SOCIETY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP

The Sheepherder

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MAY - JUNE 1973

THE DESERT BIGHORNS LOSE A FRIEND

On Saturday, May 19, 1973, Dr. Charles (Chuck) Hansen was killed in an airplane accident in Canyonlands National Park doing reconnaissance on desert bighorn. Also killed in the accident were: William Cooper, Resource Management Specialist, Capitol Reef National Monument: John Ebersole, Seasonal Ranger for the Park Service; and the pilot. (name not given).

Probably most of the members of the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep have never met Chuck, except through these columns. However, to meet Chuck and to talk with him for a few minutes was to realize that here was a man who loved his work and was dedicated to improving the lot of the desert bighorn sheep. He had conducted many studies whose results were so challenging that other biologists have used them as foundations for other studies. Some of his studies have been reported in the SHEEPHERDER over the past three or four years. Chuck was one of the founders of the Desert Bighorn Council and served as its Secretary- Treasurer for three years. Chuck was also one of the authors of " The Desert Bighorn" which is scheduled for printing this fall. At least one copy of this book should be in the library of every lover of the bighorns.

Chuck's wife Pat Hansen, is a very talented artist and student of the bighorns, also.

An informal memorial Service is to be held at the Corn Creek Field Station, northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada, at 11:00 a.m. Saturday May 26th. The formal Memorial Services will be held at Napa, California, June 2nd.

Pat Hansen and Chuck's parents have requested that no flowers be sent and that money which would have been used for flowers or other purposes be placed in a Dr. Charles Hansen Memorial Fund. This fund has been established by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Desert Bighorn Council. Anyone wishing to express their condolences in this manner are requested to send contributions to the Desert Bighorn Council, Dr. Charles Hansen Memorial Fund, 2351 Placita La Marquesina, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501. The name and address of each contributor will be sent to Pat and the family.

DESERT BIGHORN

DESERT BIGHORN COUNCIL

PURPOSE: Established to promote the advancement of knowledge concerning the desert bighorn and the long-range welfare of these animals.

ANNUAL MEETINGS: Each year in April, an annual meeting is held somewhere in the range of the desert bighorn. Details concerning these meetings may be obtained by writing to the Secretary-Treasurer.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to individuals engaged professionally in management, protection, or scientific study of the desert bighorn. Annual dues of $5.00 entitles members to one copy of the Council's Transactions.

PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of the annual meetings are published and entitled, TRANSACTIONS. Copies may be obtained for $5.00 by writing to the address below.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

1. To provide for the exchange of information on the needs and management of the desert bighorn through meetings and published transactions, by means of which new or important information, ideas, techniques and problems can be presented and discussed by the Council members.

2. To stimulate and coordinate studies in all phases of the life history, ecology, management and protection, recreational and economic values of the desert bighorn, including studies of wildlife species that may be seriously detrimental to the bighorn.

3. To provide a clearing house of information among all agencies, organizations and individuals professionally engaged in work on the desert bighorn, through the appointment of work committees, the preparation of bibliographies and abstracts, and related methods, when desirable.

4. To function in a professional advisory capacity, where appropriate, on local, national and international questions involving the management and protection of the desert bighorn, and to adopt such measures as shall tend to promote the advancement of knowledge concerning bighorn and the long-range welfare of these animals.

ADDRESS:

