

The Range Rider



There is no ceiling on effort!

FEDERAL RANGE CODE REVISED

A revision of the Federal Range Code, brought about by changing conditions and 8 years of experience in public range administration under the Taylor Grazing Act, has been approved by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The new code will more closely fit administration of the Taylor Act to a revitalized western livestock industry. It will mean added stability to that industry which is vitally important to a nation at war since it emphasizes protection of existing operations and stabilization of these operations through proper and continuing use of the public range.

Wartime adjustments on grazing district ranges will be facilitated under the new code, particularly through a liberalization of the transfer provision to allow readjustments in range operations for maximum production and through a change-of-use provision which will permit preservation of range privileges for stockmen whose operations are reduced because of war demands.

The few changes in the basic principles of the former code stress compliance with range administration practices which western stockmen and administrative officials of the Grazing Service have found to be practicable and necessary during the years of range administration under the Taylor Act. The code represents a joint interpretation of the act by representatives of the Federal government and the livestock industry. Recommendations for changes in the code were solicited from 20,000 range users through their local grazing district advisory boards. One cowman and one sheepman from each State were selected to represent these boards and present their recommendations at a meeting with representatives of the Grazing Service. The new code embodies no change which was not recommended or agreed to by these representatives of the livestock industry of the West.

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The new code supersedes all rules and regulations pertaining to the administration of grazing districts except those issued to care for licenses in the Chaco Grazing District in New Mexico.

(Most important changes.)

One of the most fundamental changes in the code is the elimination of classification of land for grazing privileges by both use and location, formerly called "class 1." Experience has indicated that requiring livestock operations to be dependent by both use and location does not contribute to practicable range administration nor to stabilization in the livestock industry. A "saving clause" in the revised code protects those who have already received or have applied for licenses or permits on the basis of the classification in the old code.

Provision has been made for the transfer of grazing privileges attached to base lands or base water in such a manner as greatly to facilitate a planned land-use program.

In furtherance of livestock-industry stabilization the "reduction clause" is changed so that if it becomes necessary to reduce the degree of use of the Federal Range after licenses or permits have been granted, reductions will be made without reference to the class of the property on which the privileges are based. Instead, reductions on an equal percentage basis will be imposed on licenses or permits so far as their grazing activities involve the use of such "ranges."

In grazing districts created after the approval of the code and in which privileges are to be based on water, the priority period will be the 5 years immediately preceding establishment of the district, instead of the 5 years preceding the passage of the Taylor Act. This change will make the method for determining the priority period uniform in all districts, and in each unit, whether land or water form the basis of grazing privileges.

The change-of-use provision in the new code will protect stockmen whose operations are reduced because of war demands or any circumstances beyond the operator's control. This flexible provision provides that, with the approval of the local district grazer and the advisory board, a use of the range different from that provided in a license or permit may be allowed.

Significant, too, is the extension of responsibility for final action brought about by the physical location of the national headquarters office away from the national capital. The Director of Grazing is authorized to approve offers of settlement and organization papers of local associations, and to permit such associations to construct improvements on the range. In other instances the extension of responsibility applies to the regional and district graziers.

Other changes approved in order to recognize present practices or needs in the field are the restatement of the fundamental principles for administration of the Taylor Grazing Act; clarification of citizenship requirements; statement of recognized terms and conditions upon which are dependent the issuance and continued effectiveness of licenses and permits; provision for the administration of lands additionally available in grazing districts; authorization to waive crossing permit fees when no material amount of forage is consumed; elimination of reference to installment payments; procedural provisions for a deadline date on the filing of all applications and for service of notice in all parties interested in applications or appeals; prohibition of interference with the use of the range by licensed stock; provision for improved range-use practices; provision for removal of a district adviser for loss of qualifications; and further explanation of the advisory powers of the boards.

Several detailed statements on procedures of minor importance have been eliminated and numerous alterations for clarity are scattered throughout the revision.

BOVINE PREFERENCE

A study has been made at the Santa Rita Experimental Range, 40 miles south of Tucson, Arizona, to find out just which range grasses cattle like best. The study supplements records from experimental plot grazing extending back 20 years or so.

"There are 13 grasses growing on the range, where the grama group comprises 60 percent of the total perennial grass cover. Always there was enough forage that cows had 'free selection.' Some of the grasses are so well liked that cattle graze them down to two inches or less. So grazing ought to be distributed on every range so that these species won't be exterminated."

