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1950 Utah Fish & Game Bulletin Article About Echo Park Dam

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The unholy three:
The Poacher
The Game Hog
Range and Forest Fires

FISH AND GAME BULLETIN

J. PERRY EGAN, Director

Published by the
UTAH FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

LEE KAY, Editor

Treat Your Boy
to a
Good Fishing
Trip

VOLUME 8

JULY - AUGUST, 1950

NUMBER 3

More About Echo Park Dam State Prepares To

Plant Chukars

Since the last publication of the Bulletin much has been said about the Reclamation Service, the Army Engineers, and the National Park Service. All that has been said has not been good. The National Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society, and leading magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post have all printed material and have expressed an interest in the proposed reclamation projects of the Green and Colorado Rivers.

Local papers have also voiced their sentiments editorially. There are indications that all those who have expressed their feelings in writing have not entirely understood the projects. There are also indications that even Bureaus of Federal Government might be wrong in making some of the demands that they are making.

In the last issue of the Bulletin, it was clearly pointed out that the Dinosaur National Monument would not be ruined by the building of the Echo Park Dam. In fact, it would greatly enhance this region to build a gigantic lake that would cover a remote and inaccessible area. Some sixty miles of the winding canyon through Ladore not accessible to the average individual, would be opened up. These beautiful canyons under the present conditions will never be observed by great numbers of people. The trip is too dangerous and too rigorous. With the building of the dam, we have in previous writ-

ings pointed out that it would make it possible for thousands of people to visit these beautiful areas in comfort and safety. The building of the Echo Park Dam would in no way interfere with any fishing.

In an article by DeVota printed in the Saturday Evening Post, it is stated that the white fishing waters in the Green River would be destroyed by the building of the dam. Such is not the case. Not one iota of fishing waters would be harmed by the construction of this project. On the contrary, we stand to gain much in fishing by the building of this dam.

On the other side of the picture, other misunderstandings are seen.

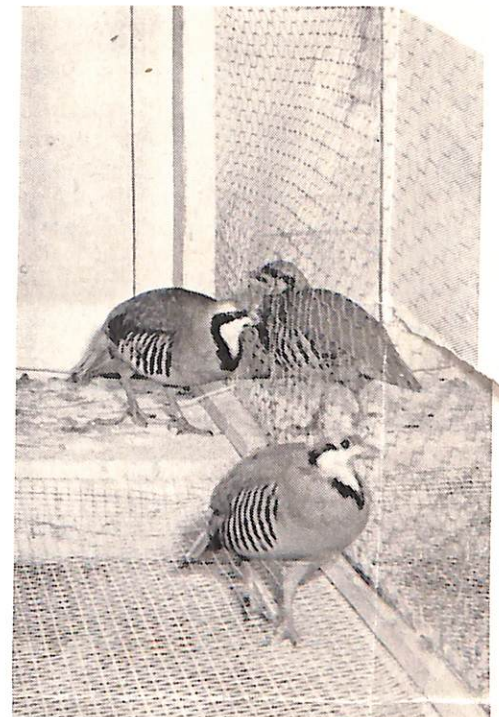
In an editorial of the Deseret News as of July 31st, 1950, some space was given to criticism of an article in the Saturday Evening Post written by DeVota. On the whole we cannot help but agree with the editorial, but one paragraph indicated that even here there is some misunderstanding.

In referring to DeVota's article the News stated, "It is in fact a piece of political propaganda designed to keep a very considerable Utah-Wyoming-Colorado area from getting the irrigation water it needs and to which it is entitled."

We cannot in any way associate this with politics to keep the states men-

Most every area of the State of Utah that is conducive to the welfare of Chinese pheasants has been completely stocked with this game bird. The releasing of artificially raised game birds in our state from state hatcheries began

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Adult Chukars

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Observations on the President's Water Resources Policies Commission

By JACK H. BERRYMAN

ASST. FEDERAL AID COORDINATOR

President Truman, by Executive Order 10095 under date January 3, 1950, established the President's Water Resources Policy Commission. This Commission is composed of seven members, and was appointed to study and make recommendations on policies which should be followed by the Federal Government in fulfilling its proper responsibilities for the development, conservation, and use of the Nation's water resources. Fish and Game Departments and other conservation agencies, as well as the general public, have good reason to be encouraged about the establishment of such a Commission. The very make-up of the Commission gives good reason to believe that all factors will be given consideration.

The membership of the Commission is as follows:

Morris L. Cooke, Engineer, St. Georges Road, Mt. Airy P. O., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*.

R. R. Renne, President, Montana State College.

Lewis W. Jones, President, University of Arkansas.

Gilbert White, President, Haverford College.

Samuel B. Morris, Department of Water & Power, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Paul S. Burgess, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Leland Olds, New York.

It will be noted from the membership that the Commission is composed of well trained and clear thinking men, presumably with sound backgrounds for the problem at hand.

The Executive Order requires that the Commission shall give consideration in particular to (a) the extent and

character of Federal Government participation in major water-resources programs, (b) an appraisal of the priority of water-resources programs from the standpoint of economic and social need, (c) criteria and standards for evaluating the feasibility of water-resources projects, and (d) desirable legislation or changes in existing legislation relating to the development, utilization, and conservation of water resources.

At last a study is being made to bring some order out of the chaos that now exists insofar as water resources are concerned. The function of different branches of Government with duplicate and/or overlapping responsibilities is being carefully examined.

The Commission has sent questionnaires to all agencies concerned in order to obtain as many views as possible. The first questionnaire pertained to the four considerations outlined in the President's Executive Order. The Commission then sent out an eighteen point questionnaire. These questions were concerned with such vital considerations as: national vs. regional interests; irrigational vs. industrial demand for water; methods of estimating benefits; food surpluses; long range agricultural needs; water-resources projects in relation to business cycles, and many others.

It appears that the Commission is doing a very thorough job in attempting to take into account as many considerations as possible and then recommending a policy that would be equitable to all interests. In order that everyone might be heard, the Commission held public hearings throughout the United States.

The Utah State Department of Fish and Game has submitted recommendations presenting the view that watershed protection should be a part of all water resources projects and that wild-

life values should be given due consideration. Utah and other states have also pointed out that states should be brought into the planning phase on a broader basis than in the past. The Commission has advised the Department that their analysis was appreciated and that it will be carefully weighed when policies are formulated.

The Commission must submit its final report to the President not later than December 31, 1950. It is felt that the recommendations will be sound and that the conservation agencies may expect the President to make recommendations to the Congress and take other necessary steps to place this Nation's water resources on a more sound basis.

More About

Echo Park Dam

(Continued from page 1)

tioned from getting the water they rightfully need.

Those who have voiced themselves against the building of these projects are sincere in their beliefs.

As a monument, the public is only concerned with that part where the prehistoric animals have been unearthed. Neither sportsmen nor livestock men are in sympathy with any program that will set aside large tracts of land that is worthless as a park and where the rest is restricted to sightseers.

It is considered that such a program over a long period is neither good for the land, plants, or the wild animals which live within an area.

A good example of that is found in Southern Utah in the upper reaches of Zion National Park. Here is an area into which sight-seers never get. Hunting is prohibited. It has finally resulted in overgrazed ranges and starving deer.

Although the Dinosaur National Monument has not been patrolled today to keep sportsmen from harvesting the game crop, restrictions in all probability will come if the territory involved ~~remains under the administration of the bureau now controlling it.~~