

Anglen had never irrigated an acre of ground until he bought the raw homestead in 1937. His life has been filled with hard work. The Anglens have been frugal.

The new REA lines went by his place for three years before he felt he could hook on.

How can you measure what its worth to the country to have people like the Anglens working, building, improving the land? It's impossible to measure all the benefits, including the intangibles.

But one tangible measure is taxes.

The first year on the homestead, Anglen paid \$10.56 in property taxes. Last year the Anglens paid \$1,937.86 in property taxes, O&M and construction taxes—nearly 200 times the original amount. They paid income tax and sales tax besides.

From a place that produced nothing, paid no taxes in 1937, the Anglens have developed the unit to where some \$16,000 was poured into the bloodstream of commerce in 1965.

Mrs. Anglen, who has worked for years as a nurse at the Riverton hospital besides her farm wife duties, hopes to see the Riverton project improved. The reauthorization bill pending before Congress will make secure the magnificent effort made by the Anglens and others like them to build Riverton project.

#### Ed BOGACZ

##### ONE OF THOSE REMARKABLE MEN

A lot of money and sweat has been invested in Midvale farms. Edward L. Bogacz can attest to that. He worked 14 years, including a four-year stretch in the army, to raise enough money to buy his first farm.

Another 15 years of hard work leads Bogacz to several conclusions about the future of the Riverton project.

"We want to keep what we've got. We have some real problems with our irrigation system. Our whole lives are wrapped up in this project. We want to keep it going, want to make things better. We want to do what will help the country get rid of the black eye it's got."

#### Came as Farmhand

That about states the case for the Midvale Irrigation District Commissioner who came to Wyoming from Nebraska in 1937 as a farm laborer. He left Loup City, Nebraska, with others who heard there were farmhand jobs on the irrigated Riverton projects.

"I came to view the scenery," Bogacz says today. He stayed to change the scenery, for the better.

The depression lingered in Wyoming through 1937-38. Bogacz went to work for Earl Kelly, running sheep. Kelly gave him a chance to catch up on his back pay by taking sheep on shares.

"The next spring we liquidated. Those sheep I'd marked as mine with a "OO" and fed beettops sold pretty well. I got \$20 for the ewes, which beat the \$35 a month I'd agreed to work for," Bogacz recalls.

#### Married Pioneer Girl

He married Betty Beckman, daughter of a Riverton farmer, and granddaughter of a man who homesteaded on the Big Wind River in 1906.

The Nebraska farmhand and the pioneer's daughter were married in 1943, just before Bogacz went off to war for four years.

Bogacz returned from World War II to work on various Riverton farms. He applied for a new homestead being opened up near Riverton for postwar veterans.

"My number was too high. If I'd had a low number, I'd have chosen one of the Hidden Valley farms," Bogacz said.

Working on project farms had taught Bogacz a few lessons. He took a few more lessons from the GI farm training school—working, learning, deciding.

"I figured I could do better with an established farm. Then I'd know where the seepage was going to show up," Bogacz said.