Preferred grasses are the fine-stemmed sprucetop, slender and hairy gramas. Side-oats and black grama are less popular, evidently because of their coarser stems. Santa Rita three-awn and poverty three-awn rank right with black grama and side-oats. Rothrock is the least palatable of the gramas.

Curly mesquite is closely grazed wherever it occurs. Tanglehead and bush muhly are "definitely grazed less than their associates in years of plenty," but make good feed when other grass is scarce.

"Arizona cotton grass is a preferred grass in spite of its relatively coarse stems." This is counter to general opinion, for many a good cowboy has thought that cottongrass wasn't worth much. It's also commonly supposed that side-oats and black grama are much better forage than the three-awn varieties.

—Arizona Farmer, October 10, 1942.

HERE AND THERE

The waistline of our civilian economy decreases as the chestline of our military economy increases!

To meet the shortage of burlap for wool bags, the California Wool Growers Association has purchased a supply of osnaburg bags. The osnaburg bag is made of cotton and those that have used it report favorably. Some growers recommend that the top of the bag be reinforced to prevent tearing out at the hoop when sacking very heavy wool. It has also been found that the 6-foot bag is more practical than the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot bag of the same material. The lighter weight causes less strain on the top and permits handling without hooks. These bags weigh 2 pounds as compared with the burlap bag of 4 pounds. The cost is said to be about the same as the cost of burlap bags last year.

The osnaburg bag is reported to be more practical than the open-mesh paper bag used in certain localities.

Recognizing the vital importance of the development of strategic minerals for war, the San Rafael and Fromentary Grazing District advisory boards have authorized the use of heavy equipment purchased through 50 percent funds for use in the construction of roads of access to mines within the State.

Burned-over areas in Nevada are being reseeded by airplane this fall. Ten tons of mixed grass seed selected for adaptability to fire-damaged range will be sown from a specially equipped airplane.

The Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service has asked sportsmen-hunters to cut off and save the excess fat from the more than 900,000 big game animals they shoot each year, to bring in an additional 5,500,000 pounds of fat for war uses.

At the same time Secretary Ickes called upon sportsmen to save their discharged shotgun shells and rifle cartridges and the down feathers of water fowl, and to retrieve all crippled birds and animals as an aid to wartime conservation.

"Sportsmen skeet shooters and other users of shotgun shells and rifle cartridges can help reclaim more than 2,000 tons of brass for war use by saving discharged shells," he said.

The down, used for garments of aviators flying in high altitudes, will be collected for the Government by State and Federal game wardens.

Important progress is being made on methods of utilizing beef blood for transfusion purposes. The results of tests by the Harvard medical school during the past 18 months have been very favorable. Of the more than 200 men given the beef blood plasma, only 7 showed an unfavorable reaction.

— Montana Stockgrower.

The lowly sagebrush may soon be put to new uses on a grand scale. Dr. Corliss R. Kinney of the University of Utah, after years of distilling and experimenting, has found a method of extracting oil from sage which can be used as the base for perfumes, cosmetics, soap, flavoring, mouth-washes, tonics, and dyes. The oil produced from the blooms and the leaves, is composed of eucalyptol, turpentine, pine, and camphor, and is light amber color. From 15,000 pounds of leaves and blooms—and this isn't much to expect from a single patch of sagebrush—comes something like 100 pounds of the precious oil which, selling at \$8 per pound, is going to make many a tough westerner revise his ideas about the pesky sage. Tiny Greenslet has a small vial of the oil—its tangy, out-door odor is nice.

"Because we can't fight the war on a basis of ostrich-like optimism and because we must find realistic answers to realistic problems, there can be no letup—the principle of conservation is of immediate and highest importance. . . Today, a good part of the conservation of our war resources is in your hands. By watching your gasoline and fuel oil consumption, you can help us make these vital necessities available where they are most needed—on the battlefields of the world. By sending your scrap metal to the Nations' furnaces, you can help make the steel we need for guns and tanks and planes. Conservation—more than ever before in our history—is a 'live' word. For, as the Secretary of the Interior—guiding that Department concerned with our nature-given bounty said last week—"We are in a global war, in which that side will win which has the most natural resources and can make them go furthest." —War Resources Reporter.

