	75	368	487	138
1947	3	63	93	336	583	138
1948	2	43	112	428	619	154
1949	4	41	136	463	712	162
COLORADO SPRINGS						
		(Number of offenses known to the police)				
1935 .....	..	8	2	102	562	78
1940	1	5	..	85	676	53
1945	1	7	..	77	743	95
1946	1	4	3	64	726	101
1947 .....	..	6	..	73	684	86
1948	2	4	..	67	787	83
1949 .....	..	4	1	65	687	69

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.

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 POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Colorado's smaller cities and towns are as adequately staffed with police personnel as cities and towns of like size in other parts of the country, but its larger centers do not have as many police personnel as other cities of comparable size, according to the 1949 annual survey of municipal departments made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with its uniform crime reports.

The number of police employees in Colorado cities of more than 2,500 population in 1947 and 1949 is as follows:

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Number of Police Personnel

City	1949	1946	City	1949	1946
Denver	552	484	Englewood	11	9
Pueblo	60	56	Florence	2	2
Colorado Springs	66	42	Fort Morgan	7	5
Boulder	14	10	Golden	5	5
Fort Collins	14	10	La Junta	12	11
Grand Junction	20	16	Lamar	6	4
Greeley	18	14	Las Animas	3	..
Trinidad	13	11	Longmont	11	8
Alamosa	6	6	Loveland	8	8
Aurora	8	7	Monte Vista	4	3
Brighton	3	..	Montrose	5	5
Canon City	5	3	Rocky Ford	5	3
Delta	5	5	Salida	6	6
Durango	6	4	Sterling	9	8
			Walsenburg	5	8

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. Records of the State Penitentiary at Canon City show that 48 legal executions were carried out at that institution between August 11, 1890, and December 31, 1949. Two of these executions took place during the year 1949.

STATE PENAL AND REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Information 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, may be found in the chapter on State Government in this Year Book. Statistics and data regarding the institutions will also be found in the chapter on State Property and Institutions.

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.

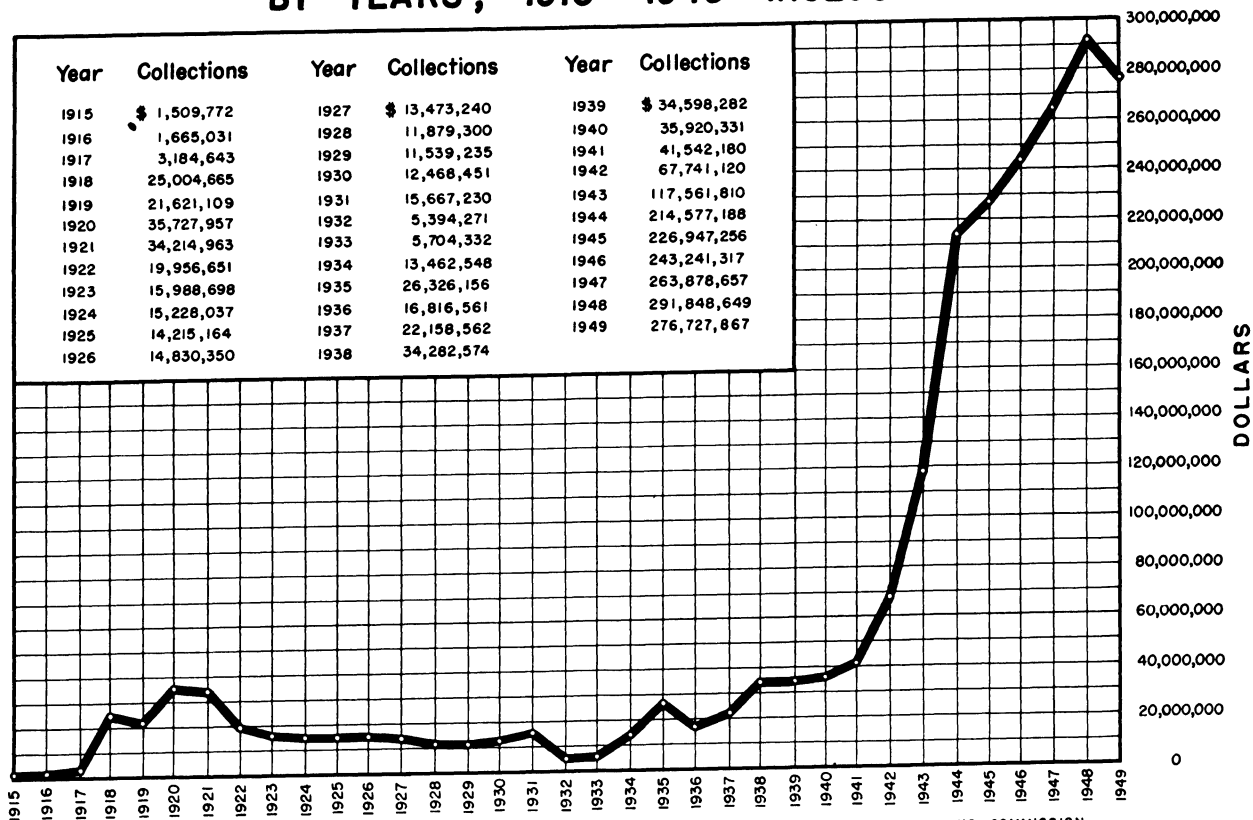
The medical and hospital personnel and facilities are furnished by the U. S. Public Health Service. Each prisoner upon admission to the institution is given a thorough mental and physical examination, classified according to his character and the type of crime he has committed, and assigned to work and 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.

FEDERAL REVENUE
and
EXPENDITURES

POST OFFICES
and
POSTAL OPERATIONS

TAX COLLECTIONS BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN COLORADO BY YEARS, 1915 - 1949 INCLUSIVE



FEDERAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

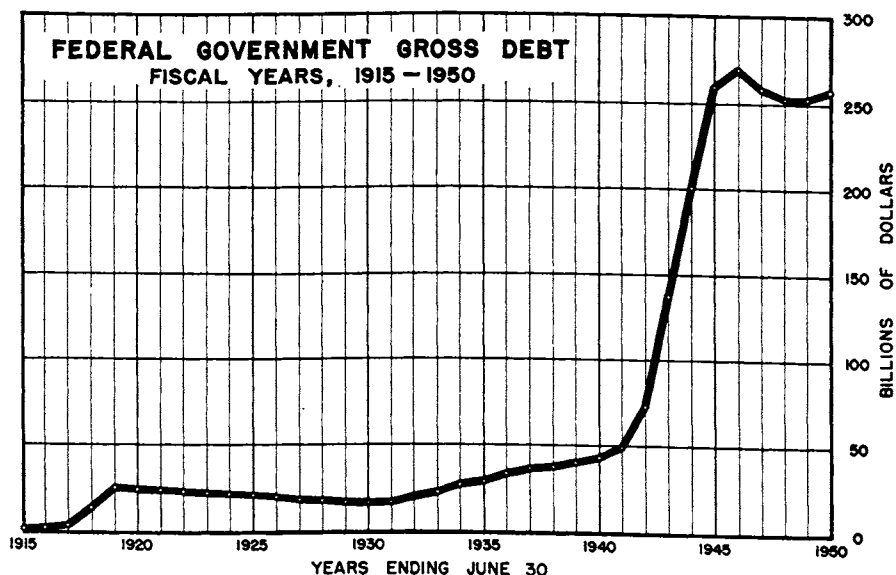
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS

Federal tax collections in Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949 amounted to \$276,982,454, compared with \$291,848,649 for 1948 (the all-time high), \$226,947,256 for 1945, and \$35,920,330 for 1940. The drop in revenues between 1948 and 1949 was accounted for chiefly by reduced taxes on personal incomes. The individual income tax in 1949 amounted to \$64,142,429 compared with \$71,969,107 for 1948, and the withholding tax in 1949 was \$75,935,099, compared with \$94,128,417 for 1948. Corporation income taxes increased from \$28,804,034 in 1945 to \$65,071,587 in 1949.

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 Customhouse, Denver. The Colorado Collector 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, and 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 in income in 1943 and numerous excise taxes were enacted by Congress. In October 1945 the excess profits tax was repealed by Congress but no other changes were made in the various taxes. In the accompanying table on revenues, the collections under the revenue acts of 1940-1942 amounted to \$30,532,000 compared with \$349,204 in 1949.



SOURCE OF DATA : U S DEPT. OF COMMERCE

PREPARED BY STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Since the War's close, post-war industrial activity, together with full employment at high wages and a high level of farm prices for farm products, manufactured and retail goods, have combined to continue tax collections at an extraordinary high level.

The 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.

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 amounted to \$1,700 for every man, woman, and child in the United States in 1949, a reduction of \$65 per capita from 1947. On this basis Colorado's share of the debt in 1949 was over two billion dollars—well in excess of the State's assessed valuation of \$1,591,818,105.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT, FOR YEARS SHOWN

1915	\$ 1,191,264,068	1942	\$ 72,422,445,116
1919 (War I peak)	25,482,034,419	1943	136,696,090,330
1920	24,299,321,467	1944	201,003,387,221
1925	20,516,193,888	1945	258,682,187,410
1930	16,185,309,831	1946	269,422,099,173
1935	28,700,892,625	1947	258,400,000,000
1940	42,967,531,038	1948	252,400,000,000
1941	48,961,443,536	1949	252,800,000,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FOR YEARS SHOWN

Receipts		Expenditures		Receipts		Expenditures	
1915....\$	697,910,827	\$	760,586,802	1943....\$	23,402,322,396	\$	79,621,932,152
1920....	6,694,565,389		6,403,343,841	1944....	45,441,049,402		95,315,065,241
1925....	3,780,148,685		3,063,105,332	1945....	47,750,306,371		98,702,525,172
1930....	4,177,941,702		3,440,268,884	1946....	44,238,135,290		60,703,059,573
1935....	3,800,467,202		6,520,965,945	1947....	44,508,188,607		39,288,818,630
1940....	5,893,367,939		9,182,682,204	1948....	46,098,807,314		33,791,300,649
1941....	7,995,611,580		13,386,553,742	1949....	42,773,505,520		40,057,107,858
1942....	13,676,680,460		34,186,528,816				

UNITED STATES MINT

Denver Mint, one of the three mints operated by the United States government, produced \$16,700,652 worth of domestic coins during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and 17,170,000 foreign coins. All three of the United States Mints, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, produced during the 1949 fiscal year a total of 911,257,226 domestic coins, valued at \$51,779,863, and 76,370,000 foreign coins.

Domestic coinage consisted of regular half dollars, commemorative Booker T. Washington half dollars, quarter dollars, five-cent and one-cent pieces. Foreign countries for whom the United States made coins during this year were China, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. Denver Mint coined 2,410,000 China dollars, for China, and for Venezuela, 4,160,000 quarter bolivares and 10,600,000 five-centimos pieces.

The principal functions of the Bureau of the Mint consist of the manufacture of domestic and foreign coins; the acquisition of gold and silver, payments for which are made on the basis of mint assays; the safeguarding of the Government's holdings of the monetary metals, including coins in the processing stages until finished and issued; the refining of gold and silver; the administration of regulations pertaining to gold and silver, including the issuance of licenses for the acquisition, ownership, possession, use, and exportation of gold for industrial, professional, and artistic purposes; and the production of medals and other decorations.

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, 1949, gold bullion stored in the Denver Mint amounted to 164,421,053.408 fine ounces valued at \$5,754,736,869.13.

On June 30, 1949, the Denver Mint had 271 employees.

Value of domestic coins produced at the Denver Mint and for all U. S. Mints for selected years is shown in the following table:

VALUE FOR SELECTED YEARS

Coinage	1949		1945		1940	
	Denver	All Mints	Denver	All Mints	Denver	All Mints
Silver:						
Half dollars..	\$ 1,330,002	\$ 3,391,413	\$ 5,871,100	\$ 31,661,000	\$ 1,732,600	\$ 6,838,640
Quarters	4,476,600	17,600,600	3,750,200	31,554,200	1,297,000	10,241,477
Dimes	6,368,500	17,992,500	5,215,100	34,165,100	1,939,500	9,727,554
Minor:						
5-cent pieces..	2,660,750	7,817,350	1,475,950	7,781,355	585,100	8,781,615
1-cent pieces..	1,864,800	4,978,000	2,984,880	19,593,170	193,600	4,405,398
Total	\$16,700,652	\$51,779,863	\$19,297,230	\$124,754,925	\$5,747,800	\$39,994,684

The Denver Mint 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 completed in 1947.

Minting coins in Denver dates back to 1860, when a private mint was formally opened by the banking firm of Clark, Gruber and 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 the Clark, Gruber and 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, 1949

Item	Amount
Gold Bullion	\$5,754,736,869.13
Silver Bullion	115,869,921.91
Silver Coin	20,703,805.82
Minor Coin	1,168,842.63
Paper Currency	11,900.00
Minor Coinage Metal	142,194.24
Reimbursable losses on melted coin	87.13
Checking credit with U. S. Treasurer	62,756.91
Total	\$5,892,696,377.77

GOLD HOLDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, 1949

Depository	Fine Ounces	Value	Percentage Distribution
Philadelphia Mint	71,681.317	\$ 2,508,838.05	*
San Francisco Mint	13,605,873.452	476,205,581.57	1.9
Denver Mint	164,421,053.408	5,754,736,869.13	23.5
New York Assay Office* (including West Point Depository)	164,238,288.068	5,748,340,090.06	23.5
Seattle Assay Office	27,400.117	959,004.19	*
Fort Knox Depository	356,669,010.306	12,483,415,360.28	51.0
Total	699,033,306.668	\$24,466,165,743.28	100.0

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

**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:	1949	1948	1947	1945	1940
Income Taxes:					
Corporation Income	\$ 65,071,587	\$ 58,549,178	\$ 34,759,416	\$ 28,804,634	\$ 6,105,331
Individual Income	75,935,099	94,128,417	85,079,742	69,865,148	7,260,695
Withholding Tax	64,142,429	71,969,107	59,763,384	47,380,509	
Total Income Taxes	205,149,115	224,646,702	179,602,543	146,050,291	13,366,026
Excess Profits Tax:					
Declared Value	11,922	19,916	256,178	506,577	80,610
Revenue Acts	349,204	3,326,985	18,593,450	30,532,890	
Unjust Enrichment					21,819
Capital Stock	523	421	7,171	1,533,978	812,589
Estate Tax	6,757,301	5,193,574	11,549,305	3,222,181	2,696,524
Gift Tax	576,650	553,338	539,183	1,024,594	103,469
Liquor Taxes	5,898,748	5,405,141	4,853,379	5,561,849	1,722,501
Tobacco and Tobacco					
Manufactures	2,111	2,235	5,741	9,044	1,636
Oleomargarine	55,957	24,066	21,199	21,557	16,744
Narcotics	4,720	4,901	4,465	4,030	4,158
Marihuana	362	20	977	68	49
Stamp Taxes	431,910	465,701	453,670	281,395	145,570
Manufacturers' Excise					
Taxes:					
Lubricating Oils	113,773	109,582	84,090	9,443	8,358
Gasoline	1,695,439	1,481,553	1,429,153	1,178,412	495,908
Tires	813,491	386,713	745,265	894,661	208,782
Inner Tubes	118,433	66,415	113,390	117,327	31,292
Automobiles:					
Parts and Accessories.	449,414	991,095	1,210,950	189,816	47,979
Truck Chassis and					
Bodies	89,299	91,188	112,447	104,722	
Other Chassis	4,342	1,192	2,644	19,901	
Electrical	621,674	529,500	531,978	374,931	343,287
Mechanical	705	4,807	1,062	1,635	
Radio Sets	45	25,914	4,743	3,929	135
Perfumes					17,101
Sporting Goods	108,372	99,670	85,003	29,078	234
Photographic Apparatus.	143,720	127,361	121,482	14,671	
Firearms	25	144	4,051	2,881	
Musical Instruments	2,195	5,810	1,332	926	
Electric, Gas, and Oil					
Appliances	16,428	59,153	85,931	629	
Total Manufacturers'					
Tax	4,177,356	3,980,097	4,535,833	2,943,018	1,153,078
Retail Excise Taxes:					
Jewelry	1,961,712	1,972,464	2,190,998	1,700,725	
Furs	641,452	733,137	809,138	610,823	
Toilet Goods	940,499	941,626	935,964	833,924	
Luggage	630,858	591,343	575,242	523,649	
Employment Taxes:					
Railroad Employees'					
Compensation	4,657,515	4,530,878	3,258,270	2,654,635	1,082,360
Federal Insurance					
Contributions	11,028,689	10,237,948	8,899,058	6,166,490	3,611,360
Federal Unemployment					
Tax	1,349,459	1,206,734	1,062,762	771,535	521,303
Total Employment					
Taxes	17,035,664	15,975,561	13,220,091	9,592,660	5,215,073
Bituminous Coal				619	59,457
Sugar	9,016,007	7,463,827	7,133,467	6,410,095	9,807,744
Telegraph, Telephone and					
Radio Messages	8,055,577	5,145,284	6,293,933	4,515,820	520,083
Leased Wires	576,830	633,781	410,508	85,475	14,008
Local Telephone Service.	4,485,216	5,089,277	3,122,711	2,641,447	
Transportation of Oil	3,587	4,173	4,075	4,926	15,475
Leases of Safe Deposit					
Boxes	90,434	84,264	74,432	66,881	18,642
Use Tax on Motor Vehicles			2,872	1,413,327	
Admissions to Theaters ..	4,919,337	4,750,214	4,489,389	3,595,745	89,148
Club Dues and Initiation.	247,507	236,777	256,029	111,505	54,126
Bowling Alleys, Billiards	45,426	35,012	46,080	42,971	
Coin-operated Devices	282,907	200,705	186,549	127,840	
Transportation of Persons.	1,728,432	1,762,499	1,629,579	1,233,467	
Transportation of Property	2,905,081	2,605,090	2,074,508	1,743,720	
Miscellaneous	51	521	2,312	790	1,853
Total Taxes Collected.	\$276,982,454	\$291,848,649	\$263,878,657	\$226,947,256	\$ 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			
	1949	1948	1945	1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Agricultural Experiment Stations.....	\$ 116,056	\$ 114,243	\$ 112,431	\$ 112,430
Research and Marketing Act of 1946	51,078	39,071	***	***
Agricultural Extension Work	349,787	325,553	299,012	211,339
School Lunch Program	548,835	554,589	269,496	***
Supply and Distribution of Farm Labor...	***	57,036	134,000	***
Forest Funds, Roads and Trails, etc.....	794,558	754,745	398,887	291,219
Payments to Counties from Submarginal Land Program	25,753	39,068	8,777	356
Exportation and Domestic Consumption of Agricultural Commodities	347,536	245,316	***	***
Farm Security Administration	***	***	***	4,963,812
Agricultural Conservation Program	5,293,833	10,140,584	10,416,124	11,082,437
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
Lease of Flood Control Lands.....	2,456	2,743	***	***
National Guard	1,305,929	1,288,156	11,669	984,525
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Civil Aeronautics Administration: Federal Airport Program	688,192	92,680	***	***
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Fish and Wildlife Service	137,561	213,973	29,460	29,916
Payments from Mineral Leasing Receipts..	1,211,581	689,422	108,981	48,852
Payments under Certain Special Funds....	15,702	31,455	5,286	19,448
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
Payments to States under Federal Water Power Act	626	675	510	509
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
American Printing House for the Blind	1,211	1,071	986	1,058
Office of Education: Colorado A and M College	82,820	82,820	82,820	82,667
Cooperative Vocational Education and Rehabilitation	221,006	217,009	168,844	200,251
Training of War Production Workers....	***	***	656,712	***
Public Health Service	298,100*	296,031	94,527	32,083
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	118,906	139,923	34,674	746
Social Security Administration Programs..	19,015,673**	15,923,851	11,257,876	9,293,524
Civilian Conservation Corps	***	***	***	6,900,636
National Youth Administration	***	***	***	985,260
Training of Nurses	***	18,858	716,007	***
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
Bureau of Community Facilities	111,058	856,357	645,926	***
Public Roads Administration	9,610,465	3,864,516	1,638,134	2,700,563
W.P.A., F.W.A. and Other Payments	***	***	2,863,005	23,226,602
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY				
***	***	663,915	11,616	***
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION				
State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	28,650	21,886	18,083	17,046
On the Job Training	272,128	309,737	***	***
Automobiles for Disabled Veterans	75,099	***	***	***
Readjustment Benefits	40,098,295	41,006,674	***	***
TOTAL PAYMENTS	\$80,822,894	\$77,991,957	\$29,983,843	\$61,185,279

*Includes amounts for venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, cancer control, general health assistance, mental health activities, and hospital survey.