Desert Bighorn Council
2351 Placita La Marquesina
Santa Fe, New Mexico. 87501

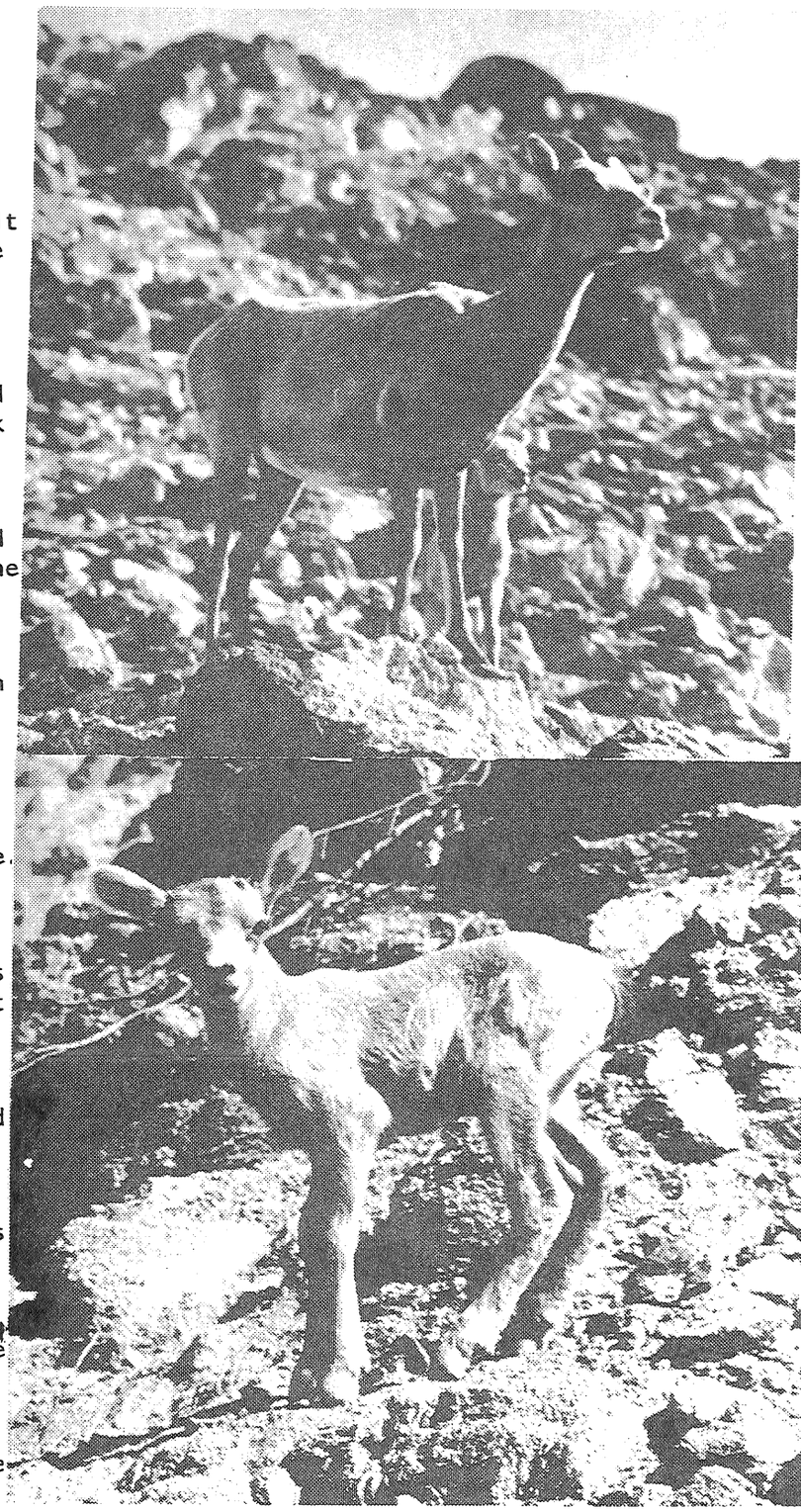
The meeting of the Desert Bighorn Council for 1973 was held at Hawthorne, Nevada during the first week of April. Your editor was present and will summarize from notes of the various papers and discussions .

"OVIS ON THE ROCKS - With a little help from my friends", a report of James A . Blaisdell. This Lava Beds National Monument re-introduction project was repo rted in the January-February issue of the Sheepherder. Alittle additional information may be of small interest. The idea of the project goes back to a previous Superintendent of the Monument, Joe Kennedy. His recommendation even proceeded that of the Leopold Committee.....The first guzzler was built by the National Park Service; a second has been built by the Forest Service and they are now building another.....The sheep do not use the guzzlers between October and May--the cool part of the year. During warm weather the sheep come into water daily between the hours of noon and 2 p.m. ...Lambing has taken place between May 1st and the 28th....This small band of sheep have been observed eating sage brush and bitterbrush but the perennial grasses and cheatgrass seem to be preferred....The sheep do not use more than half of the 1100 acres....some 30 deer are in the enclosure.. some have had their fawns inside..The adult deer have no trouble clearing the 8' fence.

FLASH: Dick Weaver called the editor at noon May 23, 1973 to report that all 8 of the ewes had safely delivered a lamb to join the herd at the Lava Beds National Monument. There are now 20 sheep in the enclosure. We certainly hope that all survive and lead to a population explosion.