Congressman John J. McIntyre, Wyoming, following a trip which took him into every grazing district in Wyoming, remarked: "I really feel that there is probably no Governmental activity that means so much to the State of Wyoming as the range control program of the Taylor Grazing offices. Our State is, of course, essentially a livestock State and the predominant industry is livestock raising. Nothing, I am sure, will make the future of the State more sure than proper control, development, and rebuilding of the range and watering facilities."

Your Uncle Sam asks for only 10 percent — to keep the axis from taking 100 percent!

The whispered rumors that are directed against our allies, our government and racial and religious minorities, and "wedge-driving" rumors aimed at business and labor are effective weapons in the hands of our enemies and are started by them to sow seeds of distrust, suspicion, and hatred.

Before you repeat the rumor you heard, convince yourself that its repetition isn't just what the enemy hopes for. . . and the next time somebody peddles you a story, ask him to prove it!

Wyoming university professors sewed coats on 343 ewes and turned them loose on the range, explaining to durnfounded shearherders that it was all an experiment to determine if Mother Nature has been putting enough wool on sheep. That was a year ago.

Now the ewes have been rounded up and the university has announced: Two-thirds of the animals—228 of them—returned snug in their artificial coats. Each of the group produced a half-round more wool while under wraps, there was a slight increase in lambing and decreases in feed consumption and deaths.

The remaining 115 ewes has scraped off their fancy coats on buckbrush, barbed wire and other snags, and they had to be fitted in new outfits.

The professors are trying to figure out if the advantages outweigh the one dollar apiece cost of the coats. (From Reno Gazette, November 4, 1942.)

The total dressed weight of livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection during the 5-month period, January to May this year, was 13 percent above the corresponding period a year ago and 29 percent above the average for the same period during the past 5 years.

There are said to be 100 million rats in the United States. According to the Utah State Agricultural College Extension Service, these 100 million rats destroy crops and property valued at more than 300 million dollars. Cold weather signifies moving time for rats who then leave the field and seek warmer quarters in barns and granaries and sheds and houses. This migration period is the best time to launch an extermination campaign. The common brown rat produces 6 to 10 litters a year. In each litter there are about 10 young. This means that every rat destroyed means the virtual destruction of many more.

A bait mixed with a generous amount of Red Squill, barium carbonate, or zinc phosphide is recommended by the Extension Service. Burrows and habitats may be fumigated with calcium cyanide.

Advisory board meetings are being scheduled throughout the range country to coincide whenever possible with the time and place of other stock meetings to conserve transportation facilities.

"Pass" the meat, please!

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According to a war information bulletin, the average American soldier eats 5 pounds of food a day. Its shipping weight is 6 pounds. To feed an army of 3½ million men, 20 million pounds of food must be purchased, shipped, tabulated, and issued daily. The issue involves distribution in correct amounts to 15,000 army kitchens in 300 camps.

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From the Arizona region comes the story of a livestock operator who, in 1935 was practically out of the business after 15 years of trying to make a go of his cattle. His cattle numbers had dwindled to such an extent that he went to work herding sheep for a livelihood and was on the verge of selling his properties. With the establishment of an individual allotment, this operator's interest was renewed and he started again to improve his holdings. Last year his range was completely under fence for the first time, and he raised a 91 percent calf crop from 278 cows. Prior to 1935 his highest calf crop was 35 percent. Last year his fall calves averaged 412 pounds and his spring calves averaged 405 pounds--heavier than any of his calf weights prior to 1935.

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Nearly 8 million board feet of timber has been cut in the Bonanza and Vale Grazing Districts, Oregon, under the act of September 20, 1922. The utilization of timber stands in the range area for local needs will release the supply of larger mills for war and save shipping space and costs.

Timber on grazing district lands may also be cut under the terms of the act of June 5, 1942, which authorizes the secretary of the Interior "to lease or sell . . . vacant public lands withdrawn or reserved. . . or within a grazing district, but not otherwise withdrawn or reserved, to any person, partnership, or corporation for use in connection with the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, or the production of equipment, supplies, and materials, or machinery usable in such manufacture."