**Includes amounts for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, maternal and child health, services for crippled children, child welfare services, emergency maternal and infant care, and administrative expenses for unemployment compensation and public employment service.

***Amounts for these functions are omitted in years indicated, and are not included in any other items or totals.

**FEDERAL-OWNED PROPERTIES IN COLORADO UNDER THE JURISDICTION
OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS
SERVICE AS OF JANUARY 1, 1950**

Location	Name of Building	Total Cost	Cost of Site	Cost of Building
Alamosa.....	Post Office	\$ 58,790	\$ 9,000	\$ 49,790
Boulder.....	Post Office	161,102	24,540	136,562
Canon City.....	Post Office	97,051	14,000	83,051
Colorado Springs.....	P. O. and Court House.	397,835	65,066	332,769
Delta.....	Post Office	104,460	5,000	99,460
Denver.....	Terminal Annex and Garage	200,001	200,000	1
Denver.....	Federal Center	28,396,825	.....	28,396,825
Denver.....	Customhouse, Old	668,250	65,825	602,425
Denver.....	Customhouse, New ...	1,962,722	300,000	1,662,722
Denver.....	Mint	2,283,040	133,212	2,149,828
Denver.....	Post Office	2,491,133	486,879	2,004,254
Denver.....	South Denver Station..	126,464	29,850	96,614
Durango.....	Post Office	139,010	10,000	129,010
Englewood.....	Post Office	76,917	9,487	67,430
Florence.....	Post Office	64,423	7,500	56,923
Fort Collins.....	Post Office	99,893	12,000	87,893
Fort Morgan.....	Post Office	57,197	9,785	47,412
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	161,209	24,737	136,472
Gunnison.....	Post Office	63,020	6,500	56,520
La Junta.....	Post Office	84,935	1	84,934
Lamar.....	Post Office	74,510	9,589	64,921
Las Animas.....	Post Office	57,357	3,550	53,807
Leadville.....	Post Office	83,553	12,084	71,469
Littleton.....	Post Office	68,570	6,500	62,070
Longmont.....	Post Office	63,148	7,850	55,298
Loveland.....	Post Office	69,301	8,250	61,051
Manitou Springs.....	Post Office	74,407	6,500	67,907
Monte Vista.....	Post Office	106,085	3,900	102,185
Montrose.....	Post Office	155,517	15,000	140,517
Pueblo.....	Post Office	481,172	26,008	455,164
Pueblo.....	Site and Improvements	1,500	.....	1,500
Rifle.....	Post Office	65,849	8,000	57,849
Rocky Ford.....	Post Office	56,258	4,000	52,258
Salida.....	Post Office	65,080	9,250	55,830
Sterling.....	P. O. and Courthouse..	223,023	15,000	208,023
Trinidad.....	Post Office	77,039	68	76,971
Walsenburg.....	Post Office	56,137	9,500	46,637
Totals		\$40,036,650	\$ 1,585,156	\$38,451,494

Note: 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. 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 for federal public buildings in Colorado (exclusive of expenditures for land) by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1949....	\$ 107,487	1945....	\$ 636	1941....	\$ 712,169	1937....	\$ 690,507
1948....	486,102	1944....	13,197	1940....	1,036,647	1936....	802,693
1947....	1,222,723	1943....	50,456	1939....	500,600	1935....	50,517
1946....	367,031	1942....	274,292	1938....	275,490	1934....	36,522

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS

Gross postal receipts for all of Colorado's 557 post offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949 amounted to \$13,789,428, compared with amounts of \$12,424,641 in 1948, \$10,701,318 in 1945, and \$7,158,048 in 1940. Postal receipts for the calendar year 1949 for the 90 first and second class post offices of the State amounted to \$13,781,796, compared with \$12,271,756 for 1948, \$9,338,428 for 1945, and \$6,514,877 for 1940.

First and second class post offices increased in number from 52 in 1940 to 90 as of January 1, 1950. Postal receipts generally for most of these offices doubled in dollar volume during the ten years. Denver reported 65 per cent of the gross receipts for these offices or \$8,977,082 in 1949, compared with 67.9 per cent or \$4,423,323 in 1940. Colorado Springs was second with six per cent or \$826,122 in 1949 and 5.5 per cent or \$355,465 in 1940. Pueblo was the third post office with 4.2 per cent or \$579,094 in 1949 compared with 4.4 per cent or \$285,799 in 1940. Boulder, Grand Junction, Greeley, and Fort Collins ranked fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh in 1949 as well as in 1940.

The Denver Post Office in 1949 included four branch offices and 41 stations. The four branch offices were Aurora, Edgewater, Fitzsimons, and Lakewood.

Deposits in the postal savings system on June 30, 1949, amounted to \$48,765,847, a decrease of \$2,571,140 from the same date in 1948, but over two and one-half times the deposits of \$19,097,410 on June 30, 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 of the first class and second class post offices for several years. The accompanying tables showing number of post offices and gross receipts for the entire State since 1925 and amounts of deposits in the postal savings system for the period 1937-1949 were furnished through the courtesy of the Office of the Postmaster General.

The operations of the Post Office Department in Colorado constitute the most all-inclusive service and one of the largest single businesses in the State. In 1949 it operated 557 post offices in cities, towns, and villages and 300 rural routes with a total of 15,212 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 \$48,765,847 in 1949 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 DISCONTINUED

Colorado had 557 post offices on June 30, 1949, compared with 570 in 1947 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 the Postal Guide for 1947 and 1949 indicates that 13 new rural post offices were established and 14 were discontinued.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES

Colorado had 90 first and second class post offices as of January 1, 1950, compared with 52 in 1940. Increases in postal receipts resulted in the reclassification of 38 third class post offices during this period. Postal receipts for all first and second class offices in the State are shown in an accompanying table.

**POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY FOR COLORADO,
BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30**

(Source: Postmaster General)

	1949	1948	1947	1945	1940
Postoffices (number):					
First class	25	23	21	15	10
Second class	64	61	53	45	47
Third class	147	144	166	146	125
Fourth class	321	337	330	370	455
Total	557	565	570	576	637
Rural routes:					
Number	300	300	300	301	310
Mileage	15,212	15,070	15,041	14,939	14,865
Gross postal receipts...	\$13,789,428	\$12,424,641	\$11,306,024	\$10,701,318	\$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
1948	565	12,424,641	1,118,617	9.9
1949	557	13,789,428	1,364,787	11.0

POSTAL SAVINGS: OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

Note—There were 54,300 depositors in the Federal Postal Savings System in Colorado on June 30, 1949, with deposits aggregating \$48,765,847. Deposits were received at 127 post offices in the State. The average principal per depositor was \$898.08; the number of depositors was 48 per 1,000 population; and the amount of deposits per 1,000 population was \$43,413.02.

Fiscal Year	Balance to Credit of Depositors Beginning of Year	Deposits Received	Withdrawals*	Balance to Credit of Depositors at End of Year	Increases 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
1938.....	18,515,539	14,638,248	14,519,072	18,634,715	119,176	314,954
1939.....	18,634,715	14,254,820	14,009,969	18,879,566	244,851	321,126
1940.....	18,879,566	14,285,508	14,067,664	19,097,410	217,844	328,062
1941.....	19,097,410	13,987,470	13,986,770	19,098,110	700	347,265
1942.....	19,098,110	13,337,007	13,584,661	18,850,456	—247,654	344,897
1943.....	18,850,456	15,483,257	12,046,668	22,287,045	3,436,589	281,668
1944.....	22,287,045	19,963,698	13,667,283	28,583,460	6,296,415	306,452
1945.....	28,583,460	25,443,539	16,528,089	37,498,910	8,915,450	328,657
1946.....	37,498,910	33,765,531	24,516,912	46,747,529	9,248,619	565,473
1947.....	46,747,529	34,534,550	29,054,468	52,227,611	5,480,082	697,823
1948.....	52,227,611	31,943,823	32,834,447	51,336,987	—890,624	851,872
1949.....	51,336,987	29,241,731	31,812,871	48,765,847	—2,571,140	901,504

*This total includes the net adjustment for transactions involving unclaimed deposits.

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS

Post Office	Amount of Postal Receipts					
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1940
Akron	\$ 18,177	\$ 15,795	\$ 14,278	\$ 15,319	\$ 15,534	\$ 10,636
Alamosa	67,619	62,008	57,127	52,154	51,853	41,686
Antonito	8,343	7,757	8,020	.....	.....	.....
Arvada	35,276	33,303	27,636	26,481	25,291	12,154
Aspen	17,494	13,055	11,487	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	281,054	251,742	229,348	201,343	179,009	115,558
Brighton	33,726	31,752	29,830	29,026	30,810	19,069
Brush	25,281	25,331	22,288	20,736	22,436	14,494
Burlington	23,576	20,666	19,306	17,181	18,026	11,889
Canon City	75,634	71,412	66,989	61,210	62,117	41,457
Center	18,625	13,655	12,443	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne Wells ..	14,140	13,119	11,685	10,565	9,847	9,587
Colorado Springs ..	826,122	721,285	629,382	595,559	645,415	355,465
Cortez	31,735	29,112	24,568	.....	.....	.....
Craig	36,074	34,320	33,700	31,317	27,732	17,445
Cripple Creek	6,830	7,527	7,520	8,078	.....	10,140
Del Norte	16,910	15,220	15,014	.....	.....	.....
Delta	48,386	44,009	41,491	39,586	37,839	25,907
Denver	8,977,082	7,980,219	7,244,442	6,662,550	6,080,237	4,423,323
Derby	20,522	16,864	6,866	5,370	.....	.....
Dolores	10,895	10,027	8,544	.....	.....	.....
Durango	85,949	79,932	70,300	62,840	57,316	45,453
Eads	10,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton	13,104	12,750	12,946	.....	.....	.....
Englewood	145,610	130,755	112,452	.....	.....	.....
Estes Park	45,664	42,317	37,942	36,419	25,904	24,414
Evergreen	9,817	8,924	8,924	.....	.....	.....
Flagler	8,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	18,145	19,185	18,273	17,452	19,293	22,326
Fort Collins	191,999	171,511	157,341	136,576	127,053	91,752
Fort Logan	10,023	8,561	7,010	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lupton	17,529	17,898	17,288	15,551	18,188	9,991
Fort Morgan	60,201	51,211	46,556	42,824	43,242	29,670
Fowler	12,398	12,060	9,861	.....	.....	.....
Fruita	11,413	10,510	28,186	.....	.....	.....

**POST OFFICES AND POSTAL OPERATIONS: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FIRST
AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES IN COLORADO, BY CALENDAR YEARS**
—Continued

Post Office	Amount of Postal Receipts					
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1940
Glenwood Springs .	43,290	41,017	36,350	31,535	35,499	22,834
Golden	75,545	62,539	50,693	44,823	40,785	27,387
Granby	10,799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Junction ...	236,361	212,085	193,741	176,819	166,497	114,223
Grand Lake	9,188	8,568	8,437	.....	.....	.....
Greeley	208,195	198,096	171,328	156,210	162,313	107,829
Gunnison	31,764	29,489	26,144	24,122	21,230	20,064
Haxtun	9,553	8,938	8,852	.....	.....	.....
Holly	13,890	12,565	11,442	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke	18,618	16,711	17,036	15,450	15,147	10,052
Hotchkiss	10,072	8,812	9,169	.....	.....	.....
Hugo	9,915	9,418	8,913	.....	.....	.....
Idaho Springs	18,664	16,954	18,885	18,166	15,344	13,200
Julesburg	21,205	18,329	16,731	15,688	15,920	11,882
Kremmling	8,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette	9,797	9,428	8,709	.....	.....	.....
La Jara	9,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Junta	85,437	77,568	72,420	70,391	92,444	41,167
Lamar	64,591	57,617	52,402	50,708	69,086	31,826
Las Animas	25,661	24,793	23,045	22,232	26,016	17,926
Leadville	28,459	28,456	27,287	24,093	30,016	26,511
Limon	15,971	14,978	14,138	13,122	12,042	9,518
Littleton	101,686	84,771	61,400	54,426	44,753	26,052
Longmont	83,549	75,418	66,867	61,263	62,683	38,427
Louisville	11,154	12,990	11,199	.....	.....	.....
Loveland	68,739	62,479	54,657	51,415	50,267	28,361
Manitou Springs ..	26,626	26,954	23,873	26,302	22,286	14,478
Meeker	16,157	14,396	12,964	13,498	13,371	10,904
Monte Vista	44,666	39,677	36,500	33,843	34,554	25,188
Montrose	56,605	50,922	47,569	43,286	44,261	35,628
Oak Creek	8,397	8,708	8,499	.....	.....	.....
Olathe	9,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordway	13,452	13,385	12,039	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	12,249	12,099	11,330	.....	.....	.....
Pagosa Springs ...	9,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palisade	15,280	15,924	15,204	.....	.....	.....
Paonia	20,564	20,390	19,140	18,386	16,876	12,078
Pueblo	579,094	528,700	485,597	454,636	492,623	285,799
Rangely	15,445	19,209	17,358	.....	.....	.....
Rifle	21,983	20,037	17,286	17,022	16,195	10,973
Rocky Ford	53,056	43,031	40,742	38,858	39,373	25,106
Salida	39,475	37,515	36,052	35,732	34,440	26,144
Silverton	9,749	9,138	9,410	.....	.....	.....
Spivak	21,156	15,500	27,000	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	19,001	17,540	17,220	14,375	14,081	11,168
Steamboat Springs	29,238	27,396	25,694	24,044	22,154	16,950
Sterling	81,549	78,286	71,983	69,224	67,828	46,441
Stratton	9,457	8,734	8,385	.....	.....	.....
Telluride	8,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad	98,340	92,454	88,631	84,973	92,097	63,421
Walsenburg	32,033	32,129	32,000	31,500	33,552	25,287
Wheatridge	18,904	17,017	13,295	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	9,545	10,183	10,043	.....	.....	.....
Wray	23,102	20,685	19,416	18,210	20,340	14,946
Yuma	15,712	15,936	15,904	15,439	15,213	10,691
Total	\$13,781,796	\$12,271,756	\$11,142,022	\$9,857,928	\$9,336,428	\$6,514,877

NOTE: Post offices showing no receipts in years prior to 1949 were third or fourth class post offices during the earlier years.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POST OFFICES