"GUMDROP"s BLESSED EVENT

Mother and daughter are doing well, is the word from the University of California, Riverside, Deep Canyon Research Center, according to Dick Weaver when he called me shortly after Easter. The lamb's mother, "Gumdrop", of who we have writtten in the March-April issue. Gumdrop was acquired as a result of her being struck by an auto near the Parker Dam. She was picked up along side of the highway by an employee of the Department of Water and Power and placed in an enclosure for protection. The DFG was called andthe matter turned over to Dick Weaver. He knew that Jack Turner of the University of California Riverside, had a permit to capture two desert bighorns for research leading to his Doctorate Degree. Dick arranged that Gumdrop be given in charge of Turner. Her recovery was speedy and she became as much a pet as any usual household pet. These columns have reported concerning the numerous experiments conducted with Gumdrop and which have added to the knowledge concerning the desert bighorn sheep. During 1972, three rams were captured and fitted with radio collars as has been previously noted. One of them was placed in the enclosure. The inevitable "love affair" cameabout hence the arrival of "Jelly Bean" on Easter Sunday. This swelled the sheep population to three at the Center. This also marks the first time that a desert bighorn sheep has been born in captivity in California. At the last report the "Godfathers", Dick Weaver and Jack Turner, were reported out of danger and doing as well as any proud parent. In fact, when Dick called me to tell me of the blessed event he was as excited as if Jelly Bean were indeed one of his own children. Dick's love and concern for the wild sheep goes far beyond his duties as a DFG Biologist. Turner together with Graduate student, Margaret Merrill is continuing the experiments begun prior to Turner's accepting the teaching position at the University of Wyoming. Pictures are by the courtesy of the DFG---Dick Weaver.



PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE STATE OF OREGON ------May 1, 1973

Oregon's bighorn sheep population continues to thrive and sheep are now being observed regularly in five different areas of the state. Production of lambs is also noted in all herds indicating that these trophy big game animals are back to stay.

Reintroduced to the state by the Game Commission in November 1954, bighorns are now established in former ranges on Hart Mountain, the Steens, Owyhee Canyons, Strawberry Mountains near John Day, and the Mnam and Snake Divide in the Wallowas.

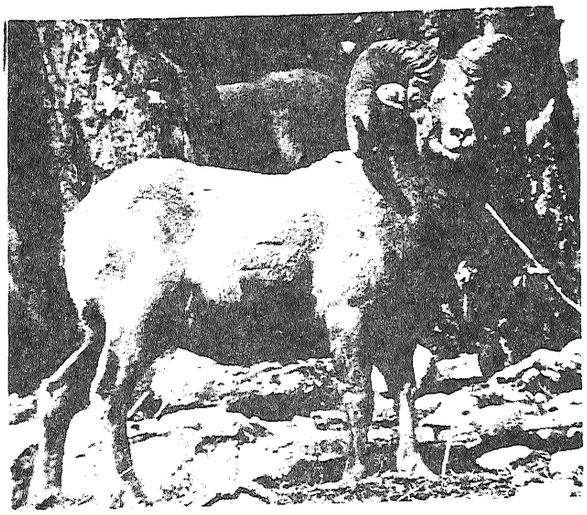
Recently biologists of the Commission conducted brief surveys in these areas with good numbers of animals observed. Only a small portion in each range is covered by the survey so the number of animals observed does not represent the total number present.

At Hart Mountain, an aerial flight revealed 22 bighorns wintering on Poker Jim Ridge north of Hart Mountain, 9 of which were rams. Thirty-two bighorns were tallied ona flight in the Steens, 11 of which were rams. On Canyon Mountain in the Strawberrys, 11 bighorns, including 4 rams were sighted. The group included several last year's lambs, a heartening sign since no adult rams were included in the small band transplanted there several years ago.

Nineteen bighorns are observed regularly this winter in the Minam drainage and several are being observed in the Owyhee Canyons. Biologists recently encountered 7 sheep , including rams, ewes, and lambs. Anearby rancher previously this winter spotted 23 bighorns and another rancher reported observing a band of 11.

NOTE: See the January - February issue of the SHEEPHERDER for the story of the re-introduction of bighorn sheep into Oregon.

During the seven-day sheep season in Oregon provision was made for eight tag holders on Steens Mountain starting September 16, 1972 and for five tag holders o n Hart Mountain beginning on September 23rd. The Hart Mt. hunters bagged four rams while two were taken on the Steens Mountain. Thirty sheep have been taken by 47 hunters since tags were first authorized in 1965.