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The Idaho region gives credit to its good fire organization, which incidentally included a number of stockmen, for the comparative small area burned this year in comparison with the number of fires. 1942 was an extremely bad fire year--there were 368 fires which burned over 419,773 acres, averaging 1,140 acres each. Last year there were 240 fires (also a bad year) but those fires burned over 1,215,872 acres, averaging 5,066 acres each. It was not possible to reduce the number of fires this year but the total acreage was reduced almost a third.

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Even a punk can gather junk!

From the Oregon annual report:

The basic concept of public relations in this region is that the Grazing Service is an integral part of the community doing an essential job, rather than an agency superimposed upon it. The every day contacts which make up the great bulk of our public relationships, are conducted on this basis, with results which speak for themselves in the generally friendly and familiar attitude of the public toward the Service, permitting a ready get-together of the Service and the public whenever necessary. This relationship has proved its soundness in recent months in the readiness with which the Service has been able to assume community leadership on war program assignments."

Secretary Iokes, in speaking of the use of petroleum products for non-essential purposes: "I beg of every driver of every motor vehicle that he remember that the possession of a ration coupon does not require him to use all of the gasoline which the coupon authorizes him to buy. I urge him to consider, instead, how important it is to his country that he make each coupon stretch just so far as possible. Even a little bit can help so much. Even a gallon a week, saved by each motor vehicle in the East, would mean some 11,000,000 gallons of transportation space freed for the carrying of oil for the fighters for freedom. Let us remember this. . . always."

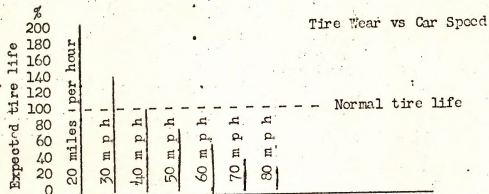
Nazis are tough. Did you give enough?

Effective September 1, 1942, the 13 Civil Service Districts will be known as "Civil Service Regions" and the district offices will be designated as "regional offices."

The reseeding work accomplished in Rich County, Utah, has convinced even the most skeptical that the land, given some aid, will produce forage sometimes beyond our greatest expectations, according to a report from District Grazier Oran. Recently the advisory board of the Promontory Grazing District made an inspection trip throughout the district and saw not only the improvement brought about by reseeding but also the results of proper range management as demonstrated within a fenced cattle allotment and other improvements and actual range conditions. In certain areas of Box Elder County, the board members saw good stands of perennial grass on areas where they said grass had not grown for more than 25 years.

The Arizona State Game and Fish Commission recently opened the Mt. Graham area to bear hunting to eliminate damage being done to livestock on the adjacent areas.

"No passenger car, truck or other vehicle belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of, the Department of the Interior that is run on rubber tires shall be run in excess of 35 miles an hour."



The above chart, taken from a confidential report recently prepared for the Government by a special research committee headed by James C. Zeder, Chief Engineer of Chrysler Corporation, and made up of members of the Society of Automotive Engineers, depicts in graphic fashion how low-speed driving reduces tire wear, thus conserving vital rubber. So important did President Roosevelt consider its message that he asked, in a notation to his secretary, Stephen T. Early, that it be given the widest possible publicity. The notation, written directly on the chart, read: "This is worth putting before the eyes and ears of all car drivers all over the country. . . Won't the news, photo, and radio people do this? I hope so. . . It would help a lot."

The graph, which is largely self-explanatory, shows that the normal life-span of a tire is doubled when average car speed is reduced from 40 to 20 miles per hour. . . a persuasive argument for slow driving. Tires driven consistently at 60 miles per hour wear out twice as fast as when driven at 40, and at 80 miles per hour average speed, they burn up about 5 times more quickly.

Tires should not roll except on the road to victory!

The War Production Board and the Fish and Wildlife Service are urging an increased take of rabbits to relieve the shortage in pelts used for the manufacture of felt hats. The American hat industry, now facing a tight supply situation since the war reduced rabbit skin imports, is in need of more rabbit pelts to meet trade requirements.

Here's a chance to help rid the range of the pesky jack rabbit and put the rabbit pelts to good use during war.

Are You Too Busy to Read This?

So, you're busy? Don't doubt it a bit. You live on a farm. Your hired man quit. You can't hire labor in competition with war plants. The corn hasn't been cut. You're way behind on the fall work.

There's a lot of junk scattered around the farm—some down in that swale hole and some in the farm yard, and there's an old harrow in the fence row on the south "40".

But you're just too busy to pick it up. Sorry. You'd like to help.

