

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Page 6

Wednesday, June 16, 1965

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

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*It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone,
but by every word that proceedeth out of the
mouth of God.—St. Matthew 4:4*

Threat To Reclamation

Rep. Wayne Aspinall is a Colorado Democrat who once warned Arizonans that they must reconcile their differences with California if they expected Congress to authorize the Central Arizona Project. Arizonans and Californians have reconciled their differences, but Aspinall has not yet called for project hearings before the House Interior Committee, of which he is chairman.

He now harbors a fear that there isn't enough water in the lower basin to guarantee the success of the CAP. He's afraid a deficit will be made up from Upper Basin water, resulting in a shortage for Colorado and other Upper Basin states when they get around to needing water from the river about the year 2,000.

No one should question Aspinall's dedication to reclamation projects. His reluctance to start congressional hearings on the Central Arizona Project undoubtedly stems from the fear that he will be accused of jeopardizing Upper Basin water. The fears are not well founded, but they have political implications for office holders living in the Upper Basin.

LAST WEEK Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall sent Congressman Aspinall a letter assuring him that there is enough water in the river for both the upper and the lower basin. He also, we hope, ended the double-standard of measuring Colorado River water. Aspinall's fears grow out of using only the last 39 years, which have been dry years, to establish normal water flows. Secretary Udall called the 1931-1959 period "sub-normal," and said power revenues should be evaluated on the basis of records from 1906 to 1959.

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In the meantime, Sen. Carl Hayden who deals in the realities of politics asked the reclamation bureau whether Upper Basin projects are in danger of going broke for lack of water. If they are, said the Arizona senator who heads the upper House's appropriations committee, Congress should consider eliminating future appropriations for reclamation projects in the Upper Basin.

This, we suspect, is the sort of language Congressman Aspinall and his Upper Basin colleagues will understand. There would never have been an Upper Colorado River Storage Project with the dam and hydro-electric plants at Page if Arizona and California congressmen hadn't supported it. If water shortages are as bad as Aspinall has indicated, Congress should reconsider its support of Upper Basin projects.

Rep. John Rhodes, Arizona Republican, made a good point before the House Appropriations Committee last week. He said, "Our problems cannot be worked out by unilateral action or resolutions which seem to be aimed at destroying friendship which has existed for a long, long time."

FELIX L. SPARKS, Colorado water conservation director, recently stated the problem that confronts Representative Aspinall and all the rest of his Upper Basin colleagues. "We are faced with a major crisis," he said at a meeting in Denver. "If we oppose the Central Arizona Project then we can logically expect that our many remaining reclamation projects will be likewise opposed. It is conceivable that a stalemate will develop that will not permit further development through federal assistance of any future projects on the Colorado River. Such a situation should obviously be avoided if at all possible."

No one can blame Aspinall for looking after the interests of Colorado. The question is whether he is doing so by making impossible demands of Arizona. Arizona has waited patiently for the Central Arizona Project. The biggest single case ever decided by the U.S. Supreme Court has affirmed up this state's right to the water it needs.

Arizona is entitled to the support of Aspinall and other believers in reclamation. If other states hold up that support, they can expect an end to Arizona's help for their own projects—and perhaps an end to federal reclamation itself. It would be ironic indeed if reclamation, probably the soundest federal aid program ever undertaken, were endangered by the people who have depended on it in the past, and who will need it in the future.



EDITORIAL
ARIZONA DAILY STAR
Tucson, Arizona
July 3, 1965

COLORADO HAS MORE TO LOSE THAN GAIN

An historic friendship between Colorado and Arizona from the standpoint of division of the Colorado River could be brought to an end if the hasty and ill-considered advice of former Colorado Gov. Ed Johnson to his state to sue over the waters of the river should be followed. Colorado has more to lose than to gain by a suit.

The Colorado River Compact protects both basins of the Colorado River. It requires only that the Upper Basin, of which Colorado is a part, deliver during each 10-year period 75 million acre-feet of water to the Lower Basin, of which Arizona is a part.

If the Compact is cracked by Colorado, the state most likely to take advantage of it is California, on a prior use basis. Cracking the Compact might be followed by cracking the Mexican Water Treaty, which puts a ceiling on Mexican use. With no ceiling, Mexico might successfully maintain that she could use the whole flow of the river, instead of 1½ million acre-feet. Colorado would be the biggest loser.

An acre-foot, by the way, is about enough water needed to cover an area the size of a football field one foot deep. It is a standard unit of large water measurement.

If Colorado sues, the suit could be enlarged, by the enmities it would make, to challenge the transmountain diversions in Colorado. Arizona thus far historically has taken the stand that each state should determine how it will use its own water, and has refused to abet any fight on Colorado's diversions of Colorado River water, which normally flows into the Pacific Ocean, to Eastern Colorado and the Atlantic watershed.

There are many political aspects to quarrels over the Colorado River. The politics of the river often has been devious and dirty. What is needed throughout the whole area drained and served by the Colorado River is a realization that dirty and devious actions do not serve anyone's interest.

Every state touched by the Colorado River or its tributaries has a vital stake in friendly cooperation. Even California has seen this, after many years of recalcitrance. The problems of each state differ. No two states have projects that are alike. The era of fighting must come to an end.

Colorado is the only state with more water than she can use. She has had to devise projects, including tunneling under the mountains, to use the water allotted to her. Arizona stood by Colorado in every fight to let that state use water in her own way.

It is time for the seven states to go forward unitedly, to authorize the remainder of the planned projects (including the Central Arizona Project), and to have faith in the vision and the work of the great men who have toiled for more than a generation to bring order into Colorado River affairs.

An attitude of "delay and grab" will serve no one and will hurt almost everyone. The Colorado River is more than water--it is the Mountain West's dream of prosperity for the future. Arizona hopes that Rep. Wayne Aspinall will show vision where former Gov. Ed Johnson has not, and will hasten Central Arizona Project hearings.

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A letter to Secretary Udall

"At this writing Senate and House bills stalled in committee direct the Secretary of the Interior to build two new dams on the Colorado River: (1) Bridge Canyon situated about 80 miles below the famous Grand Canyon National Park, and (2) Marble Gorge about 12 miles above it. These dams, which are part of a vast project planned by the Bureau of Reclamation to bring water to the dry lands of the Southwest, have been passionately attacked by conservationists, chiefly the Sierra Club. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, normally a conservationist himself and author of 'The Quiet Crisis,' has argued for both dams.

"A novel suggestion for escalation of the project is the following . . . Open Letter by a lone scientist, Bruce Stewart of the Department of Natural Science at Michigan State University. How firmly his tongue is planted in his cheek we have no way of knowing, but there is no doubt he has the bit in his teeth." With this much preparation by the editors of Harper's, here are excerpts from the August issue.

AUGUST (1965)

The Bureau of Reclamation in your department is to be commended with faint praise for its recent accomplishments in the southwestern United States. True, it has completed the Glen Canyon Dam [authorized 1955] and 193 other dams without a failure, thus contributing to flood control, irrigation, and power development.

Also it is agitating vigorously for dams at Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon. But these are piddling enterprises. You must learn to think BIG if you hope to leave your mark indelibly written on the face of America. And what bigger project could you choose than to dam the Colorado River, right across Grand Canyon? Think of it. A waterfall one mile high! A lake one mile deep! A solid wall of concrete from the south rim to the north!

If such a dam were constructed, a few of its benefits can be dimly foreseen. First there would be the opportunities for power development. A Grand Canyon Dam would make the generating facilities at Hoover [1936] or Glen Canyon look like a lightning

bug on a summer's evening. My rough calculations indicate that you could expect to produce enough electricity to light up not only Grand Canyon Lake area (hereafter called Lake Udall) but Bryce, Zion, the Petrified Forest, and Painted Desert, with enough left over to decorate 1,742,851 evergreens with Christmas lights.

The Grand Canyon Dam would also have great uses for irrigation and flood control. The Colorado River would be permanently tamed. Experts have assured me that with the waters from Lake Udall we could irrigate a maximum of 2,165,000 acres of dry land. Thus we could look forward to wheat fields in the Painted Desert, flower gardens around Sunset Crater, and the Petrified Forest no longer petrified but rather filled with thousands of living trees—orange, grapefruit, fig.

A third, fast-growing use of Grand Canyon waters would be for recreation. With the construction of a few fish hatcheries in southern Utah and northern Arizona, the lake could be kept stocked with fish, and a lake one mile deep and twenty miles wide would accommodate some monsters! Think of sturgeon, muskellunge, pike, ten- or twenty-pound trout. . . . Have you considered the fact that boating is the wave of the future?