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT UPDATES WATER PROJECTS PROCEDURES

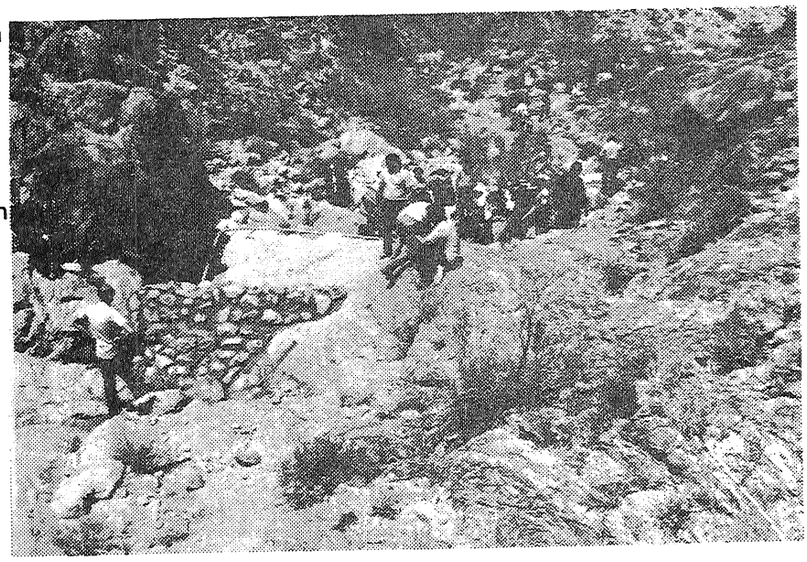
The Riverside District of the Bureau of Lnad Mnagement is engaged in an on going cooperative program with the California Department of Fish and Game for the inventory, identification, and developement of important desert water sources. It has now become necessary that these water developements be planned one year in advance of the performance of any work. This does not include maintenance of present waters. It is necessary that the biologists of both agencies have an opportunity to examine and to then evaluate each site. An environmental analysis must also be prepared. In many casesit is also necessary that an archeologist investigate the site. These things must be done prior to the beginning or undertaking of any developement. This latter item has been on the procedure list since the program was undertaken. It has not always been adhered to and this has created problems. Any over-zealous volunteer, beginning a project without a permit may jeopardize the future of the VOLUNTEER DESERT WATER PROGRAM. After a site is found, either by an agency bioologist or by a citizen the agencies must set up a priority for developement of projects. These projects will continue to be the joint efforts of the BLM, the DFG abd the volunteer labor force., under the direction of the CDFG Habitat Supervisor.

Any citizen, if he believes that he has an important water that needs developement and protection, may nominate a potential site. This may be done in writing or telephone t o either the Department of Fish and Game in Long Beach or to Louis Jurs at the BLM office in Riverside. In most cases tne nominating party will be involved in the actual developement work, when it takes place, if he is so inclined. In an emergency situation, a telephone call will do the job, and usually immediate action can be taken.

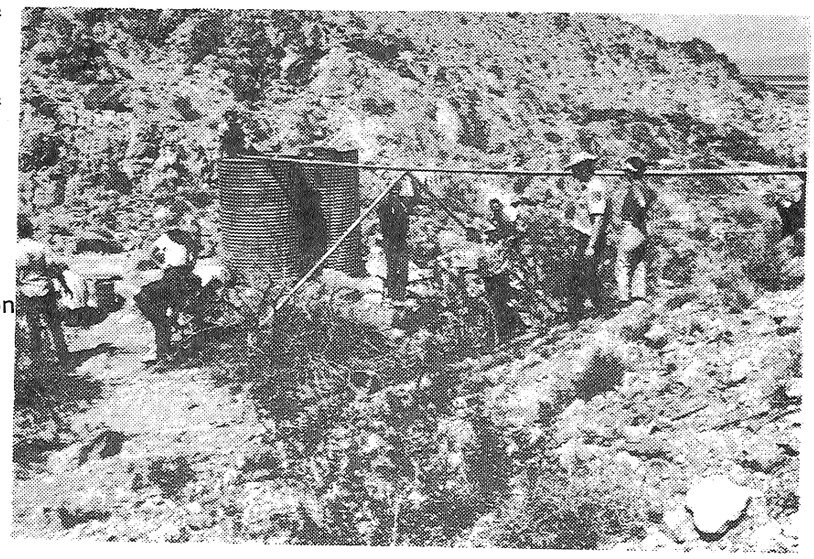
These then are the necessary procedures to follow. BLM finds them necessary in order to keep their records straight and to keep their funding corrctly coded to each project. This will also give them time to consider all of the aspects of potential environmental impact before actual project construction.