Or maybe you live in the city. You're working six days a week—perhaps seven. You don't have a minute to yourself. No chance to hunt through the garage and the basement and the attic and the back yard to see what you can pick up in the way of scrap metal.

OK, if that's the way you want it, Mr. Farmer and Mr. City Man.

But wait a minute!

Remember that kid who went away a while back and now is wearing a war uniform, and his mail address is Army Post Office in care of the Postmaster, New York City?

Sure, you remember that kid.

Well, some of these days he'll be coming back.

That boy who now is facing death, if he comes back, is going to know — and if he doesn't come back, you're going to know — that maybe just one more heavy tank or just one more Howitzer or one more machine gun might have won the battle and let him come through sound and safe.

You don't want him to discover that scrap iron if he comes back, do you? . . . and you don't want to see it yourself, if he doesn't come back, do you?

Let's collect it today and get it ready for the pickup trucks which will send it on the way to reinforce that kid who's going to need all of the reinforcements he can get!

(The above article was taken from the Jackson Citizen Patriot, Jackson, Michigan. I'll wager it was worth the moment it took to read it. . . . A little EXTRA thought about it will start you on a renewed search for every scrap of scrap that's available!)

More About Scrap.

Reports received from a good many districts indicate that the GrS is really in the scrap — drive, through assistance in the transportation of scrap to central salvage points, reporting available scrap to the proper authorities, and getting every ounce of scrap out of our own camps and warehouses to the salvage depots.

Collectively, we gathered 13,373,097 pounds of scrap metal and nearly 75,000 pounds of scrap rubber. We must keep up the good work.

According to Howard Beehler, we've a fellow in the Service with a "nose" for scrap. It's none other than Harold Burback who, Howard says, can locate a piece of scrap by a sense of smell. To quote Howard, who recently returned from an inspection trip in Wyoming, "I would be riding along through the sagebrush country when suddenly Harold would bring the car to a stop and jump out to pick up a piece of old iron or steel that was out from where I was sitting, under the sagebrush." Harold and Howard, incidentally, returned from that particular trip with 2800 pounds of scrap for the Japs. It is just such enthusiasm as this that makes Carbon County, Wyoming, the top county in the country in the scrap-collection drive.

Cattle Production Increased on Northern Great Plains Ranges Under Conservative Stocking, by Leon C. Hurtt.

During the first World War, an attempt was made to increase livestock production in the West by grazing increased numbers on the range, but results were disappointing. It now seems doubtful whether heavy stocking resulted in any material increase in pounds of meat marketed after maintenance requirements of foundation herds were met. It is certain that heavy financial losses occurred during the post-war period of readjustment and that lighter stocking and better range management over a period of years has been required to restore the productivity of many ranges that were severely damaged by heavy grazing during the last war.

Weather records indicated that drought years are inevitable in the western range country. They reoccur at irregular intervals, but on the average of once in 5 to 7 years in the Northern Great Plains. The range forage crop may drop to a small fraction of normal during these drought emergencies. Livestock numbers must be regulated with this possibility in mind. Experience has demonstrated the urgent need for conservative stocking and other desirable range management practices that will minimize the drought hazards and balance numbers of livestock with feed resources that will stabilize production as a sustained high level, but avoid excessive risks and violent fluctuations. Results of experiments to test certain range management practices since 1933 at Miles City, Montana, points to the fact that overgrazed range is one major reason for violent fluctuations in prices and in livestock numbers.

In actual range livestock operations, the increased risks involved by heavy stocking many transcend all the actual differences recorded in this experiment. During the inevitable drought years, supplemental feed costs frequently reach exorbitant prices, heavy death losses occur, and the final result of heavy stocking has too often been forced sale of foundation breeding herds on glutted markets at ruinous prices. The risks, incidental to the drought hazard, have been one of the greatest handicaps to stable conditions within the range livestock industry. Furthermore, heavy stocking often means that an unduly high proportion of the available feed is used up in maintaining the breeding herd, leaving very little for a net increase in weight for marketing. Conservative stocking of the ranges is, on the other hand, a foundation stone for sustained high production of range livestock products. This, together with good range management practices, is needed to insure the maximum sustained livestock production and a greater measure of stability for homes and people dependent on western ranges. Conservative stocking is also a first step in avoiding violent fluctuation of livestock numbers and prices that have been so disastrous to producers but so characteristic of the range livestock industry. Under present conditions, it seems evident that increased livestock sales, rather than increased stocking of western ranges, will contribute best to war needs and greater stability during the readjustment period afterwards.