We come to the last but by no means the least of the great advantages of a mile-high Grand Canyon Dam—the magnitude of the economic enterprise. It would require at least twenty years and employ some 100,000 men, benefiting nearly a half-million people directly. Indirectly the economic benefits pyramid almost astronomically. The dam would contain at a conservative estimate some 17,659,873,151.85 cubic yards of concrete. I will not attempt to detail the increased production of steel, copper, rubber, generators, and all the thousands of items required by this great project.

There will of course be carping critics of a Grand Canyon Dam . . . do-gooders, conservationists, starry-eyed liberals and wild-lifers. Indeed they are already attacking those two small-time proposals, Marble and

Bridge Canyon Dams. Just because these will back up a little water into Grand Canyon National Park. Sooner or later, however, every foot of every big river in America must be backed up behind a retaining wall. This is our ultimate goal, and since it is, let us take a giant stride toward that goal by constructing a dam across the Grand Canyon—a marvel of engineering which will put to shame all the Pyramids, the Great Walls, bridges, and dams which have ever been built in the past.

Your man, Commissioner Floyd E. Dominy, will jump at this opportunity, once it is presented to him. President Johnson is now on a campaign to beautify the nation, and what is more beautiful than a wall of concrete one mile high and five miles long?

Bruce Stewart in Harper's

Water group

By Malcolm Bauer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Ore.

Water projects in Oregon are being reviewed by a new advisory committee. The committee is expected to report to the Oregon Water Resources Board by the end of the year. The board is a state agency that oversees the development of water projects. It is composed of representatives from various state agencies, including the Department of Geology and the Department of Fish and Game. The advisory committee will consist of representatives from the public and private sectors. Its role is to provide recommendations on the feasibility and desirability of proposed water projects. The board will then make the final decision on whether to approve a project. This process is part of the state's effort to manage its water resources more effectively. It is hoped that the advisory committee will help to ensure that water projects are planned and developed in a way that is consistent with the state's long-term interests.

Advisory type vetoed

Oregon critics of the compact include Howard Morgan, Democratic Party leader and former member of the Federal Power Commission.

The state has proposed that the compact be advisory, but the federal government would continue to control the project. Morgan said that this is a possible arrangement.

The advisory type was opposed by Oregonians, including Morgan, who argued that it would be a "partial" veto. Morgan said that he would like to see the compact approved by the state, but he would not want to see an order from the Federal Power Authority.

Washington has given up on the compact. Its own commission, the State Compact Commission, has approved and completed Oregon's part and accepted it. The commission is now working on the details of the compact. Morgan said that he would like to see the compact approved by the state, but he would not want to see an order from the Federal Power Authority. He said that he would like to see the compact approved by the state, but he would not want to see an order from the Federal Power Authority.

Serious crimes rise

The American Diet

Washington
The rate of serious crimes has risen sharply since 1950. The FBI reported that the number of serious crimes has risen by 100 percent since 1950. This is a significant increase and is cause for concern. The FBI is now working to identify the causes of this increase and to develop strategies to reduce the number of serious crimes.

The FBI said that the increase in serious crimes is a national trend. It is not just in Oregon that the number of serious crimes has risen. This is a trend that is being seen across the country. The FBI is now working to identify the causes of this increase and to develop strategies to reduce the number of serious crimes.

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Reprinted From The

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OCT - 8 1965

CALIF. WATER
CONSERVATION BOARD

EQUAL RIGHTS

Los Angeles Times

LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW TRUE INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, 1881-1917

HARRY CHANDLER, 1917-1944

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Chairman & President, Times Mirror Company

OTIS CHANDLER
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Director, Editorial Pages

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1965

Co-operation Along the Colorado

For the first time in four decades, all the Colorado River Basin states are co-operating on a common solution to their water problems.

The compromise legislation worked out by representatives of the seven states recognizes the hard truth that there isn't nearly enough water in the Colorado to satisfy their future needs. But instead of quarreling over shortages, the basin states are now working together toward solving them.

The only answer for the arid Southwest is, of course, the importation of water from areas of surplus.

Each year the Columbia River, for instance, dumps into the ocean more than 11 times the entire 15 million acre-foot flow of the Colorado. This is water forever wasted, and no nation can afford to squander so precious a resource.

As drafted, the proposed new legislation calls for authorization of the Central Arizona Project and approval of 14 new water development projects in Colorado and Wyoming. At the same time, however, Interior Secretary Udall would be directed to seek alternate sources of water that could import as much as 8.5 million acre-feet to the Colorado.

To protect states which export excess water the compromise goes beyond the Colorado River legislation now pending in Congress. States of origin would be guaranteed that they will never lack water in the amount—or at the price—that they can now provide for themselves.

"The compromise," said California Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch, "assures the states with water that they will never thirst because they have shipped water to their dry neighbors."

Financing of the importation works plus the \$1.7 billion of new projects would be assured by the revenues from the proposed Marble and Bridge Canyon dams as well as Hoover, Parker and Davis dams after payout.

Gov. Brown enthusiastically endorsed the compromise which was announced in Los Angeles by Northcutt Ely, special assistant attorney general who has long fought California's water battles.

"We stand on the threshold of one of the great epoch achievements in the development of the West," said Brown.

Governors of the other basin states should waste no time in seconding the endorsement.

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OCT - 1 1965
COLO. WATER
CONSERVATION BOARD

Oppose The Colorado Bill, Protect Rights, Aide Says

Utah should strenuously oppose proposed legislation agreed upon last week in Washington to authorize Colorado River developments which do not protect or develop Utah water rights.

Jay R. Bingham, Utah's Colorado River commissioner and director of the Utah Water and Power Board, Wednesday made this recommendation.

He did it in letters sent to Gov. Calvin L. Rampton, members of Utah's congressional delegation, former Gov. George D. Clyde, members of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, governors of Wyoming and New Mexico and others.

CIRCULATE LAW

Drafts of the proposed new law, HR 4671, are being circulated with the implication that all Upper Basin and Lower Basin states are in agreement with the proposed \$1.6 billion development program, Mr. Bingham

Three vitally concerned states—Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico—were not represented at the meetings last week in Washington, Mr. Bingham said.

In his letter, the water official said in part:

"The draft, as presented, is detrimental to Utah's best inter-



Jay R. Bingham
... guard water rights

ests; it is not consistent with the action taken by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, the Utah Water and Power Board or the Upper Colorado River Commission.

"This version of the legislation, in my opinion, must be vi-

gorously opposed by the State of Utah.

"To be acceptable, HR 4671 must include language that is absolutely definite to the effect that in the future, when Utah and other Upper Basin states need the water that will be temporarily used by the Central Utah Project, the secretary must be directed to limit the releases at Glen Canyon Dam in order to make the water available to the Upper Basin at the time and in the quantities needed.

SEES DANGER

"This would be after a delivery by the Upper Basin of 75 million acre-feet in any 10 consecutive years as required by the Colorado River Compact.

"If such language is not in the bill, there is considerable danger that when Utah wants to develop a new project it will find itself without water and unable to get it back from the Lower Basin due to excessive political pressure by California and Arizona.

"In HR 4671 Arizona has given a priority to California for 4.4 million acre-feet which is undoubtedly based upon the unused water of the Upper Basin states. Similarly, a guarantee must be made to the Upper Bas-

in that its water will be returned when we are ready to develop our future projects.

The agreement between Arizona and Colorado to authorize a list of Colorado projects HR 4671 shifts the burden for recovering the water when needed to Utah and Wyoming. This Utah cannot permit.

"Therefore, it is my opinion that the State of Utah must oppose the enclosed bill in its present form and continue to do so until it is amended to include adequate protection for Utah's future development."

Mr. Bingham enclosed with his letter a copy of a letter from Ival V. Goslin, executive director of the Upper Colorado River Commission, as well as a copy of a HR 4671.

DOESN'T CONFORM

Mr. Goslin said that the draft of the bill does not conform with the resolution adopted by the Upper Colorado River Commission on Aug. 16.

The bill Mr. Goslin wrote, does not provide for conditional authorization of a water importation project, relief from the Mexican treaty burden or a statement that the primary purpose is to implement consumptive use in the Upper Basin.

WATER

Denver, Colorado
Sept 29, 1966

Fallacies Debunked

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Both
100

U.S. Figures Show No State Shortage

By Doug Bradley

The dreary squabble over water rights continues between factions of the Upper and Lower Basin states. In congressional halls and from state platforms the charges and accusations fly.

The basis for all the hot air let loose over water is that supposedly there is a shortage of water in the Colorado River, and not enough to satisfy the Colorado River Compact of 1922, which allots the states in each basin their share of water.