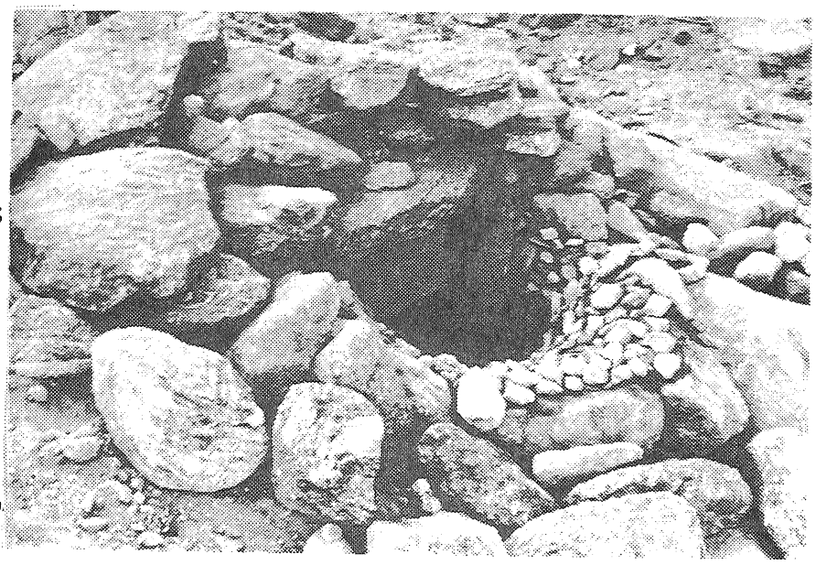
SURVEYOR SPRING CANYON WATER PROJECT IN THE OLD WOMAN MOUNTAINS

On Saturday May 5th work was begun on the project scheduled to take two days for co mpletion, to the southeast of the town of Essex some 35 miles. The project site is some 8 to 10 miles from the Camino Road and lies in the canyon below Surveyor Spring. In the early 1960's work was done on the spring in an effort to establish a permanent water supply. It has not been successful. Materials for this project had been flown to the site by a chartered helicopter. The first picture shows the 6' high dam and the crew handing the concrete in buckets to the dam. Approximately 600' of 2" pipe was laid to connect the dam to the two tanks which were set on a concrete slab. These two tanks are part of the 18 tanks given to the Society by the Pennzoil Company in November 1971.



The second picture shows the pipe being connected to the tanks. The drinker shown in the third picture is about 60 feet down the slope from the tanks and is equipped with a float valve to meter the water. All that is now needed is a good hard rainstorm, to fill the tanks. It had been planned that the job would take two days for completion However there were 57 people who worked on the project, some of who were women. In addition there were several other women and children who looked on. John Massie, Habitat Supervisor for the California Department of Fish and game was in charge of the project. He had 2 other DFG men helping him. The volunteer labor force was furnished by the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep; Explorer Scouts Troop #631, Los Angeles; Pasadena Telco Rod and Gun Club; Southern Council of Conservation Clubs; California Bowmwn Hunters; Western Conservation Club; California Varmint Callers from South Bay and Coast;Long Beach Bowhunters: and the Los Angeles chapter of the Sierra Club. With this large labor force the project was completed by about three p. m. and the participants walked back down the canyon about one half a mile to their vehicles. Only one rattlesnake was observed and it lost its head.