Post office	County	Post office	County	Post office	County
Adams City	Adams	Clark	Routt	*Fraser	Grand
Adena	Morgan	Clarksville	Yuma	*Frederick ³	Weld
*Agate ³	Elbert	*Clifton ³	Mesa	Frisco	Summit
Aguiar ³	Las Animas	*Climax	Lake	Fruitvale, R. Station, Grand Junction	Mesa
Air Base Br., La Junta	Otero	*Coal Creek	Fremont		
Allenspark	Boulder	Coaldale	Fremont		
Allison	La Plata	Coalmont	Jackson		
*Alma	Park	*Cokedale	Las Animas	Galeton	Weld
Almont	Gunnison	*Colbran ³	Mesa	Garcia	Costilla
Amherst	Phillips	College Station, Greeley	Weld	Gardner	Huerfano
Andrix	Las Animas	*Columbine	Routt	Garfield	Chaffee
Antlers	Garfield	Como	Park	Garo	Park
Anton	Washington	Conejos	Conejos	Gary	Morgan
*Arapahoe ³	Cheyenne	*Cope	Washington	Gateway	Mesa
Arboles	Archuleta	Copper Spur	Eagle	*Genoa	Lincoln
Arickaree	Washington	Cornish	Weld	*Georgetown ³	Clear Creek
Arlington	Kiowa	*Cory	Delta	Gilchrist	Weld
Armel	Yuma	*Cotopaxi	Fremont	Gill	Weld
Aroya	Cheyenne	Cowdrey	Jackson	*Gilman	Eagle
*Arriba	Lincoln	*Crawford	Delta	Glade Park	Mesa
Artesia	Moffat	*Crest ³	Mineral	Glendevy	Larimer
Association Camp ³	Larimer	*Crested Butte ³	Gunnison	Glenlivet	Park
Atwood	Logan	Crestone	Saguache	Glen Haven	Larimer
*Ault ³	Weld	*Crook	Logan	*Gold Hill	Boulder
*Aurora ³	Arapahoe	*Crowley	Crowley	Goodrich	Morgan
Austin ³	Br. of Denver	*Cuchara Camps	Huerfano	Gould	Jackson
Avon	Delta			*Granada ³	Prowers
*Avondale	Pueblo	Dacona	Weld	*Granby	Grand
Axial	Moffat	Dailey	Logan	*Grand Mesa	Delta
		Daniels, R. Station, Golden	Jefferson	*Grand Valley ³	Garfield
				Granite	Chaffee
Bailey	Park	*De Beque ³	Mesa	Grant	Park
Barr Lake	Adams	*Deertrail ³	Arapahoe	Great Divide	Moffat
*Basalt	Eagle	*Delagua	Las Animas	Greenland	Douglas
*Bayfield ³	La Plata	Delcarbon	Huerfano	Green Mountain Falls	El Paso
Bedrock	Montrose	Delhi	Las Animas	Greystone	Moffat
Beecher Island	Yuma	De Nova	Washington	*Grover	Weld
Bellvue	Larimer	Deora	Baca	Guffey	Weld
*Bennett,	Adams	*Derby	Adams	Gulnare	Las Animas
*Berthoud	Larimer	Dillon	Summit	*Gypsum	Eagle
Bethune	Kit Carson	Divide	Teller		
Beulah	Pueblo	*Dove Creek	Dolores	Hale	Yuma
*Blackhawk	Gilpin	Doyleville	Gunnison	Hamilton	Moffat
*Blanca	Costilla	Drake	Larimer	Hardin	Weld
Boncarbo	Las Animas	Drennan, R. Station, Colorado Springs	El Paso	Harrisburg	Washington
Bond	Eagle	Dumont	Clear Creek	*Hartman ³	Prowers
*Boone	Pueblo	*Dunton	Dolores	Hartsel	Park
Bovina	Lincoln	Dupont	Adams	*Hasty	Bent
Bowie	Delta	Dyke	Archuleta	*Haswell	Weld
Bovero	Lincoln			Haybro	Kiowa
Brandon	Kiowa			*Hayden ³	Routt
*Branson	Las Animas	*Eads ³	Kiowa	*Heaney	Summit
*Breckenridge ³	Summit	*Eagle	Eagle	*Henderson	Adams
Breen	La Plata	East Lake	Adams	Hereford	Weld
*Briggsdale	Weld	East Portal	Gilpin	*Hesberus	La Plata
*Bristol ³	Prowers	*Eckert	Delta	Hideaway Park	Grand
*Broomfield	Boulder	*Eckley	Yuma	Hillrose	Morgan
*Buckingham	Weld	Edwards	Eagle	Hillside	Fremont
*Beuna Vista ³	Chaffee	Egnar	San Miguel	Hoehne	Las Animas
Buffalo Creek	Jefferson	Elba	Washington	Homelake	Rio Grande
Buford	Rio Blanco	*Elbert	Elbert	Hooper	Alamosa
Burns	Eagle	*Eldora	Boulder	*Hot Sulphur Springs	Grand
Butte Valley	Huerfano	Eldorado Springs	Boulder	Howard	Fremont
*Byers ³	Arapahoe	*Elizabeth	Elbert	Hoyt	Morgan
		Elk Springs	Moffat	*Hughes	Weld
Caddoa	Bent	*Empire	Clear Creek	Hygiene	Yuma
Calhane	Dolores	*Erie	Weld		Boulder
*Calhan	El Paso	Escalante Forks	Mesa		
Cameo	Mesa	Evans	Weld		
Camp Carson	El Paso			Idalia	Yuma
Br. of Colorado Springs		*Fairplay	Park	Idledale	Jefferson
*Campo	Baca	Falfa	La Plata	*Ignacio	La Plata
Capulin	Conejos	Farista	Huerfano	Iliff	Logan
*Carbondale ³	Garfield	Firestone	Weld	*Independence	Teller
Carlton	Prowers	Firstview	Cheyenne	Indian Hills	Jefferson
Carr	Weld	*Fitzsimons	Adams	Iola	Gunnison
*Cascade	El Paso			Ione	Weld
*Castle Rock	Douglas	Br. of Denver			
*Cedaredge ³	Delta	*Flagler	Kit Carson	Jamestown	Boulder
*Central City ³	Gilpin	*Fleming	Logan	Jansen	Las Animas
Chama	Costilla	Florissant	Teller	Jaroso	Costilla
Cheraw	Otero	Fondis	Elbert	Jefferson	Park
*Chipita Park	El Paso	Fort Garland	Costilla	Joes	Yuma
Chivington	Kiowa	*Fort Lyons	Bent	*Johnstown ³	Weld
Chromo	Archuleta	*Fountain	El Paso		
Chimarron	Montrose	Foxton	Jefferson	Karval	Lincoln
		Franktown	Douglas	*Keenesburg	Weld
				Kendrick	Lincoln

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POST OFFICES (Continued)

Post office	County	Post office	County	Post office	County
Keota	Weld	² Otis	Washington	² Somerset	Gunnison
² Kersey	Weld	² Ovid ³	Sedgwick	² Sopris	Las Animas
² Kim	Las Animas	Oxford	La Plata	South Fork	Rio Grande
² Kiowa	Elbert			Spicer	Jackson
² Kirk	Yuma	Padroni	Logan	² Starkville	Las Animas
² Kit Carson	Cheyenne	Pagosa Junction	Archuleta	Stone City	Pueblo
Kittredge	Jefferson	² Pagosa Springs ³	Archuleta	Stonham	Weld
Kline	La Plata	Palmer Lake	El Paso	Stoner	Montezuma
² Kokomo	Summit	Paoli	Phillips	² Stonington	Baca
² Krehmiling	Grand	Paradox	Montrose	² Strasburg ³	Arapahoe
Kutch	Elbert	Parkdale	Fremont	Sugar City	Crowley
		Parker	Douglas	Superior	Boulder
La Garita	Saguache	Parlin	Gunnison	² Swink ³	Otero
Laird	Yuma	Parshall	Grand		
² Lake City	Hinsdale	² Peetz	Logan	² Tabernash	Grand
Lake George	Park	Penrose	Fremont	Tacoma	La Plata
Laporte	Larimer	Peyton	El Paso	² Telluride ³	San Miguel
Larkspur	Douglas	² Phippsburg	Routt	Tennessee Pass	Lake
² La Salle	Weld	Pierce	Weld	Tercio	Las Animas
² La Veta	Huerfano	Pikeview	El Paso	Texas Creek	Fremont
Lawson	Clear Creek	Pine	Jefferson	Thatcher	Las Animas
Lay	Moffat	Pinecliffe	Boulder	Thurman	Washington
² Lazear	Delta	Pitkin	Gunnison	Tiffany	La Plata
Lewis	Montezuma	Placerville	San Miguel	Timnath	Larimer
Lindon	Washington	Plainview	Jefferson	Timpas	Otero
Livermore	Larimer	Platner	Washington	Tioga	Huerfano
² Loma	Mesa	² Platteville ³	Weld	Tobe	Las Animas
Loretto	Arapahoe	Pleasant View	Montezuma	Toltec	Huerfano
Louviers	Douglas	Point Lookout	Montezuma	² Toponas	Routt
Lloyd	Moffat	² Poncha Springs	Chaffee	Towaco	Montezuma
Lucerne	Weld	² Portland	Fremont	² Towner	Kiowa
² Ludlow	Las Animas	Powderhorn	Gunnison	² Trail Ridge	Larimer
Lycan	Baca	² Pritchett	Baca	Trinchera	Las Animas
² Lyons	Boulder	Proctor	Logan	² Troutville	Eagle
		Pryor	Huerfano	² Tungsten	Boulder
		Purcell	Weld	Twin Lakes	Lake
² McClave	Bent			Two Buttes	Baca
McCoy	Eagle	Radium	Grand	Tyrone	Las Animas
² Mack	Mesa	Ragged Mountain	Gunnison		
Maher	Montrose	Rago	Washington	² Uravan ³	Montrose
Malta	Lake	² Ramah	El Paso	Ute	Montrose
² Manassa	Conejos	Rand	Jackson	Uteville	Baca
² Mancos ³	Montezuma	² Redcliff ³	Eagle		
² Manzanola ³	Otero	Red Feather Lakes	Larimer	Valdez	Las Animas
Marshall Pass	Saguache	Redmesa	La Plata	Vallero	Las Animas
Masonville	Larimer	Redvale	Montrose	Vernon	Yuma
Masters	Weld	Red Wing	Huerfano	² Victor ³	Teller
³ Matheson	Elbert	² Rico	Dolores	Villas	Baca
Maybell	Moffat	Ridge	Jefferson	Village, R. Station, La Junta	Otero
Mead	Weld	² Ridgway ³	Ouray		
Meredith	Pitkin	Rio Blanco	Rio Blanco	Villagrove	Saguache
² Merina	Logan	² Rockvale	Fremont	Villagreen	Las Animas
² Mesa	Mesa	² Roggen	Weld	Virginia Dale	Larimer
Mesa Station, Pueblo	Pueblo	Rollinsville	Gilpin	² Vona	Kit Carson
Mesa Verde National Park		Romeo	Conejos	Vroman	Otero
Mesita	Costilla	Rosita	Custer		
Mildred	Yuma	Routt	Routt	Wages	Yuma
³ Milliken	Weld	Rush	El Paso	Wagon Wheel Gap	Mineral
Miller	Routt	Russell	Costilla	² Walden	Jackson
² Minturn ³	Eagle	² Rye	Pueblo	² Walsh	Baca
Model	Las Animas			² Ward	Boulder
Moffat	Saguache	² Saguache	Saguache	Watkins	Adams
Molina	Mesa	Saint Elmo	Chaffee	² Weldon	Morgan
Montezuma	Summit	Sams	San Miguel	² Wellington ³	Larimer
Monument	El Paso	² San Acacio	Costilla	² Westcliffe ³	Custer
Morley	Las Animas	² Sanford	Conejos	Westminster	Adams
Mosca	Alamosa	² San Luis	Costilla	West Creek	Douglas
² Mount Harris ³	Routt	² San Pablo	Costilla	West End Station, Colorado Springs	El Paso
² Mount Morrison	Jefferson	Sapinero	Gunnison	Weston	Las Animas
		Sargents	Saguache	Wetmore	Custer
Nathrop	Chaffee	Sedalia	Douglas	Whiteline	Gunnison
² Naturita	Montrose	² Sedgwick	Sedgwick	Whitewater	Mesa
Nederland	Boulder	Segundo	Las Animas	² Wiggins ³	Morgan
² New Castle	Garfield	² Seibert ³	Kit Carson	² Wildhorse	Cheyenne
² New Raymer ³	Weld	Severance	Weld	² Wiley	Prowers
Ninaview	Bent	Shaw	Lincoln	Willard	Logan
Niwot	Boulder	Shawnee	Park	² Winter Park	Grand
North Avondale	Pueblo	Sheephorn	Eagle	Wolcott	Eagle
² Norwood ³	San Miguel	Sheridan Lake	Kiowa	² Woodland Park	Teller
² Nuela ³	Montrose	² Silt	Garfield	Woodrow	Washington
² Nunn	Weld	Silver Cliff	Custer	Woody Creek	Pitkin
		Silver Plume	Clear Creek		
Ohio	Gunnison	² Simla ³	Elbert	² Yampa	Routt
² Olathe ³	Montrose	Skull Creek	Moffat	Yellow Jacket	Montezuma
² Olney Springs	Crowley	Slater	Moffat	Yoder	El Paso
Ophir	San Miguel	Snowmass	Pitkin		
Orchard	Morgan	Snyder	Morgan		

Footnote Code: ¹Do not issue money orders; ²International money order offices; ³Postal Savings Depositories; ⁴Summer offices; ⁵Classified station or branch.

FEDERAL OFFICES IN COLORADO

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FEDERAL OFFICES IN COLORADO

Denver is headquarters for several United States Government Agencies serving the Rocky Mountain area. It is understood, though verifying records are not available, that more Federal activities maintain offices in Denver than in any other city in the country other than Washington, D. C. In the number of Federal employees, Colorado ranks 19th in the nation.

Local and branch offices of Federal agencies are located throughout the State. There was a total of 21,858 Federal employees in Colorado on March 31, 1950.

In Denver, Federal offices are located in the New Custom House, which occupies one full city block, between 19th and 20th streets and California and Stout streets; the Post Office Building, at Stout and 18th streets; and the Old Custom House at 16th and Arapahoe streets, which houses the military. The Federal Center, located on Sixth and Alameda avenues, west of Denver, is exclusively Federal offices, the Center being the former World War II Ordnance Plant. Federal offices are also located in 36 office buildings in Denver.

Following is a brief description of functions of the principal Federal agencies, their location and directors.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Audits and investigations of transactions relating to the expenditure, receipt, and application of public funds.

Office of Investigations. The investigative function supplements the audit and settlement procedures. It is geared to detecting fraud or irregularity hidden from the regular audit, and determining in general the propriety and effectiveness of the use of public funds and property and the adequacy of the accounting for such use. Roland C. Simpson, Chief of Party, 24 New Customhouse, Denver.

Field Audit Division. Prior to 1942 audits were accomplished in Washington, but with the increase of expenditures brought about by World War II, project offices were established in the field to audit payments under war-time cost-plus contracts. Harry L. Bushong, Jr., Auditor in Charge, Room 101, Old Customhouse, Denver.

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 Customhouse, Denver, Colorado.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

An appellate court which reviews all appeals from the United States District Courts covering the six states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. Court meets in Denver, Oklahoma City, and Wichita. Judges: Chief Judge Orie L. Phillips of Denver; Judge Sam G. Bratton, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Judge Walter A. Huxman, Topeka, Kansas; Judge Alfred P. Murrah, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Judge John C. Pickett, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Clerk of the Court: Robert B. Cartwright, Denver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

The State of Colorado comprises one Judicial District, known as the District of Colorado. Headquarters for the district are in the Federal Court House and Post Office Building in Denver. Judge: W. Lee Knous. Clerk of the Court: G. Walter Bowman.

REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY

The Referee in Bankruptcy for the District of Colorado is Frank McLaughlin, who is in charge of the Bankruptcy Court and its activities in this District.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT****BUREAU OF THE BUDGET**

General: Preparation and administration of the national budget; improvement of Government organization and management; coordination and improvement of Federal statistics; and legislative review, coordination and analysis. Field Offices: Supply information on operations and programs of Federal agencies, investigate field problems, promote economies and improved management in operations, encourage improved interagency working relationships, and work with State and local governments on Federal problems of concern to them. Territory: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Wallace R. Vawter, Chief Field Representative, 417 New Customhouse, Denver.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT**BUREAU OF CUSTOMS**

Collection of duties and taxes on imported merchandise. Territory: Colorado and Wyoming. Harry A. Zinn, Collector of Customs, New Customhouse, Denver.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

Disbursement of Federal funds, depositing of collections, and issuance of United States Savings Bonds to Federal employees in the Rocky Mountain region (except the Defense and Post Office Departments). Territory: mainly Colorado and Wyoming. C. E. Evans, Regional Disbursing Officer, 363 New Customhouse, Denver.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Accounts and Collections Unit. Auditing the accounts of Offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue. Territory: Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah. William M. Armstrong, Supervisor in Charge, 231 New Customhouse, Denver.

Alcohol Tax Unit. Investigating, detecting, and preventing wilful and fraudulent violations of the internal revenue laws relating to distilled spirits, wines, and fermented malt liquors; enforcement of the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936, certain sections of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, and related statutes. Territory: Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. A. V. Anderson, District Supervisor, Symes Building, Denver.

Collector of Internal Revenue. Prepares assessment lists, receives and records internal revenue tax returns, collects internal revenue taxes, sells internal revenue stamps, distributes internal revenue forms, assists the public in the execution of tax returns, canvasses for delinquent and additional tax liability, and, in general, enforces the internal revenue laws. Territory: Colorado. Ralph A. Nicholas, Collector of Internal Revenue, New Customhouse, Denver.

Intelligence Unit. Investigation of violations of internal revenue laws. Territory: Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. George H. Allen, Special Agent in Charge, New Customhouse, Denver.

Internal Revenue Agent in Charge. Auditing and verifying income tax returns of corporations, fiduciaries, partnerships, and individuals; and examination and verification of estate tax and gift tax returns. Territory: Colorado,

Wyoming, and New Mexico. William B. Paul, Internal Revenue Agent in Charge, New Customhouse, Denver.

Technical Staff, Western Division, Denver Office. An Appellate agency with the Bureau of Internal Revenue to determine Federal income, excess profits, estate and gift tax liability. Territory: Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Frank F. Zundel, Technical Advisor in Charge, Commonwealth Building, Denver.

Office of Chief Counsel. Receives from the Denver Office of the Intelligence Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, recommendations of criminal prosecution for tax evasion based on investigations conducted by that Unit, and reviews the evidence developed with respect to the criminal aspects of the case. Territory: Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming. Leslie H. Wald, Attorney, 168 New Customhouse, Denver.

UNITED STATES MINT

Receives, melts, and purchases deposits of gold and silver; refines bullion; manufactures and ships coins to the Federal Reserve Banks and branches; stores bullion. Moses E. Smith, Superintendent, U. S. Mint Building, Delaware and West Colfax Avenue, Denver.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Enforces Federal Narcotic and Marijuana laws in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. Terry A. Talent, District Supervisor, New Customhouse, Denver.

U. S. SAVINGS BOND DIVISION

Directs and coordinates the sales and promotion of Savings Bonds, also the activities of the volunteer "sales force" headed by county chairmen. Territory: Colorado. Dewey M. Smith, State Director, 719 Equitable Building, Denver.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Suppresses counterfeiting or forgery of government checks, bonds, and other obligations. Investigates thefts of government property under control of the Treasury. Protects production, transportation and storage of government money and securities. Territory: Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Idaho. E. A. Wildy, Supervising Agent, New Customhouse, Denver.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Recruiting personnel for the Coast Guard, and handling public relations. Lieutenant (jg) Thomas C. Pennock, Commanding Officer, USCG Recruiting Station, 202 Old Customhouse, Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LANDS DIVISION

Represents the interests of the United States Government in civil land suits. Territory: Colorado. C. V. Marmaduke, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, New Customhouse, Denver.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Represents the United States Government in legal matters. Jurisdiction: Colorado. Max M. Bulkeley, United States Attorney, Post Office Building, Denver.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

Conducts preliminary hearings for persons arrested for trial in the United States courts and sets and accepts bonds pending appearance before court. Jurisdiction: northern Colorado. Harold S. Oakes and Joseph D. Neff, U. S. Commissioners, Post Office Building, Denver.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Carries out all orders of the United States courts and acts as disbursing officer for the Department of Justice and as the Administrative Office of the United States courts. Jurisdiction: Colorado. Maurice T. Smith, U. S. Marshal, Post Office Building, Denver.

ANTI-TRUST DIVISION

Enforces the Sherman Antitrust Act and kindred laws. Territory: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Peter J. Donoghue, Chief, 470 Post Office Building, Denver.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Investigates violations of criminal statutes and civil matters in which the United States Government is a party or has an interest. Territory: Colorado and Wyoming. Russell P. Kramer, Special Agent in Charge, Railway Exchange Building, Denver.