It is this premise which spurs men like former Gov. (Big Ed) Johnson to demand a suit against Arizona because that state wants to divert 1,200,000 acre-feet of water for a central Arizona irrigation project.

Results of an investigation carried out by Cervi's Journal offer what this newspaper claims is irrefutable proof that Johnson's stand, and that of other so-called water experts, stems from a false premise.

These are the facts:

- There is no over-all water shortage in Colorado.
- There is plenty of water for east and west slopes and enough to meet the obligations under the river compact, and still leave more for storage in the reservoirs.
- There is water on the West Slope not being used which we lose by default.
- Solution: to geographically misplaced water can be carried out by economically feasible transmountain diversion projects.

Substantiation of much of this lies in examination of the actual runoff records of the Colorado River at Lee Ferry. A table showing the historical runoff from 1914 to 1963 is published with this story. The figures are taken from the records kept by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Reclamation Bureau.

Colorado has entered into two interstate compacts limiting its use of Colorado River water: the Colorado River Compact signed in 1922, and the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact signed in 1948. The former allocated the waters of the stream system between the Upper Basin and the Lower Basin; the latter allotted the Upper Basin share among the states in that basin.

During the 30 years which have elapsed since the Colorado River Compact became effective, many disputes have arisen regarding the intent and applicability of the various provisions of the compact.

The two dominating sections of the compact under which the waters of the Colorado River system are allocated, read as follows:

(a) There is hereby apportioned from the Colorado River system in perpetuity to the Upper Basin and to the Lower Basin, respectively, the exclusive beneficial consumptive use of 7,500,000 acre-feet of water per annum, which shall include all water necessary for the supply of any rights which may now exist.

(d) The states of the upper division will not cause the flow of the river at Lee Ferry to be depleted below an aggregate of 75 million acre-feet for any period of 10 consecutive years reckoned in continuing progressive series beginning with the first

day of October next succeeding the ratification of this compact.

Even cursory analysis of the table — prepared for Cervi's by water expert Mills E. Bunger — will show that in half a century there has always been sufficient water available to meet the demands of the compact sections quoted above.

Where then, is the conflict on the use of Colorado's water? The answer is that availability of water does not mean it is being tapped to its proper potential.

This is the case with Colorado's water. It has not been and is not being directed and diverted as well as it might. The causes for this are twofold — politics and stubborn determination to avoid common-sense solutions.

Water "experts" on all sides of the controversy won't deny that water has long been a political football.

Experts on water abound. In the political field, you become an expert by sitting on a congressional Interior Committee and taking part in deliberations over many years. Once you have been dubbed expert, it's pretty hard to lose the title no matter what you say or how you act or vote.

The way to foster public belief in your expertness is to issue a weighty statement from time to time on some aspect of water control. A favorite fallacy on which political experts like to sound off is the effect of reservoir evaporation losses.

Behind many statements of the water experts, there lies a vested interest. As an example, take Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D-Colo., chairman of the House Interior Committee. For years his pronouncements on water had to be viewed in the light of his special interest — his constituents on the West Slope. Now, with reapportionment, logic may replace bias — in the view of other experts.

Cervi's Journal found an expert with no ax to grind. He is Mills E. Bunger, who has been involved in water matters in Colorado since 1911. He also has worked on water projects in (More on Page 39)

Colo. Springs Motel Sells for \$1 1/4 Million

A Ramada Inn motel at Interstate 25 and Garden of the Gods road in Colorado Springs was sold by Harold Berggren and D. L. Decker, builders, for \$1,250,000.

The buyer was Gene Lowrey, who formerly operated the Rambler Motel in Walsenburg.

The transaction was handled by Gene King and Phil Dolan of Fritchle & Co., Denver. King is Fritchle's branch manager in Colorado Springs.

The 155-room motel, a franchise operation, was described by Bond Lane, manager of Fritchle's motel department, as the finest in Colorado Springs.

Date	Historic Flow at Lee Ferry from U.S.G.S. Records	Consumed Unaccounted for Upper Basin U.S.B.R. The Colorado River Report Page 291	Virgin Flow at Lee Ferry	Demand Lower Basin	Demand Upper Basin	Total Storage Upper Basin Reservoirs	From Storage
1911	19,300,000	2,127,000	21,427,000				
1915	12,490,000	2,760,000	14,250,000				
1916	17,290,000	2,225,000	19,515,000				
1917	21,860,000	2,449,000	24,309,000				
1918	13,620,000	2,658,000	15,678,000				
1919	10,810,000	1,890,000	12,730,000				
1920	19,730,000	2,651,000	22,371,000				
1921	20,690,000	2,552,000	23,242,000				
1922	16,280,000	2,457,000	18,737,000				
1923	17,240,000	2,506,000	19,746,000				
			192,107,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	42,107,000	00
1924	12,460,000	2,120,000	14,580,000				
1925	11,110,000	2,171,000	13,281,000				
1926	13,980,000	2,221,000	16,201,000				
1927	16,540,000	2,540,000	19,100,000				
1928	15,310,000	2,350,000	17,660,000				
1929	19,190,000	2,723,000	21,913,000				
1930	13,050,000	2,175,000	15,225,000				
1931	6,376,000	1,707,000	8,183,000				
1932	15,250,000	2,386,000	17,630,000				
1933	9,729,000	1,973,000	10,702,000				
			154,675,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	46,782,000	00
1934	4,377,000	1,535,000	5,912,000				
1935	9,895,000	2,043,000	11,938,000				
1936	11,930,000	2,212,000	14,142,000				
1937	11,870,000	2,212,000	14,082,000				
1938	15,410,000	2,608,000	17,918,000				
1939	9,360,000	1,973,000	11,333,000				
1940	7,055,000	1,878,000	8,933,000				
1941	16,020,000	2,688,000	18,708,000				
1942	17,010,000	2,447,000	19,457,000				
1943	11,240,000	2,160,000	13,420,000				
			135,843,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	32,625,000	-14,157,000
1944	13,200,000	2,100,000	15,300,000				
1945	11,530,000	2,100,000	13,630,000				
1946	8,722,000	2,100,000	10,822,000				
1947	13,490,000	2,100,000	15,590,000				
1948	13,670,000	2,100,000	15,770,000				
1949	14,140,000	2,100,000	16,240,000				
1950	11,040,000	2,100,000	13,140,000				
1951	9,817,000	2,100,000	11,917,000				
1952	17,960,000	2,100,000	20,060,000				
1953	8,787,000	2,100,000	10,887,000				
			143,550,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	26,181,000	-6,444,000
1954	9,427,000	2,100,000	10,527,000				
1955	10,870,000	2,100,000	12,970,000				
1956	12,030,000	2,100,000	14,130,000				
1957	23,930,000	2,100,000	26,030,000				
1958	33,540,000	2,100,000	35,640,000				
1959	27,210,000	2,100,000	29,310,000				
1960	23,550,000	2,100,000	25,650,000				
1961	6,643,000	2,100,000	8,743,000				
1962	14,770,000	2,100,000	16,870,000				
1963	2,500,000	2,100,000	4,600,000				
			140,981,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	17,162,000	-9,019,000

6,101,000
7,280,000
8,748,000
17,320,000
14,220,000
6,742,000
9,182,000

Table prepared by Mills Bunger, U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, "The Colorado River," Page 5 for years 1914 through 1963. From 1943 to 1963 my estimate used. I feel sure the bureau's figures are too high. If I had used them, the indicated virgin flow at Lee Ferry would have been higher. — M.B.

Bunger's Table Proves No Water Lack

From Page 1
Arizona and California and regards himself as non-partisan in his approach to water problems, although he now lives in Wheatridge.

The former member of the U.S. Reclamation Bureau is cited in "Who's Who in America" as the country's leading expert on the water supply of the Colorado River Basin. He also has an international reputation and was the expert who found water in Jordan when the British said there was none.

Now retired, Bunger spends his time trying to point out the common-sense approach to water problems. He confesses to having only limited success. The "water experts" are solidly entrenched and cannot concede to Bunger without losing face.

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Bunger believes there's no water shortage in Colorado. It's just a question of harnessing it. He feels that scrimping or saving on water here is as unrealistic as rationing corn in Iowa.

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The water allotments to the Upper and Lower Basins were made on the basis of the virgin flow, i.e., that which would have occurred had man not made any use of the Colorado River water in the Upper Basin.

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"I feel the Bureau of Reclamation's figures were too high," he said.

To hold the water, there are the Curecanti, Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon and Navajo reservoirs, with six more proposed to a total capacity of 48,555,000 acre-feet.

"The flow at Lee Ferry for the 50-year period exceeded the estimate of the Colorado River Compact Commission in 1922," said Bunger. "The people of Colorado should know the facts. If they want to cry shortage in the hope of getting some new water for the basin, that's a different matter."