DR. LOREN LUTZ HONORED

Doctor Loren Lutz was recently honored by the California Outdoor Writers Association at a banquet in Redding hosted by the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland Association. He was chosen as the Sportsman of the Year by these sportswriters for his long devotion to the well being of the bighorn sheep. Quoting in part from the column of Bill Beebe in the Western OUtdoor News, "I don't think you can manage a resource by hysterical outbreaks, said Dr. Lutz.....the burros have become a menace to the entire ecosystem of the desert with their voracious appetites and filthy habits of polluting the few existing waterholes, are further endangering the declining desert sheep population and other native wildlife.....If we are going to preserve our native flora and fauna , I think they should have paramount position.....we are going to have to get into some kind of a program where the burro is managed. I don't think there is any reason for burros in sheep habitat. I think that there are a lot of areas that don't have sheep now in the desert that we canput sheep back into if we can get the burros out....trapping of burros is a waste of time and money .Nobody wants them for pets, so you can't give them away.....Many of us were i nvolved in conservation long before all the hysteria started. Long before that word ecology was ever coined--before people statted yelling about the environment---I think the real danger lies in the fact that people (elected representatives,etc.), who in the process of planning, are going tolump the armchair ecologists with the rest of us who have been fighting the battle for a long time and thereby ignore everyone concerned. That is wbere the danger lies.

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Your editor recently wrote to Congressman Whitehurst concernning his position in opposition to the reduction of the burro herd on China Lake Naval Weapons Station. Today, May 26, A reply was received , stating, "Thank you very much for your thoughtful and most informative letter regarding the problem of the burros in the China Lake area. When I first read the newspaper reports of the proposed "slaughter" of 200 burros, I knew that I would receive a great many letters from irate citizens, and so I immediately contacted both the Department of the Navy and the Department of the I nterior to find out what the rationale behind such an action might be. I did not take a firm position either for or against the Navy's proposed plan; I simply requested infornation,

so that I might finally make a judg ment in the matter and be sure that I was on firm ground.
Military property is not covered by PL -92-195, and so there would be no reason that the burros could not be transferred, if adequate space could be found for them elsewhere, so I asked if this were a possible alternative.
I am enclosing a copy of the Navy's response to my inquiry,(NOTE it was not enclosed) and on the basis of letters from informed people such as you, I can now let people know what the situation is. I do not intend to oppose the Navy's action, since I now have sufficient information on which to base a judgment. .
Thank you for giving me the benefit of your expertise. Sincerely, G. William Whitehurst

NOTE: Congressman Whitehurst, as a co-author of the Wild Horse and Burro Act must be aware that the provisions of the act preclude the introduction of the wild horses or feral burro into any public lands where they are not now resident.
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More notes from the Desert Bighorn Council meeting.

17th. Annual Desert Bighorn Council conference held April 3 - 6, 1973

The conference was convened by Warren Kelly, chairman. The welcome to Hawthorne, Nevada, was by Captain E.J. Kirsche, Commanding Officer of the US Naval Depot, Hawthorne. The Hawthorne Naval Depot is the largest ammunition depot in the world. It contains some 150,000 acres, The site was chosen in 1928, and ranges in elevation from about 4,000' at Hawthorne to about 9000 on top of Mt. Grant. The city of Hawthorne was originally one square mile. This area however has been since expanded. The Navy manages the entire watershed, including the mountain meadows. There is no cattle grazing on this reservation. Walker Lake the terminus of the Walker River which has its beginnings in California has a good population of Cutthroat trout whose average weight is said to be between five and six pounds. A number of these fish were on display during the conference. No fish may be taken under 16" in length. The mountains have a population of himalayan partridge, chukar, quail and deer. There is a desert bighorn sheep project near Hawthorne. The enclosure was built largely by volunteer labor.

Jack Cooper, of the Nevada Department of Fish adn Game, Las Vegas office spoke of the CURRENT STATUS OF BIGHORN IN NEVADA. The hunt of 1972 had been the 20th hunt of sheep in Nevada. 54 tags were available, of which 5 were alloted to non-residents. Non-resident applications were in the ratio of 58 to 1 and of residents about 7 to 1. Non-resident success was 100%. All non-residents except your editor used a guide. Resident success was 32%. Rams taken ranged from 2 years old to 11 years of age. The average age was 6.38 years--the lowest of record. Two rams scored under the minimum of 144 points and were judged to be illegal. 53 hunters participated, the 54th had broken his leg just prior to the hunt. Successful hunters spent 6.8 days in the field and the unsuccessful hunters spent 11.1 days. 1109 sheep sightings reported; ratio 76 rams to 100 ewes; 22 lambs per 100 ewes. Since 1952 there have been 492 rams reported as harvested for an average success ratio of 31%. The new system of regulations has resulted in a slightly smaller success ration but also in a better average trophy....Departmental helicopter surveys over a 22 day period and 73.2 hours of fligh t had classified 520 sheep....21% of the males were classified as hu ntable...a survey at the beginning of summer showed only 15 rams/ 100 ewes and 70 lambs/ 100 ewes. At the end of summer another survey indicated a ratio of 67 rams/ 100 ewes amd 27 lambs/100 ewes...showing a 70% loss of lambs during their first summer....Cooper believes the population is on the decline.....George Tsukamoto stated that there does not seem to be any correlation between the 144 B & C points and the 7 years age. Chuck Hansen added that the average score for 1972 was 156 points and almost 7 y ears.