BUREAU OF PRISONS—FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Englewood, Colorado. A unit of the Federal Penal and Correctional System; provides for individualized discipline, care and treatment of juvenile offenders. R. P. Hagerman, Warden.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Handles all immigration, naturalization and related official business within the allotted territory. Territory: Colorado, Wyoming, and 11 westernmost counties in Nebraska. John F. Hamaker, Officer in Charge, Post Office Building, Denver.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**DIVISION OF POST OFFICE INSPECTORS**

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, Denver.

POSTAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

(The Railway Mail Service and other transportation agencies of the Post Office Department have been consolidated.) Management of transportation of mails. Territory: Colorado, parts of New Mexico, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska (bounded on the west by Grand Junction, Colorado; on the south by Amarillo, Texas; on the east by Ellis, Kansas; and on the north by Alliance, Nebraska). Edward J. Hilburger, District Superintendent, District No. 4, Denver.

POST OFFICES IN COLORADO

25 First Class; 64 Second Class; 149 Third Class; 317 Fourth Class; Total 555. 291 Rural Routes. The Denver Post Office has 4 Branch offices, 13 Stations. F. A. Pomponio, Acting Postmaster, Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**FISH AND WILD LIFE SERVICE**

Control of predators and rodents, enforcement of Federal game laws, research in problems involving wildlife conservation and control, and investigation of probable effects on fish and wildlife of dams and other water control structures planned by the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and other Federal agencies. Territory: Colorado. Frank F. Poley, Game Management Agent; Roy Fugate, District Agent, Predator and Rodent Control; E. R. Kalmbach, Director, Wildlife Research Laboratory; New Customhouse, Denver; Ralph A. Schmidt, Supervisor, Office of the River Basin Studies, 1621 18th Street, Denver.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Keeps basic records for all public lands; processes withdrawals of Federal lands for other Federal agencies; and for other purposes; administers public land laws governing oil and gas, coal, minerals, grazing, public sales, small tracts, exchanges, homesteading, and other purposes; keeps all cadastral and mineral survey records, and supervises cadastral survey and resurvey of the public lands and survey of mining claims for patent application. Regional

Office territory: Colorado and Utah. H. Byron Mock, Regional Administrator, 238 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Eudochia Bell Smith, Manager, Colorado Land Office, New Customhouse, Denver; John V. Meldrum, Cadastral Engineer in Charge, Colorado Public Survey Office; Lloyd W. Bruce, Range Manager, Grazing District No. 2 Area Office, New Customhouse, Denver.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Navajo Service. Liaison office between Navajo Indian Reservation and the Navajo workers in the State of Colorado. L. P. Hubbard, Liaison Officer, Navajo Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1280 Sherman Street, Denver.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board. Assists Indian people in development and expansion of their craft production and finds sales outlets for their products. Flora Dee Goforth, Arts and Crafts Specialist, 1026 17th Street, Denver.

BUREAU OF MINES

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. Territory: Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico. J. H. East, Jr., Regional Director, New Customhouse, Denver.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Functions: The Geological Survey is primarily a fact-finding agency which collects, distributes, and makes available, information about the mineral and water resources of the Nation. The Geological Survey conducts research in geology and graphic maps, and supervises the technical mineral operations on leased public, Indian and certain acquired lands, and on the naval petroleum reserves.

Conservation Division, New Customhouse—Mineral Classification Branch, C. E. Dobbin, Regional Geologist; Mining Branch, J. J. Bourquin, District Mining Supervisor; Oil & Gas Leasing Branch, G. G. Frazier, District Engineer; Water & Power Branch, William C. Senkpeil, District Engineer.

Geologic Division, Federal Center, E. B. Eckel, Geologist-in-Charge.

Rocky Mountain Service and Supply, Federal Center, M. O. Zimmerman, Management Officer.

Topographic Division, Federal Center, Robert O. Davis, Rocky Mountain Region Engineer.

Water Resources Division, New Customhouse; Ground Water Branch, S. W. Lohman, District Geologist; Surface Water Branch, Francis M. Bell, District Engineer.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Staff Offices of the Commissioner. Promotes development of agricultural and industrial economies; constructs and operates multiple-purpose projects providing water for irrigation, hydro-electric energy, water for electric energy, control of floods, aids to navigation, water for domestic and industrial uses. Territory: 17 states west of the 100th Meridian. L. N. McClellan, Chief Engineer, Branch of Design and Construction; Wendell V. Bramwell, Chief Auditor, Field Division of the Comptroller; A. M. Rankin, Chief, Denver Finance Division; John R. Riter, Chief, Hydrology Division, Branch of Project Planning; R. B. Starke, Chief, Legal Division; Mrs. Catherine D. Coon, Head, Office of Management Planning, Field Services Section; R. C. Dittman, Management Analyst, Administrative Review Division; Everett K. Gould, Chief, Personnel Field Office; Edward C. Schurch, Chief, Power Field Division, Branch of Power Utilization; Jean C. Thrailkill, Chief, Supply Services Division, Denver Federal Center, Denver.

Region 7. Direction of a multi-purpose program of irrigation, land-use, and power development to bring about the full utilization of the water resources of the region. Territory: Southeastern Wyoming, Nebraska, northern half of Kansas, eastern Colorado, western Iowa, and western Missouri. Avery A. Batson, Regional Director, New Customhouse, Denver.

South Platte River District. Directs all activities and manages all facilities of the Bureau of Reclamation related to irrigation and power development within policy and program frameworks established by the Commissioner and Regional Director. Territory: that portion of Colorado drained by the South Platte River, together with those portions of Western Colorado on which are constructed power and irrigation facilities closely related to diversions to the South Platte River Basin. J. H. Knights, District Manager, Building 10, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Accomplishes recreation study and planning work on Bureau of Reclamation, Transmountain Diversion Projects in Colorado. Denver Office under supervision of Region Two Office, Omaha, Nebraska, Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director. Under immediate supervision of Chief Recreation Planner Guy D. Edwards, Region Two Office, Omaha. National Parks and Monuments under supervision of Region Two in Omaha are: Rocky Mountain National Park; Holy Cross National Monument; Dinosaur National Monument. National Parks and Monuments under supervision of Minor R. Tillotson, Director, Santa Fe, New Mexico, are: Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument; Colorado National Monument; Great Sand Dunes National Monument; Hovenweep National Monument; Wheeler National Monument; Yucca House National Monument; Mesa Verde National Park; Harold A. Hubler, Park Planner in Charge, 1621—18th Street, Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Gathers facts regarding the Colorado agricultural industry; makes statistical determinations, including reports on change in crop acreages, forecasts of crop production, changes in livestock numbers, and livestock production; compiles a regular monthly series of prices which farmers pay for commodities purchased for use in farm operation, farm development and farm living; makes special surveys to obtain information for use in special economic studies. Floyd K. Reed, Agricultural Statistician in Charge, Division of Agricultural Estimates; Harold H. Abel, Agricultural Economist, Office of Western Livestock Marketing Research; F. W. Beier, Jr., Western Livestock Statistician, Western Livestock Office, New Customhouse, Denver; R. E. Beach, Jr., Cooperative Agent, Transportation and Marketing Research Division, 1621—18th Street, Denver, Colorado.

Bureau of Animal Industry. Field Division. Works in cooperation with the Colorado State Department of Agriculture in control and eradication of livestock diseases. Dr. H. E. Schaulis, 560 New Customhouse, Denver. **Inter-State Inspection Service.** Controls the inspection of animals received at the Denver Union Stockyards and enforces the 28-Hour Law and supervises the inter-state movement of livestock. Dr. E. A. Moyer, 324 Livestock Exchange Building, Denver. **Cooperative State-Federal Brucellosis Laboratory.** Performs all tests for brucellosis submitted to him by veterinarians in the State of Colorado. Dr. C. E. Moorman, No. 6 Livestock Exchange Building, Denver. **Meat Inspection Division.** Conducts inspections of animals that are slaughtered in federally licensed plants to insure the wholesomeness of meat and meat products to the public. Dr. Joseph W. Hovorka, 303 Livestock Exchange Building, Denver. **Pathological Laboratory Division.** Makes diagnosis and performs research on animals and poultry diseases for eleven western states. Dr. Charles L. Davis, 517 New Customhouse, Denver. **Virus Serum Control Division.** Inspects biological products manufactured under the virus serum control act to determine their safety and potency. Dr. Henry Tornow, 5030 York Street, Denver. **Animal Husbandry Division. Beef Cattle Office.** Coordinates beef and dual purpose cattle research conducted in cooperation with State Experiment Stations in western, north-central, and southern regions of the United States and at Federal Experiment Stations. Dr. R. T. Clark, National Coordinator, 530 New Customhouse, Denver.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Control of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, armyworms, and cinchbugs. Territory: 27 western states.

Claude Wakeland, Chief, Division of Grasshopper Control, 131 Speer Boulevard, Denver.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. Research relating to control of weeds involved in irrigation agriculture including aquatic weeds in irrigation systems. Eugene T. Oborn, Associate Plant Physiologist, Building 35, Denver Federal Center.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

Promotion of favorable conditions of water flow; provision of a continuous supply of timber for the use of citizens of the United States; control of grazing on the National Forests; and improvement and protection of the recreational resources within the National Forests for the use of the public. Territory: Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, and eastern Wyoming. Edward P. Cliff, Regional Forester, Post Office Building, Denver. (See also section on Federal Public Lands, elsewhere in this volume.)

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Assists landowners and operators within soil conservation districts in planning and applying a well-rounded, coordinated program of soil and water conservation on their lands; assists soil conservation districts organized under State Law insofar as funds and resources available permit when districts request such assistance. Kenneth W. Chalmers, State Conservationist, 225 South College Avenue, Fort Collins, Colorado; Ivan D. Wood, Irrigation Engineer, Insurance Building, Denver.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Extension of credit and technical assistance to veteran and non-veteran family type farm and ranch operators unable to obtain commercial credit. Territory: 15 western states, Hawaii and Alaska. D. D. Oberle, Area Finance Office; Floyd F. Higbee, Director, State Office; Ivan D. McCarty, Area Officer, Examination Division; 950 Broadway, Denver.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Provision of legal services to bureaus of the Department in the field. Territory: Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Idaho. S. E. Paul, Regional Attorney, 301 Insurance Building, Denver.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Regulation and control of marketing of agricultural products; administration of price supports and soil conservation practices and benefits. Division field offices serve Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, western Nebraska, and the Texas Panhandle. Divisions in the New Customhouse, Denver, 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 the Denver Federal Center. Dewey Harmon, State Director, State Administrative Office, Fort Collins; E. G. Cauble, Officer in Charge, Wool Division; Henry R. Keller, Wool Technologist in Charge, Denver Wool Laboratory, Denver Federal Center, Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Field Representative of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Standards, and Patent Office in providing statistical, economic and technical data and general information concerning current economic trends and management and marketing problems of commerce and industry. Regional Office Territory: Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah. Charles E. Brokaw, Regional Director, Boston Building, Denver.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

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. Mc-

Donald, District Airport Engineer; Ralph O. Perkins, Chief, Communications Maintenance Division; Aviation Safety D.O. No. 7 A. Prokop, Acting Supervising Agent; Interstate Airways Communication Stations, Orville E. Hammond, Chief Communicator; Theodore Holmes, Chief, Traffic Control Tower; Paul H. Goedert, Chief, Traffic Control Center.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Testing of structural materials for other governmental agencies. Branch office serving all states west of the Mississippi River except the Pacific Coast. O. H. Cox, Engineer, New Customhouse, Denver.

WEATHER BUREAU

Collection and compilation of climatological data for State of Colorado; weather forecasts for Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico; weather service for commercial and private aircraft; Flight Advisory Weather Service to aircraft in flight. 450 Post Office Building, City Office. Weather Bureau Building, Stapleton Air Field, Denver. E. B. Gittings, Meteorologist.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Administers Federal funds made available to aid the States in improvement of highways and constructs roads or supervises road construction in cooperation with other Government agencies in National Forests, National Parks, Indian Lands, and other Federal areas. Territory: Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. B. W. Matteson, Division Engineer, 254 New Customhouse, Denver; A. V. Williamson, District Engineer, 215 New Customhouse.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Establishment of standardized systems of apprenticeship training in the skilled trades. Territory: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. Clifford B. Noxon, Supervisor, Regional Office, Commonwealth Building, Denver.

DIVISION OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Assists ex-servicemen in the exercise of the reemployment rights secured to them by the Congress under the provisions of (1) the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; (2) Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended; (3) Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended; and (4) The Selective Service Act of 1948. Territory: Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Harry R. Barnard, Assistant Field Representative, 103 Old Customhouse, Denver.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Direct job promotion and employment assistance for veterans. Joseph C. Jankovsky, State Veterans Employment Representative for Colorado, 1280 Sherman Street, Denver.

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISION

Administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act, which are concerned with minimum wages, overtime pay, and to some extent with employee safety in certain segments of industry. Territory: Colorado and Wyoming. Henry M. Roberts, Investigation Supervisor, 9 New Customhouse, Denver.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Checks state employment service plans of operation for conformity with Federal laws; promotes uniform operation of employment service system; maintains program for labor clearance between states; conducts a farm labor program; checks state unemployment insurance laws for conformity with Federal laws; checks state administration for compliance with provisions of state laws as necessary to meet Federal requirements. Territory: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. E. J. Burnett, Regional Representative, Room 438, Equitable Building, Denver.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

(No office in Colorado; all requests for information are handled out of San Francisco Office, M. D. Kossoris, Regional Director, Region V, 550 Federal Office Building, San Francisco 2, California.)

INDEPENDENT OFFICES**U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION**

Denver Extension, New York Raw Materials Operations. Makes geological and engineering examinations of mineral deposits, and acts as liaison agent between the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and other government agencies and commercial operators performing work of a geological, mining, and metallurgical nature, which will lead to an increased domestic procurement of certain ore minerals, particularly uranium. Charles C. Towle, Chief, Denver Federal Center.

Colorado Raw Materials Office. Procuring and treating of ore and actual operating work. Frank H. MacPherson, Manager, P. O. Box 270, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Grand Junction Extension of the New York Raw Materials Operations. Occupied solely with geological exploration work under the direction of Dr. Wallace G. Fetzer.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Bureau of Safety Investigation. Investigation of aircraft accidents and promotion of safety in flight operations. Territory: Colorado, Wyoming, western half of Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota. Ralph A. Reed, Air Safety Investigator in Charge, Stapleton Field, Denver.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Administration of United States Civil Service rules and regulations in connection with employment, promotion, or dismissal of employees in the Federal Civil Service in the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. C. L. Edwards, Regional Director, Thirteenth United States Civil Service Region, New Customhouse, Denver.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Field Engineering and Monitoring Division. Inspection of radio stations, examination of applicants for amateur and commercial operator licenses, and investigation of improper or illegal radio operations. District Office—Denver, Colorado. Territory: Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah; 8 counties in southwestern South Dakota, and 11 counties in northwestern Nebraska. William E. Clyne, Engineer in charge, New Customhouse, Denver, Colorado.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Mediation of disputes between labor and management. Territory: Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Missouri, Counties of Madison, Monroe and St. Clair, Illinois (under supervision of regional headquarters at St. Louis). Commissioners of Conciliation: Stephen D. Halligan, William B. Hickerson, Joseph J. Vincent; Commonwealth Building, Denver.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Administration of Federal programs concerned with old-age and survivors insurance, public health, and food, drug, and cosmetic laws; consultation and cooperation with state agencies in the administration of federal-state programs of education, vocational rehabilitation, child health and child welfare, public assistance, and public health. Region IX comprises Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. Heber R. Harper, Regional Director, Room 9, Equitable Building, Denver. Constituent agency directors and program representatives: Dr. L. B. Byington, Regional Medical Director, U. S. Public Health Service; Richard A. Toomey, Social Security Officer, Social Security Administration;

Harold C. Corpening, Regional Representative, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; Wendell Vincent, Chief, Field Office, Food and Drug Administration, 531 New Customhouse, Denver.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Procurement and supply of personal property and non-personal services, including related functions such as contracting, inspection, storage, issue, specifications, property identification and classification, transportation and traffic management, management of public utility services, repairing and concerting establishment of inventory levels, establishment of forms and procedure, and representation before Federal and State regulatory bodies; utilization and management of available property; disposal of surplus property; records management; and certain public works and construction service activities. Territory: Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. S. G. Greene, Division Engineer, Public Buildings Service, New Customhouse, Denver; W. H. Cheney, Division Engineer, Community Facilities Service, New Customhouse, Denver. Alden W. Pool, Manager of Supply Center, Federal Supply Service, Federal Center; John A. Skeen, Regional Director, Liquidation Service, Commonwealth Building, Denver.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Federal Housing Administration. 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.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

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. Territory: Rocky Mountain States. Henry B. Harms and Elmer H. Sor, Inspectors, Bureau of Locomotive Inspection, New Customhouse; Dan P. Harris, Jr., District Director, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Midland Savings Building; James H. McCarthy, Roy Park and B. M. Shaller, Inspectors, Bureau of Safety; C. T. Aspelmier, Service Agent, Bureau of Service, New Customhouse, Denver.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Administration of the National Labor Relations Act with reference to unfair labor practices and employee representation. Territory: Colorado and Wyoming. Clyde F. Waers, Officer in Charge, Sub-Regional Office, Commonwealth Building, Denver.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

Administration of the rent control act and veterans' priorities in housing. Territory: Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley, Grand Junction, and Craig, Colorado. Charles H. Queary, Area Rent Director, 214 Old Customhouse, Denver.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Denver Loan Agency. Extension of loans to business enterprises for working capital, expansion of plant facilities, including business loans to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Territory: Colorado and northern New Mexico. Ross L. Hudson, Agency Manager, Railway Exchange Building, Denver. Federal National Mortgage Association, a subsidiary of RFC, purchases home mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration, or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration, from approved mortgagees.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

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; C. K. Hackett, District Manager, Commonwealth Building, Denver.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Administration and enforcement of the Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Public Utility Holding Company Act, Investment Company Act of 1940, Investment Advisers Act, and Trust Indenture Act; assist the United States District Courts in connection with companies in reorganization under Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act. Territory: Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. John L. Geraghty, Regional Administrator, Midland Savings Building, Denver.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Registration, classification, and selection, when necessary, of all men between the ages of 18 and 26 who are not on active duty in a branch of the Armed Forces; assist the armed services in obtaining compliance with reserve obligations incurred by individuals under the Act; preserve service records of registrants and veterans created under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the Selective Service Act of 1948; carry out the mobilization planning responsibilities in collaboration with and according to the mobilization planning programs developed by the National Security Resources Board and training the required personnel to put manpower procurement plans immediately into operation should an emergency develop. Territory: Colorado. Howard E. Reed, Civilian State Director, 1621—18th Street, Denver.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Western Area Office for Vocational Rehabilitation. Supervise vocational rehabilitation and education activities of Veterans Administration offices west of the Mississippi (except Minnesota and Louisiana). Harold J. Cole, Special Assistant to the Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, Veterans Administration Center, P. O. Box 1260, Denver.