"Colorado's big problem is to get ready to make use of her 3,855,000 acre-feet allotment before the Lower Basin gets it by default."

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"We've developed the East Slope where we have the land — this is where we need the water. But the water is on the West Slope and it's nature's challenge to man to overcome the dilemma so he can use the water."

"The 3,855,000 acre-feet is ours under the compact. The trans-mountain diversion should be based on facts and not politics."

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Water Fallacies Debunked

ROCKY MOUNTAIN
CERVI'S Journal

Vol. 17 No. 2

40 Pages—25c

Denver, Colo., Wednesday, September 29, 1965

Boom in Auto Row

Southlands Bristling With Investments

The exploding growth of Denver's southlands continues, spurred by the success of industry already established in the area and mushrooming residential development.

Focal point of the real estate boom is South Broadway, sometimes called Automobile Row. Reflecting the prosperity achieved by the pace-setters, more auto firms are following the lead and expanding their facilities.

In an area survey, Cervi's Journal learned that:

- The top new investment is that of Courtesy Ford Co. Now at 3537 S. Broadway, the firm is moving within the next two months to 8½ acres at 5850 S. Broadway. Perry Logan, the general manager, estimates the investment at more than \$1,250,000.

- The Ford Motor Co. itself is engaged in a \$400,000 development at 4980 S. Broadway, where it is erecting two buildings which will house a new

Lincoln Mercury dealership. This project is due to be completed early in 1966.

- Continental Motors, Volkswagen dealership now at 3305 S. Broadway, is moving to new quarters at 6000 S. Broadway early in October. Its new two-story building is of masonry and steel construction, but Stanley McDonald, the firm's president, said no figures on the investment were yet available. McDonald, a Volkswagen dealer in Roswell, N.M., before moving to Denver last March, said that in surveying prospective Denver area business sites

Auto Park Stock Due for Listing

last spring, both he and VW representatives considered the S. Broadway area in Littleton the most promising.

With the expanding industry, consumer service outlets are springing up, right down to a new Pizza Oven opening soon in the 5100 block of S. Broadway.

The new Pizza Oven, to be built at 5180 S. Broadway, has run into some construction delay, but should be opened in the next few months, according to Frank Garrison, secretary-treasurer of the pizza chain. The firm already has a phone number listed for the new outlet.

Building plans for a Luby Cafeteria on S. Broadway have (More on Page 3)

Publisher Mourns The Late Departed Denver Magazine

"We thought we had a good

U.S. Figures Show No State Shortage

By Doug Bradley

The dreary squabble over water rights continues between factions of the Upper and Lower Basin states. In congressional halls and from state platforms the charges and accusations fly.

The basis for all the hot air let loose over water is that supposedly there is a shortage of water in the Colorado River, and not enough to satisfy the Colorado River Compact of 1922, which allots the states in each basin their share of water.

It is this premise which spurs men like former Gov. (Big Ed) Johnson to demand a suit against Arizona because that state wants to divert 1,200,000 acre-feet of water for a central Arizona irrigation project.

Results of an investigation carried out by Cervi's Journal offer what this newspaper claims is irrefutable proof that Johnson's stand, and that of other so-called water experts, stems from a false premise.

These are the facts:

- There is no over-all water shortage in Colorado.
- There is plenty of water for east and west slopes and enough to meet the obligations under the river compact, and still leave more for storage in the reservoirs.
- There is water on the West Slope not being used which we lose by default.
- Solution to geographically misplaced water can be obtained

day of October next succeeding the ratification of this compact.

Even cursory analysis of the water — prepared for Cervi's by water expert Mills E.unger — will show that in half a century there has always been sufficient water available to meet the demands of the compact sections quoted above.

Where then, is the conflict on the use of Colorado's water? The answer is that availability of water does not mean it is being tapped to its proper potential.

This is the case with Colorado's water. It has not been and is not being directed and diverted as well as it might. The causes for this are twofold — politics and stubborn determination to avoid common-sense solutions.

Water "experts" on all sides of the controversy won't deny that water has long been a political football.

Experts on water abound. In the political field, you become an expert by sitting on a congressional Interior Committee

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Auto Park Stock Due for Listing

Merger of two auto parking companies in Denver was followed by a board meeting at which it was decided to file an application this weekend to list the stock on the American Exchange.

The two off-street parking firms are Allright Auto Parks and Reliable Parking. The merger combined 53 Denver and seven Colorado Springs facilities under one management.

Dealings in Allright stock up to now have been over the counter.

The merger was announced at the 26 Club before a gathering of state and municipal officials and businessmen when Allright's president, D. M. Corothers, introduced the president of Reliable, Kenneth E. Atkinson, as the new "Mr. Allright" for Colorado.

The new operation brings together 215 employees with an annual Colorado payroll of \$700,000. "An indication of the economic role which the firms enjoy here lies in their parking statistics, Carothers said. "Their combined 7,021 car spaces last year parked 2,876,000 cars."

Nationally, Allright has a bigger impact. It operates in 48 cities within 19 states from coast to coast. Its 2,300 employees last year parked in excess of 43 million cars.

Gross income for the fiscal

further the growth and economic success of downtown."

Queried on the "monopoly" character of the merger, Bob Harris, Allright spokesman, pointed out that the new corporation had only 53 of the available 315 Denver parking lots.

Does the merger presage an eventual increase in parking fees for Denver motorists?

"I see no likelihood of this happening. In fact, parking rates over the years have fluctuated in Denver," Harris said. "It's a competitive market."

Ellis Co. Beefs Up School Lunches

More than half a million pounds of beef that schoolchildren in the region probably will be eating soon was packed in Denver by the Ellis Canning Co. at 1375 Alcott st.

The canned meat packing firm which employs around 200 was recently awarded a contract to supply the canned beef for distribution to schools taking part in the national school lunch program.

The purchase, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was part of an over-all contract for the purchase of beef for the

building plans for a Luau Cafeteria on S. Broadway have (More on Page 3)

Publisher Mourns The Late Departed Denver Magazine

"We thought we had a good magazine. Unfortunately, the people of Denver apparently didn't agree."

C. Edward Fuller IV, publisher of Denver Magazine, thus explained to Cervi's Journal why the magazine had folded.

He added that he thought the monthly magazine "on the good life in Colorado" would have gone over eventually if it had been able to survive longer financially.

"Unfortunately, it takes quite a bankroll and a few years to prove itself," he said.

Fuller, son of a Duith, Minn., stockbroker, and now in the tuxedo rental business, reportedly dropped a bundle in the slick magazine venture.

Before it ceased publication, efforts were made to sell the magazine. "These also proved fruitless," Fuller said.

east and west slopes and enough to meet the obligations under the river compact, and still leave more for storage in the reservoirs.

• There is water on the West Slope not being used which we lose by default.

• Solution to geographically misplaced water can be carried out by economically feasible transmountain diversion projects.

Substantiation of much of this lies in examination of the actual runoff records of the Colorado River at Lee Ferry. A table showing the historical runoff from 1914 to 1963 is published with this story. The figures are taken from the records kept by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Reclamation Bureau.

Colorado has entered into two interstate compacts limiting its use of Colorado River water: the Colorado River Compact, signed in 1922, and the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact signed in 1948. The former allocated the waters of the stream system between the Upper Basin and the Lower Basin; the latter allotted the Upper Basin share among the states in that basin.

During the 30 years which have elapsed since the Colorado River Compact became effective, many disputes have arisen regarding the intent and applicability of the various provisions of the compact.

The two dominating sections of the compact under which the waters of the Colorado River system are allocated, read as follows:

(a) There is hereby apportioned from the Colorado River system in perpetuity to the Up-

and stubborn determination to avoid common-sense solutions.

Water "experts" on all sides of the controversy won't deny that water has long been a political football.

Experts on water abound. In the political field, you become an expert by sitting on a congressional Interior Committee and taking part in deliberations over many years. Once you have been dubbed expert, it's pretty hard to lose the title no matter what you say or how you act or vote.

The way to foster public belief in your expertness is to issue a weighty statement from time to time on some aspect of water control. A favorite fallacy on which political experts like to sound off is the effect of reservoir evaporation losses.

Behind many statements of the water experts, there lies a vested interest. As an example, take Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D-Colo., chairman of the House Interior Committee. For years his pronouncements on water had to be viewed in the light of his special interest — his constituents on the West Slope. Now, with reapportionment, logic may replace bias — in the view of other experts.