(-- Montana Stockgrower.)

More Beef from the Same Number of Cattle on Nevada Ranches, By C. A. Brennen and C. E. Fleming. University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 162, August 1942.

This bulletin outlines and describes a program of six methods of increasing production without increasing numbers of breeding herds. These are rules of range-livestock management to be added to an increasing number which are at the disposal of range administrators. Some range management actions are taken directly by the range manager. The methods described in this bulletin are to be used by the stockmen themselves. The six methods are: (1) Plan seasonal breeding in order to have as many calves as possible dropped at or near the start of the grazing season; (2) Feed wanner calves an adequate amount of good quality hay to keep them gaining through the winter months; (3) When range grasses dry up, place market cattle on "tame" grass and clover pasture or aftermath in order to provide nutritious feed high in protein content until selling time; (4) Improve the production and the quality of forage from irrigated lands by controlling irrigation and by planting "tame" grasses and clovers in favorable areas of "wild" grass meadows; (5) Cut hay in the bloom stage or earlier, to conserve the supply of protein and vitamins; (6) Blend seasonal breeding, cattle feeding, grazing and forage production practices together so that cattle will make the best possible use of the ranch resources and will make satisfactory gains consistently from birth to selling time.

Arrangements are being made to make a copy of this important publication available to all regional and district officers and to other persons vitally concerned with the maximum production of beef cattle in the western area, particularly at this time when the demands of war are great.

Birdsfoot Trefoil Adds Weight to Steers, By Range Mann, The Pacific Stockman, September 1942.

Some three years ago, a new growth of grass appeared on the holdings of the Grizzly Island Cattle Company, California. It took hold readily and flourished, choking out other vegetation. Cattle liked it.

Last year a sample of this new grass was identified as Birdsfoot Trefoil.

"The start of that grass did more for the Grizzly Island Cattle Company than any other single event," claims one of the ranch owners.

Two years ago the superintendent of the outfit reported that the calves seemed to be weighing a bit heavier for age than they had been in the past. When fall came and the steers were sold it was found they weighed out better than average. Next year the growth was even more pronounced and this year the steers weighed out almost 100 pounds heavier than the average weight during the past 10 years. Birdsfoot Trefoil is getting the credit. The gains shown on this new grass are attested to by a buyer for the H. Moffat Company, San Francisco.

At first glance "trefoil" looks a bit like alfalfa. It has a long stem and small close-growing leaves shaped like alfalfa; the stems are considerably smaller. It supports a small yellow flower and when it heads out has three long slender pods growing from one joint which looks exactly like a bird's foot. The pods usually contain eight very small black seeds.

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Be a lender--not a spender! Buy war bonds, and more bonds!

NEWS OF OUR MEN IN THE FIGHTING FORCES

"Bud" Molohon and Byron Mock are two recent additions to our Honor List. . . and when two branch or section chiefs leave within a week's time, that's somethin'!

It's "Captain" Molohon now and he's stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, Civilian Personnel Branch. He reports seeing Chas Seely frequently. When these two got together I'll bet the conversation turns to range problems and the Federal Range Code.

Byron Mock is stationed at Fort Douglas--at least for the present time. He hasn't notified us of his particular assignment of duties yet, neither has he let us see how he looks in his new suit.

Bud writes that he hopes son Michael won't need fatherly disciplining when he gets back because he's sure his right arm will be overdeveloped and he won't know its strength.

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There is one name on our honor list that's written in red ink. The reason? To distinguish the name of our WAVE from the men in the armed forces. Zaida Bell (Nevada) is the first Grazing Service girl to join up and we're mighty proud to add her name to our special list. She's located at the U. S. Naval Training School, Bloomington, Indiana, and a recent letter from her about the WAVES tempts every girl who reads it to join up, immediately.

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It's been mighty fine to have so many letters from the fellows in camps all over the country--and out of the country. The consensus of opinion seems to be that army life is fine, but send us more news from home!

Private Dean M. Sachs (Nevada) writes from Camp Murphy, Florida, that "the old desert is going to look mighty good to me after all this Florida sand and tropical climate." Remember, Dean, that lots of people have spent good money to see Florida!