Veterans Administration Center. Administers laws providing benefits to former members of the armed forces and to dependents of deceased veterans; benefits include disability and death compensation; pensions; vocational rehabilitation and education; National Service Life Insurance; medical and dental out-patient treatment; guaranty and insurance of loans. Territory: Colorado. John T. Cooper, Manager, Veterans Administration Center, P. O. Box 1260, Denver.

Veterans Administration Hospital, Fort Logan, Colorado. Diagnosis and treatment of medical, surgical, and tubercular patients. Territory: general medical care, Colorado; specialized care, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. M. L. Matte, M.D., Manager, Fort Logan.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Denver Branch. Function: To furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes. The Federal Reserve System is not owned by the United States Government, but by the member banks. 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. Territory: All of the state of Colorado and approximately the northern half of the State of New Mexico. G. H. Pipkin, Vice President in Charge, Denver Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, 1111 Seventeenth Street, Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CHEMICAL CORPS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL, Adams County, Colorado. Present function: Maintains the plant in standby, storage of military equipment, demilitarization and maintenance of Chemical Corps equipment. Commanding Officer, Colonel C. M. Kellogg.

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL. One of the largest permanent general Army Hospitals. Brigadier General Harry D. Offutt, Commanding General.

COLORADO MILITARY DISTRICT. A branch of the Fifth Army Headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. Exercises supervision, coordination and direction over many functions pertaining to Army activities in Colorado, excepting permanent installations and posts. Colonel George T. Shank, Infantry, Executive, 206, Old Customhouse, Denver.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS. Makes preliminary examinations, reviews, surveys for flood control projects authorized by Congress, including economic justification therefor; cooperates with other interested agencies in accumulation and analysis of hydrological data, siltation and related matters; prepares plans and specifications for flood control projects such as dams, levees and related works; advertisement and award of construction contracts; supervision and inspection of construction. Lt. Colonel Lawrence J. Lincoln, District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Denver Federal Center, Denver.

FIFTH ARMY REGIONAL OFFICE, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. Captain Dudley J. Haseltine, Officer in Charge, Room 510, Insurance Building, 831 14th Street, Denver.

DENVER FINANCE OFFICE. Provides receipt and disbursement service for Camp Carson, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the Denver Quartermaster Market Center, and all National Guard, Organized Reserve Units and Selective Service Organizations in the States of Colorado and Wyoming, as well as some military installations and activities in Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota. Major C. L. Duff, F.D., Finance Officer, Old Customhouse, Denver.

5610TH ASU, DENVER MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENTS I AND II. Responsible for maintaining discipline and good order in the Denver Area, and the apprehension of Armed Forces Personnel who are absent without leave or deserters, for the State of Colorado and part of Wyoming. Captain Harold W. Sweetman, CMP, also Provost Marshal for the Denver area. Police Building, 13th and Champa Streets, Denver.

QUARTERMASTER MARKET CENTER. Purchasing agency for perishable subsistence for military installations in most of the Rocky Mountain Empire, specifically Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, and western Texas. Major Leif J. Brue, Quartermaster Corps, Room 187, Denargo Market, Denver.

U. S. ARMY AND U. S. AIR FORCE RECRUITING MAIN STATION. Responsible for procurement, processing and enlistment of Army and Air Force applicants in the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and parts of Nebraska. Robert W. Rayburn, Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry, Commanding Officer, 100 Old Customhouse, Denver.

ARMY AUDIT AGENCY. Clifford L. Beisel, CWO, Resident Auditor, c/o Finance Officer, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver.

U. S. ARMY ORGANIZED RESERVES, OFFICE OF THE COLORADO SENIOR ARMY INSTRUCTOR. Colonel Frederick S. Lee, Senior Army Instructor, 3800 York Street, Denver.

RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO. To produce junior officers who have the qualities and attributes essential to their progressive development as officers in a component of the Army of the United States. Cornman L. Hahn, Colonel, C.E., Professor of Military Science & Tactics, in charge of Engineer ROTC Unit, Boulder, and Medical ROTC Unit, School of Medicine, Denver.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD. The organized militia of the State of Colorado. Brigadier General Irving O. Schaefer, Office of the Adjutant General of Colorado, 300 Logan Street, Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

OFFICE OF NAVAL OFFICER PROCUREMENT AND U. S. NAVY RECRUITING STATION. Procures and enlists officers and enlisted personnel for active and inactive naval service; acts as public information office concerning other Naval functions and activities. Lieutenant Commander R. E. Jeffery, USN, 307 New Customhouse, Denver.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL MATERIAL. In charge of inspection, approving of invoices, interpreting drawings and specifications, furnishing government Bills of Lading; representative of the various Bureaus of the Navy Department in seeing that all contracts are properly executed. Territory: Colorado and Wyoming. William H. Boyd, Assistant Inspector of Naval Material, 120 New Customhouse, Denver.

NAVAL AIR STATION. Captain J. T. Brown, Commanding Officer, Buckley Field, Denver.

MARINE AIR DETACHMENT. Lt. Col. T. V. Murto, Jr., USMC, Commanding Officer, Buckley Field, Denver.

NAVY RECRUITING STATION. Lt. A. H. Bilderback, Officer in Charge, New Customhouse, Denver.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER. Cdr. G. R. Glasscock, Brigade Commander, Denver Federal Center, Denver.

U. S. MARINE CORPS—DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS. Captain Quentin V. Earl, Officer in Charge, Recruiting Station, Old Customhouse, Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

LOWRY FLIGHT SERVICE CENTER, Lowry Airforce Base, Denver. Directs and operates Flight Service center; develops procedures, methods, and practices for the operation of the center; maintains liaison with air forces, commands, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Airways and Air Communications Service, Air Weather Service, Navy Department, and other interested military and civilian Governmental agencies; reviews, analyzes, and evaluates Flight Service center operating records and reports; recommends to the Commanding General, AAF, plans, programs, and requirements for Flight Service; develops, plans for, and supervises hurricane evacuations of military flights. Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. McLeod, USAF, Commanding Officer.

TROOP MOVEMENT SECTION. Arranges transportation for incoming and outgoing troops and provides for their welfare enroute. S. Sgt. Leo Wackley, Troop Movement Section, USAF, Union Station, Denver.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE. Unit of the Air Training Command of the United States Air Force; training center for officers and airmen. Brigadier General Charles H. Caldwell, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver.

FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS IN COLORADO

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Administration of Taylor Grazing Act
Grazing Districts
Classification and Adjudication of Land

NATIONAL FORESTS
Operations in National Forests
Fire Lookouts in Colorado
Location and Area of National Forests

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; Atomic Energy Commission; and the Department of National Defense.

Areas and Surface Resources: Almost 39 percent of the land area of Colorado is owned by the United States Government. There are two groups of such lands. The larger group is composed of lands called the public lands, or remnants of the old public domain. These lands have always been in Federal ownership, although at times withdrawn and reserved for various Federal purposes. The second group is small and consists of lands purchased by the Federal Government. 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 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 Federal agency, and the rights to use the subsurface are applied for through a different agency, and the underground operations are supervised by a third agency. The control and titles of land are not static as control of areas is transferred from one Governmental agency to another and titles to lands are passing from the Government to individuals by 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 or resurveying. 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 the State.

The Federal Government is by far the largest individual owner of real estate in Colorado. Among the Federal agencies the Forest Service manages the largest block of publicly owned land, with a supervised area on June 30, 1949, of 13,689,674 acres. The next largest land managing agency in the State is the Bureau of Land Management which controls 9,431,260 acres of vacant public land and 561,796 acres of reserved land within grazing districts, 660,730 acres outside the grazing districts, and 37,536 acres of reconveyed land. Other public agencies in control of lands in Colorado are: Office of Indian Affairs 711,964 acres, Soil Conservation Service approximately 650,000 acres, and National Park Service 545,336 acres.

(A land-classification table, published elsewhere in this volume, gives the areas of land in the State by counties as of specified dates and by types of land. Included are the various classifications of privately owned lands on the tax rolls, untaxed land, Federal land, State, county, and municipal land.)

Subsurface Resources: The Federal Government 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. 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. The 1949 statistical appendix to report of Director BLM shows 36,400,000 acres of complete mineral reservations under homestead and other patents and 13¼ million acres of reservations of specific minerals. Mineral deposits are generally subject to leasing or development, even when the surface land is in private ownership or in withdrawals made by the Government. Subsurface resources of the otherwise unappropriated and unreserved public domain, to be discussed later, are subject to leasing for the development of mineral deposits and for acquisition, with the surface rights, by mineral patent.

Withdrawn Lands: Large areas of Government land have been withdrawn from time to time for a variety of purposes. These withdrawn lands should be distinguished from the lands which have been reserved as parks and monuments, forests, military purposes, and for the Indians. The withdrawals here discussed 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 are reported on the basis of all acreages involved within the outer boundaries, even though publicly and privately owned lands are involved. For this reason no accurate tabulation is possible, but the following over-all figures are available for withdrawals other than those which established the areas of management, such as forests, parks, grazing districts, etc.

WITHDRAWALS IN FORCE IN COLORADO AS OF JUNE 30, 1949

Type	Acres
Mineral Withdrawals—Coal	4,142,233
Mineral Withdrawals—Oil	215,370
Mineral Withdrawals—Oil Shale	1,172,778
Public Water Reserves	12,972
Power Sites—Reserves	212,561
Power Sites—Classifications	271,702
Stock Driveways	66,796
Atomic Energy Commission	69,567
Reclamation Withdrawals and Purchases (estimated)	600,000
Withdrawals not otherwise classified	13,621

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Regional Office: Salt Lake City, Utah, H. Byron Mock, Regional Administrator.

The Bureau of Land Management was founded July 16, 1946, by the merging of the former General Land Office (created 1812) and the former Grazing Service (created 1934). Its responsibilities are the same as those formerly exercised by the two agencies, and they fall into two categories: (1) General Services for all public lands; and (2) Resource protection, management, and disposition of those public lands and resources under direct control of BLM.

(1) **General Services.** Under the first category BLM provides general services to the public, to other public agencies, and to its operating units. BLM is the office of record of all public lands and of all transactions involving the transfer of ownership or control of public lands of the United States, including withdrawals of public lands for administration by other Federal agencies. In addition, BLM processes all withdrawals of public lands for various purposes. BLM also classifies the public lands as to their highest use, accepts applications to enter upon the land, and, when proper compliance with laws and regulations is shown by investigation, issues patents thereto. Another fundamental and important service is the making of cadastral surveys. In the BLM is vested the exclusive responsibility for cadastral surveys on all types of public lands. Such surveys are conducted as a service to other Federal and state agencies, as well as to private individuals concerned with public lands. These surveys form the basis for legal descriptions on which ownership or control claims are founded.

(2) **Direct Supervision of Land.** Under the second category (resource protection, management, and disposal) BLM is responsible for all the public land resources that have not been put under the supervision of other Federal agencies. This may include both the surface and sub-surface resources, or it may include them separately. Under protection, the BLM must protect the surface against fire and erosion, and both surface and sub-surface protection must be provided against unauthorized uses, i. e., trespasses that damage or deplete the land and its resources. Under management, BLM authorizes and supervises use of the public lands under its direction for grazing, timber, rights-of-way, various special uses, mining claims, recreational sites, agricultural development, and other uses. Also BLM issues leases to applicants under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for oil and gas and other mineral deposits. Supervision of the extraction of such resources, i. e., coal and oil and gas, is a responsibility of the Conservation Division of the U. S. Geological Survey. Deposit accounts of all funds collected are handled by BLM. When, under the various land laws, claims have been developed and requirements met for acquisition of the land, the BLM checks on compliance and processes and grants the patent.

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 the land office in Denver, a survey office in Denver, and through the headquarters of eight grazing districts which are in the southern and western parts of the State. The location and name of the party in charge of each, are as follows:

Office	Director	Location
District Land Office	Mrs. Eudochia Bell Smith Acting Manager ...	341 New Custom- house Bldg., Denver.
Public Survey Office	John Meldrum Cadastral Engineer (Acting)	329 New Custom- house Bldg., Denver.
Colorado Grazing District No. 1 (Meeker)	Sydney H. Whetstone Range Manager ...	Meeker.
Colorado Grazing District No. 2 (Summit)	Lloyd W. Bruce.... Range Manager	329 New Custom- house Bldg., Denver.
Colorado Grazing District No. 6 (Yampa)	William W. Campbell Range Manager	Craig.
Colorado Grazing District No. 3 (Ouray)	Evert L. Brown.... Range Manager	Montrose.
Colorado Grazing District No. 4 (Dolores)	Henry E. Snyder.. Range Manager	Durango.
Colorado Grazing District No. 5 (Royal Gorge) and District No. 8 (San Luis)...	Douglas A. Cross.. Range Manager....	Canon City.
Colorado Grazing District No. 7 (Rifle)...	Warren J. Gray.... Range Manager (Acting)	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 functions of the regional office are divided into four groups: Classification and Planning are headed by William N. Anderson; Adjudication of applications is in charge of H. J. Van der Veer; Public surveys are directed by Arthur H. Brown and Management of surface resources, including grazing, timber, range improvements, range rehabilitation, and fire protection, is overseen by Kelso P. Newman.

CLASSIFICATION AND ADJUDICATION OF LAND

The Taylor Grazing Act enacted June 28, 1934 authorizes the Secretary of Interior to initiate regulations which provide for the protection and orderly use of the vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands of the United States.

Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, withdrew all vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated public land in Colorado from settlement, location, sale, and entry pending classification under section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act, approved June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), and determination of the most useful purpose to which such land may be put.

The examination of public lands to permit classification and determination of the proper and highest use thereof is a joint responsibility of the Division of Planning and Adjudication of the Bureau of Land Management. The actual field work incidental to classification is performed by specialists trained in agronomy, land economics, mineral engineering, or forestry. Before classification is made, information on soil types, vegetation types, erosion condition, water resources, mineral resources, climatic conditions, surrounding land status pattern, area economics, and other pertinent data are obtained from examination of the land and other available sources of information.

Classification generally is made after an application is filed for the specific tract of land. If a favorable determination is made, the applicant thereby acquires a preference right to enter the land, if he be otherwise qualified. Types of applications under public land laws which require favorable classification before allowance are homesteads, desert-land, public sale, small-tract, exchange, and special land-use.

Other duties performed by the Planning and Adjudication field staff include investigations of various types of trespass, including agricultural and mineral, but generally not grazing or timber, which are handled in the Division of Range Management; collection of delinquent rentals on the various types of land leases issued by the Bureau of Land Management, such as coal, oil and gas, and small tract; investigation of applications for mineral patent under the mining laws of the United States; and investigations of final proofs under agricultural public land laws to determine if full compliance has been made by the entryman.

The Bureau of Land Management is the repository for the records of disposal of public lands of the United States and maintains tract books and ownership plats showing status of all lands, whether patented to states or individuals, or in Federal ownership as a permanent Federal withdrawal or as vacant, unappropriated public domain. In the Bureau of Land Management Land Office for Colorado at Denver are the basic land records for all land within the State of Colorado, excepting grazing lease applications. All applications to enter, select or lease vacant public lands in Colorado must be filed at that office.

During the fiscal year 1950, applications for public land in Colorado have been filed as follows:

Homestead	147
Desert-land	1
Exchange	28
Application for mineral patent.....	23
Small-tract	17
Oil and Gas Lease.....	713
Rights of way.....	29
Coal lease	9
Special use	5
Public Sale	141

The Bureau of Land Management is one of the few agencies of the Federal Government whose operations are of such a nature that the receipts are greatly in excess of the cost of administration. During the fiscal year 1949, the return of \$37,149,433.89 from the management of the public lands, when compared with the direct appropriations to the Bureau, represents a ratio of approximately seven dollars return for every one dollar of appropriations. Transferred funds for Soil and Moisture conservation operations and river basin studies reduce the ratio to approximately 5.14 dollars return for every one dollar spent for management and protection of public lands and conservation of their resources. The principal source of revenue is from rentals and royalties under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended. Nearly 31 million dollars were received from this source. Sales of timber brought three and one-half million dollars, and grazing fees returned one and a quarter million dollars. Sales of public land amounted to \$838,000. Fees and commissions totaled \$225,000.

RECEIPTS TO GOVERNMENT AND STATE OF COLORADO

Public lands of the State of Colorado contributed heavily to the total revenue received by the Bureau of Land Management. During the fiscal year 1950, the Land Office at Denver collected from fees and commissions, \$17,917.01, from sales of public lands, \$21,836.92, from mineral leases, \$4,172,042.17, and miscellaneous, nearly \$2,000. Grazing revenue in 1950 from eight grazing districts and more than 1,000 grazing leases was \$96,758.16. Sale of materials (timber, etc.) amounted to \$11,650 to State.

The State of Colorado shares in the revenue collected from these various sources by the Bureau of Land Management. For instance, the State receives 37½ per cent of rentals and royalties collected under the mineral leasing laws, 12½ per cent of grazing fees collected in established grazing districts, 50 per cent of grazing lease rentals, and 5 per cent of proceeds from sales of public lands and materials.

From all the receipts collected by the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado in fiscal year 1950, the share of the State of Colorado will be approximately \$1,565,000. In addition to these direct payments to the State, 95 per cent of proceeds from the sale of public lands and materials, and 52½ per cent of rentals and royalties from Mineral Leasing Act are covered into a Reclamation Fund for Federal expenditure within the State for reclamation of lands.

MINERAL LEASING

Under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management supervises the leasing of oil, gas, coal, potassium, sodium, phosphate, and oil shale in Colorado on vacant, unappropriated public land of the United States, as well as on national forests, reclamation withdrawals, and private lands whose patent reserves the leasable minerals to the United States. Under the joint supervisions of the Bureau of Land Management and the Geological Survey, the mineral resources of the State of Colorado have been developed to a high extent, but considerable expansion still is possible as more than 4,000,000 acres of public land have been classified as valuable for the production of coal and more than a million acres as valuable for the production of oil from oil shale. The total area valuable for the production of oil and gas is not known, but more than a million acres are under Federal oil leases now and activity in oil and gas exploration is increasing.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC LAND

The agricultural public land laws of the United States have been changed from their basic philosophy of "free land" by the Taylor Grazing Act, which requires classification of the land as suitable for the purpose desired before an application under a public land law may be allowed. If the lands are classified under section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act as being more valuable for any purpose other than grazing and suitable for the purpose sought, applications for homestead under Section 2289, R.S. (160 acres) or the act of February 19, 1909 (320 acres, dry farm), or for desert-land under the acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891 (160 acres), may be allowed.