Cervi's Journal found an expert with no ax to grind. He is Mills E. Bunger, who has been involved in water matters in Colorado since 1911. He also has worked on water projects in (More on Page 39)

Colo. Springs Motel Sells for \$1 1/4 Million

A Ramsada Inn motel at Interstate 25 and Garden of the Gods road in Colorado Springs was sold by Harold Berggren and

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Legal Notices

Date	Historic Flow at Lee Ferry from U.S.G.S. Records	Consumed Unaccounted for Upper Basin U.S.B.R. The Colorado River Report Page 281	Virgin Flow at Lee Ferry	Demand Lower Basin	Demand Upper Basin	Total Storage Upper Basin Reservoirs	From Storage
1914	19,368,000	2,127,000	21,427,000				
1915	12,470,000	1,760,000	14,230,000				
1916	17,290,000	2,235,000	19,515,000				
1917	21,360,000	2,347,000	24,307,000				
1918	19,250,000	2,035,000	21,275,000				
1919	10,460,000	1,890,000	12,350,000				
1920	19,720,000	2,551,000	22,271,000				
1921	20,690,000	2,552,000	23,142,000				
1922	16,280,000	2,437,000	18,717,000				
1923	17,240,000	2,308,000	19,548,000				
			193,107,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	12,107,000	00
1924	12,460,000	2,130,000	14,590,000				
1925	11,310,000	2,171,000	13,481,000				
1926	13,860,000	2,221,000	16,201,000				
1927	15,440,000	2,350,000	19,100,000				
1928	13,210,000	2,350,000	17,560,000				
1929	19,190,000	2,721,000	21,911,000				
1930	13,680,000	2,175,000	15,855,000				
1931	9,376,000	1,707,000	11,083,000				
1932	15,230,000	2,156,000	17,386,000				
1933	9,789,000	1,711,000	11,500,000				
			154,675,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	10,782,000	00
1934	8,377,000	1,533,000	9,910,000				
1935	9,370,000	1,731,000	11,101,000				
1936	11,810,000	2,312,000	14,122,000				
1937	11,870,000	2,212,000	14,082,000				
1938	13,400,000	2,274,000	15,674,000				
1939	9,360,000	1,718,000	11,078,000				
1940	7,695,000	1,675,000	9,370,000				
1941	16,280,000	2,450,000	18,730,000				
1942	17,010,000	2,447,000	19,457,000				
1943	11,240,000	2,180,000	13,420,000				
			135,312,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	12,227,000	14,590,000
1944	13,360,000	2,100,000	15,460,000				
1945	11,540,000	2,100,000	13,640,000				
1946	9,722,000	2,100,000	11,822,000				
1947	12,490,000	2,100,000	14,590,000				
1948	13,670,000	2,100,000	15,770,000				
1949	14,350,000	2,100,000	16,450,000				
1950	11,000,000	2,100,000	13,100,000				
1951	9,817,000	2,100,000	11,917,000				
1952	17,260,000	2,100,000	19,360,000				
1953	8,787,000	2,100,000	10,887,000				
			143,326,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	10,161,000	10,441,000
1954	8,427,000	2,100,000	10,527,000				
1955	10,070,000	2,100,000	12,170,000				
1956	12,010,000	2,100,000	14,110,000				
1957	23,910,000	2,100,000	26,010,000				
1958	19,640,000	2,100,000	21,740,000				
1959	9,311,000	2,100,000	11,411,000				
1960	12,630,000	2,100,000	14,730,000				
1961	8,847,000	2,100,000	10,947,000				
1962	14,278,000	2,100,000	16,378,000				
1963	2,500,000	2,100,000	4,600,000				
			140,941,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	17,427,000	10,200,000

Table prepared by Willis Rungler, References — Water Supply: U.S. Geological Survey, "Surface Water Supplies Colorado River" through 1950, Water Supply Paper H 1313, Page 53; through 1960, Water Supply Paper H 1313, Page 415; 1961-63, Consumptive use U. S.

Bureau of Reclamation, "The Colorado River," Page 5 for years 1914 through 1943. From 1943 to 1963, my estimate used. I feel sure the bureau's figures are too high. If I had used them, the indicated Virgin flow at Lee Ferry would have been higher. — M.B.

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88100

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Legal Notices

NOTICE OF FILING OF APPLICATION FOR ISSUANCE OF LICENSE TO LOAN MONEY IN AMOUNTS OVER \$1,500.00 TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF STATE OF COLORADO
 Please take notice that The Atsytlover Finance Company of Denver, Colorado has applied to the State Bank Commissioner of the State of Colorado for a license to engage in the business of making loans of money over \$1,500.00, pursuant to Chapter 73, Article 2, Colorado Statutes Annotated 1963, as amended. Said business is proposed to be conducted at 224 Columbine Street, Suite #220, Denver, Colorado. Protest may be made by any person to the issuing of such license by filing same in writing with the State Bank Commissioner within (7) days after the date of last publication of this notice as indicated below.
HERSEY BROWN
 State Bank Commissioner
 State of Colorado
 Cited and Posted in the office of the State Bank Commissioner;
 Published in Cervi's Rocky Mt. Journal, Date of First Publication Sept. 27, 1965, Date of Last Publication Oct. 12, 1965.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE
 Cobusco, Inc., formerly Colorado Builders' Supply Company of Denver, Colorado, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the terms of C.R.S. 1963 § 121-1-2(13) and 12A P.S. § 2-204, certain Panel-Lit doors and operational and installation appliances, some of which suffered some flood damage during June 1965 will be sold to the highest bidder for cash in hand at a public sale to be held at 1223 West Evans Avenue, Denver, Colorado, at which place the doors and appliances will be available for inspection by any prospective bidder during normal business hours, both before and at the time of the sale, on September 20, 1965, at 9 a.m. The doors and appliances are held by Cobusco, Inc., formerly Colorado Builders' Supply Company as bailee and agent for the Panel-Lit Door Corporation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or its successors and are to be sold for the account of the Panel-Lit Door Corporation. Upon payment of the purchase money to Cobusco, Inc., formerly Colorado Builders' Supply Company, the doors and appliances will be delivered to the highest bidder. The doors are steel and the appliances include operators, control mechanisms and installation materials for most of the doors. Some of the doors have suffered flood damage. All doors are sold as is and no warranties will be given, except as to title. The sizes and quantities of the doors to be sold are as follows:

QUANTITY	SIZE IN FEET
41	8 x 7
1	9 x 7
1	10 x 7
2	8 x 8
1	9 x 8
3	16 x 8
3	10 x 10
5	10 x 12
9	12 x 12
1	15 x 7
1	15 x 12

Published in Cervi's Rocky Mt. Journal
 First Publication: Sept. 15, 1965
 Last Publication: Sept. 27, 1965

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There will be more on water later.

Good Journalism Begins Good Government

088100

Colorado's Water Policy Adrift As Pros Put Self-Interests First

By Doug Bradley

"If the politicians and the water officials could rise above their selfish and petty differences, and draft the best possible water policy, what things might be accomplished in Colorado."

The speaker was a businessman, a supplier in the fields of water and reclamation.

He was typical of many interviewed in the current investigation by *Cervi's Journal* into the quagmire of water politics on the Colorado River.

The businessman, and officials who concurred in his opinions, condemned:

- Unnecessary projects, costly to taxpayers.
- Colorado's poor use of its available water resources.
- Consequent loss of and apathy over attracting major industrial users.
- East-West Slope parochial squabbling over water, which drains time, talent and money.
- Upper and Lower Basin feuding — leading to suits, that are costly to the taxpayer.
- Inability of policy-makers, committed to erroneous policies, to accept the dictates of logic.
- Intrigue by private power company officials to maintain the status quo, in order to preserve their vested interests.

Among the typically unnecessary projects is the Herculean effort to control evaporation in the Colorado River Basins. In order to cut down the sun's big cut off the top, a film made of fatty alcohol substances is sprayed over the water.

It's not too effective. The wind blows it off and the sun still takes its toll. But they're chasing a myth. Success in controlling this evaporation wouldn't give the region a drop more water than it's getting.

In 1956, the Bureau of Reclamation started sponsoring research on evaporation reduction on its reservoirs with an initial contract going to Colorado State University. There are now six colleges studying the "problem" along with

the bureau's and other government scientists.

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D-Colo., chairman of the House Interior Committee, was grim about the problem when he discussed it with Helene C. Monberg, *Cervi's* Washington correspondent.

Said Aspinall: "Despite the research that has been done to date, there is no known method to keep the sun from drawing water up into the atmosphere from water surfaces."

That's good. Because when Aspinall or any researcher finds out how to reverse a law of

About Bunger

• Mills E. Bunger, who compiled statistical data and maps accompanying the series of articles on Colorado water problems, has been involved in regional water matters since 1911. Bunger spent 15 years with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Colorado. He was assistant supervising engineer on the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, and he planned the Central Arizona Project. Bunger has an international reputation as an expert on water matters. He is now retired.

physics, we'd better have other researchers working on controls to ensure that defiance of nature isn't carried too far.