WATER HOLE SHEEP CENSUS COUNTS. It is hoped that all team captains for the various mountains are reserving the week of June 29th thru July 3rd for this annual census. Of course, for some who can not get away at that time, your counts should be made as near to this time as is possible.

ALSO KEEP IN MIND The National Park Service is requesting the assistance of the Society for making a sheep census during the month of September. To the best of our information no defenite dates have been set. We will attempt to keep you informed. lew.

CURRENT BURRO STATUS IN BIGHORN RANGES----- a panel discussion---members: Ben Glading-member Free Roaming Horse and Burro Advisory Committee; Richard Weaver - Calif. Department of Fish and Game; Harold E. Thompson Chief Ranger, Death Valley National Monument; Roscoe E. Ferris - Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C; Francis H. Jacot National Park Service, San Francisco; Del Clark - Calif. Dep't. Fisha dn GAme. Session chairman noted that the question concerning burros has been an annual topic for the past 17 years....Ben Glading was the inventor of the guzzlers which are so widley used for upland game....Mrs. "Wild Horse Annie" Johnson had been invited to participate in the panel discussion, but had had her secretary write a note stating that she would not be present and sent her regrets.....Ferris read the BLM policy ---environmental impact statement which had been sent out...the BLM is at present inventorying their lands and the numbers of wild horses and burros and the information it is able to gather from various agencies Field manuals are in the draft stage---for the implementation of th e act.....BLM is badly handicapped by the lack of funds for implementation. Some $15 to 20 million is needed to pay expenses and to hire the necessary manpower....Surveilance and maintenance are theonly activities so far....BLM needs research to determine impact of the horse and burro... a complete inventory of numbers of animals and of the people who claim or who may claim ownership---this is not yet complete...The BLM thought that there were a total of some 16,500 animals in all the states... However an inventory in the spring of 1973 showed there to be some 17,640 horses in Nevada alone....It is necessary that the BLM conduct training of personnel for law enforcement... To date, no on the ground management has been done....BLM has set the stage whereby through the act they can use the "MUltiple Use Act" to keep all animals in balance.

The objective will be to Protect - Manage - and Control.
Ben Glading who is a retired chief, Game Management Branch, Calif. Department of Fish and Game, and also a past President of the Wildlife Society, reported that the Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board members held their first meeting in January. Their purpose is to advise the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior on matters pertaining to theprotection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. The Board was selected for their specialized knowledge, as was required by the Act, in the management of wildlife, animal husbandry and natural resource management. Members of the Board receive no compensation for their services. Mrs. Velma Johnson is a very intelligent and well informed woman as is Mrs. Pearl Twyne....Glading stated that he did like the Act, and does believe that the necessary management can be accomplished within the framework of the Act.....To date the Park Service has done the best job of management of the numbers of burros.....
Dell Clark---The California Fish and GAme Deaprtment has been protecting the burro for the past 20 years...The DFG can give permits to remove animals for depredation...Permits must be approved by t he land holding agency on which the burro is found---All such permits were cancelled with the passage and signing of the Act.
Francis Jacot---The Park Service has been involved since 1916 in the matter of management of natural wildlife resources. It has been their duty to protect and to preserve the native wildlife. The Public Law PL- 92 - 195 has no implication on Park Service lands. The Park Service does face a dilemma--on the one hand they face the mandate of Congress given in 1916 which stated that there was to be no exotic or feral wildlife permitted to exist on Park or Monument Lands; and on the other hand the Federal Regulation states that private livestock on Park and Monument Lands is in trespass, and then the PL - 92 - 195 states that these feral horses and burros on the public lands administered by the departments of Agriculture and BLM are to be protected. Harold "Tom" Thompson, Superintendent of Death Valley National Monument has documented since 1933 the problem of conflict between the burro and the Desert Bighorn Sheep. Since 1933 , 3,500 burros have been removed from the Monument and yet this has not kept pace with the yearly increas. In 1961 there were so me 500 to 600 burro and 900 wild sheep now there are 1500 burro and only 400 sheep. All burros were removed from the eastern side of the MOnument, however another 20 burro have moved in from the Nevada side. The Park Service is at present working on a resource management plan and on Wilderness plans. Burro do not fit into these plans. The burro management plan will call for the removal of all burros from Death Valley National Monument. There is very little market for burros....The resource loss is great and is increasing in Death Valley.