Isolated tracts of public land may be sold under the provisions of section 14 of the Taylor Grazing Act to qualified applicants if disposal of such tracts is not contrary to the public interest. Exchanges of land under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act are designed to improve the pattern of land ownership and control if the public interest does not require their retention in public ownership. Small tracts, not exceeding 5 acres, may be leased and sold under the act of June 1, 1938, if the land is suitable for home, business, camp, or recreation sites.

Inquiry concerning any land in Colorado and whether it is available under the Federal land laws should be addressed to the Manager of the Bureau of Land Management Office, 341 New Courthouse, Denver.

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 per cent remains to be surveyed. The records of patented 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 watershed 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. This is due to the fact that many of the early surveys are in an advanced stage of obliteration because of age or inadequate monuments. Requirements for Federal land classification and management work and activity on various Reclamation projects demand an expansion and acceleration in the Cadastral Resurvey program in the immediate future.

At the present time the Cadastral Engineering Division has a backlog of over 400 townships authorized for survey or resurvey. About 35 per cent of this load is classed as urgent and needing resurvey action in the immediate future.

RANGE AND TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Management of surface resources 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 which may be present.

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."

There are 60 grazing districts in eleven western states, eight of which lie in Colorado.

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.

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 and adjacent counties. These lands are leased to landowners, 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 the grazing for a cow or horse or five sheep or five goats for 30 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	119,573
Moffat	468,857
Rio Blanco	1,188,910
Total	1,777,910

Summit District No. 2	
County	Acres
Eagle	226,229
Garfield	11,553
Grand	117,400
Jackson	188,579
Summit	9,787
Total	553,548

Ouray District No. 3	
County	Acres
Delta	210,702
Gunnison	348,868
Hinsdale	131,676
La Plata	1,920
Mesa	23,339
Montrose	257,478
Ouray	22,246
Saguache	109,588
San Juan	78,623
Total	1,184,435

Dolores District No. 4	
County	Acres
Archuleta	10,171
Dolores	66,459
La Plata	35,015
Mesa	133,651
Montezuma	208,657

Dolores District No. 4 (Continued)	
Montrose	357,917
San Miguel	297,770
Total	1,109,640

Royal Gorge District No. 5	
County	Acres
Chaffee	4,245
Custer	6,604
Fremont	347,663
Park	52,405
Teller	25,231
Total	436,148

Yampa District No. 6	
County	Acres
Moffat	1,033,637

Rifle District No. 7	
County	Acres
Garfield	668,959
Eagle	3,418
Mesa	718,875
Pitkin	36,257
Total	1,427,509

San Luis District No. 8	
County	Acres
Alamosa	25,894
Conejos	175,225
Rio Grande	52,274
Saguache	200,438
Total	453,861
Total in 29 Counties	7,976,118

As of June 30, 1949, in 29 counties of the State there were 7,431,260 acres of vacant public grazing lands in grazing districts, and more than half a million acres of other Federal lands. Outside the grazing districts there were 660,730 acres of public land in 47 counties which were used by approximately 1,000 stockmen.

ADMINISTRATION INCLUDES DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARDS

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:

**NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OPERATORS AND LIVESTOCK LICENSED
AND PERMITTED ON COLORADO GRAZING DISTRICTS IN 1949**

(Source: Annual Report, Region IV, Bureau of Land Management)

District Name	Number of Operators	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Goats	Total
Meeker	158	22,803	541	132,680	..	156,024
Summit	253	27,841	919	42,529	..	71,289
Ouray	397	37,114	1,131	122,660	..	160,905
Dolores	273	18,689	94	84,215	54	103,052
Royal Gorge ..	152	20,263	152	20,385	..	40,800
Yampa	88	3,886	243	107,236	..	111,365
Rifle	526	42,865	729	88,430	..	132,024
San Luis	148	13,229	214	112,537	20	126,000
Total	1,995	186,690	4,023	710,672	74	901,459

IMPROVEMENTS ON GRAZING LANDS

At the time grazing districts were established, public grazing lands were without proper improvements and facilities for use by livestock. This was almost entirely due to the fact that prior to the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act there was no way in which the public lands could be improved with some warranty that the parties making the improvements would benefit by them.

The lands within grazing districts are 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. These arrangements grant stockmen grazing privileges on the public lands, equal to the carrying capacity of their own lands, in return for administration by the Bureau of the stockmen's private properties so exchanged.

Since July 1, 1934, and up to June 30, 1950, 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, partly by a return of fee collections for the improvement of the grazing districts, and partly by funds supplied by Congress for the improvement and rehabilitation of public lands and protection of the soil and moisture resources.

**RANGE IMPROVEMENTS IN COLORADO GRAZING DISTRICTS
TO JUNE 30, 1949**

Stock Watering Reservoirs and Dams	382	Bridges, over 20 foot span ..	50
Stock Watering Wells	23	Range seeding, acres	84,885
Spring Developments	340	Eradication of Poisonous and Noxious Weeds, acres...	37,913
Truck Trails, miles	540	Rodent Control, acres	2,430,900
Stock Trails and Driveways, miles	394	Water Spreaders, lin. ft.	41,510
Fences for Livestock, miles .	408	Contour Furrowing, miles ..	619
Livestock Corrals	24	Check Dams	292
Cattle Guards on Public Roads	45	Diversion Ditches, lin. ft. ..	29,607

BIG GAME IN GRAZING DISTRICTS

The estimated numbers of big game, which spend part of each year in the Colorado Grazing districts, by species and districts for 1946 and 1949 follow:

District	Deer		Elk		Antelope	
	1946	1949	1946	1949	1946	1949
Meeker	90,000	65,000	35	400	....	500
Summit	21,460	46,652	483	3,612	....	....
Ouray	35,000	35,000	125	350	....	....
Dolores	20,000	20,000	....	....	....	....
Royal Gorge ..	2,500	2,500	37	12	500	700
Yampa	9,000	12,500	400	350	800	1,200
Rifle	18,000	18,175	1,700	1,635	....	....
San Luis	500	400	1,000	300	....	12
	196,450	200,227	3,780	6,559	1,300	2,412

TIMBER AND WOODLAND

Although there is no staff in Colorado primarily concerned with timber and woodland resources, increased effort is being made in the grazing district offices to protect and manage this considerable resource.

Application for free-use timber and woodland products are processed by the range managers, and during the calendar year 1949 a total of 257 permits were issued in Colorado for use of resources with a minimum value of \$9,098.00.

During 1947 legislation was enacted to permit the sale of timber, poles, posts, firewood, and other products from the public lands. Under this provision, fence posts, saw timber, telephone poles, and Christmas trees were first cut from Colorado public domain land in 1949.

FIRE PROTECTION AND SUPPRESSION

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 eight-year period.

EIGHT-YEAR RANGE FIRE RECORD IN COLORADO

Year	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)		
		Federal	Other	Total
1942	91	14,505	4,776	9,281
1943	60	2,839	815	3,654
1944	57	3,329	1,848	5,677
1945	31	632	226	858
1946	42	3,203	2,283	5,486
1947	5	76	...	76
1948	36	2,345	1,335	3,680
1949	37	218	616	834

Protect Colorado's Valuable Timber Resources

Protect Timbered Watershed Areas

Help Prevent Forest and Range Fires

NATIONAL FORESTS

Regional Office: Postoffice Building, Denver.

Regional Forester: Edward P. Cliff.

The primary value of much of Colorado's mountainous terrain lies in forest, range, and watershed. About one-third of the state's total area is forest land—19,900,000 acres. Of this—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. Their boundaries, based mainly upon topographic and watershed features, may be changed from time to time as improvements in transportation and communication, work loads, economical and efficient management dictate.

Eleven forests lie wholly, and one partially, within the state. These forests average generally over a million acres each in area, with a net total of 13,693,389 acres, or about 20 per cent of the area of the state. The 11 forests, together with three in Wyoming, two in South Dakota and one in Nebraska, make up the Rocky Mountain region of the Forest Service.

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, lands, and watershed management; engineering; fiscal control; and information and education. Each of the 11 forests is under the control of a supervisor, who has the responsibility for the activities of from five to 13 rangers, ranger assistants, technical assistants, and a clerical force to administer and protect the forest. There are 368 permanent Forest Service employees in the State of Colorado, in the Denver regional office, the Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, and on the 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 179,333,630 acres, the area in Colorado being about eight per cent of this 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, for example, in such a way that each use will balance properly against the others. This system of "multiple use" is the keynote of national forest administration, which is based upon the original policy of "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

Watershed Management. Most important of the several national forest resources is water, with a value greater than all the other products combined. The paramount objectives of watershed management is to bring a maximum yield of usable water in controllable flow "Yield" means the amount of water which flows off an area on which the precipitation falls and is available for use elsewhere.

As a whole, the State of Colorado yields more than 16,000,000 acre feet of water annually. Within its boundaries lie the headwaters of four important rivers—the Colorado, Rio Grande, Arkansas, and Missouri. The reason for this relatively high water yield of Colorado is that it is "high country";

actually, about three-quarters of that part of the United States above 10,000 feet in elevation is in Colorado.

Most of the water comes from the high, mountainous country, the greater portion of which is in the national forests. Water yield is negligible from areas below 7,000 feet elevation and receiving less than 17 inches of precipitation.

Precipitation in the mountains generally increases with elevation, with most of it in the form of snow. Temperatures are cooler, so melting is delayed; thus, flow is extended into summer when water is most needed. The result of this combination of factors is that about 80 per cent of the water available for domestic, irrigation, power, industrial and other uses comes from less than 20 per cent of the area of the State.

Watershed management is an important and necessary influence on water yield, exerted through establishment and maintenance of an adequate cover of protective vegetation. The general result of this cover is more of the water delivery through the ground and less off the surface. Management does not provide positive control, nor totally prevent floods; but it will modify the peaks of flood flows, which peaks do most of the damage.

Watershed management cannot take the place of structural engineering works. It does, however, have an important relation to the storage reservoirs, since it can lengthen or shorten the useful life of such projects to the extent that silt can be kept out of them. Accordingly, it is a fair statement to say that watershed management does afford a substantial measure of protection to the tremendous investment of public funds which go into Bureau of Reclamation and other engineering projects.

Timber. The bulk of Colorado's merchantable timber stands is on the national forests. Preponderately, these stands consist of native lodgepole and ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, and Douglas fir; species which, properly manufactured and dried, produce a proved quality lumber. Production of lumber from Colorado's national forests in 1949 was about 120,000,000 feet, board measure, from 1,235 timber sales. Some 225 mills were involved in these operations. In addition to sawed lumber, railroad ties and heavy, squared mine timbers, a considerable volume of telephone poles, round props for mines, and other forest products are produced annually.

In addition to timber sold, 1,826 free permits were issued during this year, to farmers, ranchers, and other individuals residing in and near the forests for approximately 4,700,000 feet, board measure, of dead timber, for use as fuel, fencing, and other domestic purposes. During the year, also, 27,647 Christmas trees were sold from the national forests.

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.

OWNERSHIP AND COMPOSITION OF COLORADO'S FOREST LAND

Commercial	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

STAND OF SAW TIMBER ON COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS

Species	Million Feet B.M.
Hardwoods	915.5
Softwoods:	
Ponderosa pine	3,735.4
Engelmann spruce	13,778.7
Lodgepole pine	5,487.0
Douglas-fir	1,473.4
True firs	2,165.8
Others	101.7
Total softwoods	26,742.0
Total, all species	27,657.5*

*Of which 23,566.0 is on the national forests.

Insect Control. 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 officials have somewhat reduced the numbers of these insects. They attain epidemic proportions at intervals, however—as, for example, on the eastern portion of the Roosevelt National Forest, at present—and constant watch must be maintained for such outbreaks.

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. In places many Douglas fir and white fir have been killed outright and elsewhere the trees have been severely damaged. Probably the most familiar form of damage from bud worms is found in the partially defoliated condition of many of the Douglas fir Christmas trees sold in the local Colorado markets.

Reforestation. Forested watersheds retard melting snow and equalize the flow of streams, and, thus, 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.

Thousands of acres of forest lands in the State have been destroyed by forest fires. Forest Service officials have estimated that approximately 78,000 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 40 years, a total of 60,308 acres of trees have been planted on the 11 national forests within Colorado. Of that total, the results have been reasonably successful on about 57 per cent. A total of 1,168 acres were planted in 1949, most of which was watershed management planting.

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 expanding planting program on national forest lands. The Monument nursery can supply about three million trees annually.

Fire Control. 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 45 years ago, and little was known concerning the control of big fires under dangerous burning conditions. The fires caused by railroad, debris burning, incendiary, and by logging operations have shown a marked decrease to the end of the 1949 season. Fires resulting from camping and hunting use, however, have shown a tendency to remain at a high level, primarily because of continuously increasing use of the forests by recreationists.

The number of fires and the area burned over for the last five years indicates recent trends. Areas burned over are shown by ownership; the area of national forest land; and the area of private land inside the national forests and immediately adjoining on which the Forest Service assumes responsibility for fire control.

Year	Total Fires	No. of Man-caused Fires	National Forest Area Burned Over (Acres)	Private Land Burned Over (Acres)
1945	191	88	307	88
1946	225	114	177	244
1947	103	43	104	45
1948	243	141	446	80
1949	173	81	93	104

This does not include fires on forest, brush, and range lands under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service or other federal agencies; 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 proportion. 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
Pike	Devils 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
San Juan	Chimney Rock	16 miles southwest of Pagosa Springs
	Eight-Mile Mesa	8 miles south of Pagosa Springs
	Glade Mountain	21 miles northwest of Dolores
	Jersey Jim	12 miles north of Mancos

*Manned only in extremes of dry weather.

Obtaining a supply of labor for fire fighting presents a serious problem. The need for public cooperation is particularly stressed. The U. S. Forest Service has been making appeals to the citizens on this account through extensive annual fire prevention campaigns.

Grazing. The national forests are so administered as to secure full use of the grazing resources and maintain a maximum forage production, yet keep such use in harmony with other forest uses. Thus, 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 46 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
1949	1,899	168,606	Cattle and Horses
.....	565	622,839	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 4½ months. Sheep ranges are located mainly at higher elevations, many of them at timber line and above, where the topography is rugged and the feed is better adapted to sheep. These summer sheep ranges are used for about 2½ 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 forest range can be given consideration only when surplus range is available, or 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 sliding scale plan initiated by the Forest Service in 1933. This rate varies from year to year, according to the fluctuations in market price for western cattle and lambs. It will be lower, on the average, for 1950 than in 1949, for example. 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. The impact of war demand for increased meat supplies did not result in an increased rate of stocking on national forest ranges, since research data have shown that moderate stocking will produce more meat than will heavy stocking. A policy of more conservative use of the range is giving individual stockmen greater returns on a fewer number of stock because of greater and more rapid gains.

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, and bridges to permit getting stock onto the range and to facilitate handling them after they are on the range; drift, boundary, and division fences to control stock movements; corrals for gathering and sorting; and the development of water places to permit the use of "dry" ranges, and to better the distribution of stock on the range.

The following tabulation shows the extent, type, and value of range improvements constructed, for Colorado national forests, as of June 30, 1949:

Type of Improvement

Range fences and corrals	3,105.7 miles
Stock Driveways	488 miles
Range water developments	2,308
Range revegetation	42,560 acres
All improvements	\$2,812,569.42

Recreation, Game and Wildlife. The use of Colorado's national forests for all types of outdoor recreation has always been an important factor in attracting tourists, and serving as a source of diversion for residents of this and other states. As areas for the development of winter sports, the national forests have been particularly attractive; for organized trips to the scenic spots of the state; and for hunting, fishing, hiking, picknicking, and camping.

There are some 340 developed camp and picnic grounds, 21 winter sports areas, 20 organization camps, 35 hotels or resorts, and over 700 summer home residences on these national forests.

During the calendar year 1949, more than 2.4 million visits were made to the areas and facilities. Distribution of interests is evidenced by the tabulations: over 60,000 people went to the national forests for camping; over 400,000 for picknicking; over 100,000 for hunting; almost half a million for fishing; 65,000 for riding and hiking; 17,000 stayed at organization camps; 4,000 visited wild and wilderness areas; 26,000 pursued a scientific study and hobbies; and about 900,000 went to the Colorado National Forests for general enjoyment and sightseeing.

Colorado is especially well-favored with winter sports skiing areas, 12 of the largest, of which lie wholly or almost wholly upon the national forests. A total of 140,200 visits were recorded to these areas last season; 35,700 for example, at Winter Park; 34,500 at Berthoud Pass; 16,500 at Loveland Pass; and 13,500 at Arapaho Basin—all on the Arapaho National Forest, close by Denver.

A list of Winter Sports Areas on Colorado national forests is included in the Winter Sports section of the Recreational Resources chapter of this book.

Fishing-Hunting. The importance of the national forests of Colorado in the fishing and hunting picture is reflected in these statistics for 1949 compiled by the U. S. Forest Service. On these forests were 8,300 miles of fishing streams, and 27,500 acres of lakes. Fishing these waters, 175,000 fishermen spent about \$3,500,000, according to the latest annual reports. There were 75,000 big-game hunters who, for their \$3,750,000 spent, took 46,000 deer, 400 bears, and 9,500 elk from the national forests. For the state, this comprises about half of the deer and most of the elk killed in the whole state.

Roads. 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 three major classes: forest highways, forest development roads and forest 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, Bureau of Public Roads, and Forest Service. The location and standards of these roads are based upon surveys and estimates prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads which also has direct supervision of their construction.

Forest development roads and forest 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. The roads, with the exception of a few which require expert engineering, are of lower standard than the forest highways, and are constructed by the Forest Service organization.

Postwar construction of highways and roads is continuing on projects which contribute to timber utilization; and surveys, designs, and plans are being prepared as funds and manpower will permit.

Finances. The total receipts from use and sale of forest resources of the national forests in Colorado amounted to \$868,504.40 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949. Of this amount \$297,894.57 was from the sale of timber. Grazing privileges, however, furnish the greatest single source of receipts on the national forests in the State. From these fees, \$530,866.97 was realized in 1949. The fees are based upon average selling prices received by stockmen for their livestock.

Twenty-five per cent of the fiscal year 1949 total receipts, or \$217,506.54 was turned over to the 42 Colorado counties in which the national forests are located for schools and roads in accordance with federal statutes. An additional 10 per cent, or \$87,002.62, was allotted to the Forest Service for expenditure for roads and trails within the national forests located in the State.

Expenditures for all purposes on the National Forests of Colorado during fiscal year 1949 amounted to \$2,727,518.06.

Protect Colorado Forest Lands

and

Colorado Wildlife

by

Preventing Forest Fires

NATIONAL FORESTS IN COLORADO

National Forests: Names, Acres, Locations by Counties, and Supervisors' Headquarters of National Forests, wholly or partly in Colorado as of 6/30/48.