Not that evaporation control would be a useless discovery for some areas of the world. In the Sahara, for example, it would be invaluable to control the oasis loss from evaporation, but Colorado River water "losses" from evaporation are figments of official imagination. And the politicians and experts pursuing such control are grinding relentlessly toward a mirage — at the taxpayers' expense.

If all the time and money spent trying to solve Colorado's supposed water losses from evaporation were channeled to reclamation projects, enough new reservoirs could be constructed to take care of the entire imaginary loss.

Water cannot be consumed — cannot be lost
More on page 28

In the Sahara, the toll at an oasis could be detrimental in subsequent precipitation of the evaporated portion would fall where it could do no good. This is not true in the Colorado River Basin, Cervi's has found from its expert witnesses.

But at recent congressional hearings on reclamation projects, other expert testimony was given that the evaporation losses from reservoirs in the Colorado River Basin totaled nearly 3 million acre-feet a year. This was written off as lost water. Lost to Colorado, lost to the Upper and Lower Basins, if not lost to the world.

The fallacy of this congressional testimony lies in the fact that the evaporated water is dumped right back in the form of precipitation over the Rockies — the picket fence to which the prevailing winds carry it.

Of course, evaporation takes place in the Colorado River Basin, but as in the case of the false assumption that there is a shortage of water in the Colorado River (see story in Cervi's Sept. 29 issue) politicians and experts are deceiving themselves on primary facts of hydrological science. The evidence is there if they want to examine it.

In the effort to set the record straight, Cervi's Journal publishes this week a pictorial representation on the Hydrologic Cycle, together with a map of the Colorado River Basins showing, among other data, the direction of prevailing winds.

These maps were drawn for Cervi's by Mills E. Bunger, rated in "Who's Who in America" as the country's leading expert on the water supply of the Colorado River Basin.

It's a mystifying thing, says Bunger, that many water officials who early in their career had instilled into them the following quotation from the Bible now overlook the full portent of what was written. Book of Ecclesiastes, chapter 1, verse 7, reads:

All the rivers run into the sea;
Yet the sea is not full;
Unto the place from whence the rivers come

Thither they return again.

In a way, the quotation, of which water men are fond, is the basis of the Hydrologic Cycle. Evaporation and precipitation — the chicken and the egg — which came first? The process is unending.

The evaporation from ocean, rivers and streams, vegetation, natural lakes and ponds, reservoirs, irrigated areas and even soil, is carried by the billowing clouds over the land and precipitated back as rainfall or snow.

Bunger estimates that where you have 30,000 acres of land in a reservoir basin the evaporation amount is 2 feet and 60,000 acre-feet goes up in the air.

ners, have testified that this is lost to the Colorado River Basin.

"This is a fallacy," said Bunger. "The moisture-laden winds from the Pacific, blowing up the basin, pick up the additional evaporation and precipitate it right back."

The prevailing winds, starting at the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean, are coming from the southwest and going to the northeast. The wind directions represent a 10-year average observed at various weather stations.

When Cervi's Journal started out on its probe into the experts' views on hydrological phenomena in relationship to the Colorado River Basin in this state, it ran into rigid concepts, most of which had their origins in political considerations or departmental jealousies.

Top federal-level replies sidestepped the issues. At the state level, the pattern was interesting.

Meaningless battle cries exhorting Coloradans to defend their water rights, "with their lives and honor" were interspersed with earnest rhetoric on the history of Colorado's leadership in the reclamation field.

There was no crystal-clear answer for questions like this:

- Is there enough water in the Colorado River to meet all commitments?
- Is water being lost for lack of use?
- Is the emphasis of water authorities misplaced?
- Could Colorado River water be harnessed to provide cheaper public power?
- Should development of cheap power be linked with civic attempts to attract major industrial users?

Only realistic officials in lower echelons of federal ranks had opinions they were willing to impart candidly. There was a reluctance to be quoted by name, possibly spurred by fears of arrested careers.

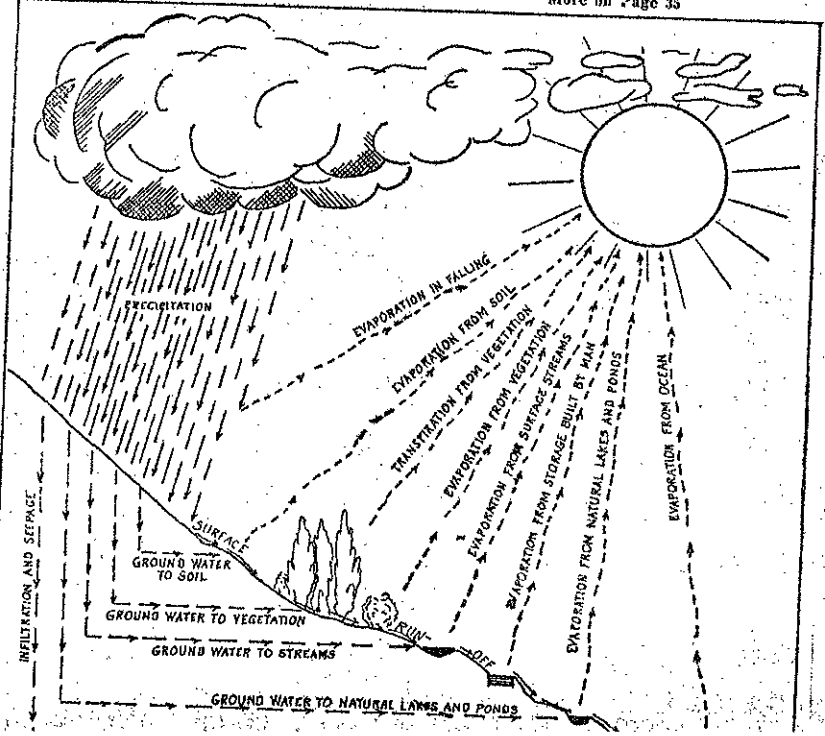
Their views coincided much with those of Mills E. Bunger, who has placed no constraint on Cervi's so far as attribution is concerned.

Authorities on water abound, and like in any field of endeavor, few policy-makers can claim to be without sin. Most of the policy-makers however, claimed only to be policy-implementers.

Cervi's found Reclamation Bureau officials more concerned about their rivalries with the Army Corps of Engineers (who will run what project) than they were about taking the leadership on a fair assessment of a coldly logical water policy.

And overlapping as one federal agency can be with another, retreat often lay half-way through a discussion by reference to another

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Utah Groups Forces to Stop Central

Arizona Water Project Bill

Utah groups forces not possibly such the proposed bill.

He said safeguards protecting

rights are missing from the bill, which apparently was written with Colorado and Arizona consent.

As now drafted, the Central Arizona Project bill also would authorize three Colorado reclamation projects and condition-

ally authorize nine others.

The project is planned to develop Colorado River water ahead of Upper Basin use, but negotiators on the project tried two weeks ago in Washington, D.C., to work out methods of guaranteeing Upper Basin rights when Upper Basin projects were ready.

The contemplated safeguards are missing from the current

draft, Mr. Bingham said Wednesday following the Capitol meeting.

"There is no protection of Utah's rights," the water and power board director added.

"You can't help but be sympathetic with Arizona's problem, and Utah, along with the other Upper Basin states, has been searching for a way to help the Central Arizona Project while also protecting its own interests."

It was reported Wednesday, Mr. Bingham and Mr. Goslin will start Thursday writing a substitute bill providing additional Upper Basin safeguards.

Gov. Rampton said he would seek a meeting with Gov. Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming to explore a Utah-Wyoming united front.

October 11, 1965

ROGERS ASSAILS SPARKS ON RIVER ACTIVITIES

By Bert Hanna

Rep. Byron G. Rogers, D-Colo., Monday assailed Felix L. Sparks, director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board for engaging in "undercover" negotiations on Colorado River legislation in Washington without consulting him and other Colorado congressmen.

The Denver congressman accused Sparks at an informal meeting of the Denver Water Board of getting into a behind-the-scenes "deal" with representatives of lower Colorado River basin states that imperils Denver's water diversions from the Western Slope.

"I demand an explanation of these secret negotiations and why I wasn't even informed about them," Rogers said.

FIGHT ON HANDS

Sparks, who was present at the meeting, repudiated Rogers' charges and later told a reporter, "anyone who tries to make a political football out of me has a fight on his hands."

"I assume the people of Congress are big enough to work together," Sparks said to Rogers across the water board table.