Captain Fred T. Jeep (Colorado) was in the office last month and visited with some of his old friends. He is stationed at Sheppard Field, Texas. Private John A. Rambosk (Idaho) is also stationed at Sheppard Field.

Jim Kempthorne (Director's Office) writes that he has graduated from the primary Army Flying School and was being moved to the Southwest to attend an advanced school. Jim will be a glider pilot when his schooling is complete.

Max Peterson (Utah) is now at Camp Lee, Va., attending Officers' Training School, Quartermaster Division.

Lawrence Riordan (Colorado) is a Second Lieutenant, Engineering Corps, now at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

John Morrison (Montana) has been assigned to the aviation engineers, Fort George Wright, Washington.

Bill Phillips (Idaho) is now a Second Lieutenant and stationed at Camp Butner, North Carolina, Air Base Security Battalion.

We've just received word that Jack Welch (Director's Office) is now a First Lieutenant. Jack is overseas.

Fred Alberico (Colorado) is now a Corporal "journeyman weather observer" at Hill Field, Ogden, Utah - - says he's busier than he's ever been in his life, including the time he worked for the GrS!

John C. Butler (Arizona) is attending Officers' Candidate School, Corps of Engineers, Ft. Belvoir, Va. We hope he and Lawrence Riordan get together.

Eugene W. Bayless (Montana) has completed officer's training at the Quartermaster School, Camp Lee, Va. The last information was that he was stationed at New Orleans and expecting to be sent overseas.

Tommy Thompson (New Mexico) says the Army "is tops." He's been assigned to the Photographic Section, Lowry Field, Colorado. Tommy reports that he's "half through photo training with four weeks to go. We go into aerial mosaics next for intense work and later get a week's training in the air. We rate the P3B planes, known as the 'flying coffins.' I'm really anxious to climb up in the clouds." Tommy is trying to maintain his "95" average!

A letter from Idaho tells us that Pvt. Otto J. Strecker is attending a school for radio technicians in Chicago; Pvt. Edward C. Booker is at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Pvt. Joe T. Fallini is at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Pvt. Ernest L. Moody is at San Diego, California; Pvt. John D. Rockwell is at Camp Claiborne, La.; Corporal Joe G. Hackney is at Ft. Sill, attending Officers' Training School.

Johnny Moschetti is at Fort Logan, Colorado, in his home State. Felix Sanchez (also Colorado) has completed basic training in the Marine Corps and is now secretary and contact man for the Executive Officer at the Marine Corps Base, R. D., San Diego, California.

More about those Coloradoans: Alden Spooner has completed a course in Civil Aeronautics Administration, Airway's Traffic Control Training Center, Kansas City, with a grade of 98-2/7! Nice going. . . Benny Martin is stationed at San Francisco. He's a 2nd Class Petty Officer. "Wouldn't trade my last six months for any other six, and I hope I get to see some real maneuvers out front," says Benny. He adds that whenever he gets served some good fat beef and mutton he is reminded of the GrS and the folks out there "tending the range." S. J. Myrin is at Camp Robinson, Arkansas and taking training as a medical aide. He says he likes Arkansas! Jim West is a gunloader in the Navy. He dropped in at the Grand Junction office recently when he was home on leave. 'Tis said he looks fine in his Navy uniform.

Corporal Ernest Wilson (Montana) is now at Camp Claiborne, La. (Attention Private Rockwell.)

Russell Hervey (Director's Office) is stationed in Salt Lake City and we see him often. He adds good scores to the weekly bowling sessions.

From New Mexico we hear that Corporal Robert McDonald is at Leesville, La., with the motor corps. He says the country down there is pretty but not "like good ole New Mexico." Arnie A. Lawler has been assigned to the weapons squad and is a machine gunner stationed at Camp A. P. Hill, Va. He declares he wants to get "10 Japs for every New Mexico boy that was lost in the Philippines." Earl S. Dunlop's address is in care of the Postmaster, New York. He's somewhere in Canada and fine and dandy.

Captain George P. Long (Nevada) is Post Engineer at Fort Douglas and, incidentally, was the subject of a recent article in the Union Vedette, a paper published at Fort Douglas. We learn that Captain Long saw lots of action in World War No. 1 and is a fighting engineer, infantry man, and singing soldier (having composed 20 verses to "Mademoiselle from Armentieres.")