National Forests	Acres	Supervisors' Headquarters	Counties in Which Located
Arapaho	1,013,523	Idaho Springs	Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, Park, Routt, Summit
Grand Mesa	651,061	Grand Junction	Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa
Gunnison	1,472,335	Gunnison	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Saguache
La Sal*	26,631	Provo, Utah	Mesa, Montrose
Pike	1,090,509	Colorado Springs ...	Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park, Teller
Rio Grande	1,765,123	Monte Vista	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan
Roosevelt	782,920	Fort Collins	Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer
Routt	957,049	Steamboat Springs..	Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Routt
San Isabel	1,153,476	Pueblo	Alamosa, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Lake, Las Animas, Park, Pueblo, Saguache
San Juan	1,849,019	Durango	Archuleta, Conejos, Dolores, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Montezuma, Rio Grande, San Juan
Uncompahgre	946,897	Delta	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel
White River	1,984,846	Glenwood Springs...	Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Moffat, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt

*Lies principally in Utah. Colorado area only.

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 use of range and timber resources. Maintained in cooperation with Colorado A & M College, its offices are located on the campus. W. G. McGinnies is the Director.

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.

Some of the high lights of the research done at the Station include the study of increased water available for stream flow through the harvesting of timber in the high mountains. These studies indicate an increase of some 10 to 30 per cent. They are exploratory studies on a plot basis. These studies are now on a watershed basis and during the past summer a group of forest officers from various parts of the United States drew up a comprehensive program for a pilot-plant study of a watershed 710 acres in size. This program consists of three parts: (a) construction of logging roads and the measurement of their effect on stream flow; (b) removal of one-half of the timber by alternate strip cutting and measurement of its effect on stream flow; and (c) about 1960 remove the remaining timber and measure its effect on stream flow. Timber down to 9½ inches diameter breast height will be harvested.

Harvesting plots of spruce-fir at the Fraser Experimental Forest, five miles northwest of Fraser, gave the lowest windfall losses for a method known as group selection, where small groups of trees are cut within the forest. Alternate strip cutting gave the next lowest loss and single-tree selection (the present commercial logging practice) the highest. These losses are important as they are an index to the efficiency of mountain areas to produce timber after logging.

Analysis of 10 years' data of the grazing studies at the Central Plains Experimental Range, 12 miles northeast of Nunn, shows that the gross income to the ranch per square mile of range forage (herbage) harvested by, and sold through, yearling cattle is \$1238 for moderately grazed (38 per cent); \$983 for heavily grazed (59 per cent); \$904 for lightly grazed (22 per cent). It is interesting to know that moderate grazing gives the highest return and that light grazing gives nearly the same ranch income as does heavy grazing.

Reseeded pastures at the Manitou Experimental Forest using smooth brome and crested wheatgrass showed a daily gain by yearling Hereford heifers of from 1½ to 2 pounds. These gains are in excess to those obtained from adjoining native ranges.

Livestock gains at both the Front Range and Central Plains native grass experimental areas continued to show that moderate grazing is most productive. At the Manitou Experimental Forest, cattle on moderately stocked pastures (1949) gained 225 pounds per head, and only 159 pounds on heavily stocked. At the Central Plains Experimental Range cattle on moderately stocked pastures (1949) gained 276 pounds per head, and 227 pounds on heavily stocked.

Studies of storms occurring at the Manitou Experimental Forest on a 4,800-acre watershed showed that flood flows are not only a result of above-average volumes of precipitation, but are also a result of the amount of water stored in the soil prior to the time of the occurrence of a flood-producing storm. Such conditions were observed during 1945 when five successive storms occurred at weekly intervals and the storm runoff increased from less than 1 per cent in the first storm to as high as 28 per cent in the last.

Erosion rates in the pinon-juniper-sagebrush type on sandstone and shale soils have been studied in western Colorado. These rates have ranged from 0.90 to 2.60 tons per acre per inch of surface runoff on the sandstone soils, while for the shale soils it has varied from 0.30 to 9.10. These wide variations are directly related to the amount of native vegetation occurring on the area. The more abundant the vegetation the less is the soil movement. In general it may be said that the erosion rates on shale-derived soils are four times higher than from those soils derived from sandstones.

A special study in the plains of Colorado shows that in 1908, 90 per cent of the area was in grass, while in 1949 only 5 per cent was grass-covered. The remaining lands are cultivated, with 95 per cent subject to severe wind erosion in 1949 whereas only 10 per cent was subject to erosion in 1908. The tree claims planted in 1880-1890 have all but disappeared due partly to the demand for more wheat acreage. Some of the best plantings have been replaced by cultivated crops. During the drought of the '30s these claims gave considerable protection from dust and wind to animals and people.

In addition to cooperation with the Colorado A & M College, projects are carried on with other agencies. The U. S. 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 Colorado A & M College campus, conducts studies relating to forest insects and their control.

**COLORADO
MILITARY**

PERMANENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

THE MILITARY IN COLORADO

The end of World War II saw the deactivation of several military establishments in Colorado. Permanent establishments as of July 1, 1950, included Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, which is the largest permanent General Hospital of the Army; Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, where thousands of airmen are trained in the various phases of air warfare; Camp Carson, of Colorado Springs, for the training of mountain troops, with the soldiers bivouacking high in the Colorado mountains, at the site of former Camp Hale, for field training; the Pueblo Ordnance Depot and Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver.

The Colorado National Guard and Reserve organizations have been very active since the cessation of hostilities of World War II, with record all-time high membership rolls in both National Guard and Reservists.

With the beginning of hostilities in Korea in 1950, many Colorado men were called to active duty, and casualty lists began carrying names of Colorado servicemen.

As this issue of the Colorado Year Books goes to press, the status of The Military in the State is exceptionally fluid, with expansion of military establishments expected and the call of more Colorado men and women to service a certainty.

PERMANENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL

The largest permanent General Hospital of the Army is Fitzsimons, which is located east of Denver and Aurora.

At the time of its establishment the hospital's primary function was the treatment of respiratory disease and at the present time a great many of the 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, pathology and physical medicine.

Since its establishment in 1918 there has been a total of more than 230,000 patients treated. In addition, approximately 65,000 are treated in the Out-Patient Service annually.

Since World War II, Fitzsimons has become one of the Army's teaching hospitals and a considerable number of Residents are trained in various specialties, together with a group of internes.

The total personnel runs about 2,000 and the patients vary from 1,600 to 2,100.

In 1918 at the time of the original building, the hospital was set up for treatment of approximately 1,800 patients. During the early 1930s the War Department decided that Fitzsimons should become a permanent institution and money was allocated to the extent of about four and one-half million dollars for the purpose of building a new main building at the hospital. This was completed and dedicated in 1941, just a short time prior to Pearl Harbor. It proved a valuable asset during the war. Additional buildings of a semi-permanent nature were erected during World War II and Fitzsimons played a tremendous part in the treatment and care of war casualties.

The classes of patients treated are military from all the Services—Army, Air Force and Navy. There is also always present a considerable number of veterans from both World Wars.

Numerous casualties of the Korean conflict have been flown to Fitzsimons for hospitalization.

The projected plans of the future are to carry on in the care of the above classes of patients and the teaching of young doctors in the perfecting of their medical education.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, DENVER

Lowry Air Force Base, a permanent military installation located just east of Denver, is the only Air Force Base now on active status in Colorado. This installation is under the jurisdiction of Air Training Command and includes the 3415th Technical Training Wing, the 1910th Airways and Air Communications Squadron and the 5th Rescue Squadron, Flight Service Center, 19th Weather Squadron 2103d Air Weather Group, 2472 U.S.A.F.R. Liaison, 14th District Office of Special Investigation, Detachment A 3903d Radar Bomb Scoring Squadron, Civil Air Patrol Liaison Office and 1702-4 Air Transport Group M.A.T.S.

The development of Lowry Air Force Base 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.

At the present time the curricular encompasses training in the following fields: Armament, Photography, Supply, Air Intelligence, Transportation, Career Guidance, Comptroller and Firefighting and Crash Rescue.

Lowry No. 2, adjoining Lowry No. 1 on the east, was built as a separate unit to meet wartime emergency, but it is now an integral part of Lowry Air Force Base.

In addition to accomplishing the primary mission of training military personnel, a large number of mercy missions to relieve civilian distress have been completed by the men assigned to this base.

CAMP CARSON, COLORADO SPRINGS

Camp Carson, located six miles south of Colorado Springs, is headquarters for mountain troops, in training for mountain and winter warfare. During the summer months Camp Carson is utilized as one of the training centers for the training of Reserve Officers on active duty training. The various units stationed there at the end of 1948 had a total personnel of 4,000.

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.

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.

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 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 administrative 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 36 officers and 215 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.

PUEBLO ORDNANCE DEPOT

The Pueblo Ordnance Depot, located on the sprawling plains 16 miles east of Pueblo, ranks in size among the top three depots in the nation, and has grown from a mere clearing house and storage area of war materiel to a concentrated rebuild and repair program center. The depot is equipped to rebuild completely practically any type of materiel from the finest of watches and binoculars to massive field artillery.

Covering 24,841 acres, or approximately 42 square miles, the depot's value as a plant is \$25,000,000. Construction was started in February 1942 and the depot was activated in April 1942. Additional facilities have been built from time to time.

At the present time plans are under way for construction of a housing project which will provide quarters for one hundred families of army personnel, guards, firefighters and key civilians. The buildings will be of permanent type construction and will be erected on government land adjacent to the administration area of the depot. The installation has its own sewage and drainage system, streets and roads, and railroad facilities, together with the large, complete shops and warehouses under which the army carries out its assigned mission of maintenance and storage.

Constructed in 1949 was a new, modern, complete machine shop, rated one of the finest field service shops in the United States. Two other shops were extended into one to provide 702 feet of working space for rebuilding and reassembling the army's huge guns. A bomb renovation plant, operated through remote control with a television screen to view the operation, was completed early in 1950. This will enable the depot to demilitarize much larger bombs and with a greater degree of safety.

The depot has more than 800 ammunition storage magazines which are supplemented with 1,125 open storage sites. The general supplies area has 26 block-long warehouses where a wide variety of medical, quartermaster, and general supplies are stored. Included in this area are four artillery maintenance shops and an artillery fire control repair shop.

Jeeps, trucks, tanks, cars and weapon carriers are among the vehicles rebuilt at the Pueblo depot, and prepared for storage. Also stored are ammunition and general supplies. The mild, dry climate of the area is used to full advantage for storage, and is a contributing factor in the establishment of the installation as a permanent depot. officers and men assigned to the army installation the depot employs over 2,000 civilians.

COLORADO ORGANIZED RESERVE

The office of the Colorado Senior Army Instructor of the Organized Reserve is located at the Denver Armory, formerly the Denver Medical Depot. The office maintains administrative records of some 6,500 Colorado reservists, of whom 4,100 are officers and 2,400 enlisted personnel. The military establishment is comprised of six of the former medical depot buildings, which house the offices of the military staff, storage facilities, and training facilities for reserve units located in the Denver area, and club facilities for reservists throughout the State.

Sub-offices are maintained at Pueblo, Grand Junction, Fort Collins, Colorado Springs and Boulder, with office, storage and training facilities at each station. Training facilities are maintained either independently or in conjunction with National Guard or Navy establishments in an additional 25 Colorado communities.

NAVAL RESERVE SURFACE COMPONENTS

The Organized Surface Brigade of the Naval Reserve in Denver was activated on January 26, 1947. Officiating at the ceremony were Rear Admiral D. B. Beary, USN, Commandant, Twelfth Naval District, and Captain D. N. Cone, USN, Director of Naval Reserve, Twelfth Naval District.

Headquarters and training center are in a building permanently assigned to the Naval Reserve, at the Denver Federal Center. The training center occupies approximately 75,000 square feet of floor space and houses over \$2,000,000 worth of training equipment, which was installed by Reserves on training duty.

Training is conducted during night classes by the Surface Division and SeaBee Companies. The training consists of classroom and shop work in 23 different Navy specialties, including photography, machine shop, motor mechanics, electricians, carpentry, metal work, radio, electronics, navigation, gunnery, clerical, and hospital work. In addition to the weekly drill work, each Reserve is required to take an annual tour of training duty of 14 days aboard ship or at a Naval shore station.

NAVAL AIR STATION, DENVER

The United States Naval Air Station, at Buckley Field, 10 miles east of Denver, is one of 27 Naval Air Stations in the country which, through the Reserve program, maintain a strong national defense team organized into combat groups, ready for immediate call in time of national emergency.

Organized Naval Air Reserves from throughout the Rocky Mountain area receive weekend training which includes flying, education in new tactics of combat experienced pilots, maintenance of proficiency and education in new technical devices of rated personnel, and the fundamental and basic training in enlisted ranks. The Denver Naval Air Station also does limited experimental work for the Navy Department.

The Navy acquired this former Army air base in 1946, and on February 16, 1947, the station was officially commissioned as a Naval Air Reserve Training Station.

Denver Naval Air Station also has a Marine Corps Organized Reserve squadron, and facilities of the station have been made available for the Colorado National Guard.

Captain John T. Brown, USN, is commanding officer of Denver Naval Air Station.

THE COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

The Colorado National Guard is the organized military force of the State during times of peace. During peace the Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard and exercises his command through the Adjutant General—at this time, Brigadier General Irving O. Schaefer, who has served in that capacity since January, 1947.

Following the end of World War II the Colorado National Guard went into the first stages of reactivation, and the 86th Fighter Wing (an outgrowth of Colorado's pre-war 120th Observation Squadron) was the first unit to be activated and federally recognized in the United States. Colorado's National Guard as a whole was among the first ten in the nation to achieve 100 per cent activation of all allocated units.

The Colorado National Guard consists of 44 army, and 16 air units (all federally recognized), located in 29 cities. The army forces consist of a regimental combat team; engineer, medical and heavy tank battalions, and headquarters units. Colorado's Air National Guard is made up of a fighter wing headquarters, fighter group headquarters, service group and fighter squadron (all F-51 fighter plane units), and aircraft control and warning (radar) units.

At the end of 1949, strength of the Guard, out of an allocated 60 units, 649 officers and 6,495 enlisted men (7,144 total), stood as follows:

	Units	Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate	Per Cent of Allocation
Army	44 (100%)	252	1,996	2,248	44.5%
Air	16 (100%)	260	1,056	1,316	62.9%
Totals	60 (100%)	512	3,052	3,564	49.9%

This strength is nearly 50 per cent greater than at any previous time in the history of the Colorado National Guard, the former high having been reached in 1940 and 1941 when 2,424 officers and enlisted men were inducted into Federal service.

In addition to its other and more obvious contributions to the State, the economic impact of the National Guard must be considered. During the past year, Federal expenditures for 240 full-time employees (equally divided between Army and Air) amounted to \$734,600. During the 1949 annual summer field training, \$140,628 were expended on Army units and \$91,481 on Air, the great bulk of which went to officers and enlisted men in the form of pay and allowances. Total Federal expenditures for all purposes (exclusive of armory drill pay) for the 1949 fiscal year were \$1,262,399.

Of greatest economic benefit to the State, however, are the Federal expenditures for armory drill pay which go out to Guardsmen quarterly (staggered throughout the year) for the 48 evening drills they attend September through June. In 1949 the figures for the entire State were \$297,452 for Army units and \$213,445 for Air—a total of nearly \$511,000. This, added to summer encampment pay, means nearly \$700,000 going out in payroll alone annually to the men of the Colorado National Guard for their spare-time services to their Government. Federal equipment for training purposes, located at storage sites and in the hands of units is as follows (as of Dec. 31, 1949):

Army Units		Air Units	
4 Liaison Aircraft	\$ 6,000	33 Aircraft	\$1,250,000
611 Vehicles	2,705,000	Radar Equipment	2,235,000
*24 Tanks	*1,200,000	Other (including Vehicles)	4,436,000
Other	2,794,000		
Total	\$6,705,000	Total	\$7,921,000
Combined Army and Air Total		\$14,626,000	

*18 new tanks are expected in 1950 at an additional value of \$900,000.

Personal property owned by the State Military Department—vehicles, main tenance machinery, shop equipment, and quartermaster property, office furniture and fixtures, etc.—at the close of 1949 amounted to \$56,025.

Real property, including 17 armories, four garages, five motor vehicle storage buildings, 10 quonset huts, two radar buildings (and sites), and other facilities at various stations throughout the State; and 106 buildings and 760 acres of land at Camp George West (Golden), is valued at \$2,235,619. Included in this figure is the new 1949 construction of four motor vehicle storage buildings at Durango, Alamosa, Trinidad and La Junta; interiors of the new radar buildings (1948 construction) at Colorado and Denver Universities, and rehabilitation of buildings at Buckley Field, Denver, at a total cost of nearly a third of a million dollars—all Federal funds.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD STATION LIST

Unit	Location
Army	
State Headquarters, Colorado National Guard, 300 Logan...	Denver
State Headquarters Detachment	Denver
Headquarters, 157th Regimental Combat Team.....	Denver
Headquarters Company, 157th Infantry.....	Denver
Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 157th Infantry.....	Delta
Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 157th Infantry.....	Grand Junction
Company A, 157th Infantry.....	Craig
Company B, 157th Infantry.....	Grand Junction
Company C, 157th Infantry.....	Delta
Company D, 157th Infantry.....	Montrose
1st Battalion Platoon Medical Company, 157th Infantry....	Grand Junction
Headquarters, 2nd Battalion, 157th Infantry.....	Greeley
Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 157th Infantry....	Greeley
Company E, 157th Infantry.....	Greeley
Company F, 157th Infantry.....	Boulder
Company G, 157th Infantry.....	Longmont
Company H, 157th Infantry.....	Fort Collins
2nd Battalion Platoon Medical Company, 157th Infantry....	Greeley
Headquarters, 3rd Battalion, 157th Infantry.....	Lamar
Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 157th Infantry....	Lamar
Company I, 157th Infantry.....	Burlington
Company K, 157th Infantry.....	Fort Morgan
Company L, 157th Infantry.....	Sterling
Company M, 157th Infantry.....	La Junta
Service Company, 157th Infantry.....	Denver
Heavy Tank Company, 157th Infantry.....	Rocky Ford
Heavy Mortar Company, 157th Infantry.....	Durango
Medical Company, 157th Infantry.....	Fort Lyon
Headquarters, 168th Field Artillery Battalion.....	Denver
Headquarters Battery, 168th Field Artillery Battalion.....	Denver
Service Battery, 168th Field Artillery Battalion.....	Golden
Battery A, 168th Field Artillery Battalion.....	Fort Collins

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD STATION LIST

Unit	Location
Army	
Battery B, 168th Field Artillery Battalion.....	Denver
Battery C, 168th Field Artillery Battalion.....	Loveland
Medical Detachment, 168th Field Artillery Battalion.....	Denver
192nd Engineer Combat Company.....	Trinidad
3650th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company.....	Camp George West
101st Army Band.....	Denver
Headquarters, 193rd Heavy Tank Battalion.....	Colorado Springs
Headquarters and Service Company, 193rd Heavy Tank Battalion	Colorado Springs
Company A, 193rd Heavy Tank Battalion.....	Canon City
Company B, 193rd Heavy Tank Battalion.....	Pueblo
Company C, 193rd Heavy Tank Battalion.....	Pueblo
Medical Detachment, 193rd Heavy Tank Battalion.....	Colorado Springs
Headquarters, 199th Engineer Combat Battalion.....	Golden
Headquarters and Service Company, 199th Engineer Combat Battalion	Golden
Company A, 199th Engineer Combat Battalion.....	Alamosa
Company B, 199th Engineer Combat Battalion.....	Monte Vista
Company C, 199th Engineer Combat Battalion.....	Englewood
Medical Detachment, 199th Engineer Combat Battalion.....	Denver
Headquarters, 217th Medical Battalion (separate).....	Denver
Headquarters Detachment, 217th Medical Battalion (separate)	Denver
869th Medical Collecting Company (separate).....	Denver
928th Motor Ambulance Company (separate)	Brush
947th Medical Clearing Company.....	Denver
Air	
86th Fighter Wing.....	Denver
Headquarters Squadron, 86th Fighter Wing.....	Denver
109th Air Force Communication Squadron.....	Denver
609th Signal Light Construction Company.....	Denver
159th Aircraft Control and Warning Group.....	Denver
137th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (Type A) ...	Denver
138th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (Type D) ...	Denver
139th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (Type E) ...	Boulder
109th Radar Calibration Detachment.....	Denver
140th Fighter Group.....	Denver
120th Fighter Squadron (single engine).....	Denver
Utility Flight, 120th Fighter Squadron.....	Denver
240th Air Service Group (Fighter) Headquarters Detachment	Denver
Detachment A, 240th Air Service Group.....	Denver
120th Weather Station (Type A).....	Denver
532nd Air Force Band.....	Denver
1809th Engineer Aviation Company.....	Denver

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Veterans Administration is an independent establishment under the President, created by Executive Order 5398, dated July 21, 1930, under authorization of the act of Congress approved July 3, 1930. This act authorized the President to consolidate and coordinate under a single control all Federal agencies dealing with veterans' affairs. The order consolidated in the Veterans Administration, the Bureau of Pensions (formerly under the Secretary of the Interior), the United States Veterans' Bureau, and the National Home for Disabled Voluntary Soldiers.