"Well, how could I know what you were up to in Washington?" Rogers replied. "The only thing I got from you was a copy of this so-called compromise proposal on the Colorado River sent me on Sept. 24 without even a covering letter."

BY ACCIDENT

"The only time I saw you in Washington the previous week was when I ran into you by accident. The only congressmen you talked to in Washington were Aspinall and Allott (Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D-Colo., and Sen. Gordon Allott, R-Colo.)."

Sparks also was attacked by Ed. C. Johnson, member of the Upper Colorado River Commission.

Johnson called the compromise proposal for upper and

lower basin development on the river, which Sparks had endorsed in substance, "a pile of junk," a "sellout" of the Colorado River Compact, and agreed with Rogers that Denver and other Eastern Slope diversions are menaced.

POLICY POSITIONS

The occasion for the meeting called by the Denver Water Board president, R. S. Shannon Jr., was a request from Sparks for policy positions from all Colorado water agencies concerned with the legislation expected to come before Congress next year.

Under the compromise, a \$1.8 billion package of water projects, including the huge Central Arizona Project and about \$500 million of new projects on Colorado's Western Slope would be approved simultaneously.

Jack Ross, Denver Water Board attorney, and several other water department officials fear the legislation as now worded would make Denver's interests in Colorado River diversions junior to everything else.

ALL USES

It was explained that under prior authorization of the Colorado-Big Thompson Water Diversion Project for northern Colorado, any new projects on the Western Slope or lower basin would require Eastern Slope diversions to cease if there isn't sufficient water for all uses.

Rogers said he has the same fear about the legislation and pledged that he will fight for protective safeguards for present and future diversions.

Rogers sharply questioned several provisions of the compromise plan and noted it is supposed to be conditioned on plans for importation of water from the Columbia River into the Colorado.

"Anyone who knows anything about politics knows well there isn't going to be any importation of water from the Columbia River into the Colorado for the next 20 years or more," Rogers said.

"There isn't going to be an importation project so long as Scoop Jackson is chairman of the Senate Interior Committee." (He referred to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., who is opposing all water importation scheme from the Pacific Northwest.)

Ross and other water experts at the meeting agreed that the Central Arizona Project for use of an additional 1.2 million acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River can be made feasible only by use of Upper Basin water allocated by compact but not yet put to beneficial use.

The question they posed is: How can such water ever be returned to the upper basin once it is committed in the lower basin?

Johnson said he agreed that fears on the Eastern Slope that their water diversion projects will be ruined by the legislation are valid. There isn't enough water in the river, he said, and the Colorado River Compact will be converted into a useless scrap of paper.

Royce J. Tipton, Denver consulting engineer who recently made an exhaustive study of the river flows pointing up shortages, said he disagreed with Johnson's idea that the compact would be destroyed.

But, Tipton said: "Upper basin water is being used right now by California and will be used if the Central Arizona Project is authorized. I do not favor authorization of the Central Arizona Project. Even if we correct odious provisions of the present law, this project would shut out for all time any additional diversions of water from the Colorado River by any Eastern Slope entities."

John Dickson, Denver consulting water attorney, said, "If we permit the Central Arizona Project to be authorized, we will be putting the ax to any future oil shale development on the Western Slope."

Sparks said he agreed that more protective safeguards should be placed in the legislation" and certain objectional provisions of Senate Document 80 (Colorado-Big Thompson legislation) should be corrected so as to protect Denver and other water diversions."

SEEK SAFEGUARDS

"I would fight . . . for those safeguards," he said. "But the whole problem that confronts us is, are we going for protective language alone or for some water projects that will benefit our state?"

Ben F. Stapleton, chairman of the Water Conservation Board, defined the whole matter as a statewide problem and said he would hate to see discussions degenerate into another East-West slope feud over water.

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CERVI'S JOURNAL
Denver, Colorado
October 13, 1965

Rec. Wash. Post

Water Pact Scheme Blasted as 'Politics'

A compromise plan to permit the Central Arizona Project to win congressional approval was denounced Tuesday by the Project's chief architect as a "typical political deal which holds a potential dagger at this state's growth."

Mills E. Bunger, a longtime U. S. Bureau of Reclamation official, now retired, and chief planner of the Arizona project, attacked the reported tentative agreement between representatives of the Upper and Lower Basins of the Colorado River, to push the project through the House Interior Committee.

According to the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, Colorado politicians and water officials were ready to okay the Arizona project providing it was tied to Colorado irrigation programs on the West Slope.

Scripps-Howard said the cost of the project -- which would bring water to the Phoenix and Tucson areas -- would thus be raised from \$1.2 billion to \$1.8 billion.

The man who drafted the compromise was reportedly Felix L. Sparks, director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board and a West Sloper who has persistently opposed plans to divert unused West Slope water to the East Slope of Colorado.

"The motive behind this deal is obvious," said Bunger. "The West Slope clique wants to enlist Congress in a plan to use all the available water although it really can't gain any tangible benefit."

He felt that the danger was that congressmen -- ignorant of the far-reaching effects -- might go along with the compromise; particularly Lower Basin representatives, actuated by their own interests.

"Under the Colorado River Compact, Arizona is entitled to 2,800,000 acre-feet of water annually," Bunger said. "I proposed that she use 1,200,000 of her entitlement for the Central Arizona Project."

"She is entitled to this. No deal is morally necessary, but presumably success of this getting congressional approval now depends upon Arizona okaying tieing up disposal of all West Slope water."

Since Bunger drafted the Central Arizona Project, Arizona reportedly claimed it is already using up its share of Colorado River water under the compact and asked for a "loan" of additional water from the Upper Basin states for the Central Arizona Project.

On Monday Rep. Byron Rogers, D-Colo. flew to Denver to discuss the compromise plan with the Denver Water Board.

"The board ought to oppose the deal outright, since Denver is drawing water from the West Slope now," Bunger said. "This supply and any other transmountain project to use wasted West Slope water will be imperiled."

* * *

Bunger, recognized nationally as the country's leading expert on water resources and potential of the Colorado River, maintains it's the duty of Colorado's lawmakers and water officials to oppose any unilateral program under which Colorado surrenders its unused water or tabs it for "useless local use."

Bunger wasn't surprised by the drafting of the Sparks plan.

"He's always been amenable to giving away West Slope water by default to the Lower Basin states, although he has consistently opposed logical plans to divert the unused water to the East Slope," Bunger commented. "The question is, however, who does Sparks represent? Colorado or the Lower Basin states?"

He felt the West Slope stand on diverting unused water to the East Slope was difficult to line up against the stand taken by West Slopers in regard to the compact between the Upper Basin states.

"When the Upper Basin Compact was agreed upon, the West Slope approved the giving away of 837,000 acre-feet of water to New Mexico from the San Juan," said Bunger.

"And they likewise agreed on giving 500,000 acre-feet to Utah annually without any objection. But when it comes to diverting water to Colorado's East Slope, they say the water is not there to divert."

He said this was like taking care of neighbors and acquaintances at the expense of one's own family. "Not only is there water which can be diverted and is not and won't be used by the West Slope, but it's going by default to the Lower Basin," he said.

"This constant surrender is crazy because they can't get any benefit out of it, as they would eventually out of East Slope trans-mountain diversion."

* * *

Where Byron Rogers stands upon the issue was not hinted by the Scripps-Howard story. Bunger has a doubt about where any politician stands until he actually votes. Professional water men, the federal career officials and others, can't gauge the politicians. Perhaps a clue is found in last week's Associated Press dispatch on statements made by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D-Colo., Chairman of the Interior Affairs Committee.

According to AP, Aspinall called for states to share natural resources and to forget regional differences. Later, in the same story, he said: "I am not about to give away any of the water to which the Upper Colorado River Basin is entitled."

Recreation Hides Water Costs

In the September issue of the "Denver Water News" sent by the Board of Water Commissioners to all users on the city's mains -- along with their bill -- emphasis was placed on the "long-term policy of the Water Board which makes considerable boating and fishing available in Colorado."

The psychology was shrewd. People are interested in fishing, camping, picnicking and boating. They like to read about it. More important from the Water Board's point of view, it steers taxpayers' thoughts away from the unpalatable but hard fact that they are saddled with enormous bond debts for such unnecessary projects as the Roberts Tunnel and the Dillon Reservoir. It's costly recreation.

Other distilled news in the same issue was the announcement that two new members of the Board of Water Commissioners had taken the oath of office. They were Leonard M. Campbell and Andrew Horan Jr. One looked in vain for mention of their qualifications in regard to the science of hydrology.

Campbell, it was said, is a Denver attorney, formerly manager of safety for Denver in 1947-48 and a city attorney in 1951-53. Horan, it was said, retired from the phone company after 45 years of service. He was vice president of public relations at the time of his retirement.