Pvt. Arthur E. Grina (Montana) has enlisted as a radio specialist in the Air Corps and is taking basic training at Las Vegas, Nevada.

Also from Montana comes word that Lieutenant Donald W. Beck is in training in pre-flight school at San Antonio, Texas and says it "is sure the life." Prior to this he was with the 167th Infantry (part of the famous 42nd or Rainbow Division of the last war) where he says his experience was "plenty rough but one I sure would not have wanted to miss." Second Lieutenant Russell Lockhard expects to graduate from the 11th ROC at Quantico, Va. soon. Corporal C. H. Wing says he finds "the coast artillery quite interesting although I think I will have to grow web feet if I remain here as rain is an almost daily occurrence." Corporal Wing is at Fort Stevens, Ore.

Wm. W. Campbell (Colorado) is now taking training at the Midshipmen's School, Abbott Hall, Chicago and since his graduation (about November 1) it's Ensign Campbell. Henry E. Snyder (also Colorado) reported to Fort Logan recently and awaits his assignment.

Captain James H. Ashbaugh (Nevada) writes from Fort Sill, Oklahoma (attention Pvt. Booker and Corp. Hackney) that he's with the 349th FA. Based on the Army rating system the equipment over which he has jurisdiction is rated the best in the regiment. "That's due to the good training I received at G-119," says Captain Ashbaugh.

Alice Sheppard let us read the news she had from Aviation Cadet Myrvin E. Noble who is stationed at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas. Myrvin is from the Utah region.

ADDITIONS TO OUR HONOR LIST:

Director's Office: A. D. Holohan; H. Bron Hock; J. Floyd Snyder; Russell Hervey.

Arizona: Russell L. Landry

Colorado: John W. Moschetti, Jr.; Henry E. Snyder

Idaho: Bruce R. Lee

Montana: Floyd Larson; Arthur E. Grina

Nevada: Miss Zaida E. Bell; Jesse L. Kirk; Donald E. Dinock

New Mexico: Ed Pierson; James S. Webb

Oregon: J. Lester Wahrgren; Jay A. Moberly; Harold H. Hessig..

Wyoming: Irving E. Thomas

Thanksgiving, 1942. Thanksgiving Day in this year of war takes on more significance than ever before. We are thankful for the American spirit today and for the millions of young men and women who rise to defend the democratic way when the need for defense is there. We are thankful for the work we at home can do. We are thankful we are Americans today!

Having trouble with your Christmas shopping? Here are a few suggestions:

A crisp, new War Bond for "her" or "him" --
Or, how about a War Stamp Corsage for the pretty young things on your list?

And, then you could get a couple dollars worth of War Stamps and paste them in neat rows in a savings book for Junior, who will thereby be inspired to add more stamps to the collection you started -

Or you might put a bond away for the new baby who'll give you plenty of ways to spend it when she grows up!

Liter E. Spence has stepped into Ed Pierson's shoes to lead the New Mexico region . . . and busy shoes they are too, according to Liter who has already found himself elected president of the Federal Business Association in Albuquerque.

Archie Ryan is the proud grandpapa of twin grandsons! Frederick and Ernest, born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Wallace Anderson of Salt Lake City.

In the interest of economy no additional appointments will be made to fill the vacancy created by Bud Molohon's military furlough. Tiny Greenslet has assumed charge of the Range Management Branch, including the functions of range management, soil and moisture, and wildlife; Joe Leech, as Chief of Lands, has been assigned the functions of lands, range improvements, fire, and access roads. This regrouping, for supervisory purposes, will not change the identity of the established branches.

"Take the slack out of your reports and your conversation," was the suggestion of Walter McAdams, sales and advertising analyst, who addressed the personnel of the Utah regional office and the Office of the Director as a "special event" in the series of in-service training meetings.

The Office of the Director said good-bye to Thelma Lewis the other day. Thelma, originally from the Idaho regional office, has returned to that office to handle personnel work formerly handled by Bill Phillips and later by Marjorie Swendiman. We'll miss Thelma around here but wish her the best of luck, always.

The Range Rider is published by authority of the Secretary of the Interior as administrative information concerning important happenings, accomplishments, and aims of the Grazing Service for the information of the personnel of this Service. Not for publication.