Dick Weaver---The California Legislature in 1968 passed a resolution

which put the DFG in the sheep business and mandated a study concering their numbers and problems, together with the probable effect of burro on the sheep population and the numbers of burros. Weaver has worked in 14 different areas of the state on the sheep study and found that 7 of these areas had a burro population....The Saline Valley and its mountains to the west have a remnant sheep popultion which is now down to probably no more than 12 bighorn... In the Upper Warm Springs area there are many historical sheep trails and blinds which had been used by the Indians who lived in the area. Burro infestation is very severe, In the Military complesxes---Fort Irwin in the Avawatz Mts. has good habitat and does have sheep. China Lake has a very severe burro problem. The sheep population is endangered on the China Lake Naval Base-- esti-mated to be down to 12 sheep and an estimated 275 burro The burro population is on the increase in the area between Needles and Las Vegas. There are burro in the Chemehuevi Mts. There is some pot hole water here; when it dries up the burro go down to the Colorado River to water.....In the Fenner Spring area of the Little Piute Mts. there are now 25 burros. This is the result of one jenny (pregnant) which escaped from an owner at Essex in 1952..
Other comments....Glading: The Park Service has done the best jobof burro management.....There is a difference in the viewpoint on the NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) between the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior and also between the Park Service and the BLM.....The horse problem and the burro problem are different... The Game Department has not come up with recommendations.
Dick Weaver was a sked what the population of burros in California was outside of the National Monument. Dick replied that as "A wild Ass Guess" he would place the population to be about 3500.
Ed Cleary, of the North American School of Conservation and Ecology, spoke on "Selective exclusion fencing for use in wild burro and bighorn management"....("students of this school have been very active in their participation in worki ng on a number of the water projects during the past year.)....He believes that it is very desireable to exclude the burro from the various ranges of the wild sheep. The destruction of water sources by the burro has become a limiting factor in the number of sheep on these ranges....One type of fencing and the most desireable one is such that it will keep the bu rro out but will permit the sheep to get to the water. In this case the location of the spring in relation to the topograpgy is very important, also is of importance the numbers of springs or water sources in the area....One ideal spring which met this criteria was Wood Spring in the Mid Hills of eastern San Bernardino County. The water source was at the base of a steep rocky wall which could be negotiated by sheep but not by burro. Pipe posts were set in 18" of concrete and set 10' apart. 2 - 2" horizontal pipes were used as bars set 18" apart with the lower bar 18" from the ground. These were all welded together. The spring's catch basin was enlarged. This project was completed on April 11 and 12, 1972. At the time there were 20 burro observed in the area. Previous observation had noted that the burro drove the sheep from the water and the sheep would not come in to water while the burro were in the vicinity. ON May 6 -7, 1972, four burro were seen to drink from the overflow outside the fence. 14 sheep also came in to drink and showed no fear of the fencing. July 21 -22, 1972 observers saw 2 burro at a distance down the draw, and considerable fresh sheep sign inside the enclosure. As the summer progressed the burro sign diminished and none were observed anywhere in the area, at the same time the sheep sign increasedin the area of the spring. In September there was no sign of sheep or burro. March 9 -10 -11, 1973 there was no sign around the fence of either sheep or burro, bu t the burro seem to be moving back into the mountains. There seems to be an indication that the burro will not jump a fence 3' high but that a sheep will do so.

PLEASE___PLEASE -------PLEASE---PLEASE
Certainly some members of the Society for the Conservation of Bighorn Sheep have worked on various water projects or some other type of habitat projects related to the wellbeing of the Desert Bighorn Sheep and have taken some pictures of the project and /or the habitat and could take a few minutes of time to send a news item to the editor for publication in the SHEEPHERDER. ALSO::::::::
W hat would you like to have the editor write about---he will attempt to do what you the members desire.....Lew Carpenter.