Campbell has had some experience in water litigation, but there was no mention of this.

Obviously, they are highly reputable men, but the appointments are indicative of the traditional disregard shown for the responsibilities vested in the office of Water Commissioner, and for the general public weal which suffers in consequence.

In cold cash, this "disregard" has saddled Denver taxpayers with a \$115 million sweater in recent years, apart from earlier errors.

In this article, third in a series upon which Cervi's Journal is embarked, on exposure of water myths and fallacies in relation to Colorado, there will be, in the limited vein of our purview, constructive views expressed on what water policies should be pursued.

Like the new Water Board members, Cervi's has recourse to experts. Our ears are attuned to an old-timer, who has kept pace with progress and is the voice of many zealous younger water professionals in the field now.

He is Mills E. Bunger, who's rated internationally as a water expert, and so far as this state is concerned is the leading man on the water situation of the Colorado River Basin. See "Who Knows -- and What," by the publisher of "Who's Who."

Says Bunger, speaking for many professionals, who cannot be quoted, in regard to the Roberts Tunnel and Dillon Reservoir: "These were costly and terrible mistakes." The statement is simple and unequivocal. He feels, as a long-time U.S. Bureau of Reclamation professional, that any such project ought to have been a federal project in the first place.

"If it had been a federal project, then the cost would have been spread among the country's taxpayers as a whole instead of being on Denver citizens' necks -- but of course, we wouldn't have built it this way."

He said the bureau (unofficially) figured the Roberts

Tunnel cost at twice the Denver Water Board's original estimate . . . "about \$60 million instead of \$30 million." The tunnel, by some reports, cost around \$70 million in the end. The Dillon Reservoir, estimated to cost \$19.2 million, also reportedly cost more. The Water Board had obligation bonds totaling \$115 million for over-all "improvements."

"Roberts Tunnel ought to have been built parallel to the Moffat Railroad Tunnel," Bunger said. "That is the shortest way through the Continental Divide."

Bunger said the Water Board's tunnel site decision was motivated by the fact that "everything was on the South Platte River and they thought it fed better into their system." He believes the decision was costly to the taxpayer.

"The shorter route would have been so much cheaper, so much cheaper," he stressed.

Denver's determination to keep control of its additional water supply extended to Dillon Reservoir.

"Here again, there was a drastic basic error," Bunger said. "Dillon is too low an elevation. They're having to pump water seeping out below the dam.

He said the reservoir should have been built at Frisco... "but the people of Denver gave the board a blank check, literally, and they went ahead."

He pointed out a pledge was given that water users outside of Denver would repay the bonds . . . "But there have been two raises in Denver water rates since then."

Had the federal government handled the project, Bunger pointed out, revenue from power would have been a primary objective, thus cutting the cost again to the taxpayer. As it is, Dillon is a white elephant supplying expensive forms of recreation in compensation for "dear water."

West Slope Control of Water Board Holds State Back

It is in diversion of "wasted" water from the West Slope to the East Slope that Bunger sees the solution to much of the turmoil about Colorado water policies.

The present Colorado Water Conservation Board, controlled as it is by a preponderance of West Slopers, has a strictly partisan approach to trans-mountain diversion projects which the Bunger school of thought espouses. In fact, paradoxically, the board is in effect, working more for the Lower Basin than Upper Basin interests, since by nullifying or letting trans-mountain diversion proposals bog down, it sanctions the drain which takes West Slope unused water to the Lower Basin states.

Cervi's Journal has already shown that, according to long-term measurements of the Upper Basin Storage, more than enough water is available to meet Colorado's compact commitments.

Cervi's has demonstrated that there is a hydrological cycle which has existed since time began. This shows that the alleged loss from evaporation and plant transpiration in the Colorado River Basin is not a loss in the final analysis.

Cervi's has shown that there is an abundance of Colorado River water available to meet all claims, and that logic dictates transmountain diversion of unused West Slope water to the East Slope.

It is the East-West quarrel that is the crux of the whole water feud. Patch that up and a whole vista of water concord could unfold.

It is human that where interests are in conflict, opinions become divergent. But West Slope opposition to East Slope use of water which the West Slope cannot use is illogical and harmful to the state as a whole.

Domestic harmony at home is an essential prelude to influencing neighbors.

Bunger points out, too, that the West Slope is retarding its own progress by fighting for a sterile status quo.

* * *

To demonstrate the availability of water, break down the allotted share of the Colorado River to the Upper Basin states -- 7,500,000 acre-feet per year under the compacts.

After deduction of 50,000 acre-feet for the strip of Arizona in the Upper Basin, 7,450,000 is left. Of this, Utah gets

25 per cent or 1,713,500. New Mexico gets 11.25 per cent or 839,125 acre-feet. Wyoming is apportioned 14 per cent or 1,043,000 acre-feet.

Colorado is entitled to 51.75 per cent or 3,855,375 acre-feet.

Utah's share is 83 per cent of the total it contributes to the Colorado River. New Mexico is getting 330 per cent more water than it contributes. Wyoming gets 64 per cent of what it contributes, and Colorado receives only 35 per cent of what it gives to the river.

Taking these figures, it might be said that Colorado has a strong moral claim to any excess water. As it is, there is a surplus of water in the Colorado River (see Cervi's article on water, Sept. 29, quoting U.S. records) and the Upper Basin states are surrendering by default 5,000,000 acre-feet a year to the Lower Basin. Of this, Colorado is contributing 65 per cent.

Under the Colorado River Compact, the Upper Basin can divert and use all the water available, provided that the average water passing Lee Ferry for the Lower Basin amounts to 75 million acre-feet in a 10-year period.

Similarly, under the Upper Basin compact, Colorado has control of its "own" water. Bunger wants that use to be dictated by logic.

"Colorado is legally entitled to use its water as it wishes. The permission of the West Slope to divert water is not needed," he says. West Slopers talk about using all the available water for irrigation, he feels is just not realistic.

"You could irrigate every acre on the West Slope, but the consumptive use from that irrigation would be low," he says.

Domestic demands are recognized as having the first right to a water supply. Irrigation for agriculture is a secondary right. Industry and power is third from long accepted practice.

"Only on the East Slope do these three factors adequately function."

Bunger recognizes that West Slope interests have been pushing a number of irrigation projects. A few have been sanctioned but most are bogged down awaiting federal studies on feasibility.

Cervi's lists with this story the main West Slope projects, with acreage already irrigated and new lands scheduled for irrigation if Bureau of Reclamation authorization is obtained.

"For purposes of argument," says Bunger, "I'll allow that the West Slope will succeed in getting their projects authorized. And even with all the water they hope to consume for their developments, there still will be an abundance of water which could be diverted to the East Slope."

* * *

Key to meeting the cost of trans-mountain diversion lies in power, Bunger says. Under the Upper Basin storage project, Colorado was allocated 46 per cent of the net power revenue produced in the Upper Basin.

"In any transmountain diversion project, Colorado will get 100 per cent of the net revenues produced from power," he said. Such projects spotlight the basic weakness of the Denver Water Board policy which built the Dillon Reservoir and failed to cash in on the power potential.

Bunger insists that Colorado is on the spot over its unused water. "Water allotment is based on use under the compact. When it comes time to reapportion the water, don't think other users will fail to point out that we apparently don't want the water.

"We must divert it or lose it."

West Slope opponents of trans-mountain diversion argue that Bunger and adherents of his proposals are "few". Can all the "experts" be wrong and Bunger right? Yes, they can. Fifty million Frenchmen once admitted to rueful error.

* * *

If trans-mountain diversion of water from West to East Slope, however, is a rightful policy to pursue, it has an almost insuperable obstacle to overcome in the present composition of the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

Under the traditional procedure, the board must okay a project before the Bureau of Reclamation can make preliminary analysis and feasibility studies.

Director of the board is Felix L. Sparks. He talks frequently of the declining water resources of the Colorado River and last week stated, "There are people in Congress and the Colorado Legislature who have only a dim understanding of the basic issues involved."

With this statement, Cervi's and Bunger do not argue. As with almost everything else that Sparks stands for, we are out of step. Sparks is protected by Civil Service. Other board members are appointed for varying terms. It is frankly conceded that most of the board members were appointed, not so much for their knowledge of water, as for political considerations.

And the taxpayers bear the burden of this patronage evil.

If there is a solution to the impasse created by a short-sighted, partisan, biased board, it lies perhaps in the formation of a new, paramount water authority. Such a water council, avowedly free from political pressure, might be able to enlist professionals in implementing a policy to serve the state as a whole.

Still more on water next week.