The Veterans Administration administers some 300 laws potentially providing benefits for about 19,000,000 living veterans, as well as dependents of deceased veterans. The great majority of these veterans are former members of the military and naval forces who served in time of war. It also is responsible for extending such benefits to veterans and to dependents of deceased veterans who served in the Government military and naval establishments during the time of peace, as provided for by various acts of Congress.

Benefits afforded under these laws include disability compensation; pensions; guaranty of loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property; readjustment allowance for veterans who are unemployed or self-employed; National Service and U.S. Government Life insurance; death and burial benefits; adjusted compensation; emergency officers' retirement pay; physical examinations, hospital and out-patient treatment for both medical and dental cases; and domiciliary care. The Veterans Administration also administers the insurance section of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act for persons in the active military service.

The Veterans Administration now operates 133 hospitals and domiciliary centers, throughout the country, with three located in Colorado, at Grand Junction, Fort Logan and Fort Lyon; and one to be activated in Denver early in 1951. In addition, it has 12,000 beds under contract in non-Veterans Administration hospitals. With these facilities, it provides medical care for a daily average of 107,000 veteran-patients. Its program for the construction of 67 new hospitals, together with the closing of semi-permanent hospitals taken over from the military, will adjust the total capacity to approximately 131,000 permanent beds.

In addition to its hospitals, the agency operates two centers composed of a district office and a regional office, 11 district offices, 70 regional offices, and 498 field offices to bring its services to veterans and their dependents.

One of these two centers, combining a district and regional office, is located at the Denver Federal Center. This office has jurisdiction over 15 field offices and all Veterans Administration activities (except hospitals) in the State of Colorado, and has jurisdiction over insurance and death compensation and pensions in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Colorado's veteran population is estimated at 161,000, of whom 123,000 are World War II servicemen and women.

Upon consolidation of the district and regional offices, a section of the contact division, and all medical and dental out-patient activities were retained at the Central Savings Bank Building in Denver. A mental hygiene clinic is maintained in the Old Customhouse.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

Since the beginning 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. From 1776 to 1855, under various bounty land acts, passed by Congress, more than half a million grants were made to ex-servicemen for more than 68 million acres of land.

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.

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: DISBURSEMENTS FOR COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS IN COLORADO FOR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS,
FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30
(Source: Veterans Administration)**

	1949		1948		1947	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
PENSION AND COMPENSATION						
World War II						
(1) Living ...	15,532	\$ 9,867,288	16,071	\$ 9,728,354	15,197	\$ 8,868,764
(2) Deceased ...	2,348	1,961,692	2,261	1,625,005	2,098	1,575,920
Total	17,880	\$11,828,980	18,332	\$11,353,359	17,295	\$10,444,684
World War I						
(1) Living ...	5,619	\$ 4,991,440	5,680	\$ 4,875,537	5,646	\$ 4,534,714
(2) Deceased ...	2,351	1,553,813	2,239	1,430,034	2,118	1,340,842
Total	7,970	\$ 6,545,253	7,919	\$ 6,305,571	7,764	\$ 5,875,556
Indian Wars						
(1) Living ...	12	11,105	12	\$ 10,488	13	\$ 10,862
(2) Deceased ...	24	14,010	24	14,310	30	15,091
Total	36	\$ 25,115	36	\$ 24,798	43	\$ 25,953
Civil War						
(1) Living ...	0	\$ 0	2	\$ 2,963	2	\$ 3,797
(2) Deceased ...	185	109,357	226	124,660	255	121,461
Total	185	\$ 109,357	228	\$ 127,623	257	\$ 125,258
Spanish-American War						
(1) Living ...	990	\$ 1,166,362	1,090	\$ 1,316,647	1,192	\$ 1,109,253
(2) Deceased ...	714	430,258	697	339,516	666	322,762
Total	1,604	\$ 1,596,620	1,787	\$ 1,656,163	1,858	\$ 1,432,015
Regular Establishment						
(1) Living ...	896	\$ 745,954	780	\$ 688,340	940	\$ 714,687
(2) Deceased ...	192	144,145	172	78,881	166	84,489
Total	1,088	\$ 890,099	952	\$ 767,221	1,106	\$ 799,176
Grand Totals, Pensions and Compensation						
(1) Living ...	23,049	\$16,782,149	23,635	\$16,618,369	22,990	\$15,242,077
(2) Deceased ...	5,814	4,213,275	5,619	3,612,406	5,333	3,460,565
Total	28,863	\$20,995,424	29,254	\$20,230,775	28,323	\$18,702,642

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: DISBURSEMENTS FOR OTHER THAN PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION IN COLORADO FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30
(Source: Veterans Administration)**

	1949 Amount	1948 Amount	1947 Amount
1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Public Law 346)			
(1) Subsistence Allowances to Veterans	\$22,396,841	\$19,934,389	\$19,874,056
(2) Tuition, equipment, etc.	11,550,741	10,527,041	7,518,796
Total	\$33,947,582	\$30,461,430	\$27,392,852
2. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (Public Law 16, for Disabled Veterans)	3,677,932	3,540,523	2,235,428
3. READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES REIMBURSED TO STATE FOR PAYMENT TO:			
(1) Unemployed veterans	3,361,541	3,313,558	5,578,807
(2) Self-employed veterans	1,184,469	1,877,206	4,275,668
Total	\$ 4,546,010	\$ 5,190,764	\$ 9,854,475
4. MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE	160,308	163,326	166,326
5. EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT PAY	111,196	114,116	118,740
6. ADMINISTRATION*	11,251,423	11,484,280	12,555,766
7. CONSTRUCTION	878,499	152,808	92,665
8. AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER CONVEYANCES (For Disabled Veterans)	75,099	89,354	200,510

* Includes cost of providing medical care, hospitalization and drugs for eligible veterans, plus cost of administering entire state Veterans Administration organization including Regional Office, District Office, all hospitals and field offices and field stations.

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 estimated amount received during the year; and, number of deceased veterans of World War I whose dependents were receiving death compensation or pension during the year ending June 30, and the estimated amount received:

Disability Compensation Paid to Living Service-Connected Veterans, War I			Death Compensation and Pensions 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	1,239	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
1947	4,269	3,392,809	2,118	1,340,842
1948	4,173	3,553,211	2,239	1,430,034
1949	4,029	3,654,910	2,351	1,553,813
Total paid, 1918-1949		\$95,509,435		\$16,529,030

Disability allowances for living non-service-connected World War I veterans under the law which went into effect July 1, 1930, as of June 30 of the years named and the amount paid during the 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
1947	1,263	904,425	57	118,740
1948	1,393	1,095,094	57	114,116
1949	1,535	1,225,334	55	111,196
Total paid, 1930-1949		\$9,262,964		\$2,372,370

Number receiving compensation or pension, comprising living veterans and dependents of deceased veterans of wars other than World War I and World War II, but including the regular (peace-time) establishments, receiving compensation or pension on June 30 of the year named and the amount paid; and military and naval insurance disbursed for Colorado veterans in fiscal years ending June 30:

Compensation and Pensions 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
1947	3,264	2,382,671	.....	166,346
1948	3,003	2,575,805	.....	160,308
1949	3,013	2,621,191	.....	160,308
Total paid, 1917-1949		\$78,778,488		\$9,227,393

COMPENSATION AND PENSION PAYMENTS

Number of living Colorado veterans of World War II to whom compensation or pension payments were being made on June 30 of the years named and the estimated amount received during the year; and, number of deceased veterans of World War II whose dependents were receiving compensation or pension on June 30 of the years named and the estimated amount paid during the year:

Compensation and Pension to Living Veterans, War II			Compensation and Pension to Dependents of Deceased Veterans, War II	
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
1947	15,197	8,868,764	2,098	1,575,920
1948	16,071	9,728,354	2,261	1,625,005
1949	15,542	9,867,288	2,348	1,961,692
Total		\$35,809,848		\$7,301,637

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS IN COLORADO

Colorado in 1949 had three Veterans Administration hospitals: a 326-bed hospital at Fort Logan; a 887-bed hospital at Fort Lyon; and a 152-bed hospital at Grand Junction.

Construction of a new 500-bed Veterans Administration hospital in Denver was started in October, 1947. This hospital is located in the Medical Center in Denver, near the site of the Colorado General Hospital and the new General Maurice Rose Memorial Hospital. Construction will be completed in 1950, and it is expected that the new hospital will be activated about the first of the year, 1951. It will be a 10-story structure, costing approximately \$10,000,000, and embodying the latest improvements in hospital design and construction.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, FORT LOGAN

The Veterans Administration Hospital, Fort Logan, is located 10 miles southwest of Denver. 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 on October 22, 1946, and since that time more than 10,000 veterans have received treatment there. The bed capacity is 326. Dr. Michael L. Matte is the present manager.

The permanent, full-time professional staff consists of 21 doctors, in addition to a staff of doctors in residency training. This medical residency training program is sponsored by the Dean's committee of the University of Colorado School of Medicine. Staff members of the Fort Logan Hospital hold appointments as members of the faculty of the School of Medicine and participate in the teaching program of that school. In turn, faculty members of the School of Medicine serve as consultants at the Veterans Administration Hospital. Under this system, the veteran patient is assured of the best possible medical care. The hospital has been approved by the American Medical Association for training in the American Board specialties of medicine, surgery, orthopedics, radiology, pulmonary diseases, physical medicine, and anesthesiology. It is also approved by the American College of Surgeons, and is an institutional member of the American Hospital Association.

The Fort Logan Hospital has been designated by the Veterans Administration as a center for plastic surgery, neurosurgery, pneumonectomy, and lobectomy, in addition to being a tumor center and an allergy center. It includes an Area Reference Laboratory, a Plastic Artificial Eye and Restorations Clinic, and an Orthopedic Brace Shop where work is done for Veterans Administration installations throughout the Rocky Mountain region. An active research laboratory is being operated in conjunction with the hospital, and a radioisotope unit, recently, is now in operation.

It is contemplated that, upon activation of the new Veterans Administration Hospital in Denver, the present staff and activities at Fort Logan will be transferred to the new hospital, and that Fort Logan will then be converted into a 350-bed Tuberculosis Rehabilitation Hospital and Teaching Center.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, FORT LYON

The Fort Lyon Veterans Administration Hospital, presently managed by Dr. A. H. Mountford, is located at Fort Lyon, Colorado, seven miles northeast of Las Animas, in Bent County.

The hospital provides for the care of neuropsychiatric patients and other types of rehabilitation. In addition, an active psychiatric residency program, conducted by outstanding specialists, contributes to the best in patient treatment.

The site comprises about 1,600 acres of ground. The numerous buildings, many of the latest type fireproof construction, cover 60 acres. The grounds are attractively landscaped, with paved streets and modern improvements. The plant represents an investment of approximately \$4,000,000.

The hospital, with 887 beds and about 560 employees, is caring for approximately 850 patients.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, GRAND JUNCTION

The Veterans Administration hospital at Grand Junction, Colorado, is a modern three and one-half million dollar structure, located on the outskirts of the city. Ground was broken for the buildings on February 18, 1947. The completed buildings were formally dedicated on April 27, 1949. Carl R. Gray, Jr., Administrator of Veterans Affairs, and Governor Lee Knous were the principal speakers at these ceremonies. The first patient was admitted for treatment on May 16, 1949. This hospital has the distinction of being the first new Veterans Administration hospital put into operation following World War II. It has a capacity of 152 general medical and surgical beds. The 40 acres of land on which the hospital stands were donated to the Veterans Administration by the City of Grand Junction. The new hospital was placed in Grand Junction to meet the needs of the many veterans living on the Western Slope of Colorado and the Eastern part of Utah. During the first seven months as an active hospital, over 790 patients have been treated. These patients represent veterans from all wars and from all parts of the United States; a majority, however, come from the cities in the Western part of Colorado, and the adjoining Utah communities. Within six months of its formal opening, the hospital was filled to capacity, showing definitely the need for such an institution in this section of the country. The present manager of the hospital is John V. Therrell, Jr.

On the medical staff of the hospital are 10 full-time physicians and surgeons, two part-time specialists and a dental surgeon. In addition to the regular staff, a group of 54 consulting and attending physicians are on call. These consultants are called regularly from Denver, Salt Lake City, and local communities. The Veterans Administration has accepted the hospital at Grand Junction as a training hospital for post resident physicians, under the supervision of the Dean's Committee composed of members of the medical staffs from the University of Colorado and University of Utah Schools of Medicine.

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

THE AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion in Colorado in 1950 had 160 Posts with a total membership of 31,107. M. L. Lyckholm is Department Adjutant and maintains offices in the State Office Building, Denver. Robert E. Lynch is Department Service Officer with offices at Bldg. 2-A, Federal Center, in Denver. W. W. Walsh, Red-cliff, is Department Commander for 1950. The American Legion was organized in Paris, France, in March 1919, and its first constitution was adopted at a National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1919. The organization was chartered by the U.S. Congress on September 16, 1919.

The American Legion has a membership in excess of 3,000,000 veterans of World Wars I and II. Its major objectives are the rehabilitation of the sick and disabled of the two wars, care for the widows and orphans, and the organization carries on an extensive Child Welfare program. In addition, it carries out many community service activities throughout all of its 17,600 posts and has the active assistance of an auxiliary of 1,000,000 members organized in more than 15,000 units. There are 147 units in Colorado with a membership of 10,000 wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Colorado Legion members. The Legion's work is particularly valuable in wartime because the membership of the organization consists of the men who have seen active combat service and who instinctively try to better appreciation of American citizenship by Americans through its programs of unselfish service.

The Colorado Legion's Child Welfare office is maintained by a coordinated committee made up of one appointee each from the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, and two additional affiliated organizations, the 40/8 and the 8/40, and is located in room 336 State Office Building, Denver, Colorado. Service to community, state and nation is the watchword of the Legion and its affiliated groups.

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 and the Korean conflict. By action of the national convention of Amvets in June, 1950, military personnel who have seen active service since June 25, 1950, are eligible to membership in the organization.

Founded on the principal of service to veterans of the late war, the organization is active in sponsoring legislation of benefit to veterans, and serves the veterans and their families through the work of their service officers.

In Colorado, Amvets have a membership of 1,200, in six Posts, two of which are in Denver, and one each at Adams City, Canon City, Fort Collins and Trinidad. State Headquarters are in the Mining Exchange Building, Room 201, where Adjutant Charles Martinez is in charge. Joseph L. Antonio, Denver, is State Commander of Colorado Amvets. Dean Demaree, of Post 6, Fort Collins, is Senior National Vice Commander, representing District 5 of the National Amvets.

THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

The Disabled American Veterans in Colorado in 1950-51 had 22 chapters and a membership of 4,500. Robert A. Hicks is the Department Adjutant, with offices of the State Department in the State Office Building, Denver. John P. James, Denver, is Department Commander for 1950.

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 endeavor 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 war veterans, 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.

THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

The Veterans of Foreign Wars had 130 Posts and a membership of 16,000 in Colorado in 1950. Amos B. Clark is the Department Adjutant-Quartermaster, with offices in the State Office Building, Denver. C. B. Robinson, Colorado Springs, is 1950 Commander.

Founded on the basic idea of an organization composed exclusively of overseas Veterans, V.F.W. was first established in Denver, Colorado, in 1899, by a few veterans from the Spanish American War. These veterans who fostered this plan are regarded as the founders of the organization, which is now known 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 in the basement of the State Capitol in Denver on December 1, 1899, under the sponsorship of General Irving Hale. This first organization was known as "John S. Stewart Post No. 1, of the Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines," and as such has continuously and actively maintained its identity since that first meeting. Other organizations founded in other parts of the country at approximately the same time, amalgamated with the Denver organization in 1913 to form the V.F.W.

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 NATIONAL RED CROSS

The American National Red Cross is active in Colorado, giving service to the military, with staff stationed at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Lowry Field, the Veterans Administration Office in Denver, and at Camp Carson, Colorado Springs.

Throughout the State an average of approximately 1,000 volunteer workers each month gave a total of 161,509 hours service during 1949 in carrying out Red Cross activities of service to the armed forces, veterans, their families and dependents, as well as community services of assistance at hospitals, class instruction in home nursing, nutrition, and the safety services of first aid, water safety and accident prevention, and relief in time of disaster.

There are 69 Red Cross Chapters in Colorado, organized on a county or division of county basis, a part of the 3,574 Chapters in the United States, and all being a part of International Red Cross.

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